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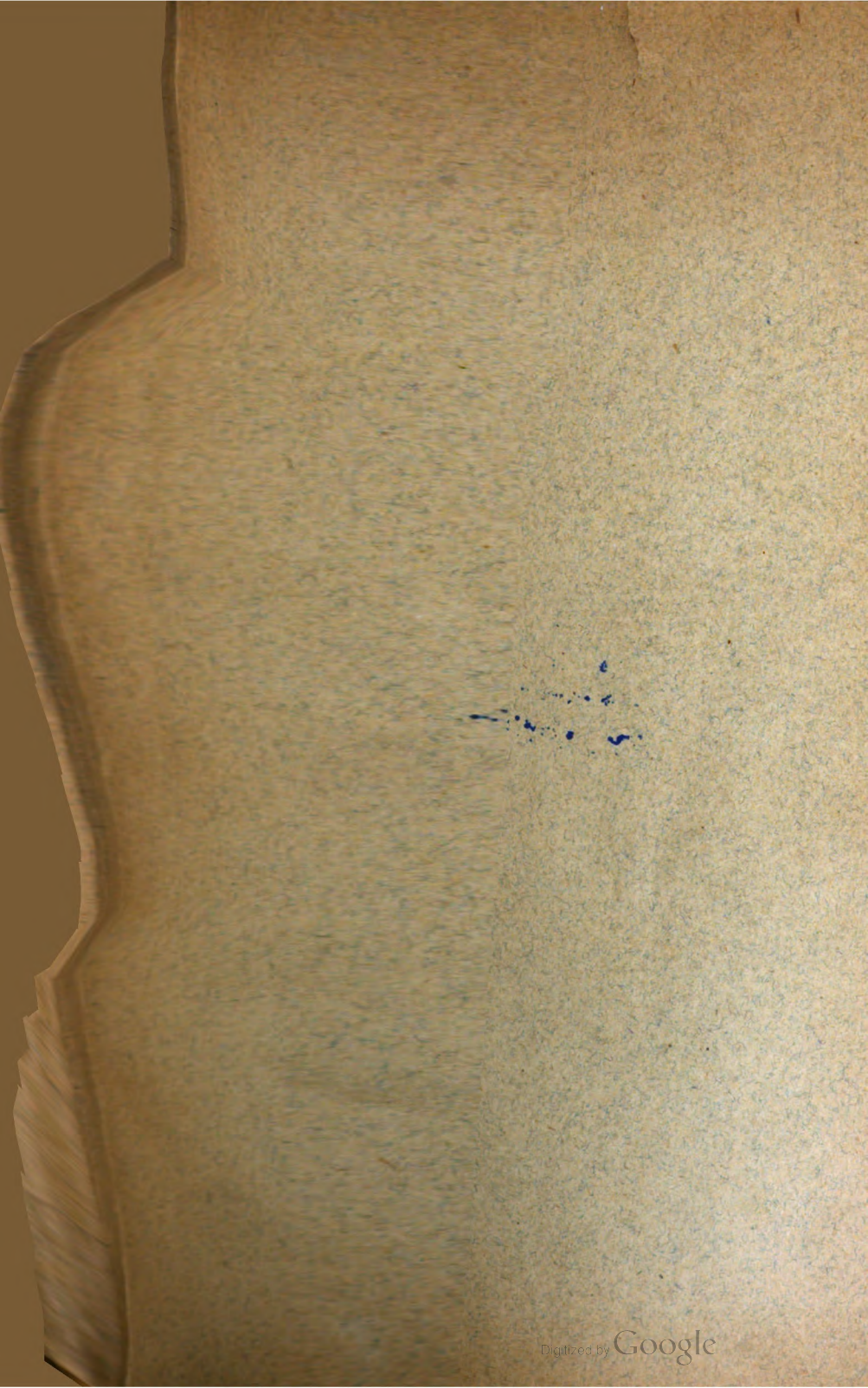
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A

**COPIOUS AND CRITICAL**  
**ENGLISH-LATIN**  
**LEXICON;**

**FOUNDED ON THE GERMAN-LATIN DICTIONARY**

**OF**

**DR. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES.**

**BY THE LATE REV.**

**JOSEPH ESMOND RIDDLE, M.A.**

**OF ST. EDMUND HALL, OXFORD,**

**AUTHOR OF "A COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY," ETC.**

**AND THE LATE REV.**

**THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.**

**RECTOR OF LYNDON,**

**AND FORMERLY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.**

**NEW EDITION.**

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## PREFACE.

**THE** work, now at length completed, has cost us many years of labour, —labour that has often seemed almost hopeless.

A very slight inspection of it will show that it aims at a far higher standard of accuracy and completeness than any of its English predecessors. Indeed, it can hardly be said to have had any predecessor in its own kind; for no English-Latin Dictionary hitherto published has even professed to give any account of the use of the words set down, their synonymical distinctions, the niceties connected with their employment by classical writers, with such remarks and cautions as a cursory glance at any important word in the following work will prove that it has at least attempted to supply.

The title-page states that it is founded upon the German-Latin Dictionary of **DR. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES**, of which the first edition was published at Leipsic in 1833; the third, in 1845. That work consists of two octavo volumes, usually bound together in one very thick volume of 1820 pages. Dr. Georges had a predecessor of great merit in **DR. FREDERICK CHARLES KRAFT**. As, however, the only edition of **Kraft's Dictionary** that we have consulted is the fourth edition ('remodelled and enlarged'), which appeared at Stuttgart in 1843, we cannot state exactly how far Dr. Georges is indebted to the earlier



editions of Kraft's work, which, in its present form, is the most copious of all the German-Latin Dictionaries, consisting of two very thick octavo volumes, which contain respectively 1426 and 1509 pages. Though we have occasionally consulted Kraft with benefit, we are decidedly of opinion that Georges is considerably superior to him in clearness of arrangement, and in the combination of sufficient fulness with a sound principle of selection; nor do we hesitate to give the preference to Georges even on the ground of scrupulous accuracy, though the occasional instances of inaccuracy that we have detected in Kraft are very rare exceptions to the general character of his work. Dr. Mühlmann, who published a German-Latin Dictionary in 1845, is almost entirely dependent upon Georges.

With respect to other helps, the 'Anti-barbarus' of Krebs, Döderlein's 'Synonymical Hand-book,' and Freund's 'Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache,' have been our constant companions. We have also derived considerable assistance from Bonnell's 'Lexicon Quintilianæum;' and have often consulted with advantage Haase's notes to Reisig's 'Vorlesungen,' Hand's 'Tursellinus,' and Krüger's 'Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache.' Amongst other works, of which we have occasionally made use, we may mention Billerbeck's 'Flora Classica,' Kraus's 'Medicinisches Lexicon,' Ernesti's 'Lexicon Technologiæ Latinorum Rhetoricæ,' with Crusius's 'Vollständiges Wörterbuch' to Cæsar, and Billerbeck's to Cornelius Nepos.

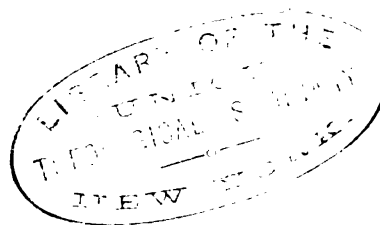
About 150 pages of the work were printed off before either of us became aware that the other was engaged in the same task, and was drawing his materials from the same sources. For that portion of the work Mr. Arnold alone is answerable. When a joint publication was resolved upon, the portion (A—C), which Mr. Riddle had but recently sent to press, was withdrawn, and we exchanged the materials that each had prepared for the half which was to be executed by the other; but, to speak generally, Mr. Arnold is responsible for the first half, from A to K (inclusive), and for the letter U; Mr. Riddle, for the remainder. Mr. Arnold has to thank W. Frädersdorff, Esq., of the University of Berlin, for very useful assistance rendered to him during the progress of the work. Mr. Riddle has also some acknowledgements to make to the same gentleman; and is still more indebted to his own brother, the Rev. John B. Riddle, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.

We are very conscious that the work is still far from perfect ; but we feel a just confidence, founded upon the excellence of Georges' Dictionary, and a consciousness of our own diligence, that it possesses the general merit of strict accuracy, and is the only English-Latin Dictionary that a student can consult with the reasonable hope of finding what he wants, and the certainty of being able to trust what he finds.

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## POSTSCRIPT TO THE THIRD EDITION

It has been judged expedient to annex an Index of Proper Names to the Lexicon, instead of publishing one in a separate form. Such an Index has been appended by Professor Anthon to his American reprint of our work, and we have gladly availed ourselves of his labours in this edition of the Lexicon. It "has been prepared," as the Professor tells us, "from the best sources ; but more particularly from Quicherat's 'Vocabulaire des Noms Géographiques, Mythologiques et Historiques de la Langue Latine,' Mühlman's 'Verzeichniss der Geographischen, Mythologischen und Geschichtlichen Namen,' Freund's 'Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache,' Klotz's 'Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache' (as far as published), Sharpe's 'Nomenclator Poeticus,' Leusden's 'Onomasticon,' &c., and Bischoff and Möller's 'Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der alten, mittleren, und neuen Geographie.'"



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

qs = aliquis.  
qd = aliquid.  
cs = alicujus.  
ci = alicui.  
qm = aliquem.  
qam = aliquam.  
qo = aliquo.  
qâ = aliquâ.  
qrm = aliquorum.

 cs, ci, &c., alone = the gen. or dat. of a person.

cs rei, ci rei = the gen. or dat., respectively, of a thing.

aby = any body.

athg = any thing.

cmly = commonly.

esply = especially.

fm = from.

g. t. = general term.

Jn. = the words are found in this connexion and order.

mly = mostly.

sts = sometimes.

r. pr. = the proper word.

wch = which.

C. = Cicero.

H. = Horace.

L. = Livy.

Np. = Nepos.

O. = Ovid.

Q. = Quintilian.

S. = Sallust.

T. = Tacitus.

V. = Virgil.

The names of other authors are abridged in the usual way,—Cæs., Ter., Plin., &c. When Plin. stands without "Ep." (= *Epistles*), the *Natural History* of the elder Pliny is meant.

*Auct. Herenn.* = the author of the 'Rhetorica ad Herennium,' amongst Cicero's Works.

*Cod. Theod.* } = Code of Roman laws drawn  
*Cod. Just.* } up by command of Theodosius and Justinian, respectively.

*Dig.* = *Digests* (the body of Roman laws).

*Inscript.* = *Inscriptions*. *Inscript. Orell.* = *Orelli's Collection of Latin Inscriptions*.

*JUt.* = *Juris Consultii* (with reference to technical terms of Roman law).

\* prefixed to a word or phrase means that it is not found in a Classical author, but is the best substitute the compilers can give. Very many phrases to which this note is prefixed are from *Muretus*, *Ruhnken*, *Wyttenbach*, &c. Kraft has been very industrious in collecting these.

The meaning of a phrase printed thus: *See 'make way for,'* is, *See the phrase 'make way for,' under WAY.*

The initial letter of the word at the head of an article represents that word. The 3rd sing. of a verb, or the plur. of a substantive, is represented thus (supposing the word to be 'DRIVE') d.'s.

# LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN AUTHORS\*.

B. C. (about)		(Name of reigning Emperor).	
240	Livius Andronicus ( <i>exhibits the first Play at Rome</i> ).	T. Flavius Vespasianus.	69
235	Cn. Nævius.		
212	Q. Fabius Pictor.	T. Flavius Domitianus.	81
204	Nævius banished from Rome.		
201	Cato the Censor.		
184	Eunius. Plautus.		
166	Death of Plautus.		
166	Terentius.		
149	Pacuvius. Attius.	M. Ulpius Trajanus	98
133	Afranius.		
130	Lucilius.		
77	Lucretius.		
64	Terentius Varro.		
63	M. Tullius Cicero.		
48	C. Valerius Catullus.		
44	Sallustius. Cornelius Nepos †. Hirtius.		
[31]	Cæsar Octavianus Augustus]		
[AUGUSTAN age].	B. C.		
	28		
	Virgilius.		
	Horatius.		
	A. D.		
	1		
	Tibullus. Propertius.		
	Ovidius.		
	Livius. Trogus Pompejus.		
	Q. Curtius Rufus ( <i>according to Hirt. and Zumpt. See A. D. 41, 69, 193.</i> )		
	Vitruvius.		
	Rutilius Lupus.		
	12		
	The Fasti Capitolini and Prænestini.		
(Name of reigning Emperor).			
Claudius Tiberius Nero	14	Monumentum Ancyranum.	
	15	M. Annæus Seneca.	
		Vellejus Paternulus. Valerius Maximus.	
		T. Phædrus ( <i>Phæder, Passow</i> ).	
Gajus Cæsar Calligula.	37	Cornelius Celsus.	
Tiberius Claudius.	41	Pomponius Mela.	
		L. Junius Moderatus Columella.	
		Scribonius Largus.	
		Asconius Pedianus.	
		Q. Curtius Rufus ( <i>according to St. Croix; see A. D. 69, 193.</i> )	
		Q. Rhemnii Fannius Palearmon.	
Nero Claudius Cæsar.	54	L. Annæus Seneca.	
		Persius. Lucanus. Silius Italicus.	
		Petronius Arbiter ( <i>according to the usual belief; see A. D. 222.</i> )	
		(Name of reigning Emperor).	
		T. Flavius Vespasianus.	69
		Plinius Major.	
		Q. Curtius Rufus ( <i>according to Buttmann</i> ).	
		Valerius Flaccus.	
		Papinius Statius.	
		Dec. Junius Juvenalis.	
		M. Valerius Martialis.	
		Terentianus Maurus ( <i>as generally supposed. See 260.</i> )	
		M. Fabius Quintilianus.	
		Tacitus.	
		Suetonius Tranquillus.	
		L. Florus.	
		Plinius Secundus.	
		Javolenus Priscus.	
		S. Pomponius.	
		Gajus.	
		Justinus.	
		A. Gellius.	
		Appulejus.	
		M. Aurelius Antoninus Philo- sophus.	161
		Septimius Severus.	193
		Domitius Ulpianus.	
		Julius Paullus.	
		Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus †.	
		Q. Curtius Rufus ( <i>according to Niebuhr</i> ).	
		Petronius Arbiter ( <i>according to Niebuhr</i> ).	
		Coelius Apicius ( <i>cookery</i> ).	
		M. Minucius Felix.	
		Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus.	
		I. Licinius Gallienus.	260
		Terentianus Maurus ( <i>according to Niebuhr</i> ).	
		Commodianus.	
		Arnobius.	
		L. Cæcilius Laetantius Firmianus.	
		C. Flavius Valerius Constantinus Magnus.	306
			350
		Hilarius Pictaviensis.	
		S. Aurelius Victor.	
		Flavius Eutropius.	
		Hieronymus.	
		Amnianus Marcellinus.	
		Ambrosius Joëppus.	
		Aurelius Augustinus.	
		Cælius Aurelianus ( <i>physician</i> ).	
		Codex Theodosianus.	
		(Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, 493.)	
			438
			510
		Priscianus Grammaticus	
		Justinianus.	527
		Corpus Juris Justinianum (528—534).	

\* Extracted from F. Passow's *Grundzüge der Griechischen und Römischen Literatur- und Kunstgeschichte*.  
† The age of the work that goes under his name is disputed.  
‡ Names in Italics are those of Christian writers.



# ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON.

## ABA

**A.** *Letter of the Alphabet, A. The letter A, A litera.*—*Short A, A brevis. Great A, A grandis (opp. minuta).* To end in the letter *A*, in *A* literam exire (Q).—To learn one's *A, B, C*, (1) *lit.* alpha et beta discere (*Jew.*), litterarum nomina et contextus discere (*their names in order*).—(2) *fig.* prima elementa discere. 'primis elementis or litteris imbui.

**A.** *Indefinite article: untranslated: but if it is to be intimated that the word is not to be understood definitely, aliquis is used: e.g. 'in the definition of a thing,' in definitione alicujus rei (in definitione rei would mean: of the thing already mentioned, or going to be mentioned). I A certain one, a particular individual, though it is not necessary, or perhaps possible, to name it, quidam; e.g. 'A peasant did this,' hoc fecit rusticus quidam. I A is also transl. by quidam, when a particular individual is referred to as a class: e.g. 'in the house of a host named Camelus,' in hospitii ejusdum, nomine Cameli, domo. 'Fabius a Pelignian,' Fabius. Pelignus quidam. I A Pluto, to express a man like Pluto, a man of Pluto's genius, &c. is generally transl. by the plural: e.g. 'We speak of a Paulina, a Cato, a Gallus,' dicimus Paullos, Catones, Gallos. I Offem = such a one, is qui; e.g. who would not be favorably disposed to a king who &c. I quis non ei regi faveret, qui &c. (with subj.). I Each, with numerals. 'A' omitted, and a distributive numeral used: 'a day,' a month, &c. my singuli, singulis diebus, mensibus, &c. (but also quot diebus, mensibus, &c.); in singulas horas, in singulos dies (but also in horas, in dies).—There were two hunts a day for the few days; bina venationes per dies quingue.—'A man,' my omitted, and distributive num. used.—'Two acres a man were allotted to the common people,' bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur.—All to a man, ad unum omnes. I 'A' before the participial subst. is to be transl. by *emp.* 'to go a hunting,' venatum ire.*

**ABAPT.** *Stern, puppis.* I Towards the stern, puppi versus. **Pra** in puppi sedere.

**ABANDON,** relinquere (to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not).—derelinquere (to a. it deliberately, and care no more about it).—deserere (to a. what one ought not to give up).—dimittere (to give up what one cannot retain: a property, one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance).—abjicere, deponere (what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope).—dimittere qd re or de qd re (implies a sudden change of intention).—omittere (to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity).—destituere (to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected).—**Un.** relinquere et deponere: deserere et relinquere: destituere et relinquere.—**Pra.** affligere causam susceptam (a. and so ruin it): causam ca deponere: a causâ se recedere. I Give oneself up to, ci rei se dedere: studio ci rei se dedere or se tradere. **Pra.** voluptatibus se dederò or se tradere; servire, studium esse, deditum esse. I Renounce, (Vid.) ci rei renunciare.

**ABANDONED,** perditus, &c. See WICKED.

**ABANDONMENT,** either by the verbal substantives **ABANDONING,** } *fm the verbs under ABANDON:* relictio (C.), derelictio (C.), desertio (L.); dimissio, abjectio, depositio, cessatio (C.);—or, much more comly, by their past participles: the a. his friends, relictii (deserti, cessantii) amici.

**ABASE.** I Humble oneself, se demittere, se submittere; descendere (all three also *fig.*). **Pra.** se ad ca pedes sub, de-mittere. I Depress: humile, minuere: imminuere ca auctoritatem: elevare qm or ca auctoritatem. I A myself to alth, prohibi ad qd, descendere ad qd, se projicere in qd. I Disgrace

(1)

## ABH

oneself, minuire suam dignitatem.—se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere. I A. one's eyes, oculos in terram demittere, dejicere; oculos dejicere; vultum demittere; terram intueri. before aby, oculos ci sub-mittere; terram modeste intueri.

**ABASEMENT,** *lit.* demissio, submissio. **PARTCP.** 'The a. of Caius,' imminuta Caii auctoritas, dignitas.

**ABASH,** pudorem ci injicere, incutere (†)—ruborem ci afferre (T).—I am abashed, pudor suffunditur mihi: at alth, pudore afflictor qd re. I ABASHED, pudore suffusus, &c. See ASHAME.

**ABATE, TANA.** I Lessen. **Vid.** I Bate. **Vid.**—I **INTA.** minui, se minuire, et minuire (V. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. iii. 12).—imminui (to be lessened inwardly).—remitti: se remittere, et remittere only (to leave off; of rain, cold, a fever, &c.).—levari, sublevari (to be lightened).—leniri, mitigari (to be softened; mitigated). A fever a's, febris levatur, conquiescit, decrescit.—**Pra.** ira defervescit: sermo hominum refrigeratur.

**ABATEMENT,** remissio; decessio de summâ, or decessio only (C).—To make an a. 'remittere de pretio indicato,—to make an a. of 10 per cent. remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. I Lessening. **Vid.**

**ABBACY,** 'abbatis munus (his office).—'concessum abbati beneficium (his prebend or benefice).

**ABBESS, abbatisa (Hieron).**—'antistita virginum sacrarum—Virgo maxima (the title of the High-priestess of the Vestal Virgins).—(If the a. is a princess), regina abbatisa (as *Æn.* i. regina sacerdos).

**ABBEY,** 'abbatya.  
**ABBOT, abbas (Ecclesiastical).**—archimandrita (a president of Monks, *Sidon.*).

**ABBREVIATE,** imminuere (a word in pronouncing, as audisse for audivisse). I To write compendiously, notare; scripture compendio uti; per notas scribere. See ABBREVIATION. See SHORTEN.

**ABRIDGE; CONTRACT.**

**ABBREVIATION** in writing, verborum nota; (scriptura) compendium. I To write with a's, notare (opp. perscribere). See SHORT-HAND.

**ABDICATE,** deponere,—an office, magistratum deponere; magistratu se abdicare (very seldom, magistratum abdicare): magistratu or honore abire; abscedere munere (L. 9. 3); the dictatorship, dictaturâ se abdicare; a government, imperium deponere.

**ABDICATION** of an office, abdicatio muneris (e.g. dictaturæ); and *Cret.* with abdicare se munere. 'You have driven Lentulus to an a. of his office,' Lentulum ut se abdicaret magistratu coegistis.

**ABED, Cret.** To be still a., nondum surrexisse; nondum cubito or a lectulo surrexisse.

**ABERRATION,** I Departure from the right way, declinatio. *fm reason,* aspernatio rationis.

**ABET,** I Assist, qm juvare or adjuvare (assist him, in qd re: *sold. with infn.*)—qm operâ adjuvare in qd re faciendâ; ci operam suam commodare ad qd (to assist him by one's services).—I Excite to, &c. incitare, excitare, concitare (rouss up, set into action).—instigare, stimulare, excitulare (prick or spur on).—inflammare, incendere, accendere (in flame).—impellere, commovere. All qm or cs animum ad qd. See EXCITE. I Exhort, hortari, adhortari (qm ad qd, or with ut).

**ABETTOR,** concitator (belli, seditiosis, &c.).—impulsor (one who urges to an action).—qui adjuvat.

**ABEYANCE,** spes succedendi.—An a. (of lands, &c.), vacuum.

**ABHOR,** detestari qd or qm.—abominari qm or qd (shrink *fm* as ill-omened).—aversari qm or qd (turn *fm* with dislike, antipathy, &c.).—abhorrere qm, qd, or a qu re (to shudder at).—animo esse aversissimum a qo.

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**ABHORRENCÉ**, aversatio (vs rei).—detestatio (vs rei; *Gril. nol C.*).—animus aversissimus a qo.

**ABHORRENT**, alienus a qâ re (*foreign to, irreconcilable with*).—ci rei contrarius (*opposed to*).—*To be utterly inconsistent with, abhorre a qâ re* [a personâ hominis gravissimè abhorre. C.]

**ABIDE**, *INTA*. || *Dwell at, habitare* (qo loco); domicilium vel sedem ac domicilium habere (qo loco).—degere, or deo re vitam, vivere qo loco (*to live at*)—*with aby, in cs domo or apud qm habitare—apud qm or in cs domo diversari* (*for a time, as a guest*).—cum qo habitare (*to live together*).—commorari (*to be stopping at or abiding for a time*). || *Remain, manere, permanere*. *To a. by an agreement, stare pacto or conventio: by a promise, promissum stare. by an opinion, in sententiâ suâ manere, permanere, perseverare. by aby, ci non deesse, qm non deserere, destituere, &c.* || *Last, endure, permanere, durare.*

**ABIDE**, *TRANS*. || *Wait for a man's coming, cs adventum expectare or prestolari* (*but cs adventum manere, Lit., is poetical*). || *Bear, endure. Vtd.*

**ABILITY**, || *Power, potentia* (*absolute power*).—potestas (*power derived fm legal authority*)—*copia* (*possibility of doing althg with convenience*).—*facultas* (*capacity: possibility subjectively*). || *Mental power, ingenium* (*connate mental power, talents, genius*)—*sollertia* (*mental dexterity, practical genius*).—*docilitas* (*power of learning, of improving*).—*ingenii facultas* (*talent for a particular pursuit; not talents collectively, which is ingenium*).—*facultas with gen.* (*power to do althg, e. g. to speak, dicendi*).—*I don't give him credit for a. to accomplish something, qm qd efficere non posse duco* (*after Nep. Alcib. 7, 2*).—*A's, mental powers collectively: ingenium, facultates* (*Cic. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.*; *animi vis, virtus, hominis sollertia. To cultivate one's a's, animum mentemque excolere. To be a person of considerable a's, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare.*—*Riches. Vtd.*

**ABJECT**, abjectus (*flung away as worthless: hence* (1) *worthless, low, (2) despirited*); demissus (*beaten down: of one who has lost his spirit*); summissus (*subjected: hence submissive, servile, low-minded*); humilis (*low, opp. to altus*); illiberalis (*unlike a free man; ungentlemanly, sordid*).—*Videndum est ne quid humile, summissum molle, effeminatum, fractum, abjectumque faciamus* (*C. Cull. 2, 1*).—*Jn, contemptus et abjectus*.—*perculus et abjectus* (*in despair*). *A. poverty, gravissima paupertas; summa egestas; paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicantia* (*Cic. Parod. 6, 1, extr.*). *A. filitery, summissa adulatio* (*Quint. 11, 1, 30*). See **CONTEMPTIBLE**; **VILE**.

**ABJECTION** (*of mind*), humilitas (*lowness*).—*illiberalitas* (*feelings unworthy of a free man*).—*abjectio* or *demissio animi* (*C. despondency, despair*).

**ABJECTLY**, humiliter; illiberaliter; abjecte; demisse. See **SYN. IN ABJECT**.

**ABJUDICATE**, abjudicare ci qd (*to deprive aby of althg by a judicial sentence*).

**ABJURATION**, *Crecl with verb or plep. meaning to abjure. His a. of his country, ejurata patria.*

**ABJURE**, abjurare (*to deny upon oath that I owe it*)—*ejurare or ejurare* (*to renounce a thing with an oath: e. g. patriam, patrem, &c. Postaug.*).—*renunciare ci rei* (*e. g. public life, publicis negotiis; oysters for the rest of my life, ostreis in omnem vitam*).

**ABLAQUEATION**, ablaqueatio (*the digging about the roots of a tree*).

**ABLIATIVE CASE**, Ablativus casus (Q.); Latinus, sextus (*Farro in Diom. p. 277, P.*).

**ABLE** (*of persons*), ingeniosus (*fertile of new ideas*).—*sollers* (*dexterous in combining and working out ideas*).—*docilis* (*apt to learn and comprehend*).—*capax cs rei* (*Postaug.*).—*To BE ABLE, posse; cs rei accendere facultatem habere.*—*He is able to do althg, nihil non efficere potest.*

**ABLE BODIED**, valens, validus (*strong, actively, opp. imbecillus*).—*firmus* (*firm, immovable; strong, passively: opp. imbecillus, infirmus*).—*robustus* (*compact; strong, passively: opp. tener*). *Jn, firmus et robustus, valens et firmus; robustus et valens.*

**ABLENESS**. See **ABILITY**.

**ABLEGATE**, legare; allegare (*despatch on a mission: qm ad qm or ci, in African: eph. legatum mittere* (*to send as an ambassador*)). || *Ablegare and amandare are, to send away, on some pretext or other, a person whom one wishes to get rid of.*

**ABLEPSY**. See **BLINDNESS**.

**ABLUTION**, ablutio (*Macrob. Plin.*), lavatio (*Pl.*), lotio (*Petr.*), lotura (*Plin.*). *To perform one's ablutions,*

lavari; perlut (*to bathe, wash oneself in a stream, Cæs.*).—*manus, pedes, &c., lavare.*

**ABNEGATION**, infitatio (*the denial, espy of a debt*). *A. of the world, rerum humanarum contemptio et despectio* (*C. Tusc. 1, 40, 95*); *of one's self, dolorum et laborum contemptio* (*ulter disregard of pain and toil*); *animal moderatio* (*complete government of the mind*).

**ABOARD**. *To go a., considerare* or *ascendere* *navem* or *in navem*; *in fine weather, bonâ et certâ tempestate concedere.*

**ABODE**, domicilium (*abode, as far as one is at home there*).—*sedes* (*as the fixed spot where one resides*).—*habitatio* (*dwelling-house or chamber, as long as one resides therein: hence also, lodging*). See **HOUSX**. || *Time of one's residence, commoratio, statio, mansio* (*opp. itio, decessio: implying a stay of some length*); *habitatio* (*the dwelling at a place*). *A. in the country, rusticatio.* || *Make abode. See ABIDE.*

**ABODE, ABODEMENT**. See **BODE, BODEMENT**.

**ABOLISH**, tollere (*v. pr.*: *e. g. an office, law, magistracy, tax, &c.*); abolere (*v. hist. quite to remove and make invalid laws, customs, religion, wills*); abrogare (*to abolish by the authority of the people: a law, decree, also a magistracy*); derogare legi or qd de lege (*for a partial abolition*); but si quis eor. pro abrogare, Ochsm. Cic. Eclog. p. 85); abrogare legi (*to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment*); solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (*to abolish a custom, &c., also adimere consuetudinem, T.*); rescindere (*to cancel and make void: e. g. decrees, compacts, wills, &c.*); inducere (*to strike out, a resolution, a decree, of the Senate, a contract, locationem*); pervertere (*abolish by violence; laws, justice, &c.*). || *Destroy, delere* (*biol. out; hence, deprive of its existence*).—*extinguere* (*to put out, and so cause to cease: hope, spem, &c.*).—*tollere* (*to take away; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.*).—*evertere* (*to overthrow, urbem, rempublicam, reipublicam fundamenta*).—*subvertere* (*to overthrow, imperium, leges, liberatem*).—*perdere* (*to destroy completely, fruges, &c.*). *To utterly a., funditus tollere, evertere, &c.*

**ABOLITION**, ablatio (*Judicii, the reversal of a sentence*).—*abolitio* (*of a tax, law, statute*).—*dissolutio* (*e. g. of a law*). || *A. of debts, ablatio novæ.*

**ABOMINABLE**, foetus (*of althg that excites loathing and aversion*).—*abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis* (*detestable: of men, aversabilis, Lr.*).—*nefarius* (*shameful; of men, and their thoughts and actions*).—*nefandus* (*of shameful actions*).—*immanis* (*shocking: of actions*). *a. deestatus, pass. C. Lrgo 2, 11, detestataque omnia hujusmodi*).—*teter* (*hideous, shocking; then abominable, in character and conduct*). || *An a. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis.*

**ABOMINABLY**, foede, foeditate; nefarie; teterime. || *Accessively: grossly. See those words. A. voly, insignis ad deformitatem.*

**ABOMINATE**, abhorreere qm or qd or a qâ re (*to recoil fm an object with shuddering*).—*abominari qm or qd* (*to wish it away, as of evil omen*).—*detestari qm or qd* (*to appeal to the gods against a person or thing*).—*aversari qm or qd* (*to turn away from in disgust*).—*animo esse aversissimo a qo.*

**ABOMINATION**, || *Aversion, detestatio, aversatio* (*in silex age, cs rei*); *detestatio* (*in Gell. cs rei. us-Cic. in this sense; animus aversissimus a qo.* || *Abominable action, res nefanda or infanda; res atrox or nefaria. ABOMINATIONS = abominable actions, nefaria, pl. adj. Detestable wickedness, foeditas, inhumanitas. || Pollution, contaminatio, pollutio* (*both in later writers only*).—*macula, labe* (*the stain itself*).

**ABORIGINES**, Aborigines, um (m.). *the original inhabitants of a country; a particular people in Italy, the name being either from ab and origo, or Aborigines = descendants of the Abori, Ombri or Umbri. Grotefnd.*—*Autochthones* (*Appul.*).—*The original inhabitants of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.*

**ABORTION**, || *Premature bringing forth, abortio, abortus.* || *Produce of such a birth, abortus* (C.).—*To cause an a., abortum facere* (*also = abortum pati, to bring forth prematurely*).

**ABORTIVE**, || *Brought forth prematurely, abortivus.* || *Unsuccessful, cassus* (*empty, hollow; hence profitless, of labours*).—*inanis* (*empty, unsubstantial; inanes contentiones*).—*irritus* (*invalidated: as quod us and-ne, irrit. inceptum; labor*).—*Jn, vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus. To make a. attempts, operam perdere, or frustra consumere, or conterere; oleum et operam perdere.*

**ABORTIVELY**, ¶ *To no purpose, frustra, nequidquam, inane.* See VAIN.

**ABOUND**, ¶ *Have in great plenty, qd re abundare (qd re redundare is, to have in too great plenty).*—supeditare qd re (to have an adequate supply, imply of means for an end. C. *Cut.* 2, 11, 25).—affluere (to abound: in pleasures, leisure, genius, &c. C.).—circumfluere (copia, gloria, C.).—scatere (belongs to poetry and late writers). ¶ *Be in great plenty, abundare, superesse (be in abundance); supeditare (to be in sufficient quantity); circumfluere (qm circumfluere, Curt.).* Jm. circumfluere atque abundare.

**ABOUT**, circum (prep. and adv. denotes (1) motion round a centre: circum axem se convertere; (2) motion from one to another of a number of objects: e. g. to send abq. circum amicos, circum insulas, &c.; (3) position, entirely or partly, round an enclosed object: capillus circum caput reiectus).—circa (prep. and adv. denotes proximity, considered as a point or points in an enclosing line or space, rather than as an extended portion of such line or space. "Circum urbem commorari, est in conclusu vicinitate versari; circa urbem, in propinqua regione, haud procul." Hand. *Turs.* il. p. 50. Not used by *Plaut.* Ter. *L. u. r. Sallust.* and seldom by *Cic.*). ¶ *Nearly, in approximate statements, fere, ferme (two forms of the same word: a., both of time and number, not as a loose statement, but of a statement believed to be as accurate as possible or necessary); circiter, circa, ad (a., of time and number; circiter as adv. and prep. with acc. Cic. *nece* uses circa in this way, but *Lit. Curt.* &c. do).—sub (with acc.).—quintā fere horā = in the course of the fifth hour. Hand.—circiter eandem horam.—A. noon, circiter or ad meridiem. A. the fourth part, circiter pars quarta. A. 500 were taken, ad quingentos capiti sunt. A. Pompey's days, circa Pompeium (Q.), circa Pompei etatem (Plin.). ¶ *Concerning, circa (with respect to: where earlier writers use in, de, ad, erga, &c. after negligens, assiduus, circa bonas artes socordia. Tac. To be employed a., in qd re versari. Later writers, circa quam rem versari. in qd re occupatum esse).—de (after audire, dicere, judicare, scribere, &c. legatos de qd re mittere).—super (with abl. to write or to atq., super qd re, C. To be sent, super qd re, C. Nep.). ¶ *To go or set about atq., agredi, conari, moliri, &c. See BEGÍN. UNDEXTAKE. ¶ To take abq. a. the waist, qm medium completi. What are you a. f. quid agis? ¶ To bring about qd effici: effectum dare or reddere. ¶ About, before infra, is to be translated by the partic. in us.***

**ABOVE** A) ¶ *PART. super (a., opp. sub, subter). supra (opp. infra, a., with implied reference to something below, usage of position, not of motion). ¶ Of degree, super (famulosissima super ceteros cenna, Suet. super omnia, L.: with numerals, super octingentos et quadraginta ante annos, T.).—supra (supra modum; vires humanas; fidem; and with numerals, sociorum supra millia viginth, L.).—ante (ante alas pulchritudine insignis, L.).—præter (nobilitatis præter ceteros)—plus, amplius (before numerals, quam being omitted, but *the rule*, not being placed in the abl., plus ducentos milites desideravit: qui septingentos jam annos amplius. . . nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt). Ex. eius super se collocavit: domos super se ipsos concernaverunt: supra terram exte cœlum. ¶ *Out of; aese (Deus) extra omnem culpam posuit. PART. To be a., abq., supra qm esse; superiorem esse qo; qm infra se positum habere. To be a. abq.'s praise, sc. laudibus majorem esse. A. a year, plus annum, or annum et co diutius (e. g. to live with a person). A. forty years old, major quadraginta annis or annorum, natus est annos magis quadraginta; annum quadagesimum excessit (a year et quod excurrit belongs to late Lat.). To put one thing a. another, rem alii antepone. To honour abq. a. all men, qm primo loco habere, ponere; qm præter ceteros omnes colere. To have nobody a. oneself, neminem habere superiorem, priorem. B) ¶ *Adv. Supra (que supra scripti). ¶ From above, desuper (vulnerare, protegere, Cæs.).—superne (gladium superne jugulo deligere, L. incessere, Curt.).***

**ABOVE-MENTIONED**, qd supra dictum est; qd supra dixi (not supra dictus or prædictus).

**ABOVE-WRITTEN**, qd supra scriptum est; qd supra scripti (not supra scriptus).

**ABOVE**, TO BE. ¶ *To be better, prætare. ¶ To stand out from. exstare (ex aq., &c.).—¶ To be a. doing atq., non cum esse qd qd faciat. You ought to be a. making pleasure your chief good, temperantior esse debet, quam qui summum bonum in voluptate ponas. The water is hardly a. the knees, aqua vix genua superat (L.). Let all be fair and a-board, ut qua fraus,*

ne quia dolus adhibeatur (C.). nihil sit non apertum atque simplex.

**ABRAST**, ¶ *To go abreast, pariter ire (Q. una pariterque cum equitibus currere (Hirt. *Bell. Afr.* 68).—una ire æquatis frontibus (after Virg.). Two Phrygians were the first who drove two horses a., bigas primas junxit Phrygm natlo (Plin.). Two horses yoked a. to a chariot, bigas equi (F.).*

**ABRADE**, abrâdere. derâdere (also, to make smooth by cutting away).—abrâdere (to shave off from beneath).—circumrâdere (to shave off all round).

**ABRASION**, circumrâsio (paring round, Plin.).

**ABREPTION**, raptus (virginis, forcible abduction, C.).—ereptio (opp. emptio, C.).

**ABRIDGE**, contrahere (to draw in; orationem, C.).—in angustum cogere (commentarios, S.).—amputare (to prune away superfluitates, narrationem).—præcidere (to cut at the end: to cut short; a speech, &c.).—minuere (to lessen: e. g. power, authority, expenses).—imminuere (to lessen, and so weaken, libertatem, C.); detrâdere: qd de qd re. breve qd facere, ad justam brevitate revocare. To show how the labour of teaching may be abridged, brevia docendi monstrare compendia (Q.).

¶ *To abridge a work, in angustum cogere in epitomen cogere (Aur.). To a. a voluminous author, qm per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere. redigere (= 'reduce', with ad before the size to which the work is reduced: hosce ipsos ad vi. libros redegit Diophanes. Farr.). See LESSEN.*

**ABRIDGMENT**, ¶ *Of a book, epitome.—summarium (about Seneca's time, breviarium, Ep. 39, 1)—electa (selections)—excerpta (extracts). To publish an a. in six volumes of the whole of Dionysius's voluminous work, totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscribere (Colum.). ¶ A lessening, imminutio (e. g. dignitatis, C.).—deminutio (a lessening by subtraction of liberty, taxes, &c.).*

**ABROAD**, foris (out of a place; out of doors; foris cenare, to dine a. or out).—peregre (in another country: e. g. habitare, to live a.). To go abroad, (1) appear in public, in publicum prodire or procedere. See GET abroad', 'COME abroad'. (2) visit foreign countries, peregre proficisci. To be abroad, (1) to be in a foreign country, peregrinari. (2) not to understand, qd necire, ignorare. ce rei ignarum esse, in qd re non multum intelligere (e. g. in statues, pictures). in qd re rudem esse, ce rei rudem or imperitum, or rudem et imperitum esse. in qd re peregrinum atque hospitem esse. To return from a., peregre redire. ¶ To publish atq. a., qd foras proferre; in apertum proferre, divulgare. To be spread a. far and wide, late longeque diffundi. To get a., emanare (to leak out, of secrets). To be generally talked a., omnium sermone celebrari.

**ABROACH**, To set a cask a., dolum relinere (opp. to oblinere, to fasten it up with pitch or resin).

**ABROGATE**, abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people).—derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition: but also with acc. for abrogare, Ochsner).—obrogare legi (to repeal it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment).

**ABROGATION**, abrogatio (legis, C.); derogatio, obrogatio. See SYN. in ABROGATE.

**ABRUPT**, abruptus (of what sinks suddenly and perpendicularly).—præruptus (abruptly steep; but rough and craggy). ¶ *Pio. Sudden, subitus. repentinus, non ante provius, improvisus, &c. See SUDDEXT. An a. style, abruptus sermo. abruptum sermonis genus (obscure from over-conciseness and want of connection). An a. beginning, abruptum initium (the vehement impetuous beginning of an oration).*

**ABRUPTION**, abruptio (the breaking off: e. g. corrigiæ).—avulsio (the tearing off).

**ABRUPTLY**, abrupte, prærupte. SYN. in ABRUPT. ¶ *Suddenly, subito. repente, derrepente, repentinu, nec opinato, &c. See SUDDEXT.*

**ABRUPTNESS**, No one word, except when celeritas, &c. may do. It may generally be translated by an adj. or adv.—The a. of his departure, repentina, necopinata, &c. ejus profectio. With an a., abrupte, &c.

**ABSCISS**, ulcus (general term for a suppurating wound).—apostema, atis, abscessus (abscess).—I have an a. under my tongue, sub lingua aliquid abscedit.

**ABSCISSION**, desectio, resectio (general terms).—amputatio (pruning).

**ABSCOND**, delitescere, abditi latere, in occulto se continere, abditi et inclusum in occulto latere (to lie hid).—se abdere, se abdere in occultum (to hide oneself).—se occultare ei or conspectu ca (to hide from a person).—clam se subducere, se subtrahere.



**ABSENCE, absentia.**—*In his a., dum qs abest; absente qo, or absens (in agreement with the person meant: in absentia or per absentiam ca. Curt. Just. should not be imitated). Leave of ABSENCE. See FULGON.* || *A. abroad, peregrinatio.* || *A. of mind, \*animus varietate rerum ductus. \*animus alius rebus distentus (i. e. distracted with other thoughts).*

**ABSENT, absens.**—*To be a., abesse loco or ex loco. —to be a. abroad, peregrinari.* || *Fig. To be a., animo excurrere et vagari. —I was a. when I did it, \*aliud cogitans fec.*

**ABSENT ONESELF.** || *Withdraw oneself, se amovere. a re qd recedere, or se advocare, se removere. —To a. oneself (for a time) from the forum, senate-house, foro, senatu carere.* || *Not to appear, non comparere. In conspectum non venire. —domi or domo se tenere (keep myself at home).*

**ABSOLUTE, || Complete, absolutus, perfectus. Jm. absolutus et perfectus. perf. atque abs. expletus et perfectus. perfectus cumulatiusque. perfectus completusque. —perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus. || Unconditional, simplex. absolutus, mly t-gether; simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione: e. g. necessity, necessitudo, C.). —To pay a. obedience, ei sine ulla exceptione parere. || Unlimited, infinitus (not terminated). —summus (the highest). A. power, infinita or summa potestas. A. sovereignty, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur. quum principis arbitrium, or libido regis, pro legibus est (v. Just. 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3). —dominatio. A. necessity, summa or extrema necessitas. || Not relative, considered in itself, simpliciter et ex sua vi consideratus (c. C. Inent. 2, 33, 102). THE ABSOLUTE, in philosophy, id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi, et tale, quale est.**

**ABSO UTELY, || Completely, perfecte. absolute (without defect). —plane, prorsus, omnino (quite). || Unconditionally, sine adjunctione. sine exceptione (without condition or exception). || In an unlimited manner, arbitratus sui (according to his own judgement). —libidine or ex libidine (by his own arbitrary will). || Separately, per se, simpliciter, et ex sua vi.**

**ABSOLVE, || Of Judges, propr. et impror.: absolvere; from althg, cs rei (e. g. injuriarum, capitis, &c.), or, with reference to althg, qd re, de qd re (e. g. de regni suspitione; de praevaricatione). —exsolvere, fm althg, qd re (e. g. suspitione). —liberare, fm althg, qd re (discharge). —To be absolved, liberatum discedere. Innocent or innoxius absolvi. ex judicio emergere. || Of priests, \*peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine. \*satisfutibus peccata remittere. To a. one under Church censures, qm resacrare (f. Nep. Alcib. 6).**

**ABSOLUTION, || Acquittal, absolutio, of a person, cs; of a crime (cs rei). —liberatio (fm althg, cs rei). || Forgiveness of sins, poenae meritis remissio (S.); venie pronuntiatio, \*venia peccatorum. —To pronounce a., venie pronuntiationem facere (f.). \*peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine. —To receive a., \*peccatorum veniam impetrare. To receive priestly a. (of a person under Church censures), \*per sacerdotem resacrare (f. comp. Nep. Alcib. 6).**

**ABSONANT; ABSONOUS, absonus (a re qd or ei rei). See CONTRARY.**

**ABSORB, absorbere (swallow up) devour, whether dry or liquid). —exsorbere (to suck up). —devorare (of solids). —exhaustire (to absorb part of a larger body). —Fia to occupy the whole of, absorbere (e. g. of a speech; a man's attention). To be absorbed in a business, in negotio qo versari. negotio implicatum esse: to be absorbed in business, occupatissimum esse. multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum esse. valde negotiosum esse. multis occupationibus distineri. —The interest a. the capital, usurae sortem mergunt (L.). || To appropriate to oneself, exsorbere (e. g. the body, praedas). || To a. a colour, colorem bibere, imbibere (to drink it in).**

**ABSTAIN, abstinere or se abstinere (a) re. —se continere a re (to hold oneself back fm althg). —temperare sibi quominus &c., temperare (sibi) a qd re (restraining oneself: not temperare ei rei, which it. to restrain althg nulla limit. Temperare qd re is not Lat., for in Liv. 30, risu is the dat.). —To a. fm food, se abstinere cibo; fm fighting, supersedere pugna or proelio; fm tears, lacrimas tenere, temperare tam lacrimis; fm laughter, risum tenere or continere; fm a person's society, cs aditum sermonemque defugere; fm committing injury and wrong, ab injuria atque maleficio temperare, or se prohibere. —Not to be able to a. fm, sibi tempe-**

rare or se continere non posse (followed by quin): a se impetrare non posse quin.

**ABSTEMIOUS. See ABSTINENT. An a. man, homo moderatus, temperans. An a. life, vita moderata, modica, temperata.**

**ABSTEMIOUSLY (Syn. in ABSTINENCE), moderate, modeste, temperanter, continenter. To live a., continentem esse in omni victu cultuque.**

**ABSTEMIOUSNESS, || moderatio (the avoiding upon ABSTINENCE, || principle of the too much, as an action). —temperantia (general and habitual self-government). —continentia (opp. to libido, command over all sensual desires). —modestia (is an habitual preference of the modus or true mean: the three last words are qualities). —abstinentia (command over the desire for what is another's). —Jm. temperantia et moderatio. moderatio et continentia. continentia et temperantia. —Cic. Off. 3, 28, has moderatio continentiae et temperantiae.**

**ABSTINENT, moderatus (seld), modicus. —modestus. —temperans, temperatus. —continentia. Jm. moderatus ac temperans. temperatus moderatusque. continentia ac temperans. Syn. in ABSTINENCE.**

**ABSTINENTLY. See ABSTEMIOUSLY.**

**ABSTRACT, v. || Tms. to separate in the mind, cogitatione separare. mente et cogitatione distinguere. animo contemplari qd. advocare se a corpore, et ad rei cogitationem cura omni studioque rapi (all Cic.). —To take away fm, abstrahere, &c. See TAKE AWAY. || Reduce to an epitome, in angustum or in epitomen cogere. || INTR. to abstract fm: i. e. take no notice of, put aside, mittere, omittre, missum facere. Abstracting fm all these, remotis his omnibus; ut haec omnia sileam or taceam.**

**ABSTRACT, adj. vocatus a sensibus, abductus a consuetudine oculorum, ab aspectu judicio remotus. —An a. notion, \*notio rei a materia junctae et simplicis. \*notio sola mente percipienda. || Abstruse, abstrusus (hard to comprehend). In the abstract, cogitatione (opp. re, in the concrete, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 24). To cultivate habits of a. thought, animum or aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum subducere. mentem ab oculis, a sensibus evocare. animum ad se ipsum advocare. animum a corpore abstrahere or secernere.**

**ABSTRACTION, || The power of a., animum a corpore abstrahendi vis (of. C. Somn. Scip. 9).**

**ABSTRACT, || Epitome, epitome, summarium. —later brevium. || Extract, e. g. from plants, dilutum (e. g. abesthiol). || Sum of many things, containing all in one, summa, summa summarum (Plaut. Lucr. Sen.).**

**ABTRUSE, abstrusus, obscurus, occultus, involutus, occultus et quasi involutus. Profound and a. learning, litterae non vulgares, sed quaedam interiores et recondite. A somewhat a. discussion, disputatio paulo abstrusior (C.).**

**ABTRUSELY, obscure.**

**ABTRUSENESS, obscuritas.**

**ABURD, insulzus (= in salus). —aburdus (foolish, senseless). —ineptus (= in-aptus, without tact and propriety). —infectus (opp. facetus. —All three of men and things). —fatuus (weak, foolish, of persons). —Jm. ineptus et absurdus. Somewhat a., subaburdus. Very a., per-aburdus. —To be a., ineptire, nugari, nugas agere. || Contradictory to reason, rationi repugnans. To be a., rationi repugnare.**

**ABURDITY, insulzus, aburditas, fatuitas. Syn. in ABSURD. || An a. absurdity, res insulzus, absurda, inepta, infecta. —ineptiae, nugae, deliramentum (a piece of mad a.).**

**ABURDULY, inepte, absurde, infecte, insulse. || Foolishly, fatue, stulte, stouide. || Childishly, pueriliter. Somewhat a., subaburde. Very a., per-aburde.**

**ABUNDANCE, abundantia, affluentia (the having somewhat more than one uses). —uberitas (a large supply, without reference to what is required). A. of provisions, copia (Caes. B. G. 1, 30). A. of goods, suppeditione bonorum. A. of all things, omnium rerum abundantia, affluentia. affluenties omnium rerum copiae. Also Jm. saturatus copioque. || To have abundance. See ABOUND.**

**ABUNDANT, abundans, affluens, copiosus (e. g. patrimonium). —uber (e. g. produce, fructus). —optimus (e. g. harvest, messis). —We have a. reason to complain, justissime or jure optimo querimus. non sine causa querimus. justissimae est causa cur queramus, or querendi. To reap an a. harvest, large condere.**

<sup>1</sup> As in 'the abstract of all faults,' Shak., 'the abstract of them all,' Dryd.

**ABUNDANTLY**, abunde, satis superque (*more than enough: denote a quality*).—abundanter (*in an abundant manner*).—cumulate (*in heaped up measure*).—prolix, effuse (*in super-abundance*). *Jm.* prolix effusque. large effusque.—*A.* furnished with *athg* liberaliter instructus qd re.

**ABUSE**, v. *||* *Use improperly*, qd re perverse uti or abuti.—immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice abuti qd re (*to exceed the limits of modesty or moderation in using athg: e. g. as indulgentia, patientia*—*Fm the context*, abuti qd re may do alone, but its real meaning is only to use copiously). *To a. to or for athg*, ad qd. *|| Abuse the person*, qd abuti. *|| To rail at*, convicium ci facere. qm conviciis consecrari, incesse. ci maledicere. qm maledictis insectari. maledicta in qm dicere, conferre, conicere. probris et maledictis qm vexare. maledictis qm obprobriis qm increpare. maledictis qm figere. contumeliosis verbis qm prosequi.—*To a. aby through thick and thin*, omnibus maledictis qm vexare. omnia maledicta in qm conferre. *To a. aby in his absence*, ci absenti maledicere. contumeliose dicere qd de qo absente. qm absentem dente maledico carpere.

**ABUSE**, s. *|| The improper use of athg*, \*usus, or abusus, perversus (*a perverse use*).—\*usus, or abusus, immodestus, intemperans, insolens (*a use exceeding the bounds of propriety*).—*Fm the context*, abusus alone might do, though it means only the using up of *athg*. *|| Improper custom*; mos pravus (*agst correct and established custom*).—quod contra jus fasque est (*agst human and divine laws*). *An a. prevails*, perciperebit mos pravus (*T. Ann. 15, 19, init.*). *|| To remove abuses*, \*mores pravis or ea que contra jus fasque sunt abolere. *|| Railing language*, maledictum (*any injurious word*).—convicium (*any abusive word*).—probrum (*any attack on another's honour*). *To heap a. on aby, or load aby with a.*, omnibus maledictis qm vexare: omnia maledicta in qm conferre.

**ABUSER**, *|| One who uses improperly*, homo perverse (*percerely*), immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice qd re abutens.

**ABUSIVE**, contumeliosus (*injurious to a man's honour*).—probrus (*the same*; but implying a violent outbreak in words).—maledicus (*using injurious words*). *An a. word*, vox contumeliosa; verbum contumeliosum. *An a. lampoon*, carmen probrum.

**ABUSIVELY**, contumeliose, turpiter.—maledice. **ABUT** ON, finitimus, vicinus, confinis ci esse (*copy of a nation bordering on another*).—adjacere, immidere ci terrae; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (*copy of adjoining territories*; the latter implying a consequent friendship).

**ABUTTING** ON, finitimus, confinis (*having a common boundary*).—conjunctus ci loco (*locally connected with*).—contignis ci loco or cum qo (*joining it*).

**ABYSS**, infinita or immensa altitudo.—vorago (*a. : charm*).—gurgis (*whirlpool*).—barathrum (*is a poet. expression*).—profundum (*with or without maris; a. of the sea*). *|| Fig. Manifest overwhelming danger*; vorago. pestis, perniciēs. *To plunge into an a. of danger*, ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci. in praecipue rueri.

**ACACIA**, Acanthus (*the Egyptian Ac. Mimosa Nilotica. Linn.*).

**ACADEMIC**, academicus (*properly, relating to the Academia, and consequently to the school of Aristotle*).

**ACADEMICIAN**, \*academicus socius.

**ACADEMY**, *|| Association of learned men*, academia. *To be chosen member of an a.*, academiæ socium adscribi. *|| School*, schola (*as a place where instruction is given in the sciences*).—ludus discendi or literarum (*a place where young people are taught to read and write*).

**ACCEDE**, accedere ci rei or ad qd (*e. g. to a plan; opp. abhorre a re.*).—astipulari ci; sentire cum qo (*assent to*).—qd probare (*to approve of*).—annuere (*ab. or with acc.*); *to nod assent*. *To a. to an opinion*, sententiam assentiri. sententiam accipere (*to receive it favorably*). *To a. to aby's opinion*, ca sententiam assensuone comprobare (*approve of it*).—ca s-ententiam sequi (*to follow it*)—ad ca sententiam accedere (*a. to*).—ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in ca sententiam (*to a. to an opinion; of a senat-r passing to the side of him whose opinion he supports; transire implying that a different opinion was at first entertained*). *Not to a. to an opinion*, sententiam repudiare. abhorre a re. assensum cohilare a re. se ab assensu sustinere. assensum retinere. *To a. to a league*, ad societatem accedere or se applicare.

**ACCELERATE**, accelerare qd (*to endeavour to bring*

*athg about quickly*).—maturare qd, or with *inf.* (*not to put off athg which should be done now; but admaturatione is only = to bring athg to maturity*. *Cæs. B. G. 7, 54*).—representare qd (*to execute athg without delay; even before the time*).—præciperare qd (*to a. it too much*). *To a. his departure or journey*, maturare or accelerare iter. propere proficisci (*to hasten to set out*).—mature proficisci (*to set out in good time*). *To a. one's arrival*, maturo venire. *To a. one's ruin*, maturare sibi exitum. *To a. a man's ruin*, præcipientem impellere.

**ACCELERATION**, acceleratio, maturatio (*both in Auct. ad Herenn.*).

**ACCENT**, v. *|| In pronunciation*, certum vocis admovere sonum. cum sono quodam vocis pronuntiare. *|| In writing*, apponere syllabæ notam or apicem (*the last, if it is long*).

**ACCENT**, a. *|| In pronunciation*, vocis sonus (*C.*).—accentus, tenor (*Q.*).—tonus (*Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25*). *Acute a.*, sonus vocis acutus. *|| In writing*, vocis nota (*Gell. 13, 6*).—apex (*the mark of a long syll.*, but different from the circumflex. *Spald. Quint. 1, 5, 23*). *To place an a.* See **ACCENT**, v.

**ACCENTUATE**. See **ACCENT**, v.

**ACCENTUATION**, vocalisatio (*Nigid. ap. Gell.*).—accentus (*Gell.*).

**ACCEPT**. A) **PROPR.** *|| To receive something offered*, accipere.—money fm aby, pecuniam a qo (*utro to allow oneself to be bribed*). *|| To undertake*, suscipere. recipere (*the former, copy, of free will; the latter, on being asked. Both of accepting an office, &c.*).—*not to a. athg* (*e. g. an office*), deprecari munus. B) **IMPROPR.** *|| Approve of; am satisfied with; accipere* (*a. it*).—probare (*approve of it*).—admittere (*permit, approve*).—agnoscere (*acknowledge*; e. g. praise, honour). *A. an invitation*, \*promittere se venturum esse; an invitation to dine with aby, promittere ad cenam, or promittere ad qm (*not condicere ci, which is, to invite myself to dine with aby*).—*Not to a. an offer of honour*, oblatum honorem repuere; an offer of battle, pugnam detrectare. *To a. aby as bath*, qm vadem accipere. *To a. a proposal or terms*, conditionem accipere. ad conditionem accedere or (*after long consideration*) descendere (*opp. conditionem repuere, repudiare, or aspernari*). *To a. it very gladly*, \*conditionem cupidissime accipere; without hesitation, \*non dubito accipere quod defertur; *not to a. the proposals of peace*, pacis conditiones dimittere. *The conditions of peace are accepted*, pacis conditiones conveniunt; *to a. an excuse*, excusationem or causam or satisfactionem (*a justification*) accipere. *I a. your explanation or excuse*, valet apud me excusatio tua. *|| Approve and follow*. *To a. advice*, consilium accipere; *to a. consultation*, consolationem suscipere. *To act towards a person with partial regard*, ca rationem habere. *Not to a. the persons of men*, nullius rationem habere. delectum omnem et discrimen omittere. auctoritates omittere.

**ACCEPTABLE**, acceptus (*gladly received, welcome*).—gratus (*causing in us a feeling of obligation fm its value to us*).—jucundus (*causing in us the feeling of delight*).—suavis, dulcis, mollis (*s. d. sweet, m. soft: agreeably affecting the mind. All three of persons and things*).—carus (*dear*).—dilectus (*valued, beloved*).—gratiosus ci or apud qm (*high in his favour*). *An a. time*, commodum tempus. opportunum or idoneum tempus. —*Very a.*, pergratus, perjucundus. *To be a.*, jucundum esse, placere (*both of persons and things*).

**ACCEPTABLENESS**, jucunditas, gratia, dulcedo, suavitatis. See **SYM.** in **ACCEPTABLE**.

**ACCEPTABLY**, jucunde, suaviter. *|| At the right time*, oportune, peropportune.

**ACCEPTANCE**, acceptio.—comprobatio (*improper approval*).—*A. of bail or security*, satisfactio. *to* (*Pompon. Dig. 45, 1, 5*).

**ACCEPTATION**. See **MEANING**.

**ACCESS**, *|| Approach, as place*, aditus. *To close every a.*, omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, præcludere. omnes aditus obstruere (*to block up*). *|| Means or liberty of approaching*, aditus.—*To have a. to athg*, habere aditum ad qd. aditus ci ad qd patet. *To debar aby fm a.*, aditum qm prohibere. aditum ci intercludere. *Easy of a.*, ad qm facies sunt aditus. *He is easy of a.*, aditus ad eum est facilis. eum adire possunt omnes. *He is easy of a. to private individuals*, faciles aditus (sunt) ad eum privatorum. *He is difficult of a.*, aditus ad eum sunt difficiliores; convenientibus est difficilis; rari est aditus. *To give a. to*, patefacere ci aditum ad qd. *To obtain a. to athg*, aditus sibi comparare ad qd. *|| Increase, addition*. See **ACCESSION**. *|| Return or fit of a distemper*, accessio

(febris, &c.).—*novae tentationes (morbi, &c. relapses, opp. to vetus morbus. Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2).*

**ACCESSIBLE**, patens, facilis accessu (*of places*).—*ad qm faciles sunt aditus (of persons). To be a., patere (of places: for persons. See 'easy of access,' under ACCESS).* *To render althg a. to aby, aditum ci dare ad qd; patefacere ci aditum or viam ad qd. He is a. to fluiters, aliquem or facilem aditum ad aures cs adulatores habent.*

**ACCESSION**, accessio (*both a. in the abstract; and the added portion, or a. in the concrete*).—*incrementum (increase). A.'s of fortune and dignity, accessiones et fortune et dignitatis (C.). To receive a.'s, crescere, accrescere, augeri. Incrementis augescere. cumulus accedit ci rei. To receive large a.'s, magnus cumulus accedit ci rei. They were constantly receiving fresh a.'s, augebatur illis copia. A. of joining a party, &c. Crcl. with verb. Your a. to our party, quod tu in partes nostras transiisti, et to nobis adjunxisti, &c. Time of arriving at: e.g. accession to the throne, initium regni (beginning of reign); or by Crcl. with regnare cepisse, &c. The day of his a., dies quo regnare primum coepit.*

**ACCESSORY**, adj. See **ADDITIONAL**.

**ACCESSORY**, s. cs rei or ci rei aditus (e.g. facinori, noxae, &c.).—*consecus.—corrēus (a legal term for one put on his trial at the same time on the same charge. Ulpian).—particeps cs rei (e.g. conjurationis)—socius (e.g. sceleris). These words do not express an accessory as opposed to a principal. See ACCOMPLICE.*

**ACCIDENCE**, grammaticae elementa (Q.). *He is learning his a., primis elementis or literis imbutur.*

**ACCIDENT**, || *Accidental occurrence, casus, res fortuita. Generally to be translated by v.: it was an a., casu factum est. By a., forte (by chance; without particular stress on the chance).—casu (by chance; opp. consulto).—fortuito, fortuitu (by mere chance; opp. causā). Jx. casu et fortuito or fortuito; temere (without previous reflection; implying that it would not have been done with it).—forte fortunā (by a lucky chance). To trust to the chapter of a.'s, rem in casum ancipitis eventus committere (to trust althg to chance).—casum potius quam consilium sequi (to trust to chance rather than counsel). It happened by a., &c., forte evenit ut. casu accidit ut. forte ita incidit ut. To mention althg by a., in mentionem cs rei incl. ere. || *Accidents = non-ess-ntial properties, accidentia, pl. (rerum, &c. Q. τὰ συμβεβηκότα).**

**ACCIDENTAL**, fortuitus.—*forte oblatu (accidentally offered, as an opportunity).—in casu positu (depending on chance).—non necessariu (not necessary).—adventitius (not customarily added to it). The a. concourse of atoms, fortuitus concursus atomorum.*

**ACCIDENTALLY**. See 'By accident' under **ACCIDENT**.

**ACCLAIM**, s. See **ACCLAMATION**.

**ACCLAMATION**, acclamatio, clamores (accl. espily of the people shouting out in honour of a popular person, in the historians; for in Cic. it means a shout of disapprobation). Jx. plausus clamoresque. *To receive althg with a.'s, plausu et clamore prosequi qd; with loud a.'s, magno clamore approbare qd. To receive aby with a.'s, acclamare ci (in C., to cry out against). To receive aby with loud a.'s, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere. With loud a.'s, cum plausibus clamoribusque.*

**ACCLIVITY**, acclivitas (collis, Cas.).

**ACCLIVOUS**, acclivus or acclivis (opp. declivis).

**ACCOMMODABLE**, Crcl. with accommodari posse ad qd.

**ACCOMMODATE**, Trans. accommodare qd ci rei or ad rem. *facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re (to make althg agree with another).—To a. the expression to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare. sententias accommodare vocibus. The thoughts are accommodated to the opinions and habits of men, sententiae aptae sunt opinionibus hominum et moribus. To a. a speech to the place, the circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis. || To be conformable to. See SUIT. || Oblige aby in althg, accommodare ci de qā re (Cic.).*

**ACCOMMODATE**, adj. See **SUITABLE**, FIT.

**ACCOMMODATING**, obsequens (ready to comply with the wishes of another).—*facilis (difficilis, complaisant; easily brought to meet the wishes of others).—officiosus (ready to perform services). To be a. towards aby, cs voluntati morem gerere, obsequi. Know that you are a great deal too a., te esse avariciā infimā molliorem scito (C.). The liberality and a. spirit of the*

*magistratus, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratuum (C.).*

**ACCOMMODATION**, || *Adaptation, accommodatio ad qd. || Convenience, Crcl. e.g. to be an a., utile esse, usu esse, ex usu esse, utilitatem afferre, &c.*

**ACCOMPANY**, A) Propri. comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, praebere, adjungere (to accompany as a companion).—*prosequi qm or qd (to attend, for the purpose of testifying respect).—deducere (to attend, as a mark of respect, e.g. a Roman senator from his house to the forum; or from the forum to his house; also a bride to her new home).—sectari, assestari (to attach oneself to a superior, as one of his followers; e.g. of scholars and dependants).—inter comites cs aspicere (to be one of his companions). To a. aby to his residence, prosequi, deducere qm domum; to be a.'d by a crowd, stipari (e.g. non usitatā frequentia).*

—B) Impropr. || *To do or testify althg to a departing friend, prosequi qm (e.g. with tears and good wishes lacrimis votique). To a. one's gift with obliiving words, munus suum ornare verbis: a song with music, or music with the voice, vocem fidiibus jungere, ad chordarum sonum cantare; a song with the lute, carmen formare citharā (s. Gierly. Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 1). To a. a singer with the flute, concinere ci pronuntiati: the horns which a. the lyre, cornua ea quae ad nervos resonant in cantibus.*

**ACCOMPLICE**, crimini affinis.—*consecus (possessing a guilty knowledge).—corrēus (a legal term. Ulpian. in Pandect. The Cod. Just. uses it, qui opem ci flagitio dederunt (4, 18, 8); il, qui ministerium ad qd exhibuerunt).—To declare his a.'s, conscios edere; to conceal them, conscios celare.*

**ACCOMPLISH**, conficere (v. pr. e.g. its yearly course, cursus annuus; a task, negotium).—*efficere, ad effectum perducere (e.g. cs mandata).—exsequi, persequi (to follow up to the end; e.g. negotia, cs mandata, imperium).—peragere (to go through with, to employ oneself about it from beginning to end: e.g. consulatum).—ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere (to bring althg to its end).—absolvere (to finish althg and have done with it).—perficere. || To fulfil, ratum esse jubere. || To be accomplished; of prophecies, &c., evenire, evadere, exitum habere. Our dreams are accomplished, somnia, or quae somniavimus, evadunt.*

**ACCOMPLISHED** (as partic. v. **ACCOMPLISH**). || *Possessing some elegant learning, tinctus literis. elegantiorum literarum studiosus or amans.—elegantiarum literarum intelligens. || It is accomplished, actum est.*

**ACCOMPLISHER**, confector, exsecutor, effector. See *verbs under ACCOMPLISH*.

**ACCOMPLISHMENT**, || *Completion, confectio, executio, effectio. (See the verbs under ACCOMPLISH.)—|| State of perfection, absolutio, perfectio. Jx. absolutio perfectioque. || Accomplishments, elegantiores literae. ingenuae et humanae artes (but these phrases have a more extensive meaning than accomplishment).—humanitas (when spoken of collectively, as forming a character; e.g. I value him on account of his a.'s).*

**ACCORD**, v. Intr., concinere (to be in tune with; to harmonize).—*concordare (to have the same mind, but may be used of things).—consentire (to think the same thing, but may be used of things).—convenire, congruere (come together; hence agree, suit, fit). To a. with aby or althg, cum qd or qā re concinere, consentire, congruere. To a. together, inter se concinere, concordare, &c.—Trans. || To accord (= grant) a request, preces cs audire, precibus cs cedere. See GRANT.*

**ACCORD**, s. || *Agreement, consensus, consensio, conventus, conventia. SYN. under ACCORD, v. With one a., uno ore (of exclamations, &c.), omnium or communi consensu. Of one's own a., sponte (opp. casu or necessitate; voluntarily).—sponte suā (opp. rogatus, provocatus, invitatus: quile of one's own a.).—ultra (in an over-ready, unusual, or unaccountable manner).—voluntate (opp. metu, invitato, coactus, willingly).*

**ACCORDANCE**, See **ACCORD**.

**ACCORDING AS**, pro eo ut. *generally prout (but not prouti, nor, in this meaning, pro eo ac or pro eo quod).—a. as the occasion requires, prout res postulat. Also by phrases with pro, ex, e: a. as each man's circumstances permitted, pro cuiusque facultatibus. a. as circumstances require; a. as occasion may arise, pro re; pro re natā, pro tempore; e re; ex tempore; ex re et ex tempore.*

**ACCORDING TO**, ad or secundum (with nec.: in agreement with).—*ex (in consequence of; of an action arising fm, or out of, something).—de (proceeding fm).*

—pro (in proportion to; for). To speak a. to truth, ad veritatem loqui; a. to nature, secundum naturam; a. to the laws, secundum leges (opp. contra leges); a. to your opinion, ex sententiā tuā, or de sententiā tuā: imperatoris de omnium populorum sententiā delecti.—a. to law, ex lege (as a consequence of, and in conformity with, a particular enactment); a. to circumstances, pro tempore et pro re: ex re et ex tempore: a. to my consular authority, pro auctoritate consulari.—a. to my regard for you, pro eo, quanti te facio: a. to their several weights, pro eo quantum in quoque sit ponderis.—Often by the abl. alone: a. to his custom, instituto suo; a. to the custom of the Romans, consuetudine Romanorum. || Suitably; in agreement with: convenienter or congruenter ei rei; apte ad qd.

ACCORDINGLY. || In conformity with something before mentioned; ad, secundum, convenienter, &c. governing the thing meant, which is generally omitted in English, or by ut, uti (as) with a verb. || Consequently, itaque (and so, of a consequence naturally following what has been stated).—igitur and ergo (consequently, therefore: the latter dwelling more emphatically on the necessity of the consequence).—quum quum ita sint; res quum ita se habeat (this being the case).

ACCOST, alloqui qm (the usual expression for addressing a person: e. g. to salute, warn, comfort, &c.).—affari qm (to accost in a feeling or solemn manner; a more select expression than alloqui, and therefore less common in prose. Used in the pres. indic. except the 1st pers.; in par. & infin. and 2nd pers. imperat.).—appellare qm (to address him for the purpose of drawing him into conversation, and saying to him something of importance: or of preferring a request).—compellare (in prose, is to address in a harsh, reproachful manner). To a. any by name, nominatim or nominans qm appellare (nominatim qm compello, implies a personal attack). To a. in a friendly, intimate manner, blande, familiariter alloqui qm; courtesy, politely, liberaliter appellare qm.

ACCOUCHMENT, partus—less freq. puerperium.—To be near her a., vicinam esse ad pariendum. At her first a., primo partu.

ACCOUNT, ratio (account, generally; and also = reckoning: often rationes when the account is a complex one)—nomen (the a. of an individual who is in a man's books). A little a., ratiuncula. An a. of receipts and expenditure, ratio accepti et expensi. To have a settlement of a's with aby, putare rationem cum qo; calculum ponere cum qo; ci rationem reddere (of the debtor); qm vocare ad calculos (of the creditor). To examine an a., rationem cognoscere; rationes inspicere. To go through a man's a., rationes cs excutere, discurrere. To state and balance an a., rationes conferre et consolidare. To cast up an a., rationes or calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere. The a. agrees, or is right, ratio constat, convenit, apparet. His a. of receipts and disbursements comes right, ratio accepti et expensi par est. The a. comes right to a farthing, ratio ad nummum convenit. To have an a. with aby (e. g. as a partner, creditor, &c.), ratione cum qo conjunctum esse. He has a heavy a. against me, grandem pecuniam ci debeo. I have a heavy a. against him, magna ratio mihi cum eo contracta est. To settle an a., rationem ex. edit.olvere, exsolvere. To demand the settlement of an a., nomen exigere. To draw up or make out an a., rationem conficere. To bring to a., imputare (dat. of person against whom); ci expensum ferre (to set a sum down in one's a.'s as paid to aby); rationibus inferre; in rationem inducere; or inferre, inducere only; in codicem accepti et expensi referre: to set it down in one's a.'s as given to aby, in rationibus ci datum inducere qd. Set it down to my a.; i. e. against me, mi expensum feras. To adjust or settle one's family a.'s, rationes familiares componere. To return or give in one's a., rationes referre or ad ararium referre (of a magistrate who has received public money). On my own a., meo nomine (propr.; then impr. at my own risk). || Reckoning, explication: to call a man to a., rationem ab eo repro-cere. To give an a., rationem reddere. The day of a., dies rationis reddendae. || A draught, questum, lucrum; to find his a. in alig, questum ferre in qd re; satis lucri facere ex qd re. || Regard, respect to, ratio: to take a. of, i. e. consider, regard, cs rei rationem ducere or habere. To take no a. of, negligere qm or qd, nihil curare qd. To make no a. but

that, non or nihil dubitare quin &c. || Narration, narratio; relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c. Postaug.). rei gestae expositio. To give an a., narrare ci qd or de qd re.—exponere, explicare (to give a full a.).—enarrare (to give a full and orderly a.).—Also pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare, cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare ci rem, quo pacto se habeat. There are two a.'s of that, de qd re duplex memoria est, or (for reports of recent events) duplex fama est. There are different a.'s (in books, &c.), variatur memoria actae rei. || Estimation, value. To be of small or of no a., nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habere (of things).—tenui or nullā auctoritate esse, in nullo esse numero (of persons). To be of a., qo loco et numero esse apud qm: multum auctoritate valere or posse apud qm. || On account, in antecessum (i. e. in advance, with dare, solvere, accipere. Sen. Postaug.). ON ACCOUNT OF, ab (for; for the sake of; referring to an object to be obtained or benefitted: e. g. to 'an advantage to be attained', 'the commonwealth to be benefited', merit to be rewarded, &c.).—propter (denotes a proximate cause or motive; it properly denotes vicinity).—per (denotes dependence on something).—de (with respect to).—causa (fm the cause; for the sake of: denotes a thing or person viewed as the cause of an action).—gratia (with gen., out of favour; for the sake of).—ergo (with gen., in consideration of a fact stated).—pro (for; in proportion to, or agreement with; in return for).—præ (denotes the preventive cause: hence only in negative sentences).—for some advantage, ob qd emolumentum: to take money for judging a cause, ob rem judicandam: she could not do it on a. of her age, per retatem: on a. of the season of the year, propter anni tempus; propter hanc causam, quod; ob eam causam, quia; certis de causis; omnium salutis causa; metus atque honoris gratia. To be heard with difficulty on a. of (= for) the noise, præ strepitu vix audiri. To be praised on a. of something, cs rei nomine laudari; a qd re laudari, commendari. To march negligently on a. of (= in consequence of) his success, negligentibus ab re bene gesta ire (L.).

ACCOUNT, v. || Esteem, ponere with in and the abl.: to a. alig a vice, ponere qd in vitiliis.—ducere (with dat. of what one esteems it; ducere sibi qd laudi).—numerare qd in cs rei loco (e. g. to a. a thing a kindness, in beneficii loco).—To a. alig a gain, deputare qd esse in lucro (Ter. Phorm. 2, 1. 16).

ACCOUNT FOR, rationem, causam afferre, or afferre only, followed by cur: cur credam, afferre possum. To a. for this, rationes cur hoc ita sit afferre: to a. satisfactorily for, justas causas afferre cs rei, or cur with subj.—illustrare qd; lucem or lumen ci rei afferre (not affundere), dare lumen ci rei (to throw light upon)—explainare qd (to make alig plain).—aspicere (to uncover, unveil: all these are said of what was before dark or confused). To a. for a mistake, errorem aperire (to show its nature, and how it arose). To a. for one thing from another, causam cs rei repetere ex re. To be difficult to a. for, difficile habere explicatus (of what it is difficult to make intelligible). || To have to render an account of, rationem reddere cs rei or de qd re.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, rationes (properly, accounts).—codex accepti et expensi: fm the context, codex or tabulae alone may do.—adversaria, orum (a day book, from which items were transferred to the ledger, codex or tabulae). To keep an a., rationes, codicem instituire; tabulas conficere. To set down in an a.-b., in rationes, in codicem, in tabulas, in adversaria referre.

ACCOUNTABLE, ci ratio reddenda est. || One who makes himself answerable; to be a., prestare qd. I am a. for that, mihi res prestanda est. To make oneself a., qd in se recipere (to take it on oneself).

ACCOUNTANT, tabularius, calculator, ratorarius (all terms of the Rom. empire).—actor summarius (cashier, steward, book-keeper; who had to collect his master's rents, &c. time of empire).

ACCOUNTRE, armare (to provide with arms or other implements).—instruere (to furnish with).—ornare, adornare, exornare (to fit out or equip with what is ornamental or necessary). Jx. ornare (exornare) atque instruere.

ACCOUTREMENT, armatus (the action of equipping; not instructio).—arma (n. pl.), armatura (the thing with which one is accoutred).—ornatus; ornamenta, n. pl. (handsome equipment). || Garments, vestis; vestimenta, n. pl.

ACCREDIT, confuturare; ci rei fidem addere or facere. An accredited ambassador, legatus cum publicā auctoritate et testimonio missus (v. C. I Ferr. 3, 7).

<sup>1</sup> Thus a sentence like, 'to believe rightly and to live accordingly,' must be turned into, 'to believe rightly and to live according to his beliefs,' or 'as he believes.'

legatus cum publico testimonio missus (C. Arch. 4, 8); legatus publicus missus (C. 2 Ferr. 5, 13).

ACCRETION, accretio (opp. to diminutio: used by C. of the moon's light).

ACCURUE, provenire (spring up, grow, as crops, &c.).—accedere (to be added to).—ex q̄ re nasci, oriri (to be born, to arise).

ACCUBATION, accubito (accubatio, false reading); accubitus, ūs.

ACCUMULATE, cumulare, accumulare (the former to heap up to the full measure; the latter to heap up more and more).—accervare, coaccervare (to make a heap of alth; to heap together).—aggerare, exaggerare (to heap up high: Postaug. in prose).—augere (to increase).—addere qd ci rei. To a. wealth, pecunias coaccervare; accervos numerum construere (opus exaggerare, Phædr.).

ACCUMULATION, accervatio (Plin.), coaccervatio (Gaj. Dig. 2, 1, 11: by C. as a fig. of rhetoric. Accumulatio is only used in the sense of heaping up earth about the roots of trees).

ACCUMULATOR, accumulator (opum accumulator, T.).

ACCURACY, cura, accuratio (the latter, C. Brut. 67, 238, mira acc. in compendiosis rebus).—Jn. cura et diligentia.—subtilitas (acuteness, subtlety: e. g. with mathematical a., geometrical subtilitate docere qd).—sometimes diligentia (close application and attention).—With the greatest a., accuratissime, exactissime, or sometimes diligentissime.

ACCURATE, diligens (one who pays close attention to his work, that he may fail in no respect).—accuratus (made with exactitude: only of things).—exactus (perfectly what it ought to be; of things only: of persons, it is only found in the sile. age: perfect).—exquisitus (far sought: hence of extraordinary excellence).—subtilis (acute, espy of an orator who, with tact and acuteness, chooses the best expressions, illustrations, &c.: then of things which give proof of such acuteness: e. g. of a speech).—limatus, politus (of a refined, polished orator and style).—Jn. limatus et politus; accuratus et politus.—An a. style, limatus dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. An a. knowledge of alth, cs rei interior scientia. An a. judgement, iudicium subtile, or limatum et politum. To subject alth to an a. investigation, diligenter exquirere, subtiliter querere qd. To give an a. description of alth, accurate or diligenter describere qd. To give (de re ad) qm an a. account of alth, diligenter scribere de re ad qm. || With accuracy. See ACCURATELY.

ACCURATELY, diligenter, accurate. Jn. diligenter et accurate; accurate et exquisitè; exacte; subtiliter. (Syn. under ACCURATE.)

ACCURSE. See CURSE.

ACCURSED, devotus (actually under a curse pronounced).—execrabilis, execrandus (deserving execration).—nefarius, nefandus (impious, wicked: espy against what is holy. The latter of things only).

ACCUSABLE, accusabilis, accusandus, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensione or vituperatione dignus. (Syn. of repr. and vitup. under BLAME.)

ACCUSATION, accusatio, inculpato, insinuation, criminatio (all as actions. Syn. under ACCUSE).—crimen (charge)—calumnia (false accusation). To defend aby against an a., crimen defendere a qo. To defend oneself against an a., crimen amoliri, propulsa; culpam a se amovere.—crimen diluere or criminationem dissolvere (to show its injustice or groundlessness). || As a law term, querimonia, querela (complaint: the former from a sense of injustice; the latter from a feeling of vexation).—delatio nomina (giving the name of the accused to the judge).—periculum (as causing danger to the accused).—actio (g. t. for the legal proceedings whether in a civil or criminal cause).—accusatio (the charge made, espy in a crim. court).—petitio, postulatio (in civil causes: demand for restitution or redress).—vindictio (civil action to recover a thing).—condictio (evil action on account of a person).—formula (the pleading: the formula according to which the acc. was drawn up).—libellus (the written accusation).—~~Actio~~ dica, dixi = actio, in civil causes, when the trial spoken of took place in a Greek court.

ACCUSATIVE (case), accusativus (acc. casus, Q.).—quartus, casus accusandi (Parr.).

ACCUSATORY, accusatorius.—An a. libel: i. e. written charge, libellus, accusatio (not accusatorius libellus). To prefer or set forth an a. libel against aby, libellum de qo dare (Plin.). In an a. manner, accusatorie, accusatorio more et iure.

(8)

ACCUSE, accusare (to a. in a criminal court).—incusare (to a., but not in a court of justice).—insinulare, in cs rei insinuationem vocare (to cause aby to be suspected of a crime, whether justly or unjustly).—arguere crimine or de crimine (ἀργυρ., to charge, and make the charge good by proofs, whether in a court of justice or not).—culpam in qm conferre, in culpā ponere qm. ci culpam attribuire (lay the blame of alth on aby: culpāre is poet. and Postaug.).—crimen ci afferre or inferre; in crimen vocare or adducere; crimen in qm conferre; crimine compellere (to tax or charge a man with, whether justly or not).—crimnari (to accuse in a bad sense: e. g. for the purpose of blackening a man's character).—condemnare qm cs rei (properly to condemn; but sometimes the antecedens of condemnation, to accuse justly: e. g. qm iniquitatis. Herzog. B. G. 7, 19).—reum lacere or agere (bring before a court as a defendant).—calumniari (to a. calumniously, sophistically, &c.).—qd ci objicere or objicere (to cast alth in a man's teeth; reproach him with). To a. falsely, falso crimine or falsis criminationibus insinulare; falso conferre qd in qm; crimem or qd criminis ci or in qm confingere.

ACCUSED. An a. person, or the a., reus (if in a court of justice).

ACCUSER, accusator.—criminator, calumniator. (See verbs under ACCUSE).—actor (the manager of a judicial impeachment).

ACCUSTOM. To a. aby, consuefacere qm with inf. or ut, ne. To a. aby to alth, qm assuefacere qā re (C. Cæs.). or (Postaug.) ci rei or ad qm.—The trans. use of the originally intrans. consuefacere, assuefacere was unknown to the great prose-writers. To a. oneself, consuecere or assuecere with infm. or abl. (Postaug. also with dat. or ad qd; ass. even in Cæs. B. G. 6, 28); assuere in qd.—also se assuefacere qā re.

ACCUSTOMED, assuefactus or assuetus qā re. To have grown a. to living at Alexandria, jam in consuetudinem Alexandrinæ vitæ venisse. || Usual. Vid.

ACE, unio (Latine: Terituli). Not to bate an a. of alth, \*ne pilum quidem unum deminuere or detrudere de qā re.

ACERBITY, austeritas, acerbitas, amaritas. Syn. under SOUV.

ACHE (no Latin word expresses the notion of ache as a particular kind of pain), dolor (pain generally, whether of body or mind).—cruciatu (excruciating pain).—tormentum (torture; racking pain).

ACHE, v. dolere (in body or mind).—condolescere (mly in perf.). The wind had made my head a., caput mihi de vento condoluit (Plaut.).—my s'de ached, condoluit mihi latus (so pes; dens; tactum dolore corpus).

ACHE BONE, coxa, coxendix; \*os coxae.

ACHIEVABLE, quod efficit, ad effectum adduci potest.

ACHIEVE, conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work: illiter, mandata conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. D.).—efficere, ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual existence).—perficere (to carry through to the end: to make alth perfect: opp. inchoare, to begin).—absolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete: opp. inchoare, inattuere).—Jn. absolvere ac (et) perficere.—peragere (to carry a business through).—exsequi, persequi (to follow up till it is done: espy of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata).—ad finem adducere (to bring alth to its intended end: to complete).—patrare (of important actions publicly performed: an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first: strengthened perpetrare).—sometimes facere alone (opp. cogitare). To be able to a. alth, \*parere esse ci rei exsequendū. || Obtain by exertion, adipisci, assequi (the former dwelling more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved). To a. pence, pacem perpetrare (L.).

ACHIEVEMENT. || Completion; performance, executio. || Heroic action, facinus magnum (any great action). \*res praeclara gesta. || Achievement, res gesta (not confined to successes in war). || Achievement, insigne generis (cf. C. pro Sulla, 31, 88).

ACHING, s. See ACHE.

ACID, acidus (opp. dulcis: sour to taste or smell).—Jn. acer acidusque.—Somewhat a., acidulus, subacidus. Very a., acidissimus, peracidus, acerbissimus, peracer, acerrimus.—malum acidum = an apple sour, though ripe; m. acerbum, an apple sour, because unripe. To be a., acere, acidum or acerbum or acrem esse gustatu. To be turning a., acescere, coaccescere.—See SOUV.

**ACIDIFY**, acidum facere.

**ACIDITY**, aciditas (*late*)—acidus sapor (*acid taste*). [*Something acid, acidum. To correct a, amaritudinem habetare* (Plin.).]

**ACKNOWLEDGE**, agnoscere, cognoscere (*to recognize alth, then to a. it to be what it is*).—appellare qm (*with acc. of a like: to a, e. g. a king, &c.*).—*To a. a man for one's own*, agnoscere qm filium: *not to a. him as one's own any longer*, abdicare filium. *To a. a man as king*, regem appellare qm (*to declare him king*), ei parere (*to obey him*): *not to a. a man for one's king*, detractare cs imperium. [*Confess, fateor* (*may imply a previous question*), confiteri, profiteri (*conf. reluctantly, from being unable to conceal; prof. freely, openly, often joined with prae se ferre. To a. openly, honestly, freely, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenuè, libere confiteri. libere profiteri. To a. a debi, confiteri me alienum* (xii. Tab. ap. Gell. &c.), confiteri nomen: fieri se debere. *Not to a. a debi, initiari debitum. To a. a crime, suscipere crimen, agnoscere, confiteri* (C.). agnoscere erratum suum (C.). *To a. a sin, confiteri peccatum* (C.) or se peccasse. *To a. a truth of Christianity*, \*Christum sequi. doctrinam Christianam profiteri. *To allow that one has received, implying that one owes a return: to a. kindness, beneficia grate interpretari* (Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 9). *To a. that they are conquered, unskilful, &c.*, confiteri se victos, imperitos, &c.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**, agnitio (*act of recognizing*), confessio (*act of confessing*). *To bring a man to the a. of alth, qm adducere ad confessionem cs rei (by kind means)*, ei expremere confessionem cs rei or expremere ut qd confiteatur qd (*by force*). *To force a man to an a.*, expremere or extorquere ut fateatur: cogere ut confiteatur or concedat. *To a. of error*, \*error agnoscere. *To bring a man to an a. of his sin*, \*facere, efficere, ut agnoscat, intelligat se peccavisse. — *To a. and a man a small a.*, munusculum ei cingere (*if 'small present' will do*). [*Acknowledgement of the payment of a debt, apocha. To give an a.*, apocham dare.

**ACME**, the highest point, the height. CRCL. by adj., the a. of folly, transl. 'the greatest folly.' [*Crisis of a disorder, critica morbi accessio* (Aguil. Confess. 6, 1, end).

**ACONITE**, acōnītum (Wolfsbane).

**ACORN**, glans, nōis.

**ACORUS**, (bot.) acērus, calamus odoratus or aromaticus, calamus (*if the species need not be mentioned*).

**ACOUSICS**, \*acustica.

**ACQUAINT**, [*Inform, vid.*] Acquaint oneself with, noscere, cognoscere (*emply by experience*).—discere (*to learn*).—percipere (*to get a clear notion of, emply by one's own observation and experience*).

(a) **ACQUAINTED**, to be or become; with PERSONS. *To become a. with each other*, se inter se noscere. *To become better a. with aby (i. e. with his character)*, propius inspicere qm. *To be well a. with a man*, qm bene optime, pulchre, propius nosse (q. t.). pulchre cognoscere cs sensum (*his opinions*). qui vir et quantus sit altissime inspicere (*his intellectual or moral greatness*). qm penitus cognoscere, qm cognoscere et intelligere. *To be thoroughly a. with aby, qm penitus inspicere*. pernosce qm qualis sit. Intus et in cute nosse (Pers.). *To make a man a. with another*, qm ad qm adducere (*to introduce him*). *To be a. with aby by sight*, qm de facie nosse. *Not to be a. with aby, non nosse*. qm qd mihi est ignotus, ignorare qm (*rare in the sense of being unacquainted with his person, as Nep. Arist. 1, 4: only not to know his character*). [*Expressing or implying intimate acquaintance: to be intimately a. with, qd familiariter or intime uti. in familiaritate cs versari. I am intimately a. with, magna est mihi cum eo familiaritas*.

(b) **ACQUAINTED**, to be; with THINGS, qd intelligere, calāre, cognitum or perceptum habere. multum in qā re versatum esse (*to have had much practice in it*).—cs rei peritum esse (*to be skilled in it*).—cs rei gnarum esse. (SYN. IN UNDERSTAND.) *Not to be a. with alth, qd ignore or nescire. in qā re rudem or peregrinum, or hospitem esse. cs rei ignarum or imperitum esse*.

**ACQUAINTANCE**, A. of persons. [*An acquaintance, notus, amicus (a friend)*.—ci familiaris (*as intimate a*). *He is an a. of mine*, usus mihi et consuetudo or familiaritas mihi cum eo intercedit.—*An intimate a.*, qd or cs amicitia familiariter uti. [*Acquaintance, not, amice, familiaris. To have an acquaintance a.*, multos habere amicos. \*multis notum esse et familiarum. [*Acquaintance with aby, cognitio cs (the becoming acquainted with a man: dignus*

cognitio, worth knowing).—notitia cs (*the being acquainted with*).—usus, usus et consuetudo (*intercourse with, intimacy*).—familiaritas (*habits of great intimacy*). *To make a. with, qm cognoscere*. B) *with thins*: cognitio cs rei (*the becoming acquainted with it*).—notitia cs rei (*the being acquainted with it*).—scientia cs rei (*thorough knowledge, the result of mental activity*).

**ACQUIESCE**, acquiescere ci rei, dat.; or qā re (*say nothing against it; weaker than assentiri and approbare*. C. Acad. 2, 16. acquiescere in qā re is, *to find satisfaction in alth*).—qā re contentum esse (*to be contented with*).—qd probare, approbare, accipere (*to approve of, receive favorably*).

**ACQUIESCENCE**, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio (*approval*).—consensus, consensus, assensus (*assent*).—With your a., te consentiente or probante. *Without your a.*, te adversante, nudente, nudente.

**ACQUIRABLE**, \*quod adiacet quæa.—\*quod obtineri potest (SYN. under OBTAIN).—impetrabilis (*what can be obtained by entreaties*).

**ACQUIRE**, parare, comparare (*provide, procure by one's own means*).—querere (*obtain by seeking* e. g. livelihood, vicum; popularity with the common people, gratiam ad populum; glory, sibi gloriam).—acquirere (*to obtain what one has striven for*).—colligere (*collect: e. g. good will, favour, &c.*).—hancisci (*obtain with or without trouble, even against one's wish*).—adiacere (*to achieve by exertion*).—consequi (*to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assentance*).—assequi (*to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavor*).—obtinere (*to obtain and keep possession*). *To a. credit, parere sibi laudem; a. money, pecuniam sibi facere; a man's friendship, cs amicitiam sibi comparare; great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere; great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnanque nomen facere; extensive knowledge, \*magnas opes eruditionis sibi comparare. To endeavor to a.*, captare qd (e. g. popularity, &c.). *To a. strength*, se corroborare.

**ACQUIREMENT**, [*Act of acquiring*, comparatio, adeptio.—A. of popularity, conciliatio gratiæ. [*Knowledge acquired, doctrina, eruditio, litteræ. A person of extensive a.*, multarum rerum cognitione imbutus. eruditissimus. optimis artibus eruditus. homo in quod multas sinitere; of extensive and various a., in quo est copia et varietas studiorum.

**ACQUISITION**, comparatio (*act of procuring for oneself*).—adeptio (*the obtaining what one has striven for*).—A. of popularity, conciliatio gratiæ.

**ACQUIT**, [*Set free, liberare re or a re*.—exsolvere re (*release fm*).—eximere re or ex re (*to deliver fm*).—levare re (*release fm what is disagreeable, e. g. fear, sorrow, pain*).—expedire re (*extricate fm*).—extrahere ex re (*drag out of*).—eripere ex re (*snatch fm*).]

*The three last of extricating fm unpleasant circumstances: e. g. dangers.*—*Pro a. unce guiltless, absolvere* (pr. et dampni). of alth, qā re or de qā re (e. g. regni suspitione, de prævocatione).—exsolvere qā re (e. g. suspitione).—liberare qā re (*set free, q. t.*).—*To be acquitted, liberatum discedere. Innoxium et innoxium absolvi. ex iudicio emergere. Innocentem a duty, officium exequi, officio defungi officii pariter expiēre. To a oneself admirably, &c., officium cumulate reddere* (C. ad Dio. 5, 8, 2).—Sec. DUTY. [*To a oneself like a man, virum se prestatre*.

**ACQUITTAL**, absolutio (aby's, cs, cs rei, e. g. majestatis).—liberatio (cs rei, e. g. culpe).

**ACQUITTANCE**, apocha, acceptio latio (*the former implying payment of the debt; the latter any release fm the necessity of payment*).—A formal a., or an a. under hand and seal, \*apocha manu sigilloque firmata. *To give aby an a.*, apocham dare.

**ACRE**, iugerum (*really about two-thirds of an a. See Adam*).

**ACRID**, acer (*hot and biting, like mustard, garlic, onions*).—acerbus (*of alth that contracts the tongue: e. g. warlike fruit, sour, opp. suavis*).—amarus (*opp. dulcis; nauseously bitter*).

**ACRIMONIOUS**, [*Acrid, vid.*] Pro. of words, &c., amarus (*bitter*)—acerbus (*sour*).—asper (*rough*).—mordax (*biting*).—invidiosus (*calculated to raise a prejudice agst the person attacked*).—aculeatus (*stinging*). A. words, verborum aculei.

**ACRIMONY**, acerbitas, amaritas (SYN. under ACRID).—acrimonia (*seld. in lit. sense before Plin., and only of sharpness to the taste; an invigorating, strengthening sharpness. Not fig. in the sense of our acrimony*).

**ACRITUDE**. See ACRIMONY.

**ACROSS** adv. in transversum. ex or de transverso. per transversum.—Smth comes a. my mind, qd mihi

de improvviso obijciat. || *Crosswise*, vid. *To shake hands* a. \**cs* manus decussatim constringere.

ACROSS, pr. trans. — *To march an army a. the Rhone*, trajicere exercitum Rhodanum or trans Rhodanum.

ACROSTIC, ea quæ *dispositis* dicitur (C. Div. 2, 54).

ACT, v. || *Do, agere, facere* (ag. like *παράγω*, refers more to the simple action than to the results of it; facere, like *ποιέω*, refers to the action and its results: to act well or ill, recte or male agere and recte or male facere; but the latter only so far as the effect of the action is, or is not, what it should be). || *Behave*, se gerere (e. g. shamefully). To a. like a man, virum se præstare. || *Exert force*, vim habere (not vim exercere, which is not Lat.). — efficacious esse (to work or be effective). — *The medicine a.'s*, concipitur venia medicamentum; does not a., medicamentum imbecillius est quam morbus. — *The medicine a.'s so powerfully*, tanta vis est medicamenti. — *The medicine a.'s well*, commode facit (Cels.). — *To a. upon alth*, vim habere or exercere in qd.; on alth, qm or cs animum movere, commovere. It a.'s upon me in different ways, varie afficior qd re. It a.'s differently upon me, qd aliter fero. || *To be in effective action*: of things, in effectu esse (e. g. machines). || *Act a part* on the stage, or in life, agere qm or cs partes, cs personam tueri (not cs pars, agere). tractare personam (see PART). — simulare qm, or with acc. and infin. (to pretend to be alth). — *Exert* ludere qm is uncl.; exhibere qm unlat. — *To a. a play*, fabulam agere (not fab. docere, which is aid of the author only). — *To forbid the players to a.*, histrionibus scenam interdiciere (Sw.). *The players will not a. to night*, \*histriones hodie in scenam non prodibunt.

ACT, n. factum (what has been actually done). — *factus* (deed, contemplated as the act of a free agent, and as an evidence of strength of character, for good or for evil). — opus (work; the product of a faciens). — ACTA, facta (g. l.). — res gestæ; gesta, orum, sit res only (acts performed in the line of one's duty or office: esp. exploits, achievements in war). — acta (actions performed according to particular rules; measures, e. g. of a politician). — actiones (doings; goings on; implying a continued course. Herz. ad B. Civ. 1, 5). *Act's of the Apostles*, \*Apostolorum acta or res gestæ. || *A noble a.*, egregie or egregium factum; facinus præclarum. *An immortal a.*, facinus or opus immortale. *Honorable, glorious a.'s*, laudes, decora, pl. To perform an a., facinus facere, conficere; opus edere: a wicked a., facinus, flagitium, scelus committere; scelus facere, perficere, admittere. || *In the very a.*, in manifesto facinore (e. g. to be caught, apprehended; in re præsentia, on the spot where the occurrence took place). || *Act of a memory*, oblitio sempiterna (C.). — oblitio quam Athenienses *μνηστική* vocant (V. Max.). — lex ne quis ante acrum rerum accusetur, neve mutetur (a law). See AMBUST. || *Acts of a court*, tabulæ (g. l.). — litteræ publicæ (archives). — acta publica, or acta only (recorded proceedings of the Senate, people, or individual magistrates). To record in the a.'s, in acta referre. To be c-nrained in the a.'s, in acta esse.

ACTION, || *Thing done*. V. ACT. || *Acting*, actio (doing, and thing done) — actus. To be in a., in actu esse (Sen.). || *Action*, in law, actio (the legal proceedings; the trial). — lis (the actual trial or contest). — causa (the grounds of it; each party's case). — res (the subject of it; the whole case). — *Acta* (Gr. only of a civil cause before a Greek court). A civil a., causa privata. A criminal a., causa publica (for an offence against the state; causa capitalis, if the penalty is death). To bring am a. against alth, (1) generally: lege agere cum qo (not in qm); actionem cs intendere; formulam cs intendere (to prefer a written accusation against him); iudicio experiri cum qo; iudicio persequi qm, on account of alth, (lege) agere cs rei or de re; iudicio or legibus experiri de re; against alth, lege agere in or adversus qd. (2) in civil causes: qm in ius vocare (to call him before a court). — dicam ci scribere, subscribere, or impingere (to prefer a written acc. with name of accuser, defendant, &c. — before a Greek court). (3) in criminal causes: delationem nominis postulare in qm (prop. to ask permission of the judge to lit-er in the name of the accused person; then to accuse generally). — nomen cs ad iudicem or iudicem deferre. — iudicium postulare in qm. — qm in iudicium adducere. qm in ius educere. qm ducere or educere (to bring him before a court). — periculum ci credere or facere (to put him in peril). — qm reum agere or facere (to make him an accused pers.-m). — qm (reum) citare (to cite him before a court). — qm accusare (to accuse him formally). — for alth, nomen cs deferre

de re; deferre qm cs rei (also with ad iudices): qm reum cs rei citare: or agere; qm iudicio cs rei, or only qm cs rei arcescere: qm reum cs rei postulare; and postulare qm cs rei or de re. To bring an a. against alth for damages, qm iudicio recuperatorio persequi. (See RECUPERATOR.) I have an a., i. e. ground of a., habeo actionem. est actio in qm. An a. lies against alth, actionem cs demonstrare. || *Of an orator*, including both voice and gesture, actio. || BATTLE. Vid. || *Of a play*, actio (an incident in it; or its incidents). — argumentum fabulæ (its general subject). A play abounding in a., fabula actiosa: deficient in a., \*parum actiosa.

ACTIONABLE, (res) accusabilis (Ochs. Cic. Ecl. p. 105). Alth is a. or not a., est cs rei (ulla) or nulla actio. A person's conduct is a., est actio in qm. || *Sic*, pœnâ or supplicio dignus (the latter of the severest punishment). — animadvertendus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment).

ACTIVE, industrius, navus, operosus, laboriosus, assiduus, diligens, sedulus (Stw. under ACTIVITY), actuosus (opp. nihil agens, inclined to action, full of activity: e. g. of virtue, the mind, &c.; or opp. quietus, of an active life. It cannot be used safely in any other relations: still rarer is actīvus, which occurs in Sen. in philosophia activa, opp. contemplativa). — acer (full of fire and energy). — impiger (setting to work vigorously; unwearied by exertions). — strenuus (vigourously and earnestly active: e. g. mercator). — agens, ciens (active in philo., opp. patibilis, passive). — Jx. navus et industrius. Industrius act et acer. acer et industrius. operosus et semper agens aliquid et moliens. A. in business in rebus gerendis acer et industrius. A. to be always a., semper agere qd (et moliri). To be a. (of things), vigere. To be a. in alth's cause, niti pro quo: 'he used to say that he was never more a. than when he was doing nothing,' dicebat nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret.

ACTIVUS, verb. agens (opp. verbum patiens, Gell. 18, 12, end).

ACTIVELY, naviter, strenue, impigre, enixe (with all one's might). — || With agility, perniciet, agilliter (both Postag.).

ACTIVITY, opera (a., unemphatically; opp. momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or advising). — labor (labour, toil). — Industria (habitual a. of an elevated kind: e. g. in heroes, statesmen). — navitas (the useful a. of ordinary men). — sedulitas (busling a. in small matters). — assiduitas (persevering industry). — diligentia (careful, close application). — impigritas (unweariedness). — actio (acting). || Agility, pernicietas (a., and dexterity in all bodily movements). — agillitas (opp. tarditas).

ACTOR, artifex scenicus (g. l.). — actor scenicus or actor only (actor, the most respectful term). — histrio (the middle term: player). — ludio, ludius (the lowest term: pantomimic performer; a player and dancer). Tragic actor, Tragicus. Comic actor, Comedus. || Company of a.'s, familia histrionum; grex histrionum.

ACTRESS, artifex scenica, alia scenica only (late. In earlier times even female characters were acted by men).

ACTUAL, verus (true, real). — germanus (one's own, complete, genuine; germanus frater; germanus Stoicus, a genuine Stoic). — solidus (substantial, real). — certus (certain). — ipse (the thing itself).

ACTUALLY, re. re verâ. reapse. re et veritate (really, not in words only). — nane. profecto (assuredly, words of asseveration). Sits qd est aliud (nisi)?

ACTUARY, scriba, — actuarius (in sivo. age was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court. Suet. Cæs. 55).

ACTUATE, movere, commovere (to move). — ciere (set in motion, stir up). — incitare, concitare (set in violent motion). — impellere (drive or urge to). — adducere, luducere (to draw to). — Alao agere qm (Heind. Hor. Sat. 2, 13).

ACULEATE, aculeatus (armed with a thorn).

ACUMEN. See ACUTENESS.

ACUTE, || Sharp, propr. Vid. An a. angle, angulus acutus. || Of the senses, acutus. — sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling; sagacitudo). Obs. oculi acuti; oculi acres et acuti; visus acer. acer videndi sensus: nares acutæ, nasus sagax, aures acutæ. || Of the mental faculties, acutus (sharp). — acer (vigorous, of powerful comprehension, penetrating). — subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately). — argutus (over-acute; making too fine distinctions). — perspicax (clear-sighted). — An a. understanding, ingenium acre or acutum. mens acris. Very a., peracutus, peracer. To be very

a., acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio. ingeni acumine valere. To be an a. thinker, acerrime esse in cogitando.

ACUTELY, *Of the senses, acute* (cernere, audire)—scriber (intueri qd.). *Of the mental powers, acute, acriter, subtiliter* (Syr. under ACUTE).

ACUTENESS, ingeni acumen or acies (the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability) and acumen only.—perspicacitas. prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance).—subtilitas (fine discrimination)—sagacitas (the power of accurate investigation). A. in disputation, acumen discedit. To possess natural a., natura acutum esse. *Of sight, acies oculorum.*

ADAGE, proverbium (e. pr.).—verbum (a saying.—adagio and adagium are very rare, and never met with in the best prose-writers). There is an old a. that,—an old a. says,—est vetus proverbium or verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est. According to the old a., veteri proverbio. An old a. says, ut est in proverbio; quod proverbii loco dici solet: quod aiunt; ut aiunt: ut dicitur. See PROVERBS.

ADAMANT, adamans.

ADAMANTINE, adamantinus.

ADAPT, accommodare qd. ci rei or ad rem.—facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re (to make sth suit another thing). To a the words to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus: a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis.

ADAPTATION, accommodatio.

ADAPTED, accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (adapted to).—aptus ci rei or ad qd. (fit for).—conveniens, congruus (ancl. congruus, consentaneus ci rei or cum re (agreeing with, suitable to).—idoneus (perfectly suited for some particular purpose, ad qd.). To be a., aptum esse, apte convenire ad qd. Not to be a., alienum esse: parum convenire.

ADAYS. See NOWADAYS.

ADD, adungere qd.; to atq., ci rei or ad qd.—addere qd. (ci rei or ad qd. To add; used also of writing something additional).—adungere qd. to atq., ci rei or ad qd. subjicere, to atq., ci rei (adj. used also of additions made by word of mouth or writing: subj. also of additions in writing: subj. is always, to add below: e.g. an example, exemplum)—attribuere (to assign or allot: e.g. a district to a country, see Cæs. B. C. 1, 35, end. C. Qu. Fr. 1, 11, § 33).—aspergere qd. to atq., ci rei (to add incidentally; to add a sprinkling of, e.g. of written remarks: hoc aspersi ut scires, &c. C. Not therefore annotations or scholia aspergere, but addere, if they are a regular series).—appondere (to place by; to add: also, of written additions), to atq., ci rei or ad qd.—Subjungere and subducere in class. writers = to add or to ordinate. I have added a copy of the letter, exemplar litterarum subscripsi, or subscriptum est; litterarum exemplar ad te misi. *To add up, summam cs rei facere (to find the total).—computare (to reckon up).—numerare (to count).—ratiocinari (to calculate).*

ADDER, viperā.—(coluber berus, Linn.). *An a.'s tooth, blood, &c., denr, sanguis, &c. viperinus*

ADDERSTONGUE (plant), \*ophioglossum (Linn.).

ADDED, deditus ci rei.—studiosus cs rei (fondly pursuing it).—addictus ci rei (devoted to it)—Jm. adductus et deditus. Also Postalg. devotus ci rei. Jm. deditus devotusque. *To be addicted to, se dare, cedere, tradere ci rei (to give oneself up to).—indulgere ci rei (to indulge in it).—studere ci rei (to pursue it with pleasure). To be wholly a. to, multum esse in re (e.g. venationibus): totum esse in re. To be a. to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, astrictum esse: statim in voluptatibus collocare: libidinibus se servum prestare.*

ADDITION, studium cs rei (eager pursuit of sth.).

ADDITION, adjunctio.—appositio (the placing to, or adding: e.g. of examples, exemplorum).—adjecio, accensio (something added: in rhetoric, an addition that completes a definition).—additamentum (thing added). Pm. To improve a work by a.'s and corrections, librum crebris locis emendare et rescire (C.): to set sth forth with lying a.'s, mendacianculis aspergere qd. To make many important a.'s to his edict, multas res novas in edictum addere (L. 1, 30). *Arithmetical addition, calculum subductio.—computatio (calculation generally). By a. and subtraction, addendo deducendoque.*

ADDITIONAL, e. g. a. observations, \*observationes que prioribus addendæ sunt.

ADDE. *A. egg, ovum inane, irritum; ovum*

sephyrinum; avum urinum; ovum hypenemium; ovum cynosurum. *Addle-headed, addle-pated, levis (lightly, thoughtless)—vanus (empty, idly chattering, &c.).—Inconsultus. Inconsideratus (acting without previous consultation or consideration).*

ADDRESS, *Accost. Vld. Address oneself, se parare or se comparare; to atq., ad qd (to prepare oneself for it).—aggredi ad qd (e.g. ad dicendum, to approach it; set about it). Address a letter to aby, ci inscribere epistolam.—dare literas ad qm; literas mittere ci or ad qm (to write to, send a letter to: not scribere ad qm).*

ADDRESS, *Dexterity, habilitas (dexterity of body).—habitus (the d. gained by the practice of an art or virtue).—ars (d. in an art).—usus cs rei (experience and consequent skill)—facultas (the power of doing sth, capacity).—ingenium ad qd aptum or habilis (mental aptitude).—ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only: to atq., ad qd (readiness and cleverness in conduct towards others: worldly system. L. 28, 18, and 37, 7, end. In the sense of "dexterity" generally, it is not Lat.).—Of a letter: direction, prescriptio. Designation by name and place of abode. What is your a.? ubi habitas? To pay one's address to, qm petere.—cs amore teneri, captum esse; qm in amore habere (to be in love with: cause for effect). Speech, a loquium (a. of a persuasive, consulatory, or warning kind. A soft a., blandum or lene alloquium. L.).—allocutio (speaking to)—appellatio (accosting a man quietly: e.g. to request sth).—compellatio (direct a. in a speech: rhet. term).—oratio (formal studied speech).—concio (a. to a popular or military assembly, harangue).—sermo (speech of an unpremeditated, conversational kind).*

ADDUCE, producere (lend forwards a person).—afferre, proferre (bring forwards).—memorare, commemorare (make mention of).—laudare (epl. to praise).—citare (to call forth: e.g. qm auctorem, as one's authority: but rare in this sense). To a. witnesses, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excitare: testimony, afferre testimonium: a passage, locum afferre, laudare: a reason, rationem, causam afferre; afferre cur with subj. (e.g. qm credam, afferre possum. C.).—Since producere testem is correct, we may say producere or afferre scriptorū: but not locum, rationem. citare locum, indicare, efferre, are wrong: also allegare exemplum.

ADDUCIBLE, qui produci, afferri, &c. potest. See ADDUCE.

ADDITION. *Of examples, passages, &c. prolatio.—commemoratio (the mentioning of them).*

ADEPT, *Skilful, expert. Vld. Initiated, mysteriis initiatus; also mysta or mystes.*

ADEQUACY, prps bonitas (goodness).—justus numerus (proper number)—convenientia (suitableness).

ADEQUATE, quod satis esse videtur or visum est.—par.—satis idoneus (sufficient—used absolutely in this sense belongs to a late age). An a. knowledge of atq., \*satis idonea cs rei scientia. *An a. supply, satis with gen.*

ADEQUATELY, satis (sufficienter late Lat.).—convenienter, congruenter ci rei: apte ad qd.

ADHERE, adherere ci rei.—Hære to cling to; of properties, customs, &c. hæreere ci.—manere (to remain).—Sin a.'s to him, hæret ci peccatum. *Cling to; am devoted to, adhaerescio ci rei.—amplexor or amplexus teno qd. To a. to justice and virtue, justitiam honestatque adhaerescere: justitiam honestatque amplecti. Hence = to be an adherent of aby, deditum, additum esse, favere, studere ci: favere cs paribus; studiosum esse cs; esse o paribus cs, sequi, sectari qm; sequi cs auctoritatem; associari qm; associari or sectatorem esse cs (the three last epl. of the followers of some more powerful person). To a. to a philosophical sect, sequi philosophiam; esse a qd disciplina.*

ADHERENCE, coherentia (mutual adherence).—alligatio (the tying together, knitting together).—Adhærent, studium, amor cs.—voluntas in qm (with or without propensio).—caritas cs or in qm (affection arising from high estimation).—observantia (respectful attention).

ADHERENT, assecia (my term of contempt: also scholar, follower of a philos. sect.—secta or and assecutor in this sense belong to sive age).—socius, amicus (friend).—fautor, studiosus cs (Javover).—cultor, admirator (admirer). A man's a.'s (in a polit. sense), qui sentium cum qo, qui stant cum or a qo; qui faciunt cum qo; qui cs paribus favent; qui ci student. An a. of the nobility, nobilium amicus, optimatum fautor—



nobilitatis fautor or studiosus. **Female adherent**, faulrix.—cultrix.—ca studiosa. **To be an adherent**. See under ADHÆRE.

**ADHESION**. **Adhesiveness**, lentitia.—tenacitas. **Attachment to a person or party**; *præstudium* c3: *better* by Crcl.

**ADHESIVE**, tenax (*sticky, tenacious, e. g. wax*).—resinaceus (*like resin*).—glutinosus (*like glue*).

**ADHESIVENESS**, lentitia (*glutinosity*).—tenacitas.

**ADHIBIT**. See EMPLOY.

**ADHORTATION**. See EXHORTATION.

**ADIAPHANOUS**, non pellucidus, non translucidus. **To be a**, non per- or trans-lucere; *utem* non transmittere.

**ADIEU**, vale! valeas! **To bid a**, to *aby*, qm salvère Jubeo; ci valēdicere (*sib. age and poet.*): *to bid a final a.*, supremum valēdicere (†). **Fig.** **To bid a**, to (*e. g. life, vicē*), renuntiare (vitæ, vitis).

**ADJACENT**, finitimus (*lying on the borders of*).—confinis (*having a common boundary*).—vicinus, propinquus (*near: all four with dat.*).—conjunctus ci loco, continens ci loco, or cum qo loco.—**Adj.** affinis in this sense hardly belongs to class, *prope* (though found L. 28, 17, 5): *contiguus*, *contemnis* poet. and late: *limitanea* very late. **To be a**, to, *adjacere* ci terræ, or qm terram; *imminere* ci terræ. *tangere*, *attingere*, *contingere* terram.

**ADJECTIVE**, appositum, adjectivum. **An a.**, epitheton (Q.).

**ADJOIN**, tr. **Adde**, *adjungere*, *ad*, *sub*-jicere (qd ci rei or ad qd: *subl. only ci rei*). **Syn.** in **ADD.**—**INTR.** **To be adjacent to**, of countries. See **ADJACENT**.

**ADJOINING**, **Nearest**, proximus. **Adjacent**, **Vid.**

**ADJOURN**, differre, proferre, conferre (*diff. may be used of an indef. adjournment: but not pro- or conferre*)—prolatre (*e. g. comitia, diem, &c.: to put off*).—rejicere, reservare (*to put off what should be done now*).—prodicere (*diem*); *to fix a more distant day*). **To a**, to another time, in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere: *to the next day*, qd differre in crastinum; in posterum diem conferre: *for some days*, aliquot dies proferre or promovère. See **PUR OFF**.

**ADJOURNMENT**, dilatio, prolatio. **A**, of causes, *vadimonia dilata* (C. *Form.* 2, 8). **To pray for an**, *petere dilationem*. **By a**, differendo, proferendo.

**ADJUDGE**, *ad*dicere (q. l.).—*ad*judicare (*pronounce it his, judicially or authoritatively*).—*the property to aby*, bona ci addicere: *the kingdom to Ptolemy*, *ad*judicare regnum Ptolemæo: *a triumph, honours, a sum of money to aby*, decernere ci triumphum, honores, pecuniam. **Fix a punishment**, constituere, dicere.—*irrogate had not this meaning till the time of the empire: before this it meant to propose the punishment to be inflicted on aby by the people*. **To a**, *aby* to suffer such a punishment, constituere ci pœnam: *to pay such a fine*, dicere ci multam.

**ADJUDICATE**, *facere* judicium. *sententiam dicere* (by word of mouth) or *ferre* (by tablets): *about aby*, *ca rei* or *de qâ rei*: *about aby*, *de qo*.

**ADJUDICATION**, **Act of adjudging property to aby**, *addictio*, *e. g. bonorum* (C.).—*ad*judicatio (Dig.).

**ADJUNCT**, a. i. e. *an accessory thing or person*: *accessio* (*e. g. Syphax was an accessio Punici belli, a mere adjunct, not the principal enemy*). *A lean-to or building added to a house was an accessio: and Pliny speaks of cups so ornamented with jewels that the gold was a mere accessio*). **An associate or assistant in office**, *adjutor*.

**ADJUNCT**, *adj. joined to*, *junctus*, *conjunctus*. **‘If death were a**, to my act’ (Shakep.), *si pœnam aequi oportet*, *ut supplicio afficeret*.

**ADJUNCTION**, *ad*junctio. **Appositio** (*act of placing by or after*).—*ad*jectio. **Thing joined**, *accessio*.—*additamentum*.

**ADJUNCTIVE**, **That which is joined**, *ad*junctivus (*e. g. modus, the subjunctive, Dium*). **Is one who joins**, *adjunctor* (C. *but only in a bitter, taunting passage*).

**ADJURATION**, **Act of proposing an oath**: *Crcl.* by verbs under **ADJURE**. **Form of an oath proposed to aby**, *juris jurandi verba* or formula. **Jusjurandum**, *See OATH*. **Is earnest entreaty**, *obtestatio*, *obsecratio* (Syn. in **ADJURE**).

**ADJURE**, **Impose a prescribed form of oath**, *jusjurando* or *jusjurandum* or *ad* *jusjurandum* qm *ad*dicere: *qm sacramento adigere* or *rogare* (*of soldiers*).—*jusjurando* qm *astringere*, *obstringere*, *obligare* (12)

(*bind by an oath*).—**Jusjurandum a qo exigere**, *jusjurandum ci deferre*. **Nearly** = *implore*. **Obtestari** (*to call God to witness and implore aby in a suppliant manner, Dig.*).—*obsecrare* (*to implore urgently by all that is holy; by all a man holds sacred*). **Jx.** *implore* *are* *obtestari*. **By aby**, per qm. **To a**, by all that is sacred, *all you hold dear, &c.*, multis, omnibus, infinis precibus petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari qm.

**ADJUST**, ordinare (*g. t.* *to bring into order, regulate: disciplinam, L. item. C. res publicas, H.*).—*In ordinem adducere, redigere*.—*disponere* (*to dispose, according to a plan, in various places*).—*digerere*, *In ordinem digere* (*to distribute so that what belong together may be placed together, and each group be separated from the rest, Jus civile in genera. C.*).—*dispensare* (*to distribute proportionately*).—*componere* (*to arrange, so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance*).—*collocare*, *constituere* (*to fix*).—*describere* (*to sketch, arrange by a written order, describere classes centuriasque ex censu, L.*).—*explicare* (*unfold; to arrange a confused, entangled mass*). **To a**, *hair*, capillum componere; *crimes or capillos digere* (†): *capillos disponere* (O.); *capillos comere*; *comam in gradus formare, frangere: the folds of a mantle, &c.*, collocare chlamydem ut apte penderet (O. *Met.* 2, 733): *componere pallium or pallam* (for chl., pal., see **MANTLE**). **To a**, *one's affairs*, rem familiarem constituere; *res suas ordinare*; *res familiares componere: a plan of military operations, totius belli rationem describere: a merchant's or tradesman's affairs, ea negotia explicare: limits, boundaries, fines constituere, terminare. To a*, *disputes, controversias componere* (Cæs.). **Adapt one thing to another**, accommodare qd ci rei or ad qd.—*facere* or *efficere* ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re. See **ADAPT**.

**ADJUSTER**, ordinator, dispositor (*both in sivo. age*).—*qui qd ordinat, disponit, digerit, &c.*

**ADJUSTMENT**, ordinatio, constitutio (*e. g. religionum, C.*). *Instituto* (*e. g. rerum, C.*).—*accommodatio* (rei ad qd).—*Or by Crcl. with verbs under ADJUST*.

**ADJUTANT**, *adjutor* tribuni militum (aff. *Orell. Insc.* 3517, where *adj. curicularii*).—*adjutor castrensis*. (optio = *præp. arcjenti*.)

**ADMEASUREMENT**, *dimensio*. *assignatio* (*allotment, e. g. agrorum, C.*).

**ADMENSURATION**, *dimensio* (*measurement*).—*assignatio* (*allotting, allotment* *Obs. not attributio, which is the act of referring aby to some other person for payment*).

**ADMINISTER**, administrare (*to manage or a. atq.*, negotium, rem, bellum, rempublicam, magistratum).—*fungi qâ re* (*to perform atq. thoroughly, and to one's own satisfaction: munere, officia, honoribus*).—*gerere* (*to bear, to carry on; with reference to one's conduct in power: magistratum, imperium, honores, rempublicam, rem, rem bene, male*).—*præesse* ci rei (*to preside over it*).—*procure* (*to manage atq. for another in his absence. Cf. Afford. Vid. Contributio to Vid. PHA.*). **To a**, *an oath to aby*, ci *jusjurandum* deferre (*to put him on his oath; to tender an oath to him*).—*Jusjurando qm astringere*, obstringere, obligare (*to bind aby by oath*). **To a**, *physic to aby*, dare ci medicamentum (.d or contra qd).—*medicamentum potui dare ci* (if it is a draught).—*adhibere medicinam ci* (*to employ it in aby's case*). **To a**, *poison to aby*, venenum ci infundere. **To a**, *the sacrament of the Lord's supper*, \*celebrare eucharistiam. **To a**, *justice*, *judicium* (*facere* (*of coming to a decision in a particular case*)).—*Jus dicere, dare, reddere* (*g. t. for pronouncing sentence, epi of the prætor, and governors of provinces*).—*Judicium exercere* (*to preside over a judicial investigation, as Judge*).

**ADMINISTRATION**, administratio (*g. t.; e. g. reipublice, prædii rustici, &c.*)—*functio* (*performance of the obligations laid upon one by atq. hui orum, &c.*).—*procuratio* (*management for another in his absence: e. g. alienorum bonorum*). **Body entrusted with the management of a nation's affairs**, \*qui toti reipublice administrandæ præpositi sunt. \*qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis. \*rerum publicarum curatores. procuratores regni, or qui in procuratore regni sunt (*i. e. who rule in the name of a king who is a minor, imbecile, &c.*). **Task or office of managing a nation's affairs**, administratio reipublice; negotia publica; summa imperii, rerum.

**ADMINISTRATOR**, administrator.—*procurator* (*manager for another*).—*qui qd administrat, ci rei præest, &c.*

**ADMIRABLE**, **Worthy of admiration**, admiratione dignus; mirandus; admirandus; mirabilis; admirabilis. **Excellent**, egregius, eximius, excellens, præcellens, præstans, præstabilis. (Syn. in **EXCELLENT**.)

**ADMIRABILITY, ADMIRABLENESS, } admirabilitas.**

**ADMIRABLY, } In a manner that calls for admiration, admirabiliter, admirandum in modum. } Wonderfully, mirum in modum, mirum quantum (in an extraordinary manner, or degree). } Excellently, admirabiliter, egregie, eximie, excellenter.**

**ADMIRAL** praefectus classis; dux praefectusque classis; qui classi praestat. To make *aby* an *a.*, praeposito qm navibus; praeficere qm classi. To be for *a.*, casual praesens, praepositum esse; toti officio maritimo praepositum esse. The *a.'s* flag; navis praetoria. The *a.'s* flag, insignie navis praetoriae.

**ADMIRALSHIP**, summa imperii maritimi.

**ADMIRALTY**, toti officio maritimo praepositi (Cas. B. C. 3. 5).

**ADMIRATION**, miratio, admiratio. To excite *a.*, admirationem facere, efficere, admirationem habere (adm. movere, to excite astonishment, of things). To be *awed* with *a.*, admiratio me capiti or incessit. Full of *a.* (astonishment), mirabundus.

**ADMIRE**, mirari (wonder at something new, strange, &c.).—*admirari* (opp. contemnere, to regard something with admiration as being great or good).—*aspiciere* (to look up to with a sense of inferiority). To *exceedingly*, vehementer *admirari*. To be *admir'd*, admiratione affici: to be much *admir'd*, in magna admiratione esse. A man who speaks with eloquence and wisdom is greatly *admir'd*, magna est admiratione copiose et sapienter dicentis. Colloquially = to be in love with, amore ca teneri or captum esse; qm in amore habere; amare.

**ADMIRER**, admirator. To be a great *a.* of *aby*, admiratione celebrare qm. I *love*, *amans* (one who really loves).—*amator* (one who loves if he loved, whether he does or not: a professed lover) of a thing, *amans*, *amicus*, *amator* ca rei (the *amator*, showing his feeling by his actions).—*cultor* ca rei (one who shows a high estimation of it).—*studiosus* ca rei (taking a lively interest in it).—*consector* ca rei (pursuing it eagerly).

**ADMIRINGLY**, in admirantibus modum.

**ADMISSIBLE**, accipiendus, dignus qui (que, quod) accipitur (acceptabilis only Eccl.).—*probabilis*, quod probatur (meriting approbation of).—*equus*, commodus (fair: of proposals, conditions, &c.).—*licitus* (allowed). I *what ought to be conceded*, concedendus.

**ADMISSIBILITY, } Worthiness of being received, sine commodata ratio, commoditas (agreeableness, suitableness). } equitas (fairness). } probabilitas (degree of approbation). But *only* by *Cecili*: to deny the *a.* of *abq.*, rem accipiendam esse negare. *A.* of *aby's* credence, fides (so far as it deserves credit); gravitas (so far as it has weight).**

**ADMISSION, } The being admitted, or privilege of being admitted, admisso (Postquam, the privilege of an audience with the Emperor, &c.); aditus. To pray for *a.*, peto ut intromittat or recipiat. There is no *a.*, nemini aditus patet. To procure *aby* *a.* to *aby* or *abq.*, ci aditum patefacere ad qm or qd. The *a.* of *light*, admisso solis. To refuse *aby* *a.*, ci aditum negare; ci aditum conveniendi non dare (to refuse him as audience); Janu prohibere qm aditu Janu accre. qm excludere. I *concessio* *a.*, concessio. This *a.* being made, quo concessio, quibus concessis. See what *a.* I make you, i. e. without compulsion, videte quid vobis largiar.**

**ADMIT**, intromittere, admittere—recipere, excipere (to receive).—*the* infunder (to allow to flow in: e. g. humiles humiliores in alienum genus, C. agmina in Graeciam, Curt.). To *a.* *the* enemy into the town, hosti patefacere urbem; hostem in urbem accipere. Not to *a.* *abq.*, qm introitu prohibere, ci introitum praeccludere (g. *to prevent* *fm* entering). See *Refuse a admission*. Under *Admission*. To *a.* *aby*, ci aditum dare, qm admittere (g. *l.*).—*ci* aditum conveniendi dare; *ci* copiam sui dare (to grant an audience). Persons of the lower rank are admitted to him, nemo tam humilis est, cui non aditus ad eum patet. To *concede*, concedere, largiri (to concede graciously, without compulsion).—*lascio* (opp. celare, disculpe *abq.*)—confiteri (confess in consequence of questions, menace, compulsion).—*dare* (to present an opponent with it as a preliminary concession). Do you *a.* that *fc.*? *dane*! *hoc* non dederit! If you *a.* this, you must also *a.* the former, dato hoc, daturum erit illud. *fac* or *demus* ita esse. I *admit*, admit of = be capable of receiving, &c. (See *SUPP.*).

To *a.* of some excuse, habere qd excusationis. To *a.* of delay, dilationem non pati; dilationem or cunctationem non recipere (both of things).—This *a.'s* of no doubt, de hoc dubitari non potest.

**ADMITTANCE**, see *ADMISSION*.

**ADMIX**, admiscere qd ci rei: or qd qd re; or cum qd re (Colu. 11.).

**ADMIXTION, } admixtio (as action).—admixtum**

**ADMIXTURE, } or res admixta (as thing).**

**ADMONISH**, monere, admonere, to *abq.* qd or with ut (to warn by appealing to a man's reason and judgement; the *alter*, *abq.*, by putting him in mind of something past).—*hortari*, *adhortari* (to appeal to his will and resolution, *fm* *a.* friendly motive, and by pointing out the advantages of the proposed line of conduct: to *exhort*). to *abq.*, qm ad qd (in qd not good) or with ut.

**ADMONISHER**, monitor, admonitor—hortator, exhortator (exhorter, encourager).

**ADMONISHMENT, } monitio, admonitio. —moni-**

**ADMONITION, } tus, admonitio (only in abl.).**

—*as thing*, monitum, admonitum, hortatio, exhortatio.

**SYN. in ADMONISH.**—Not to listen to *aby's* *a.*, qm monentem non audire. To listen to *aby's* wise *a.*, *audire* or *facere* ea, quae quia sapienter monuit. By my *a.*, me momento: for your *a.*, tui monendi causa (or with particip. *a.* g. te monitum habere, hui dico).

**ADMONITIONER**, *prps.*, admonitor non nimis verendus (C. Fam. 9. 8).—*ensor*, or censor castigatorem—*patrus* (uncle; so used proverbially, H. Sat. 2, 2, 97).

**ADMONITORY**, monitorius (Sen.).

**ADO, } Trouble, difficulty, negotium. With**

**ADO, } much *a.*, vix, egre, egerrime, magno labore, multo negotio, multa opera, multo labore or sudore. To have much *a.*, to suffer, egre or egerrime qd pati; to compel them, plurimum negotii habere, ut e.gam, &c.: to get them across the river, egerrime conficere ut fluvium transcant. There was much *a.* to get it done, difficilius atque egre sebat. } Bustle, tumult, turba or turbæ (scld.), tumultus. To make much *a.*, tumultum facere, tumultuari: about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur (Prov. C. de Legg. 3, 16, 36); magno conatu magnas nugas dicere (if in words. Ter.). } With no more *a.*, sine morâ or dilatione; statim.**

**ADOLESCENCE**, adolescentia (fm 17 to 30 or even 40). See *YOUTH*.

**ADOPT**, adoptare (a minor).—*arrogare* (an older person, who may even be the father of a family). } *Imperson.* } To *a.* a resolution, consilium capere or inire (faciendū qd; or with ut, or inf.; or de qd re);—constituere (to resolve, to fix). To *a.* a reading, lectionem, scripturam recipere.

**ADOPTER**, adoptator (Gell. Ulp. Dig.); arrogator (Gell. Ulp.).—*pater adoptivus* (Ulp.).

**ADOPTION**, adoptio. Arrogatio (SYN. in *ADOPT*).

**ADOPTIVE**, adoptivus (C., e. g. filius, pater).

**ADORABLE**, venerandus, venerabilis: sancte venerandus, sanctus.

**ADORATION**, veneratio; adoratio (early and in Liturg. &c.).—*cultus*. See *ADORE*.

**ADORE**, venerari, adorare (the latter the stronger, not used by C., both with the addition of ut deum, when spoken of a man to whom divine honour is paid).—In a wider sense = to love and honour, colere (e. g. a female).

**ADORER**, venerator (poet. O.).—*cultor*. A zealous or constant *a.*, assiduus cultor. } Of a female, &c. cultor (Or.). To have many *a.'s*, in magna admiratione esse.

**ADORN**, ornare (g. t.).—*decorare* (opp. to what is ordinary or unseemly): ornare, opp. to what is paltry and incomplete. D.).—*exornare* (to dress or deck out; also of adorning a speech).—*distinguere* (to relieve, by ornaments placed here and there: also of a speech).—*comere* (to dress, i. e. arrange ornamentally, e. g. the head, hair: also fig. a speech). With *abq.*, ornare, exornare, distinguere, or distinguere et ornare (see before), qd re: excolere qd re, or ornari ca rei (to embellish with): e. g. the walls with marbles, parietes marmoreis; a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum picturatum ornari. To *oneself*, se exornare (to dress myself out). The heaven adorned with stars, caelum astris distinctum et ornatum. I *Be an ornament* to, decori, ornamento esse, decus afferre (all ci or ci rei).

**ADRIFT**, *Cred.*, according to the meaning, fluctibus or tempestate jactatus: in salo fluctuant (C.); deteris remis; nullo gubernante; gubernaculo non habilis or inhabilis (Vellei. 'neque habilem gubernaculo'). affluat. I *Flo. To run a.*, = to wander without guidance (of the mind, &c.), vagari errore; vagari et errare.

**ADROIT**, dexter (*prps. Postaug. in prose*).—ingeniosus (*fertile in expedients, in new ideas*).—sollers (*possessing practical genius and inventive power*).—acutus (*having tact, mother-wit, and the faculty of combination*).—callidus (*clever from acquired knowledge of men and the world*).—catus (*discovering and knowing secret ways and means*).—prudens (*naturally judicious*).—peritus (*ca. rel. skilled in it*).

**ADROITLY**, dextre (*L.*), sollerter, ingeniose, commodè, scienter, pèite, docte. *More a.*, dexterius (*H.*). *He managed the affairs so a., that*—rem—ita dexter egit, ut—(*L.*).

**ADROITNESS**, ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas *only* (*ad qd, L. of tact in conduct towards others; in the sense of 'adroitness' generally, it is not Lat.*).—sollertin, calliditas, prudentia, peritia: ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (*natural a., in a particular respect*).—**SYN.** in *ADROIT*.

**ADRY**, sitiens. *To be a.*, sitire.

**AD-CITITIOUS**, adscitus or ascitus (*particip. ; opp. natus*).

**ADSTRICITION**, astrictio (*adstringent power. Plin.*).

**ADULATION**, adulatio, assentatio (*See FLATTERY*). *Servile a.*, blanditiae veniles (*such as slaves brought up in their master's house use d.* *T. Hist. 2, 59, 4*).

**ADULATORY**, adulatorius (*T.*), aulabilis (*late, Ammian.*).—blandiens, blandus.

**ADULT**, adultus; adultæ ætatis; adultæ ætate. *An a.*, pubes.

**ADULTERATE**, v. corrumpere (*corrupt by an internal change of quality*).—vitare (*g. t. to make faulty, spoil: e. g. pecuniâ, merce*).—adult-rare (*to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine: e. g. nummos, gemmas*).—interpolate (*to give a thing a good appearance by dressing it up; with additions, e. g. merces: to falsify a document by additions and erasures*).—transcribere (*to falsify in copying*). *Commis adulterium*, adulterium facere, iniire, committere, &c. *See ADULTERY*.

**ADULTERATE**, } corruptus, vitiat, adulteratus, **ADULTERATED**, } &c.—*See ADULTERATE*, v. *A. money, nummus adulterius* (a coin of a metal).

**ADULTERATION**, adulteratio. [*vitatio* (*Postaug. and very rare: corruptio, C. twice, but very rare*).—depravatio (*C. otherwise rare*).

**ADULTERER**, adulter (*μοιχός*).—alienarum corruptor, feminarum (*seducer of other men's wives*). [*A. of coin, adulterator* (*monetm. Claud. Saturn. Dig.*).

**ADULTERESS**, adultera (*μοιχά*).

**ADULTERINE**, adulterinus; adulterino sanguine natus (*Plin.*).

**ADULTEROUS**, adulter, a, um. *To have had a. intercourse with aby's wife*, adulterio cognovisse cs uxorem.

**ADULTEROUSLY**, \*more adulterorum.

**ADULTERY**, adulterium. *To commit a.*, adulterare. adulterium iniire, committere, facere,—conjugii fidem violare (*to break one's marriage-vow: all of single acts*).—adulteria exercere (*of the habit*).—*with aby's wife, cs uxorem adulterare, or adulterio cognoscere. Taken in a.*, in adulterio deprehensus: in stupro compertus (*of a fema.*).

**ADUMBRATE**, adumbrare (*more than to draw an outline, the outline being shaded. Freund: also to give an imperfect representation in words*).—delineare (*to draw an outline*).—**PER.** formam ac speciem cs rei adumbrare, tantummodo summas attingere (*opp. res explicare*).

**ADUMBRATION**, imago adumbrata (*opp. effigies solida et expressa*).—adumbratio (*act, and thm; formed: also impropr. imperfect representation in words, an attempt, opp. perfectio*).

**ADUNATION**, adunatio (*very late, Cyprian*).—conjunctio (*C. joining together*).

**ADUNCITY**, aduncitas (*e. g. rostrorum, C.*).

**ADUST**, exustus (*burnt or dried up: e. g. ager*).—adustus (*burnt or scorched by the sun; hence embrowned, brown; adustus color*).—conciplendo igni aptus (*inflammable*).—facilis ad exardescendum (*easily ignited*).—*its fragilis* (*easily broken fm being dry*).

**ADVANCE**, *Tr.* [*Move forwards, propr. promovère (a camp, troops, chessmen, &c.)*]. [*Promote to honour, qm augère, tollere, attollere (to raise a man to posts of honour in a state)*].—*fovere* (*to show favour to by one's acts*).—ornare, exornare (*to distinguish*).—gratâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare (*support by one's influence*).—**JM.** augere atque ornare. augère et adjuvare; fovere ac tollere; sustinere ac fovere. —*to aly, producere ad dignitatem (to raise to a post of honour)*.—promovère ad or in munus or ad locum (*to*

*a. to an office: time of empire. Not promovère alone*).—muneri præferre (*act over aly*).—munere ornare. *To a. aby to a higher rank or office*, qm promovère ad (*in*) ampliorum gradum, ad ampliora officia. [*Forward: to a. aby's interests, servire cs commodis; rebus or rationibus cs consulere or prospicere: the interests or welfare of a state, salutem reipublice consulere; reipublicam juvare, tueri; reipublice salutem suscipere: a study, studium favere, studia concelebrare (by pursuing it eagerly: of several persons. Cic. Invenit, 1, 3, 4)*]. [*Enlarge, promovère (e. g. imperium, moenia, &c.)*]. *To a. aby's fortune, cs fortunam amplificare*. [*Adorn, Vid. Accelerate, accelerare qd (to hasten aly)*].—*naturare qd or with inf. (to endeavour to bring that to pass which should be performed now)*.—representare qd (*to do without delay, even before the time*).—præcipitare qd (*to hurry it on too much*). [*Purpose, bring forward, &c. To a. an opinion, sentimentum dicere (to give or declare an opinion)*]; tueri (*to maintain it*); aperire (*to open or disclose it*). [*Pay in advance. See ADVANCE, s.*

**ADVANCE, INTRANS.** [*To come forward, procedere (g. t. also of a player)*].—progrèdi (*also of a general*).—prodire (*to come forth: hence also to project*). [*Of an army, see MARCH. I Make progress, procedere, progrèdi, procelere et progrèdi, proficere: in aly, in re; processus (novi in gold. age profectum)*]. facere in re. *To a. in virtute, procelere et progrèdi in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem*.

**ADVANCE, s. progressus, progressio, propr. et impr.**.—processus (*impr.*). [*Money paid or received in a.*]. \*pecunia in antecessum data or accepta, respectively. *To pay aby in a.*, pecuniam ci in antecessum dare. [*A step forward, as it were, to meet a lover and fix his attention: prps the nearest notion is blandimentum, blanditiæ. To make a.'s, to petere, prps, per blandimenta adgredi (used by Tac. of a mother towards her son)*.—pellicere (*ad esse*) qm, or cs animum.

**ADVANCE-GUARD**, primum agmen.—antecessores or antecessores agminis (*small detachments, sent forward to observe the enemy, fix upon the ground for encamping, &c.*).

**ADVANCEE**, adiutor cs rei (*helper, promoter*).—auctor cs rei (*the adviser and principal promoter*).—minister cs rei (*assistant in a bad action: accomplice, abettor*).—fautor cs or cs rei (*advocuer, supporter*).

**ADVANCEMENT**, [*Promotion, preferment, dignitatis successio, officium amplius. To hinder aby's a.*, aditum ad honores ci intercludere. *To receive a.*, honore augeri; muneri præfiri (*of a. to a particular office*): further a., promovèri ad (*in*) ampliorum gradum, ad ampliora officia; ascendere ad altiore gradum: fm aby, by aby's interest or support, per qm; cs beneficio; aucum adjutumque a qo. [*See ADVANCE*].

**ADVANTAGE**, commodum (*a.: also of the a.'s belonging to an office*).—utilitas (*servicableness, a. to be derived from aly*).—fructus (*the produce of aly, the profit we derive fm a harvest, possession, business, &c.*).—lucrum (*opp. damnum: gain, generally*).—quæstus (*gain sought for and earned by trade or any continued labour*).—compendium (*a saving: according to D. 'a single gain of considerable amount': opp. dispendium*).—emolumentum (*according to D. 'opp. detrimentum: gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own': all the other authorities make it the opp.: 'gain designedly aimed at, and obtained by our own exertions'*—nulla emolumenta laborum, J.). *A. of ground, loci opportunitas. To derive a fm, utilitatem or fructum ex qâ re capere or percipere. lucrum or quæstum ex qâ re facere. It is of a. to me, est re meâ; est in rem meam; est mihi utilitas. To be of a. to, utilem esse, utilis esse, ex usu esse (to be serviceable)*.—utilitatem or usum præbere, utilitatem afferre: prodæse, conducere: to aby, esse ex usu cs. esse ex re or in rem cs (*of a thing*): ci prodæse, &c. (*of persons and things*). *To offer great a.s, mirabiles utilitates præbere (of a person's services)*. *To do aly with a. to himself, qd ad suam utilitatem facere. To have an eye to his own a.*, qd ad fructum suum referre. privato suo commodo servire (*of the habit*). *To have a keen, or sharp, eye to his own a.*, ad suum fructum callere or calidum esse. [*Superiority, principatus, prior locus*].—excellētia, præstantia (*excellence*). *To have the a. of aby, qd potiorē, utriusque esse; qm antecedere: in aly, qd re præstare ci or superare, vincere qm*. [*Circumstances of a advantage (as properties), virtus (any mental excellence)*].—bonum (*any good thing, valuable property*).—laus (*any property that deserves praise in the eyes of another*). *External a.'s, externa bona; bona in specie posita. A.'s of mind and body, bona animi et corpora*

*1* The *a.* was with the *Romans*, i. e. the victory, res Romana erat superior. In the skirmishes the *Gabinii* mostly and the *a.* parvis proeliis *Gabinia* res plerumque superior erat. *2* Opportunity of gain unfairly taken: To take *a.* of *athg*, ex qđ re suam occasione ptere (e. g. ex incommodo es) — qđ questul habere: qđ in suum turpissimum questum conferre (of several things. C.) *3* To advantage. To appear to *a.*, placere: solito magis placere, &c. Not to appear to *a.*, parum placere: solito minus placere: displicere. To be drawn to *a.*, vestiri honeste (opp. quod satis est: vestiri, nud.). *4* Advantage: ground, locus opportunitus. loci opportunitas: vis, locus exclusus et illustris (C.).

ADVANTAGE, v. prodesse (to be or make for *aby*: opp. obesse, to make agst him: ad qđ) — conducere (to contribute to his advantage: ad or in qđ: only in 3 s. and p.) — expedire (to extricate: hence to be of a in difficult circumstances: ad qđ) — esse ex usu ca. esse ex re or in rem ca. (to be for his interest). To *a.* *aby* little, longe ei abesse (of a thing). *5* Intr. utilem esse uni case, ex usu esse, utilitatem or usum præbere; utilitatem afferre, — prodesse, conducere.

ADVANTAGEOUS, questuosus (bringing rich profit: e. g. mercatura). — lucrosus (gainful: of gain accruing from the thing itself: e. g. fraus). — utilis (serviceable for the purpose of gaining an advantage): all three also; to *aby*, ci. — commodus (convenient, serviceable). — opportunus (conveniently situated or circumstanced for assisting in the attainment of an object; of time and place). — fructuosus (bringing profit to be enjoyed). — saluber, salutaris (healthy; salutary). *6* To be ADVANTAGEOUS, v.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, utiliter, bene, salubriter.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, See ADVANTAGE.

ADVENT, adventus (arrival, coming). The first Sunday in Advent, dominica prima Adventus (Eccles. — Calch. Concil. Trident.).

ADVENTITIOUS, adventicius or -itius (i. e. "extrinsecus ad nos perveniens: non nostrum aut nostro labore paratum." Ern.: opp. proprius, innatus, inditus). Jx. externus et atque adventicius.

ADVENTURE, See ACCIDENT, CHANCE. *1* Enterprize, periculum (danger). — alea (game of hazard: hazard). — facinus, facinus audax (bold deed). — dimicatio fortunæ or fortunarum, vitæ or capitis (danger where one's property or life is at stake). *2* At all *a.*'s temere. *3* Strange or remarkable occurrence, causæ, casus mirifici, res miræ, mirificæ, inusitæ. I met with an *a.*, res miræ, &c. evenerunt mihi.

ADVENTURE, v. tr. qđ in aleam dare, ire in aleam ca. rei (to peril or risk *athg*). — qđ audere (to dare *athg*). — periculum ca. rei or in qđ re facere; qđ tentare, experiri, periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). Jx. experiri et periclitari. — one's life, committere se periculo mortis. — rura. *4* Aleam subire, acire, se in casum dare (to run the risk). — audere (to dare).

ADVENTURER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam, "qui incerta fata querit (one who seeks adventures)." — homo vagus a wanderer from land to land).

ADVENTURESOME, See ADVENTUROUS.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, See ADVENTUROUSNESS.

ADVENTUROUS, audens (bold, in a good sense, *epig* of a single act). — audax (bold in good or bad sense: of the habit). — confidens (full of self-confidence, in a bad sense). — temerarius (rash). Jx. temerarius atque audax. To be *a.*, audacem or audaciam confidentem esse. *2* Hazardous, dangerous, of things, periculosus (full of danger). — anceps (threatening equal danger from two sides). — dubius (doubtful, as to how it may turn out). Jx. periculosus atq. anceps.

ADVENTUROUSLY, audacter, confidenter, temere.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, audentia (boldness as a laudable spirit of enterprise). — audacia (boldness, in good or bad sense). — confidentia (presumptuous self-confidence). — temeritas (rashness).

ADVERB, adverbium. *A.*'s of place, loci adverbia (Q.).

ADVERBIAL, adverbii verbum obitina.

ADVERBIALY, adverbialiter (Dion. Charis. Præc.). To be used *a.*, adverbiorum obtinere vicem (Q.). in adverbium transire (Q.).

ADVERSARIA, *1* Note-book, common-place book, libellus, commentarius, communis (see Schætz Lex. Cte. sub vo. *Adversaria* is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).

ADVERSARY, adversarius (any opponent, in the law, politics, a court of judicature, &c.) — qui contra *abz*, qui contra disputat (opponent in a learned argu-

ment). — qui ei adversatur (of any opponent). — In the speeches of an advocate, the opponent is my designated by iste, without any contemptuous meaning). To be *aby's* *a.*, ei resistere, obistere, repugnare (to resist by action): ei adversari (to be opposed to *aby's* opinion, wishes, views). *2* If = enemy. VID.

ADVERSATIVE, adversativus (Prisc.).

ADVERSE, *1* Opposite, adversus, contrarius. A wind, ventus adversus, contrarius. To hare *a.* winds adversis ventis uti; ventus mihi advenum tenet *1* agst *aby's* purpose and wish, adversus *A.* fortune, adversa fortuna, casus tristicus, adversus: *a.* circumstances, res adversæ, incommode. *2* Person ally opposed, adversus (opposite). — intensus (enraged agst). Jx. intensus et adversus.

ADVERSITY, adversa (neut. pl., opp. secunda or prospera; unfavorable events, whether happening to individuals or states). — res adversæ, fortune afflictæ, or fm the context fortune only (unfortunate circumstances; espily with reference to property, and civil relations). — fortuna adversa (an unhappy fate, the result of blind chance). — casus adversus, or fm the context casus only (a misfortune happening to an individual). — calamitas (an accident attended with great loss or injury: also in war). — miseria (wretchedness caused by a long continued pressure of evil). Fortuna mala (evil. Fortune considered as a Deity). — acerbitates, "your adversities," Shakesp. To be in *a.*, to suffer *a.*, in mala esse, jacere; in malis versari; in miseriâ *a.* esse, versari. To suffer much *a.*, multum malarum rerum sustinere.

ADVERT, animum attendere, advertere ad qđ. advertere qm. animum intendere, or deligere et intendere, in (acid, ad) qđ; tenere animum attentum, referre animum ad qđ; cogitationem intendere ad rem (turn one's thoughts towards *athg*).

ADVERTENCE or -ENCY, animi attentio (C.). — ostenser intentio (both, the turning the attention towards *athg*). — diligencia (the care with which one treats a subject). — audientia (attention to a speaker, for which intentio may be used). *A.* to *athg*, observatio ca. rei (noting it, observing it).

ADVERTISE, attentus, Intensus (with a mind attentive, or on the stretch). — erectus (with the mind excited).

ADVERTISE, *1* Inform, nunciare ei qđ (announce, by letter or by a messenger). — per nunciū declarare ei qđ (by a messenger). — certiorare facere qm ca. rei or de qđ re (give him certain information: by letter, per litteras). — locere qm qđ or de re (to give him information). — deferre, perferre qđ ad qm (to convey information to *aby*). — significare ei qđ (to give *aby* to understand; espily under a promise of secrecy: to give a hint of *athg*: by letter, literis or per litteras. posthac quicquid scripsero, tibi præconium deferam, C. Att. 13, 12). *2* To give public notice of, declare (to announce publicly that something is going to happen: e. g. gladiatorial shows, munera: also ostendere); — prædicare (to proclaim by a herald: κηρυττειν, ἀνακηρυττειν). — pronuntiare (παρρηγελλειν, publish, cause to be proclaimed by a herald, e. g. orders, names of the conquerors in games, &c.). — aperire, patefacere (to spread the knowledge of).

ADVERTISEMENT, indicium, significatio (both as the act of giving information and information given) — nunciū (information given, espily by a messenger, but also generally). — Declaration, public notice, prædication, pronuntiatio (Syn. in ADVERTISE). *3* Demonitio, monitio, admonitio (action and thing). — monitum, admonitum præceptum (as thing).

ADVERTISER, Index, — delator (one who gives information to a magistrate: both often = proditor). — nunciū (one who brings intelligence). *4* As name of a newspaper, the nearest expression is acta diurna, orum.

ADVICE, consilium (g. t.). — præceptum (direction given by one qualified to teach). — auctoritas (declared opinion of a person of weight and influence). To give *a.* to *aby*, ci consilium dare: consiliū auctorem esse ci. To give *aby* good, sound, or sensible *a.*, ci rectum consilium dare; honest *a.*, hñde consilium ci dare; excellent *a.*, maxime utilis ci suadere. To ask *aby's* *a.*, qm consulere; by letter, per litteras (also of consulting physician), petere consilium a qo. To follow *aby's* *a.*, sequi es consilium; es consilio uti; es consilio obtemperare. To act by *aby's* *a.*, facere de or ex es consilio. By my *a.*, me auctore, suasore, consuasore; me auctore et suasore; or me suasore et auctore; me suasore et impulsore — me hortante (by my exhortation). To despise *aby's* *a.*, es consilium spernere (Ob.); qm momentum spernere (if it is warning advice, Ov.). To assist *aby* with *a.*, ci adesse, præsto adesse, non deesse. *5* Delit-

**deration.** VID. *With a, consilio, consulte (not consulto), considerate, remotā temeritate. Without a, sine consilio; inconsiderate: temere. || Intelligence. VID. || Prudent consideration, consilium.*

**ADVISABLE, utilis.** — fructuosus (bringing gain, profit). — saluber, salutaris (wholesome, salutary). To be a, utile esse.

**ADVISABLENESS, utilitas.**

**ADVISE, consilium dare.** To a, to atq., to do atq., auctorem esse cs rei or with inf. (of an adviser whose advice is that principally considered). — suasorem esse cs rei. suadere ci qd or, my, with ut (to advise by aiming at influencing the understanding). — hortatorem esse cs rei. hortari qd. hortari (qm) with ut (to exhort; to aim at influencing the will). Jn. suadere et hortari: auctorem et suasorem esse. — monere (to give warning advice, appealing to the consciousness and judgement; followed by ut, ne). — censeo (to give it as one's opinion; with ut, or subj. without ut). To a, to concord, hortari ad concordiam: to peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadere. I a, you to leave off, censeo desistas. || Inform. VID. || Consult. VID.

**ADVISED, || Acting with deliberation, &c. consideratus.** — circumspectus (circumspect). — cautus (cautious). — providens, prudens (acting with foresight). — Jn. prudens et providus; prudens et cautus. || Done or chosen with consideration, consideratus, circumspectus. || Ill a, inconsideratus (of person and thing: acting or done without deliberation). — temerarius (rash). — incautus (incautious).

**ADVISEDLY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate).** — caute (opp. incaute). — consulto, consilio (considerately, with deliberation). — de or ex industria, datā or deditā opē (with pains; purposely). To do atq., a, consulto et cogitatum facio qd; qd prudens scienusque facio.

**ADVISEDNESS, consideratio, considerantia (deliberation).** — consilium (mature deliberation). — attentio, diligentia (heedful care). — cautio (caution).

**ADVISEMENT, || Information. VID. || Advisedness. VID.**

**ADVISER, suator, hortator (Syn. in ADVISE).** — impulsor (one who urges on). — monitor (a warning a.). — auctor consilii or consiliorum, or sm context auctor only (the first proposer or principal adviser of the plan). — Jn. auctor et consuator; suator et auctor; auctor et impulsor. — consiliarius (g. t., a counsellor: one who stands by aby to assist him with his advice). — consiliorum minister, or minister only (a subordinate adviser). To be aby's a., qm consilio regere. To give aby to aby as an a., qm ci in consilium dare. The people has had a's, populus malis utitur ministris.

**ADVOCACY, advocatio, patrocinium, procuratio (Syn. in ADVOCATE).** || Defence, patrocinium, defensus, propugnatio.

**ADVOCATE, causarum actor, causidicus (g. t., a lawyer who manages causes: the latter a depreciating term). The a. in a cause, defensor (one who defends another in a court of justice).** — advocatus (the lawyer who assists and advises aby in the management of his cause). — actor (one who conducts a judicial accusation for aby). — patronus causae, patronus (the a. who spoke in court for his client). In private causes, cognitor (the agent who managed the case of a party who has himself appeared in court). — procurator (who conducts the case of an absent person in his own name). See **LAWYER**. A noisy or blustering a., rabula de foro; rabula latratrice. To be an a., causas agere, acitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro. To be aby's a., causam dicere pro qo; in atq., de qā re. defendere qm de qā re; ci causae actorem intercedere. To employ an a., adoptare sibi patronum, defensorem; deferre causam ad patronum. || Champion of a cause, defensor, propugnator (e. g. libertatis, C.). — patronus (e. g. foederum).

**ADVOCATE, v. pugnare, propugnare pro qā re; defendere qd.**

**ADVOWEE, \*patrōnus. f. patrōna.**

**ADVOWSON, jus patrōnatūs (Pandect.). To have the a., jus patrōnatūs exercere.**

**AERIAL, aerius (existing in, or consisting of our denser atmosphere).** — aetherius (existing in, or consisting of the upper and purer air). — vis, spirabilis, flabilis (fit for r-spiration). — celestis (existing in, coming from, &c. heaven). — || Lofly, aerius (poet. of mountains, towers, &c.).

**AERIE, nidus. See NZR.**

**AEROLITH, lapis qui cœlo decēdit. — aerolithus (l. t.).**

**AEROMANCY, aeromantia (Isid. Orig. 8, 9).**

**AEROMETER, aerometron (l. t.).**

**AERONAUT, \*aeronauta (l. t.).**

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**AERONAUTICS, \*ars aeronautica.**

**AFAR, procul (opp. juxta, at a considerable distance, but only within sight). — longe (opp. prope, at a great distance: only out of sight). — Both procul and longe = to a great distance and sm a great distance). — eminus (opp. comminus: at such a distance as to be in reach only of missiles). — e longinquo (opp. e propinquo, sm a really great distance). — peregre (sm a foreign land). To be a, off, procul or longe abesse: to come sm a., e longinquo venire. To follow a, off, magno or longo intervallo sequi.**

**AFEARD, terrius, exterritus, perterritus, trepidus. See AFRAID.**

**AFFABILITY, affabilitas; affabilitas sermonis. sts, civilitas (in a prince). comitas. Syn. in AFFABLE.**

**AFFABLE, affabilis (pleasantly conversing with inferiors).** — cōmis (kind and condescending towards inferiors; obliging towards equals). — civillis (of princes, behaving towards their subjects as their fellow-citizen: Postaug.). — [1865] humanitas is a higher virtue, of wch affabilitas, comitas, &c. are partial manifestations.

**AFFABLY, affabiliter (Macrob.). comiter. Very a., affabilissime (Gell.). To behave a. to every body, erga omnes se affabilem præstare.**

**AFFAIR, res (g. t.). — negotium (business). || Affairs = property, &c., res familiaris. res domesticæ, or domesticæ ac familiaris. The confusion of his a's, implicatio rei familiaris. To manage aby's a's, cs negotia, or rationes negotiaque procurare. || Sts = engagement. See **BATTLE**.**

**AFFECT, v. || Work or have influence upon, vim habere or exercere in qd (vim exserere is not Lat.). — || Work upon (move, touch) the mind, movere, commovere, permovere (g. t.). — tangere (to touch, make an impression on; qm, cs animum). — frangere (to raise gentle feelings in aby, qm or cs animum). — percutere (to affect violently). — afficere (e. g. lætitiā, voluptatē, &c. [1865] afficere cannot properly be used absolutely for affect in this sense, but only in such combinations as,**

'Your letter affected me so', litteræ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut &c.: 'they were so affected', eorum animi ita affecti sunt, ut &c.: it affects me a little, modice me tangit qd: not at all, non laboro de re. I care nothing about it: e. g. de cs morte). To be violently affected, vehementius moveri. || Work upon injuriously, afficere (e. g. hunger, cold, &c. a the body). — debilitare (weaken). — frangere (to oppress the mind). — violently, grievously, &c. conficere (almost to destroy; eply of pain of body or mind). To a the eyes, oculorum aciem obtundere: the cold a's aby, \*frigus horrore cs corpus afficit: to a his body and mind, nervos mentis et corporis frangere: the whole liver is affected, pulmo totus afficitur (Cels.). || Put on the appearance of atq., simulare (pretend). — ostendere. Iactare. præ se ferre (to assume ostentatiously). — affectare (to strive after atq. too much: not till stilo age). — lo a the philosopher in his exterior, philosophiæ studium habitu corporis præ se ferre: constancy, friendship, tears, knowledge of atq., constanciam, amicitiam, lacrimas, scientiam rei simulare: another person's gait, incessum cs inepte exprimere: a serious look, a solemn pace, &c., cs sibi vultum, incessum fingit, quo gravior videatur. || Aim at, endeavor after, affectare qd (to pursue an object with eagerness, e. g. imperium in Latinis, regnum, L magnificenciam verborum, Q.). — petere, appetere (aim at, long for: e. g. honores, præturam, principatum eloquentiæ, regnum). — expetere (pursue one object selected from others, and therefore the more eagerly, pecuniam, divitiās). — aspirare ad qd (rare: ad cs pecuniam, ad laudem). — captare qd (try to catch or obtain: plausum, voluptatem). — sequi (lo pursue: otium et tranquillitatem vitæ, virtutem). Also persequi, sectari, consecrari qd; studere ci rei; concupiscere qd; arrire, inservire ci rei; niti, adniti ad qd. [See **STRIVE**.]

**To be fond of. See LOVE.**

**AFFECTATION, affectatio (the endeavour to say or write something surprising. V. Bruci ad Suet. T. b. 7). — inepta imitatio (insipid, unnatural imitation). — ineptie (affected graces in one's carriage, manners, &c.). — \*putida elegantia (in writing). — simulatio (hypocritical imitation of atq.). ars nimia, nimia diligentia, nimia religio (of over-anxiety about accuracy, the result of wch is something unnatural and constrained). — affectatio ad morositatis nimia (over-anxiety in the choice of words, &c. Suet.).**

**AFFECTED. A) of men, putidus (one who overdoes the thing: eply in speaking). — ineptus (forced). — molestus (excruciatingly silly). — arte quadam in ostentationem virtutum compositus. — vultuosus (grimacing). — gestu-**

calationibus molestus ( *vexing one by his gestures, attitudes, &c.*). To be a. in *gait*, mollis incedere (of a macing, tripping, effeminate gait); magnifice incedere (of a stately one):—in *manner*, in gestu mollem esse, peticulationibus molestus esse: in *speech*, putide (in an exaggerated manner) or inepte (in a forced manner) dicere or loqui. ¶ B) Of things, putidus (oerdone, exaggerated).—molestus (troublesome).—quæsitus (sought with pains).—ascitus (borrowed from others, not natu: al: opp. nativus). A. words, appaata verba. One a. d in his gait, in incesu mollior (Ov. A. 3. 306).

AFFECTEDLY, putide, inepte. (—of gait), mollis (meaningly, trippingly), magnifice (in a stately way). To behave a., \*putide se gerere. SYN. in AFFECTED.

AFFECTEDNESS. See AFFECTATION.

AFFECTION, ¶ Love, &c., amor (s. l., but imply a passionate love).—caritas (any tender, unsensual a.: reply that of parents towards their children: not used of things, except countr'y, patriæ or erga patriam, reipublicæ).—pietas (dutiful a., natural a.: e. g. a towards the gods, one's relations, country, &c.).—benevolentia (good-will).—studium, voluntas (inclination, liking for).—indulgentia (indulgent a., overlooking of fences, faults, &c.).—In *Postalg.* prose, affectio (Plin. Tac. &c.); affectus (Tac. Suet. Q.). A. towards or for abq, amor in, erga, adversus qm; also amor cs: pietas, benevolentia, voluntas. In or erga qm: studium in qm, also cs Maternal a., materni amoris cura: fraternal a., fraternus amor in qm. To love aby with extra-ordinary a., singulari amore qm amare: qm in deliciis habere; summum me tenet cs studium. To go a. aby's a., cs amorem, benevolentiam, voluntatem sibi conciliare. To cherish aby's a., cs amorem fovère: cs caritatem retinere. Prom a., propter amorem, or benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus, ex amore: fm pure a., ipa qd re captus: f. r. a., præ amore. ¶ Affection for a thing, amor, studium cs rel. To have an a. for abq, cs rel esse amantem, studiosum, appetentem, cupidum; cs rel studio teneri, capium esse: sis qd petere, concupiscere (See INCLINATION). ¶ A state produced in a body or mind, affectio (generally of a temporary state, but also of a permanent one: e. g. affectio animi constans, C. diæstetis θυμός).—animi affectus (in the best prose-writers, only, state or disposition of mind. but in Quintilian's time = πάθος; and in pl. 'the affections' generally: also, a. of body, Cels). ¶ Passion of any kind, affectio, affectus (are just before).—animi concitatio, animi impetus. (stronger) animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (violent emotion).—animi affectio, the state or disposition: animi motus, commotio, or permutio, emotion of the mind generally). A temporary a., temporarius animi motus (s. Quint. 5, 10, 28) Vehement or violent a., acerrimus animi motus; vehementis animi impetus. (See PASSION.)

AFFECTIONATE, tener (tender; sensitive).—mollis (soft, gentle).—blandus (showing visible signs of affection).—amoris plenus (full of love).—amans (mly with gen. of a person tenderly beloved: e. g. uxoris).—pius (full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.).—indulgens (overlooking faults). Jx. mans indulgensque. [500] affectuosus in very late writers: Macrobi. Cassiod. Tertull. A. uprobandus, molles querelæ:—to write an a. letter to aby, literas amoris plenas dare ad qm: very a. words, verba blandissima, amantissima.

AFFECTIONATELY, blande, amanter, ple. To look a. at aby: pps molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 669). To behave a. towards, cl multa blandimenta dare.

AFFECTIONATENESS, pietas (a. as exhibited towards parents, &c.).—indulgentia (as shown in overlooking faults, &c.).—or by Cels with adj.

AFIANCE, fiducia (v. pr.).—fides (belief in a man's honesty).—spes firmitas or certa (confident expectation).—To have a. in abq or aby, fidere, considere ci rei or ci: fretum esse qd re or qd (to build on abq); fiduciam habere cs rei (to rely confidently on abq). ¶ Marriage contract, sponsalia.

AFIANCE, v. spondere, despondere (ci qm: de sponsare, late).—destinare ci (jam destinata erat egregio juveni, Plin.). In *Postalg.* in the sense of despondere ci. To a. oneself to aby, despondere sibi qm (of the man); ci de-ponderi (of the woman). ¶ A fiancee, sponsus; ci aby, sponsa, sponsa ci (of the woman).

AFFIDAVIT, no exactly corresponding term: pps testimonium (as opp. to testis or præsens testis) or testimonium recitatum (i. testimonium quæ recitari solent. Callistr. Dig.).—[\*]testimonium affirmare (=cum iurejurando scriptum?) or \*consignatum literis testimonium [7].—[?]Se iusjurandum only, or \*fides iurejurando

data. To make a., \*affirmare scribere (?) with acc. and inf.:—jurare; iurejurando firmare.

AFFILIATION. See ADOPTION.

AFFINITY, affinitas. To make a. with (Bible Tr.), affinitatem cum qo conjugere; cum qo affinitate esse conjugere, esse devincire. Relations by a., affines. Affinitate conjuncti. To be connected by a., affinitate inter se jungi, devinciri. ¶ Close connexion, similarity, cognatio, conjunctio. To have an a. with abq, cognationem habere cum qd re; propinquum, finitimum, propinquum et finitimum esse ci rei: there is some a. between our souls and the gods, animus tenetur quadam conjunctioe deorum: no to bear the least a. to abq, remotissimum esse a. re. ¶ Power of attracting, \*attrahendi, quæ dicitur, via (prop.).—\*via ad se illiciendi or attrahendi (improp.).

AFFIRM, ajo (opp. nego: absol. or with acc. and inf.).—affirmare (asserti that something is so).—confirmare (a. and support the assertion by reasons). ¶ Confirm a contract, law, judgement, &c., sancire (pactum, legem, &c.); cs rei auctorem fieri (e. g. legis; or its reception by the senate); ratum facere, efficere; ratum esse jubere (see CONFIRM).

AFFIRMATION, affirmatio. ¶ Confirmation (Vid.) of a law, &c., confirmatio, auctoritas, fides.

AFFIRMATIVE, ajens (opp. negans, negantia contraria ajentibus, C.).—affirmans (asserting that something is so: in late grammarians affirmativus). An a. answer, affirmatio.

AFFIRMATIVELY, no exactly corresponding word: affirmanter in Gell. is 'with confidence': affirmare, C. &c. is 'positively,' with an oath.

AFFIX, v. figere, affigere qd ci rei (join one thing to another: also, with nails)—alligare qd ad rem, annexere qd ad rem or ci rei (to bind one thing to another).—assuere ci rei (to stitch together).—agglutinare ci rei (to glue together).—appondere qd ci rei or ad qd (v. pr. of placing one thing by another).—adjicere qd ci rei (to add a supplementary remark, &c., to something before said). To a. a. sine, ci multam dicere (of the judge: irrogate, of the accuser) To a. a name to abq, ci rei nomen or vocabulum imponere. a meaning to a word, verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subijcere.

AFFIXION, affixio (very late)—aligatio (Cels.).

AFFLICT, angere (to fill with fear, anguish:—of future things).—torquere, cruciare, excruciare (to torture, &c.).—ci mære facere. ci Injuriæ inferre (of persons).—qm mordere, pungere (to sting, vex, &c., of things).—fodicare, fodicare animum (prop. to dig into: hence vex, sting).—vexare (to vex, harass) dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, qm afficere. To a. oneself, afflictare se (C.), afflictari (C.), angere; cruciari; laborare; sollicitum esse. To a. with disease, morbo afficere. See AFFLICTED.

AFFLICTED, to ære, dolere; in dolore esse; dolore angere; in mæore jacere: sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere; ægritudine affici; about abq, laborare, sollicitum esse de re; afflictari de re (C.): anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; about aby, ægritudinem suscipere propter qm. ¶ With disease, morbo laborare, affectum esse, vexari. See DISEASE.

AFFLICTED (as adj.), sollicitus; ægritudine affectus, æger animo or animi.

AFFLICTEDNESS. See AFFLICTION.

AFFLICTER, vexator.—afflictor (found but once: a person who injures or destroys: a. dignitatis, &c.).

AFFLICTION, ¶ Subjectively as a state of mind, miseria (wretchedness).—ægritudo, ægrimonia (opp. alacritas; sickness of soul fm a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense).—dolor (opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, p. n. or grief).—tristitia, moestitia (the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief).—angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it)—mæror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation).—afflictatio (= ægritudo cum vexatione corporis, C.)—luctus (is mourning: i. e. by conventional signs). ¶ Objectively: an affliction, malum. pl. mala.—ærumna (an old and half-poetical word; but used by C. a hardship that almost exceeds human strength).—casus adversus, or, fm context, casus only. res adversæ, fortune afflictæ.—fortuna adversa.—calamitas, miseria, acerbitates (SYN. in ADVERSITY). Time of a. res misere: afflictæ, angustæ temporum, tempora luctuosa. [500] infortunium is used by the Comic writers only, of a corporal punishment. To be in a., in miseriâ esse or versari, miserum esse: in summâ infelicitate versari: in malis

esse, jacere: malis urgeri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissimā fortunā uti. angri; angore confici; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angri intus sensibus: angore cruciari: *about alth, dolore* ex merore rem or re; dolore ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (*to feel oppressed and despirited by it*): *in great a. about alth, mugum* dolorem ex re accipere; *ex re* magnam animo molestiam capere: *to come into a.* in miseriam incidere; in mala precipitare: *to relieve aby fm a.* miseris qm levare: *to deliver him, a miserā* vindicare; *ex miseris* eripere: *to endure a.* miseriam ferre, ærumas perpeti (*i. e. patiently to the end*).

**AFFLICTIVE**, tristis.—miser.—acerbus.—luctuosus.

—gravis.

**AFFLUENCE**, } divitiæ (*riches, g. t.*), copia rei  
**AFFLUENCY**, } familiaris.—opulenta (*stronger: the possession of money, estates, &c. as a means of aggrandizing oneself*).—vita bonis abundans. *To live in a.* divitem esse: satis divitem, &c. See **AFFLUENT**.

**AFFLUENT**, } fortunatus (*C.*).—abundans. dives.  
locuples. satis dives. satis locuples dives, rich = *wealthy*. opp. pauper: locuples, *wealthy* = *opulent*. opp. egenus, egenus = *beneficent*. pecuniosus (*having much money*).—opulentus. copiosus (*opulent*). opp. inops: *rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.*—copia rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus.—*very a.* beatus. perdives, prædives. locupletissimus, opulentissimus. *To become an a. man fm a poor one*, ex paupere divitem fieri: *to become a.* fortunis angri; fortunam amplificare. ad opes procedere; locupletari.

**AFFLUX**, } affluentia (*act of flowing to*). *The*  
**AFFLUXION**, } *was a great a. of men there*, magna erat hominum eo loco frequentia, celebritas: *of men to Athens*, multi Athenas confluxerant. *It is an afflux*: quod ad qm or qd affluit.—*allapsus* (*occurs twice: serpentium, H. fontis, Appul.*). *Sis accessio* (*if it means something additional*).

**AFFORD**, } *Yield of the earth, trees, &c.* ferre, efferre, proferre, fundere, effundere (*of nature, the earth, a field: fund. and effund. = yield abundantly*).—*a. fruit or produce*, ferre fruges, or ferre only; fructum afferre; efferre (*supply of a field*). *The tree a. its fruit*, arbor fert. *Produce, cause, &c.* afferre (*to bring*).—facere, efficere (*to cause*).—esse (*with dat.*)—præstare. *To a. profit or pleasure*, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; *usui or voluptati esse: to a. any body continual pleasure*, voluptatem perpetuum præstare *ci: comfort, consolation*, solatium dare, præbere, afferre, solatio or solatium esse. *To a. no consolation* (*of things*), nihil habere consolationis: *a. hope*, qm in spem vocare or adducere (*ad. also of things*): *of alth, cā rei spem* ci offerre, ostendere or ostentare; *spem cā rei ci offerre* (*of things*): *spem ci rei præbere: an expectation*, expectationem movere, commovere, facere, concitare: *assistance*, auxilium or opem ferre *ci* (*agst alth*, contra qd).—qm operā adjuvare in qā re, ci opulari in qā re faciendā, ci operam suam commodare ad qd, ci operam præbere in qā re (*to serve or assist in the execution of alth: the last esp. of assistance with one's own hands*). *To be able to buy with prudence*, \*tanti, tam care, tantā pecuniā emere posse: tantam impensam facere posse (*of a large outlay*).—suum facere posse (*to be able to make alth one's own*). *I cannot a. alth.* \*multo plus est qd, quam ut ego emere, or metum facere, possim. *To be able to sell without loss, or with sufficient profit*. *I cannot a. for less*, non possum minoris vendere.

**AFFRANCHISE** See FREE, v.

**AFFRAY**, v. See FRIGHTEN.

**AFFRAY**, s. pugna (*the general term for a fight, whether of two persons or more*).—pugna in arto (see Walch, Tac. Agr. 36, p. 365).—tumultus (*a tumultuous encounter, uproar, &c.*).

**AFFRICTION**, affricatus (*Plin.*).—[affricatio (*Caes. Aurel.*)].

**AFFRIGHT**, v. See FRIGHTEN.

**AFFRIGHT**, s. See FEAR.

**AFFRIGHTMENT**, } See FEAR.

**AFFRONT**. [Meet, or go to meet, occurrere (obviam).—offendere qm; incidere ci or in qm (by accident).—obviam ire ci (to go to meet). See MEET. *Meet in a hostile manner*, &c., occurrere, obviam ire (*g. t.*).—se offerre ci rei (*e. g. periculi*).—resistere; confidenter resistere. *Offer an insult to*, contumeliam ci imponere, qm contumeliā insequi.—contumeliis insectari. maledictis vexare (*to insult with insolent words*).—augillare (*affront scornfully, contemptuously*).—offendere qm (*to affront, displease; whether intentionally or not*).—qm ignominia afficere, igno-

miniam ci imponere, injungere (*of gross insults, causing public disgrace*). *To be affronted*, ignominia or contumeliā affici: offendi (*to feel affronted*). *To a. with words, verbis* or voce vulnerare, violare. contumeliam ci dicere. *To feel affronted*, injuriam sibi factam putare; *at alth, qd in or ad contumeliam accipere*: \*qā re se lesum or violatum putare.

**AFFRONT**, contumelia (*a wrong done to one's honour*). offensio (*a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it*).—Injuria (*an a. felt to be a wrong*).—opprobrium (*a. conveyed by reproachful words*). *To look upon alth as an a.*, qd in or ad contumeliam accipere. ignominia loco ferre qd. ignominia or probro habere qd. *To put an a. on aby*, contumeliam ci imponere. See **AFFRONT**, v. || *Attack*. Vid.

**AFFRONTER**, qui ci vngimini or injuriam injungit.

**AFFRONTING**, } contumeliosus.—Injuriosus (*injurious*).  
**AFFRONTIVE**, } *ritious to one's honour*.—Ignominiosus (*causing a loss of reputation, outward respect, rank, &c.*).—probrus (*attacking one's moral character*). *A. words*, verborum contumelia. *words mordacious or aculeate*; verborum aculei (*stinging words*). *To be of an a. nature*, habere qd offensivum (*of a thing*).

**AFFUSE**, affundere *ci* (*poet. as Postag. prose, T. Pl.*).—admicere qd qā re or ci rei: qd in qm rem (*Pl. cum qā re, Col. to mix it with*)—superfundere qd ci rei (*to pour it upon*: chiefly poet. and Postag. prose).

**AFFUSION**. Cret. by partic. *To melt alth by an a. of wine*, liquefacere qd affuso vino (*Plin.*).—*Sis suffusio* (*a suffusion*; *a pouring in fm below*: Postag.).

**AFFY**, || *Be itroth*, spondere, despondere (desponsare, Postag. Suet.) ci gam. See **RETROTH**.

**AFIELD**, in or ad agrum or agros. *To go a.*, \*in agros domo exire.

**AFLAAT**. *To make a ship a.*, navem deducere—*to get a ship a.* (*that has struck a rock*), navem scopulo detrudere (*Virg.*).

**AFOOT**, pedibus. *To go, come, travel, &c. a.*, pedibus ire, venire, iter facere. See 'On Foot'.

**AFORE**. See **BEFORE**.

**AFOREGOING**, antecessens, præcedens.—prior, superior (*præteritus not to be used in the sense of just past, of time*).

**AFOREHAND**. See **BEFOREHAND**.

**AFOREMENTIONED**, } de quo supra commemor-

**AFORENAMED**, } ramus; quem supra

**AFORESAID**, } commemoravimus. dixi-

mus; quod supra scripsi; de quo a nobis antea dictum

est:—*alio by ille only*.—[supra dictus, commemoratus;

prædictus, prænominatus, UMCL.] *In the aforemen-*

*tioned, &c. manner*, ut supra dictum est; ut supra

scripsi.

**AFFRAID**, anxius, trepidus (*full of anxiety, confusion*).—sollicitus (*anxious fm fear of a future evil*).—formidinis plenus, territus (*frightened*); exterritus, perterritus (*dreadfully frightened*). *Affraid of alth*, timens, extimescens, reformidans, &c. qd (*if a partic.* will suit the meaning).—qā re or metu cā rei perterritus.—sollicitus de re qā. *Not a. of death*, non timidus ad mortem.—non timidus mori (*poet.*). || *To be afraid*, anxium, trepidum, &c. esse: *of alth*, timere (qm or qd), metuere (qm or qd), extimescere, pertimescere, vereri (qm or qd), pavere (qd or ad qd), horrere, formidare, reformidare (SYM. in FEAR). In metu ponere or habere qd. JX. metuere ac timere; metuere atque horrere. *Not to be a.*, sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare: bonum habere animum. bono esse animo (*to be of good courage*).—securum esse (*to apprehend no danger*). *Don't be a.*, bono sis animo; bonum habe animum; noli timere or laborare; omite timorem. *Not to be afraid of aby or alth*, contemnere qm or qd (*to despise*). *To be a. for or about aby or alth*, metui, timeo ci (rei), or de qo, qā re; extimesco, pertimesco de re, veror ci rei. *To begin to be a.*, ad timorem se convertere. *To be a little a.*, subtimere (*of alth*) qd; *that qd. ne*; subvereri (*ne &c.*). *To make aby a. of one*, sui timorem ci injicere. *That*, 'not', 'lest', are translated by *ne* after verbs of fearing: 'that', 'not', 'lest', 'not', by *ut* or *ne* non (*stronger*); and that the Eng. subj. becomes in Lat. the pres. subj.—See FEAR.

**AFRESH**, denuo (*voûves les causes, when what had*

*ceased begins again*).—de or ab integro (*si incipio*, when what had disappeared, been lost, &c. is reproduced

by the same causes: *Sito, age, integro*).—iterum (*a*

*second time*).—rursus (*again*). *It is a often translated by*

*re (red) prefixed to a verb*: e. g. *a sedition breaks out a.*,

*recrudescit. To begin a.*, repetere (*v. pr.*).—iterare (*for*

*the second time*).—redintegrare (*quiesc. fm the beginning*).—retractare (*to go over a lesson, &c. again; think over again*).—iterum loquere (*to read a b'g again for the second time*).—~~iterum~~ iteratim et repetita vice.

AFF, a. puppi. To sit a., sedere in puppi (C. but *fm of an infanticidal state-man*).

AFTER. [O of succession in time, post.—secundum (immediately after).—still stronger sub with statim, of things connected in order of time.—a. ab (from: after, of what has been done, or not done, fm a point of commencement to be strongly marked).—ex (nearly = a. ab, but intimating a closer dependence of one thing on another; a passing into one state fm another. After this, I ask, &c. secundum ea, quæ, &c. a. three days, post ejus diei diem tertium: a. three years, post tres annos: a. some year, aliquot post annos: a. many years, post multos annos (multis post annis = many years after). A. ab's consulship or proconsulship, post qm consulens, proconsulens. A. (immediately after) the consul's donation, secundum donationem consulis. Immediately a. those (letters), yours were read, sub eas statim recitatae sunt tunc (so statim sub mentionem es). The Germans bathe as soon as they get up, Germani statim e somno lavantur: after the day ends &c., ex eo die, quo &c.: one evil a. another, aliud ex alio malum (Ter.); to go into Gaul a. his consulship, ex consulatu in Galliam proficisci: day a. day, diem ex die. diem de die (not de die in diem): to look (i. e. in expectation) day a. day, diem de die prospicere (exquod auxilium appareat. L.).—Immediately a. the battle, confestim a prælio (redire): Homer lived not very long a. thm, Hom. recens ab illorum ætate fuit: the hundredth day a. the death of Clodius, centesima lux ab interitu Clodii: (immediately) a. that meeting ambassadors were sent, ab illâ concione legati missi sunt.—as soon as I came to Rome a. your departure, at primum a tuo digressu Roman veni.—one a. another, ordine, deinceps (in a row).—continenter, continue (Præ- and Post-class, unless in two passages of Quint, where the best MSS. have continuo, Freund.: continuo = statim, nullâ morâ interpositâ).—alter post alterum, alius super alium. So many days one a. another, tot dies continu. Sis, espily in Cæs., the abl. only is used: e. g. cs adventu, discessu, fugâ; solis occu (a. ab's arrival, departure, flight; a. sunset).—After post the action is often expressed by a participle: e. g. a. the taking of Veii, post Velos captos: so post urbem conditam: post hanc urbem constitutam (a. the building of the city).—Sis ablatt. abs. are used (when the action or state described by the abl. abs. is the cause or condition of what follows): anno interfecto (a. a year): Hannibal in Italiam p-venit Alpihus superatis (after crossing the Alps).—[Succession in order, rank, &c. secundum (post is only 'after' of succession in time: in space it is 'behind,' opp. ante).—Generally by secundus, proximus a. quo, or proximus ci (next a. in place, lit. or fig.). A. you, I like nothing so well as solitude, secundum to nihil est mihi am-ius solitudine.—proxime: next a. these, those are dear to us, &c., proxime hoc, cari &c. (C.). [Tac. juxta: e. g. juxta deos.] [Of a rule followed, proportion to, conformity with, &c., secundum.—e, ex, & de (when the thing is also a cause).—pro (in proportion to).—ad (of a rule, copy, &c. that is followed. Juxta in the sense of secundum belongs to sinking Latinity).—to live a. nature, secundum naturam vivere (or naturæ convenienter).—to take ath a. its intrinsic value (Bacon). ex veritate qd æstimare: a. the example of, at exemplum: a. the model, pattern, &c., ad exemplum, ad efficiem: a. the manner, de more, a. my own manner, meo modo (Pl. Ter.). a. my own original way of speaking, meo pristino more dicend. [After a sort, quodam modo.

AFTER, conjunct. postquam, posteaquam.—ut, ubi (as)—quam (when). ~~ut~~ a) ut, ubi intimate the immediate succession of the second event, whereas postquam only states it to be after the first. Hence they prefer the perf. to the pluperf., and often take statim, repente, primum, &c.—b) postquam in direct narrative my takes the perf. or present: sold. the plup. except in the form 'so many days, years, &c. a. another event happened.'—c) For ubi, ut, quum, see WAZEN.—d) quum can only be used when things are stated as facts in a narrative: not of local relations, e. g. of passages in a book: where postquam or ubi must be used. Passages like C. Tusc. i. 48, 103. Acad. ii. 32, 104. &c. only appear to be at variance with this rule.—Three years a. he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quum rediit: tertio anno quum redierat: tribus annis or tertio anno postquam redierat: tertio anno quo re-

dierat. The day a. I left you, postredie quam a vobis discessi. The year a., postero anno quum &c.—Very often PARTICLES are used instead of these particles (abl. abs. if the 'subject' of both clauses is not the same: e. g. most speeches are written a. they have been delivered, pleræque scribuntur orationes habitæ jam: a. the murder of Dion, Dionysius again became master of Syracuse, Dionie interfecto Dionysius rursum Syracusarum potius est. [After is often untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb: g. to follow a., sequi, sectari; to thirst a., sitire qd: to ask or enquire a., querere rem or de re; inquire in qd, to long a., cupere qd, &c.—to make ath a., the pattern of something else, imitari qd; qd imitando exprimer, effingere, &c.: to run a. ab, qm sectari: to send a. aby, qm accessere, &c. [ = after wards. VIN.

AFTER.—in composition, may its be translated by posterior (opp. superior): secundus (seruo (too late).

AFTER-AGES, posteritas, posteris.

AFTER ALL, may its be translated by ipse, its by ne multa; ne longum faciam: 'a principle for wch, after all, they have no ground, but,' sententia, cui et ipsi nihil subest, nisi &c., or 'cujus ipsi, ne longum faciam, rationem afferunt nullam, nisi &c.—its by ad summam (in short, at last, after other things are mentioned) (often in questions, by tandem: 'but after all what is your own opinion?' 'at quid tandem ipse sentis?' its by quid enim! (implying that the person addressed cannot deny the assertion).

AFTER-BIRTH, secundæ (partus).

AFTER-COST, reliqua (pl., the unpaid portion of the expense, v. pr.).—[Fig. 'incommoda quæ qd sequuntur. You will have to pay the a., 'postmodo senties.

AFTER-GAME. [To play an a. (= repair an evil), cs rei or ci rei medicinam adhibere: \*ci incommoda seram medicinam reperire, damnum sarcire, restituere: detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare.

AFTER-GATHERING, spicilegium (a gleaming).—racematio (in a vintage). To make an a., spicilegium facere: racemari, impr. 'omissa colligere.

AFTER-MATH, fœnum auctumnale or chordum: to cut it, secare.

AFTER-NOON, s. dies pomeridianus (Sen. Ep. 65, 1).—tempus pomeridianum. hore pomeridianæ. In the a., post meridiem; tempore pomeridiano; boris pomeridianis.

AFTER-NOON, adj. postmeridianus, pomeridianus (both forms used. C. prefers the latter, Orat. 47, 157: but see Orell, on Tusc. iii. 3, 7). To make an a. call on aby, qm post meridiem convenire (on business), invisere (to see how he is).—\*qm officio pomeridiano prosequi (of a call of ceremony fm an inferior for the purpose of showing respect: off. pom. was the afternoon attendance of a client on his patron). The a. service, \*sacra pomeridianæ: a. preacher, sacerdos qui sacris pomeridianis interesse debet. ~~con~~ conlocator pomeridianus would be an a. harurgus. The a. sermon, \*oratio in sacris pomeridianis habenda (if not yet delivered), habita (if delivered).

AFTER-PAYMENT, \*pensio postea facta.—numi additi (additional sum paid).

AFTER-PIECE, \*fabella argumenti brevioris, quæ post comædium agitur. The a. will be —, \*hanc fabulam sequetur —.

AGAIN, rursus or rursum (again).—Iterum (a second time).—denuo (= de novo, anew; relates to time, denoting repetition after an interval).—ex integro (in Silv. age also integro: quite afresh; relates to the thing itself, which is to be brought back to a former state).—vicissim (in turn; in the same manner that another has done it in before).—With verbs it is often translated by the re (red) of a compound verb: to rise again, resurgere. [Hereafter, post, posthac, postea. That this may never happen a., id ne unquam posthac accidere possit: whom I was not likely ever to see a., quem non eram postea visurus. [In turn, contra, vicissim. [As used in a discourse to introduce an additional reason, preterea, ad hoc, ad hæc (besides this; never in good prose, super hæc, super ista, adhuc).—jam, autem (when the discourse is carried on in parts).—accedit, accedit quod. huc accedit quod. addendum, eodem est, quod. adde quod. ~~non~~ not porro. [Again and again, etiam atque etiam.—Iterum et æterius.—semel et æterius, semel atque iterum, semel iterumve (the two last less strong = several times, more than once). [As big again, altero tanto major (so longer, &c.), duplo major. As much a., alterum tantum, duplum.

AGAINST. [Direction towards, adversus.—In with abl. (after expressions of hate, displeasure, anger, a. aby). The hatred of the people a. this man was so



*gras*, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis. *So* avitiam exercere in q; vim adhibere in qo (to use violence a. him). *|| Direction with the notion of opposition to: a) of departure from, excess above a limit: praeter, e.g., a. expectation (not contra but) praeter opinionem. So praeter spem, secus a speravram (a. i. e. worse than my hope and expectation): praeter jus fasque; praeter ca voluntatem (but also contra legem, contra ca voluntatem, of direct intentional opposition to them). To act a. a law, legem violare or migrare. a. one's will, invitum (adj.): a. the will of Cato, (aio invito. b) of hostile opposition. contra, adversus, in with acc.: a. the stream, adverso flumine; contra aquam [See STREAM]. a. the wind, vento adverso (navigare): the wind is a. aby, (naviganti) ci ventus adversum tenet. A remedy a. athg, remedium adversus qd (that works against it: e. g. adv. venenum); remedium ci rei or ad quod (that is good for any disease: e. g. morbi, timoris, ad oculorum morbos). To write a. aby, contra qm scribere: in, adversus qm scribere: librum edere contra qm (of publishing a. aby). To speak (i. e. as an orator) a. aby, contra qm dicere.—qd in qm dicere (to say alyg a. aby): to strive a. aby, adversus qm contendere: to argue a. athg, contra qd disserere. To help a. athg, see HELP.*

—AGAINST after a substantive must be transi. by a participle or rel. sentence: e. g. the speech a. Socrates, oratio contra Socratem habita; oratio quae habita est contra Socratem: the war a. the Persians, bellum contra Persas gestum; bellum quod contra Persas gestum est. To sin a. aby, peccare in qm. To excite the people a. aby, populum inflammare in qm: to be a. aby, facere contra qm (of the opp. party); dissidere cum qo (to be of a different opinion): to fight a. aby, pugnare contra qm (exadversus qm is, opposite him in the enemy's ranks): to fight for life and death a. aby, dimicare adversus qm. *Sts 'against' is transi. by cum to mark the mutual relation of two parties (e. g. pugnare, queri, querelam cum qo). The poor can make good no rights a. the rich, nihl cum potiore iuris humani relinquunt inopli. After verbs of defence, &c. (tegere, munire, tutum esse, &c.) against is generally transi. by a, ab (as in English by 'from', i. e. with respect to danger proceeding fm such a quarter): e. g. vasa a frigori bus munire; forum defendere a Clodio; but they also use adversus or contra if the 'against' is to be strongly marked: e. g. munire adversus or contra qd (S. Jug. 89, 4. C. ad Div. 4, 14, 3); se defendere contra qd: qm defendere contra inimicos. To match a combatant a. another, comparare qm ci (Sul. Catil. 35), committere qm cum qo (T.). *|| Opposite to. Vio. || Of an object against which athg is done: after a verb of motion; ad, in. To run a. aby, incurrere in qm; to strike, dash, knock oneself a. athg, qd ad qd offendere (e. g. caput ad fornitem, Q.); offendere qd (e. g. acutum, L.). offendere in qd (e. g. in stilitem, Colum.): the waves beat a. the shore, fluctus illiduntur in litore or in litus (Q. doubtful reading). *|| Against = close by or to, juxta. See Br. To put a ladder up a. a wall, scalas ad murum applicare: lean a. See LEAN.—|| Of time by which athg is to be done, in (with acc.). ad, sub (a little before): focum lignis exstruere sub adventum laasi viri. H. *|| For and against, in utramque partem: with respect to my journey, many reasons occur to me for and against it, permulta mihi de itinere nostro in utramque partem occurrunt (C.).—Like other prepp. it may often be untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb, e. g. by a compound with ob. To rail a. aby, ci conviciari (with dat. in Q. only): qm increpitare: to lean a. athg, acclinari ci rei: to run a. aby or athg, offendere qm or qd: to struggle a. the stream, obluetari flumini (Curt.): to fight a. aby, oppugnare qm: to be a. aby, adversari ci.****

AGAMIST, qui ab uxore duenda abhorret; ca animus abhorret a duplis.

AGAPE, hiars (partic.: e. g. in, to stand a.). To set aby a., qm in stuporem dare, obtusescere, stupidium tenere.

AGATE, Achates, m.

AGARIC, agaricon (Plin. 25, 9, 57).

AGE, 1) *The natural duration of athg, esply of a man: aetas (pos. senum).—2) Time of life or a certain portion of it, aetas. The flower of aet a., aetas florens; aetas aetatis; aetas viridis or integra: military a., aetas militaris; of or about the military a., militis aetas: the maturity, weakness of a., aetatis maturitas, imbecillitas: the strength of full a., aetatis robur, nervi: to be of the same a. as aby, aequalem esse ei: nearly of the same a., aetate proximum esse ei: to*

*be in the flower of his a., integrâ aetate esse; in speo aetatis flore or robore esse: to be of a great a., longius aetate propectum esse: of a great a., grandis natu, aetate decrepita (the latter if accompanied with weakness): to be of such an a., id aetatis esse. || To be of or under age. Of a., sui juris. sum potestatis (no longer under the father's power).—sum tutelm (not requiring a guardian).—sui potens (g. i. for one who can act as he pleases, but sui iudicii is a different thing; one who acts boldly up to his own principles)—to be of a., sui juris esse: to be nearly of a., prope pubertem aetatem esse; to be coming of a., sui juris fieri; in suam tutelam venire, pervenire: to declare a son of a., emancipare filium.—under a., infans (of a very young child), nondum adultâ aetate (g. i.), peradolescentulus, peradolescens (still very young): sons under a., filii familiarum (Sall. Cat. 43, 2).—with ref. to ascending the throne, nondum maturus imperio: to appoint aby regent till his own children shall come of a., regnum ci commendare, quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent (N. Eum. 2, 2). See MIXON. || Old age, senectus, senilis aetas (age, whether with ref. to the weakness or to the experience of age: poet. senecta). aetas extrema or exacta; summa senectus (extreme old a.).—senium (the time of feebleness). aetas decrepita (decrepitude).—vetustas (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept: e. g. of wine, fruita, &c.).—A green old a., cruda ac viridis senectus (Virg.). to live to or attain old a., senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem venire: to die at an advanced a., senectute diem obire supremum; exactâ aetate mori: to die of old a., qm senectus dissolvit: to be worn out with old a., aetate or senio confectum esse: to make provision agat old a., senectuti subsidium parare. Age does not change the man, 'lupus pilum mutat, non mentem. Age gives experience, seris venit usus ab annis (Ov.). Wisdom and experience belong to old a., mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est. || To be so many years of age, natum esse with acc. of the years; or esse with the gen. of the years: to be above so many years of a., vixisse, confecisse, complivisse, so many years.—Thus: he is nineteen years of a., decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: he is above ninety years of a., nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complivit: also, nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: above or under thirty-three years of a., major (or minor) annos tres et triginta natus; or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta: also major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natus: major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta. He died at the a. of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: in the thirtieth year of his a., tricesimum annum agens. || An age = a certain period of time, aetas (g. i.); also of those who lived at the same time).—saeculum (large indefinite period: an age or generation: according to some, 30 ... 35 years: according to Etruscan and Roman usage 100 years. In the times of the empire, a reign, each emperor bringing in a new order of things).—tempus, tempora (the times or days of). The golden a., aetas aurea: a learned a., saeculum eruditum: the a. of Homer is uncertain, Homeri incerta sunt tempora: Socrates was not understood by the men of his a., Socratem aetas sua parum intellexit; Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur: there are hardly two good orators in an a., vix singulis aetatibus bini oratores laudabiles contiteri: for that a., ut in eâ aetate (i. e. of athg good, &c. for that a.). The spirit of the age, aevum, hujus aetatis ingenium (so Aug. Wolf for the bad form saeculi genius, or indoles temporis. Tac. has aevum ingenium).—mores saeculi, or temporum (its moral character, customary proceedings, &c. Flor. Plin.): fm context, mores only (such is the spirit of the a., ita sa mores habent. Sull. Fell.).—temporum nativa atque ratio (circumstances of the times; ast. Cic. ad Divin. 6, 8).—saeculum (corruptere et corrumpi non ille saeculum vocatur, T. the spirit of the age, the fashion of the times).—tempora (the times).—the licentious spirit of the a., licentia temporum (so the irreligious spirit of the a., quae nunc tenet saeculum ne licentia dei (defum L.). || The wants of our or the present age, quod haec tempora requirunt: quod nostrâ temporibus desideratur. || The history of our a., nostra aetatis historia; aequalis nostrae aetatis memoria (C. de Legg. 1, 3, 8).*

AGED, aetate provector or grandior, aetate jam senior (in advanced age); aetate affectus (feeling the effects of old age, aged: all of men).—vetus or vetulus (pretty old, of men and things).—grandis, grandior (with or without natu).—aetate gravis, pergrandis natu, exactae jam aetatis (very a.).—senex (an old man: never

Am.)—decepitus, mātis or senio confectus (*old and weak*). *As a man, senex, homo mātis grandior*. See OLD.

AGENCY, [Operation, effectus (*both the power of working possessed by atq. and the effect*)—vis (*power*). *Jr. vis et effectus*—efficientia (*working*).—*Sis impulsus* (*impulsion*). *appulus* (*approximation of an effectual means or cause*; *copy of the sun*; *them, generally, the working of one thing on another*).—[Office of a agent, procuratio (g. t.).—cognitura (*office of a procurator or agent, apply in fiscal matters*).

AGENT, actor (ca rei: *door of atq. often auctor et actor*. *Cas. illo auctor atque agens*. B. C. 1, 26). *confectio* (*one who completes a work*). [To be a free a., sui juris, or suus potestatis, or in sua potestate esse. *Integras ac solidas potestatis esse* (*to be one's own master*).—nulla necessitate strictum esse (*bound by no necessity*).—not to be a free a., ex alterius auctoritate pendere (*but not aliunde or extrinsecus pendere, sit given, without reference to the context*. *fm C. de Ad. 5, 13, 2*). [Natural agentis, inanima (pl., opp. animalia)—res naturales.—ratione carentia. rationis expertia. [To be a agent's agent (=manager of his affairs), c. a rationalis esse (*fm an inscription*)—ca rei ac rationes curare.

AGGELATION, congelatio (*Postaug.*).  
AGGLOMERATE, agglomerare (*poet.*).—glomerare, conglomerare.—complicare (*fold together*).—conglabare (*roll up in a ball*).—INTRANS. conglomerari (*Lucr.*).—conglabari.—concresecere (*grow together*).

AGGLUTINANTS, quæ qd sanant, ut coeat.  
AGGLUTINATE, agglutinare (qd ci rei. C.).  
AGGLUTINATION, agglutinatō (*glueing together; agglutination not found*).

AGGRANDIZE, amplificare (*to make of larger extent, e.g. urbem, rem familiarem: then vto. to make more important, either by actions or words, opp. minuire, infirmare: ea gratiam dignitatemque, to aggrandize a person: ea gloriam: ea auctoritatem apud qm.*—distare (*to extend the superficies of atq.*, e.g. castra: ea imperium: then vto. to increase atq. by spreading it, e.g. ca gloriam).—propagare or proferre qd or fines ca rei (*to increase by extending its boundaries: e.g. imperium, fines imperii*).—augere (*to increase by addition*).—multiplicare (*to multiply*).—majus reddere (*to make larger*).—ergerre (*raise*).

AGGRANDIZEMENT, [Of a person with respect to his rank: dignitatis accessio.—[Enlargement, amplificatio (*enlargement of the contents of atq.*, as an action: e.g. glorie, rei familiaris).—auctus (*increase*).—laccementum (*increase, as thing added: e.g. rei familiaris, dignitatis*).—propagatio, prolatio finium (*the enlargement of a territory or kingdom*).—Also by CACL. with the verb under AGGRANDIZE.

AGGRANDIZER, amplificator (*of aby, ca dignitatis*).  
AGGRAVATE, aggravare (*Postaug. but often in Liv. summam, pondus, dolorem, &c.*).—gravius, majus reddere.—augere (g. t. increase: e.g. molestiam, dolorem).—amplificare (*dolorem*). C. t. [To aggravate (*rhetorically*), augere, e.g. ca facti atrocitatem; culpam (C.).

AGGRAVATION, CACL. by verb under AGGRAVATE.  
AGGREGATE, a. summa.

AGGREGATE, v. aggregare (C.: *less common than adjungere, and only in prose*. qm or qd, ad qm or qd: qm ci).—congregare (*homines in locum*. C.)

AGGREGATION, CACL. by verb.—congregatio (*gathering or keeping together*).

AGGRESSE, aggressi qm or qd (e.g. inermes, bene comitatum—januam, regionem).—petere qm.—Invadere in qm.—bellum ultro inferre.

AGGRESSION, [Aggressive war, \*bellum quod ultro infertur: \*bellum ultro inferendum, or (if already begun) illatum.—*Sis impetus, incursum, incursum* (*attack, g. t. the first of violent attacks*). [Unprovoked injury, generally injuria only.

AGGRESSOR, [In war, qui bellum suscepit: to be a. bellum ultro inferre. [Generally: qui injuriam ci fecit, intulit, imposit: qui injuriā qm lacessit.

AGGRIEVANCE. See GRIEVANCE.

AGGRIEVE, [Cause grief: fodicare, fodicare animam (*to vex; of things*).—ci agere facere, ci injuriam facere (*of persons*): qm or es animum offendere (*of persons or things*).—qm mordere or punire (*of things*).—quam acerbissimum dolorem ci inurere (*of persons*). [To wrong, ledere (g. t. to hurt).—injuriā afficere qm; injuriam ci facere, inferre, imponere: injuriam jacere or immittere in qm (*to wrong*): to think himself aggrieved, se laesum putare, se agere or moleste ferre: pro molestissimo habere (se, &c.).

AGHAFT, territatus, exterritus, perterritus, perturbatus, (animo) consternatus (*beside oneself with agitation*).

tion).—(animo) confusus (*confounded*).—commotus, permutus (*deeply moved*).—*Sis afflictus, percussus, attonitus, fulminatus, exanimatus*. *Jr. ob-tupescit ac perterritus: confusus et attonitus*. *You look a, vultus tuus necio quod ingens malum praefert*. *To make aby stand a.*, ca mentem animumque perturbare: in perturbationem conjicere: consternare; percutere (*not percellere*). *To stand a.*, stupē; ca animum stupor tenet.

AGILE, pernix (*opp. lentus: dexterus and active in all bodily movements*).—agilis (*poetical, and in Liv. &c.: supple, pliable: hence also dexterus in acting*).—velox.

AGILITY, pernicitas (*nimbleness, as bodily strength and agility*).—agilitas (*suppleness; quickness and dexterity in moving and acting*).

AGIO, collybus. *To make a deduction for the a.*, deductionem facere pro collybo (C. Ferr. 3, 78, 181).

AGITABLE, [That can be put in motion, mobilia, quod moveri potest. [That can be disputed, quod in controversiam vocari, deduci, adduci potest: quod in disceptationem vocari potest.

AGITATE, PROP. [To put in motion, movere, commovere.—agitare (*to move to and fro, up and down, &c.*).—quater, quassare, concutere, conquassare (*to shake*).—incitare (*to put in rapid motion: opp. tardare*).—labefacere, labefactare (*to make to totter*).—IMPROP. [To disturb, commovere (*to move*).—turbare, conturbare (*to disturb*).—percutere, percellere (*fg. to strike violently: make a violent impression, the former of a sudden, the latter of an abiding impression and its consequences*):—the mind, animum impellere, gravius afficere, commovere, permovere: aby, qm percutere: ca animum graviter commovere: the state (*seditionally*), rempublicam quassare, concutere, convellere, labefactare, dilacerare (*the last, to tear to pieces*): violently, temp. atrociter agitare (S. Jug. 37, 1): the empire, regnum concutere, labefactare: imperium percutere: the people, civium animos sollicitare: cives, plebem, &c., sollicitare, concitare.—seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare: seditionem commovere, concire (*of exciting them to an uproar*). [A question: agere rem or de re (g. t. to treat it, discuss it).—disputare, disserere de qd re (*of the discussions of learned men; the latter, apply, of a continued discourse*).—sermo est de re (*of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more*).—qd in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (*to call it into dispute*). *Non agitare questionem, is: to think it over, weigh it in the mind*. *To be agitated:* in controversia esse or versari: in controversiam deducitum esse: in contentione esse or versari: in disceptatione versari: to begin to be agitated, in contentione venire: in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.

AGITATION, [Motion: motus (*in nearly all the acceptations of the Engl. word "motion"*).—motio (*act of setting in motion*).—agitatio (*the moving to and fro, &c.*). jactatus, jactatio (*loosing and swelling motion: e.g. of the sea*). To be in a, moveri, agitari.—semper esse in motu (*to be in constant motion*). [Violent motion of the mind: animi motus, commotio, concitatio.—violent a., animi perturbatio. See AVERSION. To be in a state of violent a., perturbatum esse. Often by partic.: in great a., valde, vehementer perturbatus: magno animi motu perturbatus: magnā animi perturbatione commotus. [Controversial discussion: questio (g. t. for an enquiry into).—disputatio (*discussion of a controverted point, mly between two persons of different opinions*).—tractatio (*the handling of, e.g. questionum, Q.*). To be in a, (of plans, &c.), agit. It is in a, to destroy the bridge, &c., id agitur, ut pons dissolvatur. [Disturbed state of populace: motus, motus concursusque, tumultus, turbe. [Act of agitating the people: prps, \*sollicitatio plebis.

AGITATOR, i. e. one who seditionally agitates the people, turbas ac tumultus concitator, stimulator et concitator seditionis, novorum consiliorum auctor, seditionis fax et tuba (*of those who raise an uproar of the people*).—concitator multitudinis, turbator plebis or vulgi (*one who agitates them, unsettles their mind*).—concionator (*an haranguer: opp. animus vere popularis*. C. Cat. 4, 8, 9).

AGNAIL, paronychium or paronychia (παρωνυχία, ov).—pure Lat. reduvia. *To remove a.*, reduvias or paronychias tollere. *παterygium* (παterygium) is a different disease: when the skin grows over a nail of the finger or foot.

AGNATE, agnatus (*related by the father's side*).  
AGNATION, agnatio (*relationship by the father's side*).  
AGNITION, agnitio (*once in C.—Plin. Macro. &c.*).  
AGNIZE, agnoscere.

**AGNOMINATION**, agnominatio (= Paronomasia. *Auct. ad Herenn.*).

**AGO**, abhinc [with acc. or abl.].—*Sis ante with hic. Three years a., abhinc annos tres (or tribus annis).—Sis months a., ante hos sex menses).—Sis the abl. only will do: paucis hic diebus (a few days ago): and ante is found for abhinc without hic: e.g. qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt. Long a., pridem (opp. nuper; marking a distant point of time).—dudum (opp. modo; marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours). All often used with jam. He died long a., jam pridem mortuus est. You ought to have been executed long ago, ad mortem te duci jam pridem oportebat.—~~non~~ non diu, weh goes with the perf. definite: jam diu mortuus est, 'he has been long dead.' No long time ago, haud ita pridem. How long ago? quam pridem? quam dudum?—An immense time ago! in answer to a question: how long? longissime! (*Plant.*).*

**AGOG**, appetens, cupidus, avidus ca rei. To be or be set a., concupiscere qd. trahi or trahi ducique ad cs rei cupiditatem. tenet me cupiditas ca rei or de (in respect of) re. avide affectum esse de re. cupiditate ca rei ardere; incensum, inflammatum esse. ardet animus ad qd faciendum. ardet in, flagrantissime cupere, sitire. sitienter expetere, &c.—To set aby a., qui cupiditate (ca rei) incendere, inflammare. ci (ca rei) cupiditatem dare or injicere. qm in cupiditatem (ca rei) impellere.

**AGOING**. To set agoing, movere (to set in motion).—Initium facere. auspiciari (qd, to make a beginning; as a trial, as it were, of one's luck).—(ci) auctorem, or suasorem et auctorem, or hortatorem et auctorem esse ca rei (to be the principal adviser of it).

**AGONIZE**. To suffer agony: cruciari, excruciaci, discruciari.—torqueri.—**TRANS.** To inflict a agony: cruciare, discruciare, excruciare, excarnificare.—qm omnibus modis cruciare.

**AGONY**, cruciatus (any pains natural or artificial: applicable to pangs of the conscience).—tormentum (easily pangs caused by an instrument of torture). Both often in plural.—also cruciamentum (a torturing, cruciamenta morborum, C.). To be in a., cruciari; excruciaci; discruciari; torqueri.

**AGRARIAN**, agrarius.

**AGREE**, concordare (to live or be in harmony: fratres concordant. Just. iudicia opinionisque concordant: also qd cum qd re: caput cum gestu. Q.: sermo cum vita, S.).—conclinare (to sing the same tune together; to agree harmoniously; together, inter se, or concinere absolutely. mundi partes inter se concinunt: videant, ut haec concinunt!—with aby in athg, cum qd qd re. used also of agreement in words; opp. discrepare).—congruere (opp. repugnare: with aby, ci or cum qd: with athg, ci rei or cum qd re: together, inter se or absol.: used also of agreement or coincidence in time).—convenire (seldom except as under next head. convenire ad qd=fit, suit).—consentire (prop. and esp. y of agreement in opinion: but, also, by a sort of personification, of things: dat. or with cum: together, inter se: e.g. vultus cum oratione; oratio secum; omnes corporis partes inter se).—convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. To a. in opinion, is also, idem sentire cum qd (not addicere ci. Görenz).—Not to a., discrepare, dissidere, dissidere.—allenum esse re or a re. To a. with (=be consistent with) himself, sibi (ipse) consentire. sibi or secum constare. The letters seemed to a. with the speech, litterae consentire cum oratione vix sunt. C. So: sententia non constat cum—sententia, C. Enter into, or accede to, an agreement: consentit ci cum qd; inter qd (not convenio cum qd). We agreed, inter nos convenit. I agreed with Deiotarus, mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut &c.—constituere qd (to agree about athg to be done). Pass. to be agreed. It was agreed, convenit or (if by treaty) pacto convenit (L.). Even the consuls were not thoroughly agreed, ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat. All are agreed, inter omnes convenit. Of a thing, also personally, res convenit ci cum qd, or inter qd: the peace had been agreed upon, pax convenerat. What had been agreed upon, qm convenerat. If athg could be agreed upon between them, si posset inter eos qd convenire (C.). The terms of peace had been agreed upon, conditiones pacis convenerat. I Assent to, as-entire or (less easily) assentire ci, that, ut, &c. (C. ad Att. 9, 3nt.).—annuere (absolute).—In disputations: concedere qd. confiteri qd.—largiri or dare qd (of a voluntary concession). To agree to athg, consentire ci rei or ad qd (to an offer or proposal: e.g. ad inductiones).—concedere ci rei (to yield to it: e.g. ca postulationi (to aby's demand).—to a. to the terms, condi-

ones accipere; ad conditiones accedere or descendere (easily of coming in to them after long hesitation). To agree—to live in harmony, concorditer (concordiasime) cum qd vivere.—mira concordia vivere (T.). To agree (of food, climate, &c.), salubrem esse:—not to agree, gravem, parum salubrem esse: (of food only), stomacho idoneum or aptum esse, convenire (Cels.).—sedere ci (H.; not to rise).—Agree (in Grammar).—be adapted, accommodari ad qd (gestus ad sensus magis, quam ad verba accommodatus, Q.). I Agree! (as a form of accepting a bet) en dextram! (here's my hand upon it).—cedo dextram (give me your hand upon it).

**AGREE**, TRANS. I Reconcile. VID.

**AGREEABLE**, gratus (valued as precious, interesting, worthy of thanks).—acceptus (welcomed).—jucundus (deightful, bringing joy to us).—suavis, dulcis, mollis (sweet, pleasing to the senses, and secondarily to the affections. All these both of persons and things).—carus (dear: of persons).—urbanus (courteous, and so pleasing: of conversation, &c., or persons).—lepidus, facetus, festivus (agreeable: of witty, spirited conversation, and of persons remarkable for it).—Opplacatus, amoenus (agreeable to the senses).—latus. Very a., pergratus, pr-jucundus. I Consistent with: accommodatus ci rei or ad qd.—aptus ci rei or ad qd.—conveniens, congruens (uncl. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or cum re. Jx. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruens et aptus; aptus et congruens. To be a. to, consentire, congruere, &c., with dat. or cum. [See to AGREE.] If it is a. to you, quod commodo tuo fiat: nisi tibi molestum est.

**AGREEABLENESS**, jucunditas (agreeableness; g. t. also of a pleasant style).—gratia (gracefulness, beauty: also, of style, Q. 10, l. 65 and 96).—venustas (beauty).—suavitas (sweetness, attractiveness: of voice, speech, &c.).—dulcedo (sweetness, amiability). Jx. dulcedo atque suavitas (e.g. morum).—amoenitas (beauty: epi of places).—festivitas (pleasant, lively humour).—lepos (gracefulness and tenderness in words, style, a speech, one's ordinary conversation, &c.). A. and fullness of style, suavitas dicendi et copia. I Consistency with, convenientia. to athg, cum qd re (C.).—(congruentia, Postaug. and very rare.)

**AGREEABLY**, jucunde, suaviter, amoenae, venuste, festive. [Syn. in AGREEABLENESS.] To speak a., suavem esse in dicendo, quasi decore loqui (of an orator): suaviter loqui. To tell a tale a., jucunde narrare. To write very a., dulcissime scribere. I Consistently with, convenienter, congruenter ci rei, apte ad qd. To live a. to nature, naturae convenienter or congruenter vivere; secundum naturam vivere; accommodate (stronger, accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere.

**AGREEMENT**, conventus, conventum; constitutum (an agreement or understanding, not formally binding).—sponsio (an a. by which one party binds himself to another: in war, an alliance or peace concluded by the commanders-in-chief, but not ratified by the authorities at home: non foedere pax Caudina, sed per a. sponsionem facta est. L.).—pactum, pactio (a formal public compact, legally binding on both parties: pactio, as act, pactum, as the thing agreed upon). To enter into or conclude an a. with aby, pacisci, depacisci, cum qd: pactioem cum qd facere or conficere; about athg, de qd re pacisci. To keep an a., pactum praestare; in pactio manere; pactis or conventis stare. If an a. is not brought about, si res ad pactioem non venit (C.). According to or by a., ex pacto; ex convento (as C. ad Att. 6, 3, 1); ex conventu (as Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 16). Jx. ex pacto et convento. I Consistency with, convenientia cum qd re. Resemblance, quædam or nonnulla similitudo.

**AGRICULTURAL**, rusticus, agrestis. A. operations, res rusticae. A. population, rustici: the a. population of Sicily, qui in Sicilia arant. To be devoted to a. pursuits, agriculturæ studere. Devoted to a. pursuits, rusticus rebus deditus.

**AGRICULTURE**, agricultura, or agri (agrorum) cultura; or agri (agrorum) cultio (g. tl.).—aratia (tillage).—arandi ratio (the method of tillage). To follow a. as a pursuit, agrum colere, agriculturæ studere; arare (also to live by a.).

**AGRICULTURIST**, rusticus rebus deditus (if it is a favorable pursuit).—homo rusticus, agricola, agri cultor.

**AGRIMONY**, agrimonia (Cels. Plin.).—Eupatorium cannabinum (Linn.).

**AGRIOPHYLLUM**, agriophyllum (Appul.).

**AGROSTIS**, agrostis (Appul.).

**AGROUND**. To run a. vado, in vadum, or littoribus illidi (to run on a sandbank or the shore).—in litus

*ajri* (to be stranded and wrecked).—In terram deferri (to run ashore).—The fleet ran a. a. and were wrecked near the Balearic islands, classis ad Baleares ejicitur. To be a. a. addere (to touch the bottom, and so stick fast). [Fig. To be a. a. i. e. in difficulty, unable to proceed, in luto esse (Plaut.).] hærere, hærere (Ter.). difficultatibus affectum esse.—to be in debt, zero alieno obuturum or demerum esse.

AGUE, febris frigida. febris intermittens. To have the a. febrim (frigida) habere, pati. frigore et febris luctari (after C. s.ustus et febris, Cat. 1, 13, 31). To catch the a., febrim (frigida) nanciari, in febrim incidere: febris corripit.

AGUE-FIT, febrim frigida. frigus et febris (after C. s.ustus et febris).

AGUISE, febriculus.

AH! Ah! (expressing pain, vexation, astonishment). [As expressing exultation, hal ha! hal! (in the comic writers).]

AHA! Aha! (in the comic writers: of censure, or refusal: also of pleasure and exultation).—Eu, Euge (of somewhat ironical praise).

AHEAD, ante qm, &c. To get a. of, præterire; victam (navem) præterire (Virg. 5, 156). [Fig. To run a. evagari (to wander away at will).—modum excedere (L. to transgress the bounds of moderation).]

AID, juvare, adjuvare, operâ adjuvare (opp. impedire: to assist a person striving to do something, which our help may enable him to do sooner or better: in athg, in qâ re)—auxilium ferre ci; auxiliari ci; esse ci auxilio. opem ferre ci. optulari ci (opp. destituere, deserere: to help a person in distress. In auxilium ferre, &c., the helper is conceived rather as an ally, bound to assist: in opem ferre, &c., as a generous benefactor. Aid athg or aby, contra qd or qm).—succurrere ci (to run to aby's assistance in danger or distress).—ci subsidio venire. ci subvenire (to come to aby's assistance in danger or distress: also, of soldiers).—sublevare qm (to help a person up; assist in supporting him: a. e. qm facultatus suis, C.). [See HELP.] To a. aby in doing athg, ci optulari in qâ re faciendâ. ci operam suam commodare ad qd. ci operam præbere in qâ re (the last, copy of manual labour). Their bodily strength did not a. them, nihil iis corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (C.).]

AID, a. auxilium (help considered with respect to the person assisted, whose strength is thereby increased: pl. auxilia, auxiliary troops).—Ops (any means of assisting another: help, with reference to the giver).—subsidium (assistance provided agst the time of need: of troops, the reserve).—adjumentum (assistance, as what helps us to compass an object: e. g. aid, rei gerendæ).—præsidium (protecting assistance; securing the obtaining of an object).—opera (active help rendered; service).—medicina ci rei (remedial a., serving for the prevention or removal of an evil). By aby's a., cs auxilio; cs ope; cs ope adjutus; qd adjutore; qd adjutore; cs operâ.—Without foreign (i. e. another person's) a., sua sponte, per se. By the a. of God, juvante Deo, divina ope, or (if spoken of conditionally) ai Deus juvet or adjuvabit. By the a. of athg: only the abl. only: e. g. ingenio et cogitatione. To offer one's a. to aby, offerre se, ai quo usus operæ sit: towards or for athg, ad qd operam suam proferri: for any purpose whatever, in omnia ultro suam offerre operam. To bring a. to aby, ci auxilium, or opem auxiliumque, ci præsidium, or supplicia, or subsidium ferre. ci auxilium afferre: ci præsidium offerre (of aid implored; see Liv. 3, 4); ci auxilio or adjumento or presidio esse: ci adesse or præsto esse. [See AID, v. and ASSISTANCE.] To seek the a. of a physician, medico uti. medicum morbo adhibere: for a sick person, medicum ad ægrotum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the a. of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adjumenta hominum desiderat. [A subsidy, collatio (contribution of money to the Roman emperors).—stips, collecta, se (a contribution).]

AID DE-CAMP, \*adjutor castrensis.—adjutor duels, or imperatoris (after Orell. Inscript. 3517, where adjutor circulatoris is found).

AIDANCE, see AID, s.

AIDER, adjutor, qui opem fert ci, &c.

AIL, v. [Pain, dolorem nihil affert qd (mental).—doli nihil qd (bodily or mental).—egre facere ci (mental).] Indefinitely, to affect. What ails you, that you &c. l. quid est causæ, cur &c. l. quidnam esse causæ putem, cur &c. l. (both with subj.) [To be a. ill, tenni or minus commodâ or non firmâ valetudine uti. To be always ailing, semper infirmâ atque etiam agrâ valetudine esse.]

AIL, s. } See DISEASE.

AILMENT, } See DISEASE.

AIM, s. A) PROPÆ.—acopus (ailor age. Suet. Dom. 19, the mark at which one a. i.). To miss one's a., \*scopum non ferre.—latus cs deerrat (Pl. 28, 3, 16).—B) FIS. propositum.—is, qui nihil est or fuit propositum, exitus.—finis (the thing principally aimed at: it is only used objectively: e. g. domus finis est usus, C.). Hence it must be used carefully, and not be supposed synonymously with consilium, propositum, mens. With what a. l. quid spectant? with this a., hac mente, id spectant.—Cic. uses the Greek, σκοπός: to Macrob. ipsum propositum, quem Græci σκοπὸν vocant. To propose to oneself an a., finem sibi proponere; to miss one's a., a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. To have a single a., \*ad eandem semper contendere. To propose to oneself high or ambitious a.'s, magna spectare. To arrive at, attain to, &c. an a., propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, pervenire; quæ volumus, perficere. What is the a. of all this? quorsum hæc spectant?

AIM, v. A) PAORA.—telum (sagittam, &c.) collinere qd.—telum dirigere or intendere in qm or qd.—petere qm or qd (more generally, to try to hit).—collinere is also, to aim truly (C. de Div. 2, 59, inquit).—They did not wound the heads only of their enemies, but whatever part of the face they aimed at, non capita solum hostium vulnerant, sed quæ locum destinassent oris (L.): to a. at a particular mark, destinatum petere (L.).—B) FIS. To have for one's object, spectare qd or ad qd. moliri qd (of great things).—petere qm (of aiming a blow at a person).—velle qd (to wish to obtain it).—rationem referre ad qd (to act with reference to an object).—in animo habere qd.—sequi qd; (animo) qd intendere.—consilium aliquod sibi proponere. Of aiming at a person in a speech, by an insinuation, &c., designare, denotare qm. [To guess, Vld.]

AIR, s. aer (air as an element: as distinguished from ether it is the denser air from the earth to the region of the moon).—æther (the purer air of the upper regions of the sky: say from the moon to the stars: the heaven).—anima (the air as an element; vital air: mly poetical, but used four times by C., e. g. inter ignem et terram aquam Deus animamque posuit. Univ. 2).—aura (gently waving and fanning air).—spiritus (the power that sets masses of air in motion: breath-like current of air: the cause of aura and ventus. Semper aer spiritus aliquo movetur).—cælum (the whole atmosphere, comprehending both aer and æther; but also used for the one, its for the other, Voss. ad Virg. Ecl. 4, 52). A salubrious a., cælum salubre, cœli salubritas. aer salubris: cool a., aer refrigeratus: cold a., aer frigidus. The density of the a., aeris crassitudo. The a. ascends in consequence of its lightness, aer fertur levitate sublimi. To mount into the a., sublimi (seldom in subl.) ferri, efferri; or (of living things) sublimem abire. To fly through the a., per sublimi volare. To expose athg to the a., qd aeri exponere: to let in the a., aerem immittere, or (if by cutting away) cælum aperire ci rei: to protect athg from every breath of a., ab afflato omni protegere qd: curare ne aer qd tangere possit: to deprive it of every breath of a., ci rei omnem spiritum adimere. To breathe a., animam or spiritum ducere, spirare. To live on a., vento vivere (= live on nothing; late). To sleep in the open a., sub divo cubare. Change of air, loci mutatio (e. g. profruit ci C.). Prov. To build castles in the a., somnia sibi fingere (see Lucr. 1, 104). To speak to the a., verba dare in ventos (Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42); verba ventis loqui (Ammian.); verba ventis profundere (Lucr.): in pertusum dolium dicta ingerere (Plaut.).—auror or surdis auribus canere (V.); frustra auridas aures fatigare (Curt.). [To take the air = walk. Vld. To take the a. in a carriage, on horseback, carpento or equo gestari, vectari: to take a. (= to get abroad; of secrets, &c.), emanare (to leak out), &c. See AEROD. [Mien, manner, look: vultus (v. pr. the countenance; the character as indicated by the motion of the eye, the serene or clouded brow, &c.).—os (the habitual expression of the eye and mouth).—aspectus, visus (look); species. forma. facies (these, fig. of living or lifeless things: forma also, beautiful appearance). A dignified a., ad dignitatem apposita forma et species. To have a noble a., esse dignitate honesta: an imposing, commanding, majestic a., formâ esse imperatoria or augustâ: an a. of health, bonâ corporis habitudine esse: \*corporis sanitatem præ se ferre: an a. of kindness, esse humano visu: an effeminate a., mollem esse in gestu: an a. of probability, verisimile videri; simile vero videri. He has an a. of being &c., videtur, with nom. and infin. To give athg an a. of, ci rei speciem addere or præbere. [Airs, pl., jactatiles

*foolish boastfulness*.)—gloriatio (*insolent boastfulness*). To give oneself a. s. se jactare (to boast foolishly; intolerant); arrogantiam sibi sumere.—se ostentare (to do it for the purpose of concealing real insignificance). Jx. se magnifice jactare atque ostentare. (If the gall is alluded to), magnifice incedere. ¶ An air, as a musical term. \*canticum, quod Italis Aria vocatur.—modi, moduli: also cantus.

AIR, v. aeri exponere (to expose to the air).—aerem in qd immittere (to let the air into altho: hence to air an enclosed space). To a. a. room, cubiculi fenestras patefacere, sic ut perflatus alacris accedat (after Cels. 5, 19).—perflatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (aft. Ov. A. A. 3, 8-7; and Plin. 17, 19, 31). ¶ To dry: siccare, exsiccare. ¶ To air oneself. See 'to take the Air.'

AIR-BALLOON, \*machina aerobatica.

AIR-BATH. To take an a.-b., \*corpus nudum aeri exponere.

AIR-BLADDER, vesica (g. t. for bladder).—\*vesica super quam nant (for swimming with: aft. Curt. 8, 8, 6).—bulla (bubble in the water).

AIR-GUN, \*telum pneumaticum (t. t.).

AIR-HOLE, spiramentum, spiraculum.—lumen (any opening through which light and air can penetrate).

AIRING. To take an airing, equo, carpento vectari, gestari.

AIRLESS, aere vacuum.

AIR-PUMP, \*antia pneumatica (t. t.).

AIR-SHAFT, aestuarium (Plin. 31, 3, 28. aest. quae gravem illum halitum recipiant).

AIR-SHIP, \*navium per aerem vehena.

AIRY, PROP. 1) ¶ Consisting of air, aerius (of our denser air).—aetherius (of the purer air of the upper sky).—spirabilis, stabilis (breakable)—hence IMPR. ¶ As thin as air, tenuissimus (very thin), levissimus (very light: both of clothes, &c.). To be clad in 'thin and a. habita' (Dryd.), levissimae vestimentum esse. A most a. habit, ventus textilis (Publ. Syr. in Petron. Sat. 55).—nebula linea (ibid.: if of linen). ¶ As light as air, levis, levissimus (of men and things). A. notions, opinionum commenta.—2) ¶ Existing in the air, aerius (in our denser air).—aetherius (in the upper, purer air. 3) ¶ Exposed or perious to the air, aeri expositus (placed in the air).—perflabilis, aeri pervius (through which the air can blow: the latter aft. T. Ann. 15, 43, 3).—quo spiritus pervenit, quod perflatum venti recipit (to which the air has access).—frigidus (in a wide sense, cool). ¶ Gay, sprightly: hilaris, hilarus (either at the moment or habitually).—alacer gaudia (at the moment).

AISLE, ala (of a side aisle).—spatium medium (the nave). No term for our middle aisle: the barbarism of leaving only a path-way between pews being a modern invention.

AIT (or EYERT), \*insula in flumine sita: or insula only.

AKIN, PROP. 1) propinquus (g. t.).—agnatus (by the father's side).—cognatus (by the mother's side).—consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus (by blood: copy of full brothers and sisters). ¶ These may be used subst., as propinquus meus, &c. To be a. to aby, ci propinquus esse, ci or cum qd propinquitate conjunctione esse.—consanguinitate ci propinquus esse, sanguinis vinculo ci or cum qd conjunctione esse (by blood). To be near a., arcti propinquitate ci or cum qd conjunctione esse, propinquu cognatione ci or cum qd conjunctione esse (if by the mother's side).—IMPROP. ¶ Propinquus (ci or ci rel.).—finitimus, vicinus (ci or ci rel.). Jx. propinquus et finitimus: vicinus et finitimus. The poet is near a. to the orator, orator finitimus est poeta. All the arts and sciences are a. to one another, omnes artes quasi cognatione aliqua inter se continentur.

ALABASTER, gypsum, alabastrites. An a. box, alabastris, alabastra, pl.

ALACK, cheul pro dolor! vae mihi! pro dii immortales! deos immortales! pro deum fidem!

ALAMODE. To be a., in more esse, moria esse (of sustains). An article quite a., merx delicata (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). See FASHIONABLE.

ALARM, a. ad arma! (call to arms). To give or sound an a., conclamare ad arma.—IMPR. Disturbance: turba (noise, confusion, wild disorder).—tumultus, tumultuatio (noise uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual: then, like trepidatio, the fear, &c. caused by it).—strepitus (roaring, howling noise). Jx. strepitus et tumultus. A false a., tumultus vanus. To raise an a. about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo (prov. C. de Legg. 2, 16, 36). To make an

a., tumultuari, tumultum facere, strepere. To give an a. of altho, clamare, proclamare, clamare qd: of fire, ignem or incendium conclamare (Sen. de Ir. 3, 43, 3). To be in a., trepidare. There is terror and a. everywhere, omnia terrore ac tumultu strepunt (L.). The whole house is in a. and confusion, miscetur domus tumultu (P. Æm. 2, 486).—¶ Fear, Vid.

A: ARM. v. PROP. 1) To call to arms, conclamare, ad arma! Disturb, turbare, conturbare, perturbare.—miscere, commiscere, confundere.—concitare. ¶ Disturb with apprehension, commovere; sollicitare; sollicitum facere.—turbare, conturbare, perturbare. This a.'s me, hoc male me habet; hoc me commovet, pungit: a.'s me exceedingly, est qd mihi maximo terrore.

ALARM-BELL, \*campana incendii index (for fire).

—\*campana incursionis hostium index (for invasion).

ALARM-POST, \*locus quo milites ad arma conlati conveniunt.

ALARMING. To send a very a. report, pertumultuose nunciare.

ALARUM, \*auscultabulum. ¶ Alarm, Vid.

ALAS! oh! (expressing emotion).—pro! or prohi! (expressing complaint; also astonishment).—cheu! heui! (expresses pain or complaint). vae! (expressing sorrow, displeasure, &c.).—væ mihi! vae mihi misero! proh dolor! mihi miserum! Alas! for heaven's sake, proh dii immortales! deos immortales! pro deum fidem! Alas! so are we degenerated! tantum, proh! degeneravimus. Alas! shall I ever...? en unquam...? (in questions implying a vehement desire.)

ALAS-A-DAY.

ALAS-THE-DAY. } See ALAS!

ALB, \*alba (ci. vestis, ut diaconus... albâ indatur. Conc. Carth. iv. 41).

ALBEIT, see ALTHOUGH.

ALBUGO, albugo, oculi albugo (Plin.).

ALCAID, ¶ Judge of a city, ¶ Juxta urbanus. ¶ Governor of a town or castle, prefectus urbis, oppidi, castelli.

ALCHYMIST, \*alchymista.

ALCHYMY, \*alchymia.

ALCOHOL, \*spiritus vini.

ALCORAN, \*Coranus.

ALCOVE, zotheca (cabinet: for sleeping in by day. Plin.).—dimin. zothecula.

ALCYON, alcædo (poet. alcyon).—('alcædo lapida, Linn.)

ALDER, alnus.

ALDERLIEVEST (Shaksp. the German, allerliebste), dilectissimus, unice dilectus.

ALDERMAN, decurio (according to Rom. usage).—præp. magistratus municipalis.

ALDKRN, aleus.

ALE, cerevisia (a drink of the ancients brewed from corn. To describe the Germ. beer. T. uses Cret.: humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus. Germ. 23, 1.).—zithum (Cybor, Pl. Pand.). To brew a., \*cerevisiam coquere. A bottle of a., \*lagena cerevisie. A barrel of a., \*doliolum cerevisie. A glass of a., \*vitrum cerevisie. A jug of a., \*canthara cerevisie.

ALE-BREWER, \*cerevisie coctor.

ALE-CELLAR, \*cella cerevisiarum.

ALE-HOUSE, caupona (g. t. public-house). To keep an a., cauponam exercere.—\*cerevisiam divendere.

ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, caupo.

ALE KNIGHT, potator, acer potor.

ALEMBIC, \*alembicum.

ALERT, alacer (energetically active and in high spirits).—vegētus (awake, alive both in body and mind)—vividus, vigens (full of life and energy)—promptus (ready, always prepared). Jx. alacer et promptus: acer et vigens. To be on the a., vigilare, cavere, ne &c. ¶ Pert, smart: procax (boisterously forward, in assurance and impudence).—protervus (impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward).—lascivus (full of fun and high spirits).

ALERTLY, alacri animo (alacriter late. Ammian.).—acriter (with fire and energy).—hilarare (cheerfully, gladly).

ALERTNESS, alacritas (energetic vivacity, enlivening spirit and activity).—vigor (vigorous activity).—hilaritas (mirthful, joyous activity).

ALEXANDRINE, \*v. versus Alexandrinus.

ALEXIPHARMIC, alexipharmacon (only Plin. 21, 20, 84).

ALGEBRA, \*algēbra.

ALGEBRAIC.

ALGEBRAICAL, } \*algebraicus

ALGID, algidus.

ALGIDITY, algor.

ALGIFIC, algifera (Gell.).

ALGOR, algor.

ALIAS, sive, sen., vel.

ALIEN. 1 Foreign, PROPRI. See ALIEN, s. 1 Foreign to, alienus (not relating or belonging to me; opp. to meus or amicus): fm alth, ci rei, qā re, ab qā re: fm oby, ci, ab qo. To be a. fm, alienum esse, abhorre a. &c.

ALIEN, a. alienigena (born in a foreign country: opp. patrius, indigena).—advēna (one who has come into the country fm the country of his birth: opp. to indigena: but the proper opp. to advēna is aborigin, aborigines, the original inhabitants).—peregrinus (one traveling or a journey in a country, and therefore not possessing the rights of citizenship: the political name of a foreigner: opp. civis).—hospes (opp. to populus: foreigner, but, as such, claiming from us the rights of hospitality).—exterus and externus denote a foreigner, whether now in his own land or not: externus being a geographical, exterius only a political, term.—extraneus means what is without us: opp. to relatives, family, native country: extrarius, opp. to one's self. All these, except hospes, are used adjectively. Jx. externus et advēna (e.g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque advēna: peregrinus atque hospes.

ALIEN, v. See ALIENATE.

ALIENABLE, "que alienari possunt.

ALIENATE. 1 Part with to another possessor, alienare, abalienare.—vendere. Jx. vendere et alienare; vendere et abalienare: a part of alth, denominare de qā re. To be alienated, a ienari: Venire atque a vobis alienari; or veni. atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari. 1 Estrange, alienare qm (a se: sibi Fell. 2, 112); et voluntatem, animum alienare (a se, or absolutely, Cels. B. G. 7, 10).—abducere, abstrahere, subducere qm ab qo (of things). To be alienated, alienari, voluntate alienari.—describere ab qo.—deserere qm.

ALIENATE, adj. ab qā re aversus, alienatus, alienus.—ci or in qm malevolus (wishing him ill).—ci inimicus. To be a. fm oby, ab qo animo esse alieno or averso.

ALIENATIO, 1 Act of parting with property: alienatio, abalienatio (v. pr.).—venditio (sale).—a of part of a property, denominatio de qā re. 1 Estrangement, alienatio: fm oby, ab qo (also, ab qo ad qm).—Jx. alienatio disjunctioque.—disjunctio animorum (with reference to both parties)—defectio (description: of a. fm a public character: fm a man's party).—disidium (dispension, and consequent keeping aloof).

ALIGHT, descendere: fm one's horse, ex equo: to a. hastily, desilire ex equo (See DISMOUNT); fm one's carriage, ex or de rheda descendere. 1 Of a bird, devolare (to fly down: in qm locum; fm, de): to a. there, devolare illuc. in terram decidere (Ov.). 1 To a. at aby's house (as a guest), devolvere ad qm.—devolvere ad qm in hospitium. 1 Fall upon, decidere (in qd: e.g. imber in terram).—ferire (strike).

ALIKE, pariter (in an equal degree, too).—aeque (in an equal manner). We do not all want alike alike, qā re non omnes pariter or aeque egēmus (C.).—eodem modo (in the same manner).—juxta (without any distinction: not in C. Cels. or Nep.: common in L. and S.).—good and bad a., juxta boni et mali; juxta boni marique, S. (So: juxta obidentes obessaque, L.; nemem et statem juxta pati, S.: plebi patribusque juxta curas, S. &c.).—tamquam (as well as). This is the only cause in which all think a., hac sola est causa, in qua omnes sentiant unum atque idem, C. (Suet. Idemque et unum sentire). 1 Used adjectively, similis, constimilis, assimilis.—geminus (exactly alike).—Jx. similis et geminus: exactly a., geminus et similis (in alth, qā re): similissimus et maxime geminus: to be a., similis esse (in face, facie): to make things a., \*hanc rem ad similitudinem illius fingere, fingere, assimilare hanc rem in speciem illius. 7. [See LIKE.]

ALIMENT, alimentum, cibus.—nutrimentum, pabulum, pastus, victus. SYN. in Food.

ALIMENTAL, in quo multum alimenti est. magni cibi (e.g. casei). magni cibi (opp. minimi cibi)—valens, firmus, valens or firmus materiam (opp. imbecillus, infirmus, imbecillus or infirmus materiam, Cels.). \*Hic alia only Farr. nutritibilia very late.

ALIMENTARY, alimentarius (Cels. in C. Fam. 8, 6). 1 Nutritious. See ALIMENTAL.

ALIMONY, alimonium (but not as term. techn. for the allowance for a wife's support).—p.p.s. \*In alimonia quod ante sit (off. in Xarus Pompeii quod satis sit, C. Att. 6, 1. alimontum, post-class. Suet. Catig. 42. \*collationes in alimontum atque dotem puellae recepit').

ALIVE, vivus, vivens (opp. mortuus: vivus denoting existence only: vivens, the manner of existence).—spirans (still breathing).—salvus (safe). To burn aby a., qm vivum comburare: to make a. again, a mortuo ad vitam revocare; ab inferis excitare; ab Orco reducere in lucem facere: to escape a., vivum effugere; salvum, incolumem evadere: whilst I am a., dum vivo, me vivo. in mea vita: to be a., vivere, in vita esse. vitam habere. vita or hac luce frui: to find aby a., qm vivum reperire: still alive, qm adhuc spirantem reperire. 1 Fro. vividus, vegetus, acer, alacer. &c. 1 To keep alth alive (Ag.). e.g. affection, nutritre, alere. alere atque augere (e.g. desiderium, qm extinguere). 1 As used with superlatives: e.g. 'the worst man alive', longe, multo; omnium—multo. The handsomest man a., omnium hujus aetatis multo formosissimus. 1 As used with negatives: e.g. 'no man alive', by etatis sume (of a past time): etatis hujus, eorum, qui nunc or hodie sunt (of a present time).

ALKALINE, "calinalius (t. t.): e.g. \*sal alcalinus.

ALL, omnis (every, all: pl. omnes, all, without exception: opp. nulli, pauci, aliquot, &c.).—cuncti (all collectively, considered as really united: opp. dispersi, sejuncti). Hence in the sing. it is used only with collective nouns: e.g. senatus cunctus)—universus, universal (all, as united in our conception: opp. singuli, unusquisque. It excludes exceptions like omnes, but with more reference to the whole, than to the separate units that compose it). \*Hic omnis Italia, geographically: Italia cuncta, Ag. = all the inhabitants of Italy.—ALL is also expressed strongly by two negatives, nemo non, nullus non, nemo with quin.—e.g. all see it, nemo non videt: all did it, nemo est, quin fecerit. 1 All = each, quisquis, quisque (each one, the predicate being asserted of each and all alike).—quisvis (any one, without selection, but one only).—unusquisque (each single one). Thus: in all places, quoque loco. I had rather suffer all manner of evils, quidvis malo pati. 1 When ALL stands with an adj. to denote a whole class, the Romans generally made each individual prominent by the use of the superlative with quoque. All the best men, optimus quisque. 1 ALL = whoever, whatever, quicumque: 'que a. who are engaged, will know, quicumque proelio interfuit, v. let. See quod with est or habeo) with the gen. A. the time I can spare fm my forensic labours, quod mihi de forensi labore temporis datur: I sent to the Praetors to bring you all the soldiers they had, ad Praetores misi, ut, militum quod haberent, ad vos deducerent. 1 ALL = any, after without (e.g. 'without all doubt'), ullus (for such the Comic writers and Or. ut v. omnis). If a negative precedes, aliquis or omnis. 1 All in all, or ALL used substantively, may be transl. in various ways: e.g. his son is a. in a. to him, filius ei unus omnis est; filium fert or gestat in oculis: he has lost all, eversus est fortunis omnibus. 1 AT ALL: omnino, prorsus: after negatives, nihil (the negative being untransl.). Never at a., omnino nunquam: nothing at a., omnino nihil: nowhere at a., omnino nusquam: hardly, if at a., vix, aut omnino non: not much, if at a., non multum, aut nihil omnino. 1 At all times, omni tempore. semper. 1 With CAN, COULD, A. I can, quantum possum or (if relating to the future) potero. I would strive a. that ever I could, quantum maxime possem contenderem. A. that in me lies, or is in my power, quantum in me erit (relating to the future). He did a. he could to overthrow the state, renip. quantum in ipso fuit, evertit: to labour a. I can, quantumcumque possum, laborare. 1 TO BE ALL ONE. It is a. one to me, nihil me interest or refert (it is a. one to Cains, nihil Cais intere t or refert).—qd negligo, non or nihil curat: qd mihi non curae est: it is a. one to him what people think of him, negligit, non or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat. 1 FOR ALL (1) = although. Vid. (2) in spite of, adversus: he is a fool for a. his age and grey hairs, stultus est adversus aetatem et capitis canities. Sic by in with abl. (e.g. nescitabantur tamen in tanta deformitate, for a. their pitiable appearance): for a. that, tamen; nihilo secius; nihilo minus. 1 Whilst—all the while (as used to point out the co-existence of two states, &c., that should not co-exist): quum interea or quum quoy: e.g. bellum subito exarsit, quum Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ('whilst L. all the while', &c.). 1 ALL ALONG, semper (always): continenter (uninterruptedly; incessantly). 1 ALL AND EACH, omnes ac singuli; singuli universique. 1 ALL, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, omnes ad unum, or (less commonly) ad unum omnes (here unum is neuter, but now and then agrees with the subj.: as, naves onerariae omnes ad unam sunt exceptae, C. Lentul. in C. Ep

12, 14, 3). || **NOT AT ALL** (*in answers*), non.—*minime vero. minime . . . quidem. Also imo. imo vero. imo enim vero. imo potius (with an assertion of the opposite of that which the question implies). Instead of non only, non with the verb of the question is only used: non irata est? not at all! non sum irata!—don't you believe this? an tu hæc non credis? not at all! minime vero!—num igitur percamus? not at all! minime vos quidem!—sicine huic decipis? not at all: it is he who is deceiving me, imo enim vero hic me decipit. No; not so at a. I non ita est. It is not so—not at a. I non ita est!—non est profecto. || **ALL THE BETTER**, tanto melior! (*a conversational form of approbation or encouragement. Plaut.*—*omnes sympathias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum.*—*Tanto melior!*—*See Freund's Lex. Tanto.*) || **ADDITIONAL PHRASES.** *a. or nothing, nihil nisi totum: a. and each, omnes singuli: a. without exception who, omnes quicumque: before a. things, omnium primum, ante omnia; also, imprimis: against a. expectation, præter opinionem, ex inopinato: a. on a sudden, improviso, repente (SYN. in UNEXPECTEDLY): against a. chances, ad omnes casus: a. mankind, universum genus hominum; universitas generis humani: now you know it a., rem omnem habes; habes consilia mea (of a person's views): is that a.? tantumne est? It is a. over, actum est (de . . .): to be a. in a. to aby, omnia esse ci: with a. one's might, omnibus viribus or nervis, &c. (see MIGHT): in a. possible ways (omni ratione: e. g. to plunder aby, exinatre). He is a. deceit, totus ex fraude constat. It a. depends on (any thing being, &c.), totum in eo est, ut (if on althg not being done, nō. See C. Q. Fratr. 3, 1): it is agreed on a. hands, constat inter omnes or omnibus (Cæs. B. G. 4, 29, end): to be a. for himself, suo privato compendio, privatæ (domesticæ) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum, ad suam utilitatem referre omnia; id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit; nihil alterius causâ, et metiri suis commodis omnia. Men are a. for themselves, omnes sibi esse melius, quam alteri malunt.**

**ALL-KNOWING**, *cs notitiam nulla res effugit.*—*\*qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplatur.*

**ALL-POWERFUL.** See **ALMIGHTY**.

**ALL-SEEING**, *\*qui omnia videt, contuetur.*

**ALL-WISE**, *\*cs absoluta est et perfectissima sapientia.*—*\*perfecte planeque sapiens.*

**ALLAY**, *v. lenire (v. pr.: e. g. a disorder, pain, hate, wrath, sorrow, &c.).*—*mitigare, mitiorem facere (e. g. pain, a fever, melancholy, &c.).*—*levare (to lighten: also levare ægritudinem, sollicitudinem, &c.).* To a. thirst, sitim reprimere, sedare;—sitim re, ex-stinguere, deperire (of entirely quenching it).

**ALLAY**, *s. PR.* *nō Lat. word to denote it as thing. See ADULTERATION. IMPR.* mitigatio, levatio. allevatio (*allevation*).—*mixtio, permixtio (mixing; as action and thing).*—*mixtura (mixture, as manner and thing).*—*adulteratio (adulteration).*—*depravatio (deterioration produced by the admixture of something).*

**ALLAYMENT**, levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (*cs rei*).—*medicina (cs rei)*

**ALLEGATION**, sententia (*opinion*).—*indictum, significatio (declaration of a witness).*—*testimonium (allegations of a witness): of witnesses, authorities, &c., prolatio. commemoratio.*—*affirmatio (assertion of a fact).* || *Plea, excusatio, excusatio.*—*causa (reason alleged).*

**ALLEGE**, *|| Affirm, affirmare (to maintain as certain, affirm).*—*asseverare (to affirm strongly).* *ASSE* asserere *is uncl.* || *To bring forward evidence, &c., afferre testimonium: a passage, locum afferre: a reason, rationem, causam afferre: to a. althg as an excuse, excusare qd.*

**ALLEGEMENT.** See **ALLEGATION**.

**ALLEGOR.** *CRCL.* *by verbs (commemorator, Tert.).* **ALLEGIANCE**, obedientia.—*fideltas. fides.* To retain aby in his a., qm in officio retinere: qm in ditone actus servitutis tenere (*if the subject of a despotic monarch or government*) to swear a. to, in verba *cs* or in nomen *cs* jurare (*to take an oath of fidelity: of citizens, magistratus, soldiers, &c.*)—in obsequium *cs* jurare (*to swear obedience: of persons holding places of high trust: e. g. commanders-in-chief. Just. 13, 2, 14.*)—qm venerantes regem consalutare (*to salute or acknowledge as king: of Eastern nations. T.*)

**ALLEGORICAL**, allegoricus (*late. Arnob. Tert.*). **ALLEGORICALLY**, per translationem.—*allegorice (late).*—*operte atque symbolice (Geil.).*

**ALLEGORIZE**, *\*continui translatione uti.*—*(allegorizare very late. Tert. Hieron.)*—*aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendere (Q.'s definition of allegory).*

**ALLEGORY**, allegoria (*Q. Latin and Greek in 3, 6, 44, he explains it by Inverso: genus hoc Græci appellant ἀλληγορία, C.*)—*continuum (C.)*, continuatim (*Q.*) translationes ('quum fluxerunt continuum plures translationes. C.)—*continuum translationis usus (aft. Q. 8, 14).*

**ALLEGRO**, *\*cantus, or modus incitator.*

**ALLEVATE**, levire (*to soften: to make less painful or disagreeable: e. g. dolores, miseriam, ægritudinem.*)—*mitigare (to make milder: iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.).*—*mollire (to soften: iram, impetum).*—*levare, allevare (to lighten; partially remove: lev. luctum, metum, molitias, curam: also levare qm luctu, L. allev. sollicitudines, onus).*—*sublevare (pericula, offensiolem, res adversas).*—*laxare (to lessen the tightness of althg that compresses: laborem, L.).*—*expedire, explicare (to render the performance of althg easier).*—*temperare (to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling: e. g. hilaritatis or tristitiae modum, C.).*—*To a. aby's labour, partem laboris ei minuere: to a. in some degree, qd ex parte allevare.*

**ALLEVATION**, levatio, allevatio, mitigatio (*as act or thing: a. administered).*—*levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing: a. received).*—*laxamentum (some remission that falls to one's lot).*—*delenimentum (not C. or Cæs.).*—*medicina *cs* rei (remedy for it).*—*somentum (a soothing application: fomenta dolorum. C.).*—*To cause or bring with it some a., habere levationem *cs* rei (e. g. ægritudinem); levatioi or levamento esse: to find or seek for some a., levationem invenire ei rei (e. g. doloribus).*

**ALLEY**, ambulatio (*for the purpose of walking up and down*).—*gestatio (a place planted with trees for driving round for exercise).*—*xystus (explained by Vitruv. to be hypethra ambulatio; a walk with trees or clift hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues).*

**ALLEY** in a town: angipostus, as (also angipostum).

**ALLIANCE**, fœdus (*treaty, alliance*).—*societas (state of being allied).* Jx. societas et fœdus; amicitia societatisque. To make or form an a. with aby, fœdus cum qo facere, iicere, ferire, percutere; fœdus jungere or inire cum qo; fœdere jungi ci; societatem cum qo facere; qm sibi societate et fœdere adungere. To be in a. with aby, mihi cum qo ictum est fœdus. To observe the terms of an a.; to be true to an a., fœdus servare, fœdere atare; in fide manere (opp. to breaking its terms: fœdus negligere, violare, rumpere, frangere. IMPR.). || *Close connexion in private life, conjunctio. societas. Jx. conjunctio et societas.*—*necessitudo (the mutual relation in wch friends, colleagues, patron, and client, stand together).*—*copulatio (rare, C. de Fin. 1, 20, 69).*—*conjunctio affinitatis, affinitatis vinculum (by marriage).*—*communio sanguinis, consanguinitas, consanguinitatis or sanguinis vinculum (of relationship). The a. of friendship, conjunctio et familiaritas. To form an a. with aby, societatem cum qo inire, coire, facere: to break it off, dirimere. A very close, the closest possible a., colligatio arctissima societatis (aft. C. Off. 1, 17, 53). To form a closer a. with aby, arctiora necessitudinis vincula cum qo contrahere. || = Marriage: to form an a. with aby, affinitatem cum qo jungere; cum qo affinitate sese conjungere or devincire: to form an a. with such a family, filiam or virginem ex dome qd in matrimonium petere (of the man: ofst. L. 4, 4, mid.). nubere or inubere in qm familiam or domum (of the female). To form a matrimonial a. (i. e. with the person married), matrimonio jungi or conjungi; nuptiis inter se jungi. See **MARRY**.*

**ALLIENCY**, *\*attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (magnetical attraction).*—*\*vis ad se illiciendi or attrahendi (impr.).*

**ALLIED**, ptep. fœderatus. fœdere junctus.—*socius (as ally). || Related by blood or marriage, propinquus, cum qo propinquitate conjunctus (g. l.).*—*necessarius (joined by ties of family or office, als = prop. of a distant degree of relationship).*—*agnatus (by the father's side).*—*cognatus, cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side).*—*affinis, affinitate or affinitatis vincula conjunctus (connected by marriage).*—*consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus (by blood; esp. of full brothers and sisters).* Closely a., arcta propinquitate or propinqua cognatione conjunctus, cum qo conjunctus. || *Flo. closely connected, propinquus, vicinus, finitimus (ci or ci rei). Jx. propinquus et finitimus: finitimus et vicinus.* *ASSE* Affinis, in this sense, is without any sufficiently old authority.

**ALLIGATE**, alligare (qm, or qm rem, ad qd: qd rei)

**ALLIGATION**, alligatio (*Colum. Vitr.*).

**ALLIGATOR**, crocodilus.

**ALLIGATURE**, alligatura (Colum.).  
**ALLISION**, offensio.—pulsio. impulsio. allisio (Trell. digitorum allisione).—collisus (sliv. age).  
**ALLITERATION**, "vocabulorum similiter incipientium continuatio."  
**ALLOCATION**, allocutio. adjectio.  
**ALLOCATION**, allocutio (Post-Aug.). See ADDRESS.  
**ALLODIAL**, proprius. "allodialis. A. lands, agri limnes libereque."  
**ALLODIUM**, ager immunis liberque.  
**ALLOO**. See HALLOO.  
**ALLOQUY**, alloquium (L.—a hortatory, consolatory, exhorting address).  
**ALLOT**, dispertire, distribuere (the former, with reference to the act of division; the latter, to its just and proper performance).—impertire qd ei (to give in a friendly manner: e. g. laudem ei).—tribuere (to give in a just or judicious manner: e. g. ci priores partes).—assignare (to point out to each his portion: e. g. militibus agros: necd. alio: e. g. datus, ius, &c., munus humanum a deo assignatum defugere, &c.).  
**ALLOTMENT**, assignatio (act of allotting; copy of land to a colonist).—pars (portion in class. Lat. occurs only in the form pro portionem).—Sis ager, possessio (a properly, possession)—quod sorte ei evenit: quod sortitus est (what he has received by lot).—Assignatio may be used for 'an allotment': e. g. admire assignationem, Ulp. Dig. 34.  
**ALLOTTERY**. See ALLOTMENT.  
**ALLOW**, I d'mit, in argument, concedere (g. t.).—confiteri (without being convinced).—assentiri (assent to firm conviction).—dare qd (to allow previously).—See on all these C. Tusc. 1, 8, 16, and 11, 25. I p'mit, concedere (only on being entreated: opp. repugnare).—permittere (opp. vetare: permitti).—largiri (in kindness or complaisance).—facultatem dare, or potestatem facere, ei rei permittere licentiam, ut &c. (to put it in abeyance: power to do it).—ei rei veniam dare, or dare hanc veniam, ut &c. (to show indulgence in abeyance).—It is allowed, concessum est (g. t.): licet (if permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional). I allowing that. See "GRANTING THAT." Jn. licitum concessumque est.—fas est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). Jn. jus fasque est.—As far as the laws a, quoad per leges licet (or licitum est, for present time).—In great danger fear does not a. of any compassion, in magno periculo timor misericordiam non recipit. I suffer, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. See SURFER. I allow on oneself a. in a. (indulgence): sibi sumere (of what might seem presumptuous)—sibi indulgere. I allowed, licitus, permisus, concessus. I allowed a. acknowledged, cognitum, probatum, spectatum (proved).—confessus (acknowledged). A man of a. integrity, vir spectatae integritatis. I allow (the items of an account), probare (singula vira, C.). I to allow (of wages), dare ci mercedem operis, mercedem ea constituisse (to fix it at so much: the sum being in apposition). To a. so much for a. pecunias ad qd decernere (e. g. ad ludos, for public games): to a. the expenses of a journey, viaticum ci reddere. I to allow an excuse (=acknowledge its validity), excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: non lo a. it, non accipere, non probare: to a. a. debt, confiteri me alienum, or nomen (acknowledge it). I to allow (=make allowance) for a. in a calculation or action (e. g. for waste in sailing goods; for the wind in aiming at a mark), prope ea rei rationem habere. Not to a. for a. (not ut), qd neglige. To a. something in selling, &c., qd de summa deducere, or detrahere. qd deducere (not detrahere).  
**ALLOWABLE**, licitus, concessus.  
**ALLOWABLENESS**, by CML. to deny the a. of a. (not licitum esse negare).  
**ALLOWANCE**, concessio, permissio (in abl. concessu, permissu). I Abatement of rigour on any account, indulgentia, venia: to make a. a. concedere, condonare qd (e. g. metati ea, to pardon a. on account of a person's age). I Acceptance, acceptio, comprehensio. I As allowance, alimenta (pl., all that is allowed for a. support).—cibarium (allowance for food).—vestiarius (allowance for dress).—quod quis ci prastat: to make a. a. a. for food and clothing, ci prastare cibarium, vestiarius. To keep on short a., qd arcte contentum habere (Plaut.). exigue ci sumptum prastare. I Abatement, deductio.  
**ALLOY**. See ALLAY. Without a., purus, sincerus: (in metals also) solidus.  
**ALLOY**, v. vitare, depravare.—adulterare (to corrupt by mixing what is spurious or bad with what is genuine: e. g. nummos).  
**ALLSPICE**, \*piper Jamaicaum.

**ALLUDE**, significare qd or de qd re.—designare qm (oratione sua, Cæs.).—cavillari qd (to a. in a bantering manner).—Jocari in qd (to a. playfully to; see Liv. 32, 34).—spectare, respicere qd: covertly, tecte.—He alluded often and plainly to his intention not to go, multas nec dubias significationes semper fecit, ne &c. (Sw. Ner. 37). I Alludere ei rei is uncl. (found only in Vul. Mox.). innuere not Lat. in this sense.  
**ALLURE**, v. allicere, allectare. Jn. invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare; alim qd ad qd.—illicere or palliare qm in or ad qd.—inescare (attract by a bait).—illicerebri trahere. To a. by promises, promissis inducere.  
**ALLURE**, a. esca, illicebra (prop. et impropr.).—cibus ad fraudem ca positus (L.). also fm context cibus only. To take by an a., cibo inescare. A bird used as an a. is illex.  
**ALLUREMENT**, I As action: allectatio (Q. Inst. 1, 10, 32). I As thing: invitamentum, incitamentum. —A. illicerebri.—ita blandimenta. A's to sensual pleasures, also lenocinia.  
**ALLURER**, allector (Col.).—illex (a bird used as a lure by fowling: a. a. mislead, &c., Plaut. Appul.).  
**ALLURING**, blandus.—dulcis.  
**ALLURINGLY**, blande.  
**ALLURINGNESS**, illicerebri; blandimenta (pl.).  
**ALLUSION**, significatio (also in plur. in Suet. Ner. 37, Brev.).  
**ALLUVIAL**, } fluminibus aggestus (Pha.).—alluvius.  
**ALLUVIOUS**, } vicius (Var.). per alluvionem adjectus (Gaj. Dig. 1)—qui fluminum aluvie increvit (Col.), accrevit (Gaj.).  
**ALLUVION**, alluvies. fluminum alluvies (Col.).—alluvio.  
**ALLY**, I Join one thing to another, conjungere qd cum qd re. adungere qd ci rei, or ad qd (both prop. et impropr.). copulare qd cum qd re (join fast, unite as if by a band, thorng, &c., &c.). connectere qd cum qd re: connect as if by a tie or knot: &c. e. g. orientem et occidentem; per marriage, matrimonio qm secum jungere. I To be allied, fodere conjungi cum qd (join: generally).—societatem linire, coire, facere cum qd (enter into a company, league, &c.).—fodere facere (of an actual alliance): by marriage, matrimonio qm secum jungere. I To be allied, fodere conjungi cum qd. I —To be akin to, &c. See ALLIE, &c.  
**ALLY**, socius, federatus. To be a. a., fodere, or societate et fodere jungi ei: socium ci esse. To procure a. a., socios sibi adiacere.  
**ALMANACK**, fasti; ephemeris.—calendarium (late. Inscript. Grut. 133. In Jurists a debt-book. Post-Aug. Sen.).  
**ALMIGHTINESS**, omnipotentia (Macrobi.). \*potentia omnibus in rebus maxima. The a. of God, prapotentia Dei natura.  
**ALMIGHTY**, cs numini parent omnia: rerum omnium prapotentia (C.): omnipotens (poet. V.). God is a., \*nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit.  
**ALMOND**, A) PROP. as fruit: amygdala, amygdalum (with the shell): nucleus amygdalis (the kernel). As adj., amygdalinus. B) IMPROP. = tonsil, tonsilla.  
**ALMOND-MILK**, \*lac amygdalinum.  
**ALMOND-OIL**, oleum amygdalinum: or oleum ex amygdalis expressum.  
**ALMOND-TART**, \*panifolium amygdalinum.  
**ALMOND-TREE**, amygdalus; amygdala.  
**ALMONER**, \*qui est principi or regi (as the case may be) a largitionibus.  
**ALMOST**, propa, paene (almost, nearly, but not quite). fere, ferme (with omnes, &c. propa, paene, make a positive assertion: fere, ferme decline doing this: it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true).—tantum non (μόνον οὐ, δὲ, ὅτι: an elliptical form used by Livy and later writers, = 'only this is wanting, that not', &c.).—propemodum (what is not far removed from the right measure: 'almost what it should be').—When, almost = 'within a little, it may be translated by haud multum or non longe atuit, quin &c. (not ut); prope erat or factum est, ut &c.: propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c. I almost believe, non longe abest (not absum) quin credam: the left wing was a. defeated, prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pelliceretur.  
**ALMS**, stips (as a gift).—beneficium (as a good deed). To give a. a., stipem apargere, largiri: to collect a. a., stipem cogere, colligere: to beg for a. a., stipem emendicare a. qd: to live on a. a., aliena misericordia vivere mendicantem vivere (Plaut. by begging for a. a.): stipe precaria vicitare (Ammian. 26, 10): to live by a. a. a.



\*ope ea sustentatum vivere: to hold out one's hand for as a., manum ad stipem porrigere (Sen.).

ALMS-DEED. CACI. = by stipem spargere, largiri.

ALMS-GIVER, \*qui stipem confert in egenas.

ALMS-HOUSE, ptochotrionum, ptochium (Cod. Just. 1, 2, 15, and 19: 1, 3, 35).

ALMS-MAN, \*qui alienâ misericordiâ vivit: qui mendicans vivit.—mendicus (beggar).—planus (vagrant).

ALMUG-TREE, Santalum album or Pterocarpus Sandalium (Santal-tree).

ALOE, aloë, es. = Agallocha exoccaria; agallochum (a tree of which the bark and wood are used as perfumes in the East).

ALOFT, sublime (in sublime, Post-aug.). To be borne or carried a., sublime ferri (of living creatures and things).—sublimem abire (of living things);—pennis sublime ferri, pennis or alis se levare (of birds).

ALONE, adj. solus.—unus (opposed to several or all = my single self: by myself: for work also solus, unus solus).—sine arbitrio, remotis arbitrio (without witnesses, spectators, &c.).—To be a., solum esse, secum esse (without any companion or attendant).—sine arbitrio esse. To like to be a., solitarius. To let ab a., sinere qm. To let ab a., omittere qd: qd non facere. Let me a., sine me; nolui me turbare. omittite me.

ALONE, adv. solus, tantum. Not—alone, but, non tantum (or solus)—sed etiam. See ONLY.

ALONG, prep. secundum (with acc.). A. the coast, præter oram: to sail a. the coast, oram prætervehi: to sail close a. the shore, oram, terram legere. ¶ Along with; una cum, or cum only. ¶ To go along with, see ACCOMPANY.

ALONG, adv. porro, protinus (forwards, on). To drive a herd a., armentum porro agere. Get a. with you, abili apage te!—move te hinc. ¶ All along, semper &c. See ALWAYS.

ALOOF, procul (opp. juxta, at some distance, but my within sight: longe is of a greater distance, my out of sight) ¶ To stand aloof from abq. qd non attingere (e.g. negotia, republicam, &c.). ab qd re se removere or sevocare; ab qd re recedere (all three of withdrawing fm what one has hitherto been engaged in).—To stand a. fm each of two parties, neutri parti favere; from parties generally, ab omni partium studio alienum esse.

ALoud, clare, clarâ voce (e.g. legere, vivâ voce is uncl.).—magnâ or summâ voce (with a very loud voice).

ALPHABET, alpha et beta (e.g. discere, to learn hinc A, B, C: Jew.).—alphabetum, Eccl.—literarum nomina et contextus (the names and order of the letters: l. n. et contextum discere, Q.).—unius et viginti forme literarum (the shapes of the 21 letters of the Rom Alp.; C.). literarum ordo (Plin.).—prima (literarum) elementa (as the rudiments of learning, Hor.).

ALPHABETICAL, in literas digestus. \*literarum ordine dispositus.—An a. list of rivers, amnium in literas digesta nomina (Vib. Seq.). To explain abq in a. order, qd literarum ordine explicare.

ALPHABETICALLY, literarum ordine. To arrange abq a., qd in literas digerere.

ALPINE, Alpinus. Alpines tribus. Alpici (Nep. Hann.). Alpine or Inalpinæ gentes: Inalpin (populi).

ALPS, Alpes, lum. Living or situated at the foot of the Alps, suba pinus: on this side the A's, cisalpinus: on the other side the A's, transalpinus.

ALREADY, jam.—jam jam (stronger than jam).

ALSO, etiam, quoque (quoq., which always follows its word, is merely a copulative particle, and can only render a single notion prominent: etiam is augmentative, it enhances what has been said; it cum also relate to a whole sentence).—The pron. idem is used where different properties are attributed to the same subject or object. Musci quondam iidem poetæ (were also poets).—et ipse (when what is asserted of the person or thing in question is at the same time asserted, by implication, of other persons or things. Darius quum vincti suos videret, mori voluit et ipse, i. e. as well as they; or with them).—item (in like manner; likewise; just as: augur cum fraire item augure: litteræ a patre vehementes, ab amicis item).—præterea, inasper (besides; moreover).—Nec non in the prose of the golden age connects sentences only, not nouns. On the occasional use of et for etiam (in Cic.), see HAND'S TURBELLINUS. ¶ And also, et etiam, et quoque (generally with a word between; else atque etiam should be used).

ALTAR, ara (g. t. whether made of stone or of earth, turf, &c.).—altaria, tum (a high altar: an ara with an ap. aratus for burnt-offering. altare, altarium, in sing.

belong to a later age). A little a., arula: to build an a., aram statuere (g. t.). deo facere aram (to a deity). To dedicate an a., aram dicare, consecrare (C.). To swear before an a., aram tenentem jurare (the person who swore, touched the altar). To make abq swear before an a., altarium admotum jurejurando adigere qm. To fly to the a's, ad (in) aras confugere: to drag fm the a's, ab ipsis aris detrahere: and slay, ab altariis ab necem transferre.—The sacrament of the altar, \*cæna Domini; \*cæna or mensa sacra; eucharistia (Eccl.). See SACRAMENT.

ALTAR-CLOTH, \*tegmen altarium.

ALTER, TRANS. mutare.—commutare (qd in qd re, of a thing that exists independently, as a house, &c.: de qd re, of what does not exist independently, as manners, customs, &c.).—immutare (mly of an entire change).—submutare (of a partial change).—novare (to give abq a new shape).—emendare, corrigere (improve by an alteration; emend. may be said of removing one or more errors, corrig. of making what was altogether bad good).—variare (to vary by changing: e.g. fortunam, animos, &c.).—invertere (to turn round: give a wrong turn to: e.g. corrupti the character).—interpolare (to falsify abq by altering its appearance). To alter abq written, a speech, &c., orationem, &c. rescribere: a will, testamentum mutare (g. t.); test. rescindere (to cancel it; of the testator: test. resignare is, to open a will). To a. a line of march, iter or viam flectere; iter convertere: a plan, consilium mutare or commutare: one's life, manner of life, morum institutorumque mutationem facere (opp. instituta sua tenere): one's custom, consuetudinem mutare: one's disposition, novum sibi inducere ingenium (L. 3, 33): one's character, morum mutationem or commutationem sacre (g. t.)—mores emendare (for the better): mores inverti (for the worse)—what can still be altered, quod interum est: what is done, cannot be altered, factum infectum fieri non potest (T.). ¶ To be altered. See ALTER, INTRA.

ALTER, INTRA. mutari. commutari. immutari (SYN. in preced. word).—variare (to change backwards and forwards: reply of the weather).—converti (to change round, whether for better or for worse: of fortune, plans, &c.). To change (of men, their characters, &c.), se inverti (for the worse): in melius mutari, ad bonam frugem se recipere (for the better). See also to a. the character, in ALTER, TRANS.—Not to a. sibi constare, a se non decedere. He has not altered, non alius est ac fuit: est idem qui fuit semper, antiquum obinet. He is quite altered, commutatus est totus. You must begin to-day to be an altered man, hie dies aliam vitam delect, alios mores postulat (Ter.). Men are altered, homines alii facti sunt. Times and opinions are altered, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio. Every thing is altered, verum sunt omnia. Which cannot now be altered, quod non integrum est.

ALTERABLE, mutabilis, commutabilis (unstable, changeable).—qui mutari, commutari, &c. potest.

ALTERATION, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio (SYN. see verbs under ALTER, TRANS.).—varietas, vicissitudo (the first more accidental, the last regular). A. of the weather, cœli varietas: a's of fortune, fortune vicissitudines. A. of opinion, mutatio sententiarum: receptus sententiarum (retraction).—to wake an a., mutationem or commutationem se rei facere (in ALTER, TRANS.): to cause an a., commutationem ei rei afferre: to undergo or be subject to an a., mutationem habere: to plan or endeavour to effect an a., mutationem moliri. An a. of circumstances is taking place, commutatio rerum accedit. A. of colour, mutatio coloris: of plan, consilii: of the state of things, rerum conversio.

ALTERCATION, altercatio (a contest of words with more or less of heat).—Jurgium (an angry quarrel conducted with abusive words, when neither party listens to reason). To have an a. with abq, altercari cum qo: verbis cum qo concertare: jurgio certare cum qo: begin an a., altercatio incipere (cum qo): causam jurgii inferre. I get into an a. with abq, oritur mihi (de qd re) altercatio cum qo. A great part of the day was taken up by an a. between Lentulus and Caninius, dies magnâ ex parte consumptus altercatione Lentuli et Caninii. A's took place in the senate, altercationes in senatu factæ (C.). No a. ever took place with greater clamours, nulla altercatio clamoribus habita majoribus (C.).

ALTERNATE, v. alternare (cum qo): alternare vices (O.).—qd qd re variare (e.g. otium labore; laborem otio).

ALTERNATE, adj. alternus. A. acts of kindness, mutua officia. beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta.

[On a *days*, alternis diebus. *A. anglos*, \*angulū sibi oppositū.

**ALTERNATELY**, alternis (abl. of adj.: *Varr.* not *C.* one after the other).—in vicem, per vices (when several follow immediately after others)—simul esse invicem, in viciis each other alternately (*C.*).—*vicissim* (in turn: on the other hand) does not belong here: and *vices* belongs to poetry and late prose. *mutuo* is 'reciprocally,' mutually.

**ALTERNATION**, alternatio (*Post-class.*).—vices (pl.), vicissitudo,—permutatio (*change*), varietas. *A.'s* of fortune, fortunes vicissitudines, varietas: of the seasons, temporum vicissitudo, varietas: of day and night, vicissitudines diurnum, nocturnumque; vicissitudines diurnum nocturnumque (*C.*).

**ALTERNATIVE**. *There is no word for it; but the notion may be expressed in various ways.* 'Peace or war is our only alternative,' inter bellum et pacem nihil medium est (*C.*). 'Either he must be punished by the state, or we enslaved: there is no other alternative,' res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas reipublice iust, an nos servitium (*C.*). To offer *abey* an *alternam* conditionem *et* proponere.

**ALTHOUGH**, etsi (= 'even if,' the concession made in here simply a supposition: if considered as really arising, the indic. is used; if merely as possible, the subjunctive).—etiāmi (a fuller and stronger *etsi* = 'yes even if,' 'even if'). *Etiāmi* and *etsi* differ nearly as 'though' and 'although'.—tamen *etsi* or tamēti (gives prominence to the improbability of the co-existence of the supposition and the asserted consequence: it is often followed by tamen, which has then the force of 'yet nevertheless').—quamquam (= 'however much' the supposition really exists: the real existence of the supposition being granted, it takes the indicative in the best writers)—quāvis ('however much' you, the person addressed, may possibly imagine the concession to exist really: hence in *Cic.* only with the subj.).—*quāquam* and *quāvis* can only be used with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, whose notion can be supposed to exist in a heightened degree of intensity.—licet (= 'granted the thing be so: let it be so, if you like' allowing a supposition, the correctness of which the speaker does not in any degree maintain in himself; but allows the person addressed to maintain if he pleases: it is an impersonal verb, and takes the subj. governed by ut omitted. It may occur in other tenses: thus, deirahat auctori multum fortuna licebit: and *C.* has quāvis licet. *N. D.* 3, 36: *Tuer.* 4, 29).—*Though* correcting or limiting a previous statement, or adding to it some circumstance to be kept in view in the application of it, is, quāquam, less frequently *etsi*; the conjunction standing at the head of a sentence, which is then more than a mere subordinate clause. Thus confer te ad Manlium: infer patris bellum. Quāquam quid ego te invitent, &c. (*C.*) Deo, do, poenas temeritatis merē: *etsi* quē fuit illa temeritas? (*C.*) Quum (with subj.), properly denotes the co-existence of two apparently inconsistent states, &c.—*Ut* has also the meaning of *although* (ut desunt vires, tamen est landanda voluntas. *O.*) and *no* of '*although*—not' (e.g. ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est. *C.*) *A.*—*yet*: *etsi* ut—*ita* (ut quies certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum ac munitionum nihil cessatum. *L.*).

**ALTITUDE**, altitudo,—excelsitas,—sublimitas (all three *prop.* and *fig.*)—proceritas (*prop.* 'tallness,' height in reference to growth. See *SYN.* in *HIQ.*)—elevation (*fig.* elevation: e.g. animi). | *A.* of a mountain, altitudo or excelsitas montis; or, if the highest point is the most, fastigium.

**ALTOGETHER**, | Completely, &c. prorsus (opp. 'in some degree,' or 'almost'; quite, without exception).—omnino (opp. magnā ex parte, &c.: completely, quite; also 'altogether'—in one lot (e.g. vendere), opp. separatim. *Pitā.*)—plane (quite: opp. *per se*: e.g. plane par: vix—vel plane nullo modo. *C.*)—in or per omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect).—penitus (through and through; thoroughly; quite: e.g. amittere, perspicere, cognoscere, &c., opp. to magnā ex parte, and to 'superficially').—funditus (from the foundations; utterly: esp. with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving). *A.* in great measure, omnino aut magnā ex parte.—*With ref. to a person, altogether* may be translated by the adj. totus. 'He is altogether made up of falsehood and deceit,' totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est. | = All together, cuncti (all collected together: opp. dispersi).—universi (all taken together, wherever they may chance to be: opp. singuli). | in

all, omnino (e.g. omnino ad ducentos. *C.*):—*in summa* (Drusus erat—absolutus; in summa quatuor sententia. *C.*).

**ALUM, ALUMEN**. Containing or impregnated with *a.*, aluminatus, aluminosus. One engaged in procuring or preparing *a.*, aluminarius (*Inscr.*). *A.*-water, aqua aluminata.

**ALUMINOUS**, aluminatus, aluminosus.

**ALWAYS**, semper (opp. numquam).—usque (always, within a definite limit: semper represents time as a space; usque as a continuing line. semper = omni tempore: usque = nullo tempore intermissio; continenter).—perpetuo (of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time). | With superlatives *always* is translated by quisque: 'the best things are *a.*, the rarest,' optimum quidque rarissimum est. | *Sis always* is used hyperbolically for 'nearly always,' 'mostly'; it may then be translated by plerumque, or by a periphrasis with solere. He *a.* arrives too late, plerumque sero venit. I *a.* take a walk at this time, hoc tempore ambulare soleo. But *is this* may be expressed by the simple present or imperf.: e.g. post cibum meridianaum—paullisper conquelescebat: to be *a.* at a place, frequenter esse qo loco; assiduum esse qo loco or circa locum.

**AM. See Bx.**

**AMAIN**, vehementer; valde; graviter; acriter; acerbe; contente.

**AMALGAMATE**. The nearest verbs are, temperare, miscere, commiscere (qd).

**AMALGAMATION**. The nearest nouns are, mixtio (*Vitr.*), commixtio (*Cat.*).

**AMANUENSIS**, amanuensis (*siv. age*).—a manu (sc. servus).—libarius (a copier of books; but also one employed in other kinds of writing: a secretary, &c.).—scriba (one who holds the office of scribe, whether as a public officer, or in the service of a prince).—ab epistolis (sc. servus: the slave to whom the master dictated his letters). To be *a.*, a clamanu esse; clab epistolis esse.

**AMARANTH**, amarantus.

**AMARITUDE**, amaritudo.

**AMASS**, v. accervare, coaccervare (to make a heap of alth: to heap together).—aggarare, exaggerare (to heap up high. *Post aug.* in prose).—cumulare, accumulare (the first, to heap up to the full measure; to heap up much; the latter, to keep adding to a heap; cum. also trop. to go on increasing alth:—augere (to increase).—addere qd ei rei (to add something to alth). To *a.* treasures, opes exaggerare.

**AMASS**, a. accumulatio. coaccervatio.

**AMATORY**, amatorius.

**AMAUROISIS**, 'amaurosis' (ὑπαλαμῶν μαυροσίς).

**AMAZE**, v. in stuporem dare; obstupefacere; ac mentem animique perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (not percellere). | To *be* amazed, obstupecere, and the pass. of the verbs above: stupere; qd animus stupor tenet. To *be* sore amazed at alth, qd re exanimatum esse. | = To *be* astonished *at*. See *ASTONISH*.

**AMAZE**, s. See *AMAZEMENT*.

**AMAZEDLY**, 'stupentis in modum: or by particip. of perturbare, &c.

**AMAZED**, stupens, obstupefactus,—admirans. admiratus (*astonished at*).

**AMAZEDNESS**. See *AMAZEMENT*.

**AMAZEMENT**, stupor,—admiratio (*astonishment, wonder*). To fill with *a.*, see *AMAZE*, v.

**AMAZING**, stupendus,—admirabilis (*astonishing; e.g. audacia*).—mirus, permius (*wonderful*).—ingens, immanis (*immense*). immanes pecuniae (an *a.* sum of money).

**AMAZINGLY**, stupendum in modum,—valde, vehementer.

**AMAZON**, Amazon, pl. Amazōnes.—(fem.) mulier or virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis, &c.

**AMAZONIAN**, Amazonicus: poet. Amazonius.

**AMBAGES**, ambages (only in abl. sing.; pl. complete, *G. um*).

**AMBAGIOUS**, ambagiosus (*Gell.*).

**AMBASADOR**, legatus. *A.* to treat for a peace, orator pacis or pacis petendū (v. *C. de Rep.* 2, 8; *L.* 36, 27).

—legatus pacificatus or ad pacificandum missus (eff. *L.* 5, 23; 7, 40). To be an *a.*, legatum esse; legationem gerere, administrare: legatione fungi: to send *a.*, legatos mittere; *a.* mittere only, with qui (and subj): to send *a.* to *a.* legatos ad qm mittere (amb us *a.* to *a.* qm legatum mittere, or qm legare ad qm (de qd re, if the purpose is expressed).

**AMBASSADRESS**, quæ missa est; oratrix.—uxor legati (if ambassador's wife is meant).

**AMBASSAGE.** } legatio. See **EMBASSY**.  
**AMBASSY.**  
**AMBER.** succinum. electrum (the former the Latin name; the latter borrowed fm the Gk: gleumum was its name among the Germans. Dillthey, T. Germ. 45, 6). As adj. succineus.  
**AMBERGRIS.** Ambarum, Ambra (*Xraft and Forbiger*).  
**AMBER-SEED.** } \*amomum granum Paradisi  
**AMBER-TREE.** } (Linn.).  
**AMBIDEXTER.** æquimānus (Auson. Beda Orth. 2329, P.). The Greek ἀμπίδεξις, ἀμπίδεξις, might be used in familiar style. Thus (fig.): 'ut plane Homericā appellatione ἀμπίδεξις, id est æquimānum te pronuntium.' Symmach. Ep. 9, 101 (110).—dexter, vafer, &c.—*Given to double-dealing, homo bilinguis (double-tongued).*—temporū multorum homo (Curt. 5, 3, 4: a temporiser; time-server).—prævaricator (as a lawyer).  
**AMBIDEXTERITY.** ἀμπίδεξις, ut Græco verbo utar.—vafrities, &c. *Shuffling conduct, prævarication (of a lawyer).*  
**AMBIEXTROUS.** See **AMBIDEXTER**.  
**AMBIENT.** qui cingit, circumfunditur, &c. *The air, circumfusum nobis aer.*  
**AMBIGU.** farrago.  
**AMBIGUITY.** ambiguitas (g. t. verborum, &c.).—amphibolia (ἀμφιβολία, in rhetoric). *A playfulness or ironical a., suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C. de Or. 2, 59, 278).*  
**AMBIGUOUS.** ambiguus (e. g. answer, responsum, that admits of two or more interpretations:—words, verba; and vto. = Not to be trusted, ingenium, fides, &c.).—anceps (prop. having two heads: hence wavering between two directions; what has a double or doubtful sense: oraculum, responsum)—dubius (doubtful, indeterminate). Jm. dubius et quasi duplex (e. g. words, verba).—flexibiquus (speaking what admits of two meanings). Jm. flexilocus et obscurus (e. g. oracle, oraculum, C. de Dio. 2, 56, 115). An a. declaration, ex ambiguo dictum: a man of a character, homo ambigui ingenii, ambigua fide. To return an a. answer, ambigue respondere: nihil certi respondere.  
**AMBIGUOUSLY.** ambigue. *With ambiguous faith, ambigua fide.*  
**AMBIT.** ambitus (da).  
**AMBITION.** ambitio.—studium laudis. studium cupiditasque honorum. cupido honoris or famæ.—aviditas or avaritia gloriæ. æstus quidam gloriæ.—sitis famæ (t).—*Sis fm the contest, gloria only may do; cs gloriæ favere (C.). To be impelled by a. gloriâ duci: to be possessed, enthralled, &c. by a., ambitione teneri: to burn with a., ambitione accensum esse or flagrare. He allowed himself to be hurried away by his a., eum amorali æstus quidam gloriæ; or quasi quidam æstus gloriæ abripuit, atque in altum abstraxit.*  
**AMBITIOUS.** ambitiosus.—avidus gloriæ or laudis.—cupidus honorum. laudis et honoris cupidus. appetens gloriæ.—sitis famæ (t). To be a., laudis studio trahi: gloriâ duci. To be a. of uthg, cs rel desiderio incensum esse or flagrare: qd ardentem cupere.  
**AMBITIOUSLY.** ambitiose (e. g. petere qd).  
**AMBITIOUSNESS.** See **AMBITIO**.  
**AMBLE.** v. tolitum lucere (Varr. ap. Non. 4, 13: tolitum incursum carpere. Plin. 8, 42, 67. is a mere conjecture). An ambling horse or nag, equus tolitarius (Sen. Ep. 87, 9).—equus gradarius (Lucil. ap. Non.).—equus, cui non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (Plin. 8, 42, 67, end).  
**AMBLE.** s. ambulatura (= 'gradus minutus et creber et qui sedentem delectet et erigat.' Veget. 6, 6, 6, &c.).—gradus tolitilis (Varr. ap. Non. 17, 26).—mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (Plin. 8, 42, 67, end).—incessus gradarius (K. and F.).  
**AMBLER.** See 'ambuling horse' in **AMBLE**, v.  
**AMBLINGLY.** tolitim.  
**AMBROSIA.** ambrosia. *Name of a plant, ambrosia. Chenopodium Botrys (Linn.). According to others the ἀμβροσία of Dioscoridis is Artemisia arborescens.*  
**AMBROSIAL.** ambrosius (t); ambrosiacus (Plin.).  
**AMBRY.** armarium (cupboard or closet): armarium promptuarium (Cat.).  
**AMBS-ACE.** prope venus. To throw ambs-ace, venere jacere.  
**AMBULATION.** ambulatio.  
**AMBULATORY.** ambulatorius (moveable: of machines, &c.: e. g. turres: also that serve for walking on: porticus ambulatoria, Ulp. Dig.).  
**AMBURY.** vomica.

**AMBUSCADE.** See **AMBUSUS**.  
**AMBUSH.** insidia (both the place and the men).—locus insidiarum (the place).—latebra (lurking place: e. g. of a murderer). To lay an a., insidias locare, collocare, ponere; insidias disponere (in different places: e. g. silvestribus locis): to place or post men in a., in insidia locare, collocare; in insidia disponere (if in different places): to lie in a., in insidiis esse or subsistere: to rise, &c. from one's a., ex insidiis conaurere; ex insidiis or latebris exsilire: to draw into an a., qm in insidiis trahere or perducere; qm in insidiis inducere: to fall into an a., in insidiis incidere; in insidiis intrare; insidias circumveniri.  
**AMBUSHED.** in insidiis collocatus, &c.  
**AMBUSHMENT.** See **AMBUSUS**.  
**AMBUST.** ambustus.  
**AMBUSTION.** ambustio (Plin.).  
**AMEL.** See **ENAMEL**.  
**AMELIORATE.** melius facere qd.  
**AMELIORATION.** Cret. by melius facere.  
**AMEN!** i fiat! ratum esto!—'dixi (at the end of a speech).—amen (as t. t. Et responsum ferit aera vocibus amen.' Auson. Eph. in Orat. end. Prudent.).  
**AMENABLE.** cui ratio reddenda est; qui qd præstare debet: to a law, legē qd teneri: legem qm conservare debere; legi cū parere, &c. debere: to the authority, rule, &c. of aby, sub cs jus et jurisdictionem subijuncta (C. Rull. 2, 36, 98).  
**AMEND.** TRANS. melius facere or efficere (to make better)—corrige (to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right, &c.).—emendare (to free althg fm faults). Jm. corrige et emendare; emendare et corrige. To a one's ways, mores corrige or emendare.  
**INTRANS.** *To grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommoda valetudine emergere. I am beginning to a., melius esse est mihi. To improve: of fortune, &c. My fortune amends' (Sid), mea res sunt meliore loco. With respect to morals, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.*  
**AMENDE.** (French), multa or mulcta. See **AMENDS**.  
**AMENDMENT.** *Correctio, correctio, emendatio. Jm. correctio et emendatio (Syn. in AMEND, trans.). Improvement in a sick person's health, convalescentia (Symm.). A considerable a. has taken place, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est; ægrotus convalescit. Of circumstances, melior resur conditio. Of morals, mores emendatiores.—vita emendator (Ulp. Dig.).*  
**AMENDER.** corrector. emendator. Jm. corrector et emendator (Syn. in AMEND, trans.).  
**AMENDS.** compensatio.—satisfactio (what satisfies an injured person)—expiatio (atonement for a crime: sceleris, rupti fœderis, &c.). To make a. for althg, qd compensare: satisfaccie ci (to give aby satisfaction)—expiare qd (of making amends for a crime: by althg, qd re. Also expiare qm qd re): to aby by althg, qd ci compensare qd re: for an injury suffered or loss sustained, ci damnum restituere, damnum præstare; to make oneself a. for a loss sustained, damnum or detrimentum sarcire or resarcire; damnum compensare (qd re). To accept a. for althg, satisfactionem accipere pro qd re. To seek a., res repetere (not only of the Petinila, or Roman officer who demanded restitution fm a state, but also of a purchaser of damaged goods, &c. claiming his money back). *Recompence. See REWARD.*  
**AMENITY.** amenitas (hortorum, fluminis, orarum et litum, &c.).  
**AMERCE.** multare (in althg, qd re).—multam imponere (in qm). To be amerced, pecuniâ multari. *Deprive, rob, private, spoliare, &c.*  
**AMERCER.** qui multam imponit  
**AMERCEMENT.** multa.—lis estimata (the damages fixed according to an estimation of the injury).  
**AMES-ACE.** See **AMBS-ACE**.  
**AMETHYST.** amethystus, f.  
**AMETHYSTINE.** amethystinus.  
**AMIABILITY.** amabilitas (Plant. and late writers).—suavitas (sweetness).—venustas (loveliness, attractiveness). A. of disposition, morum suavitas.  
**AMIABLE.** amabilis. amandus. amor dignus. dignus qui ametur.—suavis, dulcis (sweet).—venustus (lovely). An a. character, mores amabiles. Nothing can be more a. than this man, nihil est hoc homine dignius, quod ametur.  
**AMIABLENESS.** See **AMIABILITY**.  
**AMIABLY.** suaviter, blande.—amabiliter (= affectionately, has an active sense; e. g. amabiliter cogitare in qm. C.).

AMICABLE, amicus. benevŕlus. benignus, &c. See **PARITY**.

AMICABLY, amice. benevole. amanter. familiariter. To live a. with aby, amice cum qo vivere; familiariter utiq; to converse a. with aby, amice, familiariter loqui cum qo.

AMICE, amictus (Eccl. See **Du Cange** in **Johnson's** **Dict.**).

AMID, } inter. A. the tumult, inter tumultum.  
AMIDST, } Also by in with the adj. medius: in  
mediā qā re.

AMISS, adv. perverse. perperam (opp. recte). prave. Si secus (i. e. otherwise than the thing should be, than was expected, &c.). To judge or determine a., perperam judicare or statuere; prave judicare. To do a., peccare, delinquere; delictum admittere or committere.—labi, errare [See **819**, v.]. It would not be a. if you were to speak with Balbus on this subject, de quo nihil nocuerit, si cum Balbo locutus eris. I thought it would not be a. to relate, haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: or by one's only, followed by subj. (with or without ut) or by acc. with infin. Alth turns out a., res secus cedit; res minus prosperè or non ex sententiā cedit. To take aby a., qd perperam interpretari (to put a bad construction on it); qd in malam partem accipere (to take aby ill, in bad part). I take it a., that &c., ægre fero, with acc. and inf. To be somewhat a., leviter egrotare. levi motuculā tentari (Suet.).

AMITY. See **PARITY**.

AMMONIAC, sal ammoniacum.

AMMUNITION, instrumentum et apparatus belli.—arma, tela, cetera quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent (after **C. Phil** 11, 12, 30).

AMMUNITION BREAD, panis militaris.

AMNESTY, venia præteritorum.—impunitas.—fides publica (these three only of a. granted to individuals or a small number).—oblivio, with or without rerum ante actarum or præteritarum.—oblivio, quam Atheniensis ætatem vocant (Pul. Max.).—lex, ne quis ante actarum rerum accusetur, ne ve tuletur (Nep.; act of a. passed). pactum abolitionis (Q.). Juv. venia et oblivio; venia et impunitas; venia et incolumitas. To proclaim a general a., omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire. In the hopes of an a., spe abolitionis (Q.). PRA. veniam et impunitatem ci dare; impunitatem largiri. To bind all parties to as a., omnes jurejurando astringere discordiarum oblivionem fore. To pray for an a., veniam præteritorum precari.

AMNICOLIST, amnicola (Ov.).

AMNIGENOUS, amnigenus (P. Placc.).

AMOMUM, amomum.

AMONG, } inter.—Sis in, apud. To be reckoned  
AMONGST, } a. good men, in bonis viris haberi. To  
radius a. good things, in bonis numerare. A. all nations, in omnibus gentibus. Apud is used of actions, &c. done a. certain persons: e. g. tantopere apud nos justitia culta est, ut &c. C. hæc apud majores nostras facitata. C. | From amongst, e, ex (e. g. ex cunctis deligere).

AMORIST, amator. amator mulierum. That  
amator is often = amator mulierum (one who must always be in love with somebody) is proved by **Tusc.** 4, 12, 22. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 35.

AMOROSO. See next word.

AMOROUS, amans (really in love with). amore capitis or incensus.—venerens. libidinosus (in bad sense).—amatorius (relating to love: of things: e. g. voluptas, pœnia, &c.). To have an a. look, \*vultu or oculis amorem prodere or fateri.

AMOROUSLY, amatorie (e. g. amatorie scribere).

AMOROUSNESS, amor (in good sense).—amor venerens. libido; venus (in bad sense: of lustful passions).

AMORT, tristis, maestas, &c. See **SAD**, **DEJECTED**.

AMORTIZATION, } Nothing nearer than alienatio.

AMORTIZEMENT, } abalienatio.

AMORTIZE, in perpetuum alienare (C.).

AMOVE. See **REMOVE**.

AMOUNT, v. efficere, also esse.—explere. What does the whole a. to? quæ summa est? quantum est? To a. is a great sum, longam summam efficere, or contere. The whole number amounted to more than 80,000 men, omnia numerus explebat amplius octoginta millia (Pul.). To what does this a.? id autem quantum est? (the a. being small). To a. to aby (= to have it for its result), eo or hac redire (Ter. &c.): hunc adeo exitum habere (have no other result than this: of action, &c.). The evil at worst can only a. to a divorce, Incommoditas huc omnis redit, si eveniat discussio

(Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 35). Athy amounts but to this, tho' &c., prope qd non ferme longius progreditur, quam ut &c. It a.'s to the same thing, idem est. pr est (C. pro Muren. 19, 41). It a.'s to the same thing, whether—or, nihil interest, utrum—an. The whole argument of his letter a.'s to this, summa epistolæ hæc est. What he said amounted to this, exitus vult orationis (Cæs. B. G. 4, 6, Hrzog).

AMOUNT, s. summa. The whole a., solidum; an insignificant a., minuta summa or summula. | Abstract of a whole, summa, caput. See **SUM**.

AMOUR, res amatoria. A.'s amores. To have an a., amori operam dare (Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58): to pursue a.'s, amores sectari.

AMPHIBIOUS, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (Flor.). An a. animal, bestia quasi anceps, in utraq; sede vivens (C. N. D. 1, 37, 103): animal, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (Plin. 8, 31, 48). | = Mongrel. Vid.

AMPHIBIOLOGICAL, amphibolus (Capell.).

AMPHIBIOLOGY, amphibologia, C. (amphibologia, Choris. Isid.).

AMPHIBOLOUS, amphibolus (Capell.).

AMPHIBRACH, amphibrachys (G. yos).

AMPHIMACER, amphimacerus (or—ker.).

AMPHIBENEA, amphibœna (Lucan. Plin.).

AMPHITHEATRE, amphitheatrum (Suet. Plin. Tac. propr. et fig.). To present somewhat of the appearance of an a., velut amphitheatrum or theatri efflicere speciem (see **Hirt. B. Afr.** 37).

AMPHITHEATRICAL, amphitheatralis.

AMPLE, amplius.—laxus (not narrow; roomy).—spatiosus (roomy, spacious).—capax (able to hold much).—Often by satis: e. g. ample reason, satis causa: also gravis causa. An a. garrison, abunde magnum presidium. | Liberal, &c., benignus. | Full (as in 'an ample narrative'), copiosus, verborum. longus. See **GRAT**.

AMPLENESS, amplitudo. laxitas. capacitas.

AMPLIATE, ampliare.

AMPLIATION, amplificatio (ampliatio is 'adjournment'; but in Terul. = amplificatio).

AMPLIFICATE, amplificare.

AMPLIFICATION, amplificatio (= 'enlargement, and also as i. t. of Rhetoric, exaggerating representation').

AMPLIFIER, amplificator, C. (fem.—atrix).

AMPLIFY, amplificare (= 'enlarge, and also 'act off by rhetorical exaggeration'). Also dilatare (as imperium, gloriam)—propagare or proferre (qd. fines cs rei, &c.).—augere.—multiplicare. See **ENLARGEN. INCREASE**. | Exaggerate rhetorically, amplificare. verbis exaggerare.—multiplicare verbis (represent as more numerous than they really are: e. g. copias).—verbis augere. in majus (verbis) extollere.—in falsum augere (Tac.).

AMPLITUDE. See **AMPLENESS**.

AMPLEY, ample.—copiose. large.—satis. abunde.

AMPUTATE, amputare (membra, C.). See **CUT OFF**.

AMPUTATION, amputatio (not found, I believe, of limbs: but as amputare is, it may probably be used. desectio, resectio are general terms).

AMULET, amuletum. phylacterium (siv. age and late).

AMUSE, oblectare (to supply a pleasant occupation: to amuse, whether by things or words).—delectare (to delight). To a. oneself with aby, ne delectare qā re. delectari qā re (e. g. libris): se oblectare qā re (e. g. ludis). The play a.'s the people (fabula oblectat populum). To be a.'d, oblectari qā re. oblectari et duci qā re. delectatione cs rei duci: voluptatem ex qā re capere, percipere, habere. | Draw a man on (with hopes, promises, &c.), extrahere qm (v. L. 23, and 31).—qm variis frustrationibus differre, or variis dilationibus frustrare; qm per frustrationem differre.—qm eludere atque extrahere.—lactare qm et spe falsā producere (Ter.).

AMUSEMENT, oblectatio (a.' a relative pleasure).—delectatio (delight: a positive pleasure). For the sake or purpose of a., delectationis causā, animi causā, voluptatis causā; animi voluptatis causā. To indulge in some relaxation and a., se jucunditati dare et animum relaxare. To lighten toil, labour, &c., by intervals of a., studia voluptatis condire. To find a. in aby, delectari, oblectari qā re; qā re oblectari et duci;

1 In such a sentence as is given in Johnson: 'the errors of aged men amount but to this, that more might have been done or sooner.

delectatione ea rei duci. **ANAMUSEMENT** as thing, oblectamentum. delectamentum (Ter. C.).

AN. See A.

ANABAPTISM, \*anabaptismus (ἀναβαπτισμός).

ANABAPTIST, \*anabaptista (ἀναβαπτιστής).

ANACHRONISM, \*peccatum in temporis ratione. To be guilty of an a., \*a verā temporis ratione aberrare. \*non errare ordinem temporum.

ANAGRAM, \*anagramma, kīta (ἀνάγραμμα, ἀνός).

ANALECTA, \*analecta (pl.).

ANALOGICAL, analogicus (Gell.).

ANALOGOUS, analógus (Farr.). — similis (like, generally).

ANALOGY, analogía, —proportio (Farr. C.). —similitudo (likeness, generally).

ANALYSIS, explicatio; explicatio et enodatio; expositio. A chemical a., \*analysis chemica. To make such an a., \*ad principia reducere; \*in elementa reducere.

ANALYZE, explicare; explicare et enodare; quasi in membra discerpere. (In grammar) to a. words, \*notare singula verba; \*syllabas resolvere.

ANAPHORA, anaphōra (Donat. Charis. Diom.).

ANARCHICAL, An. a. state, \*civitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est; \*res publica quae multitudinis arbitrio agitur (off. S. Jov. 41, 3).

ANARCHY, \*effrenata multitudinis licentia; \*leges solute.

ANATHEMA, anathēma, atis (Eccl. August.). —excommunicatio (Eccl.). —sacrificiorum interdictio. To pronounce an a. ager agi, qm anathematizare, excommunicare (Eccl.). —qm sacrificiis interdicere (see Cas. B. G. 6, 15) —also devovere qm (to pronounce a formal curse on ager: opp. resacrare. Aque et ignis interdictio can only be applied to that kind of Roman banishment).

ANATHEMATIZE. See 'to pronounce an ANATHEMA.

ANATOCISM, anatocismus (C. ἀνατοκισμός).

ANATOMICAL, anatomicus (late). The a. school, thesaurum anatomicum (as building).

ANATOMIST, anatomicus (late); \*corporum sector.

ANATOMIZE, incidere corpus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels. praef.); rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen.); insecare aperireque humana corpora (of an anatomist. Gell.).

ANATOMY, sectio corporum (as action) —anatomia, or anatomica, anatomie (Cael. Macrob.).

ANCESTOR, generis or gentis auctor (the founder of a race or family). —unus majorum (one of one's ancestors). —avus (grandfather: post. forefather). **ANCESTORS**, majores. priores. patres. —generis or gentis auctores (of the founders of the race or family).

ANCESTRAL, avitus; proavitus. A. pride, naturalis nobilitatis superbia. patricii spiritus.

ANCESTRY, ortus, genus, stirps. Of noble a., nobili genere natus; nobili, haud obscuro loco natus (post. splendidis natalibus ortus). The pride of a. See ANCESTRAL.

ANCHOR, ancōra (poet. also πῖο. of a main-slay, &c.). —ora (the cable by which a ship was fastened to the shore). To cast a., ancoram jactare. The a. holds, līkes hold, ancōra subsistit or aīdit. To lie or ride at a., consistere in ancōris or ad ancōras. stare in ancōra (Z.); navem in ancōris tenēre, or in statione habēre (of a pilot or crew: of whom was also said, in ancōris commorari or expectare: the last with dum). To weigh a., ancoram or ancōras tollere (ἀνέψαι τὰς ἀγκύρας); oram solvere (hūs ancōras solvere, Cic. A. II. 1, 13. to unmoor: ancōras vellere occurs in a doubtful passage, Liv. 22); solvere a terrā, or solvere only (navem understande: like λείπει). [Fig. To anchor or alīq. captare, appetere, concupiscere qd.]

ANCHOR, v. INTRANS. constituitur navem. consistere in ancōris or ad ancōras (to lie or ride at anchor). See the preceding word. —TRANS. navem deligare ad an- oras: a. flet. —lassum supprimere (Nep.).

ANCHOR-HOLD, πῖο. = securitās, ancōra (poet. Fabius ancōra ultima erat fossa. Sil. Ital.). —spēs (hope).

ANCHORAGE, \*fundus ubi ancōra solidius potest. A good a., \*egregius ad tenendas ancōras fundus or locus. —locus constituendi: statio (place where ships are anchored). **ANCHORET**, homo solitarius. —eremita. **ANCHORETIC**, choreta. To lead the life of an a., vitam solitariam agere.

ANCHOVY, \*clupea encrasicolus (Linn.). —Sarda (32)

was a kind of tunny. **ANCHOVY-SALAD**, acetarium encrasicolum.

ANCIENT, vetus (opp. novus: what has existed for a long time, whether one are speaking in praise or blame). —vetustus (old, as an epithet of praise. The comp. vetustior is also regularly used as comp. to vetus). —antiquus. Very a., perantiquus (existing in old times: παλαιός, opp. recens). Jx. vetus et antiquus. —priscus (old, primitive: as a solemn word conveying the accessory notion of the sacred respect due to antiquity: ὑπαρχικός. Cacus had the same meaning, but was obsolete in the time of the best prose-writers). Jx. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antiquus. —priestynus (existing at a former time: whereas ant., prisc. denote a time long past). —vetulus (of a person considerably advanced in years). —veteratus, more commonly inveteratus (having obtained a firm hold by reason of its age: e. g. invet. ulcus; malum. amicitia). —antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (made long ago: of works of art). —obsoletus (gone by, out of fashion). Jx. antiquus et obsoletus. The a. writers, antiqui scriptores (inasmuch as they flourished at a distant age): veteres (inasmuch as they have influenced mankind for 2000 years). An a. family, genus antiquum. a. customs, pristini mores; a. severity, prisca severitas: a. rites and hereditary custom, mos a patribus acceptus: a. influences, castimonie a vetustate acceptae; a. institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: the a. constitution, prisca reipublice forma: a pattern of a. integrity, prisca probitatis et fidel exemplar; homo antiqua virtute et fide: an a. history, historia vetus et antiqua. To play, i. e. the good old time, vetus or prior aetas. To pass, alīq. on its footing, qd in pristinum restituere. **THE ANCIENTS**, veteres; antiqui; prisce. also priores: superiores: i. f. = our forefathers, majores. See OLD.

ANCIENT, subst. **Flag of a ship**, insigne navis (vid. Cas. B. C. 2, 6). —vexillum (as the sign for attacking). See FLAG. **Flag-bearer**, signifer. vexillarius (not vexi-lifer).

ANCIENTLY, olim. —quondam (once, formerly: opp. nunc). antea, antehac (antea before that time: antehac before this time). —antiquitus (in ancient days). —patrum or majorum memoria (in our fathers' times).

ANCIENTNESS. See ANTIQUITY.

ANCIENTRY, generis antiquitas.

ANGLE, talus. Reaching to the a.'s, talaris (e. g. tunica).

AND, et (= kai: joins words and notions, each of which is considered independently, and as of equal importance). —atque, ac (add what is of somewhat more importance: ac not before vowels or h: very seldom before g. C. Fam. 12, 7). —que (= et: joins a word closely to another as an appendage to it). **AND** at the beginning of indignant questions is et (et quilaquam dubitabit, &c. l). **AND** is often untranslated: 1) when it unites single notions of the following kind: a) in certain combinations of frequent occurrence: e. g. 'horse and man', equi viri: 'men and women', viri mulieres. So ventis temis, &c. b) Before the last term of an enumeration, when the preceding terms are not connected by 'and'. 'Our country was preserved by my labours, counsels, and dangers', patria laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est. There were present Greeks, Romans, and others', aderant Graeci, Romani, alii. **AND** The particle 'and' is, however, inserted before the last term of an enumeration, it being omitted before the others, when that expression is the whole clause, to which the preceding terms are related. c) Between the names of consorts it is sometimes omitted. In English we often connect by 'and' sentences that relate to different times, or the latter of which is a consequence of the former, or describes a subsequent action of a person mentioned in the former. Such sentences are in Latin either, a) connected by the rel. qui: e. g. 'a messenger came and announced', venit nuntius, qui nuntiabat: or, b) the subordinate sentence is turned into a participial clause: 'he came forward and spoke thus', in medium prodians haec locutus est: 'he left the city and retired to his country house', urbe relictā in villam se recepit: or, c) causal particles are used, ubi statements stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, occasion, and consequent action, &c.: e. g. 'Xanthippus was sent to aid the Cithaynians, and defended himself bravely', Xanthippus, quum Carthaginiensibus auxilio minus esset, fortiter se defendit. 'I saw him, and immediately recognized him', postquam eum aspexi, illico cognovi. **AND SO**; **AND ACCORDINGLY**; itaque, ita quod only (to intimate the rapid succession of the second

*ovaf.* ¶ **AND AS IT WERE**, et quasi, or *lrs emly* tanquam *never atque* (ac) quasi or tanquam, *Stüren-berg*. ¶ **AND ALSO**, et—quoque (e. g. et sarmenia quoque in merce sunt)—*nee non* (to connect sentences: they should stand separately. They are not used in the best prose to connect two nouns like a simple *rt*). If two adjectives or other attributions are spoken of one noun, *a and also* is translated by idemque, et idem (e. g. musicus idemque philosophus). ¶ **AND YET**, et tamen; atqui (at the beginning of a sentence). ¶ **AND THAT**, et, isaque: *if 'and that' relates to a verb or to a whole sentence, idque should be used* (negotium magnum est navigare, idque mense Quintili). ¶ **AND NOT**, nec or neque; et nō; ac non (nec or neque when the negative refers to the whole of the second sentence: et non ac non, when it belongs more particularly to a single word or notion in it or when the 'and' is very emphatic. ac non *emly* when the notion in the second clause corrects, or is opposed to, a notion in the first: e. g. *we must use reason, a and nō follow the distorted rule of custom*, adhibenda est ratio, nec utendum pravissima consuetudinis regula: *it would be tedious and is not necessary to relate*, longum est et non necessarium commemorare. *I would write to you that great length, if the thing needed words, and did not speak for itself*, pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur). ¶ **In such a sentence as, 'it is A and not B'**, it would be quite wrong to express the 'and' in Latin: e. g. *tū culpā factum est, non meā* (not tū culpā factum est, et non meā). ¶ **AND NOT RATHER**, ac non or ac non potius. ¶ **AND NOBODY**, and NOTHING; and NEVER, &c. nec quicumque, nec quidquam, nec umquam, *if the negative belongs to the whole sentence; et nemo, et nihil, et numquam, when the negative belongs to the single word*. ¶ **In sentences of parallel construction, e. g. A does this, and B does that; &c.**, the 'and' should be translated by autem, *which is a weak adverbial particle, e. g. volupates impellere, quo velit: autem te vellet, deducere*.—*versutus* eos appello, quorum mens celeriter versatur, callidos autem, quorum mens—usu comestul.

¶ **ANDROGYNOUS**, androgynus, f. (C. subst.): *fem. androgynē*. See **HERMAPHRODITE**.

¶ **ANÉCOTE**, fabula, fabula—narrationem (a *pt* quasi *historical narrative*).—*facete, helle dictum, et eum qui* (ἀνέκωτος, *boni mori*)—*salsū dictum* (dictum of a comic kind).

¶ **ANEMOMETER**, "aerometrum.—"anemometerum.

¶ **ANEMONE**, anemōn.

¶ **ANEW**, denovo (*rare except in Plauti Ter.*—*when what had ceased begins again*: *νέος*: *hē καὶ νέος*).—*de* or *ab* integro (Post-ang. also *ex integro*: *when what had quite ended or disappeared begins again to exist fm the same causes as before*: *hē καὶ νέος*).—**ANEW** is often *emly* by *re* in composition: *seditio recrudescit* (breaks out anew).

¶ **ANFRACTUOUS**, anfractus habens.—*currents in anfractum*.—*sinuatus*.

¶ **ANFRACTURE**, anfractus, ūs.

¶ **ANGEL**, angelus, minister ac nuncius Dei (Eccl.).—*You come like an a. fm heaven, venis de cœlo missus*.

¶ **My A. I mean** deliciae | mea voluptas | mea festivitas (amantiss): mea anima (vita)—*all in the Comic writers*.

¶ **ANGEL**, as adj.: \*angelicus.—*cœlestis, divinus*.

¶ **ANGELIC**, angelicus.—*eximius, incomparabilis*.

¶ **ANGEL SHOT**, \*globus catenatus.

¶ **ANGER**, ira—iracundia (of the habit of anger, pronounced to a: also of a violent outbreak of this passionate temper)—*billis* (prop. the gilt: hence meton. venging and irritating displeasure: the feeling rather than the outward manifestation)—*stomachus* (prop. the stomach as the seat of anger fm the overflow of the gut into it: hence meton. for anger, passion)—*indignatio* (anger arising fm indignation, and therefore exclaiming *trappet*).—*exacerbantia* (= ira nascent: the weeping anger). *Ab's violent a.*, ira et rabies ca. The a. of the gods, ira cœlestes. For a., *præ ira* or *iracundiā*: in a., per iram: iratus:—*cum ira* irato animo: *irā victus*. To be a., iratum fieri: irritari:—*irā incedit*, exacerbare: *irā* or *iracundiā ardere* (to be inflamed with a.). To excite *ab's* a., qm iratum reddere: iram, bilem, or stomachum ci movere: bilem ci commovere (C.); qm or cs iram irritare. To be under the influence of a. irā teneri: to give the reins to a., to surrender oneself to a., iracundiā parere: not to be able to restrain one's a., irē non potenter eare: to give vent to one's a. in tears, iram or bilem per lacrimas effundere: to vomit forth, or discharge one's a. agat

*aby*, iram evomere in qm; stomachum in qm erumpere. to lay aside one's a., iram nilam facere; iram di- or o-mittere: *his a. cool*, ira defervescit, deflagrat. *Prone to a.*, iracundus; ad iram proclivis; præcepta in iram.

¶ **ANGER**, v. facere qm iratum; irritare qm or cs iram. stomachum ci facere or movere: indignationem ci movere; bilem ci movere or commovere.—*pungere qm* (to sting a man).—*offendere qm* (to annoy: of persons or things).—*exacerbare qm* (to make him bitter agat *aby*).—*egre facere ci* (Plaut. Ter.). ¶ **To be angered**, &c. See **ANGRY**.

¶ **ANGLE**, ¶ **Mathematical angle**, angulus.—*A right a.*, angulus rectus; angulus ad normam respondens. *An obtuse a.*, angulus obtusus or hebes. *An acute a.*, angulus acutus. The a. of the eyes, angulus oculorum. Full of a.'s, angulosus (t. t. Plin.). A little a., angellus (Lucr.). ¶ **Instrument for fishing**. The nearest term is hamus; hamus piscarius (the hook: opp. to *net*, &c.), or arundo (rod).

¶ **ANGLE**, v. hamo piscari.—*hamo pisces capere*.—*arundine pisces captare* (with a rod. *Od. Met. 8, 217*).—*Impr.*.) to fish for *aby*, captare, aucupari qd.

¶ **ANGLER**, piscator (g. t.)—*qui hamo piscatur*; qui arundine captat pisces, &c. See to **ANGLE**.

¶ **ANGLE-HOOD**, arundo.

¶ **ANGLICISM**, \*proprietas Britannici sermonis.

¶ **ANGULI**, angulus.

¶ **ANGRILY**, irate.—*irato animo*.—*iracundo*. To look a. at *aby*, iratis oculis or truci vultu qm intueri.

¶ **ANGRY**, iratus (angry: also of things that betray a person's a.: e. g. oculi): with *aby*, ci.—*ira* plenus (full of wrath: of persons).—*irā incensus* or *accensus* or *incitatus* or *flagrans*, iracundiā inflammatus (inflamed with a.: of high degrees of passion).—*minax*, trux (threatening, wild, fierce: of looks, &c.).—**To be angry**, iratum esse: with or agat *aby*, iratum or offensum esse ci. He is a. with me, illum iratum habeo. They are a. with each other, ira inter eos innachari. To grow a., irasci, iratum fieri; indignari; stomachari; irā incendi or exacerbare or exardescere. iracundiā exardescere, inflammari, efferri.—**To make *aby* a.**, facere qm iratum; irritare qm or cs iram, exacerbare qm. To make *aby* a. agat *aby*, qm facere ci iratum. I am a. at *aby*, qd mihi stomacho est; qd *egro* tero (in Com. qd mihi or meo animo *egre* est); qd mihi molestum est: qd me pungit; qd me male habet. I felt more a. about it than Quintus himself; hæc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. ¶ **To be angry** (of wounds), inflammari.

¶ **ANGUISH**, angor, anxietas.—*stimuli doloris*. To suffer a., angī: about *aby*, animo angī de qā re: about *aby*, angore, capere pro qo. To suffer great a., angore confici, mestuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angī intimis sensibus. To be tortured with a., angore cruciari.

¶ **ANGULAR**, angularis (having angles)—angulatus (formed with angles).—angulosus (having many angles).

¶ **ANGULARITY**, crcl. e. g. from its a., ex eo, quod angulatum or angulosum est.

¶ **ANGULARNESS**, See **ANGULARITY**.

¶ **ANGULATED**, angulatus.

¶ **ANGULOSITY**. See **ANGULARITY**.

¶ **ANGULOUS**, angulosus.

¶ **ANGUST**. See **NARROW**.

¶ **ANGUSTATION**, crcl. with angustare (Plin.).

¶ **ANHEALATION**, anhelatio (Plin.).

¶ **ANIGHTS**, nocte. noctu. nocturno tempore.

¶ **ANILENESS**, anilitas (Catull.).

¶ **ANILITY**, anilitas.

¶ **ANIMADVERSION**, ¶ **Reproof, censure**, animadversio. To escape a., animadversionem effugere (C.). See **REPROOF**. ¶ **Punishment**, animadversio (in qm). Jm. animadversio et castigatio. The censor's or dictator's a.'s animadversiones censure, dictatoris. See **PUNISHMENT**. ¶ **Perception**, animadversio. See **PERCEPTION**.

¶ **ANIMADVERT**, ¶ **Censure** or *punish* a fault, animadvertere qd: upon a person, animadvertere in qm.

¶ **ANIMADVERTER**, animadversor (e. g. vittorum).

¶ **ANIMAL**, animal, animans (any living creature; animal, as belonging by nature to the class of living creatures; animans, as being now alive. The gen. of animans is determined by the subject of which it is supposed to be spoken: hence pl. animantia or animantes).—*bestia* (irrational animal; opp. homo).—*belua* (a great unwieldy animal; as elephant, lion, tiger; whale, and other sea-monsters. In C. 2 N. D. 12, 9, for *bestia*).—*pecus*, fida, f. (domestic animals)—*buttock*, sheep, &c.; opp. *belua*, fera). A wild a., *bestia fera* or *fera* only (opp. *cicur* or *pecus*).—*belua fera* (of one of the

*class described under belua, living in a wild state; opp. pecus.*—*belua silvestris* (opp. *belua agrestis, dwelling in forests*). To paint *a.* very wild, *prosperrime bestias exprimere* (aft. *Plin.* 35, 11, 40, § 133). *The a. creation*, genus animalium or bestiarum; genus animalantium; animalia. *! A stupid animal, pecus* (tūdis).

**ANIMAL**, *adj.* animalis (*endowed with life*). || *Belonging to living creatures:* by *gen.* animantium. *A. fœr. ignis*, qui est in corporibus animantium. *A. life*, vita, quæ spiritu et corpore continetur. || *Peculiar to the brute creation:* by *gen.* beluarum or pecudum (beluinus, bestialis *not found in classical prose*: *g. g. a. instinct*, beluarum or pecudum ritus).—*IMPR* | *gross, sensual*, &c.: by *gen.* corporis. *A. plempres, lustr.* &c., corporis voluplates, libidines.

**ANIMALCULE**, bestiola (animalculum *is without any old authority*).—*very small a.'s*, immensæ subtilitatis animalia.

ANIMATE. || *Make alive, &c.*, animare. || *In-*  
*cite, &c.*, excitare, incitare (*excite, incite*).—incendere  
(*to set a man on fire*).—injicere qđ qđ (*e. g. hope, eager-*  
*ness to fight, &c.*).—implere qm qđ re (*to fill aby with*  
*athg*).—erigere qm in or ad spem (*of filling him with*  
*hope*).—cs studium incitare; cs animum erigere, &c.—  
*To be animated, acquires fieri, &c.*

**ANIMATE**, *adj.* animatus, animans, animalis. See **ANIMAL**, *adj.*

ANIMATED, || *Endowed with life*, animatus; animans; animalis. || *Lively, vigorous*, vividus, vegetus. alacer ad qd. || *As particip.* incensus qâ re (amore, officio, &c.).—Impletus qâ re (e.g. spe animoque).

**ANIMATION**, *crcl. e. g. by gen. animandi, &c.* (animatio, *Tertull.* &c. in *C. melon.*) || *Liveliness, vis. gravitas. vehementia* (all three of *a.* in speaking).—*alacritas, &c.*

**ANIMATIVE**, *vitālis* (*promoting or containing life*: e.g. *vitālis vis*).—*in vivum calorem revocaus* (*poet.* *O. Met.* 4, 247).

ANIMATOR, *crcl.* (animator, *Tertull.*, &c.).  
ANIMOSITY, *odium. invidia. simultas. ira.* [Syn.]

■ **HATRED.]** *To feel, cherish, entertain a. agst aby, odissæ qm. odium in qm habere or gerere. ci invidere. in similitate esse cum qo. He entertains a feeling of bitter a. agst aby, acerbissimum est es odium in qm. To conceive a. agst aby, odium in qm concipere, or erga qm suscipere. — Look for other phrases in HATRED.*

ANISE. *ñisum (Pimpinella anisum. Linn.).*

**ANKER.** \**amphora dimidiata*.

ANKLE, talus. *Reaching to the a.'s, talaris (e.g. tunica).*

ANNALIST, annalium scriptor.  
ANNALS, annales. *The a.'s of history, historie monumenta.*

ANNATS, primitiæ (*first-fruits of athg.*).  
ANNEAL, vitrum coloribus pingere; vitro picturam

**inurere.** *The art of annealing, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi* (Aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41).

**ANNEX**, *annectere*, *adjungere* qd ad qd or ci rei.—*addere*, *adjicere*, *agglutinare*.—*subjicere* qd ci rei.—*copulare* qd cum qd re.—*See* **APP.**

ANNEX, s. accessus. accessio.—See ADDITION.  
ANNEXATION, adjunctio. appositio. accessio. ad-

jectio [SYN. in ADDITION].—annexio (*late Pallad. Mart.*); annexus, ūs (*Tuc.*).

**ANNEXMENT.** ¶ See **ANNEXATION.** ¶ See **ADDITION.**

**ANNIHILABLE**, qui deleri potest.

**ANNIHILATE**, delēre (urbem, hostes, &c.).—extinguere (*extinguū*: spem, &c.).—tollere (*remove out of the way*).—*Si* evertere, subvertēre. —*Ses* DESTROY.—*To a*, an army, ad interneciōnem delēre, redigere, adducere or cōdere; occidiōne cōdere or occidere. *To be annihilated*, funditus interire. totum perire (*to perish utterly*);—ad interneciōnem venire or pervenire (*by a pestilence, &c.*).

**ANNIHILATION**, deletio; extinctio. — Interitus (*death*). — excidium (*tragic end*).

**ANNIVERSARY, s.** festi dies anniversarii. sacra anniversaria.

**ANNIVERSARY**, *adj.* anniversarius (returning every year: annuus is, lasting a year).

ANNOISANCE. See NUISANCE.  
ANNOTATE, annotare (e. g. pauca de qâ re). See

ANNOTATION, annotatio (*t. t. of Post-aug. Gram.*).

—\*scholion (an explanatory note: σχόλιον, Græc. in C. Att. 16, 7, 3).—explicatio. interpretatio.—[Nota,

properly, the censor's mark, i. e. censure, is defended by  
(34)

*Hand and Weber as having been long used as term. techn.] To write a few a.'s, pauca annotare (de qâ re): on a book, commentari librum (Suet. Gram. 2); commentaria in librum componere (Gell. 2, 6, beg.).*

**ANNOTATOR**, *Interpres. explanator (writer of explanatory remarks). — enarrator (a commentator who explains the meaning of a writer). Not* Annotator in *Plin.* is one who notes a thing.

**ANNOUNCE, announce, renunciate** (v. pr.—ren. *espily* when the *annunciare* is the consequence of a commission, or the repetition of information received).—*qm* certolorem facere de re (give him information about it)—*promulgare* (to make publicly known).—*pronunciare* (to proclaim publicly).—*obnunciare* (to a. unpleasant occurrences).—*denunciare* (to make a threatening

**announcement**—indicare,—significare (by letter, per litteras)—docere, edocere qm qd or (*less cmly*) de qd re (*to give a person accurate information about a particular circumstance*)—perscrubere qd ci or ad qm.—mittere qd or ad qm (*to send an announcement by letter or a messenger*: with acc. and inf. of mere intelligence: ut si ita est a command). ¶ **To announce with a authority**, what is to be followed or attended to: imperare (*to command*)—eddicere (*to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation*)—proponere (*to make known by a public notice*)—*Brutus has announced that I may expect Spintner to-day*, hodie Spintnerum exspecto; misit enim Brutus ad me.—*To a person*, nunciare (qm venturum esse or venire (*of a future or approaching arrival respectively*); nunciare qm venisse or adesse. nunciare ca adventum (*of an actual arrival*). *To a book*, librum proponere (*if it is in preparation*); librum indicare (*if it is out: both of the bookseller*).

**ANNOUNCEMENT**, *nunciatio*, *renunciatio*, *significatio*, *denunciatio*, *indictum*, *promulgatio*, *pronunciatio* (*all as action*. See the verbs under **ANNOUNCE**).

ANNOY, negotium facessere, negotium o molestiam exhibere cl; *aby* with *athg*, obundare qm qā re (e.g. literis, rogando): obstrere cl (e.g. literis),— *with entreaties*, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam cl affurire; molestia qm afficere; cl qā re molestum o gravem esse.— *Sit* agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovere, sollicitare, &c. [See VEX.] *I fear that I a. you*, veror ne tibi gravis sim *This a's me*, hoc male me habet: hoc me commovet, pungit. *Injure*, damno o detrimento esse. obese, officere.

**ANNOYANCE**, molestia. — onus (*burden*). — cura (*anxiety*). To cause *a.* to *aby*, molestam ci afferre, exhibere; molestiā qm afficere: *some a.*, qd aspergere molestiā (i. e. *as a drawback; the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind*). ¶ *An annoyance*, onus, incommodum. To be *an a.* to *aby*, ci esse molestiā (*Plant.*). oneri (*L.*). onerare qm (*C.*).

**ANNOYER**, CRCL. *by verbs under ANNOY*, qui ci negotium facessit, &c.

**ANNUAL**, annuus (lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year: also annalis. Varr.).—anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year: in this

*sense annuus is poetical*). *A. festivals, sacra anniversaria, festi dies anniversarii.*

ANNUALLY, quotannis. singulis annis.—in singulos annos (*for every year*).

ANNUITY redditus status (status redditum præstare. *Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5*).—annua, orum et annua pecunia (g. *Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4. Tac. Ann. 13, 34, 1*).—merces annua (if in payment of services). To settle an a. on oby, annua or annuum pecuniam ci statuere, constituere. To pay aby an a., annui ci præbere or præstare. To allow aby an a. of 500,000 sestertees, offerre ci in singulos annos quingena sestertia; qm quingena sestertii annuis sustentare. To receive fm the prince an a. of 250,000 sestees, ducenta quingenta HS annuâ mercede sunt mihi apud principem (of a salary rather than an annuity).

ANNUITANT, \*qui annuis or annuâ pecuniâ sustentatur.

**ANNULL**, tollere (v. pr. of annulling a law, office, tax, judgement, &c.).—abolere (v. hist., to a. laws, customs, religion, *uicla*: not found in Cic.).—abrogare (by the authority of the people—a law, decree, a magistracy).—inducere (to strike out, cancel: a resolution, decree, contract, &c.).—solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (a custom, friendship, military discipline).—pervertere (overthrow: e. g. rights, justice).—funditus tollere (remove quite away).—deiere (blot out; destroy utterly).

ANNULAR, } *no exact word. Sis in orbem cir-*  
ANNULARY, } *cumactus.—in orbem sinuatus.*

[annularis, annularius, mean, 'relating to a ring: orbicularis, circularis, late.]

**ANNULET**, annulus (*ring*).—anellus (*dimin.*).—

[Round ornament on the capital of a (Doric) pillar, annulus (Petr.).—astragulus.]

ANNUMERATE, annumerare (C.).

ANNUMERATION, *Crel.* by annumerare (annumeratio, Dig.).

ANNUNCIATE, annunciare (Plin.). See ANNOUNCE. ANNUNCIATION. See ANNOUNCEMENT. [annunciatio, Lactant.]

ANODYNE, dolorem sedans, finiens.—anodynos or m (Cels. anody. medicamentum). [An anodyne, anodynon (Marc. Emp. 25).]

ANOINT, ungere.—inungere.—perungere (all qd qd re) unguentis oblinere.

ANOINTER, unctor.

ANOINTING, unctio, inunctio (as act).—unctura (with reference to the kind or manner of anointing).

ANOMALOUS, enormis (irregularly arranged or built: e. g. vicius. T. Post-aug.).—anómilus (irregular as to declension or conjugation).—Sis incompotitus, inestatus.

ANOMALY, anómalya (ἀνωμαλία, Farr.).—inæqualitas (Farr.).—inæqualitas (Gell.; all three of declension, conjugation, &c.).—enormitas (irregular arrangement).—minus apta compositio (want of symmetry: e. g. in the body).

ANON, [Quickly, soon, confestim, illico, extemplo, statim, continuo. See SOON.] Sometimes, now and then, interdum. See SOMETIMES.

ANONYMOUS An a. letter, literæ sine nomine scriptæ. A. poems, carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata. A. verses, sine auctore versus. A. a. writing or book, libellus sine auctore.—sine auctoris nomine emissus.

ANONYMOUSLY, sine nomine; sine auctore; incerto auctore.

ANOREXY, ἀνορεξία, ut Græco verbo utar.—stidium cibi expressæ more: i. e. positive loathing.

ANOTHER, alius.—alter (another of two: alter must also be used when another is indefinite, but the action is done to or with but one other person: e. g. sic cum altero contrahas. exitium alteri parare).—diversus (= different). A. person's, another's, alienus (e. g. alienum puerum pro suo tollere). In such expressions as 'another Cato,' &c., alter or novus (e. g. alter Hannibal: novus Camillus. alius not illi siv. age). A. world, orbis alienus (Plin. i. e. another, strange, and virtually different, world). To adopt another plan, consilium mutare. [At a time, alias; alio tempore. At a place, alibi (in this sense alias once in C. Att. 16, 11, 7). To a place, alio. In a manner, alter. But more of this a. time, sed hæc alias pluribus. [ONE ANOTHER, alius alii, or alium, or (if there are two only) alter alteri, or alterum (i. e. one—the other; or one—the other).—inter se (or, if the nom. is 'we,' 'you,' inter nos, inter vos; when the predicate is spoken of a person or persons expressed in the nom. or acc. in that sentence; seldom in any other case).—Oss. 'We know one another' is, novimus nos or novimus nos inter nos: but 'they know one another' is scire novit se (which is, 'to know themselves') or novit se inter se. To fear one another, timere inter se.—Inter nos, inter se, are even ite joined attributively to substantives: e. g. ad hesitationes atomorum inter se.—Inter ipsoe (when there is an opposition, expressed or implied, between the subjects spoken of and others) Fidelity to one a., fides inter ipsoe (Suet.). Su societas hominum inter ipsoe (C.).—mutuo (mutually, reciprocally: invicem is uncl. in this sense, and vicissim has no such meaning).—uliro et citro. uliro citroque. uliro citro (= ab utraque parte. [Oss. uliro citro is Post-aug.]. To love one a., amare inter se. inter se diligere (invicem or mutuo diligere are post-cl.: vicissim diligere, founded on a misapprehension of C. Lat. 9, 30, is wrong). To look at one a., inter se aspicere. [One a. after another, deinceps. See EACH other.]

ANSWER, respondere, to athg, ad qd or ci rei (prop. by word of mouth: opp. rescribere; then by word of mouth, or by letter).—responsum dare, edere, reddere (to give an a.).—rescribere, to athg, ad qd or ci rei (to give a written a. to a written question).—excipere qm or ca sermonem (to take up the discourse: it can only imply that an a. is given to the preceding one). To a. an objection, referre, reponere. respondere contra qd. id quod opponitur refutare. respondere de iure. reponere (to a. legal questions whenever applied to: of fidei).—respondere, se defendere. se purgare (to a. an accusation: criminibus respondere). To a. a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad ea, quæ quesita sunt: not to a., non respondere. tacere. obmutescere: to a. nothing, nullum responsum dare. nullum verbum respondere. omnino nihil

respondere: to answer boldly, fiercely, &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere: to a. courtiously (by letter), rescribere humanissime. It is easy to a. this, huius rei facili et prompta est responsio. [To answer abq a gain, respondere ci. obliquit ci.—par pari respondere dicto (to give him as good as he brings. Plaut.). [To answer (= be accountable) for athg, rationem reddere cs rei or de qd re. [To answer for (= be surety for) aby or athg, intercedere pro qd (also intercedere pecuniam pro qd: to be his surety by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question):—præstare qm, qd or de re (to be surety, to a. for, in a wider sense).—spondere, fidem interponere pro qd. vadem fieri ejus sistehdi (to a. for aby's appearance).—prædium fieri pro qd and cs rei; obidem cs rei fieri.—also vadem se dare ci pro qd. [Syn. in SURETY.] I will a. for it, that, præstabo with acc. and inf. [To answer to one's name, ad nomen respondere; vocatum (particip.) respondere. [Correspond to, suit with, respondere ci rei, or absol.—ex altera parte ci rei respondere (to be its counterparty).—concine. congruere. convenire. [Syn. in AGREE.] To a. men's expectations, opinionum hominum respondere. The event does not a. his expectations, eventus ci non respondet ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erat (or speraverat), evenit. There is no Latin word which a. a more nearly to the Greek ὁμῶν than voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis ideam declarat Latine, quod Græce ὁμῶν, quam declarat voluptas. To a. the demands or claims of one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere: creditores absolvere or dimittere (Gierig. Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2). To a. aby's expectation, expectationem cs explere; respondere cs expectationi (opp. decipere cs expectationem, not to a., &c.). [To answer for (= serve for) athg, pro qd re esse or esse posse.—ci rei or ad qm rem utile esse (of being useful for a purpose). Sis utili esse ad qd.—idoneum esse ad qd, or bonum esse ci rei or ad qd. [To succeed, respondere (e. g. qd... quod non ubique fortasse, sed sæpius tamen etiam respondet, Cels. Pref.). See SUCCEED. [To succeed well, prospere cedere, prospere or bene or pulchre procedere; prospere succedere, or succedere only. [An answer like an echo, resonare (gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago. C.). [A ship does not a. to the helm, non habilis est gubernaculo (Vell.); impatiens est gubernaculi (Curt.).]

ANSWER, s. responsio. responsum (g. t.: the former in Q. a refutation; the latter, also the a. of an oracle).—defensio. excusatio. purgatio (reply to a charge).—oraculum. sors oraculi (oracular response).—rescriptum (written reply of a prince: siv. age). An a. given to oneself to a question put by oneself (of an orator), sibi ipsi responsio, subjectio (ἀνσποδοσία). A. to an objection that might be made, antecceptio. præsumptio (πρόληψις). Sharp, witty a's, acute responsa. [To give an a. See to ANSWER. To receive an a., responsum ferre, auferre. I receive an a. to my letter, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur. I got for a., responsum mihi est; responsum datum est. To bring back an a., responsum referre, renunciare.

ANSWERABLE, consentaneus. conveniens or congruens (all three ci rei).—accommodatus ad qd.—aptus ci rei.—An. aptus consentaneusque ci rei. To be a. to athg, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. Not to be a. to athg, alienum esse re or a. Athg a. to another, res ci rei similima (very like), compar (quite like); ex altera parte respondens (correspondent; its counterparty). [Accountable, &c., ci ratio reddenda est (he must account for it). To be a. for athg, qd præstare. I am a. for it, mihi res præstanda est. To make oneself a. for athg, qd in se recipere (take it on oneself). [Admitting of a satisfactory answer, quod excusari potest (which can be justified).—cuius rei ratio reddi potest) of which an excusatory account can be given.]

ANSWERABLY, convenienter, congruenter ci rei. apte ad qd.

ANSWERER, qui ci respondet, &c. [Oss who replies to another in a controversy, qui contra dicit; qui contra disputat.]

ANT, formica, a. formica parvula (?); formicula. Over-run with a's, formicosus. An a's egg, ovum formicæ.

ANT BEAR, Myrmecophaga.

ANT HILL, formicarum cuculus (Plin. 11, 31, 36).—formicæ is without old authority (K. and F. quote Appul.).

ANTAGONIST, adversarius (g. t.). See ADVER-

D 2



**SARY.** | *An a. muscle*, \*musculus ci musculo adversus ei contrarius.

**ANTALGIC**, dolorem sedans, finiens.  
**ANTANACLASIS**, in Rhet. ἀντανάκλασις, ut Græco verbo utar (—cui [παρωνομασί] confinis est ἀντανάκλασις, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio. Q. 9, 3, 68).

**ANTAPOLECTIC.** *An a. remedy or medicine*, remedium adversus morbum, quem apoplexiam vocant.  
**ANTARCTIC**, ἀνταρκτικός (Varr.): antarcticus (Hyllig. Appul.).

**ANTEDECE**, antea. antegrēdi. antecedere.—præire. prægrēdi.

**ANTECEDENCE**, antecessio (C.).  
**ANTECEDENT**, antecedens, præcedens.—prior, superior (former: not præteritus).

**ANTECEDENTLY**, antea. *A. to athg*, ante qd.

**ANTECHAMBER**, amphithalamus (ἀμφιθάλαμος, Vitr. 6, 7 [10], 2, ed. Schneid.: others rend antithalamus).—procection (an ante-room to a bed-chamber where slaves used to wait: προκοκτὴν in Varr. R. R.).—vestibulum (open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there, waited: in vestibulo ædium operit salutationem Cæsaris). To be on guard in the Emperor's a. excubias circa cubiculum Principis agere (Suet.).

**ANTECHAPEL**, pronæus (πρόναος).

**ANTECURSOR**, antecursor.

**ANTEDATE**, v. i. e. take before the proper time, qd præciperet or præsumere.

**ANTEDILUVIAN**, \*qui ante inundationem illam terrarum vixit, fuit, &c. [Old, primitive, vetus, antiquus, prisceus, &c. [Old-fashioned, antiquus et obsoletus, obsoletus, exoletus].

**ANTELOPE**, \*antelope (Linn.).

**ATEMERIDIAN**, atemeridianus.

**ATEMUNDANE**, \*qui ante mundum conditum or edificatum fuit.

**ANTENNA**, \*antenna, quæ dicitur.

**ANTEPAST**, præsumptio cs rei (Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 11).

[Not præsensio, which is mental anticipation.]

**ANTERIOR**, antecedens, præcedens.—prior, superior (former: for former in point of time, præteritus is quite wrong).—[anterior is late: Amianus, Symm., Sulpic. Sever.]

**ANTE-ROOM.** See **ANTECHAMBER**.

**ANTHEM**, \*canticum Ecclesiasticum.

**ANTHOLOGY**, anthologia, orum (Plin. 21, 3, 9).

**ANTHONY'S-PIRE**, erysipelas, tūla (ἑρυσίπτελος).

**ANTHRAX** (in medicine), anthrax (Æm. Macr.).—carbunculus.—anthracitis (Plin.).—anthracis (Solin.).

**ANTHROPOMORPHITES** (a sect of schismatics), anthropomorphitæ (August.).

**ANTHROPOPHAGI**, anthropophagæ (Plin.).

**ANTHYPOPHORA** (fig. in rhetoric), anthyphophora (Sew.). Quintil. writes it in Greek characters.

**ANTI-ACID.** See **ALKALI**.

**ANTIC.** No corresponding word. Sis vultus distortus, or Crcl. by os distortuere (if grimaces are meant). | *As person.* See **BUFFOON**.

**ANTICHAMBER.** See **ANTECHAMBER**.

**ANTICHRIST**, antichristus (Ecccl.).

**ANTICIPATE**, anticipare (e.g. molestiam, C.: also, to form a notion beforehand).—quasi anticipare (to do before the proper time: e.g. ludos, Suet. Claud. 21).—præcipere (e.g. gaudia. spem. victoriam. consilia hostium. victoriam animo).—præsumere (e.g. officia heredum. Plin.—gaudium, lætitiarum. Plin.—futura. Sen.—bellum spe Virg.—qd cogitatione. Plin.).—occupare (prevent; forestall; do first: rates. Oo.—ortum solis. Curt.).

**ANTICIPATION**, anticipatio (a notion, the truth of which we anticipate, before it is proved:—'antecepta animo rei quædam informatio.' C. πόληψις)—præsumptio (anticipated enjoyment).—| Rhet. ἀντίεισις (the answering of an anticipated objection), anticipatio. ante occupatio.—præsumptio.

**ANTIDOTE**, antidōtum antidōtus or antidōtos, f. (Cels. Phædr. Quint. ἀντιδότην).—alexipharmakon (only Plin. 21, 20, 84).—remedium cs rei, ad qd.—contra qd (Plin.).

**ANTIMONY**, stibi (στίβι), or stimmi (στίμμι), or, Latinized, stibium.—'antimonium (i. t.).

**ANTINOMIAN**, an, antinōmus (used by the Lutheran 'Formula Concordie').

**ANTIPATHY**, discordia rerum. repugnancia rerum (contrariety of nature and qualities. Plin. also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια).—odium.—fuga.—aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike: these three imply of persons).—naturale bellum (C. of the conse-

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quence of a natural a. between animals: est ei cum qo). To feel an a. agst athg, abhorre a re—aversari qd.—qd spernere, aspernari. respuere. Jw. aspernari ac respuere qd.—fustidire qm or qd (feel disgust, or loathing). To entertain an a. agst aby, animorum contentione a qo discrepare: to feel a great a. agst athg, magnum odium cs rei me enpit. There is a great a. between two things, res quædam pervicaci odio dissident.

**ANTIPODE**, qui conversi inter se pedibus stant (with relation to each other, Plin. 2, 65, 65). Our n.s. qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, quos antipodes vocant (C. Acad. 2, 39, 123); qui adversa nobis urgent vestigia (C. Somn. Scip. 6, in.).—qui sunt contrarii vestigiis nostris (Lact.).—In the sib. age, antipodes, antichthones (antipodes, antichthones).

**ANTIPOPE**, \*antipapa.

**ANTIQUARIAN.** A. researches, studies, \*antiquitatis investigatio or studium. \*antiquarium literarum studia.

**ANTIQUARY**, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fond of antiquarian pursuits; a collector, &c.).—rerum antiquarum literate peritus (of antiquarian knowledge). \*veterum librorum coemptor (a collector of old books).

—antiquitatis investigator (one who investigates antiquarian subjects).

**ANTIQUE**, adj. antiquus. antiquo opere factus. antiqui operis. See **ANCIENT**.—| *An antique*, opus antiquum. res antiqua. res antiquo opere facta. res antiqui operis. A cabinet or museum of a.s., thesaurus quo vasa, statum, alieque res antiqui operis continentur. \*horreum operum antiquorum. A collector of a.s., \*rerum antiquarum studiosus.

**ANTIQUATED**, obsoletus (of dress, words): exoletus (of words).—ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (of words long gone out of common use); ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis temporibus repetitus (of words).

**ANTIQUITY**, vetustas (the long duration; and the olden time).—antiquitas (in all the meanings of the English word). An a., antiqua res. antiquum opus. A monument of a., monumentum antiquitatis. Roman a.s., \*antiquitates Romanæ. Athg bears about it evident marks of a., plurima in qâ re antiquitatis effigies.

**ANTISPAST**, antispastus.

**ANTISTROPHE**, antistrophê (Victorin.).

**ANTITHESIS**, contrarium (the opposite of athg).

'The a. of athg.' by Crcl. with contrarius cs rei or ci rei (e.g. hujus virtutis contraria vitiositas, C.).—contentio (the placing together of opposite thoughts).—[a) oppositum does not intimate that the notion opposed to another is contrary to it. b) antithesis is a grammatical figure when one letter is put for another (as oil for ill); but antitheton is 'an antithetical notion,' so that antitheta may be used for 'antitheses.' (hæc quæ Græci antitheta nominant, quom contrariis opponuntur contraria. C. 'raals Librat in antithetis, Pers.)

**ANTITYPE**, The Latin fathers use substantia, veritas, &c. (opposed to umbra, signum).

**ANTLER**, ramus (but not without cornu mentioned, Cæ. B. G. 6, 26). Antlers (when used loosely for horns), cornua.

**ANTONOMASIA**, antonomasia (Q.).

**ANUS**, anus.

**ANVIL**, incus, ſidus.

**ANXIETY**, angor.—anxietas (anxitudo rare: angor is a temporary affection: anxietas, an abiding state).—sollicitudo (a. caused by the apprehension of evil).—pavor (dread).—trepidatio (impatience of rest, as a bodily effect of a.).—afflictatio (great a., angustia: not afflictio, which is removed from Cic. Tusc. in critical editions).—æstus (disturbed, perplexed state). Full of a., anxius, trepidans or trepidus. sollicitus. To be in or feel a., angst; animo sollicito esse: animo tremere; pavere: about athg, (animo) angst de re: about aby, angorem capere, sollicitum esse pro qo. To be in great a., angore confel; æstuarè; angorigus premi, agitari, urgeri; angst intinis sensibus: to be tormented with a., angore cruciari. To cause aby a., anxils crisi implere cs animum; sollicitudinem ci struere; trepidationem ci injicere. To be an a., sollicitudinem esse (C.).

**ANXIOUS**, anxius.—sollicitus (anx. imply from present causes; soll. from apprehension of future evils).—pavidus.—trepidus or trepidans (Syr. under ANXIETY). To be a. about athg, anxium esse re or de re, seld. with acc. or gen. sollicitum esse de re.—about aby, pro qo laborare. [See more under ANXIETY.] | Causing a. anxiety, anxius (not in C. in this meaning, but in L.). A. cares, anxie curæ: as a fear, timor anxius (V.). To make aby a., qm sollicitare, sollicitum habere.—Jw. anxiam cs sollicitum habere.—affictare; sollicitudine

et aegritudine afficere; sollicitudinem et aegritudinem afficere: *very a.*, vehementer angere; vexare; urere; cruciare. discurrere, miseris modis sollicitare.

**ANXIOUSLY**, anxie; sollicite; pavidè; trepidè.  
**ANY**. (1) *When all are excluded*, quicumque et ullus (1) quicumque is used in the sing. only, and as a substantive, never as an adj., except with personal nouns [e.g. scriptor, hostis, civis, homo!], and, in Cic. personal nouns of multitude [e.g. ordo, genus hominum, leatō]. (2) Quicumque or ullus is used in negative sentences; in questions where the answer 'no' or 'none' is expected; and after 'than', 'scarcely'. After 'without', 'any' is aliquis in a negative, ullus in a positive sentence. — 'Any' when all are included (i.e. any you please), quilibet, quivis (quivis implies a deliberate thought/not choice; quilibet, a blind, inconsiderate one. — neque enim fuit quod tu plus providere posses, quam quivis nossem, *any indiscriminately*). — 'Any' after si, nisi, nē, num, quo, quanto, is generally the indefinite quis; but aliquis is used when the 'any' is emphatic. — Si quis = 'if any body', without any emphasis; si aliquis = 'if any body', be he who or what he may (relating to quality); ut quisquam = 'if there be any one, though no more (relating to quantity), generally implying that there is probably none'. [Any in interrogations is often equis? so after querere, cunctari, &c. 'do you ask whether there is any hope?' queris aliqua spes sit? [equis or equi, equa or equae, equid or equod? — as adj.] Any (body) in interrog. an quisquam? (Ter. Q.) quisquam? (Q.) Any = 'some one or other', 'some', aliquis, quispiam, aliquispiam. ((1) aliquis, aliqua, adj., subst.; aliquis or aliqui, aliqua, aliqui, adj. (2) aliquispiam, quispiam [subst. and adj.] relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial which individual of that number is thought of. Any single person; any one singly; unus quilibet, quilibet unus, unus quisvis. [After a neg. 'anybody', 'anything' are often omitted before a rel. clause: 'I have not any to send, or whom I can send', non habeo quem mittam. I do not think any can smile in these times, non puto esse, qui his temporibus ridere possit (C.).

**ANY**, with adverbs. Any where, aliqui, uspiam, usquam with the same distinction as between aliquis, quispiam, ullus. [At any time, aliquando, quando (the latter when there is no emphasis; especially after si, nē, quo, num, &c.): umquam (after negatives, in questions expecting the answer 'no': after 'than', 'scarcely'). Any where you please, ubique: if anywhere, sicubi (of rest); aliquo (of motion). Any where = any whither, aliquo quoquam, quouquam, usquam (with the same distinction as between aliquis, quispiam, qui-quam, ullus). I'm any where, alioquin. If I'm any where, sicunde. Any more than (after negative), non plus quam, &c.

**ANY**, before comparatives: nihil, without non: the comparative only, non being expressed [his concessis, nihil magis efficiatur, quod velit; — non feram diutius].

**APACE**, celeriter, cito, festinanter, velociter. To run a., celeriter ire; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); incitatus fluere or ferri (of streams).

**APART**, seorsum (opp. u. a.) — separati (opp. con juncti). Often expressed by se in compos.: to place or set a., seponere: to go a., secedere. — Joking a., remoto loco.

**APARTMENT**, conclave (room that can be locked up, chamber—dining-room). — cubiculum (a. for reclining in; viz. sleeping a.). — dieta (any living room; e.g. a summer house with chambers attached). — membrum (chamber, as portion of a house; apartment). — cubiculum hospitale (dining-room). — cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (sleeping a.).

**APATHETIC**, lenius (omn. wch. nothing makes any impression). nihil sentiens. sensus expert. a sensu alienatus.

**APATHY**, torpor (properly numbness; hence deadness of feeling). — indolentia or CRCL. with nihil diēre (inability to pain, with wch. dulness of mind is connected: ἀπαθησία). — stupiditas (stupid a. as a quality). — otiositas (a. as far as it shows itself in thinking and resolving). — animus durus. ingenium inhumanum (hard, unfriendly nature). — lentitudo (insusceptibility of any impression).

<sup>1</sup> Cicero's practice is thus given by Stürzen, using scriptor for the noun. Nom. quicumque (not ullus) scriptor. Gen. culicumque (not ullus) scriptoris. Dat. culicumque (not ulli) scriptori. Acc. quemquam or ullum scriptorem. m. Abl. ullo scriptore: once only, quouquam locumque.

**APE**, simia. — simius, poet. A little a., simiolus. — pithecius (πίθηκος, Plaut. contemptuously of a dæmæ). [Foolish imitator, simia. \*imitator ineptus. cacozelus (κακοζελος, *ape an imitator of bad things or properties, e.g. in an orator. Suet.*).

**API**, v. perverse imitari: or fm context imitari only. — To a. aby's gall, ca. incozum inepte exprimere.

**APER**, See APE.

**APERIENT**, catharticus. To take a. medicine, purgatione alvum sollicitare. One must take an a., dejectione medicamento petenda est.

**APERTION**, apertio (Varr. Appul.).

**APETTL**, aperte.

**APERTURE**. [Opening, foramen (g. i. for any opening made by boring). — cavum (burrow, pit, &c.). — hiatus (any yawning fissure). — rima (fissure; a cut made lengthwise). — fissura (a rent). — lacuna (a space not filled up; e.g. in a ceiling). — lumen (the opening of a window or door; any opening through wch. light can penetrate). — fenestra (a. of a window; os (mouth-like aperture; e.g. of a cave). — apertura (Vitr.). [If it is — Atr-hole, vid.] A. of a reed, rivus fastus. [To make an a. in athg. qd. aperire (g. l.); perforare (to bore through it). To have a., apertura habere (Vitr.).] Act of opening, apertio (Varr. patefactio only impr. as act of dividing).

**APEX**, apex.

**APHÆRESIS**, aphæresis (ἀφαίρεσις).

**APHELION**, aphelium (ἀφελίων. f. l.).

**APHORISM**, sententia, — dictum.

**APIARY**, apiarium (Col.). alvear or alvearium, mellarium (Varr.).

**APIECE**, to be translated by using a distributive numeral; with wch, however, quisque or unusquisque with gen. (subst.), or singuli (adj.), may be used: 'the common people received an allotment of two acres a.' bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur. 'You are to receive an allotment of two acres apiece', cuique vestrum bina jugera assignantur. The praetors receive eight thousand infantry a., praetoribus octona milia peditum data.

**APISH**, cacozelus (foolishly imitating, Suet.). — inepte imitans qd. inepte exprimens qd. Sts ineptus imitator; inepta imitatrix (e.g. 'our apish nation', nos, inepti imitatores, or imitatores only; gens inepta imitatrix [cs. rel.] — vultuosus (grimacing). — gesticulatio molestus (teasing one by airs and attitudes). — See AFFECTED, SILLY, PLAYFUL.

**APISHNESS**, cacozelia (Sen.). — See AFFECTATION, SILLINESS, PLAYFULNESS.

**A-PIT-PAT**. My heart goes a., cor saltit. — pectus trepidat (Ov.).

**APLUSTRE**, aplustre (pl. aplustra or aplustria. dat. abl. aplustris or aplustribus).

**APOCALYPSE**, Apocalypsis (Tertull.).

**APOCOPE**, apocope.

**APOCRYPHA**, apocryphi libri (Eccl. ἀποκρυφοί).

**APOCRYPHAL**, suspectus. — suspiciosus (exciting great suspicion). Sts incertus, dubius. To be a., suspicione non carere.

**APODICTICAL**, apodicticus (Gell. argumento — non probō, neque apodictico). — certissimus. quod in dubium vocari nequit.

**APOGEE**, \*apogæum (in Plin. venti apogæi, blowing fm the land).

**APOLOGETICAL**, by CRCL. with defensio. defendere, se purgare, excusare (in Tertull. apologeticus [e.g. liber]; defensorius).

**APOLOGIST**, defensor. — laudator (panegyrist).

**APOLOGIZE**. To a. (=pleadi for aby, causam ca defendentem suscepisse; dicere pro qo — scribere pro qo (of composing a written apology). — qui purgare de qā re. culpam ca rei demonstrare a qo. qm defendere de qā re: for athg, purgare qd (to prove one's innocence, the thing being either not done, or not being wrong); excusare qd (to bring grounds of extenuation for a fault confessedly committed: e.g. it having been done unintentionally, in ignorance).

**APOLOGUE**, apologus (—narrationes apologorum, of fables. C.).

**APOLOGY**, defensio (a defence). — purgatio. excusatio (Syn. under APOLOGIZE).

**APOPHTHEGM**, sententia. dictum. — A pithy a., elogium (e.g. Solonis. C.).

**APOPLETIC**, morbo, quam apoplexin vocant, correptus; apoplexi arrectus. — apoplecticus; apoplecticus (ἀποπληκτικός or ἀποπληκτικός: Firm. Matthes. — Cael. Aur. Acut.); paralyticus (παράπληκτικός).

**APOPLEXY**, apoplexia, apoplexia (loss of all one's limbs, accompanied with loss of consciousness. ἀποπληξίς, in Cels.). — paralysis (παράπληξις) or nervo-

rum remissio (properly the loss of one's side or limb; but in *Celsus* time = every kind of apoplexy). To suffer, &c., a stroke of a., mo. bo. qm apoplexin vocant, corripit: apoplexi arripit.

APOSIOPESIS, aposiopsis (Q.). — reticentia (C.).

APOSTASY, \*defectio a sacris. defectio (apostasya, *Salv. de Gubern. Dei*).

APOSTATE, defector (Tac.). — apostata (Tertull. *Sedul.* — ἀποστάτης). \*desertor patriæ religionis; \*qui patria sacri abjurat (*Krebs*).

APOSTATIZE, deficere, desciscere a qo. — \*patria sacra deserere. \*Christianorum sacra deserere.

APOSTEMATE, suppurare.

APOSTEME, \*ulcus. apostēma. abcessus. See APOSTUME, } Abscess.

APOSTLE, apostolus (*Eccl.*). Acts of the A's, apostolorum acta (pl.) or res gestæ.

APOSTLESHIP, } apostolatus (Tert.). \*munus A-

APOSTOLATE, } postolii.

APOSTOLIC, } apostolicus (Tert.). — ab apostolo

APOSTOLICAL, } or apostolis traditus. The a. age,

apostolica ætas (Tert.).

APOSTOLICALLY, \*apostolorum more.

APOSTROPHE, || A rhetorical fig., apostrophē. (2) || Grammatical mark, apostrophos or us (*Dunat. Diom.*).

APOSTROPHIZE, qm alloqui, affari, appellare, compellere (Syn. under Accost). omnem orationem in qm or qm rem transducere, convertere; transducere et convertere.

APOSTUME. See APOSTEME.

APOTHECARY, medicamentarius (a preparer of drugs, potions, &c., *Plin.*). pharmacopola (drug-seller, mly of an itinerant vender; quack). — medicus (g. t.). An a.'s shop, medicina taberna, or medicina only. — taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendi causâ (of a well-stored shop). To be an a., medicamentarius or medicam exercere, facitare.

APOTHEOSIS, apotheosis (Tert. — ἀποθεῖσθαι). — con-eratio (Tac. *Ann.* 13, 2. end).

APOZEM, apozēma, ais (*Zenit. Macer. Herb.* — ἀπόζημα, a decoction).

APPAL, qm terrere, exterrere. terrorem ei afferre, inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere. — qm in terrorem conjicere. terrore qm complere. pavorem effundere ei. — perterre, perterrefacere qm: pavore percellere ei pe-tus.

APPALEMENT. See DISCOURAGEMENT.

APPANAGE (of a prince), ei præbita annua (*Surt.*). APPARATUS, apparatio (as act); apparatus (as thing). Ss quæ ad qd pertinet.

APPAREL, vestis. — vestitus, cultus, vestis ornatus. Jn. vestitus atque ornatus. See DRESS.

APPAREL, v. vestire. convestire. veste tegere. veste induere qm. veste qm amicire. To be apparelled, vestiri, amicipi qd re. See DRESS.

APPARENT, || Seeming, opinatus (imaginary, e.g. good, evil; opp. verus). — simulatus, fictus. Jn. fictus et simulatus (pretended; opp. verus). — imaginarius (what is present, happens, &c. only in form, without having full validity; imaginary: first in Lio, neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cæsurus esse, 3, 41). — adumbratus (sketched in appearance only; feigned; opp. verus). — fucatus, fucosus (deceiving by a fair appearance; hence not genuine; opp. verus). \*Speciesus is nener 'seeming', but 'striking the senses by its fair exterior.' — Ss appa-r-ent may be translated a) by the ad-jective. 'An a. reconciliation', gratia fide reconciliata. b) by id quod videtur, neque est; e.g. 'apparent expediency', ea quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est. c) by species with the gen.: 'an apparent advantage', species utilitatis. || Indubitable, plain, manifestus, apertus. Jn. promptus et apertus, apertus et manifestus. — perspicuus. Jn. apertus et perspicuus. non dubius. certus. — evidens. — testatus (proved by evidence). — præsens (already at hand). — ante oculos positus. notus, cognitus (known). — luce clarius. It is a., patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculis incurrat. It is quite a., omni luce or solis luce clarius est [not meridiani luce clarius est]. To make alth a., aperire, patefacere, palam facere. To become or be made a., patefieri. — tenebris erumpere (of things suddenly becoming visible; e.g. a conspiracy).

APPARENTLY, simulate, fide. Jn. fide et simulate. [Syn. in APPARENT.] || Plainly, &c., aperte (subjectively: e.g. mentiri, adulari; favere ci). — manifeste (objectively). — evidenter, — scilicet, videlicet (mly ironically). — Also by manifestum est: 'apparently he is a fool', manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

APPARITION, species (any appearance, e.g. mortui, *Appul.*) — simulacrum vanum (Oc., deceitful appearance). — umbra (shadow, e.g. mortui, *Suet.*). — larva (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night). — visum (something seen, a vision: also visum somnii or somniantis [See VISION]). — ostentum. prodigium. portentum (astonishing appearance, foretelling what is about to happen). A frightful a., objecta res terribilis. Ss species nova atque insolita. An a. of the night, visum nocturnum. species nocturna. — in the heave-n, phenomenon. Spectrum is not Lat. in this sense: — εἶδωλον only in the sense of the Stoics: mostellum found only in the second (spurious) argument of *Plaut. Mostellaria*. *Appul.* has also occursacula nocturnum. — bustorum formidamina. sepulcrorum terriculamina (terrific spectres haunting graves). To fear a's, simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by a's, umbris inquietari. I see a's, obvise mihi tunc species mortuorum. || A ppearance, adventus (approach). — præsentia (presence). — species. A sudden a., repentinus objectus (*Nep. Hann.* 5, 2).

APPARITOR, apparitor. — accensus. viator (See *Dict. of Rom. Antiq.*)

APPEAL, v. appellare qm (to the tribunes of the people, the senate, the emperor, &c.). — provocare ad qm (esply to the whole peo- le: tribunos plebis appello et provo-co ad populum, L. 8, 33. Both verbs also stand absolutely. — against aby or althg, appellare, provocare adversus qm or qd (also prov. qd): from aby to aby, a qo ad qm: to the people fm a sentence, ad populum provocare sententiam. || Call to witness, &c. testari, testem facere qm, &c.: to appeal to heaven, deum testari; deum invocare testem. || Call loud-y up, inclamare qm. invocare qm.

APPEAL, s. appellatio. provocatio (See APPEAL, v.). to aby, ad qm. also cs: to aby from aby, a qo ad qm; to aby agst aby or althg, ad qm adversus qm or qd. To make an a., appellatioem, provocationem interponere (*Scævola. Dig.*). To receive or allow an a., appellatioem admittere, recipere (*Ulp. Dig.*): to grant aby an a., dare ci provocationem or Jus provocationis (adversus qm). A magistrate or punishment fm wch there lies no appeal, magistratus, pœna sine provocatione. || A n appeal (as writing), libellus appellatorius (*Ulp. Dig.*). || A court of appeal, 'Judicium ad qd provocari potest. \*senatus provocationum.

APPEALANT, } appellator (C.). — qui appellat, pro-

APPEALER, } vocat.

APPEAR, || Become visible, apparere. — in conspectum venire. conspici. — se offerre, offerri (to come in one's way suddenly). — erumpere (to come forth suddenly). — existere (of celebrated persons making their appearance in the world; in history). — Ss particular modes of approach to a country should be used, as appeler naven ad: e.g. 'Two hundred years later Peleus appeared in Argos', appellere, escendere, or egredi may be used. To appear to a person in a vision, ostendere se ei in somnio; videri in somnis, per somnum, per quietem in quiete. Dies apparet, dies venit: illuc-cit. To a. in public, in publicum prodire, procedere, egredi: not to a. in public, domi se tenere: pedem domo non efferre (not to stir out); publico carere or abstinere (not to appear in public). — odisse celebri-tatem; hominum celebratatem fugere (to shrink fm appearing in public; to hate a crowd): seldom appearing in public, rarus egressu (Tac.). To a. in person, coram or præsentem adesse: to a. at a public meeting, an assembly of the people, in concione adesse. || Te appear (be published) of a book, in lucem edi; \*lucem videre: \*prodire. || To appear before a court, in judicium venire: at an appointed time, se sistere (of the accused person and his sureties); vadimonium sistere (of a surety: opp. to vadimonium deserere, to forfeit his recognizances): to a. in a court with aby, ci adesse in judicio (to assist him with advice, countenance, &c.). || Seem, videri. — The impersonal form 'it appears' is mly translated personally: 'it appears as if our friends would not come', amici nostri non venturi videntur — 'it appears as if we had lost the cause', causa eecidisse videntur. To a. in aby's eyes, judicio cs esse: a qo existimari: videri ci; esse apud qm. || It appears = is evident, patet; apparet: liquet; Intelligitur: it appeared from many proofs or signs, multis emanabat indicia. || To make it ap-pear, that &c., docere, esply with argumentis, demonstrare, firmare, confirmare, esply with argumentis, efficere, vincere, evincere. See PROVE.

APPEARANCE, adventus (approach). — præsentia (presence). — vadimonium (a. of a surety in court). 'On the a. of the enemy all fled', \*hoste appropinquante

omnes terga verterunt. || *That which appears*, res obiecta (what is presented to the eyes: C. Acad. 2, 12, 33)—visum (what is seen, a sight, a vision).—species (a form one believes oneself to have seen, whether when awake or in a dream).—simulacrum (an image of the face, which, bearing a resemblance to some particular object, is supposed to be seen by a waking person. But spectrum = εἰδωλον in the sense of the Stoics).—ostentum, prodigium, portentum (prodigy, portent). A sudden a., repentinus obiectus. An alarming a., obiecta res terribilis. An unusual a., species nova atque insolita: also facies insolita (S. Jug. 49, 4). An a. in the heavens, phenomenon. *Sis quae sunt may do (e.g. quae mari caeleste funt). To make one's a. on the stage, in scenam prodire. || Personal a., habitus corporis. || Appearance, opp. reality, species. To put on the a. of alth, speciem cs rei præbere: simulare qd (to put on an a. hypocritically:—also simulare with quasi and subj. or acc. and inf.). speciem cs rei induere. To have the a. of alth, speciem cs rei habere (of things); speciem cs rei præ se ferre, similitudinem quandam gerere speciemque cs (of persons). IN APPEARANCE, specie, in speciem (opp. reapse): verbo, verbo et simulatione (opp. revera, re ipsa). *Sis simulate, fecte et simulate. He only put on the a. of madness, simulavit se furere: simulavit furem. He pretended to defend him, to save a. a. speciem defensionis præbuit. First a.'s are deceitful, prima fronte decipit (Phædr. 4, 1, 4). To judge by first a., dijudicare qd ex primâ fronte. || Under the a. (= prætext, pretence), specie, per speciem, nomine (under colour of): simulatione, per simulationem (under cloak of: sub prætextu or obtentu not class cat). Jm. simulatione et nomine, fronte or in fronte (opp. pectore). In all appearance, haud dubie. But nity by Crcl. with verisimilis or veridi. In all a. (or, to all a.) he will not come, verisimilimum est, eum non venturum: or, non venturum videtur; or, vereor ut venturus sit. T. all a.'s ear is at hand, bellum imminere or exarsurum esse videtur. || To observe the a.'s of the sky, de caelo servare (of augurs). APPEASABLE, placabilis. To show himself a., placabilem inimicis se præbere, se prætare. APPEASABLENESS, placabilitas. Ingenium placabile, animus placabilis, animus ad deponendam offensam molis. APPEASE, placare (g. t., to pacify: e.g. numen divinum sceleris violatum precibus; iram deorum; hostes republiæ).—expiare (to a. by expiatory rites; numen; mane).—mitigare, lenire (to a. to soothe, to soften down; ut cum tibi ordinem aut reconcilies aut mitiges. C.). To a. thy who is angry with another, autum cs in qm offensorem reconciliare: to a. thy towards another, placare qm ci or in qm; qm cum qm or qm or cs autum ci reconciliare; qm cum qm reconciliare. || To a. one's anger or thirst, famem or sitim explere or depellere (depulsare more poet.).—sistim reprimere. APPEASEMENT, placatio (as act).—reconciliatio concordie or gratie, gratia reconciliata, redditus in gratiam. APPEASER, reconciliator gratie (aft. L. 35, 45, 3: comp. Appal. Apol. p. 286, Agrippa, populi reconciliator). APPELLANT, appellator (C. Ferr. 4, 65, 146): qui appellat, provocat. || To a. battle: qui provocat; qui qm ad pugnam, ad certamen provocat; qui qm ad pugnam evocat, lacescit, ad certamen elicit. APPELLATE, || Person appealed against, qui appellatur (de qâ re). *Sis reus. || Entertaining appeals, g. c. An a. jurisdiction, Judicium ad qd provocari potest. || senatus provocationum. APPELLATION. See NAME. APPELLATIVE. An a., vocabulum (= 'nomen appellativum'). APPELLATORY. 'The a. libel' (Aylife), libellus appellatorius (Up.). APPELLEE. See APPELLATE. APPEND, addere, adungere, adicere, agglutinare [See App]. *Weg! Not appendere, weg is to 'weigh out' alth to aby: to 'weigh.'* APPENDAGE, accessio (accessionem adungere adibus, C.: minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedoniae fuit, L.).—additamentum, appendix (vidit appendicem animi esse corpus, C.; ex guam appendicem Eruasi belii conficere, L.). A small a., appendix: quasi quaedam appendicula cs rei (C.). APPENDANT, qui (quæ, quod) ci rei hæret, adherescit, &c. Often by suus (ejus or illorum); proprius suus, or ejus, &c. APPENDANT a. See APPENDAGE.***

APPENDICATE. See APPEND. APPENDICATION, adductio, appositio. || Appendix. See APPENDAGE. APPENDIX. See APPENDAGE. APPERTAIN, || Belong: of strict possession; esse cs (not ci).—qs possidet qd. This a.'s to me, hic meus est. [So always the possessive pron., not the dat. of the personal one.] || Belong, relate to, g. c., attinere ad qd. spectare ad qd. referri or referendum esse ad qd. It a.'s to a happy life, ad beatam vitam pertinet. Often by esse with the gen. || To be due to, deberi. APPETENCE, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia. See APPETITE. APPETITE, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia (striking after alth): instinctive longing for it).—cupiditas, cupido (the latter more poet.).—aviditas (greedy desire).—libido (a natural, only sexual, desire: lust: libidines, unbridled desires, lus s.).—desiderium (longing desire accompanied by a sense of want) See DESIRE. || Desire of eating, cibi cupiditas, aviditas, or appetentia, cibi appetendi aviditas (in Gall. appetitus), fames (hunger). Want of a., fastidium; cibi satietas (when one is full). To have an a., cibum appetere: to have a good a., to eat with a., libenter cibum sumere (of an invalid): libenter cœnare (g. t.; but of a particular instance, not of the habit): to have no a., cibum fastidire. To have no more a., satiatum esse, cibi satietate teneri. To create or produce an a., appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare. Wine creates an a., cibi appetentia invitatur vino. To give any an a. (= make his mouth water), salivam ci movere (Sen.). To get an a. by walking, famem ambulando opsonare. To recover one's a., get a fresh a., aviditatem cibi appetendi revocare. T. full to with a good a., integram famem ad cibum afferre. APPETITION, appetitio, appetitus, appetentia. APPLAUD, plaudere, applaudere ci or ci rei; applaudere et approbare qd. To a. aby loudly, maximos plausus ci immittere. See PRAISE. APPLAUDEUR, laudator (praiser, g. t.).—prædicator (raunter, one who praises publicly)—præco (the herald of aby's praise).—buccinator (trumpeter: with con tempt, e.g. cs existimationis).—approbator (approver C.). Pliny uses applausor. APPLAUSE, plausus (applause manifested by clapping hands)—acclamatio, clamores (applause manifested by cheers, &c.; accl. eply of the people greeting a favorite, in the historians; for in Cic. it is a cry of disapprobation). Jm. plausus clamoresque—laus, laudes (praise). To receive aby or alth with a., probare qm or qd, approbare, comprobare qd (approv. of).—laudare qm or qd (praise).—Jm. laudare et comprobare qd, ci applaudere, plausum ci dare or imperitare, applaudere et approbare qm or qd, plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi qd. To receive or greet aby with clamorous a., clamore et vocibus ci atropes: alth, magno clamore approbare qd. With or amidst loud a., cum plausibus clamoribusque. To court a., laudem venari; assensionem captare. Amidst the a. of the whole province, plaudente totâ provinciâ. A murmur of a., adimuratio. APPLE, malum (prop. a. and all similar fruits; e.g. a. a., pomegranates, peaches, lemons, but not pears).—pomum (g. t. for any edible fruit).—Jm. a.'s that have been gathered, mala strictiva (opp. cadvia, fallings): a.'s for preserving, mala conditiva. The core of an a., volva mali, pomi (Scrib. Larg. 104, end). || Pupil of the eye, pupula, pupilla: (as term of endearment) oculus, ocellus. To love aby as a. of one's eye, qm in oculis ferre or restare; qm oculis amare (Com.). APPLE SAUCE, \*pulmentum ex malis coctum. APPLE-THREE, ma.us.—pomus. APPLE-WOMAN, pomaria. APPLICABLE. See APPLICABLE. APPLICANCE. See APPLICATION. APPLICABILITY, usus.—utilitas (serviceableness for a purpose). APPLICABLE, ad usum accommodatus, utilis. To be a., usui esse: usum habere: this a. to a. him (i. e. can be applied to him), hoc ad eum pertinet; hoc in e. valet, or in eum cadit. Not to be a. to alth, alienum esse, abhorrere a re. APPLICANT, Crcl. with verb 'to apply': qui rogat (qm qd); qui petit, poscit, contendit (qd a qd). APPLICATION, || Use, usus.—usurpatio (act of using in a particular instance). A bad a., abusus. To admit of a wider a., latius patere || Application of mind, animi attentio (C.), ofner intentio (act of directing the thoughts to alth).—diligentia (care with

*such one attends to althg: opp. indiligentia).*—In Cic. applicatio animi is the attaching of the mind to an object with affection. To make a practical a. of althg. qd ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferas. *All the a.'s of an art, omnia, quæ qâ arte effici possunt.* || *Application* (= particular use of a word, must be transl. by Crel. with verbo u'i (not verbum usurpare, adhibere): subijcere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, de. larare. To use a word in a rare a., vrbum doctissime ponere. \*Cicero, too, makes a similar a. of the word, item consilium Cicero vrbis usui utitur. Cicero uses the word in a contrary a., contra valet quomodo Cicero—itâ dicit. *Ex:* positio dictionis is not Latin. || *Petition*, Vid. || *Act of applying*, Crel. by part. adnotus. \*By the a. of herbs, adnotis herbis (animam adnotis fugientem sustinet herbis. O.). || To make the a. (e. g. of a tale). Interpretari qd.

*APPLY*, || To make a particular use of althg. uti qâ re. Althg. to althg. adhibere qd ei rei, or in re, or ad qd (to use it for althg.)—collocare in re. im. endere in or ad qd. conferre ad qd (spread upon). To a. remedies to a disease, adhibere remedia morbo. || To make use of as relative or suitable to something, transferre in re. traducere ad rem.—necommodare ad rem. To a. what was said to oneself, qd de se dictum putare: \*qd de se interpretari. To a. a tale, &c., interpretari qd; de qo or qâ re dictum putare. || *Apply one thing to another*, admove're qd ei rei or ad qd (y. t., to move one thing to another: e. g. ad ignem). appon-re ad qd (e. g. manum ad os). || To apply oneself to a task, &c., diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare in re: to a. oneself very diligently to a task, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd.

*APPLY*, INTR., || To be applicable. To a. to aby, ad qm pertinere: in qm cadere; in qo valere. || To apply to (= make application to), confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad qm (fly to for help): se convertere or confugere ad qm; adire or convenire qm (to turn to, go to aby); se applicare ad qm (attach oneself to aby for protection; also for information).—rogare qm qd; petere, poscere, contendere qd a qo; supplicare ei pro re.

*APPOINT*, || *Fix*, statuere, constituere.—destinare (fix. determin.)—designare (mark out). In constitutione et designare.—dicere (say. fix. by word of mouth).—eligere (choose: fix u. on by choice).—finire, definire (fix by assigning the limits: hence declare. fix. So circumscribere) convenit inter nos (seldom conveni mus inter nos; we agree together, &c.). To a. a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere: beforehand, diem præstituere, præfinire: to a. a time, tempus dicere, destinare: to a. a time for the assault, aduendi (scil. casta) tempus definire: to a. time and place, tempus et locum condicere: to a. a pretty distant day, diem satis laxam statuere: to a. a day for the marriage, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere: a day for the execution, diem necis destinare ei. To a. a law, legem sancire. To a. aby wages, mercedem ei constituere: a residence, circumscribere locum habitationi ei: the bounds of his kingdom, terminare finis imperii. To a. aby one's heir, qm heredem instituere: qm heredem testamentum scribere, facere:—qm heredem nuncupare (i. e. to name him as such before witnesses). To a. aby (king, &c.), constituere qm (regem, &c.). To a. aby the keeper of another, apponere qm custodem ei: to a. aby the guardian of another, tutorem qm ei constituere (of a prince); testamentum qm ei tutorem instituere (of a father appointing by will). Stâ negotium ei dare, ut &c. || To appoint aby to an office, constituere qm ei munere: præficere or præponere qm muneri: mandare or deferre ei munus: to a. aby to succeed to another, qm in es locum substituit (y. t.); qm in es locum subrogare, sufficere (to choose aby to succeed another, who had died before the expiration of his office, &c.: subr. of the proposer, suff. of the people). To appoint aby or althg to or for any office, fate, purpose, &c., destinare ad qd or ei rei: designare ad qd (mark out for): separare ei rei or in qd (to set apart for). To be appointed (= destined to althg by fate), ei rei or ad rem natum esse:—fâto fieri qd. \*It is appointed to all men once to die, &c., &â lege or hoc fato nati sumus, ut &c.; ita a natâ generati sumus, ut &c. || *Fix that a person should be present at such a time or place*, qm adesse or venire jubere. \*To aby to appear at Rome early in the following spring, into proximo v're Romæ qm adesse jubere: \*to a. that a person should come back to one, qm ad se

reverti jubere: to a. a place or time, condicere tempus et locum (coeundi, Just.). || *Well appointed*, instructus. omnibus rebus ornatus esse instructus. See EQUIPE.

*APPOINTMENT*, constitutor (Q. Lactant).

*APPOINTMENT*, constitutum. To have an a. with aby habere constitutum cum qo (e. g. cum podagrâ, with the gout. C., playfully). || *Stipulation*. See AGREEMENT. To make an a. with aby, cum qo nihil convenit, ut. We made an a., inter nos convenit, ut &c. According to a., ut erat constitutum. ex pacto. ex convento. ex conventu. || *Order*, jussus. Jussum. mandatum. præceptum. See COMMAND. According to aby's a., jussu or auctoritate ei; jubente qo: also by jussus a q: als by a qo only (as in Atheniensis, a quibus erat protectus. Np. Mit. 2, 3, Döhne). || *Equipment*. Vid. || *Allowance*, Vid. || *Act of appointing*, constitutio. || To keep an a. (= appear at an appointed day), ad diem adesse or sistere se, or sibi.

*APPORTION*, assignare. dispartire. distribuere. impertire. tribuere. [SAY. in ALLOT.] describere (if set down in writing: e. g. sium quique munus describere) dimetiri. S's dirigere qd ad qd: qâ re dirigere qd: modulari qd qâ re (i. e. to bring one thing into due proportion to another).

*APPORTIONER*, divisor (espaly of lands to colonists. C. Phil. 5, 7, 20)—assignator (Ulp.).—distributor (Trim. ad Excult. p. 92, 26).

*APPORTIONMENT*, assignatio (e. g. agtorum: as act or thing).—attributio. prescriptio (of money: the tuler by ut(ing)—pars (a portion).—divisio (act of dividing).—distributio. See ALLOTMENT.

*APPOSE*. See QUESTION. || *Apply one thing to another*. See APPLY.

*APPOSER*. See EXAMINER.

*APPOSITE*, appositus (ad qd: ad judicacionem, C. ad agendum, C.).—idoneus (ad qd).—accommodatus (ei rei or ad qd).—consentaneus ei rei. conveniens ei rei or ad qd (suitable to).—aptus ei rei or ad qd.

*APPOSITELY*, apte (e. g. dicere, qd disponere): to althg. ad qd apte, accommodate or apposite.

*APPOSITENESS*, by Crel. with accommodatum, aptum, idoneum, consentaneum esse; convenire or congruere (ei rei or cum qâ re), &c.

*APPOSITION*, adjunctio.—appositio (e. g. exemplorum)—adjectio. or by part. adnotus, appositus, adjectus. || In Grammar, \*appositio, quam Grammatici vocant.

*APPRAISE*, æstimare (g. t., to value).—Censere was the act of the censor, &c., valuing property with a view to taxation.

*APPRAISER*, æstimator.—Valuer of property with a view to taxation, censor.

*APPRECIABLE*, Crel. by æstimari posse.

*APPRECIATE*, æstimare. æstimare æquo.

*APPREHEND*, || Lay hold on, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere qm or qd: with althg. qâ re.—prehendere or comprehendere qd manibus: manu prehendere or reprehendere qm (the latter, for the purpose of dragging him back: e. g. a soldier flying from the battle).—|| To arrest, &c., comprehendere (g. t.).—in custodiam dare. in vincula conjicere (put in prison).—e fugâ retrahere qm (if he was flying). || Seize with the mind: comprehendere: capere (to take a thing).—intelligere (to understand it).—(mente) percipere (to take it in; see it clearly).—assequi (to follow it; hence to master it). || Fear, vereri, timere, metueri. See FEAR.

*APPREHENSIBLE*, quod intelligi or mente percipi potest.

*APPREHENSION*, comprehensio (act of seizing: of arresting: e. g. sentium, C.).—prehensio (in a judicial sense: e. g. jus prehensionis habere, of arrest).—|| Mental conception, captus (manner of apprehending: in class. prose, only in the phrase, ut est captus es or grm).—v's percipiendi facultas of comprehending)—intelligentia (power of understanding: understanding).—Post-Aug. intellectus.—intelligentia prudentia, or prudentia (the understanding as a faculty, and a clear view into the nature of things obtained by its means. C. de Or. 1, 20, 90, and Partit. Or. 8, 29)—ingenium (mental powers generally: quickness, talent).—Quickness of a., celeritas percipiendi; celeritas ingenii. Quick of a. docilis. in qo est ingenii docilitas (easily learning).—perspicax (seeing clearly through a thing). Slow of a., indocilis. tardus. stupidus. To descend to the a. of one's audience, ad intelligentiam audientium or auditorium descendere. Suited, adapt. d. &c., to the a. of ordinary men, ad sensum popularem

vulgaremque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatam or accommodatam: intelligentia a vulgari non remotus: *to descend to the a. of one's pupils, of beginners*, ad intelligentiam discentium descendere: se submittere ad mensuram discentium (C.): *to be beyond our a.*, fugere intelligentiam nostram: *to sharpen a.'s*, ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acere. || *Notion, opinion*. Vid. || *Fear, anxiety*. Vid.

**APPREHENSIVE.** || *Quick of apprehension*, dicitur perspicax. || *Pearful*. See **FEARFUL**, **FEAR**, v. || *Sensitive*, sensus præditus. *Also* patibilis (e. g. natura. C.). *Sis mollis*, mollior, \*qui facile movetur.

**APPREHENSIVELY.** See **FEARFULLY**.

**APPREHENSIVENESS**, intelligentia. Intelligendi prudentia.

**APPRENTICE**, s. discipulus artificis or magistri (v. C. de Or. 3, 9, 35). puer discens (both for pupil generally: the latter, if he is a lad under 17).—*thro* (one still a beginner in his art).—*tabernæ* alumnus (pupil, lad, &c., of a handicraftsman or shopkeeper: e. g. *tabernæ* sartoris al., a shoemaker's apprentice). None of these words fully express our notion of an apprentice: pro. ab qd in disciplinam receptus, or ab qd in disciplinam sollemni ritu receptus. *To receive a lad as one's a.*, puerum sollemni ritu in disciplinam recipere.

**APPRENTICE**, v. \*puerum tradere opifici in disciplinam (of the father, &c.).—\*dare puerum in tabernam opificis.

**APPRENTICEHOOD**, || annus or anni disciplinæ.

**APPRENTICESHIP**, || *To serve one's a.*, \*tirocinium ponere, deponere.

**APPRIZE**, docere (e. g. *to inform, teach*).—*edocere* (to impart sufficient information about a particular circumstance).—*monere* (to give information by way of warning: all these qm qd or de re).—*certiorum* facere qm de re or cs rel. *To be apprized of althg*, certiorum fieri de re: *edoceri* qd: *cognoscere* rem.

**APPROACH**, || *Of persons* a.: accedere ad qd, appropinquare ad qd or ci rei. *adventare* (abs. to a. rapidly: only of an enemy in the historians).—*succedere* qd, ad or sub qd (draw near to gradually). *To a.* (of a general), copias adducere, (propius) advovere (e. g. ad urbem). || *Of time*: appropinquare. *appetere*.—*adventare* (i. e. with rapid steps).—*Imminere*, instare (to be at hand: of a threatening a.): *prope* adesse: *subesse* (to be near). *The time a.'s when*, *prope* adest, quum &c.: *the seventh day was approaching*, *appetebat dies septimus*: *to have approached one's eighteenth year*, *prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse*. || *To come near to, resemble*, *prope* accedere (ad): *accedere* ad similitudinem cs rei: *non multum abesse* (a): *simile esse* cs. *To a. the truth*, *prope* accedere ad veritatem; *non multum abesse*: a veritate; *simile esse* veritati.

**APPROACH**, Tr. advovere qd ci rei.

**APPROACH**, s. appropinquatio accessus. adventus. —*accessus* (gradual a.: e. g. of enemies).—*appulsus* (rapid a.: e. g. of ships). *Sudden a.*, adventus repentinus, improvisus: *unexpected a.*, interventus, superventus (T. Hist. 2, 54, 1).—*similitudo* (a. in the way of resemblance). *The a. of the sun*, *appulsus solis*: the a. of death, *mortis appropinquatio*: *at the a. of death*, *morte appropinquante*: *at the a. of night*, *nocte appropinquante*; *sub noctem* (not nocte). || *Access*, (1) *a place*, *aditus*: *to close all the a.'s*, omnes *aditus* claudere, intercludere, præcludere, obstruere. (2) *Literary of approaching*, *aditus*: *to be easy of a.* (of persons), *aditus* ad eum est facilis. See **ACCESS**. || *Approaches* (of a besieging army) *must be translated by opera* (works). *To make a.'s*, opera urbi advovere: urbem operibus aggredi.

**APPROACHABLE**, patens; facilis accessus (of places): ad quem facilis sunt *aditus* (of persons). See **ACCESSIBLE**, **ACCESS**.

**APPROACHMENT**. See **APPROACH**, s.

**APPROBATION**, probatio. approbatio, comprobatio (approval).—*assensus* or *assensus* (assent).—*plausus* (applause).—*assensatio* (hypocritical a.: in good sense, Post-Aug.).—*clamatio*. *clamores* (cries of a.: but in C. accl is a cry of disapprobation). Jn. *plausus* clamorque. *To receive althg or aby with a.*, probare qm or qd; approbare, comprobare qd (approve); ci applaudere, plausum ci dare or impertire; applaudere et approbare qm or qd; plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi qd (to applaud it): assentire or assentiri ci or ci rei: ci assentiri, suffragari, astipulari, album calculum adficere ci rei (note for it: the last Plin.). *To express unanimously a. of althg*, consensu et unâ voce approbare qd. *Not to give, to withhold, one's a.*, assensum (also with a re. reînere, cohîbere: sustinere se ab assensu: to

express clamorous a. of aby, clamore et vocibus distrepere: *to express a. loudly*, tragno clamore approbare qd. *To receive, or be honoured with a.*, approbari: *aby's a.*, probari ci or a qd; ci placere: *general a.*, omnibus probari or placere; ab omnibus laudari; omnium assensu comprobari. *With clamorous expressions of a.*, cum plausibus clamoribusque. *To meet with no a.*, improbari. *displacere*: a speech is received without any a., oratio friget. *To court a.*, assensionem captare; laudem venari. || *Liking* for, amor, studium cs rel. *proclivitas* ad qd (of a bad inclination for).—*inclination* animi or voluntatis ad qd. || *Attestation*, affirmatio, confirmatio. (*To do althg* in a. of (= to confirm) althg, ut rem testimonio confirmet, &c., or by other Crcl. with fidem ci rei addere; qd testimonio confirmare &c.

**APPROOF**. See **APPROBATION**.

**APPROPRIATE**, appropriare.

**APPROPINQUATE**, || See **APPROACH**.

**APPROPRIQUE**.

**APPROPRIATE**, v. addicere ci qd (recognize it as his property).—*dicare*, *dedicare* ci qd (a expressly to aby, whether to a god or to a man).—*qd cs facere* (qd meum, tuum, &c., facere for second and third persons): qd ci proprium tradere (C.). *to deliver it to him for his own*: qd ci proprium facere (Hor.).—*sacrare*, consecrare (to dedicate to a god).—*To appropriate to oneself*, qd suum facere. qd sibi or ad se vindicare; also vindicare qd (to claim as one's property, whether justly or not).—*in se transferre* qd (to a. it unjustly).—*arrogare* sibi qd (to claim presumptuously what does not belong to one). *sumere* or *assumere* sibi qd (to take to oneself what does not rightfully belong to one).—*sibi inscribere* qd (= giving to oneself a title or character: e. g. nomen philosophi).—*occupare* qd (of seizing althg before another who might wish to do the same).—*sibi uni qd tribuere*. *To a.*, *to appropriate* a part of althg, partem cs rei ad se vindicare. qd ex qâ re sibi arrogare (e. g. of another man's merit, ex alienâ laude): qd ex qâ re sibi decerpere (e. g. ex cs laude). *The nobles appropriated to themselves three magistracies*, tres magistratus nobilitas sibi sumpsit.

**APPROPRIATE**, adj. See **FIT**.

**APPROPRIATION**, assignatio (allotting, allotment, with agrorum expressed or understood).—*addictio* (e. g. bonorum).—*consecratio* (religious dedication; prob. Post-Aug. for in C. Baib. 14, 33, it seems to be a gloss. sacratio, late: Macrobi.).—*dedicatio* (dedication: e. g. templi, mdis: also the beginning to appropriate althg to a particular use: e. g. patinæ, Suet.).

**APPROVABLE**, probabilis, laudabilis, laude dignus (deserving praise).—*prædicabilis* (deserving to be extolled).

**APPROVAL**, || See **APPROBATION**.

**APPROVEANCE**, || See **APPROBATION**.

**APPROVE**, probare qm or qd; approbare, comprobare qd.—*laudare* (to praise).—*predicare* (to extol).—*assentire* or *assentiri* ci rei (assent to): album calculum adficere ci rei (Plin., ante for it).—*ratum habere* (to recognize as valid: e. g. the acts of a governor, &c.).—*of a law, sit jubere*. *To a. of what has been done*, *probare ea quæ facta sunt*.—*See more under APPROBATION*. || *To a. oneself to aby*, se fidem præstare, præbere. || *To prove*, probare qd ci, &c. Vid. || *Approved*, to be, probari ci or a qd: placere ci; laudari (to be praised, &c.): satisfacere (to satisfy). *More under APPROBATION*. || *Approved* (= tried and allowed to be so): probatus; spectatus; spectatus et probatus; spectatus et cognitatus; spectatus jam et diu cognitatus; confensus (allowed). *A man of approved virtue, integrity, &c.*, homo probatus or spectatus; homo virtute cognita; vir spectatus integritatis.

**APPROVEMENT**. See **APPROBATION**.

**APPROVER**, approbator (e. g. professionis mem. C.: opp. suavor et impulsor).—*probator* (e. g. facti, C.).—*comprobator* (e. g. auctoritatis ejus et inventionis, C.).—*laudator* (praiser). || *Approver in law* must be translated by the gen. term *index* (informer).

**APPROXIMATE**, v. INTR.) See **APPROACH**, INTR.

|| Tr.) See **APPROACH**, Tr.

**APPROXIMATE**, propinquus, proximus.—*Sit by Crcl.* with prope accedere ad qd; non multum abesse a qâ re.

**APPROXIMATION**, appropinquatio, accessus. See **APPROACH**. *To be an a. to althg*, (prope) accedere ad qd; non multum abesse a qâ re.

**APPULE**, appulsus (C.).

**APRIOT**, prunum Armeniacum: also Armeniacum or Armenium only. *An a. tree*, Armeniaca.

**APRIL**, Aprilis, *with or without mensis. The first of A., Kalendæ Aprilis. The fifth of A., Nonæ Aprilis. To make aby an A. fidei, iudicio habere qm. A. weather, varietas et inconstantia tempestatum; crebra tempestatum commutatio; cœlum varians.*

**APRON**, subligaculum, subligar (covering round the loins).—campestre (worn by young persons engaging naked in the exercises of the Campus Martius: wearing such an a., campestriatus).—præcinctorium coriarum [not ventrale or semicinctum]. || In gunnery, operculum. || An a.-hold, \*scudum muliebre.

**APRON-MAN**, opifex. Collectively ste, qui in tabernis sunt.

**APROPOS**, audi! dic quæso! *A. of atq.*, quoniam mentio huius rei injecta est (since this subject has been mentioned): sed quod mihi in mentem venit (but it just occurs to me). To come very a., opportune venire.

**APSIS**, axis or apsis, G. apsidis (ἀψις).

**APT**, || *Fit*, idoneus ad qd; aptus ci rei or ad qd; conveniens, congruus (uncl. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or ad qd [SYN. IN ADAPTED]. || Inclined to, propensus ad qd (easily falling into atq.;—proclivis ad qd. pronus in or ad qd (easily falling into atq.; e. g. diseases, rage, passions, &c. Before Tac. pronus only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore pernicious, inclination).—studiosus cs rei (fond of). || Apt to do' atq., may often be translated by solere (of things and persons), assuevisse, consuevisse (of persons), with inf. || An a. pi wit, ingenium acutum; docile; excellens: prestans; eximium.

**APT**, v. See ADAPT.

**APTITUDE**. See APTNESS.

**APPLY**, apte (e. g. dicere; qd disponere).—ad qd apte, accommodate, or apposite. Ss convenienter, congruenter. Jn. apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque. Idonee. apposite. commode. || Ready, quickly, promptly (Tac.).—celeriter, cito (quickly). bene, optime (well).

**APTNESS**, || *Disposition*, proclivitas or animus proclivis (ad qd). || *Aptness for learning*, ingenium ad qd aptum or habile; ingenii dexteritas; ingenium docile; docilitas. ingenii acumen. To have an a. for atq., habilem or aptum esse ad qd: a natural a., natum esse ad qd. || *Fitness*, convenientia (apt agreement: e. g. partium, rerum).—congruentia (Suet.—morum, Augustin).—habilitas (aptitude for any purpose. corporis habilitates, C.).

**APTOTES** (indeclinabiles), ἀπτότα (ἀπτότα.—Diom. Præc.).

**AQUA FORTIS**, \*aqua fortis: \*chrysulca (f. t.).

**AQUA MARINA**, beryllus (according to O. Müller).

**AQUARIUS**, Aquarius.

**AQUATIC**, aquatilis (aquatiles bestie, C.; also arbores, frutices, Plin.).—aquaticus (aquaticæ aves, Plin.).

**AQUATILE**. See AQUATIC.

**AQUEDUCT**, aquæ or aquarum ductus. Often aqua only: e. g. the a. of Claudius, aqua Claudia. To make un a. to the town, aquam in urbem ducere.

**AQUEOUS**, aquatilis (having a watery taste, ὕδαρις: e. g. sapor, succus).—aquaticus is watery, wet: aqueosus, watery, abounding in water.

**AQUILINE**. An a. nos, nasus aduncus. [Aquilius is, belonging to an eagle: eagle-like.

**ARABESQUES**, picturæ monstra (ast. Vit. 7, 5, 3).—terum quæ nec sunt nec fieri possunt nec fuerunt imagines (ast. Vit. 7, 5, 4).

**ARABLE**, arabilis (Plin. not as a general epithet of such land: campus nullus, cum siccus est, arabilis tauris). A. land, ager novalis (Varr.), or novalis (sc. terra), or novale (sc. solum: alt, a field or land that must be ploughed). Ss by arva, pl.

**ARANEOSUS**, araneus.

**ARATION**, aratio.

**ARBALIST**, arcuballista (Veget.).

**ARBALISTER**, arcuballistarius (Veget.).

**ARBITER**, arbitror (one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a iudex is bound to decide by law: also in all the senses of the English word).—disceptator (one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged: e. g. in disagreements and verbal disputes). A private a. was arbitror honorarius or disceptator domesticus (at Rome.—Ruperti, ii. p. 690). To choose aby as a., qm arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere: to appoint an a. between two parties, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as a., esse arbitrum or disceptatorem: luter qos: qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere: to be a. in a cause, arbitrum esse in qd: cs rei arbitrum est penes qm; dirimere or disceptare qd (to

adjust or settle a dispute); qd componere (to settle it in an amicable way). The decision of an a., arbitrium. || Judge. Vrb.

**ARBITRAMENT**. See ARBITREMENT.

**ARBITRARILY**, ad arbitrium; ad libidinem; ad voluntatem; ex libidine; ex voluntate; insolenter. To form words a., verba fingere insolenter (Gell.) or licentius. || Arbitrarily often implies cruelty, despotic conduct, &c., superbe, crudeliter. To act a., crudeliter ac regie facere: crudelissimè se gerere: to rule or govern a., crudelèr superbanque dominationem exercere (ast. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

**ARBITRARIOUS**, arbitrarius (opp. certus, Plaut.; to naturalis, Gell.).

**ARBITRARIOUSLY**. See ARBITRARILY.

**ARBITRARY**, || *Despotic, unlimited, absolute, infinitus (unbounded).*—summus (highest).—imperiōsus (in a lordly tyrannical way).—Jn. imperiosus et superbus.—impōiens, agst aby, ci (in a passionate, unbridled way: of both persons and things).—Importunus (hard, showing no mercy or consideration for others in one's conduct: opp. clemens).—Ss crudelis in qm: sævus in qm. A. power, infinita or summa potestas; imperium summum; quum dominatu omnia tenentur; or dominatio only: to possess a. power, summo imperio præditi esse. Ana. spirit, superbia. || Depending on no rule, capricious: arbitrariness (late: dependent on one's own will: e. g. motus, opp. naturalis, Gell.).—\*libidine or ex libidine factus (formed by one's own will alone, and so capriciously).—insidens (unusual).—insolenter factus (of words arbitrarily invented. Gell.).

**ARBITRARINESS**, mostly by superbia. insolentia. impotentia.

**ARBITRATE**, || *Decide judicially*, disceptare qd, decernere qd, or de re, or abs. adjudicare qd (these three are also used of arbitration by the sword, ferro).—judicare qd or de re. decidere qd or de re. statuere, constituere qd. To a. in any matter, affirmare de re: in a dispute, controversiam disceptare, decernere adjudicare: de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere. || Act as arbiter, arbitri partes suscipere esse arbitrum or disceptatorem (inter qos). See to be an ARBITER.

**ARBITRATION**, arbitrium. To refuse aby's a., arbitrum or disceptatorem qm recusare. To commit atq. to aby's a., rem cs arbitrio permittere: in the a. of the sword, controversiam ferro adjudicare, decernere, disceptare. || *Decision*, iudicatio, disceptatio (as action).—judicium, sententia (judicial sentence).

**ARBITRATOR**. See ARBITER.

**ARBITREMENT**, arbitrium.—sententia (judicial sentence).—disceptatio. iudicatio (act of deciding).

**ARBORET**, arbuscula (Varr.).

**ARBOREOUS**, arboreus.

**ARBOROUS**, arboreus.

**ARBOUR**, umbraculum.—casa frondes (poetical. Ov.).

**ARBOUR-VINE**, \*convolvulus.

**ARBUSCULE**, arbuscula.

**ARBUTE**, arbutus.—arbutum (fruit of it: and melon. the tree).

**ARC**, arcus (in Mathematics: segment of a circle, &c.). || Arch. Vrb.

**ARCADE**, porticus.—ambulatio arcuata (K. and F.). **ARCH**, arcus (g. t.).—fornix (arch, archway: both used of triumphal arches). An arched roof, camera (camera lapideis fornicibus vincta). || Cic. censures Ennius's fornice cœli ('the arch of heaven') as a badly chosen image.

**ARCH**, v. arcuare (L.).—camerare. concamerare (to a. over; cover with a vaulted roof: camerare, Plin. only: nidos camerare ab imbril)—fornicare (Vitruv., a. over). To be arched, arcuari (g. t., to be arched or curved).—fornicatum curvari (Plin.).—concamerari (to be arched over; covered with an arched roof). || Arch ed, arcuatus.—in formam archis incurvus (Meia).—in apicula curvatus (Plin.).—cameratus, concameratus (arched or vaulted over). Ss convexus, gibbus (swelling out).

**ARCH**, adj. petulans, lascivius.

**ARCH**—(as prefix) = chief. (a) In dignities and titles archi- prefixed, as in Archbishop, Archiepiscopus: in other words (b) often by summus or maximus (with or without omnium): by (c) caput or princeps with gen.; or (d) by qui totus ex quâ re factus est, or versatus in omni genere cs rei; or, lastly (in a few words in Plaut. and afterwards in Juv.), by the Greek prefix tri- . . Thus, trifur, triscurria.

ARCHAIOLOGY, \*antiquarum litterarum scientia. \*antiquarum rerum scientia (according as acquainted with ancient literature or with other monuments of antiquity is meant).

ARCHAISM, verum or vocabulum obsoletum, exoletum, ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissum.—dicendi, loquendi ratio obsoleta.

ARCHANGEL, Archangelus (Eccl.).—|| *Dead-nettle*, galeopsis. lamium.

ARCHBISHOP, Archiepiscopus (Cod. Just.).

ARCHBISHOPRIC, archiepiscopatus.

ARCHDEACON, archidiaconus.

ARCHDUKE, \*archidux.

ARCH-PHILOSOPHER, summus philosophus.

ARCH-PREBYTER, archipresbyter.

ARCH-PRIEST, summus sacerdos. archisacerdos.

archipresbyter (Eccl.).

ARCHED. See ARCH, v.

ARCHER, sagittarius. A mounted a., hippotoxita.

ARCHERY, \*sagittarum emissio. *crci*, by sagittas mittere. As a game, \*lusuus id genus, quo in orbis tela conieciunt.

ARCHETYPAL, archetypus (Jur.).

ARCHETYPUS, archetypum (Varr. Macr. ἀρχέτυπον in C.).—\*exemplum primum.—exemplum.—species (used by C. for the Platonic idea.).

ARCHITECT, architectus (architecton, Plaut. Sm.). || *Contriver*, auctor. parens. inventor. conditor. effector. Jx. parens effectorque. princeps. architectus Jx. princeps et architectus. inventor et quasi architectus. molitor. instimulator. concitator. Jx. instimulator et concitator. The a. of the world, creator or pro-rex mundi; effector mundi molitorque.

ARCHITECTONIC, architectonicus (Vitruv.).

ARCHITECTURE, architectura (C.).—architectonice (Q.).

ARCHITRAVE, epistylum.

ARCHIVARY, ab actis (Inscr.).

ARCHIVE, tabularium (archium, archivum, grammaphylacion, Post-class.). *Archiva*, tabule publicæ. (acta publica or acta are the records of the proceedings of the senate, people, &c.—tabularium or tablinum a place in a Roman house, where documentary papers were kept).

ARCH-LIKE, in formam arcus incurvus, &c. See ARCHED.

ARCHWISE, in formam arcus, arcuatim (Plin.).

ARCTIC, septentrionalis (regio, populus, &c.).—

aquilonaris regio (C.: prop. relating to the north-east).

ARCTUS, circulus. Hygin. Astron. l. 6. || *Arctus* Borealis arctus, and poet. See NORTH, NORTHERN.

ARCUATE. See ARCHED.

ARCUATION, arcuatio (only in Frontin.).

ARCUALISTER, arcualistarius (Feyel).

ARDENCY, ardor (sc. amoris, Tib.). æstus (of fever, passion, &c.). vis.

ARDENT, ardens, fervens or fervidus.—æstuosus (of raging heat). IMPROPR. calidus; ardens; fervens or fervidus.—acer (vehement, fierce). An a. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum. || *Ardent* (of spirits, &c.), fervidus (oft. vina fervida, H.).

ARDENTLY, ardentiter; ferventer; scriber: cupidè, arde (eagerly). To desire a., ardentiter cupere qd; vehementer cupere.

ARDOUR, PROPR. See HEAT.—IMPROPR. ardor, fervor, æstus (the first the weakest, the last the strongest: all three also with animi, where mental a. is meant).—impetus (impetuosity). Youthful a., ardor juvenilis; ardor or fervor ætatis.

ARDOUCUS, || *High*, VID. || *Difficult*, gravis (heavy).—difficilis, non facilis (difficult).—magnus (great)—durus (hard).—impeditus (encumbered with difficulties). An a. task, magnum opus atque arduum.

ARDOUSNESS, || *Height*, VID. || *Difficulty*, difficilis, negotium (the labour one must undergo to attain one's object).

AREA, arca.—superficies (extension in length and breadth). A small a., areola.

AREAD, || See ADVISE.

AREED, ||

AREFACTION, *Crci*, by arefacio, arefieri.

AREFY, arefacere (Varr.).—siccare.

ARENACEOUS, arenaceus (Plin.).

ARENATION, arenatio (Vitruv., for a stucco of sand).

ARENOSÉ, arenosus.

ARETOLOGY, See MORAL philosophy.

ARGENT, adj. argenteus.

ARGILLACEOUS, argillaceus (consisting of clay.

Argilla).—argillous (abounding with clay. Varr.).

ARGOY, See SMIR.

ARGUE, To discuss a question, agere rem or de re

(g. l.).—disputare, disserere de qâ re (of learned discussions: disser. mly of a continuous discourse).—sermonem habere de re (discuss it in conversation).—disceptare qd or de qâ re (with a view to the settlement of a dispute). To a. at great length, multis verbis disputare: to a. on the other side, contra disputare: to a. on both sides of a question, in utramque partem: on opposite sides, in contrarias partes. || *Produce arguments*, argumentari (with neut. prom. or dependent clause). docere argumentis. firmare, confirmare argumenta.—efficere or evincere velle (to wish to establish an opinion).—|| *Accuse*, arguere (with gen. abi. de, acc. with inf. or ut). See ACCUSE. || *Prove*, infer (trans.), probare. evincere, ostendere, declarare.

ARGUER, disputator (seld.—once in C.).—qui disputat, &c.

ARGUMENT, || *Proof*, reason, argumentum.—ratio. To bring or allege a. a., argumenta or rationes afferre: to derive a. a. fm, argumenta ex re ducere, sumere, eruere: to reject an a., argumentum r-jicere: to press an a., argumentum premere: to be an a., argumentum esse. || *An a. for athg. not argumentum pro qâ re, but argumentum quo qd esse demonstratur, &c.* To bring many a. for the existence of a God, multis argumentis Deum esse docere. That is no a., nullum verum id argumentum est. To produce or allege many probable a.'s for that opinion, multa in eam partem probabilior argumentari (L.).—Argumentum is often left out when an adj. is used: e. g. 'the strongest a. for this is' &c., firmissimum hoc afferri videitur, quod &c. (C.). || *Subject of a discourse or writing*, sententia, sententiæ (the principal thought or thoughts).—argumentum (subject matter of a speech, essay, &c., for which materia is never used in the classics).—summa (the main subject: e. g. of a letter, conversation, &c.). || *Contents summed up by way of abstract*, summarium. epitime (See ABRIDGEMENT).—index (Q.). || *Subject under discussion*, questio, questio, controversia, res controversa, disceptatio. Often by *Crci*, with quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem. || *Dispute a discussion*, concertatio, disputatio, pugna, controversia. To make athg the subject of an a. rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere. An a. arises, oritur certamen or controversia (de qâ recum qd). To hold an a. about athg with aby, disputare de qâ re cum qd.

ARGUMENTATIVE, argumentatio.—also ratio (e. n. C. de Or. 2. 53. 214).

ARGUMENTATIVE, prps by gravis (weighty).—firmus ad probandum, &c.

ARGUTE, argutus.

ARIA, \*aria.

ARID, aridus (dry, fm an internal want of moisture, caused by a heat acting within).—torridus (dry, fm being burnt up by an external heat).—siccus (dry as to the surface). Jx. exsiccatus aque aridus. See DRY.

ARIDITY, ariditas, ariditudo.—siccitas (Syn. in ARID). See DRYNESS.

ARIES, aries.

ARIETATION, arietatio (bustling like a ram. Sen.).

ARIGHT, recte. Juste. vere. bene.—Sis sincero, sine fraude. To judge a., vere or recte judicare de re. To see or hear a., recte videre, audire. If I remember a., si bene or recte memini.

ARIOLATION, hariolatio.

ARISE, a) PROPR. surgere, exsurgere.—con-surgere (reply of several).—se erigere (to raise oneself up: of little children trying to raise themselves from the ground): from a seat, surgere e sedâ: from bed, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or (e) lecto. surgere cubito (PROPR.—ex morbo assurgere of leaving one's bed after a disease): from table, surgere a cenâ; also poscere calcæos (asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to rise from table). || *Mount up on high*, se levare (of bees, se sublimius levare. Plin.).—levari.—sublime ferri, sublimem abire. Clouds a., nebule levantur in nubes: smoke arises from the cottages, fumus evolvitur e tuguriis. A storm arises, tempestas coortur. nubilate cœpit; nubiliatur || *Arise*, of the heavenly bodies, oriri. exoriri.—emerge (of the stars: not of the sun). || *Arise* (of thoughts in the mind), subire mentem or animum.—succurrere. A thought arises in my mind, subit cogitatio animum: a suspicion arose in my mind, incidit mihi suspicio; venit mihi in suspicionem (both with acc. and inf.).—|| *Arise* (from the dead), reviviscere, in vitam redire.—ab inferis existere. ab orco reducere in lucem ferri (according to heathen notions).—ab inferis excitari or revocari. || *Arise* (=appear gradually), of the day, appetere: dies appetit;—lucescit; dilucescit; illucescit. As soon as



*day arose, ubi primum illuxit.* **ARM.** **IMPR.** **COMFORTH.** *appear, proflere (to come forth),—existere, exsurgere (of distinguishing men).—exoriri (agreeing with our 'aris' in this sense: of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad: libido; ferrea proles, Sulla, Epicurus, &c. C.: ultor nostris ex osibus. V.).* **ARM.** **RISE UP** *in a rebellious manner, or agst aby, exsurgere contra or adversus qm (T.).—* **COORIRI** *in qm: Imperium se detrectare,—consurgere ad bellum, ad bellum cooriri.—rebellare (v. pr. of those who had been subdued).*

**ARISTOCRACY.** *As an administration, paucorum et principum administratio. As a form of government, ejus reipublicæ status, quum est penes delectos omnium summa potestas; optimatum status; ea imperii forma, quâ vis omnis penes primores civitatis est (Aft. L. 1, 43).* **ARM.** **ARISTOCRATICAL** *stule, respublica, quæ a principibus tenetur; optimatum civitas; civitas, in quâ cives per principes reguntur; civitas, quæ ab optimatibus (or optimatum arbitrio, C.) regitur; respublica optumata; respublica, quæ est penes principes.* **ARM.** **SWAY** *or power of an a., optimatum dominatus or potentia; potestas atque opes optimatum.* **ARM.** **THE ARISTOCRAT.** *see the Aristocrats.*

**ARISTOCRAT.** *Defender of aristocracy, qui optimatum causam agit.—optimatum fautor. nobilium amicus, nobilitatis fautor or studiosus. The aristocrats, optimates; proceres: principes civitatis: potentiores cives.*

**ARISTOCRATIC.** *qui optimatum causam agit (of an opinion of the a. party).—quod ad optimatum imperium pertinet (relating to aristocracy).—quod ab optimatibus proficiscitur (proceeding from the a.).*

**ARITHMETIC.** *arithmetica, orum (C.).—arithmetice, es, or arithmetica, æ.—notitia numerorum (the knowledge of numbers, gen.—Q. 1, 10, 35). To teach a., arithmetica proficere. A teacher of a., arithmeticon magister. An arithmetic-book, liber arithmeticus.*

**ARITHMETICAL.** *arithmeticus.*  
**ARITHMETICALLY.** *To explain athq a., numeris quod explicare.*

**ARITHMETICIAN.** *arithmeticus. A good or expert a., bonus or diligens ratiocinator (good calculator).—in arithmetica satis exercitatus (C.).*

**ARK.** *Noah's ark, navis. Ark of the covenant, arca fœderis divini.*

**ARM.** *s. 1) a limb. Of men: brachium (fm the hand to the elbow: often for the whole arm, when distinction is not necessary).—lacertus (from the elbow to the shoulder: also for arm generally, esp. when its strength or muscularity is meant).—tota (the muscular arm of the athlete). Relating to the a., brachialis: having strong a.s., lacertosus. With his a.s. a-kimbo, ansatus (Plant. Pers. 2, 5, 7): to carry athq under one's a., qd sub alâ portare: what is carried under the a. (i. e. habitually), subalaris (telum subalaris, Np.): to carry a child in one's a., puerum in manibus gestare: to take a child in one's a., puerum in manus accipere: to embrace athq with one's a.s., qm medium complecti: to clasp in one's a.s., arctius amplecti qm: to sink in athq's a.s., manibus se excipit. [Fig.] 'Arms' = 'enfold-ing arms': 'embrace' is mly to be transi. by complexus: to lie or be enfolded in athq's a.s., hæc in se complexu: to receive athq in one's a.s., manibus qm excipere: to receive athq with open a.s., libens ac supinus manibus excipio qm: to die in athq's a.s., in complexu se emori or extremum vitæ spiritum edere; inter se manus exspirare; inter sublevantis manus extingui: to tear children fm the a.s. of their parents, liberos e parentum complexu abripere; liberos de parentum complexu avellere atque abstrahere: to support with one's a.s., qm sustinere (in walking, getting into a carriage, &c.): to fly to athq's a.s. (for protection), ad qm confugere; se fidei se committere; se committere in fidem et clientelam se (as a client to a patron): in es sinum confugere (silo. age). [Fig.] **IMPROB.** **POWER,** **STRENGTH,** **MANUS,** **POTESTAS.** *King's have long a.s., longæ regibus sunt manus (O.). The secular a., imperium or potestas magistraturæ. Of a river: pars.—cornu (winding arm. O.).—caput (mouth: also and more frequently the head, source). Of a mountain chain, brachium (Taurus brachia emittit. Plin.).—ramus [Of a tree, brachium, ramus (see BRANCH).] Of a chair, ancôn (Cec. Aur. Turd. 2, 1, 46). In fortification: works to connect two points, brachium: more frequently lingua (æxén). Of arm of a catapult, brachium. Arms of a pair of scales, caput**

(Vitr. 8, 5, 3, Schneid.). **Arms of an anchor,** anchoræ brachium or cornu.

**ARM.** *v. TR.* **ARMARE** *(to furnish with arms: then to provide with what is necessary: agst aby, adversus qm).—armis instruere (to furnish with arms).—instruere, munire (to furnish with athq considered as a weapon). Armed, armatus.—in armis (in œxôn, in or under arms). To arm oneself agst athq, recavere qd, tutum or munimentum esse qâ re.—se preparare ad qd (to make preparati-on agst).—animum preparare ad qd, se or animum componere ad qd (to prepare one's mind agst).—Sis meditari qd: to be armed agst athq, animo sum ad qd parato: tutum or munimentum esse qâ re:—qâ re se loricare (Plin.). [see ARM, v. intr.] To clothe aby with armour, lorica, thoracæ, cataphractâ induere qm (according to the kind of armour meant).*

**ARM.** *v. INTR.* **ARMA** *sibi induere (to put on one's armour).—arma capere (to take to one's weapons: prepare for war: for which ad arma or ad saga ire is also found): arma sumere (to take one's weapons in one's hand to use them). To be arming (of nations), bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere: belli apparatus instruere: omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent, providere.*

**ARMADA.** *naves bellicæ.—classis.*  
**ARMAMENT.** *copiæ, mly of a naval armament: copiæ navales: naves bellicæ classis.*

**ARMATURE.** *arma, orum, n. armatura (the latter with reference to the nature, &c., of the weapons).*

**ARMED.** *Having arms. An a chair, vella obliqua anconibus fabricata (Cec. Aur. Turd. 2, 1, 46).—cathedra (a chair of Roman ladies).*

**ARM-GAUNT.** *macer.—strigosus, strigol corporis.*

**ARM-HOLE.** *ala (p. æt. alarum vallis, Catull.).*

**ARMILIARY.** *armillæ similis.*

**ARMIPOTENCE.** *armipotentia is used by Ammian. 18, 5.*

**ARMIPOTENT.** *armipotens (Lucr. Virg.).*

**ARMISONOUS.** *armisônus (Virg.).*

**ARMISTIC.** *indutie. To conclude an a., facere or inire indutias. To agree to an a., consentire ad indutias. See TRUCE.*

**ARMLET.** *Little arm, brachiolum (Catull.). Braclet for the arm, brachiule (g. 1).—armilla (braclet, armlet).—spinther (σφιγκτηρ)—armlet for the upper arm).—calbei vire armis: a given to soldiers as a reward (Pest.).—spathium or spatium, dardanium, viriola, viria, were also ornaments of the arm, of unknown form. To put on golden a.s., brachia et lacertos auro colere (Curl.).*

**ARMORER.** *faber armorum. Squire: one who puts on another's armour, præarmiger.*

**ARMORIAL.** *A bearings, clypeus insignis. Insigne generis. One who has a right to a bearings, \*ci licet insigni frui (according to Roman custom, qui imagines familiæ sue consecutus est).*

**ARMORY.** *armamentarium. Of Armour. Vid. Of Armorial bearings. See ARMORIAL.*

**ARMOUR.** *armatus, ūs (=manner of being armed: only in the abi—di-pari armatu; Critico armatu).—arma, orum, n. (g. t. for arms).—cataphractæ (iron or brass scale-armour, for men or horses, &c.).—lorica (cataphractæ)—thorax (iron breast-plate, cuirass). Jx. lorice thoracæque. To put on one's a., lorice, thoracæ, cataphractæ (according to meaning) se tegere or induere. To strip the bodies of their a., armora corporibus detrahe (L.).*

**ARMOUR-BEARER.** *armiger.*

**ARMPIT.** *ala (vallis alarum, poet. Catull.).*

**ARMS.** *arma (g. t., but of offensive armour, not applied to missiles, tela: also fig., as arma prudentiæ, senectutis, legum).—tela (missiles).—Furnished with a.s., armatus, armis instructus: without a.s., inermis: to take a.s., ad arma ire. arma capere (to arm oneself agst aby, contra qm): arma sumere (esp. when other means might have been tried, contra qm); descendere ad vim atque ad arma: to seize one's a.s., arma arripere: they ran to a.s., concursus est ad arma: to a.s. ad arma: to sound to a.s. ad arma conclamare (L.). To lay down a.s., arma deponere; armis discedere: to fling away their a.s., arma abjicere: to take away athq's a.s., arma ei aufere: to be under a.s., in armis esse: to have 20,000 men under a.s., milia viginti in armis habere: to grow old in a.s., in armis consenescere: to bear a.s. agst aby, arma contra qm ferro: to turn one's a.s. agst aby, arma in qm vertere: to defend one's country by a.s., putrium arma ac virtute defendere: to give up one's a.s., arma trahere (Np.): to defend on-self by the a.s. of prudence, armis prudentiæ se tueri ac defendere.*

**ARMY, exercitus.**—acies (*army in battle-array*)—*agmen* (a. in marching order)—*milites* (*soldiers, esp. when the individuals are meant: also the sing. miles, when 'the soldier': 'the soldiers, or 'the army' generally*)—*vires* (*the military forces*)—*copiae* (*forces*): *opes* with *armatorum*, or *pedum* equitumque, or *pedestres*, *equestres*, *pedestres equestresque*, *pedestres navalesque*. To *command* or *lead* an a., exercitum *ducere*, exercitum *praeficere*: to *lead* an a., exercitum *scribere* or *conscribere*: *milites* *scribere* or *legere*; *delectum habere* (*of the Roman consul: scr. or conscr. to enrol the names of those who ought to serve*): exercitum *colligere* or *conficere* (*not cogere*) or *parare*, *comparare*: to *hire* an a. of *mercenaries*, exercitum *copias* *mercede* *conducere*: to *recruit* an a., exercitui *supplementum* *scribere* (*of setting down the names*): exercitum *supplere* or *reficere*: to *draw up* an a. (*in order of battle*), aciem *instruere* or *instituire*: to *disband* an a., *milites* *mittere*, *dimittere* or *missos* *facere*; *multibus* *missionem* *dare* [*STR. in DISBAN.*] | *Great number*, exercitus (e. g. *corvorum*, *Virg.*) *multitudo*. *copia* *incredibilib;* *vis magna*.

**AROMATIC, aromaticus** (*late*). | *Aromatics, aromata*.

**AROMATIZE, condire.**

**AROUND, prep.** *circum*. *circum*. *See ABOUT.—Adv.* *circum*. *totus circum*.—*in circuitu*. *Often by circum in composition: to ride a., circumquiritare* or *equo circumvehi* (*locum*): *to roll a., circumvolvare* (*trans.*), *circumvolvi* (*intr.*).—*Sts by per: to look a., circumspicere* *circumspicere*. *oculos circumferre*. *perlustrare* (*omnia, &c.*): *to wander a., pervagari* (*locum*): *to look a. in a threatening way*, *oculos minaciter circumferre*: *to dig a trench a. a city*, *oppidum fossae* (*valle fossaque*) *circumdare*.

**AROUSE, exasculare;** *expergefacer* (e *sonno*); *excitare* (e *sonno*); *suscitare* *sonno* or *e quiete* (t):—*all stand* (*without* *sonno*) *also imprpr. for 'exciting', 'animating'*. | *Excite, excitare, concitare* (e. g. *a man to atth;* *also to excite laughter, hatred, envy, compassion, &c.*)—*excire, concire* or *concire* (*in class. prose only* — *to excite violently to some activity: scilicet. to produce any passion or evil, &c.* e. g. *iram, seditioem, terrorem, &c.*): *movere, commovere* *qm* (*to stir, move, excite: them also to excite misericordiam, seditionem, bellum, &c.*)—*confare* (*to kindle: e. g. ci lividum, bellum, &c.*).

**AROYNT** (*thee*), *abi!* *spage te!* *abi* *in malam rem* (*Comic*).

**ARPERT, huba** (*in mid. ages*).—*ager triginta jugerum*.

**ARACK or ARACK, \*humor ex oryza** *in quadam similitudinem vini corruptus*.

**ARRAIGN. See ACCUSE.**

**ARRAIGNMENT. See ACCUSATION.**

**ARRANGE, ordinare.**—*In ordinem adducere* or *redigere*. *disponere*. *digerere*. *in ordinem digere*.—*componere* (*to a. so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance*).—*collocare, constituere* (*place together; bring into a proper constitution*). *Sts* *describere* (*to sketch a plan*): *explicare* (*to unravel*).—*dispensare* (*to weigh out in all its parts; arranging, that no part may come off short*). To *a. troops, copias ordinare* or *disponere*: *in order of battle, copias* or *aciem* *instruere*: *the order of march*, *agmen ordinare*: *books* or *a library, libros* or *bibliothecam ordinare* or *disponere*; *bibliothecam digere*: *hair, capillum componere*; *crines* or *capillos digere* (t): *the folds of a chlamys, collocare chlamydem*, *ut apte pendeat* (O.); *componere togam* (H.): *a plan of the campaign, describere* *lotius belli rationem: one's family affairs, rem familiarem constituere*; *res suas ordinare*; *res familiares componere: a person's affairs, e. negotia explicare*. To *a. (words) alphabetically*, (*vocabulary*) *in literas digere*: *words in a sentence* (*with reference to style*), *verba componere, verba apte collocare*. *A well arranged establishment, domus omnibus rebus instructa, quae ad victum cultumque pertinent*. | *Make a plan, or arrangement*, *praecipere, decernere, constituere*. *We arranged* (*to do so and so*), *inter nos convenit*, *ut &c.* | *I arranged with aby* (*to do so and so*), *mihi cum qo convenit*, *ut &c.*

**ARRANGEMENT, ordinatio, dispositio, descriptio, constitutio, institutio.** [*See TO ARRANGE*] *The a. of a library, designatio librorum: of words* (*in a Lexicon*), *vocabularium digere* *ordinum ratio* (*in a sentence*), *verborum apta compositio, collocatio: ratio collocandi*. | *Order resulting from arrangement*: *ordo, ratio*.—*Sts praecceptum, institutum lex*. *These a. are excellent, hinc optime instituta* or *instructa sunt*. *It is a benefi-*

*cent a. of nature's* *that &c.*, *salubriter a naturâ institutum est*, *ut* *quod*.

**ARRANT.** *To be transi.* *by summus, maximus, with or without omnium.*—*by caput* or *principes* *with gen.*—*by totus* *ex qd re factus est* or *constat*; *versatus est* *in omni genere* *ca. rei.*—*In Plaut.* *by compounds with the Greek tri* (*tritur*; *triscurria*). *An a. rogne, trifurcifer* (*Com.*)—*caput acclerum* (*Plaut.*)—*principes flagitiorum* (C.).—*veterator*.—*An a. thief, princeps omnium furum* (C.); *versatus* *in omni genere furandi* *atque praedandi*.—*Sts by a superlative adj.*: *an a. foot, stolidissimus, stultissimus*.

**ARRANTLY, turpiter, fode, flagitiose, nefarie.**

**ARRAS, tapes, étis, m. (vawn: or Latinized, tapetum).** [*See*] *The tapes of the ancients were of carpet-like texture* (*mly shaggy, and with colours or figures interwoven*) *for covering walls, floors, &c.*

**ARRAY, s. ordo.** | *Battle-array, acies.* *To draw up an army in battle-array: to set in array, copias* or *aciem* *instruere, instituere*. | *The array* (*= soldiers drawn up*): *ordines militum*. | *Dress, vestis, vestimenta* (pl.).—*vestitus* (*kind of apparel*). | *Jurors impannelled, prps* *judices selecti*: *turba selectorum* (*chusen, at Rome, the senators, knights and tribuni aerarii*).—*juratores* (*sworn valuers of alth. Plaut.*).

**ARRAY, v. Arrange. VID.** | *Dress, vestire, convestire.*—*inducere* *abi* *vestem* or *se veste*. *veste indui*: *veste* *se amicare* (*to wrap oneself up in a garment: applied therefore to upper garments: not to garments drawn on, which is inducere: vestire is general*).—*vestiri, amirari* *qd re* (*velari* *qd re, poet.*). *To be arrayed in gold and purple, inaknem auro et purpura conspici.* *The earth is arrayed with flowers, &c.*, *terra floribus, herbis, &c. vestitur*. | *To array a pannel, judices* *selegere*.

**ARREAR. See BEHIND.**

**ARREAR, s.** *pecuniae residuum* (*old outstanding accounts*).—*religuum*.—*religuum*. *quod reliquum est, quod reliquum restat, quae restant, or quod restat, pecuniae reliquae* (*the still remaining portion of a debt*). *To be in a., reliquari* *qd* (e. g. *amplum summam, debitum: ex administratione rei publicae reliquari: and quibus* [*summis*] *reliquatus est. All JCI.*)—*reliqua habere* or *debere: with aby, nondum persolvissae* *ci*, *quod reliquum restat: to exact the a., pecunias reliquas* or *residuas* *exigere*. *He is so much in a., residere* *apud qm* (i. e. *such a sum residet apud qm. Marcian. Dig.*).

**ARREARAGE. See ARREAR.**

**ARRECT, arrectus, erectus** (*aures arrigere. Ter. Virg.—erigere. C.*).

**ARREST, s. comprehensio.**—*To put under a., comprehendere* (*of the person arresting*).—*in custodiam dare* (*of the person ordering the a.*). *To be kept under a., in custodia haberi* or *servari; custodia teneri* or *retineri*.

**ARREST, v. comprehendere.** *In custodiam dare* [*See ARREST, a.*] *ci* *manus* *injicere* (*to lay hands upon, e. g. virginis... minister decemviri manus inject, L. 3, 44, 6*). *in vincula conjicere. To a. one who was flying, e. fugâ retrahere* *qm*. | *Stop, delay: morari, remorari, moram* *facere* *ci rei. moram afferre* *ca* or *ci rei. moram* *et tarditatem* *afferre* *ci rei* (*cause a delay in atth.*).—*tardare, retardare* (*to retard the prosecution of atth: e. g. of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy*).—*tenere, retinere, sustinere* (*to stop the progress of something: a thief, a carriage, a horse*).—*reprimere* (*to check forcibly: fugam hostium; redundantem lacum*).—*arceere, cohibere* (*to hold abt off, so that it may not approach*). To *a. aby, morari, demorari, remorari* *qm* (i. e. *for delaying him*): *detinere, demorari* *et detinere* *qm* (*to draw him back, with reference to some object pursued by him*). To *a. aby on a journey, retardare* *qm* *in viâ; remorari* *ci iter: to a. aby's pursuit of an enemy, tardare* *qm* *ad insequendum hostem* (*of a marsh or other obstacle*): *the progress of a war, moram* *et tarditatem* *afferre* *bello; morari* *celeritatem belli: the onset of the enemy, tardare* or *retardare* *hostium impetum*.

**ARRIDE, arridere.**

**ARRIERE. See REAR.**

**ARRIERE BAN, \*perihannus** (*SchirHts. Mater p. 153, 4, 1*).—*ad republicam defendendam populi universi convocatio* (C.).

**ARRIVAL, adventus, accessus.**—*appulsus* (*arrival of a ship: with or without litoria*).—*Sudden, unexpected a., adventus* *repentinus, improvisus, or intervenus, superventus* (*without any adq Tac. Hist. 2, 54, 1*). *To expect aby's a. with eagerness, ca adventum* *non mediocriter captare*.

**ARRIVE**, venire, advenire, adventare.—accedere ad locum.—pervenire, devenire. attingere, nancisci locum (to succeed in reaching).—afferi (to be brought to: of things). To a. on horseback, equo adveni: in a carriage, curru adveni: in a ship, pervehi in locum, appellere [See to LAND]: the ship is arrived, navis appulsa est (not appulsi). To have arrived: adfuisse. И ПРИБЫЛ. || Reach, assequi, consequi, adipisci (to arrive at an end aimed at; then to reach locum or qm).—pervenire ad qd (arrive at athg).—comptem fieri ca rei, potiri qd (obtain athg desired: e. g. a wish).

**ARROGANCE**, } arrogantia (the exacting homage to  
ARROGANCY, } one's endowments and privileges).—  
fastus (a presumptuous, contemptuous disposition).—  
superbia (self-sufficiency, pride, sm thinking others be-  
neath oneself).—insolentia (insolence).

**ARROGANT**, arrogans.—insolens.—superbus.—fas-  
tosus (Post-Aug. and very rare.—The superbus would  
outshine others: the arrogans would encroach upon  
them; the fastosus despises them; the insolens insults  
them. Döderlein).—An a. speech, sermo arrogantis. To  
become a., arrogantiam sibi sumere; magnos sibi  
sumere spiritus.

**ARROGANTLY**, arroganter; insolenter.

**ARROGATE**, qd vindicare sibi or ad se: qd usur-  
pare (appropriate to oneself unjustly: sacrere is un-  
class.).—sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare, tri-  
buere (ascribe to oneself unjustly or unreasonably). I  
don't a. so much to myself, non tantum mihi sumo  
neque arrego: to a. to oneself great authority, magnam  
auctoritatem sibi sumere.

**ARROW**, sagitta.—telum (any missile: but properly  
one thrown by the hand). To shoot a. to any mark,  
ſc., sagittas (or tela) coijcere quo. Like an a. (= very  
swiftly), incredibiliter celeritate. A cloud of a.'s, ve-  
luit nubes (conjecta) sagittarum; or ingens vis sagittarum.  
Such a cloud of a.'s, tanta vis sagittarum creberrimæ  
grandinis modo (Cf. L. 28, 37, 7).

**ARROW HEAD** (a plant), sagittaria.

**ARROWY**: 'sharp sleet of a shower' (Milton), In-  
gens vis sagittarum creberrimæ grandinis modo.

**ARSENAL**, armamentarium.—officina armorum  
(when weapons are also manufactured there).—navale,  
or ſil. navalia (for ships).

**ARSENIC**, arsenicum.—auripigmentum (orpiment).  
ARSENIS, (in music or metre) sylvatio (ἀρσεν, opp.  
positio, θέσις: in late grammarians also arsis).

**ART**, 1) human dexterity: a) as opposed to nature:  
ars.—manus (the human hand).—by a., arte, p r artem  
(g. t.); manu, opere (by human labour). Fortified by a.  
(of a fortress, ſc.), manu or opere munitus. b) opposed  
to what is merely mechanical: ars (g. t. as the theory  
or set of rules by wch the artist works: the skill with  
wch he works, or with wch athg is made).—artificium  
(the skill with wch athg is made). The healing a., ars  
medendi.—With a., arte, ex arte (e. g. scribe, canere);  
scienter (scientifically: e. g. tibialis cantare): to bear  
upon it the stamp of a., artis signo notatum esse.

2) readiness or dexterity of one particular kind, obtained  
by practice: a) generally, ars.—scientia cs rei (experi-  
mental knowledge: e. g. philosophandi; fundendi æris).  
—studium cs rei (pursuit of athg: an a. so far as it is  
actually practised). The a. of painting, ars pingendi:  
the a. of securing every body's good will, ars ad pro-  
moverendam omnium voluntatem: the a. of conversation,  
of social intercourse, sermocinatrix (sc. ars: as transl.  
of the Greek προσομιλητική). || Trick, a. tificē, ars  
(réxyn).—artificium (only in Com.—also technæ). || b)  
a particular trade, profession, arti, ars. artifi-  
cium. To study an a., arti ci studere: to follow or  
practise an a., artem colere, facultare; In arte versari,  
so exercere (exercere artem, doctūful. Krebs): to leave  
off an a., artem desinere: to reduce athg to an a., qd  
ad artem redigere; qd in artem vertere. War became  
an a., disciplina militaris in artis modum venit. The  
mechanical a.'s, artes sordidæ. questus sordidi. The  
liberal a.'s, artes ingenue, or liberales, or honestæ, or  
elegantæ. Jx. artes elegantæ et ingenue; studia  
liberalia: the a.'s and sciences, artes et disciplinæ;  
studia et artes: a lover of the fine a.'s, liberalium  
artium studiosus. homo elegans. \*artium amator: all  
the liberal a.'s, omnes bonarum rerum disciplinæ: the  
a.'s of war and peace, artes belli et pacis. || MASTER  
or AMR, \*magister liberalium artium: to take the  
degree of Master of Arts, \*ad amplissimum magistri  
gradum promoveri. See MASTER.

**ARTERY**, arteria.

**ARTFUL**, callidus, versutus, va'er. astutus, sub-  
dolus. Jx. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus;  
versutus et callidus. [Syn. in CUMINING.] || Wrought  
(46)

by art; not natural; artificiosus [artificialis, Q  
artifex, poet.],—facticius, factus.

**ARTFULLY**, astute; callide; vafre; subdole.

**ARTFULNESS**, astutia, vafrities, versutia, callid-  
tas, dolus. || Skill, ars, artificium.

**ARTHRITIC**, arthriticus.

**ARTHRITIS**, arthritis.—morbis articularis or arti-  
cularius.

**ARTICHOKE**, carduus, cinara (Cynara Scolymus,  
Linn.).—cactus (cardoon); Spanisk a., Cynara Cardu-  
culus, Linn.).

**ARTICLE**, 1) part: pars.—caput (head, chapter).—  
A. in a contract, conditio; caput. A. of a peace, lex;  
conditio; caput: of faith, caput doctrinæ sacræ: in a  
Dictionary, vocabulum, verbum. 2) species: e. g.  
of wares, genus. The general term res may often be  
used: e. g. an a. of luxury, res ad luxuriam pertinens:  
this a. is much sought after, \*hujus generis merces  
cupide expetuntur. || In Grammar, articulus. || A.  
rticle by article, per partes, per capita. || Ar-  
ticles of war, lex militaris (with ref. to what is allowed  
or permitted in war).

**ARTICULAR**, articularis (Suet. Plin.).—articu-  
laris (Cat. Plin.).—morbis articularis or articularius  
(the gout).

**ARTICULATE**, adj. clarus, planus, explanatus. An  
a. voice, vox clara (clear: opp. obtusa); vox explana-  
bilis (opp. perturbata. Sen. de Ira, l. 3, 5). An a. ut-  
terance, os planum or explanatum (opp. os confusum).  
To be an a. speaker, explanatæ esse linguæ (after  
Plin.).

**ARTICULATE**, v. enunciare, efferre (See PRO-  
NOUNCE).—In Lucr. Appul. Arnob. articulare verba.  
[has voces] mobilis articulat verborum dædala lingua.  
Lucr. 4, 551. To learn to a., primum fari cœpiisse  
(Suet. of children): loqui discere (of beasts, ſc.): to  
teach aby to a., qm verba docere; qm sermoni assue-  
facere. || To make terms, to treat, de conditioni-  
bus tractare or agere (confer qo). || To draw up in  
articles, in capita conferre.

**ARTICULATELY**, plane (so as to be understood).—  
clare, clarâ voce (with loud, clear voice). To speak a.,  
plane et articulate eloqui (so that each syllable is heard.  
Gell.).—clare or clarâ voce dicere.—verba exprime  
explanareque (Plin.).—explanatæ esse linguæ (to be  
habitually an articulate speaker).

**ARTICULATENESS**, explanatio verborum (Q.).—  
diluclia pronuntiatio, explanata vox (aft. Plin.).—  
splendor vocis (clearness of voice).

**ARTICULATION**, || Of words, prolatio (utterance.  
L.). [pronuntiatio is the whole delivery = actio.]  
|| Junction of bones, commissura (g. t. for mode of  
joining together: also of the limbs of the human body).  
—artus, articulus (joint: artus in sing. not till parts  
of site, oge). Jx. commissura et artus.

**ARTIFICE**, ars.—artificium (only in Com.: also  
technæ).—dolus.

**ARTIFICER**, artifex (g. t. esply of one needing mind  
and invention in his work).—faber (one who works upon  
hard materials, as stone, ivory, ſc.).—opifex (a work-  
man needing mechanical skill and industry: the author  
and producer of any work).—A distinguished a., artifex  
operibus suis præcipuus. || Maker, contriver,  
auctor, inventor, conditor, effector, molitor, princeps,  
parens, architectus. [Syn. in ARCHITECT.] Jx. parens  
effectorque; princeps et architectus. The a. of the  
world, creator or procreator mundi; effector mundi  
molitorque.

**ARTIFICIAL**, artificiosus (made or produced by  
art: opp. naturalis).—artifex, poet. Prop. Pers.: artifi-  
cialis only in Q.).—quod habet artem, artis particeps  
(what testifies to art as concerned in its production:  
opp. arte carens).—facticius, factus (made; not pro-  
duced by nature: opp. naturalis). An a. address, oratio  
artis plena: whether this was natural or a., sive hoc  
est nature, sive artis: a natural or an a. memory,  
memoria naturalis aut artificiosa.

**ARTIFICIALLY**, artificiose; arte; manu et arte;  
affabre (as in affabre factus. C.).

**ARTILLERY**, || Large machines for shooting  
instruments of destruction, tormenta, pl. orum  
(comprehended in ancient warfare ballistæ and cata-  
pultæ, for shooting stones, ſc.).—Heavy a., \*tormenta  
majoris modi: horse a., \*tormenta quæ ab equitibus  
administrantur. A captain in the a., \*cohors tor-  
mentariæ præfectus. An a. waggon, \*currus tormen-  
tarius: a park of a., tormenta, orum; \*apparatus tor-  
mentarius. The fire of a., \*ictus tormentarii. || The  
artillery (as a service, ſc.), \*res tormentarii. || (As  
a body), \*cohors tormentariæ, or tormenta only.

## ARTILLERY-MAN, \*tormentarius.

ARTISAN, opifex. faber, artifex (SYN. in ARTIFICER). cellularius (as a whose occupation is of a solitary kind). [ARTISANS, fabri; qui in tabernis sunt; opificum vulgus. A base a, opifex villisime: meritis.]

ARTIST, artifex. [See ARTIFICER.] [Skilled in art, intelligens; sciens artium.]

ARTLESS, [As praise rather than not, simplex sine affectatione (of persons).]—apertus (open-hearted; homo, animus, &c.).—nullo cultu (without ornament or polish). [As blame rather than not, non artificiosus, inconditus.] [Wanting art, unskilful, arte non peritus, artis ignarus.]

ARTLESSLY, sine arte. nullo cultu.—ingenue. candidè, aperte.

ARUNDINACEOUS, arundineus (arundinaceus, vix in Plin.).

AS, I) [As a particle of comparison: ac, atque (after words denoting equality, similarity, &c.: æque, item, par, &c.): quam (if exact equality is not meant, but excess or defect. Thus if a negative precedes æque, &c., quam must be used, not ac, atque, for the negation destroys the exact equality. Heronog. Cæs. B. G. 2, 6).—et, ut, and (after idem) ac, atque, et, qui, reld. cum (as in Sall. and Tac.). We cannot maintain friendship unless we love our friends as ourselves, amicitiam tueri non possumus, nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus: is what a situation our affairs are, you know as well as I do, quo in loco res nostræ sint, juxta morum omnes intelligitis: they go away the same men as they came, iidem abeunt, qui venerunt. [After such, so great, so many (talis, tantus, tot), not quem but qualis, quantus, quot. He is such as he ever was, talis est, qualis semper fuit. [In forms of protestation and swearing: 'as true as,' ita or sic with the subj. followed by ut, with the subj. if a wish is to be expressed, the indic. if an assertion is to be made: 'as true as I live, I shudder,' &c., ita vivam (or ita deos mihi velim propitios), ut—perhorresco (or (with ita vivam thrown in parenthetically) perhorresco, ita vivam, &c. 'As true as I am alive, I should like,' &c., ita vivam (or ita mihi omnia, quæ opto, contingat) ut velim, &c. [As (so) WELL as: et—et; tam—tum; quum—tum (with quum—tum, the clause with quum is the more general, that with tum the more special statement). Sic ut—sic; non minus—quam. [tam—quam in this sense does not belong to the present age.] Not so—AS, non tam—quam. The Romans waged some wars not so successfully as bravely, Romani bella quædam non tam feliciter quam fortiter gesserunt (or Romani bella quædam fortius quam feliciter, or magis fortiter quam feliciter gesserunt).—Cæsar is not so prudent as he is brave, Cæsar fortior est quam prudenter (which allows him some prudence: magis fortis est quam prudens or fortis est quam prudens. The form fortior est quam prudenter is that which belongs to the best age). [As—so: ut—ita or sic: quemadmodum—eodem modo: quemadmodum—sic; velut—sic or ita. [As MUCH AGAIN, alterum tantum: this is as big again as that, hoc altero tanto majus est. [As MANY as (=all who), quotcumque: AS MUCH as, quantumcumque. [As SOON as: simul et or ac (atque), simul ut. also simul alone.—ut, ut primum, quum primum.—ubi (when).—postquam (after).] All these take the perfect indic. in narrative where we should use the pluperf.; but when repeated actions or continued states are described, the principal verb being in the imperf., the verb with postquam, &c. may be in the pluperf.—[stimulac se remiserat—reperlebat. Np.] [As (=as if), as if: tamquam. I depart from life as from an inn, ex viti discedo, tamquam ex hospitio.]

II) As a particle of explanation. [As if; just as if: tamquam: tamquam si; veluti; haud secus as si: non aliter quam si (all with subj.): the men scolded together as if something of great importance were in hand, tamquam summi momenti res ageretur, ita concurrerunt homines. Its an abl. abs. is used: the enemy pursued as if the victory were already won, hostes insecuti, quasi partâ jam victoriâ. [As if FORSOOTH: AS IF (ironically), as if forsooth I thought this, quasi vero id putem. [To denote a property: tamquam (expressing equality in point of manner and degree: 'as much as,' as if?)] ut (the relation, 'as far as'): hoc (in the place of): instar (as good as, of equal value or weight with): nomine (under the name of). I love you as a friend, amo te ut amicum (so far as you are my friend): tamquam amicum (as much as a friend; as much as if you were my friend): ut be as a son to aby,

sibi loco esse ci: to be to aby as a father, ci parentis numero esse. Its other forms must be used: e.g. we must do as physicians do, medicorum ratio or consuetudo imitanda est. To carry off as so much gain, lacri nomine tollere qd. Plato is, in my judgement, as good as all of them together, Plato est mihi instar omnium.—As with a substantive is here often translated by an adverb or by in modum. To behave as a woman, muliebriter se gerere: to act as a slave, serviliter agere: to obey as slaves, in modum servorum parere: to torture a free citizen as a slave, civem servilem in modum cruciare. [As; AS BEING. Here the property contains also the ground of the preceding statement, and quippe, quippe qui, utpote qui, are used. Quippe is often used with something of irony, and before participles or other attributives only (Democrito, quippe viro erudito, &c.): quippe or utpote qui may take subj. [Pract. Intr. II. 814.] They did not trust their own valour, as being men who had been often routed, non—sua virtute confisi sunt, quippe toties fuit fugatique. [As is often untranslated: e.g. with such verbs as to consider or took upon: as, this must be looked upon as the greatest evil, hoc maximum malum existimandum est: h' is looked upon as a very just man, justissimus vir habetur. [As is also untranslated when—in the character of, or when I was. He dedicated, as dictator, the temple of Salus, which he had vowed when consul, ædem Salutis, quam consul voverat, dictator dedicavit. [As FOR INSTANCE: ut; velut: veluti. Animals which are born on land, as for instance crocodiles, bestium quæ gignuntur in terrâ, veluti crocodili: even the gods waged wars, as for instance with the giants, dii quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus.—Sic vel is used in this sense: raras tuas quidem sed snaves accipio literas: vel (as for instance) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentes, &c. [Pract. Intr. II. 542.]

III) As a particle of time. [As—when: quum, ut, ubi. [Ubi marks a point in time in which something began: ut, an event which was succeeded by another: quum, the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or a momentaneous action introduced by 'as' either happens whilst another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it. See EXCURS. II. to Grotefend's Materials.]—Ut and ubi take the indic. (when no other reason requires the subj.) my the perf.—quum also takes indic. of pres. and perf. (and also with the imperf. and pluperf. of repeated actions—as often as); but in simple narrative has the subj. of imperf. and pluperf.—Very often the verb with 'as' is trans. by a participle, which will be in abl. absol. when the two propositions have not the same subject. [As OFTEN as: quoties. quum with indic. even of imperf. and pluperf. [Quum quampiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, hostes velocissime refugiebant. Cæs.] [As LONG as: tam diu—quam or quum diu: usque adeo—quoad.—as relat. quumdiu (e.g. tenuit se uno loco quumdiu fuit hiems)—quoad (all the time until; as long as). [As—whilst, dum, or by partic. of pres. [As SOON as. See AS, I].

IV) As a causal particle—since: inasmuch as: quoniam (indic.).—quum (subj.): quando; quandoquidem (indic.).—See SINCE.

V) AS TO; AS CONCERNING; AS TOUCHING, &c.: quod attinet ad. quod; stis de. ad. As to the book, which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabit. As to retaining our liberty, I agree with you, de libertate retinendâ tibi assentior. As to (or, as for) Pompeia, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pompeianum, si tibi videtur, scribas velim. As to my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia meâ tibi assentior. As to your praying that &c., (nam) quod pre-catus es, ut &c. [As TO, before infin. after 'so,' 'such,' ut: after a neg. or interrog. sentence, ut, or more emly qui (with subj.). No man is so senseless as to believe this, nemo tam delirus est, ut (or qui) hæc credat. [quis potest tam aversus a vero esse,—qui neget, &c.]—As NOT to, quin. No food is so hard as not to be digested, &c., nullus cibis tam gravis est, quin is—concoquatur.

VI) MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES with AS. Be it as it may, utcumque res est or erit.—As WAS LIKELY; AS WAS SURE TO HAPPEN: id, quod necesse erat accidere.—As PEOPLE SAY, ut dicunt, ferunt, or alunt: ut dicitur, traditur, or fertur. As you observed, &c., id quod dixisti, &c.: as all allow, id quod omnes consentitur, &c.—As QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, quam celerrime: AS SHORTLY AS POSSIBLE, quam brevissime: AS FAR AS I CAN, quoad ejus facere possum: AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, AS FAR AS CAN BE DONE, quoad ejus

neri potest. As it were (softening a strong word, &c.), qual. As far as appearance goes, ad speciem [e. g. forum adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu. C.]. As far as I know, quod sciam. As far as I can with a good conscience, quod salvâ fide et salvo officio possim. But with quantum such limitations are in the indic. [quantum—intelligo.]

ASBESTOS, asbestos. amiantus (not our asbestos, but amianth).

ASCEND, ascendere. — sublime ferri. sublimem abire (of mounting on high, into the clouds, &c.: the latter only of living things). To a. gradually, gradatim ascendere. TRANS. To a. a wall, murum ascendere: a tree, in arborem inscendere: the rostrum, in rostra (in conclonem) escendere; ascendere in rostra: to a. the pulpit, \*in sacrum suggestum ascendere: the throne, \*in regiam sedem escendere (prop.); regnum adipsi. regnum occupare (of obtaining royal power: the latter only unlawfully). FIG. To ascend to honours, &c., ascendere ad honores, ad altiore gradum; also without ad. promoveri ad or in ampliore gradum. The ascending lines (in genealogical tables), gradus ascendentium (Paul. Dig.).

ASCENDANT, fastigium, or by adj. summus. To be in the a., in (tam) sublime fastigium venisse, in honore esse. florere. vigere. — summam fortunam, summam gloriam consecutum esse: gloriâ florere. esse in laude. in claritudinem pervenisse. gloriâ circumfluere. omnium sermone celebrari. in magno nomine et gloriâ esse. magnâ celebritate famæ esse (of persons only). 2) Superiority, influence, præstantia. To have the a. in athg, qâ re præstare ei. potiorum esse qm: qm antecedere, antecellere, anteire, antistare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, superare. præpollere. prævalere (prev. L. prof.). ASCENDANTS (in degrees of kindred), ascendentes (opp. descendentes. Paul. Dig.).

ASCENDENCY, præstantia vis. [See ASCENDANT 2.] To have a. over, vim exercere in qm: multum valere ad qd: momentum habere ad qd.

ASCENSION, ascensus, tis (in qd. also of a. of the stars). ascensio (less common). concensio (in qd. act of climbing or mounting for the purpose of entering into: ascensus is without certain authority in the old writers, for in L. 34, 28, and T. Ann. 13, 39, 2, ascensus is now read). A. to heaven, \*abitus or ascensus in cælum. Ascension-day, \*dies per Christi in cælum abitum sacra: or \*dies memorie Christi in cælum profecti sacra. In Rom. Cath. Church, festum [dies festus] ascensionis Domini.

ASCENT, 1) Act of ascending, ascensus, tis (in qd. ascensio (less only). 2) Way by which one ascends, ascensus. A sleep a., ascensus arduus (C.). 3) A eminence, locus editus; locus superior.

ASCERTAIN, \*Make certain, ostendere. declarare. probare. planum facere atque probare. Athg a.'s the meaning of a word, qd satis declarat, quænam sub voce—subtelienda sit sententia. To ascertain a person of athg, probare ei qd. demonstrare. efficere (establish). vincere. evincere (prove agst all opposition). To learn for certain, qd compertire: to have ascertained. (pro) certo scire. exploratum habere qd or qd mihi exploratum est. perspectum planeque cognitum habere.

ASCERTAINMENT: the nearest prps regula or norma ad quam qd dirigatur. — Better by Crel. with verbs under ASCERTAIN. 'For want of a. how far' &c., \*quom nondum satis sit exploratum, quatenus &c.

ASCETIC, a. ascēta, æ (sem. ascētia). ascēticus, quem vocant. IMPROPR. vir vitâ durus. ADJ. An a. life, vita paratissima ac durissima. To lead an a. life, PROPR. \*asceticam more vivere: IMPR. parce ac duriter vivere.

ASCETICISM, immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis (C. Part. 23, 81).

ASCI, \*qui loca ascia incolunt (locâ ascia, Plin.). ASCITES, ascites, m. (Cæl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. Plin. Valer. 3, 12. In Cels. doctine.).

ASCITIOUS, ascitus or ascitus (particip. of opp. natus).

ASCRIBABLE, ascribendus, &c., or quod ascribi debet, potest, &c.

ASCRIBE, ascribere ei qd (to attribute athg, whether good or bad, to abg, as its author, inventor, or cause). — assignare ei qd (to attribute athg to abg, as proceeding from him: to impute it to him as a fault, or a. to him as a merit). — addicere ei qd (to pronounce abg the author of a writing, book, &c. Gell. 3, 3). — tribuere or attribuere ei qd (to represent abg as the cause of athg: to lay the blame of it upon him). To a. the invention of athg to

abg, qd ei inventori ascribere: to a. athg to fear, qd timori assignare: to a. an evil, a mischance, &c., to abg, ei casum adversum tribuere; ei incommodum ascribere. You a. all this to me, hæc tibi a me eventum.

ASH, fraxinus. Of a sh. fraxineus. MOUNTAIN-ASH, sorbus [sorbus aucuparia. L.]. — Not ornus.

ASHAMED, pudore suffusus. To be a., pudet me (ce rei: also with inf. Ter.). — pudor suffunditur mihi. pudore affici (qâ re).

ASHEN, fraxineus.

ASHES, cinis (remains of a burnt body, whether still glowing or burnt out. — Also both s. and pl. as a. of a burnt corpse). — favilla (a. as light, floating particles: espily when still glowing). — lix. G. lici (a. from the hearth; cinis foci, Varr. — lye-a.). To burn or reduce athg to a., qd in cinerem redigere (for any purpose). — in cinerem or cineres vertere (= annihilate, destroy): to be burnt or reduced to a., in cinerem redigi (for any purpose: e. g. horn). — in cinerem or cineres verti (to be destroyed, annihilated). — conflagare. deflagare. consumi (to be burnt up or down). Reduced or burnt to a., in cinerem redactus. — ad cinerem ambustus (crumbled to a. by burning). The fire is burning under the a., cinere latet obstritus ignis (trop. Lucr. 4, 924): ignis suppositus est cineri (dolosus. Hor. trop.). To lie in sackcloth and a., sordidatum or stratum esse (according to Rom. custom). To adjure abg by the a. of abg, obsecrare qm per cinerem mortui cs. Peace to thy a., tua ossa bene quiescant (Petron.); tua ossa mollior cubent (O.); bene placide quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa levis. Tib.).

ASHORE, in litore (on the shore): in arido (on dry land): ad litus; in terram (to the shore). To go a., exire in terram; e. navi exire or exire only: egredi, escendere, ascensionem facere (in terram). To put soldiers, &c., a., milites in terram (or in terrâ) exponere. To run or be driven a. (of a ship), in terram deferri (to be carried to the land: stronger, in litus ejici; vado or in vadum or litibus elidi). To run a vessel a. (intentionally), ad litus appellere. To be a. (of soldiers, &c.), expositos or in terram (or in terrâ) expositos esse.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, \*dies cinerum sacrorum.

ASHY, cinereus. cineraceus. — cineraceo or cinericeo colore. — leucophaeus (between white and black).

ASIDE, seorsum (apart from others). — in latus. — oblique. — in obliquum. But my with verbs compounded with se: — to call abg a., qm sevocare: to take or lead abg a., qm seducere: to lay or put athg a., qd seponere (prop.): qd intermittere or omittre (fig. to give up athg; interm. for a time; om. entirely). To say athg a., abg, qd ei in aurem dicere.

ASININE, asinus (belonging to or proceeding from an ass: not in the sense of 'stupid'). — Stupid. stolidus. fatuus. stupidus. hebes. tardus. Juv. apud et tardus.

ASK, Interrogare, rogare qm or (less frequently) de qo: abg about athg, qm qd (or less commonly de re: both g. t. to a. for the purpose of getting an answer from abg, or learning his opinion). — acciscari ex qo (to a. urgently: often from curiosity, with inquisitiveness, rageness, or in an artful manner). — querere, exquirere, requirere ex or a qo (to a. connectedly and accurately; to question for the purpose of arriving at certainty. Quer. is the proper word of a judge questioning an accused person). — percunctari de or ex qo (to desire to know every thing exactly: hence v. pr. for asking the price of goods. v. Gell. 9, 4, p. init. — whether, utrum; if or whether athg, equid or quid, not aliquid). To a. in a captious manner, captiose Interrogare: to a. abg for advice, consulere qm: to a. one's way, rogare viam (!); exquirere iter. I had no occasion to a. that, hoc mihi non fuit querendum. Request: rogare. petere (g. t. for asking, whether as a request or a demand; in the middle therefore between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere mihi refers to the object, rogare to the person: hence petere qd a qo; rogare qm qd). To a. almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to a. abg's life, petere vitam (Innocent). to a. athg as a matter of right, qd iure quodam suo postulare. To be able to a. athg as (a matter of) right, qd iure quodam suo postulare posse: iustam postulandi causam habere. I invite: invitare. vocare: to dinner, qm ad cenam vocare or invitare: to one's house, qm domum suam invitare. Demand such a price: indicare (opp. promittere, to offer so much). To a. 100 testerecs, indicare centum numis (or nummis). Request: poscere. postulare. flagitare. My by gen. or adj. with esse: this a.'s prudence, est prudentia. [causa, res, tempus poscit; quum res postulandi: quæ tempus et

necessitas flagitat.] *To ask pardon.* See PARDON.

*To ask leave.* veniam petere.

ASKANCE, or ASKAUNCE, oblique.—in obliquum. *To look a. at aby.* qm limis oculis adspicere (Plaut.), qm limis spectare (Ter.).

ASKAUNT. See ASKAUNCE.

ASKER, rogator (e. g. hæc epistola non suavis est, sed rogatoria. C.).—interrogator (Ulp. Dig.).—Particip. rogans, interrogans. *To reply to an a., interroganti* ei respondere.

ASLAKE (obs.), reprimere (e. g. lumen, sitim).—opprimere (e. g. flammam).—compescere (e. g. incendium).—seclare (e. g. sitim).

ASLANT, oblique. In obliquum. ex obliquo.—transverso transverse. In transversum (across).

ASLEEP, in somno. somno.—*To be a., dormire* (e. l.).—*dormitare* (to be in a deep sleep).—quies ere (to be at rest after exertion).—communi capere (to fall a.). *A person a., dormiens.* I have not been a. all night, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (Ter.). totam noctem pervigilavi. *To prevent aby fm falling a.,* qm somno prohibere. *Easily fall a.,* facili mihi est somnus (opp. diffidili mihi est somnus). *To put or lull a. to sleep,* concipire. ei somnum afferre, parere, concitare (prop.).—securum, lentum or negligentem reddere or facere (fig. of making a person careless, lazy, &c.).

ASLOPE, oblique. In obliquum.

ASP, aspis (v. pr. \*coluber in Linn.). *The bite of a. a.,* aspidis morsus.

ASPALATHUS, aspalathus.

ASPARAGUS, asparagus (asparagus. Annot. Herb. 84).

ASPECT, *Look*, aspectus [asp. lætus, horridus, deformis turpisque]. visus (not visum).—species. forma. facies (backward appearance, form: forma also of beautiful appearance: all five both of living and lifeless things).—os (with reference to the whole form of the face): vultus (with reference to the countenance).—*Look* (act); act of beholding, aspectus. *Direction* (of local position): Crcl. by spectro (mily with ad, in), less frequently a-specto with acc. *To have an aspect a.,* ad orientem solem spectare. *The situation and a of a village are of great importance,* permagni est, uni sit posita villa, quo spectet (porticibus, ostiis ac fenestris. Ferr.). *Situation or prospect of affairs:* status, conditio. locus.—temporum ratio, or tempora or res only, or a. nunt. adj.: the a. of things is brighter, omnia jam hilariora sunt: the a. of my affairs is brighter, res mee meliore loco sunt: is dicitur, res mee sunt minus secundæ: deteriore sum status: the a. of things is much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio: v. res sunt omnia: the unfavorable or threatening a. of the times, iniquitas rerum or temporum. *Aspect of the stars,* aspectus (udrum. Plin.).—positus ac spatia siderum (T.).—positura stellarum (Go. l.).

ASPECT, v. aspicere. spectare.

ASPEN, \*populus tremula. *Abp.* populea.

ASPERATE, asperare (Varr. Col. T.).

ASPERITY, asperitas.—acerbitas (bitterness, roughness of things; of mind, voice, &c.: sharpness, e. g. of vinegar). *To speak with a.,* aspere concitateque dicere. Jv. tristitia atque asperitas. asperitas et immanitas nature.

ASPERNATION, aspernatio (C.).

ASPERSE, aspergere qm qd re (not qm alone), or qd ci. [e. g. labem or labellum (nonnullum) ci aspergere (C.): qm maculâ qd aspergere (C.): qm infamiâ or linguâ aspergere (C.): ci qd mali faucibus afflare (rhetorical, C.).]—de famâ or gloriâ cs detrudere: exultationem cs oppugnare: Incurrere in cs famam.—calumniari (to accuse falsely with bad intention).—criminari (to blacken). *To excite suspicion aby by accusation:* qm apud qm.—male dicere ci (to speak ill of).—Also qm variis rumoribus differre.

ASPERSION, *Act of sprinkling*, aspersio (aque. C.). aspersus (only in abl. aspersus: prps only in Plin.). *Calumny:* calumnia. criminatio. labo. or labula ci aspersa. nota ci aspersa (Ulp.).

ASPHALTIC, bituminatus (e. g. aqua): bituminosus (e. g. terra. fontes. Plin.). bituminus (O.).

ASPHALTOB, bitumen (ἀσφαλτος).

ASPHODEL, asphodelus (asphodelus ramosus, Linn.).—pure Lat. albutium (according to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84).

ASPIC, aspis, Idia.

ASPIRATE, aspirare. *To a. a consonanti,* consonanti aspirare or aspirationem adijcere (Q.). *Not to a. a consonanti,* consonanti aspirationem detrudere.

ASPIRATE, adj. An a., littera cui aspiratur or cui aspiratio adijcitur (Q.).

ASPIRATION, *Earnest desire* (of something great): desiderium cs rei: magnum, summum or incredibile cs rei desiderium. *To have lofty a.,* prps altâ mente præditum esse: excelvum quandam et altum, et humana despicentem genitum esse: altiore animo esse: magno rerum bonarum desiderio teneri, incensum esse: elate atque ample sentire. *Pro-nunciation of a letter with a rough breathing:* aspiratio. *To pronounce no consonant with an a.,* nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uti.

ASPIRE to, aspirare ad or in qd, or with local adv. in o (ste with dat. or ablat.).—sectari or consecrari qd (to pursue it earnestly). Also petere or appetere qd: captare qd: studere ei rei: concupiscere qd. *To a. to the praise we long for,* ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare (C.): to a. to immortality, immortalitatem sectari: to a. to aby's good will, benevolentiam cs consecrari: to wealth or power, opes or potentiam consecrari: to which you aspire, quo tu aspiras.

ASQUINT: to look a., limis spectare (of a single case).—limis or perversis oculis esse, strabonem esse (to squint habitually).

ASS, asinus. Little a., assellus. Young a., colt of an a., pulvis asininus The a. brays, asinus rudis. A wild a., onager. *As a word of contempt* (=fool, dolt) the Romans used asinus only of a simple, silly person. [In me quidvis harum rerum convenit Quæ sunt dicere in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus. Ter.] stipes: truncus: æque hebes ac pecus (C.).—Ass's skin, \*pellis asina: milk, lac asininum.

ASSAIL, adoriri, aggredi qm: impetum facere or invadere in qm (all of enemies: inv. also of dogs).—incurrere, incurare in with acc. (of running wildly agst: a. g. of dogs: also v. pr. of cavalry).—tentare qm (of diseases).—oppugnare qm (also espily of attacking a city: urbem oppugnare or impugnare).—inactari qm vehementius. Inveli in qm acerbis (of assailing with hard words). *To a. with the sword,* ferro petere qm, or (of provoking him; of acting on the offensive) ferro lacerare qm. *To a. aby fm behind,* a tergo adoriri qm: to a. aby with stones, qm saxis lacerare. with prayers, entreaties, &c., precibus agere cum qo: precibus fâigare qm (to weary him with prayers): orare qm supplicibus verbis: to a. aby with prayers and calm sit with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm.

ASSAILABLE, Crcl. by impugnari, oppugnari, &c. posse.

ASSAILANT, oppugnator (e. g. patris. L. salutis mee, C.).—or by Crcl. with verbis under ASSAIL (qui, &c. adoritur qm, lacerat, impugnat qm), or by their participles (invadens, &c.).

ASSAILER, oppugnator. See ASSAILANT.

ASSASSIN, sicarius (one who makes murder a trade, of wch the sica is his tool).—percussor cs. auctor necis (one who actually struck the death-blow).—interceptor (g. l. occisor only in Plaut. peremptor. Interceptor, late). *To hire an a.,* conducere qm ad cædem faciendam: to hire an a. to kill aby, percussorem emere in qm. percussorem ci subornare.—Sis insidiator (one who kills by treachery).

ASSASSINATE, cædem (\*ex insidiis) facere, committere: aby. qm ex insidiis interficere.—qm percutere (to strike): trucidare (cut down like an ox: butcher). *To employ aby to a. another,* ci negotium dare, ut qm interficiat.

ASSASSINATION, cædes. \*emdes ex insidiis facta: to accuse aby of a., accusare inter sicarios (C. Rosc. Am. 32, 90).

ASSAULT, v. adoriri, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurrere, incurare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c. also qm). With the sword, ferro petere or lacerare qm: in the rear, a tergo adoriri qm. [SYN. in ASSAIL.] *To commit an assault on aby,* ci manus afferre. advovere, injicere. ci vim afferre (also=to lay violent hands on, to kill). ci vim et manus injicere (to commit violence).—plagam or plagas ci imponere, infligere, injicere (to strike aby).

ASSAULT, s. impetus. incurus (both of enemies and of a disease).—oppugnatio, impetus in locum factus (a. on a town). *A personal a.,* vis or verbera. *To commit an a. upon aby,* ci vim afferre (C.): vim facere in qm (Ter.). [See ASSAULT, v.] *To accuse aby of an a.,* or bring an action of a. agst aby, qm reum facere de vi. *To take a town.* &c. by a., vi or impetu capere: vi or per vim expugnare: impetu facto scalis capere. *To determine on an a.,* exercitum ad urbem oppug-

nandam admove're: *to order an a.*, urbem vi adori  
or oppugnare: scalis muros aggredi. *To commit a*  
*criminal a.*, vini or stuprum afferre ci; stuprum in  
ferre ci; per vim stuprare qm; decus mulieb're ex  
pugnare (L.). [See ATTACK, end.]

ASSAULTER, oppugnator. See ASSAILANT.

ASSAY, v. tentare, experiri, periclitari qm or qd.  
periculum facere cs or cs rei. [See diff. in ASSAY, s.]—  
explorare qd.—*probare is in this meaning without class.*  
*authority. To a. my strength, tentare quid possim:*  
*let us a. our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit:*  
*to a. if &c., experiri, si &c.: whether—or, utrum—*  
*an &c. ¶ Try, &c., tentare, conari. To a. (gold, &c.),*  
*qd ad obrussam exigere (obrussa, a. by &c.): igni*  
*spectare qd and (fig.) qm (C.).—to a. ab's fidelity, cs*  
*fidem inspicere (O.).*

ASSAY, s. tentatio, tentamen (g. t. for trial: the  
former as act: the latter only in O., but doubtless cur  
rent in prose).—experimentum (trial for the purpose  
of obtaining experience).—periculum (trial attended  
with risk). A. of gold, obrussa (trial by fire): spectatio  
(e. g. pecunie). To make a. See to ASSAY, v.

ASSAYER, spectator (e. g. pecunie).

ASSAULTION, comparatio, adeptio.

ASSEMBLAGE, ¶ *Assemblée*. Vid. ¶ *Collection*  
*of things:* acervus, cumulus, congeries, strues (heap,  
pile. SYN. in HEAP).—multitudo,—thesaurus (a. of  
valuables). ¶ *Collectio is only the act of assem*  
*bling: e. g. collectio membrorum Abayrit (C.): collect*  
*us occurs in Frontin. de Limit. (collectus aquae*  
*pluvialis).*

ASSEMBLE, tr. cogere (prop. to drive together;  
to bring together to one point).—congregare (to drive  
together like a herd)—convocare (to call together).—  
conducere, contrahere (to draw together: e. g. troops).  
—to a. the people, concionem vocare or convocare: the  
senate, senatum cogere or convocare: the troops (for  
the purpose of addressing them), milites in concionem  
convocare: to a. troops at a given place, milites, copias  
in unum locum cogere, conducere, or contrahere.—  
INTR. cogi. se congregare. convenire. coire (to come  
together).—confuere, frequentes convenire (of flowing  
together in a large body)—convolare (to fly together in  
haste).—To a. in the senate house (after being summoned),  
in senatum or in curiam cogi.

ASSEMBLING (participial subj.), congregatio;  
convocatio.

ASSEMBLY, ¶ *Of persons:* conventus (a. as meet  
ing at a certain or appointed place).—cœtus (a. as meet  
ing to assist in a common purpose).—concio (a. as sum  
moned to listen to an address: e. g. of the people, of  
soldiers)—circulus (a. as circle conversing together, or  
standing round a speaker).—corona (crowd encircling a  
speaker).—concessus (a. sitting a: e. g. of judges, specta  
tors, &c.).—concilium (a. summoned a. in which one  
declares what is to be done).—consilium (an a. in which  
each person is to declare what he thinks should be  
done).—comitia, pl., is an historical term for the meeting  
of the Roman people.—acroasis (ἀκρόασις, a. conversa  
tione: an a. where one or more entertain the rest by  
singing, reading aloud, &c.).—A. numerous a. celeberr  
ventus. celebritas (so far as a place is visited by  
numbers; is of much resort).—frequentia (so far as an  
a. is itself numerous: so far as sufficient numbers  
are present). To summon an a., concionem vocare,  
advocare, or convocare: ab'y to an a., qm ad concilium  
vocare: to hold an a., concilium or concionem habere:  
to dismiss an a., concilium or concionem dimittere  
(all these, of course, to be used according to the meaning  
of concio, concilium, &c.).

ASSEN-T, v. assentiri (or more cmly) assent' re ci (ut  
&c.).—annuere (absol.).—consentire ci rei or ad qd (to  
an offer or proposal).—concedere ci rei (to yield to it).

ASSENT, s. assensio, assensus,—astipulatio, stipu  
latus. With my a., me assentiente; me annuente.

ASSENTATION, assentatio (C.).

ASSENT, ajo (to affirm a proposition by simply ex  
pressing it: opp. nego).—affirmare, confirmare (to  
affirm it as certain: opp. to doubts and rumours, dubi  
tate: difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, C. Arch.  
Poet. 15).—asseverare (to a. strongly and in earnest:  
opp. to a light or jocular affirmation).—defendere (to  
maintain a proposition that is attacked).—contendere  
(to perseveringly maintain an opinion agst contra  
dicti-on).—dicere (to say, without any accessory notion).  
To assert that alth is not so, negare.—Democritus  
asserts that nobody can be a great poet without some  
thing of madness, Democritus negat sine furorē quē  
quam poetam magnū esse posse. ¶ *Not asserere.*  
¶ *Defend, defendere. defendere—fm or agst aby, a*

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qo, contra qm, a qd re.—tutari. tutari (a qo, a qd re,  
contra qm or qd re).—propugnare pro qd re. J. de  
fendere et protegere: defendere et propugnare [see  
DEFEND]. ¶ *Claim; vindicare a title to:* rem  
sibi or ad se vindicare (by law or not).—tenere, ob  
tinere (to make good one's right to a disputed pos  
session).—retinere (to withhold alth, not to give it up).  
—In the poets and later prose-writers, asserere qd ci  
(sibi), or asserere only. (se cœlo asserere. O. So 'as  
sert the native skies' Dryd.; i. e. claim to be heaven  
born.—nec laudes asserere nostras. O. nec sapientia  
nomen sibi asseruit. Q.)—To a. a right successfully,  
jus tenere, obtinere, retinere: to a right (=to endea  
vour to make it good), jus peti qui: to a. one's liberty  
(i. e. to escape fm unctui servitute), se in libertatem  
asserere: se asserere (O.).

ASSERTION, affirmatio o.—asseveratio (both as ac  
tion).—sententia (opinion).—opinio. decretum dogma  
(opinion of a school in philosophy). To retract an a.,  
sententiam mutare, revocare. ¶ *Assertio is the*  
*maintaining, in a court of justice, that a person is a*  
*free man or a slave.*

ASSERTIVE, ajena (opp. negans)—[affirmativus  
in Gram.—Diom.]—'In a confident and a. form,' affir  
mative (C.). affirmatissime (Gell.).

ASSERTOR, assertor cs rei (vindictor: e. g. gladius  
assertor libertatis, Sen.).—propugnator cs rei (e. g.  
libertatis. C. a champion of a cause).—defensor (a de  
fender: also one who wards off alth).—qui qd affirmat,  
&c. (affirm: affirmator, late: Ulp. Tertul. Min. Fel.).

ASSESS, censere (to value ab's property with a view  
to taxation: to fix, therefore, not how much he is to pay,  
but what his whole rateable property is to be considered).  
To a. a town, &c., censere (to value all the property).  
—tributa in singula capita imponere (to put so much  
on each individual). Also by Crcl. with tributum, vecti  
gal, &c. imponere ci or ci rei: my estate is assessed  
very high, agris (meis) pergrande vectigal impositum  
est (C.). To be assessed, censeri; vectigal or tributum  
mihi impositum est.—qd ex censu (quotannis) con  
ferre or pendere (cf. omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis  
tributa conferunt. C.) I am assessed at two million  
sestercs, \*sesterti vicis ex censu (quotannis) confere.

ASSESSMENT, ¶ *The nearest words are:* tributum  
(poll-tax: income-tax).—vectigal (land-tax).—census  
(ab's estimated property).—estimation (act of valuing).  
As act: \*tributorum in singula capita distributio  
(dividing, amongst the rate payers, the whole sum to be  
levied).

ASSESSOR, ¶ *One who sits by another, in*  
*court or council-room to advise him: as*  
*essor; also syndrus (among the Greeks, a member*  
*of a collegium, &c. L.). ¶ *One who is next in*  
*dignity: qui assidet ci (poet. after Hor. assidet in*  
*ano): better qui ad qm or ci prope or proximus ac*  
*cedit: or by qui cum qd dignitate exæquatur (of actual*  
*equality: qui secundum locum dignitatis obtinet;*  
*qui ci dignitate proximus est (of occupying the second*  
*place). The a. of a throne, proximus or secundus a*  
*rege: secundum gradum imperii tenere. ¶ *Assessor**  
*of taxes: \*qui tributa in singula capita dividit.*  
*censor (see ASSESS).—estimator: \*qui quantum a quo*  
*que viro ex censu conferendum sit, estimat (?). exactor*  
*Vectigalium (tax-gatherer).**

ASSETS. ¶ *The nearest, prps, fortuna tota (alone or*  
*with quam qs reliquit, if the person is dead. Phædr.*  
*4, 5, 8).—bona (all his goods).*

ASSEVER, ¶ *asseverare. See ASSESS, AV-*  
*ASSEVERATE, ¶ *FIRM.**

ASSEVERATION, asseveratio. See AFFIRMATION.

ASS HEAD, stipes, caudex, asinus.

ASSIDUITY, assiduitas (continued, uninterrupted  
action).—sedulitas ( indefatigable bustling activity in  
small matters).—diligentia (careful and close applica  
tion).—industria (industry of a high and elevated kind).  
See INDUSTRY.

ASSIDUOUS, assiduus (constantly active).—sedulus  
(busily active, bustling: opp. piger).—industrius (rest  
lessly active in high matters: opp. regnius).—diligens  
(carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions  
to the attainment of an object). To be a. in any  
business, in re agendā acrem et industrium esse.

ASSIDUOUSLY, assidue, industrie, diligenter.  
sedulo. SYN. in ASSIDUOUS.

ASSIEGE. See BASSIEGE.

ASSIGN, assignare (to a. alth to any, esply of lands  
to colonists: also munus ci, a task. C.).—attribuere ci  
qd (g. t. for granting to a person: also of public lands,  
money, &c.).—delegare qm (to refer aby to another who  
is to do alth; to appoint a third person to pay another

or to be paid by him: delegare enim vice sua alium nam dare creditoribus vel cui iusserit, *Ulp. Dig.* : e. g. delegare debitorem, to refer *abey* to one who is in my debt and will pay him: *I will a. you to Epicurum, he will pay you*; delegabo tibi Epicurum: ad illo fiet numeratio, *Scn.* Also delegare ci qm, cum numeret, to order him to pay a debt due to me to a third person). To a. lands to *aby*, assignare ci agros: to a. public lands to the people, plebem in agris constituere; multitudinem in agris collocare: to a. the troops winter-quarters, hiberna constituere: to a. every man his task, suam cuique munus describere: money to *aby*, attribueri ci pecuniam.—ci pecuniam curare (sc. solventem a qo, to order it to be paid by a third person). || To a. *arson*, rationem, causam afferre: *athg* as an excuse, excusare qd. || In law; to prove or establish (as in, to a. *error*; false judgement: a waste, &c.), planum facere, planum facere atque probare.—testibus planum facere: or productis te-ibus *provere* (if by evidence).  
**ASSIGNABLE**, qui, &c. assignari potest: qui *ueteri*, nominari, dici potest. *There is no a. cause*, nulla ratio or causa *afferi* potest. nihil *affertur*, or *affertur* potest (cur &c.).

**ASSIGNATS**, qm de versu publicā carent.

**ASSIGNATION**, constitutum (a., and place of a.). To have an a. with *aby*, constitutum habere cum qo: to make an a. with *aby*, constituere ci (Jur. 3, 12, *Repti*).—to keep an a., venire ad constitutum. *These are general terms, not confined to the appointments of lovers.* || The making over *athg* to *aby*: assignatio, attributio, perscriptio, delegatio. [Syn. of verbs in **ASSIGN**.]

**ASSIGNEE**: no exact expression. *Crcl.* by qui a qo delegatur.—qui mandata habet a qo.

**ASSIGNER**, qui assignat, describit, &c. See **ASSIGN**.

**ASSIMILATE**, simulare qd ci. assimilare qd ci. similem facere.—quare. adquare qd cum qā re: later, *my in the historians*, ci rei. || To assimilate food: digerere cibos (to convey food in a proper manner to the different parts of the body. *Cels.*).—concoquere cibos (to digest food).

**ASSIMILATION**, simulatio. assimilatio. || Of food: digestio, concoctio (dig. is, according to *Celsus*, the passing of food, whether digested or not, to the proper parts of the body: conc. is 'digestion').

**ASSIST**, juvare, adjuvare, operā adjuvare qm: in *athg*, in qā re.—auxilium ferre ci: auxiliari ci: esse in auxilio ci. opem ferre ci. optulari ci.—succurrere ci. subvenire ci. subsidio venire ci. sublevare qm. [Syn. in *AID*.] To a *aby* in doing *athg*, ci optulari in qā re faciendā, ci operam suam commodare ad qd: ci operam præbere in qā re. *Their bodily strength did not a. them*, nihil is corporis vires auxiliare sunt (C.). To a digestion, concoctiones adjuvare.

**ASSISTANCE**, auxilium, ops, subsidium, adiuturum, opes. [Syn. in *AID*, &.] By *aby*'s a., cs auxilio, ope, adiumento: cs ope adjuvans qo adjuvante: qo adjuvare: cs operā. Without foreign (i. e. another's) a., suā sponte: per se: by the a. of God, juvante Deo, divinis ope or (if spoken conditionally) in D-us juvet or adjuvabit. To offer one's a. to *aby*, offerre ei, si quo usus operæ sit: towards or for *athg*, ad qd operam suam profiteri: to bring or bear a. to *aby*, ci auxilium, opem auxiliunq, præsidium, suppetias or subsidium ferre. ci auxilium offerre (et) opem et salutem, or opem salutemq ferre ci (C.). ci adesso or præsto esse (in time of need). To seek or call in the a. of a physician, medico uti. medicum morbo adhibere: for a sick person, medicum ad ægrum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the a. of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adjuvans hominum desiderat: to send *aby* to another's a., qm auxilio or subsidio mittere: qm auxilii causā mittere: to send the infantry to the a. of *aby*, pedites ci subsidio or suppetias mittere: to go to *aby*'s a., ci auxilio venire: ci suppetias ire or proficisci: ci subvenire or succurrere: to beg, &c. *aby*'s a., auxilium, or opem, or opem a que auxilium, or præsidium petere a qo.

**ASSISTANT**, adjutor (g. t., also assistant-teacher).—socius (partner in *athg*: e. g. furorum).—minister, administrator (one who is present and assists in a subordinate capacity: empty in a bad sense).—collēga (colleague).—hypodidascalus (under-master).—Jm. minister et adjutor: socius et participes cs rei: servus et minister cs rei. To be *aby*'s a. in *athg*, cs socium esse in re: in a crime, accleri affinem esse: to take *aby* for one's a., qm socium sibi adjuvare: in *athg*, qm socium

adhibere in re: to give *aby* for an a. in *athg*, ci dare qm ad rem adiutorem.

**ASSISTANT**, adj. adjuvans.—To be a. to *aby*, juvare or adjuvare qm. See **TO ASSIST**.

**ASSISTER**, adjutor, qui opem, auxilium, &c. sibi cl. qui ci adfuit, præsto fuit ci (in need), &c. See **ASSISTANT**.

**ASSIZE**, conventus (the coming together of persons, at a given time and place, for the trial of their causes). To hold an a. or the assizes, conventum agere: a judge of a., qui iure dicundo conventus circumit. See **CIRCUIT**. To have finished or returned from the a.'s (i. e. a whole circuit), conventus peregrisse. || *Assize of bread*, \*pretium panis constitutum.

**ASSIZER** of bread, \*qui pretium panis constituit.

**ASSOCIATE**, v. tr. sociare. conjungere qd cum qā re. adjuvare qd ci rei.—*aby* with *aby*, qm socium or comitem addere ci. To a. *aby* with myself, ourselves, &c., qm in societatem assumere or ascribere (g. t.); qm in collegium optare (of election into a corporate body by the members).—*INTA*. || *Keep company with*: qo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate cs versari: also vivere cum qo; se comitem or socium adjuvare ci. || *Join myself to*, se jungere or conjungere cum qo (g. t.).—societatem inire, coire, facere cum qo (enter into a company, league, &c. with).—fœdus facere cum qo (of a league or compact).

**ASSOCIATE**, adj. fœderatus. fœdere junctus.—socius (ally).

**ASSOCIATE**, s. socius (partner, companion: bound to another by common interests: in *athg*, cs rei: e. g. periculi; criminis).—sodalis (comrade, companion: bound to another by liking, for enjoyment, &c.).—particeps cs rei. consors cs rei (one who shares in an enjoyment or possession: the particeps [opp. experts], voluntarily taking a part: the consors [opp. exsors], because without co-operating he is entitled to a share: socius imperii, a co-regent so far as he actually shares the business of a government; consors, os sur us the office is merely honorary).—particeps ejusdem laudis; conjurationis, voluptatis.—consors laboris, mendacitatis, vitiolorum,—in lucris atque furtis).—convictor (one who always lives with another).—comes (companion: one who keeps company with another, epy on a journey, in walking, &c.).—affinis cs rei or ci rei (implicated in *athg*, *my in something bad*, aff. crimini: noxæ, culpæ).—To declare his a.'s, consocios edere: to refuse to declare them, consocios celare.

**ASSOCIATION**, || *Union*, societas.—to have formed a friendly a., societatem caritatis coisse inter se. || A union of persons for a particular purpose: societas (for some common business: intellectual, commercial, &c.).—sodalitas (a brotherhood; a union of companions: e. g. of certain priests at Rome: then of any similar a.: e. g. of the free masons).—factio (a political party: *my in a bad sense*).—collegium (a corporation: e. g. of merchants, priests, artisans, &c.). || *Association of ideas*: *Hand thinks that* \*association idearum must be allowed as term. techn.

**ASSORT**, in genera digerere (oft. C. de Or. 1, 42, 190).—digerere in ordinem digerere. See **ARRANGE**.

**ASSORTMENT**, || *Act of arranging*, &c., ordinatio.—*Crcl.* with in genera digerere, &c. || *A collection of goods*, &c. properly arranged: \*merces in genera digerite, but *my* by merces only, with a suitable adjective: e. g. 'an a. of foreign goods,' merces peregrinæ.

**ASSUAGE**, lenire. mitigare. mollire levare; allevare; sublevare. temperare. [Syn. in **ALLEVIATE**.] To a. hunger or thirst, famem or sitim sedare. sitim reprimere. famem or sitim explere, depellere. *INTA*. minui, se minuere, and minuere only: imminui, remitti; se remittere. Levare; sublevare. leniri. mitigari. [Syn. in **ABATE**.]

**ASSUAGEMENT**. See **ALLEVIATION**.

**ASSUAGER**, *Crcl.* by verbs under **ASSUAGE**. [sedator. *Arnob*.]

**ASSUASIVE**, dolorem leniens or mitigans.

**ASSUBJUGATE**. See **SUBJUGATE**.

**ASSUEFACATION**, *Crcl.* by assuefacere (ci rei, or with *infin*).

**ASSUETUDE**, assuetudo (to *athg*, cs rei).

**ASSUME**, || *Take*, sumere. capere.—To a. as a pretence, simulare. || *Take or arrogate to oneself*, sumere. sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare or tribuere.—qd vindicare sibi or ad se. qd usurare. To a. the name of king, regium nomen sumere: regium nomen sibi asciscere: to a. the royal authority, regium sibi vindicare: the praises of another, \*nomen laudis vindicare ad se: great authority, magnam auctoritatem



abst. sumere. || *Take for granted: sumere or habere or putare pro certo: pro certo or comprobato pro-re, or ponere only. You have assumed that the gods are happy, deos beatos esse suspicasti: this being assumed and granted, hoc posito et concesso (posito alone is bad. All philosophers a., inter omnes philosophos constat.*

ASSUMER, arrogans, insolens, superbus.

ASSUMING, arrogans, insolens, superbus.

ASSUMP ION, vindicatio (act of claiming to oneself)—usuratio (illegal a.). || *Arrogance: arrogantia, insolentia, superbia. [See ARROGANCE.]* || *Postulate: sumptio (by which C. translates the Gk ἄμμια)—conjectura (conjectural a.).* || *“præmissa syllogismi (in logic)—assumptio is ‘the minor’ proposition.—On this a., hoc posito atque concesso. || Assumption into heaven (e.g. of the Virgin Mary, “assumptio in cælum; or by Crcl. with “in cælum assumi (aft. assumptus est in cælum in the Creed).*

ASSURANCE, fiducia (v. pr. the laudable trust in things we actually can trust, which is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves)—confidentia (a blamable, presumptuous trust, particularly in one's own strength; opp. foresight and discretion)—audacia (confidence arising fr. contempt of danger: it may imply either praise or dispraise)—audentia (laudable confidence; spirit of enterprise)—fidentia (“Fidentia est per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiducie certâ cum spe collocavit.” C.).—fides (faith in a man's honour).—spes firma, spes certa (confident expectation).—firma animi confisio, animus certus et confirmatus. The full a. of safety, certa fiducia (e.g. salutis: opp. spes). To cause a., fiduciam facere: ci fiduciam afferre. To feel a full a., certam spem habere; magnam fiduciam habere. With a. (= firmness, boldness), fidenter, fidenti animo. (= in a spirit of rash confidence) confidenter. || *Want of modesty, confidentia (e.g. videte quo vultu, quâ confidentia dicant. C.).—Impudentia —os impudens or durum or ferum: a man of consummate a., homo perfrecte frontis. || A pledge of security for payment: fiducia (also a sure, on condition of being permitted to buy back the thing sold). To receive such an a., fiduciam accipere: to hold it, fiduciam commissam tenere. || Positive and confident statement: Crcl. by confirmare qd ci: confirmare de qâ re; or with acc. and inf. He gave them a solemn a., vch he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, pollicitus est et iurjurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos daturum. || Insurance. Vid.*

ASSURE, || *Maintain the certainty of athg: affirmare, confirmare (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically).—asserere (to maintain a thing earnestly: asserere is bad in this sense) in the golden age with de, or acc. and inf.—pro certo affirmare: sancte affirmare: with an oath, iurjurando affirmare or confirmare. He assured them with an oath that he would give &c., iurjurando confirmavit—daturum &c. Be assured, persuadeas tibi: persuasum tibi sit: crede mihi. or, more commonly, mihi crede (parenthetically): persuadeas tibi velim; velim tibi ita persuadeas: sic volo tibi persuadere. You may be assured that I shall do every thing, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam, &c., or scito inarctat. Nothing, I a. you, could &c., nihil, scito, potuit &c. A. yourself that nobody &c. (nam) cave putes—quemquam &c. To feel assured of aby's fidelity, ejus fides mihi cognita est. || Produce in aby the feeling of certainty about athg: fiduciam facere ci; fiduciam afferre ci. To feel assured of or about athg, magnam fiduciam habere cs rel. || Betrotis: expondere qm ci; desponsare (inter. Buel.).*

ASSURED, || *Certain (objectively: of things): certus, exploratus, non dubius. It is an a. experience, inter omnes constat, or constat only: a man of a. integrity, vir spestatæ fidel. || Certain (subjectively: of persons): certus, || Having unbecoming assurance: impudens.*

ASSUREDLY, || *Surely; without doubt: certe, certo (the former relating more to the persuasion of the speaker: the latter to the real state of the case: both certe scio and certo scio occur: the latter more commonly: certe is used objectively in certe evenire. [Pract. Intr. II. 561. &c.])—liquido (with clearness; with full certainty, without hesitation: e.g. dicere; confirmare. C. jurare. Ter.).—haud dubie, sine ullâ dubitatione (like certe: to intimate that the speaker entertains no doubt of the truth of his assertion).—pr fecto (i. e. for a fact: a strong assertion, that the statement*

*made is objectively true: also the ‘doubtless’ of assumption: as in ‘a. you are now at Rome,’ nunc quidem profecto Rome es.).—sane (certainly, of which a sane mind cannot entertain a doubt: used also in replies).—nam (nearly = profecto, but stands only at the head of a sentence, my before a personal pronoun).—recte (assuredly; you are right: a courteous assent in replies).—utique (a restrictive particle of assertion: in C. chiefly in his letters, with imperat. subj. and other expressions of wishing, advising, or commanding).—nimirum (of what is so certain, that it would be surprising if it were otherwise: e.g. nimirum recte). || *“Assuredly, in a sentence containing a positive assertion, may often be transl. by non dubito, quin &c. A. this can happen, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit. || IF NOT—YET ASSUREDLY (= at all events), si non—at saltem: si non—certe. || “Assuredly, as an answer: certe, sane or vero (often with the verb used in the question).—sane quidem. Sre recte, optime (of courteous assent).—“Do you grant us this? “Assuredly (I do), danne hoc nobis? do sane. [Pract. Intr. II. 148, 149.] || Ironically: certe; quidem certe; nempe; scilicet; videlicet: nimirum (of these, certe is the only one that can stand alone). || I believe athg a., persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi: to know a., certo (pro certo) scire: pro explorato habere qd; certum, exploratum or compertum habere qd.**

ASSURER, qui cavet de or pro qâ re (he who gives the security): “qui cautionem adhibet ci rei (he who takes the security).

ASTERISK, asteriscus (ἀστέριον).

ASTERISM, SEE CONSTELLATION.

ASTERN: by Crcl. with puppis. ‘Those astern,’ qui in puppi sunt or sedent.

ASTHMA, dyspnœa (ἀσθμα): anhelatio: spiritus angustior; angustie spiritus. 16, 18. Meus animus gravior et sonantior (ast. Plin. 6, 16, 18). To have the a., dyspnœa laborare: gravem tardumque spiritum expedire.

ASTHMATIC, || angustii pectoris, spiritus asthmaticus. To be a., ci spiritus difficilis redditur.

ASTONISH, in stuporem dare; obstupescere (to astound.—Crcl. by mihi mirum videretur, &c. You a, me by &c., mirum mihi videtur, te &c.: to be a.'d. obstupescere: obstupescere; stupefieri (to be astounded: also stupor me invadit: qd stupidum me tenet): mirari, admirari, demirari qd: acc. with inf. or qd. I am astonished at your not writing to me, miror te ad me nihil scribere. I am astonished at your not laughing, miror quod non rideas, or te non ridere. See ASTONISHMENT.

ASTONISHING, stupendus.—admirabilis. mirus. mirificus. mirabilis. Sre ingens, immanis (huge, immense). Am a. amount of money, immanes pecunie. To perform a. cures, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Plin.).

ASTONISHINGLY, stupendum in modum—nirum in modum—mirandum in modum.—mirabiliter—valde.

ASTONISHMENT, miratio, admiratio. To create a., admirationem efficere, movere, habere: to feel a., admiratione affici, admiratio me incendit: to fill aby with a., qm in admirationem conjicere.

AFOUND. See ASTONISH.

ASTRAUDLE. To ride a., “eo, quo homines solent modo, equitare.

ASTRAL, astragalus.

ASTRAL, SEE STARRY.

ASTRAY. To go a., errare (also fig.): errore vagari, vagari et errare: to lead a., a rectâ viâ deducere (prop.).—inducere qm in errorem (fig.):—intentionally, purposely, scientem.—transversum agere qm (to lead him a. fr. the path of virtue). To be far a. (fig.), in errore versari, errore captum esse.

ASTRICT, astringere (opp. solvere).

ASTRICTION, astrictio (Plin.—astringent power).—c. astrictio (act of binding together, then, of the intestines by medicines. late).—contractio (g. i. opp. remissio; porrectio). A. of the bowels, alvus astricta or restricta.

ASTRICTIVE. See ASTRINGENT.

ASTRIDE. See ASTRADDLE. || varicare is to stand with the legs wide apart: divaricatis cruribus or pedibus is ‘with legs or feet wide apart.’

ASTRIFEROUS, astrifer (Poet. and Post-Aug.).

ASTRINGE, astringere (e.g. alvum: opp. solvere: also of intense cold, &c.).—constringere (to tie tightly together).

ASTRINGENCY, astrictio, astrictoria vis (astringens

power: herba gustūs amari cum astrictione. *Plin.*: folia astrictoria vim habent. *Plin.*

ASTRINGENT, astrictorius (*P. in. astrictoria vis*).—costrictivus (*in late medical writers*).

ASTROLOGER, astrologus.—mathematicus. Chaldaei (as for mathematicians and Chaldaei foretold events by the stars).—Chaldaicus rationibus eruditus.

ASTROLOGICAL, by genit. astrologorum. [astrologia. *Boeth.*] *Sic Chaldaicus: e. g., a. calculations, stiones Chaldaice.*

ASTROLOGIZE, mathematicae additum esse (*Inf. Suet. Tit. 69*).—Chaldaicus rationibus eruditum esse.

ASTROLOGY, astrologia (*in classical Lat. the regular word for 'astronomy' afterwards = 'astrology'*).—ratio sideralis or scientia sideralis (*knowledge of the stars, copy if used to foretell events by it: the former objective; the latter subjective*).—rationes Chaldaicae (*as an art practised by the Chaldaei. C.*).—mathematica (*e. g. in mathematicae additum. Suet.*).—Chaldaicum praedictandi genus (*C.*).

ASTRONOMER, astrologus; cœli ac siderum peritus.—astronomus (*Post-Aug.*).—See ASTROLOGER.

ASTRONOMICAL, astronomicus.—ad sideralem rationem spectans or pertinens.

ASTRONOMY, astrologia, astronomia (*the former the classical word: the latter Post-Aug.*).—cœli dimittendi ratio or studium (*the measuring of the heavens: rat. the science, stud. the practice of it*).—lunaris ratio is observation of the moon, as a prognostic of the weather.

ASTUTE. See CUNNING

ASUNDER, eorundem, but *mis* by dis or so in composition: *e. g. to cut or cleave a., to discede (ferro)*.—disiungere (*also with ictu*).—diffundere: *to be or remain a., distare (inter se. —to be at a certain distance apart)*.—separatum esse, disjunctum inter se esse: *to saw a., terra dissecare: to dwell a., seorsum et non una habitare: to draw a., diducere*.—distrahere (*drag a. by violence*).

ASYLUM, asyllum (*the strict sense, of a sacred place of refuge*).—perflugium (*g. i. any place, thing, or person, that offers security*).—refugium (*a secret place of refuge, as far as possible removed from danger*).—receptus (*a place to which one withdraws*).—receptaculum (*a place which receives and protects one*). *To offer an a. to aby, perflugium præbere; refugium dare. To flee to an a., in asyllum perflugere.*—See REFUGIO.

ASYMMETRICAL, non or parum æqualis. Inæqualis, parum congruens. *To be a., parum inter se consentire: "nullos habere communis proportionis."*

ASYMMETRY, Inæqualis as. ἀσυνμετρία, ut Græco verbo utar.

ASYMPTOTE, "linea quæ circum, &c. tangit. neque secat. "linea, quæ circum, &c. ita tangit, ut non secet."

AT, [With names of towns, &c.: *gen. case of sing. nouns of 1st or 2nd decl.*].—abl. of other nouns. *At Rome, Romæ; at Athens, Athenis: at Pessinus, Pessinunte.*

AT. [If the action did not take place in, but only near, the place, the prep. ad or apud must be used. *The battle fought at the Trebia, at Cannæ, &c., pugna ad Trebiam, ad Cannas (misly with, but in L. also, without commissas, for wch Liv. once only uses the gen. —Si Trasimeni quam Trebie, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior fuit).*

*The mutiny which began at Suero, seditio militum cepta apud Sueroem.* "To be waiting at Rome for a triumph" is, at urbem esse (*the General claiming the triumph not being permitted to enter the city till his request was granted or refused*). *To take athy fm the temple of Diana at Ephesus, tollere qd Epheso (abl. seld. Ephesi) ex fano Dianæ. [See Pract. Intr. li p 271, Condition f.]*

*Cassius is at Antioch with his whole army, Cassius in oppido Antiochie est cum omni exercitu (i. e. in Antioch. C.): Cassius ad Antiochiam est cum omni exercitu (i. e. before or near Antioch).*

AT, "home": gen. of domi. *Is your brother at home? domine est frater? —at my house, domi meæ: but also in domo meâ, and domi apud nie. With 'to dine,' (cenare) apud with acc. of the person, apud qm cenare.*

AT my thy, another's, &c. house, is *misly meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ domi: but when there is another adj. or a gen. of the possessor, the prep. is more common: e. g. in domo Cæsaris, but also domi Cæsaris. To stay at home, domi manere, remanere.—domi se tenere or retinere. [See HOME, HOUSE.]*

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AT. The prepos. 'at' after a verb is often not expressed: *e. g. to aim at aby, petere qm: to laugh at alth, ridere qd: qd risu excipere (to receive it with a laugh).*

AT, with relations of TIME.—abl. case: *at that time, eo tempore. Of an appointed time, ad: to assemble at the day fixed, ad diem convenire. At the right time, at the nick of time, tempore, ad tempus (of an appointed time): suo tempore (of events, &c., happening at their proper time). At a party, dinner, &c., in convivio (Ter.): Inter cœnam (of alth happening at dinner-time. C.). At ONCE—AND (= both—and); idem—idem (e. g. fuere qui idem ornate, idem verse dicerent).*

AT, of an occasion, &c., *sts ad. To raise his eyes at the name of Thibe, ad Thibes nomen oculos erigere (O.).*

AT, with words of COST, PRICE, &c.—abl. of the price: *e. g. to live at enormous expense, profusus sumptibus vivere: to be provided at a small charge, parvo curata esse. But (1) tanti, quanti, with their compounds, pluris, minoris, are always in gen.—(2) With verbs of valuing, magni, parvi, maximi, minimi, plurimi, also stand in gen.: but magno, permagno, parvo, are also found with estimare.—(3) With verbs of price, magno, permagno, minimo, parvo, plurimo, nimio, villi, always in abl.—(4) Multi, majoris, are not used, but magni, pluris (majoris once in Phædr.).*

For such forms as 'at least,' 'at most,' 'at hand,' 'at once,' &c., see EAST, MO-T, HAND, ONCE, &c.

ATHEISM, eorum impietas, qui Deum esse negant.

ATHEIST, atheus (C. ἀθεος): qui nullum esse omnino Deum putat; qui Deum (or deos) esse negat. homo impius (q. t.).

ATHEISTICAL, } impius  
ATHEOUS, }

ATHIRST, sitiens.—siticulosus.—ag. se rei avidus: appetens. [See THIRSTY.] *To be a., sitire.*

ATHLETIC, valens. validus. laceratous. corpore vigen. corpore validus. corpore robusto. Jx. robustus et valens. [SYN. in STRONG.]

ATHWART, in transversum. transverse. ex transverso. [ACROSS, prep. VID.]

ATLAS, [Geographical A., "tabularum geographicarum volumen, or tabulæ geographicæ." A kind of silk, "sericus pannus d-nus et collustratus."

ATMOSPHERE, aer (the denser air of the lower regions of the a.; opp. æther, the upper, purer air).—cœlum (the heavens; the whole a.); also temperature, climate). A pure a., aer purus: healthy, cœlum salubre or bonum; aer salubris.

ATMOSPHERICAL, by gen. aeris or cœli.

ATOM, atomus, l. f. (ἄτομος): corpus indivisibile (C.).—corpus individuum et solidum (C.).—corpus insecabile (Vitr. Q.). Used hyperbolically for a very small portion: not an, ne minimum quidem: no tantillum quidem.

ATONE, I Agree, VID. Alone (= expiate, &c.) at'g or for alth, qd luere, expiare, pœnas se rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere: by death, with his life, luere morte, capite.—Sic compensare qd cum qd re or qd re (to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it). [Reconcile, placare, expiare, mitigare or lenire (SYN in APPEASE) animum cs in qm offensorem colligere. placare qm ci or in qm, qm cum qd reconciliare or reducere or restituere in gratiam. cs animum ci reconciliare. To a. enemies, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare; componere gratiam inter inimicos (Com.).]

ATONEMENT, satisfactio (satisfaction for an injury: e. g. for killing a person).—pœna (g. l. for punishment).—placulum (in religious matters).—placamentum (that by wch a. is made). A sacrifice of a., miora quâ munera placantur or expiatur. To require a. fm aby, placulum a. qd exigere. To make a. for alth, qd expiare, luere. See ATONE. [Reconciliation, &c., placatio (act of appeasing).—reconciliatio concordiæ or gratiæ (reconciliation).—reditus in gratiam. To make a. between persons, qm ci or in qm placare; qm cum qd reconciliare: qm or cs animum ci reconciliare.

ATOP, by adj. summus in agreement: 'a. of wch,' in quo summo.

ATRABILIAN, melancholia.

ATRABILIOUS, melancholicus.

ATROCIOUS, dirus (exciting horror: a property of things: e. g. execrabilis).—atrox (exciting fear: e. g. facinus).—foedus (foul).—abominandus. detestandus. detestabilis (detestable).—nefandus. nefarius (the former of actions; the latter of men, their thoughts and actions).

—immanis (shocking: of actions).—teter (hæcussus, shock-

*ing; abominable in character and conduct.* *An a. villain*, homo omni parte detestabilis. homo impurus. monstrosus hominis.

**ATROCIOUSLY**, atrociter. immaniter. sæde. tetro.

**ATROCIOUSNESS**, { atrocitas, — fæditas, — immanitas. } *An atrocity*, atrocitas, facinus, &c.

**ATROPHY**, tabes (g. t.). — atrophía (in *Cels.* in *Gk characters*; afterwards in *Lat.*).

**ATTACH**, { *Bind to oneself*, qm sibi adjungere; qm sibi devincire: *by alth*, qd re: *by presents*, donis sibi obstringere qm; præmiis sibi devincire qm. — *Sis capere (to captivate; of female beauty)*; tenere. detinere. — qm ad se trahere, attrahere or perducere; qm in suas partes ducere or trahere; qm suum facere (*to bring over to one's party or side*). — qm sibi facere or reddere amicum; cs amicitiam sibi parare. comparare, conciliare; animum cs sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere (*to gain ably's friendship*). } *Arrest*, comprehendere (g. t.). — in custodiam dare. in vincula conficere (*throw into prison*). — *To a. great importance to the circumstance, that &c.*, plurimi sciendum existimare, quod &c. } *To attach a meaning to a word.* See MEANING. } *Seize. VID.*

**ATTACHMENT**, amor. voluntas. caritas. studium. benevolentia. { *SYN.* IN AFFECTION. } *towards ably*, amor in, erga, adversus qm: benevolentia, voluntas in or erga qm. *From a.*, propter amorem or benevolentiam. { *More under AFFECTION.* } *Arrest*, comprehensio (e. g. sonium). — prehensio.

**ATTACK**, v. adori, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurere or incurare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c.; also qm): also signa inferre in hostem; signis infestis inferri in hostem: *with the sword*, ferro petere or lacerare qm: *in the rear*, a tergo hostes adori; hostium terga impugnare: *in front*, in adversos hostes impetum facere: *in flank*, in latus hostium incurre: *in two bodies*, signa bipartito inferre: *to be attacked before and behind*, ancipiti acie opprimi (*Cur.*). } *To attack with words*: dicto or convicio incescere, lacerare, insectari, consecrari, adori qm (g. t.). — (acerbius) invehi in qm (*inveigh agst*). — petere qm. — pugnare contra qd. impugnare qd. in controversiam vocare qd (*combat a proposition*). *To a. a man's opinion*, impugnare cs sententiam: *a man's reputation, glory, &c.*, de famâ or gloriâ cs detrachere; dignitatem cs impugnare; cs existimationem oppugnare; incurere in cs famam: *to a. openly*, aperte petere qd: *secretly, covertly*, occulte cuniculis oppugnare qd (*C. Agr. l. 1, init.*). } *To be attacked by a disease*: tentari morbo (*of a light a.*). — corripui morbo (*of a severe a.*). — *to a. the eyes*, aciem oculorum obtundere.

**ATTACK**, s. petio (*act of aiming at*). — impetus. incurio. incurus (g. t.). *thetwo last mly of violent a.*) — excursio (*of light troops*). — concursus. congressus (*the mutual a. of two parties*). — impugnatio. oppugnatio (*reply assault of a town*). *An unprovoked a.*, bellum ultro illatum. *Frequent a. of cavalry*, procella equestris (*L.*). *At, or on, the first a.*, primo impetu: primo congressu: *to order an a. of cavalry*, immittere equites in hostem: *to give or sound the signal for a.*, bellicum canere: *to defeat an a.*, impetum frangere, reprimere. propulsare: *to stand agst an a.*, impetum excipere, ferre, or sustinere: *to check an a.*, impetum tardare or retardare: *to be ready, &c., for making an a.*, infestis signis consistere — *In a wider sense, to make an a. on ably's property*, involare in possessiones cs: *on a female's virtue*, puellæ pudicitiam agredi or attentare; puellam tentare; puellam de stupro appellare. — feminam in stuprum illicere.

**ATTAIN** to, parare. comparare. acquirere. colligere. nancisci. adipisci. consequi. assequi. obtinere. { *More under ACQUIRE.* } *Reach, equal*: consequi. assequi (*to equal ably in a property*: ass. *mly of attaining to the property itself*). — adæquare, exæquare (*to a. to a property in an equal degree*). *Ex*, exæquare et assequi. — æquare (*to equal ably in a property*: less commonly to a. to a property in an equal degree). *To be far from having attained to an equality with ably*, multum abesse a qo: *to a. to ably*, or *to an equality with ably*, by imitatio, n. qm or qd imitari: qm imitando consequi. } *Arrive at*. *To a. to extreme old age*, ad summam senectutem pervenire: *the same degree of honour as another*, eos honorum gradus, quos alius, assequi. — qm obicere, ad id, quod volumus (cupimus), venire or pervenire: eo, quod qs vult, pervenire: eo, quo qs intendit, ferri ac ducendi. *To a. a wish*, the object of my desires, &c., optatum impetrare (*thy entreaty*): voti complotem or participem fieri: voti damnari: voto potiri (t)

**ATTAINABLE**, quod adipisci queas. — quod obtineri potest. — impetrabilis (a. by entreaties).

**ATTAINER**, damnatio. condemnatio (*Post-Aug.*). *To reverse ably's a.*, resacrare qm (*Np. — i. e. to retract the formal execration publicly pronounced agst a state criminal*). } *Stain*: labes. macula.

**ATTAINMENT**, comparatio. adeptio { *SYN.* IN ACQUISITION. } *of popularity or favour*, conciliatio gratiæ. } *Attainments*: doctrina. eruditio. literæ. *A person of great a.*, multarum rerum cognitione imbutus; eruditissimus; optimis artibus eruditus; homo in quo multæ sunt literæ: *of great and various a.*, in quo est copia et varietas studiorum.

**ATAINT**, damnare. condemnare. See CONDEMN.

**Corrupt**. See TAIN.

**ATTEMPER**, temperare. — moderari. — modum or moderationem adhibere ei rei or in qd re. — continere. coercere (*to restrain it properly*). — lenire. mitigare. molire (*soften; make less harsh*). { *SYN.* IN TEMPER. } *Pit to ably*: accomodare qd ei rei or ad rem: facere or efficere, ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re.

**ATTEMPERATE**. See ATTEMPER.

**ATTEMPT**, v. tentare. experiri. conari. periclitari (qm or qd: e. g. periclitari Romanos. *Np.*). — periculum facere cs or cs rei. — moliri (*to endeavour to effect a great and difficult work*). — audere (*to a. a great and dangerous work*). See TRY. } *Attempt ably's mind*: sollicitare qm or cs animum: e. g. pretio. pecuniâ. — pellicere qm.

**ATTEMPT**, s. conatus. ūs, m.; in plur. also conata (a., as the beginning of an undertaking). — periculum (*trial by which, with danger to oneself, one arrives at experience*: periclitatio, cs actio). — experimentum (*trial, contrived for the purpose of learning the nature of ably*). *An unlucky or unsuccessful a.*, res infelicia opæ; res infelicitate tentata: *a vain a.*, conatus frustra captus: *to make an a.*, periculum facere; conatum incipere or facere (incip. *of beginning to make it*; fac. *of actually carrying it through*. *C. Cat. 2, 12, 27*). — *agst ably or ably*, contra qm or qd. *To make an a. upon ably*, tentare qd (e. g. *on a camp, castra*).

**ATTEMPTER**, tentator (*vespertar.* *Hor.* one who attempts to seduce a female).

**ATTEND**, { *Pay attention to*: attendere qm or qd: not ad qm, ad qd: *but attendere animum or animos ad qd is correct.* *Krebs*). — animum attendere, animum advertere ad qd. — curare qd (*care about it*; look after it). — servare. observare (*observe*). — cs rei rationem habere, ducere (*regard it*; take it into account). — *to a. to the household affairs*, negotia domestica curare: domus officia exsequi (*of the mistress of a family*): res domesticas dispensare (*of the steward, &c.*): *to a. to one's studies*, colere studia. deservire studiis. *Not to a.*, negligere qm or qd. *INTRANS.* } *Pay attention*, animum attendere. intendere, advertere. animo adesse (g. t.). — aures erigere animumque attendere, or erigi only, or se erigere (*of auditors*). — *A.1* adæquate animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite! (*C.*) } *See ATTENTION.* } *Accompany* (*as attendants*), or be consequent to (*as a following train*), comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, adungere. — prosequi qm or qd. — deducere qm (*i. e. a. a Rom. Senator*). { *SYN.* IN ACCOMPANY. } — sequi (*to follow*). — famulari (*to a. as servant*). — apparere (*to be in attendance on a royal personage, or one in high office, as scribe, victor, &c.*). *To be attended by a crowd*, stipari (e. g. non usitatâ frequentia). } *To attend a sick person*: ægroium curare: assidue, &c., ægroto assidere. } *Wait for*: operiri (qm or qd). — præstolari ei or (*but not in Wait for*). } *A wait*: manere ei or qm. — imminere (*hang over him*). } *Attend to a business*: dare operam ei rei (*one's business, duty, &c.*). — munere suo fungi: munera sui officii satisfacere: exsequi munus officii. colere, obire munus. } *Be present at*: *to a. public worship*, sacris adesse. } *Visit ably*, convivere qm.

**ATTENDANCE**, ministerium { *as domestic, scribe, &c.*: ministratio in *Vitr.* only). — salutatio. officium (*a. on a superior to pay him respect*). *Daily a.*, assiduitas quotidianas (*carrying with it the notion of zeal, &c.*). } *To dance a. on ably*, assiduam ei præbere: *in ably's antechamber*, in vestibulo edium operiri salutationem (*Gell. 4, 1, init.*). } *Body of attendants*, ministerium, or pl. ministri (*sive age*) — famuli. ministri (*servants*). — comitatus. associatio (*intending body or train*: the latter, train of clients, &c., following to show respect). — stipatio (*dense crowd accompanying ably* = suite, train). } *Attention*. *VID.* } *At-*

*lendance on a sick person:* curatio, cura, *are the nearest words:* *only by Crcl.*

**ATTENDANT**, comes (companion; *g. t.*).—*associating* (a servant, client, friend, &c., accompanying a person to do honour to him).—deductor (one who attends another to his house to do him honour).—famulus (domestic servant).—minister (servant or assistant for the performance of any office: *e. g.* the servants who wait at table).—See *body of attendants* under **ATTENDANCE**. || To be an *a.* at alth, adesse ei rei (of mere presence): interesse ei rei (if present to take a share in managing it): to be an *a.* at church, sacris adesse.

**ATTENT**. See **ATTENTIVE**.

**ATTENTION**, attentio animi (*C. de Or. 2, 35, 150*).—*more emly intentio* (both, the steady direction of the thoughts towards an object).—audientia (*a.* to a speaker: for which also intentio is used).—diligentia (careful *a.* to a task, &c.: *opp.* indiligentia).—studium. officium officium et cultus (obliging *a.* to a person).—*A.* to alth, observatio ei rei (act of observing it): to oneself, animadversio (*C. de Off. 1, 29, 103*).—To procure *a.* to oneself (of a speaker), sibi or orationi suae audientiam facere: the *a.* of an audience, auditores sibi facere attentos: to keep or rouse alth's *a.*, aures ei tenere. To direct one's *a.* to alth; to pay *a.* to alth, animum attendere, advertere ad qd: animum intendere, animum defigere et intendere (in *scld.* ad) qd: tenere animum attentum, referre animum ad qd: cogitationem intendere ad rem. To call alth's *a.* to something (that he might otherwise forget or omit), monere qm with it. To call or draw alth's *a.* to one self, convertere qm or es animum in or ad se: to attract *a.*, conspici (abstr.). conspicuum esse: by alth, qd re (of things and persons that strike one by their unusual appearance). To draw people's *a.* to alth, qm conspiciunt facere. Alth occupies the *a.* of men, qd occupat cogitationes hominum. To pay *a.*, adesse animo (or, of several, animis).—erigere mentem (of several, mentes) auresque (to prick up one's ears, &c., to pay *a.* to a speaker): also *Jx.* aures erigere animumque attendere.—operam dare ei rei (*e. g.* to a play, fabulae). To be paying great *a.* to alth, acriter animum intendere ad qd. To pay *a.* to a person, observare qm, colere et observare qm (*C.*). officium et cultum ei tribuere: marked *a.*, qm præter ceteros or periculosos observare. diligenter observare et colere qm significare studium erga qm non mediocre: marked and affectionate *a.*, periculosos et peramantem observare qm (*C.*). || 'With attention.' See **ATTENTIVELY**.

**ATTENTIVE**, attentus. Intentus (with the mind on the stretch).—erectus (mentally excited). Very *a.*, perattentus. To be very *a.*: see 'to pay, &c., **ATTENTION**'.—to make alth *a.*, qm attentum facere. excitare animos, ut attendant.—More under **ATTENTION**.

**ATTENTIVELY**, attente. Intente: very *a.*, perattente. To look at *a.*, ac nus contueri, or only contueri, conspiciere (*Bremi ad Np. Chabr. 1, 2*): acrl animo et intentio Intueri: very *a.*, acerrime contemplari. To listen *a.*, diligenter attendere, attente or attento animo or sedulo audire qm: præbere se ei attentum auditorem; adesse animo (animis); erigere mentem (mentes) auresque, et qm dicentem attendere (of listening to an orator): alth, attente audire qd. He is not listening *a.*, aures ejus peregrinantur: to follow alth *a.*, animo sequi qd.

**ATTENTIVENESS**. See **ATTENTION**.

**ATTENUATE**, attenuare. extenuare (to make thinner literally; then *fig.* to lessen, with respect to time or strength).—diluire (*to dilute: e. g.* vinum, potionem).

**ATTENUATE**, attenuatus. extenuatus (*e. g.* aer extenuatus).

**ATTENUATION**, extenuatio.

**ATTEST**, || Bear evidence to: testari (*g. t.*).—attestari, testificari. testimonio confirmare (confirm by one's evidence).—testimonio esse. testem esse (to be a witness: the former of things, the latter of persons).—affirmare (to affirm positively)—clamare (to cry out).—|| Call to witness: testari qm, testem facere qm: G & Deum testari or Deum invocare testem: gods and men, deos hominesque testari, or contestari.—untestari qm (in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court. The question put was, licet attestari? If the party consented, the person appearing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non judicial matters it occurs only in *C. pro Milone, 25, 68*).

**ATTEST**, a } testimonium: to give *a.*, testi-  
**ATTESTATION**, i monium dare (both of persons  
 and things).—to bring forward *a.*, testimonium per-  
 hñere (of persons): testimonium ei rei proferre. testi-

monium ei rei afferre. To be or serve for an *a.*, *cs* re esse testimonium. See **WITNESS**.

**ATFIRE**, v. vestire. convestire. veste tegere. veste induere qm. veste amicare qm. To be attired, vestiri, amiciri qd re. See **ARRAY**, **DRESS**.

**ATLIRE**, s. vestis. vestitus cultus. vestis ornatus. *Jx.* vestitus atque ornatus. See **DRESS**.

**ATTITUDE**, status (manner in which alth stands: hence also position of a combatant).—habitus. corporis habitus (attitude).—To throw himself into an *a.* of surprise, fear, flattery, &c. (of an orator), in habitum admirationis, metus, adulationis seingere (*Q.*).—An unseemly *a.*, status indecorus. An erect *a.*, status erectus or celsus. To have a statue made in that *a.*, illo statu statuum fieri voluit.

**ATTORNEY**, causidicus (in a depreciating sense).—advocatus (legal assistant or adviser, who made himself useful to a party in an action by his presence and advice in court).—cognitor (in civil causes, the agent of a party present).—procurator (agent of one not present).—leguleius. formularius (a narrow-minded lawyer, who attended only to the letter of the law, not to its spirit): he may however be cautious and acute. *C.*).—A notay *a.*, rabula de foro. To strike a man's name off the roll of *a.*s, see **PRACTICE**.

**ATTORNEYSHIP**, opera forensis. causidicatio (*g. t.* the latter ap. *Pron. Ep. ad Maro. Anon.*).—advocatio. procuratio. [*SYN.* IN **ATTORNEY**.]

**ATTRACT**, *prop.* attrahere. ad or in se trahere. ad se allicere et trahere. The magnet *a.*s iron, magnes lapis attrahit or ad se allicit et trahit ferrum: to *a.* moisture, humorem trahere or recipere: || *IMPROP.* ad se trahere or attrahere.—allicere, ad se allicere or lillcere (allure). To *a.* hearers by novelty, audientium animos novitate tenere: to *a.* by arts of allurements, illecebris ad se trahere: to *a.* new or fresh pupils, discipulos novos attrahere (*O.*).

**ATTRACTION**, || Power of attracting: attrahendi, quæ dicitur, vis (*prop.*).—\*vis ad se lillcendi or attrahendi (*fig.*). Novelty is the only *a.* of that book, libro isto sola novitas lenocinatur. Alth has lost the *a.* of novelty, res novitatis gratiam exiit. || *A.* attraction: qd ad se attrahit or lillcit: qd nos capit, delectat. delectatione allicit.

**ATTRACTIVE**. An *a.* person, homo blandus: \*cui magna ad se lillcendi et attrahendi vis inest: an *a.* writer, lectorem tenens scriptor: an *a.* style, speciosum dicendi genus: fabulæ are very *a.*, fabulæ habent multum delectationis.

**ATTRIBUTABLE**, *Crcl.*—*sic* by referendus (that may be referred).

**ATTRIBUTE**, v. ascribere ei qd (ascribe alth, whether good or bad, to alth as its author, inventor, or cause).—assignare ei qd (refer alth to alth as the person *fm* whom it proceeds: to impute it in blame, or give the merit of it).—addicere ei qd (to declare alth the author of a composition. *Gell. 3, 8*).—tribuere or attribui ei qd (to *a.* alth to alth as its cause, whether guilty cause or not). To *a.* the invention of alth to alth, qd ei inventori ascribere: the blame to alth, ei culpam tribuere or attribui; culpam in qm conficere (thru it out on him): culpam in qm vertere or transferre (*fm* oneself):—to *a.* alth to fear, qd timori as-ignare: illi succas to ubi, ei casum adversum tribuere; ei incommodium as-tribere: alth to oneself alone, qd sibi soli ascribere: you have attributed this to me, hæc tibi *a.* me eveniunt.

**ATTRIBUTE**, proprietates. proprium (the peculiar nature of alth);—natura (nature).—Ratío. vis (the efficacy it possesses; its constitution).—qualitas (peculiar constitution: coined by *C.* as a trans. of *ποιότης*). The divine *a.*s dei (or deorum) natura.

**ATTRIBUTIVE**. An *a.*, attributio (*C.*).

**ATTRITE**, attritus.

**ATTRITION**, attritus, ūs (*Post-nus. Plin Sen.*).—attritio (*Lampr. Marc. Capell. pp.* only in two passages. *Freund*).—fricatio (act of rubbing off; also of polishing by *a.*).—fricatura (manner of rubbing off alth).—detrimētum in this (its proper) meaning only in *Appul. Met. 6*. In the *Rom. Cath. sense* (as *less than contrition*), \*cordis attritio, quæ dicitur; or \*attritio, quam Pontifici vocant.

**ATTUNE**, || Make harmonious: concentum efficere qm rerum. || Tune one thing to another: \*efficere ut qd cum qd re concinat; \*efficere ut res concentum servant: to *a.* one harp to another or others, fidem illi contendere nervis (*Orell.* reads numeris) ut concentum servare possit: to *a.* his voice to his lyre \*concentum vocis lyræque (*O.*) efficere.

**ATWEN**, || See **BETWEEN**.

**ATWIXT**, }

**AUBURN**, flavus. flavens (of hair, &c., composed of green, red, and white. *Georges*).—aureus (gold-).—[*SYN.* under **YELLOW**.]—colore nuceo (nut-brown).

**AUCTION**, auctio (g. t.).—auctio haste. hasta publica. hasta censoria (a. by public authority, a spear being fixed in the ground: the two first of confiscated property, the last of taxes and other sources of revenue).

—sectio (division by a. of booty, confiscated property, &c.: hence sectores, persons who bought goods at such sales to get a profit by re-selling them).—To hold an a., auctionari. auctionem facere or constituere: an a. of public property, hasta posita auctionari: to proclaim or advertise an a., auctionem prædicare (by the herald): auctionem proscribere or proponere (by a notice).—They are announcing an a., conclamatur, auctionem fore: to sell by a., auctione constituâ vendere qd; auctionem facere et vendere qd: hasta posita vendere qd (of sales of public property): to be sold by a., hasta posita veniri or venire (of public property).—to buy at an a., in auctione emergere: to put off an a., auctionem proferre: never to attend a's of public property, numquam ad hastam publicam accedere: a constant attendant at a's (who goes about to markets to sell his purchases), circulator auctionum (C. Ep. 10, 32, 3).

**AUCTION-MART**, atrium auctionarium (C. Agr. 1, 8, 7. *Inscr. Orcl.* 3883).

**AUCTIONARY**, auctionarius.

**AUCTIONEER**, curator auctionum (the manager of an auction).—præco (the herald who cries out what is bid, &c.).

**AUDACIOUS**, audax (always in bad sense).—summæ audaciæ. singulari audaciâ.—confidens.

**AUDA\*IOUSLY**, audacter. *Jm.* audacter libereque. impudenter. confidenter.

**AUDACIOUSNESS**, audaciâ. confidentia. —te.

**AUDACITY**, audaciâ. meritis (rashness). To have the a. to do athg, audere with inf.—sumere hoc sibi, ut &c. (of presumptuous a.).

**AUDIBLE**, quod audiri or auribus percipi potest. To be a., audiri posse. With an a. voice clare. clarâ voce.

**AUDIBLY**, clare. clarâ voce.

**AUDIENCE**, Admission to a sovereign, &c.: admission with reference to him who grants it. Post-aug. but class.).—aditus (with reference to him who obtains it)—colloquium (the conversation during the a.).—To grant aby an a., audiamonem or aditum ei dare; ad colloquium qm. admittere: qm. admittere or audire: ei senatum dare (of the senate): to give aby a private a., qm. in secretum recipere: to obtain an a., admitti; audiri; datur ei auitus conveniendi: to be refused an a., ad colloquium non admitti. \*aditu prohiberi: to beg, demand, &c., an a., petere aditum conveniendi; aditum ad qm. postulare: to beg a private a., secretum petere a qo. (in the time of the empire). \*Hail of a., saluatorium cubiculum (*ast. Plin.* 15, 10, 11).—atrium (the atr. in a Roman house, where great men received their visitors). \*Audiory: audiores, qui audire (g. t.).—coram quibus dicimus (those in whose presence an orator speaks).—corona (the crown about a speaker, reply in a court of justice).—A numerous a., frequentia eorum, qui nos audiunt. Before a numerous a., frequentibus auditoribus: in magnâ (or maximâ) auditium celebrare or frequentâ.

**AUDIT**, v. To a. aby's accounts, ca rationes cognoscere, in-picere (to examine them), excutere, dispungere (to examine th-m with searching accuracy).

**AUDIT**, s. inspectio rationum (as act.). \*dies rationum inspicendarum (audit day).—dies rationis reddendæ (with reference to him who has to give account).

**AUDITOR**, qui ca rationes inspicit.

**AUDITORY**, audiores, audientes, qui audiunt.—coram quibus dicimus.—corona. Before a numerous a., (in) magnâ or summâ auditium celebrare or frequentâ: multis audientibus. [*SYN.* in **AUDIENCE**.]

**AUGMENT**, augere, adaugere. *Jm.* amplificare et augere:—athg with athg, augere or adaugere qd qâ re: addere qd ei rei or ad qd (add or append athg to athg).—amplificare (to make longer in compass).—multiplicare (to make numerically greater).—[*INTRANS.* augeri (of persons and things).—crescere (of things).

**AUGMENTATION**, amplificatio (increase of extent, as action: e. g. gloriæ, rei familiaris).—propagatio or prolatio finium (a. of territory)—accessio (the addition made: e. g. ædium; dignitatis).—incrementum (increase, as thing: urbis; rei familiaris; dignitatis).—*Also by Orcl.* with augere, adaugere, &c. By the a. of usury, multiplicandâ usuria.

**AUGUR**, s. augur. See **PROPHET**. Augur's-staff, lituus.

**AUGUR**, v. TRANS. prædicere prænunciare (g. t.).

—vaticinari (to prophesy athg).—canere (to prophesy in verse or rhythm).—augurari (to foretell by the flight of birds, &c.; then generally).—To a. (=anticipate) athg, qd augurari; qd opinione or conjecturâ (C.); or mente (*Cæri.*) augurari. To a. aby's fate, prædicere qd ei eventurum sit: his death, ei mortem augurari.—*ἄντρες*, futura prædicere. prænunciare.—vaticinari (to prophesy: be a vates).

**AUGURY**, auguratio (by flight of birds).—prædictio (foretelling, generally).—vaticinatio divinalio (prophesy). [*SYN.* in **PROPHESY**.] [*As thing*: prædictum. vaticinium. augurium (thing foretold by a.; also the science of an a.; sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem).

**AUGUST**, adj. augustus (sublime and sacred: *emph. of divine things*).—altus. elatus. celsus. excelsus (high: *prop. et fig.* *SYN.* in **HIGH**).

**AUGUST**, s. Augustus, mensis Augustus: (in the time of the republic) Sextilis, mensis Sextilis. With Nonæ, Kalendæ, &c., it is used as adj. Kalendæ Augustæ.

**AUNT**, amita (father's sister).—matertera (mother's sister). [*Great-aunt*, &c., amita magna (grandfather's sister).—amita major, proamita (sister of great-grandfather).—amita maxima (great great-grandfather's sister).] *Also* All these on father's side.—matertera magna (grandmother's sister).—matertera major, pro-matertera (great grandmother's sister).—matertera maxima (great great-grandmother's sister).—*Also* All these *fm Gæt. Dig.* 38, 10, 1, and *Paul Dig.* 38, 10, 10).

**AURICLE**, auricula. [*A. of the heart*, auricula cordis (*med. t. t.*).

**AURICULAR**, \*primula auricula.

**AURICULAR**, in aurem dictus.—In aurem or aures inauratus. A. confession, \*peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.

**AURIST**, medicus auricularius (*Ulp. Dig.*).

**AUSPIC**, auspicium. Under your a's, tuis auspiciis: under aby's a's, cs auspicio or auspiciis (*emph. of successes gained by a General in subordinate command, who was said to have gained them under the a's of the Emperor*).—In other sense, a qo adjutus, qo adjuvante or adjutore: cs præsidio fretus.

**AUSPICIOUS**, prosper, secundus, faustus, dexter. [*SYN.* in **HAPPY**.] auspiciatus, particip. (e. g. in auspiciis reipublice omnibus. *Vel.*)

**AUSPICIOUSLY**, prospero, fauste (auspicato, *Plaut. Ter.*)

**AUSTERE**, austerus (*ἀστέρες*: making the tongue dry and rough: *harsh*). Sometimes a., subausterus. [*Of character*: austerus (opp. jucundus or mitis: one who is an enemy to jocularity and frivolity, always seeking what is serious and real, at the risk of passing for dull).—severus (opp. comis: rigid, exacting fm himself and others strictness of conduct, at the risk of being thought harsh).—tetricus (rigidly stiff and constrained, fm pedantry and want of temper: of persons or habits, discipline, &c.).—difficilis (not understanding the art of easy and agreeable conversation and intercourse, fm hypochondria and temperament).—morosus (wishing everything to be done according to rule, fm intolerant scrupulosity).—tristis (opp. hilaris: gloomy; moody; scornful the agreeable).

**AUSTERELY**, austere, acerbè.

**AUSTERENESS**, austertas [*of things and*

**AUSTERITY**, character) austertitas.—acerbitas. amaritas (both *prop. and fig.*)—severitas (a. of character).—difficultas. morositas. tristitia. [*SYN.* in **AUSTERE**] A gloomy a., tristis austertitas (Q.; opp. dissoluta comitas).

**AUTHENTIC**, fide dignus.—certus.—verus.

**AUTHENTICAL**, fide genuinus, sincerus. *As a. edition*, \*editio sincera (opp. \*ed. adulterina: genuinus, fm gen root of gigno, intimates that the thing really proceeds from the source pretended: e. g. genuina *Plauti fabula*: sinc. = unadulterat-d).

**AUTHENTICALLY**, certo auctoritate: cum auctoritate. C. uses *ab ætate* in his Letters: e. g. *ab ætate* narrare, nunciare.

**AUTHENTICNESS**, fides. fides veritatis.—**AUTHENTICITY**, auctoritas. Many persons entertain doubts of the a. of the book, \*multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo, ad quem refertur, conscriptum esse: some persons attack the a. of the law, \*sunt qui censent legem esse adulterinam.

**AUTHOR**, beginner or mover of athg: auctor (the person to whom the plan or origin of athg is due, whether he carried it through or not).—inventor (the inventor).—parens (the a. who has produced athg).

—conditor (the a. who has constructed athg, laid the

*foundation of and arranged it).*—effector (he who has carried it into effect).—princeps (he who stands at the head of a thing: e. g. of a conspiracy).—mollit: (he who sets a difficult thing a-going by a strong exertion).—architectus (planner, contriver, &c.: then in a deprecating sense, the author of something bad).—instimulator, conciliator (he who excites to a thing). *Jm* parens effectorque princeps et architectus, instimulator et conciliator. *The a. of a law, legis inventor* (he who first proposed such an enactment): *legis auctor* (he who first advocated it, recommended it, and caused it to be carried): *legis lator* (he who brought it before the people for their approbation). *The a. of a crime, sceleris auctor, architectus or mollitor: the a. of all evil, omnium malorum seminator: to consider ably the a. of a thing, putare ortum esse qd a qo.* *Author of a book: scriptor: qui librum scripsit or conscripsit* (the actual writer of it).—auctor (only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style, for a particular statement, &c.: hence not without a gen. unless this can easily be supplied by the context).—*Romani a.*, Romani scriptores (who have written in Latin).—*rerum Romanarum auctores* (Lat. historians, who are our authorities for Roman history).—*latinistis auctores* (writers of classical latinity). *Authors* (as a class) without gen., qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.

**AUTHORITATIVE.** *Having due authority: auctoritatem, multum (plus, &c.) auctoritatis habens* (cf. C. legum verba—quo plus auctoritatis habebant, &c.).—*qd magna auctoritate affirmatum* (with all the weight that character, consent, &c. can give it: both of things). *Having the air of authority: imperiosus, superbus, insolens.*

**AUTHORITATIVELY,** *magna, &c. auctoritate.*—*imperiose, pro imperio* (e. g. qm discedere jubere).—*superbe, insolenter, arroganter.*

**AUT ORITATIVENESS,** *only by insolentia, superbia, &c.*

**AUTHORITY,** *auctoritas* (influence: weight as an *s* for a thing; also 'an authority'; e. g. for a statement).—*arbitrium* (freedom to act according to one's will).—*potestas* (power).—*licentia* (permission).—*imperium* (command).—*testimonium, auctoritas* testimonii (evidence).—*I have a, to do a thing, mihi data est potentia* or *copia qd faciendi, also auctoritas* (em habeo *ca rei faciendae*. *Public a.*, publica auctoritas: *by the a. of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs: to give a man a, to manage a thing, ca arbitrio rem gerendam tradere* or *committere: to give ably unimitted a.*, infinitum licentiam ci dare. *He does it by his own a.*, suo jure agit: *by a's a.?* quo jure? *let us reign with equal a.*, paribus auspiciis regamus. *Absolute or despotic a.*, potestas infinita dominatio: *to have great a. in the state, in republic plurimum poliere: the a. of reason, dominatio rationis. The a. for a report, (rumoris) auctoritas* (Plaut.). *Ab's a. precibus, ca auctoritas valet: to disregard reason and a., et rationem et auctoritatem relinquere* (C.): *they have received a, to give laws from the Senate, habent auctoritatem legum dandam ab Senatu: aly's a.*, *to give a, to commit sin, qd videtur auctoritatem afferre peccandi: to lessen ab's a., ca auctoritatem diminuire, Imminuere: to have a. (weight, influence), auctoritatem habere: to reject a, auctoritatem repudiare: to overthrow, destroy, or ruin a., labefactare or frangere auctoritatem: to despise a's (i. e. the great names produced as a's), auctoritates contemnere.—Great a. (= influence), auctoritas summa or amplissima: a person of great a., homo in quo summa est auctoritas atque amplitudo: to be of or have great a., magna esse auctoritate; auctoritate sôvere or vigere: to be of small a., tenui esse auctoritate: to obtain great a. by aly, magnam auctoritatem sibi qd re constituere: to increase a., auctoritas amplificare, angere: to do aly by ab's a., qd auctore, or ex nomine (as his substitute) facere qd. *An authority, auctor. Thucydides, a weighty a., locupletis auctor Thucydides.* *With authority,* pro imperio jubere qd: of one holding an imperium).—*Authorities* *ae* = magistrates. *Vid.**

**AUTHORIZE,** *ei complari dare* or *potestatem facere: to do aly, qd faciendi: ca rei faciendae licentiam dare* or *permittere.—mandare ci, ut (to commission him to do it) To be authorized to do aly, potestatem qd faciendi habere, sis mandata habere a qo. Make aly legal or right: sancire. ratum facere or edicere: ratum esse jubere. Often by Crcl. with nulla*

*est excusatio ca rei, si &c. Friendship cannot a. the commission of s. n. nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaverit, or turpis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis se amici causâ peccasse fateatur.—Sis probare, comprobare (to approve of): as in, 'desires weh reason does not a.'). Some people consider that a great reason a's sin, quidam excusant se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnâ causâ peccaverunt: their speeches a. me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c. To think himself authorized to do aly, sibi jure datum or potestatem datam putare: not to think himself authorized, non fas esse ducere, haud licetum sibi qd putare.*

**AUTOGRAPH,** manu meâ (tuâ, &c.) scriptus. *An a. letter, epistola, quam meâ manu scripsi; literæ autographæ* (Suet. Oct. 87): *ab's a.*, literæ ipsius manu scriptæ: *an a.*, chirographum (hand-writing). *It was an a.*, ipsius manu scriptum erat. *I will write the letter with my own a., meo chirographo utar* (C. Att. 2, 20, 5).

**AUTO-DA-FE,** \*supplicium hereticorum.

**AUTOGRAPHICAL,** meâ (ipsius, &c.) manu scriptus.

**AUTOMATON,** automaton (in Suet. Claud. 34, αὐτόματον: in late writers in Roman characters).—*A's, automataria, pl. (Ulp. Dig)*

**AUTOPSY,** spectatio (g. t.).

**AUTUMN,** autumnus.—*tempus auctumnale.—To be passing into a. (of summer), auctumnescere* (Marc. Cap.).—*to cause or produce a., auctumnare* (Plin.). *As ads. see next word.* *The a. of life, ætas gravior* or grandior.

**AUTUMNAL,** auctumnalis, or gen. auctumni. *The a. equinox, æquinoctium auctumnale* or auctumni. *A. or autumn weather, tempestas auctumnalis* or auctumni; *cælum auctumnale. The weather is growing a., æstas auctumnescit* (Marc. Cap.); *aer auctumnat* (Plin.).

**AUXILIAR,** auxiliaria, auxiliarii. *A. forces, AUXILIARY,* auxiliaries or auxiliarii milites, copiæ, &c., or auxiliaries only: *auxilia, pl.—A. forces suddenly raised, auxilia repentina; milites subitarii* (Liv. 3, 4, extr.). *A. verb.*, verbum auxiliare. *To be a. to aly, adjuvare qd, adjuvento esse ad qd.*

**AUXILIAR,** i. s. adjutor. See **HELPER, ASSIST-AUXILIARY.** *ANT.*

**AVAIL,** v. valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy: with ably, apud qm).—*utile esse, usui esse, ex usu esse.—utilitatem* or *usum præbere.—prodesse, conducere. To a. much, magnæ utilitatis esse, magnam utilitatem afferre, plurimum* or *valde prodesse: to a. little, non multum prodesse, parum prodesse (too little). To a. aly, prodesse ci: esse ex usu ci: esse ex re or in rem ci.—Sis proficere may be used: pallente avails nothing, nihil proficies or nihil proficetur patientia. Conjecture does not a., nihil valet conjectura.*

**AVAIL,** a. utilisitas; usus, commodum; emolumentum, lucrum; fructus.—*Mly by verbs under AVAIL, v. To be of much a. towards doing aly, multum valere ad qd faciendum. Aly is of little a. ager aly, qd parum valet contra qd.*

**AVAILABLE,** utilis (useful). *Mly by Crcl.*

**AVANT-GUARD.** See **ADVANCE-GUARD.**

**AVARICE,** avaritia.—*habendi cupiditas* or cupidio. *Jm. cupiditas et avaritia.—pecunie studium* or *cupiditas* or *aviditas. Greedy a., avaritia hians* et imminens. *Mean a., sordes.*

**AVARICIOUS,** avarus. *habendi cupidus, aliquantum avidior* ad rem. *pecunie cupidus* or *avidus.—From the context, sis cupidus or avidus may stand alone in this sense: e. g. homo castus ac non cupidus* (C.).

**AVAUNT,** aboli! apage! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem (Com.).

**AVENGE,** v. ulcisci qm or qd.—*vindicare qm or qd, persequi* *ca pœnas, or Post-avg.* *exsequi qm.* *pœnas capere pro qo or ca rei.* *punire qd.* *Jm. ulcisci et punire. [For SYN. see REVEXOS, s.] To a. ab's death, ca mortem (or necem) ulcisci or vindicare or persequi: to a. ably by the blond of his murderer, ci or ca manibus sanguine ca parente (Herzog. Cæs. B. G. 7, 17, extr.). To a. oneself on ably, ulcisci or persequi *ca injurias;* ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis (never ulcisci qm alone in this meaning): vindicare in qm, pœnas petere or repetere a qo: oneself on ably for aly, or to a person (by punishing him who wronged him), ulcisci qm pro qd re or pro qo (the person punished in the acc.): vindicare qd a qo (to visit aly upon ably): pœnas ca or ca rei repetere a qo. To go to a. oneself upon ably, qm ultum ire: not to a. oneself (for aly), qd inultum et impunitum dimittere: not to a. oneself*

<sup>1</sup> *Ætopus auctor quam materiam reperit, Hanc ego polivi venibus senariis. Phædr.* Apud quosdam auctores non invenio Lucretium Consulm. *Liv.*

injurias acceptas non persequi; injuriam inultam et impunitam dimittere. *I will be sure to a. myself of him, inultum id nunquam a me auferet. I am already sufficiently avenged, satis est mihi supplicii.*

AVENGEANCE, } See REVENGE, a.

AVENGER, ultor or vindex cs or cs rei: punitor cs rei. ultor injuriarum. SYN. in REVENGE, a.

AVENUE, aditus (approach).—xystrus (explained by Vitruvius) to be hypæthra ambulation, a walk with trees or cleft hedges on either side, and generally adorned with statues).

AVER. See ASSERT.

AVERAGE, mihi plus minus; plus minusve (more or less); circiter (about). They received on an a. 10,000 sesteritia a year for honey, nunquam minus, ut ieracque ducenti, dena millia sesteritia ex melle recipiebant.

AVERSION. See AVERSION.

AVERSE, a qo or a qâ re aversus, alienatus, alienus. Not to be a. to do athg, non displicet with inf.; not to be a. to their opinion, haud penitet eorum sententiæ esse (L.).

AVERSENESS. See AVERSION.

AVERTION, odium (hatred, dislike, cs or cs rei).—animus alienus or aversus (a qo. aversion).—declinatio (cs rei: opp. appetitio: the shunning it by stopping aside out of its way).—fuga (the flying from it).—tædium (sensation of weariness and disgust; cs rei).—odium in qm conceptum or erga qm susceptum. [aversatio, Q. S.] To have an a. to athg, alienum esse or abhorrere a qâ re: tædium mihi qd offert or adducit. *I have a great a. to athg, magnum cs rei odium me cepit. Athy is my a., or, to have an a. to aby, a qo animo esse alieno, or averso (or aversionismo); odium gerere ad verus qm; odium suspensus aversus qm; odium concepsisse in qm; qm odisse or odio habere. To excite a., odium concitare, creare, or conciliare; stomachum movere: agi athg, odium cs rei facere.*

AVERT, PROPRI. avertere. amovere: one's eyes fm aby, oculos dejicere a qo (not avertere oculos, but oculos a qo in alium avertere is correct): a blow, see PARRY.—one's thoughts fm a subject, cogitationes avertere a qâ re, and a qo.—IMPR. to a. an evil, amovere, dejicere (to remove it).—depellere (to drive off an approaching evil).—repellere (to drive back one that has approached).—propulsare. defendere (to ward it off).—deprecari (to a. it by prayers).—averruncare (of the gods). To a. a calamity by prayers, deprecari a re calamitatem: a war, amovere bellum; defendere bellum.

AVIARY, aviarius.

AVIDITY, aviditas.—cupiditas. cupido. Great a., (cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis. To read books with a., vorare literas.

AVOCATION, ¶ That which calls aside: quod (animum, cogitationem, &c.) avocât, abducit. ¶ Business; munia, pl. officium negotia. The a.'s of business, negotia or occupationes, quibus qs implicitus est, or negotia only.

AVOID, fugere. defugere (fly fm, and so keep out of the way).—vitare. devitare (to go out of the way of).—declinare (to lean aside fm). To a. a battle, prælium defugere: a danger, periculum fugere. defugere (not to expose one's self to it), vitare (being exposed to it, to get out of its way at the right time). Reason teaches us what to do, and what to a., ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumve sit: to a. hurtful things, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, declinare.

AVOIDABLE, quod evitari potest.—[vitabilis. evitabilis, are poetical.]

AVOIDANCE, vitatio. devitatio. evitatio (Q.). fuga (cs rei).—declinatio (cs rei).

AVOUCH. See ASSERT, ALLEGUE.

AVOW, profiteri (to a. freely and fully, whether questioned or not)—confiteri (to confess in consequence of questions, threats, &c.).

AVOWAL, professio (e.g. stultitiae, bonæ voluntatis).

AVOWEDLY, the nearest are, aperte (openly, subjectively).—ex professo (S. Q.). libere. ingenuæ. Crcl. with libere profiteri, ingenuè confiteri.

AWAIT, manere ci or qm (are in store for).—immisere ci (hang over).—¶ Wait for: opperiri qm or qd. prætorali ci or (but not C.) qm. manere qm. expectare qm. (SYN. in WAIT FOR.)

AWAKE, } TRANS. exsuscitare; expergefacere  
AWAKEN. } (e somno); excitare (e) somno: suscitare somno or e quiete (†) (all stand, also, without e somno, in the fig. sense of arousing). To a. fm the dead, qm excitare ab inferis; qm a morte ad vitam revocare: qm ab orco reducere in lucem facere. His

consciousness is awakened, conscientia mordetur. ¶ Pro See EXCITE, KINDLE, CAUSE.

AWAKE, INTR. expergeci. expergeferi (prop. and fig.).—somo solvi. somno excitari (prop.—exc. without somno also fig.).—suddenly, somno excitî (†). Awakening at the dawn of day, ad primam auroram excitus.

AWAKE, adj. vigilans.—exsomnia (one whose eyes no sleep visits).—To be a. vigilare (prop.); excubare (fig. to be watchful. C. ad Div. 10, 8, 5): to remain a. the whole night, pervigilare noctem. noctem perpetuis vigiliis agere. noctem insomnem agere (the two first of voluntary, the last of involuntary, sleeplessness).

AWAKEN. See AWAKE.

AWAKENER, Crcl. qm exsuscitat, &c.

AWAKENING, exsuscitatio (only improper.).

AWARD, v. addicere, adjudicare: properly to aby, bona ci addicere: the sovereignty to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo: a triumph (money, &c. to aby), decernere ci triumphum, &c.: to a. punishment, penam ci constituere, dicere (under the emperor's irrogare): a fine, dicere ci multam.

AWARD, s. judicium. arbitrium. decretum. sententia. (SYN. in JUDGEMENT.)—¶ As act: addictio (e.g. bonorum).—adjudicatio (Dig.).

AWARE, cautus. cautus providusque. prudens. Not a., ignarus (ignorant). To be a., scire. novisse. qd cognitum habere. non nescire. non ignorare. cs rei non ignarum esse. me non fugit or præterit qd. Not being a. that the dictator was come, ignari venisse dictatorem.

AWAY, ¶ A way with: tolle (tolle) —aufer (aufer) qd.—away with you, abi! apage te! —amove to hinc. abi in malam rem (Com. = 'go to the devil'). Away with you, ye profane, procul este, profani! Away with this nonsense, pellantur istæ ineptiæ. contemnimus istas ineptias. A. with this kind of deliberation, hoc quidem genus deliberantium tollatur e medio! ¶ To be away, abesse. procul este. ¶ In compos. 'away' is mytransl. by verbs compounded with a, ab, de, pro, ex. To fly a., avolare: to husten a., aufugere, avolare. se proripere: to flee a., aufugere, profugere (the latter espy secretly): to lead a., abducere. deducere: to drive a., abigere (prop.). pellere. propellere. expellere: to carry a. with one, acum asportare. To drag a. by force, vi abducere or abstrahere: to go a., abire; discedere. ¶ To away with athg (= eadure), see BEAR.

AWE, s. verecundia (fear of lowering oneself in the eyes of one whom we respect: then respect for a person or thing).—reverentia (the feeling and conviction that a person deserves one's reverential respect).—veneratio (reverence towards the gods and sacred things: the reverence of worship).—admiration (awe accompanied with wonder, felt and expressed).—To be restrained by a secret a., tacitâ quadam veneratione inhiberi. To feel a. at althg, vereri or revereri qd: verecundiam habere cs rei: sis pavere or expavescere. timere or extimescere qd (to tremble at the thoughts of it): to feel a. of aby, verecundiam habere cs; qm revereri; reverentiam adversus qm adhibere. suspicere qm 'to look up to).—To throw aside all feeling of a., reverentiam exuere: omnem verecundiam flunderi.

AWE, v. ci injicere admirationem sul (to make him gaze at one with admiration).—timorem or pavorem ci injicere or incutere (to strike fear into them): efficere ut qd or qm vereatur or reveratur (to cause him to reverence).

AWFUL, by Crcl. with verbs under AWE, v.—¶ Feeling a. &c.: the nearest are venerabundus (of persons).—pavidus, pavens (tre: bling: of persons or things).—¶ Inspiring fear or grief, as, 'an awful catastrophe,' funestus or luctuosus rerum exitus, &c.

AWHILE, aliquandiu. paullisper (during a short time). ad tempus (only for a time). parumper (only or a short time, and not after that: espy of mental actions: paullis; ex espy of bodily actions. Did.).

AWKWARD, agrestis (rustic, rude).—lævus (left-handed: without dexterity)—rudis (rude, uncultivated).—incultus (without the requisite knowledge).—incompositus (without apt arrangement; espy of orat-rs and orations).—JN. rudis atque incompositus.—incultus (uncultivated, whether in manner or mind).—impolitus, intonsus (unpolished). JN. intonsus et incultus. inurbanus (uncourteous)—invenustus (without attractive beauty).—inelegans (tasteless).—inconcinuus (without the grace of symmetry or harmonious proportion).—To have an a. gait, corporis motu esse agrestem. A. manners, mor-a rusticis, rusticitas.

AWKWARDLY, rustice. rusticus.—incompositely.

liberaliter. inurbane. ineleganter. inscite. *To behave a rustic manner.*

AWKWARDNESS, rusticitas (*sic* apud). inelegantia. incoenitas. inscitia. (Syn. in AWKWARD.) insulitas (*the making a disagreeable impression on people of taste*).

AWL, subula. Cobbler's a., fistula sutoria (Plin. 17, 14, 23).

AWN, arista.

AWNING, velarium (Juv. 4, 122).—\*tegumentum laticum.

AWKY, oblique. prave (*prop. and impr.*).

AXE, securis (*any axe—the butcher's, executioner's, woodman's, &c.*).—bipennis (*double-axe, used by woodmen and soldiers*).—ascia (*a carpenter's a. top and square wood with*).—dolabra (*pick-axe*).

AXIOM, pronuntiatio (*ἀξίωμα*, Cic.—later, axioma, lit.).

AXLE, axis (*in all the meanings of the English word*).

AY. See YES.

AYE. See ALWAYS, EVER.

AZURE, adj. cæruleus. cyaneus.—colore cæruleo or cyaneo.

## B.

BAA, balare (*to bleat; of sheep*).—blaterare (*of rams. Aut. c. r. m. de Philom. 56*).

BABBLE, balutire (*to speak inarticulately, like a child*).—garrire (*to garrle in a familiar or frivolous manner, from fondness for speaking*).—blaterare (*to talk much about nothing, with ref. to the foolishness of what is said*).—harrolari (*to talk senseless stuff, like an insane talker*).—alucinari (*to speak without any thought or consideration*).—nugari (*to bring forth stupid, trifling matter*).—fabulari (*to talk*).—fabulari inter se, sermones cadere (*to converse together of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way*).—effutire (*qd. or absol. C.*).

BABBLER, garrulus; loquax (*the garrulous is tire-some from the quality, the loquax from the quantity, of what he says*).—qui silere tacenda nequit.

BABBLING, garrulus (*late*).—garrulitas.—loquacitas.—confabulari (*in good-natured chattering conversation of one or more—late*).

BABE. See BABY.

BABOON, simia pavianus (*L.*).

BABY, infans.—pupus; pupulus (*of a male infant*).—pupa; pupula (*of a female: these four also as terms of endearment*).—\*infulca puellaris, in some recent edd. of Swet. Ner. 56, is a mere conjecture.

BACCHANAL, bacchans, homo violentus ac dissolutus.

BACCHANALIAN, baccheus (*belonging to Bacchus, poet. baccheus or bacchius*).—bacchanilius similis. | Drunkard; riotous liver: homo violentus ac dissolutus. dissolutus. luxuriosus.—potator (*fond of drinking*).—vini capaciousimus.

BACCHANALS, bacchanalia, pl. (*drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus*).

BACCHANTE, Baccha (*a woman who celebrates the rites of Bacchus*).

BACHELOR, cælebs, qui uxorem numquam habuit (*it is also applicable to a widower*). A redoubled b., qui abhorret ab uxore ducenda: a confirmed old b., qui a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut libero lectulo neget esse quidquam jucundius. || In the academic sense: \*baccalaureus (*one who has taken his first degree, which degree is called baccalaureatus*).

BACK, tergum (*in opp. to frons*)—dorsum (*the b. of a quadruped: in opp. in venter or alvus. According to Döderlein, dorsum, from depas, denotes the b. in a horizontal direction; consequently, the back of an animal, in opp. to the belly, like venter; tergum, the b. in a perpendicular direction; consequently, the part between the shoulders in a man, in opp. to the breast, like peripetior. Hence dorsum montis denotes the uppermost surface; tergum montis, the hinder part of a mountain. With the b. towards one, aversus: with his b. to the light, aversus a lumine. B. to b., inter se aversi.—to bind the hands behind the b., religare or revincire manus post tergum or post terga: to put the hands behind the b., rejicere manus in tergum; to walk up and down with the hands behind the b., manibus in tergum rejectis inambulare: to take on the b., qm or qd in tergum accipere (Cic. de N. D. 2, 63, 159). To lift on one's b., qm or qd humeris attollere:*

to lie on the b., supinum cubare (*in opp. to in faciem cubare, Juv. 3, 280*): the wind is at one's b., tergum afflat ventus. To lay upon his b., resupinare: to turn their b's, terga vertere or dare (*take to flight*): as soon as my b. was turned, simul ac discesserim: to turn one's b. upon any one, ei tergum (*of several, terga*) obvertere (*literally*): qm deserere (*to leave in the lurch*): ei decedere (*to fail him*): behind any one's b., clam qo, or qo inscio, qo bente: to speak ill of a person behind his b., ei ausenti male dicere. || Back part: pars aversa. aversa (pl.). tergum. pars posterior: b. of the paper, charta aversa. Written on the b., scriptus in tergo (J.). The b. of the head, aversa pars capitis. occupat: b. of the island, aversa (pl.) insula: of the mountain, aversa montis. aversus mons: at the b. of the house, (in) aversa parte domus (i. e. in the b. side of the principal building); in postico. (in) postica parte ædium. (in) postica domo (in the b. buildings). He lives at the b. of the house, \*habitat in aversa parte domus (i. e. his windows look into the court): \*habitat in postica ædium parte (in some of the b. buildings). There was a garden at the b. of the house, hortus erat posticus ædium partibus.

BACK, adv. retro, retrorsum.—when used elliptically it is expressed by cede! ceditel recede! recedite!—mily expressed by re in composition: e. g. to call b., revocare: to turn b., reverti (*the past tense perf. reverti: hence revertem, &c., said, reversion sum. But particip. reversion has the active meaning*): (of a driver), equos flectere: to turn b., recurrere: to fly b., revolare: to roll b., revolvare: to drive the enemy b. fm the city, hostes ab urbe repellere or rejicere: to go b. to the origin and head of althg, qd alie et capite repetere.

BACK, v. a. || Mount, condescere (e. g. equum, to b. or mount a horse).—|| To back or take the part of aby, suffragare ei; ei favere; juvare or adjuvare qm; adjumento esse ei; qui consilio et re tueri, or operâ et consilio juvare. sustentare. sustinere.—|| To back or retreat, se recipere, retrorsum movere: to b. water, navem retro inhibere: inhibere navem remis, or inhibere remis only.

BACKBITE, tr. a. calumniari (*to accuse falsely and with malignant intention*); falso criminari qm apud qm.—de fama or extimatione ea detrahere.—male dicere ei.—To speak ill of behind the back, absentem rodere (Hor.). de qo absente detrahendi causâ male dicere contumeliosque dicere (Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134); ei absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am back-bitten, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

BACKBITER, calumniator; calumniatrix: obreccator.

BACKBONE, spina, or spina dorsi.

BACKDOOR, postica (sc. Janua); ostium posticum, also merely posticum.—Janua aversa or interior [*with the same distinction as in BACK-GATE*].

BACK-GATE, porta aversa (opp. to front gate), porta postica, or postica only (*gate in the b. buildings: of a camp, porta decumana*).

BACK-GROUND, recessus.—of a painting, quæ in picturâ abscedunt or recedunt. To be in the b.-g., recedere, abscedere (opp. promovere).

BACK HOUSE, domus postica, posticum.

BACKSIDE, pars posterior: pars aversa. || Of an animal: nates (*of a man*)—clunes (*buttock, of men or animals: dim. cluniceles*).

BACKSLIDE, \*patria sacra deserere. \*Christianorum sacra deserere.

BACKSLIDING, \*defectio a sacris.

BACKSLIDER, defector (T.); apostata (Eccl.).

BACKWARDS, adv. retro; retrorsum: to go b., retro ire, or ambulare, or gradi: b. and forwards, ultro citroque. || To go b. = become worse: deteriorem, deterius fieri; in deterius mutari; in pejorem partem verti et mutari. He goes b. in his learning, non discit, sed dediscit. His affairs go b., res ejus deteriore loco sunt. || With the back turned towards the spectator, aversus. Bears creep down from trees b., ursi arbores aversal derupunt.

BACKWARD, adj. a go or a qâ re aversus, alienus. tardus (opp. to celer, velox: also of the mind)—lentus (opp. to citius, and, of the mind, to acer)—signis (opp. to promptus.—According to Döderlein, tardus denotes slowness with reference to the great length of time spent; v. eras lentus with reference to quickness of motion. Hand-book, p. 209).—b. in transacting business, tardus in rebus gerendis: b. in writing, cessatorius esse in litteris: b. in learning, tardus ad discendum, or in discendo; lentus in dicendo; ingenio tardus; piger (slow). || Lastering, &c., cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans; moram faciens || Late, with reference to



*time: serus, serotinus: b. Ags, sermo fci: grapes, serotinus uvum.*

**BACKWARDNESS, ignavia** (opp. to *industry and alacritas*). *Jx. tarditas et ignavia: accordia atque ignavia: pigritia: inertia: segnitia* (SYN. IN SLOWNESS); *fuga laboris: desidia: languor et desidia: or (if b. is seated in the will), animus alienus: animus invitus.*

**BACON, lardum** (contr. of *lardum*. *Plaut.*).

**BAD, in a physical sense, malus: b. weather, tempestas mala, adversa, feda: a b. journey, iter difficile, incommodum: a very b. road, via deterriora: b. money, nummi adulterini: a b. throat, angina: b. eyes, oculi lippi: to have b. eyes, lippire: he who has b. eyes, lippius: a b. head, porrigo. In a moral sense, malus (b. by nature: opp. to bonus): pravus (corrupted by b. habit): b. by nature and corrupted by habit, malus pravusque: homo nequam (a b. or worthless fellow. opp. to frugi): to have a b. heart, esse ingenio malo pravusque: a b. conscience, conscientia mala: to be in b. repute, male audire: to get on badly, male proficere in qâ r. (According to Döderlein, malus homo is a morally bad man; but nequam, a good for nothing man, whose futility shows itself in aversion to useful labour, and a propensity to roguish tricks, in opp. to frugi); pravus, a man whose character has taken a vicious direction, in a physical, or intellectual, or moral, point of view, in opp. to rectus. *Hand book*, p. 131.). *b. times, tempora iniqua, aspera, lucrosa: temporum iniquitas: temporum calamitates (the badness of the times): b. news, nuntius tristis, acerbus: to hear b. news, malum nuncium audire: a b. wife, mulier or uxor aeva, incommoda et importuna: b. company, socii mali: to set a b. example, esse exempli mali: to try to mend a b. business, rem proclinatam adjuvare. With ref. to health: aeger (b. in health), aeger atque invalidus: very b., gravi et periculo morbo aeger: to fall into a b. state of health, in adversam valetudinem incidere: to be b. again, in morbum recidere: de integro in morbum incidere: to be b. or sick, egrotare (opp. to valere): egrotum esse: in morbo esse: morbo laborare: or affectum esse: valetudine affectum esse: morbo vexari, or confictari, iniqua valetudine confictari: to be very b., graviter or gravi morbo aegrum esse. (See SICK.)***

**BADGE, signum; nota; indicium** (in a general sense). *insigne (a badge of honour) insignia triumphii: ornamenta triumphalia: many have attained badges of merit without deserving them, insignia virtutis multi etiam sine virtute assecuti sunt.*

**BADGER, ursus meles** (L.—The meles or meles of the ancients is, however, more probably the marten. See *Schneid. Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 3*). —[One who speculates in corn or provisions, a generator or tuculio, ex annonae caritate lucrans (*Suet. Ner. 45*).

**BADGER, v. a. cruciare: excruciare: torquere: stimulare: angere: vexare: to b. with questions, qm rogitando obtundere: to b. to death with questions, qm rogitando enecare: to b. with entreaties, qm precibus fatigare: to b. with complaints, qm querellis angere. (The 'canis vertagus (hound employed in badger hunting. L.) expels with difficulty the badger from his hole (caverna ursi melis), when the animal is hunted for his skin, \*pellis ursi melis: hence to annoy incessantly is 'to badger, or treat as you would a badger.)**

**BADINAGE, ludus; focus; nugæ; trica:** To employ b., jocularia fundere: ridicula jactitare: ludere; jocari; cum qo ludere, jocari; qm ludibrio habere: away with your b., quia tu mitte istas tricas; aufer nugæ!

**BADLY, male; prave; nequiter: to think b. or have a bad opinion of a person, male opinari de qo: to speak b. of a person, ci male dicere: to behave b. to a person, injuriam ci facere or inferre: to turn out b., male or secus cedere: to manage matters b., male rem gerere: he is afraid that he may come off b., metui, ne malum habeat: aby is coming off b., male se habet q; male agitur cum qo.**

**BADNESS, B. of character: ingenium malum pravumque: improbitas; nequitia. Of conduct: flagitium; probum; scelus.**

**BAFFLE, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere** (Avoid ad nihil redigere in this sense: it is strictly 'to reduce to nothing.' *Lucr. Lir.*). —[disturbare (unsettle what had been settled).—perimere (destroy).—To be baffled, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere or recidere, or venire: to b. expectation, spem fallere, or ludere, or destituere: to see one's hopes baffled, spem perdere; spe excidere: a spe decidere; spe deici: one's hope is baffled, spes ad irritum cadit, or regreditur: to b. all a person's plans, conturbare ci

omnes rationes: if some accidents or avocation had not baffled his design, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset: death baffles all his hopes and all his plans, omnem spem atque omnia vite consilia mors pervertit. In this manner was this undertaking baffled, ita frustra illi inceptum fuit.

**BAG, saccus; culcus** (a larger b. of leather, for sewing particides in, and for various purposes).—[folia (a leather b. for money, or leather purses).—marsupium (a money-b.).—crumena (a small money b. or purse; according to *Plaut. Asin. 3, 6, 7*, and *Truc. 3, 1, 7*, worn about the neck).—zona (a small b. or purse slung around the body). A little b., sacculus, sacculus, folliculus.

**BAG, v. a. in saccum, or sacco condere** (to put in a b.). \*sacco ingerere, *IMRA.*) tumescere; intumescere; extumescere; turgescere (to swell like a b. vat is full). —[deformem in modum sinuati (of clothes).

**BAGATELLE, res parvi momenti. nugæ. apnæ** (*Murt.* sunt apnæ tricae que et si quid vilius istis). I look upon a Greek as a mere b., qd mihi focus or ludus est. To the Greeks, false testimony is a mere b., Græcis jusjurandum focus est, testimonium ludus.

**BAGGAGE, sarcina; impedimenta. orum, n.** (both also of an army: sarc. that of individuals, imp. that of the whole army, supply us carried in wagons or by beasts of burden).—[impedimenta et carri (the b. and waggon by which they are transported).—To plunder the b., impedimenta diripere: to take the b., impedimenta capere: impedimentis potiri: to take all their b. from the enemy, omnibus impedimentis hostem exuere: to lose the b., impedimenta amittere: impedimenta exui: soldiers without b., milites expediti: to fight whilst encumbered with their b., sub onere conficere: to attack the enemy whilst they were encumbered with their b., hostes sub sarcinis adoriri. As a word of contempt, sordes; lutum; scortum.

**BAGNIO, I A bathing-house: balineum or balneum; plur. mly heterol. balneæ or balinæ, seldom (in C. never) balinea or balnea, orum** (the plur. is used of public baths, the sing. of private. *Varr. L. L. 9, 41, § 68*). (See *BATH.*)—balnearia, orum (private bathing-places in gardens, villas, &c. *Cic. Alt. 13, 29, 2. Cic. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1*).—thermæ (public buildings erected by the emperors for bathing and taking exercise).—lavatio (a place for bathing: by later writers lavacrum). —[lupânar; lustrum (a brothel).

**BAGPIPER, utricularius** (*Suet. Ner. 54*).

**BAIL, sponso; fidejussio; vadimonium** (a recognition or bail to appear in a court of justice).—cautio (a security).—satisfactio (guaranty, or security for the performance of a stipulation).—To promise b., vadi-monium promittere: he who has made the promise, qui est in vadi-monio: to give b., sponsonem or vadi-monium facere; sponsonem se obtinere; satisfacere: to take b., satis accipere: to forfeit b., vadi-monium desorere: to demand b., vadem poscere: of aby, qm vadari.

—[A bail, or one who gives bail: sponzor; fidejussor; vas, vadiis, m.; pæc. According to Döderlein, sponzor is a sur. ty in a general sense, who guarantees any thing whatever; whereas vas and pæc. are sureties in a court of justice; vas, one who gives security for the appearance of one or other party in court; pæc. who gives security for a claim of government. (*Hand-book*, p. 203).—To give leg b., clam se subducere. fugâ se subtrahere.

**BAIL, v. I Give bail for aby, sponsozem, prædem esse pro qo.—spondere, fidem interponere pro qo; vadem fieri ci sistendi (for his appearance); prædem fieri pro qo or ca rei; obseidem ca rei fieri.—vadem se dare ci pro qo. I Accept bail for aby, vadem (prædes) accipere ca rei. vadi-monio interposito qm liberare (of a person who would otherwise be kept in prison).**

**BAILIFF, administrator.—procurator** (manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission).—villicus (an under-steward of a manor).—To commit the management of an estate to a b., villicum fundo familiæque præponere.—aprior (an officer of a court of justice, whose business it is to execute arrests, &c.; also a clerk: but these words answer in part only to our b. or catch-poll).—The high b., quæstor ac iudex primus.

**BAIT, v. I To furnish a hook, &c., with a bait, escam imponere or obducere (a hook, ham). I To allure by food a fish, &c. i. e. to bait for: inescare, cibo inescare; cibo allicere. I On a journey, subsistere in itinere, iter intermittere (to suspend one's journey).—devertere, deverti, deversari (to turn in for refreshment, &c.): at aby's house, ad or apud qm: any where, ad or in locum. Divertere cannot be used except where the parties separate, and some go to one inn, some**

to another. To *b. horses*, equorum recidendorum causâ subistere (sft. *Cæs. B. Civ. 2, 42, end*).—\*equorum recidendorum causâ apud qm, or ad qm locum deversari. | To *set dogs upon*, immittere canes ei or in qm. | To *attack as dogs do*, moru apprehendere: mordicus premere qd: moru appetere qm. ris = *assail pertinaciously*: invadere in qm. incursare in qm. vexare, agitare, lacerare qm. | To *kill a bear or a bull*, \*ursum or taurum cum canibus committere.

BAIT, a. enca, illecebra (prop. and imprpr.).—cibus ad fraudem ca pultus: also fm context, cibus only. To *catch with a b.*, cibo inescare. | BULL-bait. See BULL.

BAITING-PLACE, deversorium. taberna deversoria. deverticulum.

BAIZE, \*pannus laneus crassioris telee.  
BAKE, coquere (g. t. *for making hard by heat*: bread, bricks, &c.).—torrere, torrefacere, illecare (to dry, parch, &c.). c. g. igni fruges; terram solis ardore.—INTA.) coqui. percoqui. excoqui.—Bricks baked in a kiln, lateres co-cti or coctiles.—to *b. bread*, panes coquere.

BAKE-HOUSE, pistrina. pistrinum.

BAKER, pistor: furnarius: furnarium exercens (pistor is the slave employed in baking: furnarius, the *freeman exercising the trade*): a. b. of fancy-bread, pistor dulcarius or merely dulcarius.—a. b.'s wife, furnarium exercens uxor (Suet. *Vit. 2*).—a female b., pistrix (Farr. *L. L. 5, 31*). | 138).—the guild of b.'s, \*corpus, collegium furnariorum.—a. b.'s apprentice, furnarium exercens (according to Suet. *Vit. 2*) or pistrinæ a. uxor (according to Tac. *Ann. 15, 34, 3*).—b.'s bread, panis a propolis emptus (Cic. *Pis. 27*, extr.).—the b.'s market, forum pistorium.—b.'s man or boy, opera pistoria (mily in pl. opera pistorum).

BALANCE, a. | For weighing: trutinæ (trutinæ: prop. the hole in which the tongue of the balance plays: trutinæ g. t. for balance: trutinæ, quæ statêra: dicitur. *Vitr. 10, 3, 4*).—libra (a pair of scales).—statêra (mily deceptiv; seld. pair of scales).—lanx (the scale of the b.). To *weigh in a b.*, pendere: trutinâ examinare (Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159).—to *weigh in too nice a b.*, non artificia statêra, sed populari trutinâ examinare.—libræ. | Equality of weight, momentum par. [not æquilibrium, or æquilibrium. See Dict.] The *b. is destroyed*, portionum æquitas turbatur: to *disturb the b. of the mind*, æquitatem animi turbare (Sen.).—in a b., pari momento or suis ponderibus libratus.—to *maintain a b. of power*, providere, ne æqua civitatum conditio turbetur.—to *lose one's b.*, labi. | That which is wanting to make equal, or the difference, quod reliquum restat. | Of a watch, libramentum. | *Viz.* consideratio: reputatio: deliberatio: comparatio.

BALANCE, v. | To *keep in equilibrium*, qd suis ponderibus librare.—INTA.) suis ponderibus librari (sft. *C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69*). librare: pendere: pensare: ponderare: trutinâ examinare: to *b. virtues and vices and each other*, perpendere vitia virtutesque: to *b. every word*, unumquodque verbum statêra examinare (Farr. *Non. 455, 21*. Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159). | To *balance an account*, rationes consolidare (C.). | To *balance or make equal*, æquare qd cum qo.

BALANCER, pensator: to *b. a most minute b. of words*, esse verborum pensitorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1).

BALCONY, podium.—Mænianum (in the circus, to view the games. See Bremi. Suet. *Cal. 18*).—solarium denotes a sort of terrace, on the houses of the Romans, for basking in the sun.

BALD, glaber (νῆλος, by nature or by shearing; applies to the parts of the body, but not of the head, where hair is wanting; and to places where plants, trees, &c., should stand).—calvus (without hair or feathers by nature, or through old age: with reference to men it merely applies to the head: with reference to animals, to the whole body).—B. in front, præcalvus: a. balded, recalvus (both Post-Aug.).—a. b. head, calvitium (not calvitie or capitis levitas): b. places, where nothing grows, glabreta, orum, a.—to *b. b. calvère*: calvum esse: glabrère: glabrum esse.—to *grow b.*, calvum fieri: glabrum fieri: to *b. growing b.*, calvescere: glabrescere: to *make b.*, calvum facere: glabrare facere: glabrare. *Accord. to Döderlein*, levis, levis (λεῖος) means smooth, in opp. to rough and rugged, and gives a pleasant impression of elegance: whereas glaber (γλῆφορος), in opp. to rough, covered with hair, and grown up, and gives an unpleasant impression of deficiency. | Unadorned, inestegon (of style): inornatus. incompitus. fuculentus. impolitus. (61)

exilis. | Mean, worthless: abjectus. humilis. vilis.

BALDERDASH, farrago (with ref. to the contents), sartago (with ref. to the words. Perr.).

BALD-HEAD, calvitium (not calvitie). | He who has a bald head, calvus (by nature or age: opp. to comatus).—pilis defectus (by age. Phaed. 5, 7, 2).

BALDNESS, calvitie; capitis levitas.

BALDRIC, cingulum, zona (the former as genuis Latinæ, zona as derived fm the Greek, ζώνη: zona applies to the finely-wrought girdles of females: both apply to the division of the earth, and the girdle in which money is carried). | The b. of the heavens' (Spens.), the zodiac, orbis or circulus signifer: circulus, qui signifer vocatur; also merely signifer: by later writers the Greek term zodiacus (ζωδιακός) was introduced.

BALE, fascis, \*fascis mercium (of goods): to *make into b's*, \*in fasces colligere: merces in fasciculos colligare. A heavy b., mercium moler. | Calamity, miseria; res misere or afflictæ; calamitas; malum; damnum.

BALEFUL, infelix; miser; calamitosus: luctuosus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus: to *b.*, perniciet esse; nocere.

BALE OUT, v. exhaurire.—not exanclare in good prose.

BALISTER, [military engine, kind of cross-bow, ballista or ballista.

BALK, [A beam, tignum; trabis. | Between two fields: confinium (space left uncultivated, to divide two fields. *Beir and C. Off. 2, 18, 64*).—limes (cross-way forming the boundary between two fields. *S. Var. R. R. 1, 16, 6*, where lim. et conf.). | Disappointment, frustratio: ludificatio.

BALK, v. | Disappoint, frustrate: fraudare (v. pr. to cheat, injure, or rob any by an abuse of his confidence).—decipere (to deceive; outwit by a suddenly executed plot).—circumvenire (outwit by an artfully laid plot).—destituere (to leave in the lurch: also to deceive, beguile of: deos mercede; H. spem, L.).—frustrare, more only frustrari (to let any expect in vain the fulfilment of a promise or hope: qm spe auxilii, L. expectationem es, Plin. spes me frustrata est, Ter.).—eludere (to make sport of; also to evade an attack: qm; manus scrutantium, Petr. vim legis, Suet.).—ludificari (ea, quæ hostes agerent, L.).—ad vanum or ad irritum, or vanum et irritum redigere (to render what has been done useless)—disturbare (throw into confusion, and so destroy). To *b. any's hope*, expectationem, &c., spem fallere, ludere or destituere: to *b. balked*, falli (to be deceived); irritum fieri, ad irritum cadere, recidere, or venire: to *see one's expectation balked*, spem perdere; spe excedere; a spe decidere; spe deijci; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: frustrari spe (Sall.); spes qm frustrata est (Ter.). To *b. all a man's plans*, conturbare ei omnes rationes. Death has balked all his hopes and plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. | Omis, refuse. Vtd. | Attempt to shun, eludere (qm; hasias).—declinare (impetum, C.).

BALL, [Any round body, pila.—a. b. to throw or play with, pila with or without luseria (The Romans had four kinds of balls: pila trigonalis or trigon (a small hard b. stuffed with hair, played by three persons who stood in the form of a triangle, each striking it to the other with the hand or with a racket, Mart. 4, 19, 5: to play with this ball was datatim pila ludere. *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17*).—foliis, folliculus (a large leathern b., also called folliis pugillatorum. According to Georges and Dict. of Antiq. it was filled with air, but Martial would seem to make it stuffed with feathers: plumea seu laxi partitis pondera folliis, 4, 19, 7. To play with this b. was, pila expulsum ludere, *Varr. in Non. 104, 27*).—paganica (a large b., but smaller than the folliis: it was stuffed with feathers, and played with in the open air in country districts, &c.—in pagis).—harpastum (ἁρπαστρον, ἁρπάζειν: a b. filled with cloth, feathers, &c. It was played by two parties, each of wch endeavoured to snatch it fm the other and keep it thus: hence Mart.: sive harpasta manu pulverulenta rapis, 4, 19, 6).—to throw a b., pilam iactare or mittere: to return a b., pilam remittere, repercutere or retorquere: the b. slips, pila e manibus labitur: to keep the b. up, pilam cadentem revocare: to raise it up again after it has fallen, repetere pilam, quæ terram contigit.—to play at b., pila ludere; pila se exercere: pila exerceri: to be fond of playing at b., ludere stultose pila; pila studio teneri: a good player at b., luser bonus or exercitatus et doctus (opp. to tiro et indoctus): a play-

*follow at b., collator: we are but b.'s in the hands of the gods, dñi nos qual pilas homines habent (Plaut. Capt. Prolog. 22).*—*a. billiard-b.*, \*globulus eburneus. *Foot-b.*, follia, folliculus. — *Any round mass, globus, pila. The earth-b.*, pila terre, or better globus terre. *The eye-b.*, pupula, pupilla, acies. *The b. of the thigh-bone.* caput ossis femoris. *Ink-b.* used in printing. \*folliculus typographicus. *The b. of the foot.* plantæ pars exstantior. — *For musket-b.* we may say glans; for cannon-b., globus; for bomb, pila. *A little b.*, globulus, pilula, folliculus. *An entertainment for dancing, saltatio: to give a b., saltationem* instituire: *to go to a b., saltatum ire: to beat at a b., saltationi interesse.*

**BALLAD**, *prps carmen epicolyricum. A street-b., carmen triviale (Juvon. 7, 55, Rupertii).* — *b.-singer, cantor circumforan-us.*

**BALLAST**, sabutia. *To b., or take in b., navem saburrâ gravare: navem sabutrare.*

**BALLET**, pantomimus, embolium (C.; *interlude, C. Sest. 54, 116*). — *B.-master, qui pan omnium docet. B.-dancer, pantomimus (Jcm. pantomima); emboliarum (of a female. Plin.).*

**BALLOON**, \*machina aerobatica (air-b.).

**BALLOT**, \*globorum suffragia: *to b., globis suffragia ferre: a b.-ball, globus; tessera; calculus: a b.-box, arcula; capsula; cistula, in quâ tesserae conduntur.* — *to b., globis suffragia ferre. To pass a ball that the votes should be by b., for the security of the voter, legem ferre ut non voce suffragium pronuntiant, sed tabellâ inscriberent, quasi securo et liberiore iudicio, or, ut non voce clives sed tabellis uterentur, ut libere suffragia sine inimicitiarum metu ferre possent (C.).*

**BALL-ROOM**, locus quo utrinusque sexus juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (off. C. Læli. 15, 36). — \*oculus in quo saltant.

**BALM**, balsamum (tree and gum). opobalsamum. balsami succus or lacrima (Plin. 12, 25, 54). — balsami oleum (Plin. 23, 4, 47) — unguentum; fomentum. apistram (balm gentle, species of mint). \*pio. solatium (comfiori). — fomentum (soothing application).

**BALMY**, *Of balm; balsaminus (Βαλσάμινος, Plin. 23, 4, 47).* — *Smelling of balm, balsamodes (Βαλσαμώδης, Plin. 12, 43).* — *suaves odores spargens* — *to emit b. odours, suaves odores spargere: flowers emit a b. fragrance, suaves odores afflantur e floribus.* — *Soft, mollis, lenis, dulcis, suavis.*

**BALSAM**. See **BALM**.

**BALSAMIC**. See **BALM**.

**BALUSTRADE**, puteus or puteum. — cancelli, clathri.

**BAMBOO**, arundo Indica. calamus Indicus (Plin. 16, 35, 65: arundo Bambos. Linn.). *B.-spears, hastæ gramineæ (C. Ferr. 4, 50, 125).*

**BAMBOOZLE**, circumvenire; illudere et destituere; fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolium ci necere, confingere; fallere; ci imponere. ci fucum facere. qm circumducere (= lead him by the nose. Com.). — ci verba dare (Syn. in DECEIVE). *He got his associates into a scrape, deceived, abandoned, and completely bamboozled them, socios induxit, decepti, destituit, omni fraude et perfidiâ tefellit (C.).*

**BAMBOOZLER**, fraudator. — homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus. — circumscriptor. — præstigator. — deceptor. *A complete b., homo ad fraudem acutus; venerator; homo totus ex fraude factus: to be a complete b., totum ex fraude et fallacis constare.*

**BAN**, *An interdiction: (1) secular, aquæ et ignis interdictio: to place under a b., aqua et igni interdiciere ci.* — (2) Ecclesiastic al, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathema, atia, n excommunicatio. — *to place under a b., sacrificiis interdiciere ci (Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, where the expression is thus explained; quibus ita interdictum, si numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; ita omnes decedunt, auditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque his petentibus jus redditur, neque homines ullus communicant; qm anathematizare; excommunicare (Eccl.). also devovere qm. Curse, execratio; devotio; imprecatio. *Bans of marriage, præconia sponsalitia. futurarum nuptiarum promulgatio. In the canon law, proclamationes sponsi et sponsæ in ecclesiis sic solite. Ban of the empire, proscriptio ab imperatore et ordinibus Germaniæ irrogata, and fm context merely proscriptio.**

**BAN**, v. exsecrari; devovere; diras ci imprecari; qm detestari; detestari in caput ce minas et pericula. — detestari in caput ce iram deorum. — *According to Döderlein, exsecrari means 'to curse' when one would*

*exclude a guilty person fm human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opp. to blessing; detestari means 'to curse' when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods agst a person or thing, in opp. to 'praying in behalf of' (Hand book, p. 1.)*

**BAND**, s. *That which binds, vinculum. — ligamen; ligamentum. *That which binds together, copula. For the hair, redimiculum; tænia; fascia. For wounds, fascia; vinctura; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum. — mitella (for a broken arm). An ornament for the head, vitta; infula (for the priests); lemniscus (ribbon of a garland). Of from about a beam, armilla. A troop or company, globus; turba; caterva; grex; manipulus; turma (of cavalry); manus; multitudo. — b.'s of robbers, latronum globus. — a b. of conspirators, conjuratorum globus. — armed b.'s, armatorum consociæ.**

**BAND**, v. sociare; consociare; se jungere; se conjungere ci cum quo; se conjungere cum copis cæ; armis consociare cum quo; signa conferre ad qm.

**BANDAGE**, s. fascia; (s)malis fasciola; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum; vi. ctura.

**BANDAGE**, v. deligare, alligare, obligare.

**BAND-BOX**, capsula; capsula.

**BANDIT**, sicarius (one who lends and hires out his hand to a secret assassination). — also fm context insidiator; latro.

**BANDY**, nltro citro agere, modo huc modo illuc pulsare. *Agitate, agitare, vexare, excitare. To b. looks, fidenter inter se aspicere. — words with one, verba commutare cum quo (as a friend); cum quo alterari.*

**BANDY-LEGGED**, varus; valgus; vattus; cruribus varis, or vulgus, or vattis. compernis (varus and valgus mean bent outwards, or 'bow-legged' vattus and compernis, bent inwards, or 'knock-kneed').

**BANE** (poison), venenum, virus. *That which destroys, pestis, perniciës. — (ruin, mischief), perniciës, exitium.*

**BANEFUL**, venenatus; veneno imbutus, infectus or tinctus. *pio. acerbus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus; damnosus: to be b., perniciës esse; nocere: who does not know that this is of a b. nature? quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere?*

**BANEFULNESS**, vi nocendi (Tac. Ann. 15, 34). — natura pernicio, exitialis, or damnosa.

**BANG**, s. percussio; percussus; plaga. [See Blow] *A b. on the head, percussio capitis. — a b. at the door, pulsus ostii. *A noise, ingens fragor, or ingens sonitus.**

**BANG**, v. pulsare qd qd re. percutere qd qd re. — *To b. one's head agst the wall, caput illidere or impingere pariet (i. e. with a murderous intention fm despair). — to b. aby with fistis, qm pugnis cedere or colaphis pulsare: with a stick, qm fustil verberare. — to be an adept in banging and beating, ad pulsandos verberandos homines exercitissimum esse. — to b. or drub soundly, mulcare, with or without male.*

**BANISH**, ci aqua et igni interdiciere, exsilio afficere, in exsilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; relegare (to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property) — deportare (to transport to a distant, desert place: this was the severest kind of banishment, and subjected a person to the loss of citizenship and of property, and cut off all hope of return). — for ten years, relegare in decem annos. — any one to an island, qm relegare, deportare, projicere in insulam. — *pio. To banish doubt, expellere dubitationem. — all suspicion, delere omnem suspicionem ex animo. — love fm the heart, amorem ex animo ejicere, amovere. — the authority of the senate fm the state, exterminare auctoritatem senatus e civitate. — to b. sorrow, mœstati-lam ex animis pellere. A banished man, exsul (who has been driven fm his country, or has fled fm it in order to escape fm punishment): extorris patriæ, extorris (as being homeless, without reference to punishment): re-egatus, depoitatus.*

**BANISHMENT**, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio (involuntary, to a distant, desert place, and attended with the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship), deportatio: (to an appointed place, with no forfeiture), relegatio: exsilium (state of banishment, voluntary or involuntary) *To go into b., in exsilium ire, proficisci, pergere; exsulatum ire, abire; solum vertere exsilii causâ, solum mutare. To ite in b., in exsilio esse, exsulari. To return fm b., exsilio redire. Place of b., exsilium. — to recall fm b., revocare de or ab exsilio; reducere de exsilio; in patriam revocare, or restituere.*

**BANISTERS** (corrupted fm BALUSTERS), epimœdion (Inscript. Orell.).

**BANK**, *Of a river, ripa. A steep b., ripa ardua,*

locus arduus.—*precipitulos*, ripa prærupta, præceps: locus præruptus, præceps; præceps, precipitulum.—*Hæp of carth*, agger; moles; tumulus; clivus; locus editor. **BANK** of oars, scamum; transtrum. **BANK**, bank, syrtis (scyllæ), or in pure Latin, pulvis (Serr. ad Æn. 10, 303). **For money**, mensa publica; argentaria, with or without mensa; ærarium mercatorum: *to put money in the b.*, pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare: *to pay in the b.*, a mensâ publicâ numerare: *the person who does this*, mensarius. **Of a gaming house**, *arra* scætoris: *to break the b. at a single throw*, *totam aleæ toris arcam uno jactu exhaustire*.

**BANK**, v. molem or aggerem extruere: *to b. a river*, *na* fluvium extra ripas diffluentem coercere. **to bank with**, *depositi in a bank*, pecuniam apud argentarios deponere.

**BANKER**, argentarius; mensarius; numularius (*viz* Suet.: *contemptuosus*, = *scribens*). **To be a b.**, argentariam facere: *to be an eminent b.*, maximam argentariam facere.

**BANK-NOTE**, tessera mensæ publicæ.

**BANKRUPT**, ære dirutus—decoctor (*through extravagance*); bonis eversus. **A fraudulent b.**, creditorum fraudator: *to become a b.*, a mensâ surgere; dissolvere argentariam (of a banker); cedere foro (of a tradesman). *conturbare (absol.)*,—corrumpere, cadere (opp. *to stare*). *decoquere, with or without creditoribus (it is used for one who by a private arrangement assigns his property to his creditors)*; ære dirui: *to become a complete b.*, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere: *to become a b. through misfortune, and not by one's own fault*, fortune vitio non suo decoquere: *to be near being a b.*, in ære alieno vacillare.

**BANKRUPTCY**, ruinæ or naufragium fortunarum; naufragium or eversio rei familiaris; tabulæ novæ (of a state: *new debt-books for the advantage of the debtor*). **To declare one's b.**, bonam copiam ejurare (upon oath). *teus et impendium recusare: a person is on the verge of b.*, fortunarum ruinæ ei impendit: *it amounts to a national b.*, res ad tabulas novas pervenit.

**BANNER**, signum militare, or signum only: vexillum: *to raise the b. or standard*, signum or vexillum proponere; vexillum tollere: *to lower the b. or standard*, vexillum submittere: *to fight under a b's b.*, signa sequi; castra ca sequi: *to desert a b's b.*, signa militaria relinquere: a signis discedere: *to return to the b's*, ad signa se recipere.

**BANNIAN**, (a sort of light address), prps vestis domesticæ.

**BANNOCK**, an oat cake, placenta avenacea; panis avenaceus.

**BANQUET**, epulæ (g. t. for meal, whether frugal or sumptuous, whether in familie or with guests, at home or in public).—convivium (a social, convivial meal).—*dapes* (to relieve us: a feast on the offerings).—*epulæ* (a solemn meal, my political, in honour of something).—*comissatio* (a good-mixing meal: a feast). **To prepare a b.**, convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: *to give a b.*, cenam or epulum ei dare: *to hold a b.*, convivium habere, agere: *to go to a b.*, convivium inire: se convivio reducere: *to be at a b.*, qm ad cenam invitare or vocare: *to be at a b.*, convivio interesse.—*INTR.* convivari; epulari apud qm. convivium celebrare: *sumptuosely*, salarem in modum epulari.

**BANTER**, v. ludibrio sibi habere qm; qm irridere (to laugh at)—qm deridere (to mock)—qm cavillari (to mock in a bantering, ironical way).—*To b. a by with bitter irony*, acerbis facetiis qm irridere: *aby about a by*, qd ludibrio habere; qd irridere or deridere. *locari in qd*: qd cavillari; per ludibrium exprobrare ei qd.

**BANTER**, s. Iriusio; derisio (very lite, Arnob. Lactant.). derisus, Post-Aug.). cavillatio; ludibrium; ludus; locus: *to be the subject of a b's b.*, ei ludibrio ease.

**BANTLING**, infans; pualo, onis, m.

**BAPTISM**, baptisma, ktes n. (pæneque), or Latinized, baptisium (Eccl.).—*pure Lat.*,—*sacra* lavatio. *Register of b.* tabulum, in quas infantium, qui sacris Christianis initiati sunt, nomina referuntur.—*Certificatio of b.*, see **BAPTISMAL**.

**BAPTISMAL**, ad baptismum pertinens. **B. font.**, baptisium.—*b. name*, prænomen.—*b. certificate*, *litteræ*, quæ qm sacris Christianis initium esse testantur.—*to give a b. certificate*, *et litteras testari*, eum sacris Christianis initium esse: or (if the date is the point) *et litteras testari*, quo die sacris Christianis initium fuerit.

**BAPTIST**, baptista, æ, m. (Savviterp.).  
**BAPTIZE**, baptizare (Eccl.).—*sacris Christianis*  
(65)

initiare. *To see that a child is baptized*, *Infantem sacris Christianis initandum curare*.

**BAR**, *Between two rafters*, tignum transversum.—*For fastening doors*, repagulum; obex; pessulus; serra; claustrum.—*to remove the b.*, repagulum, or pessulum, or serra removere: *serra* demere; domum or januam rescere: *to burst the b.*, repagula convellere; claustra refringere. *Where cases are tried*, iudices. *subbella*, forum.—*On my first appearance at the b.*, ut primum forum attigi. *He has left the b.*, salutem dixit foro. *to b.*, require a good, strong voice, subbella graviter et plenius vocem desiderant. *To plead at the b.*, causas agere. *The b. (advocatus, &c.)*, patroni causarum, jurisconsulti; corpus jurisconsultorum. *Of a tavern*, cancelli. *In music*, linea transversa. *An obstacle*, impedimentum; mora. *Of gold*, *silver*, later aureus; later argenteus: *sister in bars*, argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi pondere (Curt. 5.2.12).

**BAR**, *to fasten with a bar*, obstruere; ostium or fores obstruere; pessulo januam claudere or occludere; pessulum foribus or ostio obdere. *viz. To obstruct*, impedire qm a qâ re, or merely qd (never in qâ re); impedimento esse ei (ei rei) ad qd (never in qâ re) impedimentum afferre ei rei faciendæ; obstruere or officere ei ad ei rei ca. *To forbid*, vetare with an acc. and inf. following.—*interdicere ei qd re in the golden age*, *vetare ei qd*, or with ne following, *denotes power to prevent*.—*ci*, prædicere with ne ut ne (denotes warning); *interdicere ei domo suâ* (Suet. Oct. 66). *To prevent*, arcere qm re or a qâ re.—*propulsare qd qm* or qm qd re or a qâ re. *Except*, *excludere*; *barring*, excepto, -4, -is; nisi. *Barring that*, illud si exceperis, exclusiveris.

**BARB**, *A Barbary horse*, equus Punicus or Numidicus. *Of an arrow*, uncus; hamus.

**BARBACAN**, *A watch-tower*, specula. *A loop-hole*, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (Cæ. B. 7.2.9, extr.).

**BARBARIAN**, barbarus (foreign, with the access: *ry notion of the want of civilization*)—rudis, hebes et impolitus; humanitatis xpens. **Cruel**, immanis ac barbarus, like a b., barbarus; inhumane; sæve; crudeliter.—*to speak like a b.*, barbare loqui.—*the speech of a b.*, sermo horridulus atque incompertus.

**BARBARIC**, *Foreign*, barbaricus.

**BARBARISM** (uncouth expression), barbarismus. **CRUELTY**, VIO.

**BARBARIY**, barbaria; barbaries (rudeness and ignorance)—immanitas, crude itas, sævitia (cruelty).

*To cure a by of b.*, qm manu facere atque excolere.

**BARBAROUS**, see CRUEL. *B. Latin*, sermo horridulus atque incompertus.

**BARBED**, hamatus; hamis instructus.

**BARBEL** (a sort of river-fish), barbatus.—*nullus (sea-b.)*,—nullus lutarius (few-b.).

**BARBER**, tonsor. *To officiate as b.*, radere or abradere barbam ex (with a razor, novacula).—*tondere* ex barbam (with a pair of scissors, forfex).—*som-times* to use scissors, sometimes a razor, modo tondere, modo radere barbam (Suet. Oct. 79). *The art or business of a b.*, tonstrum (Petron. 46.7, and 64.4).—*to teach the business of a b.*, qm tonstrum docere; qm tondere docere: *a b's knife or razor*, culter tonsorius, or novacula: *a b's instruments*, ferramenta tonsoria (Mart. 14.36).—*a b's shop*, tonstrum; taberna tonsoris: *a female b.*, tonstrix, or of belonging to a b., tonsorius.

**BARD**, bardus (†. vates)—*the song of the b's*, bardorum or vatum carmen. **BARB** properly means 'a Druidical poet,' but is also used for 'a poet in general'; but in the latter sense should be translated vates, and not poeta, for poeta is a technical expression, and denotes a poet only as an artist; whereas vates is an old Latin and religious expression, and denoting a poet as a sacred person. (See Döderlein's Hand-book, p. 31.).

**BARÉ**, nudus (like ruderis, uncovered and unprotected).—*aperitus* (without covering: opp. to tectus; Post-Aug. inopertus).—*non tectus* (aff. Aug. intectus).—*Detected*, manifestus. *Plains*, nudus, inornatus, simplex. *Poor*, nudus, egenus, inops. *Threadbare*, tritus, attritus, oboleus. *Of style*, jejunus, exilis. *Mere*, nueras, sincerus. *B.-headed*, capite detecto or aperto.—*to sleep on the b. ground*, humi cubare: *to make b.*, nudare, aperire: *b. faced*, impudens; procax. *A b.-faced fellow*, homo perficius frontis.—*b.-facedness*, impudentia, os impudens, or durum, or ferreum.—*to make a b.-faced request*, impudenter qd postulare: *b.-foot*, nudis pedibus.

**BARÉ FACED**, } See BARÉ.  
**BARÉ FOOT**, }

**BARELY**, vix ac ne vix quidem (ἀκριβῆς καὶ μόλις): vix ægreque (χαλεπῶς καὶ μόλις).

**BARENESS**, Crcl. by adj. under **BAR**, for nuditas is found but once (Q. 10, 2, 23), and is there a doubtful reading. || *Leanness, macies (as a condition).—marcitas (as a quality).* || *Poorly, paupertas; egestas.*

**BARGAIN**, pactum; pactio. To make a. with aby. paciū cum qo; pactiōnem facere, or conficere, cum qo.—to make a good b. (= purchase), bene or recte emere: to make a bad b. male emere: to give into the b., gratis addere: not to stick to one's b., ab emptiōne abire or recedere (Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6): to be a good hand at a b., ad suūm questum calāre.

**BARGAIN**, v. paciū cum qo; pactiōnem facere or conficere cum qo.

**BARGE**, actuariolum; lenuculus; scapha; navicula; navigiolum.

**BARGEAN**, navicularius; portitor.

**BARK**, || *The rind of a tree, cortex (the exterior); liber (the inner).—to live on the b. of trees, cortice ex arboribus vivere.* || *Peruvian bark, cortex Peruvianus, or febrifugus.—the b.-tree, cinchona (Linn.).* || *A small ship, or vessel, scapha and cymba (of the broader sort); liner (long and narrow, like a canoe. Dōd.).* || *Of a dog, latratus. His b. is worse than his bite, (canis timidus) vehementius latrat quam mordet (Proc. Curi. 7, 4, 7).*

**BARK**, v. || *To strip trees of bark, decorticare, or delibrare arbores.* || *Like a dog, baubari (to utter the natural sound of dogs); latrare (in a hostile manner): latratus edere; gannire applies to the 'bow-wow' of a little dog. Hence, figuratively, latrare means to wrangle, and gannire to chatter. (Döderlein's Hand-book, p. 121.) To bark at, qm latrare (poet.). allatrare (Post Aug.).*

**BARLEY**, hordeum.—of b., hordeaceus; b.-bread, panis hordeaceus; a field of b., \*ager hordeo constans; b.-corn, granum hordei; b.-meal, farina hordeacea; farina hordei; b.-sugar, \*alphanicum; b.-broth, pti-sina (quæ sit ex hordeo underwood. Plin. 22, 25, 66).—ptisanaria (Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 155).—b. water, hordeum in potum resolutum (Plin. 18, 7, 12, No. 3, § 68).

**BAUM**, || *Leaven, fermentum facibus zythi expremum.*

**BAR-MAID**, ministra cauponæ (Recepti of Constantine; Cod. Just. 9, 9, 29).

**BARN**, horreum.—B.-floor, area.

**BARNACLE**, || *A kind of sea-fowl, anser marinus.* || *A farrier's instrument, postfōma, idis, f.* || *A sort of spectacles.* \*peraspiculum: b.'s and not yet been invented, \*nondum oculi arte adjecti erant.

**BAROMETER**, \*barometrum; \*tubus Torricellianus. fistula Torricelliana (\*βαρομετρον).

**BARON**, \*baro; \*liber baro.

**BARONESS**, \*baronis uxor; \*baroniassa.

**BARONY**, \*baronatus, ōs. m.—To create a baron, \*baronis dignitate ac nomine ornare.

**BARONET**, \*baronetus.

**BARONETAGE**, \*baronetti nomen ac dignitas.

**BARRACK**, tugurium castræne; contubernium.

**BARREL**, seria (a long cask).—dolum (a round cask). orca.—cupa, cadus.—Wine fm the b. or cask, vinum de cupā. || *Of a gun, \*sclopeti tubus.* || *A cylinder, cylindrus.*

**BARREL**, v. in dolum infundere.

**BARREN**, infecundus (in reference to procreative power; also to the soil: opor. fecundus).—sterilis (in reference to productive power, what bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year: opor. fertilis, and (in reference to the soil) optimus. vix in reference to the female sex).

**BARRENNESS**, sterilitas (opor. fertilitas).

**BARRICADE**, or BARRICADE, munimentum; septum; claustrum.

**BARRICADE**, v. obstruere (to stop the passage by placing things in a row).—opillare (by raising piles or some such things).—intersepere (by a fence).—operibus et munitionibus sepere. vix. præcludere.

**BARRIER**, cancelli.—p.ta, orum.—fines, termini.—To go beyond the b.'s, extra cancellos egredi; fines transire: to break through the b.'s, in septa irumpere: not to overstep the b.'s of modesty, fines verecundiæ non transire.

**BARRISTER**, causarius actor; causidicus. patronus cause.—To become a b., ad causas et privatas et publicas adire; attingere forum; cepit q's in foro esse.—a noisy, blustering b., rabula de foro; rabula latratore: to be a b., causas agere, acitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro: to employ a b., adoptare sibi patronum; deferre causam ad patronum: the occupation of a b., opera forensis, causidicatio; advocatio; (64)

patrocinium: a b.'s fee, \*merces advocati; honorarium causidici.

**BARROW**, || *A vehicle moved by the hand, ferculum; vehiculum trussatile.* || *A mound, tumulus; grumus (tumulus, like ὄρυθος, means either a natural or artificial elevation; grumus, only an artificial elevation, like χῆμα).* || *A hog, verres castratus; majalis.*

**BARTER**, v. mTRA.) mutare res inter se (g. l.).—mutare or permutare merces.—mutare or permutare qd.—with aby. res mutare cum qo (g. l.); merces mutare cum qo: do you wish to b. t'vin' commutemus? —TA.) commutare qd.: one thing for another, mutare qd qd re or (mly) cum qd re: permutare qd qd re.

**BARTER**, s. mutatio; permutatio;mercium. mutatio ementium (the b. of persons making purchases in this way. T.). To purchase by b., res inter se mutare; emere (singula) non pecuniā sed compensatiōe mercium. To introduce traffic by b., res inter se mutare instituere.

**BASALT**, basaltæ (Plin.).

**BASE**, illiberalis (unworthy of a gentleman).—abjectus (despicable).—turpis (shameful).—improbis (unprincipled).—fœdus (abominable). A b. design. fœdum consilium. || *Base-born, nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius; nothus (vobis, born out of wedlock: opp. justā uxore natus; legitimus); adulterino sanguine natus.* || *Of base extraction, humilis or ignobilis, obscuro or tenui loco ortus; humilis fortunæ ortus (of the basest extraction, infimæ conditionis et fortune; infimū; sordido loco ortus; infimū ordinis or generis; infimæ sortis.* || *Base coin, nummi or numi adulterini: to make b. coin, pecunias vitariæ (Kuiper 9, 14); monētā adulterinā exercere (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1); numos adulterinos percutere (Suet. Ner. 25).*

**BASE**, basis; fundamentum. || *Pedestal, stylobates (στυλοβάτης).* || *Of a mountain, radices montis (not pes montis).*

**BASELY**, illiberaliter; abjecte et sine dignitate; turpiter; turpiter et nequiter: fœde. To act b. towards aby. turpiter in qm ease malevolum.—I'd rather do altho than act b., extimesco, ne quid turpiter faciam.

**BASEMENT** (of a building), fundamenta (pl.).

**BASENESS**, illiberalitas; animus abjectus; improbitas; ingnavia; nequitia.

**BASENET**. See HELMET.

**BASHAW**, satrapæ or satrapæ; præfectus; purpuratus.

**BASHFUL**, pudens; pudicus; verecundus; pudibundus. || *pus pudicus and pudens denote an habitual feeling; pudibundus a temporary state. Dōd. [SYN SM BASHFULNESS.]*

**BASHFULLY**, pudenter, verecunde; modeste.

**BASHFULNESS**, pudor (g. t. as a sense of honour, both as a preventive feeling and as shame for having done altho disgraceful).—pudicitia (natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and its firm chaste sentiment; bashfulness).—verecundia (dread of doing altho that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect). Jx. pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. [See SHAME.]

**BASIL** (a plant), ocimum (Plin.).

**BASILISK**, basiliscus.

**BASIN**, pelvis.—aqualis (for washing): aquæ manale (for the hands, Varr.: in later writers, aquimale, aquilinarium. Pand.).—malluvium (at a sacrifice, for the hands. Paul. Fest.).—labrum; crater (for the reception of spring-water): navile (for ships). || *Small pond, piscina, pisciula.* || *Reservoir, castellum, dividiculum (whence it was carried by pipes, &c.).* || *Cove, sinus (maris or maritimus).*

**BASIN**. See **BASK**.

**BASK**, apicari.

**BASKET**, corbis (g. t. imply a larger sort of b. in husbandry for collecting fruits: corbis messoria).—fiscus (a wicker b. for holding money).—qualus or qualum (a closely-compacted wicker-b. of a conical shape, through which oil and must were strained: it also served other purposes in husbandry).—quassilus (a lady's work b.).—canistrum (καλίστρον or κανίς, a b. for bread, fruits, &c.).—calāthūs (καλάθος, a b. for wool or flowers in the form of an open lily).—sports (a hand-b. made of broom, rushes, or willow; served, according to Ascon. ad Cic. 1 Ferr. 8, p. 280, ed. Schütz, also to hold money).—panarium (bread-b.).—scirpea (made of rushes). A little b., corbicula. corbula.—fascella, fuscillus.—quassilus.—sportula; sportella (in these sportula the clients at the sumptuous banquets of rich patrons received their portions).

**BASKET-MAKER**, \*corbium textor; \*qui corbes ex vimine facit: \*qui corbes virgis contextit.

**BASKET-WOMAN**, gerula (*Post-Aug.*).

**BASS**, *in music*. *A. b. voice*, vox gravis or ima (+); sonus gravis.—*deep b.*, sonus gravissimus: *to sing a b.*, voce imā canere (+): *a. b. viol.*, vides graviori soni: *a player on the b. viol.*, \*gravioris soni fidicen: *a. notes*, \*notae vocis imae: *A mat of straw or rushes*, storea or stroma; *matta*.

**BASS RELIEF** (*sculpture*), the figures of which do not stand out in their full proportion, protypion (*opp. cyma, full relief*. *Plin.* 35, 12, 43).—*tureuma*, *stis*, n. (*topograph*) or *pure Lat.* coelatura, or coelatum opus.

**BASSOON**, \*gingrina major.

**BASTARD**, nullo patre natus. Incerto patre natus. spurius (*the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute*: *opp. certus*).—*pellice ortus*, nothus (*word of a known father and a concubine*: *opp. iustā uxore natus*: *legitimus*. *Spald. Quint.* 3, 6, 97).—*adulterino sanguine natus* (μοιχικός *where there is a violation of the marriage contract*. *Plin.* 7, 2, 2).

**BASTE**, *to beat soundly*, verberibus cedere; verberibus castigare; verberibus or flagris implere; male mulcare: verberibus subigere or irrigare (*comic*): verberibus mulcare: *with a stick*, et tustem impingere: *qm fuisse coercere* (*H.*, *for the purpose of keeping him in order*). *to baste or besprinkle*, perfundere.—*compingere*,—irigare; irrigare: instillare qd ei rel. *to sew slightly*, praevire (*Plin.* 12, 19, end).

**BASTINADO**, *to inflict the b. on any*, ex plantis virgis verberare (*Cic. Verr.* 5, 43, 112).—*There is no Lat. substantivus exactly corresponding to 'bastinado'*: *crus fustis* or *fustium* (*T.*) is the nearest.

**BASTION**, propugnaculum (*bulwark*); castellum (*Cic. B. G.* 1, 8, *Herz.*).

**BAT**, *A winged animal*, vespertilio. *A sort of claw*, clava; fustis.

**BATCH**, *Of the same b.*, ejusdem generis (*of the same kind*).—*ejusdem farinae* (*equally bad*: *sfi. Pers.* 5, 115).

**BATE, TR.** *to lessen*, minuire, imminuere, deminuerē qd, or qd de qd re. extenuare. levare. sub levare. elevare. remittere qd or de qd re. (*STR. in LESSER*). *to b. one's breath*, spiritum retinere. animam comprimere. *to lessen the price of athg*, *sc.*, detrudere qd de qd re (*e. g.* de totā pecuniā quinqueviam partem).—*deducere*, detrudere qd de summi.—*deductionem*, *decessionem* de pecuniā facere: *de 10 per cent.*, \*remissionem centiesmarum denarium facere: *not to b. a farthing*, nullum numum cuiquam deducere. *TR.* *to minui*, se minuire: *also minuire* *vis*.—*imminui* (*to be lessened inwardly*).—*remitti*, se remittere and remittere only (*to leave off*: *of rain, cold, fever, &c.*).—*levare*, *sub levare* (*to be lightened*).—*leniri*, mitigari (*to be softened*). *Anger abates*, ira defervescit.

**BATH**, *A place for bathing*: balineum or balnea, pl. balineae or balneae, seldom (*with Cic. never*) balnea or balnea: *the pl. is used when the bathing-place consists of several rooms, and therefore more particularly applies to public b's*. *The divisions of the balinea were*: *cella frigidaria*, or frigidarium, *for cold bathing*; *cella tepidaria*, or tepidarium *where the water was lukewarm*; *cella caldaria*, or caldarium, *for a warm b.*; *sudatorium*, or sulation, or assa, *orum*, n. *a sweating-room heated by steam*.—*balnearia*, *orum*, n. (*private bathing-places in gardens and villas*. *Cic. Att.* 13, 29, 2. *Cic. Qu. Fr.* 3, 1, 1, § 1).—*thermae* (*magnificent public edifices erected by the emperors, in which were the balneae, stercing rooms, and walks*).—*lavatio* (*a place for bathing*: *in later times, lavacrum*).—*To heat the b.*, balineum calefacere: *to take a b.*, lavatium ire in balneae; in balneo ire, ambulare: *to take a cold b.*, ad frigidarium eire; *frigidū lavari*: *to take a vapour b.*, ad fannam sudare (*Suet. Oct.* 82). *Bathing*: *lavatio*; *lotio*; *locus*: *usus aquarum* (*as a means of health*).—*lavatio frigida*, *calda*: *lavatio frigidae*, *calidae aquae*: *to get ready for the b.*, balineo praeparari. *A bath-keeper*, balnearior; *balnearia* (*Petron.*: *Sero. Virg.* *Æn.* 12, 159).

**BATHE, V. TR.** *lavare*—*abluerē*—*qm lavare*; *qm demittere in ba neum*: *in lukewarm water*, *qm immittere in tepidam*.—*TR.* *to b. with tears*, lacrimis lavare qd (*e. g.* *a letter*, tabellus. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 8.—*the face*, vultum. *Ovid. Met.* 9, 679). *V. INTR.* *to b. or one's self*, lavari. *lavare* (*seldom, if ever, used by Cic.*).—*in a shower-bath*, aqua perfundi (*see Auct. ad Hor.* 4, 9 and 10).—*in a river*, flumine corpus abluerē: *in cold water*, frigidū lavari.—*to be bathed in tears*, effundi in lacrimas; *lacrimis perfundi*: *bathed in tears*, lacrimis perfusus.—*a bathing-place*, locus, *quo juvenis lavandi et natandi causa venit* (*see Cic. Cat.* 15, 36).

*a bathing-dress*, subligaculum; *subligar*.—*season for bathing*, \*tempus aquarum usui commodum.—*bathing utensils*, balnearia or balneatoria instrumenta (*Marci.* *Dig.* 33, 7, 17, § 2).—*balnearia*, *ium*, n. (*Appl. Met.* 3, p. 134, 36).—*bathing-tub*, labrum or solum. *alveus*.

**BATING**, *prep. preter*; *excepto*: *exceptis*; *si exceptis*. *B. a few*, *all were taken after*, paucis ex hostium numero desideratis cuncti vivi capiebantur.

**BATOON**, *A truncheon or marshal's staff*, \*scipio, insignis imperii.

**BATTALION**, cohors.—*agmen* (*on the march*).—*orbis* (*a circular b.*: *the ancients were ignorant of our square b's*: *with them agmen quadratum meant the whole army under one leader formed into line of battle so as to resemble a par-ollogram*. *See Fabri Salt. Jug.* 100, 1. *Herz. Hist.* B. G. 8, extr. *Dissen. Tibull.* 4, 1, 106).

**BATTEN, TR.** *to Patten*, saginare.—*pinguē facere* or *reddere*.—*opinare*.—*with athg*, alere qd re.—*to fertilize*, fecundare. fecundum reddere. fecunditatem dare ei rel. uberare. *INTR.* *pinguēscere*; *saginare*.

**BATTER, V. TR.** *pulsare*. verberare.—*perfundere*; *elidere* (*to b. any's head with a stone*, ex caput saxo).—*diminuere* (*caput, cerebrum*).—*contundere* (*qm saxis*).—*b. down*, disjicere (*arcem, moenia, munitiones*).—*diruere* or *demoliri* (*tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum*).—*e. fundamentis disjicere*; *funditus evertere*.—*battered*, confectus, perfractus; *elusus*; *disiectus*.—*battering-ram*, machina, quā muros quatunt or percutiunt; *aries*.—*to bring the battering-ram agst the walls*, arietem muro or muris adducere: *to shake the wall with the battering-ram*, ariete or arietis pulsuum murum quatere: *the battering-ram has made a breach in the wall*, aries percussit murum.

**BATTERY**, *agger* (*the earth thrown up*).—*tormenta in aggere disposita* (*the guns belonging to the b.*).—*to bring a b. agst the walls*, tormenta muris adducere: *to place a b. on the hill*, tormenta in colle disponere. *An electric battery*. \*phialarum Leidenium complexus. *Violent striking*. *See ASSAULT*.

**BATTLE**, pugna (*any conflict, from a single combat to the bloodiest pitched battle*; *like μάχη*).—*acies* (*the conflict of two contending armies drawn up in array*).—*praelium* (*the occasional encounter of separate divisions of the armies*, *as an engagement, action, skirmish*: *like σμύλη*). *Wearied by the length of the b.*, they withdrew from the engagement, diuturnitate pugnae defessi praelio excesserunt: *a sharp b.*, is fons, it praelium acri certamine: *a b. more like the encounter of banditti than a military engagement*, pugna latrocinio magis quam praelio similis; *the b. was long and well contested*, pugnatum est diu atque acriter: *to go into b.*, in praelium ire: *in praelium* or *aciem prodire*; *in aciem* or *certamen descendere*: *to lead an army to b.*, exercitum in aciem educere: *to lead to b.* 100,000 foot, in aciem centum milia pedum producere: *to offer b.*, productis copis pugnandi potestate in facere: *to join b.*, praelium committere; *manum conserere*: *to renew the b.*, pugnam novam integrare; *praelium redintegrare* or *renovare*: *to win the b.*, praelio or pugna superiorem diacedere; *victorem praelio excedere*: *to lose the b.*, pugna or praelio inferiorem diacedere; *praelio vinci* or *superari*.

**BATTLE-ARRAY**, acies. *To put the army in b.-a.*, aciem instruere (*post. aciem struere*).—*copias* or *exercitum instruere*: *to put themselves in b.-a.*, ordinatos or instructos consistere: *to stand in b.-a.*, armatos in acie stare: *aciem instructam habere*; *instructos stare*: *to march in b.-a.*, instructos acie proficisci (*P. Æn.* 11, 449).

**BATTLE-AXE**, bipennis (*an axe with two edges*).

**BATTLE-CRY**, cantus praelium inchoantium (*L.*).—*baritus* (*not barritus or barditus* *was the battle-shout of the old Germans* (*T.*). *To raise the b.-c.*, clamorem attollere.

**BATTLEDOOR**, \*pala lusoria; \*palmula lusoria.

**BATTLE FIELD**, locus pugnae. locus ubi pugnatur, or pugnatum est, or pugnatum est: *to choose a b.-f.*, locum ad pugnam deligere.

**BATTLEMENT** (*of a wall*), pinna.

**BATTLE-PIECE**, tabula in qā est praelium; tabula picta praeli; praelium pictum. *A beautiful b.-p.*, pugna in tabulā praecleara picta. *FIELD OF BATTLE*. *See BATTLE-FIELD*.

**BAVIN**, fascis; fasciculus (*as being bound together*, fascis lignorum, stramentorum).—*manipulus*; fasciculus manualis (*as forming a handful*). *In war*, crates. fasciculus ex virgīs alligatus.

**BAWBLIES**, crepundia (*children's rattles*).—*nuke* (*trifles; trifling things or persons*. *C.*).—*kerrie* (*Comic and common word for nukē*)—*trice* (*trumpery, trifles*,  
F

*nonsense*.—res parvæ, res minutæ, res nihill. res parvi momenti. To be delighted with mere, or such mere, b. s. maris or tantis nugis delectari.

BAWD, || *Procurer*: leno. libidinis minister.

|| *Procurer*: lena. libidinis ministra.

BAWDY, verborum obscenitas (C.).

BAWDY, immundus (*unclean, impure*).—spureus (*filly, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose: fig. of moral impurity*).—obscenus (*exciting disgust, horror, loathing, when seen or heard: e. g. pictures, speeches, &c., versus ob-cenissimæ, C.*). B. sung, versus obsceni; canticum obscenum. To sing a b. song, obscena canere or cantare. To use b. language, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

BAWL, vociferari; clamorem edere or tollere: to b. off-r. aby, clamare or inclamare qm; clamore qm insequi; clamoribus qm consecrari: to b. with might and main, maximâ voce clamare; altum clamorem tollere, or simply clamitare: to b. in aby's ears, clamando aures cu fatigare (*Liv. 9, 20*), or obtundere (*Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89*); aures ca personare (*Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7*). To b. out aby, alitare qm (*prop. et sup. epy of envious, cowardly rascals at better men than themselves*).

BAWLER, clamator. proclamator. latrator. buccinator.

HAWLING, vociferatio; vociferatus; clamor; clamitatio.

HAY, adj. badiis: spadix (*applied to a horse*).

BAY, s. sinus (*with or without maritimus or maris understood*).—b. window, fenestra arcuata; fenestra convexa (*viewed externally*).—cava (*internally*). || *Position of a bay facing the winds*. To stand at b., prps \*canes mordicus prementes defendere: \*canes invadentes or icursantes defendere. \*adversus canes se cornibus defendere. \*canibus invadentibus obvertere cornua (*off. Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 5*: nunc mi obvertat cornua). To bring to b., ferum consistere coere (*off. Cæs. B. G. 4, 3*).

BAY, baubari (*derived from the natural sound of a dog*)—latrare.—latratu edere. tr. alitare qm (*in an envious, cowardly way*. Post-ag. —of persons only).

BAYONET, prps pugio: to fix the b., \*pugionem erigere or sclopeto præfigere.

BAY-TREE, laurus: bay leaf, folium lauri; folium laureum or laurinum: crowned with bay, laureatus.

BE, esse; exstare (*to be extant*).—versari; commorari (*to be in a place*). To be of that age, eâ esse ætate.—to be in one's tenth year, decimum annum agere.—to be at home, domi esse: to be not at home, esse foris: to be with aby, cum qo, apud qm esse: to be constantly with aby, assidue cum qo esse; a latere cu non discedere.—to let atq be, qd permittere; qd fieri pati: qd mittere, or missum facere (*to let atq alone*): let them be, mitte hæc.—let me be, mitte or omittite me.—it is so, res ita est; res ita se habet: what is the matter? quid quidam est? quid accidit? what is the meaning of this? quid hoc sibi vult?—what is it to you? quid tibi est?—how are you? quomodo vales? quomodo te habes?—be it so, esto.—in Lat. the indicative is frequently used where we use the subjunctive; as, longum est, it would be tedious: difficile est, it would be difficult.—had it not been for Horatius Cocles, nisi Horatius Cocles fuisset. || *Being = to be, esse*. In abi. abs. before a noun it is untranslated: Teucer being our leader, Teucro duce: you being our helper, te adjutore or adjuvante. This being the case, quæ quum ita sint. || *As being*, utpote, quippe. Democritus, as being a learned man, thinks the sun of great size, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito: the people that could easily be numbered, as being small, populus numerabilis, utpote parvus. || *As being one who &c.*, quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui, with subj. *Being or as being are its quite omitted, and a simple apposition used: e. g. 'the Gauls, as being (or being) a military nation', &c.*, Galli, homines bellicosi. &c. || *For phrases compounded with 'to be', as 'to be near', 'to be on the side of', &c.*, see NEAR, SIDE, &c.

BEACH, litus (*the coast, as the line which separates the land from the sea*).—ora, acta (*the space and tract of land that borders on the sea, as the shore*).—acta (C.) is a word of Greek extraction, denoting the sea-side as beautiful and attractive. Tac. (*Hist. 3, 76*) expresses it by the circumlocution amœna litorum.

BEACON, specula (*watch-tower*).—ignium significatio (a b. as lighted to convey intelligence)—pharus (*pharos, lighthouse*. Suet. *Calig. 46*: turris, ex qua, ut ex pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emittent). To light a b., ignibus facere significationem

(to light signal fires). B.-lights, ignis e speculâ sublatu (C.), prænunciati ignes (Plin.).

BEAD, globulus; spherula: margarita (*pearl*).—|| *Rosary*: \*sphaerula precatorie; \*globuli quibus numeratur preces. || To tell one's b's, preces ad certum globulorum numerum fundere.

BEADLE accensus.—\*accensus academicus (*ad Universitatis*). In a church, edituus (*door-keeper of a temple; sexton*).

BEAGLE, canis vestigator.

BEAK, rostrum (*also of a ship*): rostellum (*dimin.*): to attack each other with their b's, rostrum committere rostro.—beaked, rostratus; aduncus.

BEAKER, poculum; calix (*cup*).—a b. of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more poutis. See Juv. 5, 47. calix quatuor nasorum. scyphus. cantharus. [*SYN. in Cup.*]

BEAM, tignum; trabs. [*tr. a longer and narrower b.; tign. a shorter and thicker one*. A raft consists of trabses, not of tigna; whereas the wood-work of a building which as a pillar, is destined to support something, is composed of tigna, not of trabses, by which the cross-beams only are denoted. Did.] *Pro. To be moles in the eyes of others, and not to see b's in one's own, magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur* (*C. Off. 1, 41, 146*): videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquent, censeos sumus (*Phædr. 4, 10, 5*); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (*Sen. de Irâ, 2, 28, 6*): papulas observas alienas, ipse obitus plurimis oculis (*Sen. de Vit. Beat. 27, 4*); quum tua pervicacia oculis mala lippus inunctis, cur in amico rum vitia tui cernis acutum, quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurum? (*Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25, seq.*). || *Ray of light*, radius. || *Of a balance*, scapus (*Vitr.*): jugum.

BEAM, v. radius fundere.—fulgere (*both of light and of illuminated objects*).—radiare (*to emit beams: in the sense of 'glitter' it does not belong to sober prose*).—with atq, radiare qd re: a ray of hope b's upon me, spes aliqua mihi adfulget, or ostenditur.—to b. with sister light, radiare lumine argenti (*Ovid. Met. 2, 4*).

BEAN, faba (*the common b.*), \*vicia faba, Lin.: a small b., fabulus, fabula.—a kidney b., phaseolus or phaseolus (\*phaseolus vulgaris, Lin.).—of or belonging to b's, fabaceus or fabaciis; fabulari: of b's, fabalis; fabaginus: b. stalks, fabalia, tum, n.

BEAR, ursus; ursa (*of or belonging to b's, ursinus*).—ursa; arcus (*the constellation*). The great b., ursa major; Helice: the lesser b., ursa minor; parvula Cynosura (*see Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66*): the b's conjointly, Septentriones (*hence in Vitr. the great b. is Septentrio major; the less, Septentrio minor*).—|| *B's fool*, acanthus (a plant).—b's grease, adeps ursinus: b. warden, urai magister (*Liv. 37, 41*). || *Fro.* (= rough, unpolished), incultus, agrestis (*unmanly*).—ferus. immanis (*wild, not tamed*).—Jm. ferus agrestisque.—asper (*rough*).

BEAR, sustinere (*to hold up so as to keep fm sinking or falling*).—ferre (*to b. as a burden*).—bajulare (*to carry a load, as a porter*).—portare (*to transport fm one place to another, whether for one's self or for others*).—gerere, gestare (*in a general sense, as vestem; annulum*).—indutum esse qd re; indui qd re: amictum esse qd re, togâ, pallio, &c., ornatum esse qd re (*to b. as a budge: e. g. a gold chain, auro torque; shield and spear, scuto teloque*); cinctum or succinctum esse qd re (*to be girded with: gladio*). To be borne through the city in a palanquin, lectica ferri, portari, gestari, veli per urbem.—to b. to the grave, funere efferre, efferre.—b. arms agst one, arma ferre contra qm.—to b. one upon the shoulders, bajulare qm.—the ice b's, \*aqua satis congelata est.—|| *Carry away*, ferre, auferre, abducere, rapere: of a victory, &c., deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci.—b. the bell, palmam ferre.—|| *Bring*, afferre, adducere, advehere; referre, deferre.—|| *To b. away*, dominari, regnare, imperium exercere.—to b. affection to one, amare qm.—b. one good will, animo esse in qm benevolus; ci favere.—b. one company, comitari; deducere.—|| *I b. the name of Alexander*, est mihi nomen Alexandro (or Alexander, rarely Alexandri).—b. one hatred, odiare qm, infensum esse ei.—b. witness, testimonium dicere, testimonium perhibere.—b. in mind, memoriâ habere, tener.—|| *Bear up*, support, sustinere, sustentare.—|| *Endure*, tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perferre.—unable to b. hunger and cold, inedie et algoris patiens.—unable to b. impatience (*with gentl.*).—to be able to b. neither cold nor heat, neque frigora, neque æstus facile tolerare.—|| *Suffer*, undergo, pati, affectum esse qd re, premi qd re.—|| *Suffer*, allow, pati, sinere, ferre.—|| *I will not b. if all*, non frām, non

patitur, non suam (in connexion. Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 30). — the thing will not b. delay, res ditionem non patitur, res differri non potest. — **B. with:** as, you must b. with your father, mos gerendus est patri. — a friend's vices, peccatis amici indulgere. — necessity, dare necessitati ventum. — to b. with one's sorrow, dolori parere. — we must b. with one another's faults, nobis inter nos nostra vitia toleranda. — **Produce, yield, ferre:** afferre (of trees); efferre (of the soil). — to b. fruit, ferre fruges, afferre fructum. — to b. v. n., ferre fruges (also merrily ferre, afferre fructum (efferre, epply of the field): the tree b's, arbor fert; mot every year, arbor non continuis annis fructum affert: the field b's tenfold, ager effert or efficit cum decimo. — **Give birth to, parere, eniti** (with effort and pain). — to b. children to one, liberos ex aliquo parere. eniti. — of a place, patriam esse ea, ferre qm. — **To b. a part in a thing, partem ea rei sustinere, ei rei interesse.** — **Be answerable for.** To b. the risk, periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui periculi facere. — the loss, prestare damnum. — the charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare. — **To b., b. have, himself, se gerere; agere, facere.** — as any one, pro aliquo se gerere: in a thing, in re. — to b. one's self as a friend, amice agere: prudently, prudenter se gerere. — to b. himself worthy of his ancestors, dignum se prestare majoribus. — **To b. through, carry out, ad finem perducere; absolvere.** — **To b. off, avertere, defendere.** — **To b. down, prosternere, prouturare; fig. deprimere, frangere, opprimere, obnuere.** — back, repellere, propulcare. — b. on, promovere, impellere. — **To b. up, agere, obniti: resistere.** — **To b. out, securum prestare; culpam ea rei demovere ab aliquo, qm defendere de qua re.** — **To bring to b., ad effectum adducere.** — **To b., tend, tendere, cursum dirigere.** — **To b. upon, premere, urgere, incumbere, inniti.** — **To b. out, stand out, just out, prominere, procurare.** — **To bear up against misfortunes, \*malis non cedere: constantem esse in malis: do not succumb to misfortunes, but b. up against them manfully, tu ne cede malis, sed contra audientior ito (H.).** — **To bear off, vela dirigere ad qm lo-um; navem or cursum dirigere go: he bore off for the prize to which he was bound, cursum direxit, quo tendebat.** — **To bear away the prize, palmam referre.** — **To bear witness, testem esse: testimonium dicere; pro testimonio dicere; testari; testificari: to b. false witness, falsum testimonium dicere or prestare: the very words b. witness to the fact, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonium sunt.** — **To bear company, esse cum quo; qm comitari; ei comitem se addere, or adjungere: those that are like each other, b. each other company; or, birds of a feather flock together, pares cum paribus, veteri proverbio, facillime congenerant (C. Cat. Maj. 3, in.).**

**BEARD, a. barba (applied to man, animals, and inanimate things).** — lanugo; barba prima; barba incipiens (the first b.): lanugo also applies to the down of females). — aruncus (b. of a goat). — fibrum (b. of an oyster). — **A little b., barbula: a good or long b., barba longa, promissa, magna: a rugged or grisly b., barba horrida, hirsuta: a red b., barba aenea: a red-bearded man, vno-barbus; qui barbam aeneam habet: having a b., barbatus: having an apology for a b., or just enough to smear by, barbatus: having a nice little b., qui barbula delectatur: having a strong b., bene barbatus: to coax a b., barbam alere: to let a b. grow, barbam promittere: to shave off the b., radere or abradere barbam ea (with a razor, novacula): to trim the b., tondere ea barbam (with scissors, forfic): to trim and shave the b., modo tondere, modo radere barbam. — **The b. of corn, or prickles, ariste.****

**BEARD, v. to luke by the b., barbam ei vellere.** — **Fio. confidenter ei resistere. confidenter resistentem respondere. contumacem esse in qm.**

**BEARDLESS, imberbis; glaber (one who has a bare chin. Sen. Ep. 47, 5, of a slave).**

**BEARER, 1. One who bears, gerulus (in a general sense. Post-Aug.) — bajulus (a porter, or carrier). The b. of a city, portans or gestans qd: gestator ea rei (Post-Aug. Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 8). — **Of news, nuncius.** — **Of letters, tabellarius.** — **Of a corpse, lictarius (b. of a lictor or licticia, which served as a bier for the rich).** — vespiilo, sandapiliarius (b. of a sand-pila, the bier of the poor. All three late, but prob. only from accident).**

**BEARING, 1. In a general sense, portatio (transporting fm one place to another). — gestatio (in the arms or on the shoulders). — vectio (conveyance in one sort of carriage by means of quadrupeds. C. N. D. 2, 60). — vectatio (on horseback). — **Mien and gesture, gestus; gestus motusque: to have the b. of a learned man, \*viri docti speciem prae se ferre.****

**Situation of a place, situs. 1. Reference to atq. ratio: to have a b. upon atq. pervinere, referri ad qd; qd respicere: that has no bearing on the subject, alienum re or a re.**

**BEAST, bellua, bestia, pecus (opp. to wan; bellua and pecus, with intellectual reference, as devoid of reason; bestia and fera, with moral reference, as wild, and h. stile to man; bel. denotes, particularly, a great unwieldy animal, as the elephant, whale, sea-monsters; pec. a domestic animal, particularly the less intelligent, as a bullock, sheep, opp. to the wild; best. a destructive animal, particularly those that are ravenous, as the tiger, wolf, &c.; fera, a wild animal of the wood, as the stag, wolf, &c.; opp. to domestic animals. Diod.). A little b., bestiola; animalculum: like a b., belluarum more; pecudum ritu: a b. of burden, jumentum: to live like a b., beluina voluptatibus se dedere: the life of a b., vita spurcissima: the b.-market, \*forum pecuarium: a tax on b.'s, \*tributum in pecus impositum. — **A beast (vicio), homo spurcus, immundus, bellua (stupid animal), bestia.** — or by, adj. ferus, immanis (savage). — spurcus (or spurcissimus), immundus (filthy, foul). — **Belluinus or beluinus is late.****

**BEASTLINESS, fithness, spurcities.**

**BEASTLY, rationis expert; beluinus. 1. Metaph.** immundus; obscenus; spurcus. — **B. language, spurciloquium.**

**BEAT, v. pulsare qd (fores, ostium). To b. the forehead, ferire frontem: to b. the wall, ferire parietem. — the waves b. agst the shore with the greatest noise, fluctus se illud maximo cum sono in litus. — **To b. on something with something, pulsare qd qd re: if with violence, percutere qd qd re: if to produce a sound, concutere qd qd re ad qd, e. g. with the sword on a shield, gladio ad scutum: to b. or strike the head violently agst a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo: agst the door, capite illud or impingi foribus: (if voluntarily), caput illud or impingere ei rei: to b. to pieces, perfringere qd. — **The rain b's agst one's face, imber in os fertur: to b. with a stick, qm or qd petere baculo: the pulse b's, vena micant: the heart b's, cor palpitat, (if violently), cor saltit: to b. the cymbals, cymbalissare (Cass. Hem. apud Non. 90, 25); rura concutere (Petr. 22, extr): the drum, tympanizare: tympanum pulsare; the lyre, pulsare chordas lyrae (t). To b. with fists, qm pugnis cadere; qm colaphis pulsare: with a club, qm fusti verberare: fusti in qm animadvertere; qm verberibus cadere, or in qm verberibus animadvertere: to b. soundly, qm cadere virgis acerrime: (if with the fist and on the face), ea os manu pulsare: pugnum ei impingere in os: (if with the flat of the hand on the cheek), ei alapam ducere. To b. aby black and blue, pingere qm pigmentis ulneis: variare qm virgis et foris; ea corium maculosum facere (ali Plaut.). To b. to death, qm verberibus necare; qm usque ad mortem mterire: to b. to be beaten, vulgare; (if as a punishment), turgere plecti. — **To beat or conquer, vincere; superare: to b. the enemy completely, hostem fundere fure gareque: to b. to the ground, qm ad terram dare or affligere; qm affligere solo; qm affligere et ad terram dare. — **To beat about the bush (vicio), sciscitari, perscrutari qd ex qd. — **To beat down, sternere, prosternere, opprimere. — **To beat in, adigere ei rei or in qd (e. g. cuneum arbori, or clavum in tignum). — **To beat into, verberibus inculcare. — **To beat out, expellere, propellere extra (e. g. extra portam); ejicere, extrudere, or protrudere foras, loco or ex loco; exturbare: to b. out or thrash, e spica grana excutere, or di-cutere, or exterere; frumentum deterere; messem pectis flagellare; spica baculis excutere; spicas fustibus tundere or cudere; frumentum pulvis tribularum deterere; messem tribulis exterere; (if cattle are employed), e spica grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo; spicas exterere pecudibus, or jumentorum ungulis; spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto; (if horses are employed), messem exterere equorum gressibus. [See THRASH.] To beat up (with a ladle or spoon), rudicula peragitare; rudicula or rudiculis miscere: to b. up for soldiers, mercede conducere milites.******************

**INTRINS. to throb. See THROB**

**BEATEN, verberatus, &c.: (when applied to a path), via trita: iter commodum.**

**BEATER, s. Instrument for beating, fistula; pavicula; tudes; tudicula; pistillum. 1. A person who beats, qui verberat, &c.**

**BEATIFIC, adj. beatus; beatum reddens.**

**BEATIFICATION, \*in plurim numerum scriptio or relatio.**

**BEATIFY, beatum reddere; beare; qm beatum**



prædicare: \*qm in plorum numerum ascribere or referre: *to be beautiful, plorum sedem et oculum consequi.*

BEATITUDE, summa felicitas. <sup>625</sup> beatitas and beatitudo are used by C., but only in the strict philosophic style (N. D. I, 31, 95). || With reference to a future world, immortalis vite sensus iucundissimus.

BEAU, homo elegans, or elegantior (one who is recherché in dress, &c.)—bellus homunculus (*a neat dapper little fellow*).—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus; de capilla totus (*just as if he came out of a band box*). S-m. Ep. 115. 2).—trou-vulus (originally meant eques Romanus; toward the end of the republic it was used as a nick-name for a petit maître. See Ruhnk. S-m. Ep. 76, 1).

BEAUTIFUL, formosus; pulcher; venustus (form. means beauty as far as it excites pleasure and delight by fineness of form; pulch. as far as it satisfies the taste by its perfectness; ven. as far as by its charms it excites desire and captivates.—vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, of a cold, heartless sort of beauty, by which no one felt attracted. Dôd.). B. to behold, facie pulchrâ or formosâ, or egregiâ; specie venustâ; formâ pulchrâ, eximîâ; to write a b. style, elegantior, or venuste, or belle, or præclare, or ornate scribere.

BEAUTIFULLY, pulchre; venuste; belle; eleganter; egregie; eximie: *to speak b., eleganter, or venuste, or belle, or bene, or ornate dicere.*

BEAUTIFY, excolere (e. g. the city, urbem).—*to b. by words, qd verbis adornare, or oratione exornare.—to b. or bedeck, speciem addere.*

BEAUTY, pulchritudo (in a general sense, whatever, whether material or ideal, excites admiration).—species (whatever pleases the eye).—forma (whatever delights by symmetry).—venustus (whatever attracts, applicable to things or persons, orationis, verborum).—venustus et pulchritudo corporis—amenitas (applied to places, objects, &c.). B.'s style, dicendi venus; (if artificial), len cinia, orum (Quint. 8. Prosf. 26);—she is a perfect b., mulier est omnibus simulacris emendatior (Petron. 126, 13); \*pulchritudine, or formâ, or venustate insignis est.—a sense of b., elegantia (sensus pulchri, or pulchritudinis, is not Lat.).—to possess an exquisite sense of b., esse excolitæ ejusdem elegantie.

BEAVER, || The animal, castor; fiber: of b., castoreus; fibrinus: skin of the b., pellis fibrina.—|| Beaver-hat, \*capitis tegimen (or tegumentum) e fibrinis pills contextum. || A part of the helmet that covers the face, \*os kalee; buccula.

BECALM, v. a. To b. the mind, qm or cs animum placare, mitigare, lenire or delenire, permulcere; cs iram lenire, mollire, sedare; multitudinem, plebem reprimere; seditionem lenire, or sedare; dolorem mitigare. || The sea, fluctus componere. Becalmed at sea, ventis destitutus.

BECAUSE, quia (ὅτι, 'because,' introducing the real and primary cause).—quoniam (καὶ, 'since,' 'as,' denoting the ground and occasion)—quod (often of a supposed ground held by another as opp. to one perceived and held to be the true one by ourselves.—with subj. it often states an apparent ground, in connexion with quia which introduces the real one. Hence quod is found with the subj. more frequently than quia, esp. of past time. Quod refers more to the mind of the speaker or person referred to; quia to the thing itself).—quum (subj.), quando, quandoquidem (properly 'when,' are often = 'since,' 'as': as siquidem also is) —<sup>626</sup> The cause is made more emphatic by an ideò or idcirco in the other clause: ideò—quod or quia (not quoniam). idcirco—quod or quoniam (less commonly quia). The clause with quod, quia, may precede.—Properea quod or quia (c. o. e. together).—qui, quippe qui (with subj., e. g. when we went to bed. I felt into a sounder sleep than usual. I had sat up late, ut cubitum discessimus, me, qui ad multam noctem viglasssem, artior, quam solebat, somnus amplexus est: the brightness of the sun is greater than that of fire, b. it gives light to the immense world far and wide, solis candor illustrior quam ullus ignis, quippe qui immenso mundo t'm longe lateque collocat). Sts 'because' is rendered by an abl. abs.: the ancient Romans wished for monarchy, b. they had not yet experienced the sweetness of liberty, Romani veteres regnari volabant, libertatis dulcedine nondum experti. Sts 'because' is rendered by a particip. he could take no part in the war, b. he was prevented by illness, morbo impeditus bello interesse non potuit.—Dionysius always burnt his beard, b. he durst not trust his head to a barber, Dionysius cultros tonsorios metuens candenti carbone sibi adurebat capillum. I cannot, b. I am

engaged, per negotia mihi non licet. || Of a preteritive cause, præ:—*to be scarcely heard, h. of the noise, præ strepitu vix audiri.* || Because of (as a prep.) is generally rendered by propter or ob.—also ergo (on account of; following a gen. governed by it).

BECK, s. nutus.—with the eyes, nutus oculorum; with the finger, nutus digiti: *to be at any's b., ad nutum cs paratum, or præsto esse: to watch the last b., cs nutum diligenter intueri: to act at a person's b., ad nutum cs qd facere; nutu, quod volet qd, conficere: it costs me but a b., and it is mine, nutu qd a consequi possum: it would cost me but the slightest b. si inuissem modo, hoc facile perici posset: to give a private b., fortim nutu signum dare.*

BECKON, v. innuere; annuere (to answer 'yes' by beckoning).—annuere, renuere (to answer 'no' by beckoning).—signa dare nutu (to give signs by beckoning. Ovid. Fast. 1, 418). To b. with the finger, innuere digito; with the head, capite nutare; with the eyes, nictare, signa dare nutu oculique (Or.). to b. silence, manu poscere silentium; nutu jubere silentium fieri (C. de Dio. 1, 28, 59).—to b. a person to one, \*nutu qm ad se vocare.

BECLOUD, See CLOUD.

BECOME, v. fieri.—evadere (to turn out). Cicero became consul, Cicero consul factus est: to b. a perfect orator, perfectum oratorem evadere: to b. surely, apertior m fieri pro qd: what will b. of you? quid de te fiet? what will b. of him? quid illo fiet? quid to futurum evases? (<sup>627</sup> in this construction the abl. with, or more easily without, de is used, or the dat. Zumpt.).—to b. a beggar, ad mendicitatem redigi: sw a hyar to b. a rich man, ex mendicio fieri divitem.—The inf. termination escere indicates in Latin an incipient state: to b. warm, caleescere: to b. rich, ditescere. || To become or besit, devere with acc. of the person whom any thing becomes.—it b's, aequum est, par est with the inf. after it; conveniit with the acc. and inf. after; it is not becoming, non deet; it is not at all becoming, minime deet; both with acc. and inf. e. g. it does not at all b. an orator to be in a rage, oratoris irasci minime deet. 'Becomes' is frequently trans. by est with a gen. when it denotes a quality, as, it b's a young man, est juvenis; but if the object is a pers. pron., the poss. pron. is used: e. g. it b's you, tuum est.—'to become' is also rendered by aptum, accommodatum esse ci.—to b. a person well, honestare qm; convenire ci; dignum esse qd: not to b. a person well, deletere or indere qm; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse ci; indignum esse qd: to do things that ill b. a soldier, \*rei militaris dedecus admittere: he thinks that these things b. not his dignity, hæc dignitati suâ leviora ducit: this dress b's her well, hæc vestis satis deet eam (Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 10).—modesty b's youth, pudor juvenem ornât etatem.

BECOMING, aptus; accommodatus; conveniens; consentaneus: to b. b., aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire.

BECOMINGLY, apte; accommodate; convenienter: decore; honeste; eleganter; ut deet.—to act b., cum dignitate agere; honeste se gerere; decorum sequi; servare, tenere, custodire: to dance b., eleganter or commodate saltare: to speak b., belle et festivo dicere.

BECOMINGNESS, quod deet qm; decentia, decorum: to study b., in qâ re quid deet considerare, or videre: to have a sense of b., quid deet sentire.

BED, lectus; lectulus (either to sleep in or rest on).—lectus cubicularis; cubile (a b. to sleep in; torus is seldom used except in poetry).—grubatus (a low couch to rest on, either for invalids or students, αἰσιχούτος).—lecticula luctuatoria (a couch on which the ancients rested by day, in order to meditate and study).—lectus genialis (the marriage b.).—sponda (a bedstead).—strata or stragula, also with cubicularia, n. pl. understood (all the parts belonging to a couch or b.).—alveus (the b. of a river).—to make the b., lectum sternere: to go to b., ad lectum transgredi (Suet. Oct. 76); cubitum ire or discedere; dormitum se conferre; quieti se tradere: to get out of b., surgere, with or without cubitu, or e lectulo: to put to b., collocare qm in cubili: to keep one's b., in lecto esse; lecto tenri; lecto affixum esse (†). I cannot get out of b. for the life of me, prorsum e lectulo surgere nequeo: to be separated from b. and board, cubilibus discerni (Tac. Hist. 5, 2).—to die in the b. of honour, in acie cadere; egregiâ morte defungi.—Prov. Early to b. and early to rise, &c., mane quod to ocepseris negotium, id totum procedit diem (Plaut.: sts Aurora Musis amica). || To b. brought to bed, parere; partum edere: to be brought to b. of a son, filium parere. || Bed-chamber, cubicu-

hum dormitorium, or only dormitorium (*Plin.* 30, 6, 17).  
 —cubiculum noctis et somni (*Plin.* 8, 2, 17, 22).  
 —guthca; sotheula; *a little cabinet to sleep in.* (*Plin.* 8, 2, 17, 21, 2, 6, 38). *The b.-rooms (as a part of the house), dormitorum membrum (Plin.).* [*Bed-clothes, op. notium lecti (the coverlet) opp. stragulum, the mattress. See Sen. Ep.* 87, 2]. —lodix; lodicula. [*Bed-fellow, lecti socius.*] [*Bed-post.*] [*Bed-time, tempus dormandi.*] [*Bed in a garden, area areola.* *Hol.* 1. *Area stercore satia.* —*Area vitrea munita (if with frames. Cf. Plin.* 19, 5, 23). *To lay out in b.'s, areas distinguere. in areas dividere. A violet-h., violarium.* [*As oyster-bed, ostrearium (artificial).*] [*Bed of sulphur, sulphurata (sc. loca).*] [*Layer.* 10].

BEDABBLE, aspergere; conspergere; respergere; humectare.

BEDAGGLE, inquinare qd qd re —to b. one's self, se inquinare qd re, e. g. with filth, ceno or sordibus.

BEDAUB, linere; oblinere; perlينere; ungere; perungere; conspurcare.

BEDECK, v. ornare; exornare: with something, ornare or exornare, or distinguere qd re [*Str.* in BEPIXIS]; excolere qd re or ornatu ca rei, e. g. the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus: a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum picturarum ornatu: I b. myself to please you, me exornio, tibi ut placeam: the heavens bedecked with stars, cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum: the shores bedecked with cities, litora uribus distincta.

BEDEW, *tr.* irrorare, poet. rore rigare; bedewet, rosucid (†): to b. the cheeks with tears, humectare genas lacrimis (†): to be bedewed, humescere: the eye u bedewed with tears, oculus humectat.

BED-FELLOW, lecti socius.

BEDIM, *tr.* obscurare (either lit. or fig.). —tenebras offundere or obducere ci rei or ci (to overcast, so that *thy* is no longer in clear light, either lit. or fig.). To b. or wrap in darkness, noctem offundere ci rei.—the light of a lamp is bedimmed by that of the sun, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ: oblivion shall never b. the remembrance of thee, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: to b. the reputation, nomen et decori offecere.

BEDIZEN, ornare; exornare; adornare.—excolere (to embellish with decorations of all sorts).—distinguishere (with things which, by colour, brilliancy, and other qualities, set off althg). To b. a speech, †dicendi non ornamenta querere sed lenocinia (a/t. *Q. Proem.* to *Bk.* 8, 26). \*orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque lenociniis.—to b. a narrative, narrationem gratiâ et venere exornare: to b. a description, nimium depingere qd: to b. one's failings, vitia sua fucare, colorare. [*To bedeck and 'to bedizen' may be thus distinguished: 'to bedeck' is simply to adorn: 'to bedizen,' to set off by excess of ornaments.*]

BEDLAM, \*domus, quâ continentur homines insani.—he is fit for Bedlam, huic helleboro opus est [*Plant. Pse-d.* 4, 7, 89]: send him to Bedlam, naviget Antikyram (*Hor.* Sat. 2, 3, 166).

BEDLAMITE, homo insanus or furiosus.

BEDRENCH, perfundere qd re (to saturate with moisture): bread with water, panem aquâ: *athg* with tears, qd lacrimis.

BEDUNG, stercorare; stercore satiare.

BEE, apis.—little b., apicilla: tame b.'s, apes ciclides; wild, apes feræ or silvestres: the male b., fucus: the b.'s that gather honey, (apes) gerule: b.-bread, food for b.'s, cibum apium; sandaraca, cerinthus: young b.'s, apium etus or soboles; piliities: b.-eater, merops apivorus (*Linna.*): b.-fancier, apium amore captus; apes coe: b.-hive, apiarium; alvearium.—queen-b., regina apium (the ancients took the queen b. for a male, and thence called her rex or regulus apium)—a single hive, alvus or alveus; vasculum; domicilium; tecum (apium).—a swarm of b.'s, examen (apium): the management of b.'s, apium educatio; apium cura or cultus; alveorum cura.—the hum of a b., bombus: the sting of a b., ictus apis; aculeus; spiculum.

BEECH, fagus (\*fagus silvatica. *Linna.*).—beechen, or wale of f., fagus; faginus; fagineus.

BEEF, (caro) bubula.—b.-eater, *vto.* corporis custos, or stipator.—satelles.—miles prætorianus (according to Roman custom).—b.-steak, carnes bovillæ in carbonibus superimpositæ (*Theod. Prisc.* 1, 7).

BEER, cerevisia (a beverage made fm corn, described by *T. Germ.* 23, 1. humor ex horleio aut frum-into in quondam similitudinem vini corruptus).—to brew b., \*cerevisiam coquere: to sell b., \*cerevisiam divere-

dere; also cauponam exercere: a brewer of b., \*cerevisiæ coctor: the art of brewing b., \*ars cerevisiæ coquendæ: vinegar made of b., \*acetum cerevisiæ: a barrel of b., \*dolium cerevisiæ: a pot of b., \*lagenæ cerevisiæ: a glass of b., \*vitrum cerevisiæ: a b.-cellar, \*cella cerevisiarum.

BEE, beta: b. root or red b., beta rubra (*Plin.*).  
 BEETLE, scarabeus (an insect). [*Pistula (a rammer to drive stakes into the ground).—pavica (an instrument used in paving, or in leveling the ground).—tudes, tudicula (the latter used for pounding olives. Col.).—I B.-headed, bardus: b.-browed, tristis or torvo supercilio.*]

BEETLE, v. promittere.—projici. projectum esse (e. g. of a town running out into the sea, in situm).—procurre, excurrere (a qd re—in qd, of penisulas, &c., running out into the sea).

BEEVES, pecus bubulum or cornutum: boves.

BEFALL, accidere; evenire; contingere; obvenire; obtingere (accidit, and evenit, denote both favorable and unfavorable occurrences: but the accidentia, unexpected, overtaking us by surprise: the eventientia, expected, foreseen: contingere, obvenire, obtingere, are generally confined to fortunate occurrences: the accidentia are fortuitous, the eventientia result fm foregoing acts or circumstances: the contingencia are the favours of fortune, the obtingentia and obventientia are what falls to one's lot. *Dôd.*) To bear whatever may b., quemcumque sors tulit casum subire.

BEPIT, apum, accommodatum esse ci rei or ad qd: idoneum esse ad qd.—convenire ad qd (be suitable to the nature of *athg*, and therefore befitting it).—~~neq.~~ neither respondere ci rei, nor quadrare ad qd, nor congruere ci rei, are here applicable.—decere with an acc. of the person (become).—æquum est: par est, with an inf.: convenit, with an acc. and inf. (it is proper, &c.): it is not befitting, non decet; not at all befitting, minime decet, both with the acc. and inf.: it is not at all befitting for an orator to b. in a passion, orator m irasci minime decet.—'it befits' is *is* translated by est, with the gen., as, it b.'s a young man, est juvenis; but if the object is a personal pron., the poss. pron. takes its place, as, it b.'s thee, tuum est.

BEFOOL, infatuare (to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness).—occæcare (to blind).—pellecere (to make a fool of by allurements of a youth or maiden).—qm lacrare et falsa spe producere (to feed *aby* with false hopes).—decipere (to deceive).—in fraudem impellere. To be befooled, in fraudem deduci.

BEFORE, † To express priority in space and time.—ante (before, without reference to nearness or distance, denotes the relation of precedence with reference to a subsequent object, and is opposed to 'behind,' whether in time or space).—ob (before, in space only, with reference to the surface of an object).—pro (before, forwards: of direction or position with reference to an object behind it).—b. my censorship, consiliih, &c., ante me censorem, consulens: b. his death, ante obitum, vivus. The day b., pridie ejus diei.—ahhine (ago: reckoning back fm the present time, the numeral and its subst. may be either in the acc. or abl., but it must be a cardinal, not an ordinal, and abili. must stand first, e. g. four years b. the present time, abhinc quatuor annos).—to sail b. the wind, secundo vento cursum tenere.—b. the city, ante urbem: b. the camp, ante castra; pro castris: b. the door, ante januum: a janua (e. g. to look out b. the door, a janua prospicere). I have that always b. my eyes, id mihi semper observatur ante oculos (C.): b. the feet, ante pedes: b. the eyes, ante oculos (positum esse); ob oculos (versari); ante oculos versari: b. the time, ante tempus; ante diem: a long time b., olim: to ride b. *aby*, qm equo anteire: to go b. *aby*, qm anteire, antecedere, antegredi. He died b. his father, prior quam pater moriebatur.—to drive a herd b. one, præ se armentum agere: to send *aby* b. one, qm ante se mittere; premittere: to have the river b. one, flumen præ se habere: he arrived two days b. me, biduo me antecessit (C.). † In the presence of, coram.—b. *aby*, coram qd; præente qd; insipiente qd: to speak b. the people, coram populo dicere (if the people are accidentally present); apud populum dicere (if the people are officially present).—to praise *aby* b. his suce, qm in eo laudare. † Si 'before' is rendered in Latin merely by a case: e. g. to rise or stand up b. *aby*, ci assurgere: to humble one's self b. *aby*, ci se d-mittere: to flee b. *aby*, qm or cs aspectum fugere.—ante (standing b., esp'y in comparison with one other).—præter (beyond, more than, &c.).—~~neq.~~ præ never implies such pre-eminence as may exist among equals, but a putting aside of all the rest in comparison with this ("Si dicas, 'hic est p. i. e

ceteris dignus.' hoc dicas: hic dignus est, ceteri non item.' *Protector*. ¶ *Before*, of pre-eminence or comparative superiority: to stand *b. Alexander* (to surpass him), ante Alexandrum esse: to love *aby b. others*, qm præter ceteros amare (but not qm præ ceteris amare, which would mean to love *aby* alone, and not to love others): to be *b. all others* in worth, præter ceteros dignum esse (not præ ceteris dignum esse, i. e., alone worthy, others not being so): to be *b. aby* in *athletics*, præstare ei qd re; antecellere ei qd re. ¶ *Some-times* 'b-fore' means 'under the jurisdiction', as, to bring *aby b. the judge*, qm ad iudicem adducere: to summon *b. a court*, qm in ju' vocare.

*BEFORE*, without case, is often rendered by ante or præ in composition—ante, antea; antehac (*b. this, hitherto*): prius, citius: in fronte; ante pectus, in pectore; supra (abore). Go you *b. I will follow*. I præ; sequar.—I ought to have declared the matter *b.* oportuit rem prænarasse me—you must speak *b.* we afterward, vos p. lores esse oportet, nos postea dicere.—to go *b.* præire, p. lores ire.—the enemy pressing on them *b.*, quom hostis instaret a fronte.—shortly *b.* paulo ante.—long *b.* multo ante, ante multo, longe ante.—a few days *b.* paucis ante diebus, paucis diebus ante.—b. you come to the gate, priusquam ad portam venias: the year *b. he died*, anno antequam mortuus est.—he who was consul the year *b.*, superioris anni consul.—as I have said *b.*, ut supra dixi, ut supra dictum est.—to taste *b.*, prægustare.—never *b.* antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem. ¶ *Before*, before that (of time), prius quam or priusquam, ante quam or antequam, antea quam or antequam (all with ind. or subj.).—b. I depart this life, antequam ex hac vita migro.—the year *b. I was censor*, anno ante me censorem.—the day *b. I wrote these things*, pridie quam hæc scrip. i.—b. any authority came *fm* you, nondum interposita auctoritate vestra. ¶ *Before*, before time, in former time, olim, quondam. ¶ *Rather*, sooner, potius, citius, prius: rather than *b.*, potius quam, citius quam, prius quam.—I will die *i. qd.* mori malo, quam &c. ¶ *Already*, jam, dudum, jam dudum. ¶ *Before-mentioned*, quem (quam, quod) supra dixi—qui supra dictus est (nisi supra dictus, memoratus, nominatus).

*BEFOREHAND*, adv.—to be *b.*, paratum promptumque esse; with *athg.* providere, instruere qd; in expedito habere qd: to have money *b.*, pecuniam in numerato, or præ manu habere. *Beforehand* is often transl. by præ or ante in compos.—to take *athg b.*, qd præcipere (*Jurist.*): to determine *athg b.*, qd præstare, præstare: to be on one's guard *b.*, præcavere: to be *b. with aby* in *athletics*, prævenire qm qd re: to be *b. with aby's wishes*, desideria *ca* prævenire: to pay *b.*, in antecessum dare or solvere (*Post-acc.*); ante tempus or ante dictum diem solvere.—præsentare (*pay down at once*). ¶ *BEFOUL*, inquinare qd re, e. g. with dirt, ceno or sordibus; maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere; spureare; conspurcare.

*BEFRIEND*, favere ei, *ca* rebus or partibus (to *b. both in will and action*); ei studere; *ca* esse studiosum (to *b. by affection and kindness*).—juvare, adjuvare qm (applicable both to persons and to lucky circumstances).—*use* ei adjumento, afferre ei adjumentum (applicable to persons only).—fovere qd, fovere *ac* tollere *qm* sustinere *ac* fovere *qm*; gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare *qm* (to *b. aby* in reference to civil honours).—benevolentia *qm* prosequi, benevolentiam ei præstare, or in qm conferre (*show him kindness, good will, &c.*).—suffragari ei (to give him one's vote, interest, &c.).—properare *qm*; obsecundare ei (of favourable circumstances). ¶ *To be befriended by aby*, gratiosum ei, or apud *qm* esse; by nature, naturam fauricem habere (in qd re). The ships being befriended by darkness, reached the land, navis nocte interventu ad terram pervenerunt.

*BEG*, trā. ¶ *To request*, pray for, rogare, orare *qm* qd; flagitare; efflagitare qd a go (with eagerness and importunity).—to *b. the gods*, precari a diis: precatone uti; precationem ad deos facere: to *b. humbly* *athg fm* *aby*, supplicare ei pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter qd a go; orare *qm* supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare *qm* suppliciter: to *b. importunately* and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare *qm*: to *b. in the most earnest manner*, *qm* ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possint: to *b. the life of a malefactor*, petere vitam nocenti: let me *b. of you*, oratus sis; rogati sitis or estote: let me *b. of deesach you*, quæro, oro, obsecro. Let me *b. of you not to . . .*, vide, obsecro, ne . . . ¶ *To beg the* (favour of *aby's*) company, *qm* invitare, vocare.—to *b. aby's*

company to dinner, *qm* ad cenam vocare or invitare: to *b. aby's company* at one's house, *qm* domum suam invitare. [coincide *ci*, with or without cenam, or ad cenam, is to invite one's self; to fix to dine with *aby*.] To send (or write) to *b. aby* to do so or so, mittere (scribere) ut . . .

*BEG*, intrāns mendicare.—stipem cogere or colligere (to *b. alms*).—of *aby*, mendicare or mendicare stipem ab go (*Suet. Oct. 91*): fm house to house, ostentat stipem cogere: to live by begging, mendicando or mendicantem vivere; stipe precaria vicitare (*Ammian. 26, 10*).

*BEGIT*, gignere (g. t. of men, animals, &c.)—generare (more select expression: of the gods, nature, &c.).—gignere et procreare—liberos procreare; liberis (sc. procreandis) operam dare; liberos ex (not ab) qd gignere; liberos ex (not ab) qd sustulisse or suscepisse. Only-begotten, unicus (nō unigenitus, scilicet, however, may be retained as term techn. in theology). ¶ *Pro*, to cause, creare (e. g. periculum, errorem, voluptatem). procreare (periculum).—parere (dolorem, tædium, somnum). To *b. suspicion* in *aby*, suspicacionem ei movere, importare, facere, efficere, dare, præbere: also suspicionem parere, *Np.* hesitation, doubt, dubitationem ei inferre, injicere, also dare, *Cæs.*; some doubt, nonnullam in dubitationem *qm* adducere: fear in *aby*, timorem ei facere, injicere, incutere.

*BEGGAR*, mendicus: *b. woman*, mulier mendicans: as proud as a *b.*, stultitia *ca* mendicia arrogantiā elatus (*Cæs. B. C. 3, 59*): a *b.'s wallet*, mendici pera: a *b.'s bras*, vuer (or puella) mendicans: as poor as a *b.*, in summa egestate or mendicitate esse; in summa mendicitate vivere; vitam in egestate degere.

*BEGGAR*, trā. ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere; ad famem rejicere; omnibus bonis evertere: to *b. oneself*, ad mendicitatem se detruere (*Plant. Men. 1, 3, 21*): one who is beggared, cui res ad rastos redit (a comic expression): to be beggared, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigi.

*BEGGARLY*, mendicus (like a beggar).—misere (wretched)—exilis (mean).—Adv. exilliter: a *b. affair*, res villissimas or levissimas; luteum opus or negotium (*Cic. Ferr. 4, 14, 32*).

*BEGGARY*, mendicatus, πτωχεια.—egestas (want of necessities); egestas *ca* mendicatus: to reduce *aby* fm *b.*, precario victu liberare *qm* (*Cur. 4, 14, 23*): to be reduced to *b.*, ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudentiam paupertatem delabi; bonis exauriri.

*BEGIN*, incipere; inchoare; ordii or exordii (Inc. denotes beginning, in opp. to leaving off: opp. cessare, desinere, &c. Inc. in opp. to completing opp. perficere, peragere, &c.: ord. or exord. in opp. to addecumment: opp. continuare, pergere, &c. Did.).—initium facere *ca* rei.—aggredi qd, or ad qd faciendum (to *b. or set to*, to *athg*). To *b. a statue*, signum in-tituere.—expiesse (followed by an inf.).—he began the slaughter with me, cædis initium fecit a me: to *b. again*, *ca* rei telam retexere. ¶ *Before*, *supra*, inf. the perf. of expiesse is caput e-t. or caput est: we are beginning to be consulted, consuli caput sumus: they *b. throwing the vessels*, vasculi concili caput sunt.—to *b. a speech*, initium dicendi facere; exordii dicere; aggredi ad drendum: to *b. a law-suit*, item intendere ei; a quarrel or action, causam iurgi inferre.—intrā. incipere (of persons and things).—initium facere, with *aby* or *athg* (i. e. to take him or it first), a go or a qd re.—let my speech end where it began, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio: the new year *b. with sharp frosts*, frigoris notus incipit annus (*O. Fast. 1, 149*).—the name *b.'s* with a C, est est principium nomini (*Plant. Trin. 4, 2, 70*).—one division of the Gnuin *b.'s* at the Rhone, Gallorum una pars a Rhodano incipit: the country of the Belgæ begins at the extremity of Gaul, Belgæ ad extreme Gallie finibus oriuntur. The ridge *b.'s* at the sea, jugum montis a mari surgit. ¶ To *b. in an incipient state*, mihi transl. by inchoare in verbis in scere: it *b.'s* to grow light, lucecit; dilucescit; illucescit: it *b.'s* to be warm, calescit. ¶ *Idiomatic uses*: why don't you *b. it* quick said quick statim!—the battle *b.*, prælium committitur: hostes eae concurrunt. Never, *sc.* since the world began, nunquam (&c. post homines natos, post hominum memoriam (not post initium or ab initio mundum).—to *b. well* and end badly, bonis initis ordi, tristes exitus habere (of events). ¶ To begin may also be transl. by primum: to *b. by telling one's name*, nomen primum memorare.

*BEGINNER*, auctor (the *b.*, or person with whom the plan or idea originated).—instructor; conciliator; instigator et conciliator (the *b.*, or first mover, e. g. of a mutiny, &c.). [See AUTHOR.] He who is learn-

ing the rudiments of *athg*, elementarius (*espely in writing and reading*. *Sen. Ep.* 36, 4)—*tiro*; rudis; *tiro* ac rudis in *qā* re (*unexercised in athg*). *A b.* in any service is novicius (*applied by the ancients to a new slave*).—to be a *b.*, prima elementa discere; prima elementis or literis imbui: to be still a *b.*, in tirocinia hærere: to be something more than a *b.*, paulum aliquid ultra primas literas progressum esse.

BEGINNING, initium (*the point from which athg begins*: opp. to exitus).—principium (*the b., as that part of the whole which stands before the other parts in things, and goes before them in actions*: opp. extremum)—primordium (*the b. as the primordial source and origin of athg*); orsus; exorsus; inceptio (*have an active meaning*).—tirocinium (*the first attempts or experiments*).—limen for 'beginning' (*e.g. belli*) is to be avoided as a poetical expression.—'Beginning' is often rendered by primus, a, um; e.g. prima epistolæ verba, the *b. of a letter* (*Sen. Ep.* 15, 1).—the *b. of a disturbance*, primus tumultus (*Liv.* 1, 6).—the *b. of a speech*, prima orationis verba; exordium, proœmium (*the introduction, never initium*).—the *b. of an art or science*, elementa; rudimenta; incunabula.—the *b. of a play*, commissio.—at the *b. of spring*, vere novo, or ineunte vere; initio ver (*if it has begun*); at the *b. of night*, primâ nocte; primo vespere; at the *b. of day*, prima luce: to relate from the *b.*, ab initio initio repetere; altius ordiri et repetere: to relate from *b.* to end, ordine rem omnem narrare: from *b.* to end, a carceribus usque ad calcem (*PROVERB*): the *b. of the world*, principia or primordia rerum: from the *b. of the world*, post homines natos; post hominum memoriam (*after nequities*).—without *b.* or end, æternus: to have neither *b.* nor end, nec principium, nec finem habere: the end suits the *b.*, principia consentiunt exitus: from the *b.*, a principio: in the *b.*, principio.

BEGIRD, to bind round with *athg*, cingere or succingere qm *qā* re; accingere ci *qā*.—to *b.* oneself, cingere se, or cingi, or accingi *qā* re.

BEGONE, amôve to hinc, ab in malam rem: *b.*, *ye profane!* procul este profani! *b.* from my sight, abscede procul e conspectu meo! facesset hinc! apage te! apage ist—*b.* and be hanged! ab in malam rem, or in malam crucem (*comic*); quin tu abis in malam pestem, malumque cruciatum? (*Cic. Phil.* 13, 21, 48).

BEGREASE, linere; oblinere; perlinere.—ungere; perungere (*with any fat substance*).—to *b.* the paper with *athg*, illinere qd chartis (*H. Sat.* 1, 4, 36).

BEGRIME, fuligine oblinere; begrimed, fuligine oblitus.

BEGRUDGE, invidiâre ci.—to *b.* a little, subinvidiâre ci.—invidiâre ci qd; invidiâre ci honorem; nullius equidem invidio honori!

BEGUILE, fraudem or fallaciâ ci facere; dolum ci sectere, confingere; decipere; fallere.—he completely beguiled his companions, socios induxit, decepti, destituti, omni fraude et peritiâ fessit.—circumvenire.—fraude aut dolo capere; eludere: ci imponere.—ci fucum facere.—ci verba dare.—to *b.* or balk, frustrari.—to *b.* or lead by the nose, circumducere (*comic*).—to *b.* *aby* of *athg*, defraudare qm *qā* re: to *b.* *aby* of his money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento; qm emungere argento; perfabricare qm (*the last two comic expressions*): to *b.* his creditors, fraudare creditores: to attempt to *b.* *aby*, fraude qm tentare; fallaciâ ci intendere in qm.—hope beguiled me, spes me fessit, or destituit, or frustrata est.—to *b.* time, fallere horas: to *b.* the long night, spatiosam fallere noctem (*Ovid.*).

BEGUILE, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus, or instructus.—circumscripitor.—quadruplator (*one who by tricks and chicanery seeks to get the property of others into his own power*).—veterator: homo totus ex fraude factus (*opp.* homo sine fuce et fallaciis).

BEHALF, usus.—commodum.—in my *b.*, meâ causâ; meam ob causam; propter me (*in b.* or on account of me).—in o nomine (*in my b. or person*).—meis verbia (*in my b. or in my name*: e.g. salute him in my name, where meo nomine would not be Latin).—pro me (*in my b. or stead*; in *b.* of *athg* or *aby*, ca causâ or statâ; in *thy b.*, tuâ causâ).

BEHAVE, se gerere (*with adv.*); to *b.* with propriety, honeste se gerere: to *b.* as *aby*, gerere or agere qm; agere pro (*i. e.* to *b.* as or represent *aby*: se agere or gerere qm, and se agere pro *qā* re are incorrect; but se gerere pro *qā* is correct, as, se pro civie gerere, to act as a citizen. *C. Arch.* 5).—to *b.* towards *aby* suitably to his rank, dignitatî ca consulere: to *b.* liberally towards *aby*, qm liberaliter habere: to *b.* harshly towards *aby*, qm asperè tractare.—*Behav.* With se gerere an adv. should be used, not an *adv.*—not se modestum, immo-

destum, urbanum, &c., gerere, but modeste, immodeste, urbane, &c., se gerere. To *b.* in a matter, se gerere in re: to *b.* foolishly in a matter, \*prepostera agere rem. It is characteristic of a great man to *b.* himself in so high an office in such a manner, as &c., permagni hominis est, sic se adhibere in tantâ potestate, ut &c.—WELL-BEHAVED, bene moratus (*morally*).—modestus (*showing moderation and good breeding*).—ill-behaved, rudis, incultus.

BEHAVIOUR, vivendi ratio, or from context, ratio alone.—mores. Good *b.*, morum probitas: bad *b.*, mali mores; morum perversitas; improbitas: what sort of *b.* is that? quid istius mos est? The young woman's *b.* is somewhat or too light, Ingenium liberius quam virginem decet (*L.*).—*b.* towards *aby*, \*ratio quâ quis utitur adversus qm.—good *b.*, boni mores, vita bene morata; urbanitas, humanitas.—unassuming, modest *b.*, modestia.—unbecoming, improper *b.*, impudentia.—obliging *b.*, liberalitas; officium.—attentive *b.*, observantia.—proud, insolent, haughty *b.*, superbia, insolentia.—to be bound to one's good *b.*, ad bene se gerendum obligari.—to be on one's *b.* to any one, observare qm. | Air, bearing, habitus, gestus.—a noble *b.*, ad dignitatem appositâ forma et species: in the motion of the body, dignitas motus.—Elegance, graceful-ness, decor, decorum, decentia; urbanitas, politior humanitas; elegantia.

BEHEAD. To *b.* *aby*, caput ca præcidere (*with the sword, it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscedere, unless the person is first strangled*. *C. Phil.* il. 2. cervicibus fractis caput abscedit).—securi ferire, or percutere (*with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner*).—decollare (*as a general term*. *Post-Aug. Sen. and Suet.*, and even then rejected from the more elevated style).

BEHEADING. See DECOLLATION.

BEHEST. See COMMAND.

BEHIND, adv. prep. and adj., pone, post (*opp.* ante).—post tergum (*b. the back*: opp. ante pectus)—a tergo (*from b.*: opp. adversus, or a latere. See *Sall.* l. *Ep.* de *Ord. Rep.* 3, 2. neque adversus, neque a tergo, aut latribus tutus est).—to look *b.*, oculos retorque; to kick out *b.*, recalcitrare (\**H. Sat.* 1, 20), or calces remittere —*b.* the house, (in) aversâ parte domûs; in postico; (in) posticâ parte ædium; (in) posticâ domo (in the building or wing that is *b.*): the garden was *b.* the house, h rhus erat posticâ ædium partibus.—to attack *aby* fm *b.*, qm aversum or a tergo aggredi, invadere.—to receive a wound *b.* the ear, secundum aurem vulnus accipere (see *Herz. Cæs.* B. G. 7, 34, *estr.*)—to leave a person *b.*, post se relinquere; præcurrere: to leave *aby* far *b.*, qm procul a se relinquere.—*b.* *aby's* back (= in *aby's* absence, or without *aby's* knowledge), post tergum; clam qo or inscio qo.—*b.* the mountain, ad terga montis.—a man died and left three daughters *b.* him, quidam decedens tres filias reliquit: to leave debts *b.* one, se alienum relinquere.—| Behind, out of sight, behind the curtain, obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito.—there is some evil *b.*, qd mali subest.—to *b.* *b.*, i. e. left, remaining, reliquum esse, relinquî, restare, superesse.—I desire to hear all that is *b.*, reliqua cupio scire omnia.—what remains now *b.*? quid nunc porro?—is there any more mischief yet *b.*? numquid est aliud mali reliquum?—there is one work yet *b.*, unus superest labor.

BEHINDHAND, to be *b.* with *aby*, a qo superari: I will not be *b.*, non posteriores (partes) feram (see *Ruhnck. Ter.* Ad. 5, 4, 26): to be *b.* in learning, parum proficere, or procedere in literis: in money-matters, reliquari (*to be in arrears*. *Pandect.*).—atritus esse facultatibus; in rei familiaris angustiis esse (*to be in embarrassed circumstances*).—nol to be *b.* in a thing, in *qā* re progressus facere.

BEHOLD, aspiciere qm or qd.—oculos in qd con-jicere or convertere (*to cast eyes on*).—spectare; aspec-tare (*with attention*). See TO SEE, GAZE, LOOK AT.

BEHOLD, interj. ecco (*points at something as ap-pearing suddenly and unexpectedly*).—en (*points at something as not observed, from prejudice, aversion, or some such feeling*. Both usually with the nom., and only ecce (*in comedy*) with accus., of a pronoun.—ecce enim, ecce ego, ecce e con-nracted forms of ecce illum, ecce illam, ecce illos).—*b.*, or there is, your letter, ecce litteræ tuæ: *b.* here I am, ecce me: *b.*, there he is, ecce adeat: *b.*, there is the very man I was looking for, ecce quem querebam: *b.*, that is the reason, en causa: *b.*, that is it that makes the others believe, en cur ceteri arbitrentur.

BEHOLDEN. To be *b.* to *aby*, ci obnoxium esse; ca beneficiis obligatum esse: to be much *b.* to *aby*, ri

multum, or multa beneficia, debere: *I shall be exceedingly b. to you, gratissimum mihi facies; hoc mihi gratus facere nihil potes.*

BEHOOP, uisus: commodum.

BEHOVE, decere qm.—*it b's, decet or convenit (followed by an acc. and an inf.)—oportet (followed also by an acc. and an inf. is used when moral obligation is implied).*

BEING, || Existence. *The Latins express this notion by the verb esse: e.g. he denies the b. of the gods, nullos esse deos putat; deos esse negat: he asserts the b. of the gods, deos esse dicit: he utterly rejects the b. of a god, deum ex rerum natura tollit: to fulfil the purpose of one's b., —lezi, quæ nati sumus, respondere or satisfacere.—|| BEING, particip. See BE. [I b. present, me præsentem (not in me-æ præsentia); coram me.]*

BELABOUR, pulsare (to beat soundly)—verberibus cedere (to baste thoroughly)—verberibus castigare (to punish either punitively or with a cudgel)—verberibus or flagris implere; male mulcare: verberibus subigere or irigare: verberibus mulcare (all comic expressions).

BELATED. See BENIGHTED.

BELAY. See BEST.

BELCH, v. ructare: to cause to b., ructus gignere, o. movere, or facere, or ciere.

BELCH, s. ructus: stomachi redundatio.

BELDAM, anicula; vetula (old woman).—maga; malefica (witch).

BELEAGUER, obsidere: circum sedere; obsidionem (urbis) inferre; in obsidione habere or tenere; obsidione claudere, premere. operibus cingere; operibus claudere, omnique commatu privare (all answering to the Greek περιπολεῖσθαι, to blockade).—oppugnare; oppugnatione premere; opera (urbis) admove (answering to the Greek πολιορκεῖν, to storm).—to b. on all sides, coronâ cingere, circumdare; coronâ (mœnia) aggredi; circumvallare (to enround with a line of circumvallation).

BELFRY, \*trabium compages, in quâ campâna pendet.

BELIE, counterfeit, imitari, imitando exprimere or effingere; mentiri (poet.).—|| Give the lie to, mendacii coarguere.—|| Misrepresent, depravare rem narrando.—|| Calumniate, criminari, de famâ or existimatione cs detrahare.

BELIEF, fides (assured b.): opinio (opinion, view): persuasio (firm conviction).—|| Creed, \*formula Christiana, lex Christiana (the latter Amnian., of a Christian's 'rule of faith').—An article of the b., \*caput doctrinæ sacræ (caput or articulus fidei barb.). locus doctrinæ sacræ. The universal b. about a thing, omnium opinio de re. A b. that poison had been administered by some one, persuasio veneni ab eo accepti. According to my b., ut ego existimo; meâ quidam opinione; ut mihi quidem videtur. The common b. that &c., vulgata opinio, quâ creditur, &c. Easy of b., credulus. Hard of b., incredulus. Past b., incredibilis; incredible quantum, supra quam credibile est. Worthy of b., fide dignus, fidus, certus, bonus, locuples, luculentus; credibilis; probabilis: unworthy of b., levis nec satis fidus (e.g. auctor).—|| In an ecclesiastical sense, fides (b., faith): doctrina, formula, lex (objectively, doctrine, profession, law), lex Christiana (Amnian.): religio (religion, gr.: as religio Christiana, Eutrop. Arnob.).—|| ~~See~~ Krebs, after Mueller, advises the retention of fides Christiana as i. t.—To fight for his b., pro religionibus suis pugnare (defend it with the sword); pro religionibus suis bellum (or a) suscipere. B. in (the existence of) a God, opinio Dei: nobody shall drive me from my b. in the immortality of the soul, nemo me de immortalitate depellet (C.): the common b., that &c., vulgata opinio quâ creditur, &c. (L. 40, 29): to have or hold a wrong b. on any subject, non recte credere de re (C.): not to deserve any b. (of a thing), fidem or nullam fidem habere.

BELIEVE, credere (denotes belief as grounded on testimony).—putare (to b., as one who casts up the reasons for and against—often of one who does not see the errors of his calculation=imagine)—arbitrari (prop. to pronounce an opinion as an arbiter: often of forming the most prob. opinion one can from uncertain data).—videri (to what seems to one true at first sight, or as far as one's means of examining and judging extend.—the contr. is, mihi videtur qd or qd, or video with inf.: I b. you speak the truth, videris vera loqui: I b. that I see you, te videre video).—opinari (to be of opinion, to imagine: of conjectural belief founded on what seem probable grounds).—animus or in animum inducere (to arrive at the notion: to persuade oneself: with inf., he b's that he may, induxit animum sibi licere C.).—

rerî (to hold althg as one's private opinion, formed on reasonable grounds, &c.—according to C. de Or. 3, 38, 153, a rather poetical word, which however may, if used judiciously, give spirit and a somewhat antique colouring to a discourse: hence he uses it himself not uncommonly, esp. in his philosophical works. The principal forms that occur are the pres. and imp. indic.).—existimare. credere (to estimate; to hold an opinion after passing judgement on the worth of its grounds, &c.—existimare is not used in this sense).—censere (to pronounce judgement with the authority of a censor, or of a senator giving his vote: thence to hold althg to be good and profitable; and also to hold an opinion deliberately).—automare (in the sense of 'believing' 'holding an opinion' is not without authority (e.g. Pacuv. in Non. 237, 2. H. Sat. 2, 3, 45, where it = censet), but does not belong to the prose of gold age)—to b. easily, facile adduci (not induci) ad credendum; facile ad credendum impelli.—to b. althg (habitually and foolishly), ei rei servire: e.g. to b. uncertain rumours, incertis rumoribus servire (Cæs.). I firmly b., (mihi) persuasum or persuasissimum est. hoc or illud mihi certe persuasum, or persuasi persuasum habere (all = I am convinced, with acc. and inf.—|| ~~See~~ persuasum habeo is much less common than mihi persuasum est, or mihi persuasi).—With mihi persuasi only n. pron. can stand as the obj.: hoc mihi persuasi. With persuasum habere the dat. of the pron. is extremely rare, the only passage being, sibi persuasum habebat (Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, end). Hence aroid mihi persuasum habeo).—|| To make any b. althg, ei qd or de qre probare (C. ei qd credibile facere is N. L., though credible qd facere is right. Krebs).—To make any b. that &c., persuadere ei or hoc persuadere ei, with acc. and inf.—I shall not be made, led, induced, or persuaded to b. this, hoc quidem non adducor, ut credam; non facile adducor (not inducitur) ad credendum: I am not persuaded to b. that &c., non adducor or adducar (with acc. and inf. without any verb of believing: e.g. C. Dio. 1, 13, 35, nec adducar aut in extis totum Etruriam delirare, &c.; Orell. but many MSS. read adducar ut rear, &c.).—to make the people b., opinionem populo afferre (C.).—I can hardly be induced to b., illic adduci vix possum, ut &c. They tried to make the people b. that Pompey wished, &c., in eam opinionem rem adducebant, ut Pompeius cupere videretur.—I cannot but b. that, non possum in animum inducere, quin &c. (L.). I am more inclined to b., magis ut arbitrer (with acc. and inf.) inclinatus sumus (s. L. 7, 9).—Not to b. any or althg, ei or ei rei fidem abrogare or derogare.—|| To believe in althg, qd esse arbitrari or credere (i. e. in its existence: for diff. between arb. and cred. see above: to b. in a God, or in the existence of a God, Deum esse credere; vim et naturam esse divinum arbitrari: also Deum or Deos credere [Sen. Ep. 95], Deum or Deos putare [C. Dio. 1, 46, 104]. Hence, 'I believe in one God,' non credo in unum Deum, but credo unum Deum)—credere de re (e.g. men are but too ready to b. in the existence of hatred, facilis de odio creditur. Tac. Hist. 1, 34).—comprobare qd (to give one's assent to an article of belief: e.g. to b. in the influence of the gods, numen deorum comprobare).—to b. in ghosts, &c. umbris (not spectris) credere: 'hominibus umbris inquietari credere.—|| To believe (= put faith in) a thing or person, ei rei or ei credere: ei or ei rei fidem habere, tribuere. ei rei (never ei) fidem adjungere (not fidem dare or adhibere): e.g. to b. in dreams (i. e. in their coming true), somniis credere or fidem adjungere.—|| BELIEVE ME (inserted parenthetically), quod mihi credas velim, mihi crede or crede mihi (ἐμοὶ κρῖναι or ἐμοὶ ποῦ, mihi crede the more common, but crede mihi not uncommon in C. when the emphasis is rather on believe than on me). || I BELIEVE (inserted parenthetically), credo, opinor (credo, like εἰς ἑκινεω, implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions: puto inserted without a dependent word or clause is Class. but rare. Krebs).—|| As I b., meâ quidem opinione, ut ego existimo,—ut mihi visus sum,—quomodo mihi persuasum (as I persuade or flatter myself: parenthetically, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6, end).—|| I believe is (as form of assent), credo (Terr. And. 5, 4, 43).—b. absurdly that &c., hoc velim tibi penitus persuasum, or persuasum hœbitur (with acc. and inf.).—|| To be a believer (i. e. in Christian). Christum or veram Christi doctrinam sequi; Christianæ legis studiosum esse (Amnian. 23, 10). More than any one will b., supra quam culpam credibile est. It is not to be b., credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem excedit, a fide abhorret. Who can b. it? quis credat? incredibile est.—|| To make believe, cause the belief, opinionem cs rei præbere:

*assume, put on, simulare, assimulare; that he is learned, simulare se doctum esse, simulare doctrinam; that he is sick, simulare ægrum, assimulare se ægrum: I will make b. that I go out, simulabo, assimulabo, quasi exeam.*—|| To BE BELIEVED: a) *absol. credi (impers. with dat. of person. Ahy is believed, ci creditur).*—ci fides habetur (both of persons).—q) *res fidem habet: ci rei fides habetur, tribuitur, adjungitur. The dreams of madmen must not be believed (fide), insanorum visio non est fides habenda (C.). Ahy is believed by nobody, ci rei abrogatur fides. To cause ahy to be believed, ci rei fidem facere, afferre, or addere: to prevent ahy from being believed, ci rei fidem abrogare. b) with following inf.: credi. I am believed, credor (qd fecisse, &c.): a) with inf. omitted: e. g. origo animi celestis creditur (Q.1. 605). For 'it is believed, the personal construction should be used, the impersonal being very rare: hence, 'it is believed that ahy committed suicide,' not creditur qm voluntaria morte interiisse, but creditur q, &c.*

**BELIEVER**, qui ci rei credit or fidem habet (g. t.).—qui es doctrinam sequitur (*in matters of religion*).—qui veram Christi doctrinam sequitur (*Christian*). The b.'s (*Christians*), veram Christi doctrinam sequentes, Christianæ legis studiosi.

**BELIKE**, haud scio an, nescio an (*subj.*), quantum opinione auguror, ut opinor, ut mea fert opinio, credo, fortasse.

**BELL**, campana (a large b. suspended, e. g. church-b.: the word and the thing were both invented by the Christians).—tintinnabulum (κρόνον, suspended at the door to summon the servants, &c. See picture in Dict. of Antiqu. p. 972. There were also such b.'s in the baths to give notice when they were open, &c. Nola is a very d.ishful word. See Dict.).—Often ses may serve: e. g. the b. rings for the bath, sonat ses thermarum (Mark. 13. 163): the b. is ringing for church, \*sonat ses sacrorum. The door-b rang (= there is somebody at the door), pulsantur fores (i. e. some one knocks).—\*tintinnabulum sonat (according to our custom). To ring the b. (at the door), pulsare fores (according to the ancient custom): \*agitare tintinnabulum forium (according to our custom). B. founder, campanarum fusor. B. metal, ses campanarum. B. ringer, \*agitator campanæ (campanulæ); quies agit. B. fashioned, in formam campanæ reductus. B. flower, campanula. B. wether, vertex dux gregis. To bear the b., palmare ferre.

**BELLE**, puella or mulier pulchra, formosa.

**BELLES LETTRES**, liberales doctrinæ atque ingenue (not literæ humaniores).

**BELLIGERENT**, bellans, bellum gerens.

**BELLOW**, mugire, mugitus edere. A bellowing, mugitus.

**BELLOWS**, follis. A smith's b., follis fabrillæ.

**BELLY**, venter (the cavity that contains the stomach and intestines: also used of the stomach. It refers principally to the stomach as viewed externally: hence, the b. of a cask is dolii venter externally, dolii uterus internally).—ventriculus (stomach: ventriculus qui receptaculum cibi est. Cels.).—abdomen (the prominent part coverings of the b., 'paunch'). Hence the best word when b. is used to imply gluttony: e. g. to be the slave of one's b., or to make one's b. one's god, abdomini natum esse; but also ventri deditum esse or operam dare)—alvus (the lower cavity of the b., where the nutritious particles of the food are separated from the excrements, and the chief channel through which the latter are conveyed away).—stomachus (the opening of the stomach, and the stomach itself as the cause of digestion by its warmth).—uterus (womb).—pantices, pl. (præ-class. Plaut. 'paunch'): 'pot-belly', in a depreciative sense).—alveus (hold of a ship).—A pot-b., venter promissus or projectus. A big b., venter obesus, ventris obesitas. Big-bellied, ventriosus, or ventruosus, or ventrosus. B. pains, b. ache, tormina; strophus; roetus dolor: colon (c.-lic pain, colic): to be suffering from the b. ache, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare; torminibus affectum esse: that has such, colicus. Apt to have the b. ache, torminosus. A b.-band, cingulum; cingula, pl. (for horses, &c.). B.-limber, cibaræ. A b. god, abdomini suo natum, ventri deditus, ganeo, he us, homo profundè galeus, Epicuri de grege porcus. A b.-fall, satietas. B.-bound, alvo durâ or astrictâ. B.-pinched, fame enectus, confectus. B.-worm, lumbricus.—|| The b. of a wall, muri venter. Big-bellied, lavo atro (of a cask, ship, &c.).—amputaceus (like a bottle).

**BELLY**, v. prominere, turgere, tumere; tumescere, exumescere; impleri vento.

**BELWAN**, præco.

**BELONG** (to be the property of), esse cs, qd possidet qd. This book b.'s to me, hic liber est meus. To whom b. these sheep? eujum pecus?—to Melibæus, est Melibæi.—|| To be the part or business of, esse cs. It b.'s to me to do this, meum est hoc facere. That b.'s not to my office, non est mei munus. To b. to another judge, ad alium iudicem pertinere.—|| To be due, ci deberi; ci tribuendum esse.—|| To appertain to, relate to, pertinere ad qd; spectare ad qd; referri, referendum esse ad qd: be under the dominion of, cs juris esse, in cs dititione esse, sub imperio cs esse: be one of, esse ex: to a happy life, ad beatè vivendum pertinere: to any one's race, ortum esse ex cs stirpe.—|| He b.'s among my friends, est ex meis domesticis. To what party do y u b.? eujus partis estis?—|| To belong (have its plac.).—These vessels b. in the kitchen, hæc vasa locum suum habent in culinâ. This b.'s elsewhere (to say, &c.), hoc non hujus loci est; hoc allenum, hoc se junctum est a te propositum.

**BELOVED**, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus.

**BELOW**, prep. sub, subter, infra.—B. the moon all is mortal, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale. He reclined b. Eutrapelus, infra Eutrapelum accubuit. I'm rank or merit, infra. To be b. one, infra qm esse, inferiorem esse qd, ci cedere: in a thing, qd re ab qd vinci. It is b. one's dignity, est infra cs dignitatem: the majesty of a prince, inferius majestatem principis est.—|| Less in quantity and value, intra; minor (with abl.).

**BELOW**, adv. infra; subter.—Respecting this, see b. (in a book), de hac re videatur infra. Further b. (lower down), inferius; inferior. To be situated on the river further b., ad inferiorem fluminis partem situm esse. They cross over b., infra or inferiore parte trajiciunt. From b., ab inferiore parte; ab imo; ex inferiori loco (e. g. dicere).—|| In the lower world, apud inferos, —the world b., inferi, loca inferna.—|| Here below, his in terris; hac in vitâ.

**BELT**, cingulum. zona (girdle: the latter a Gk term, used of the zona virginalls, removed on the day of marriage, and z. muliebris, epy of Grecian ladies: of men only as used to hold money instead of a purse. cingulum is also used as the substitute for a purse; and both as 'zone' in the astronom. and geograph. sense).—ceustus (any tie, accord. to Varro, epy the girdle of Venus).—|| For a sword, balteus.

**BEMIRE**, inquare cæno or luto.

**BEMOAN**, deplorare, desêre.

**BENCH**, scamnum, scabellum (little b.): the seat, se-dile (sent, generally): subsellium (at the theatre or the courts): traniatum (of rowers: cany in pl.).—|| Table or stand of an artisan, mensa.—|| A butcher's b., laniena.—|| The b. of judges, consensus.

**BEND**, v. flectere. inflectere; curvare, incurvare.—To b. downwards, deflectere: upwards, sursum flectere: inwards, inflectere: backwards, reflectere or retroflectere, recurvare: sideways, obliquare.—Bent, bending, inflexus, incurvus; backwards, recurvatus, recurvus. To b. a bow, arcum intendere, contendere: to b. the knee, see KNEE.—Easy to b., flexibilis.—INTRA. to b., flecti, se flectere, inflecti; curvari, incurvari, incurvescere.—|| Move, a flectere, flectere, movere; animos hominum oratione flectere or movere.—|| Depress, break, frangere, deprime; debilitare; affligere. Jx. affligere et debilitare. Pain does not b. the mind of a brave man, viri non est debilitari dolore, frangere, occumbere: to b. ahy's pride, cs superbiū retundere (Phædr.).—|| Direct any whither, dirigere (ad qd), convertere (in qd). All eyes are bent on you, omniū oculi in te sunt coniecti.—|| Apply: the mind, the thoughts, &c., to ahy, animum ad qd attendere, adijcere, applicare; cogitationes in qd intendere, omni cogitatione ferri ad qd. Bent, intent, attentus, intentus; resolutus, obstinatus.—INTRA. to b. to ahy, submittere se ci, supplicem esse ci. Old age bending to the grave, ætas grandior et declinata. Their hope bending neither way, neutro inclinata spes.

**BEND**, curvamen (prob. first used by O. 'bend' as an abiding state).—curvitas (Macrob.).—aduncitas (curvature: the latter epy of what is bent inwards: e. g. of a beak, rostri).—curvatura (Petr. Plin.).—flexura (Lucr. Suet.—bending with r.f. to other motions in space).—flexus (winding, turning; pons—in quo est flexus ad iter Arpinas, C.).—anfractus (a break in the continuity of any thing's direction: e. g. of a horn, the course of the sun, &c., but epy of a road: hence fm context anfr. only for a 'turn in the road').

**BENDING** (the act), flexio, inflexio, curvatio, incurvatio.

**BENEATH**. See BELOW. 'To think ahy b.

*one,* qd infra se positum arbitrari; qd infra se esse iudicare. Jm. qd despicere atque infra se positum arbitrari (to despise it as b. one's notice). To think *thy b. abt.* qd infra es officium existimare (Q. : to think it too low to be his duty). Thinking it b. them to *gc.* inferius maiestate sua rati si (e. g. lamentaretur). To do nothing that is b. one, nihil, quod ipso satis indignum, committere. *Alth seems b. me,* qd infra dignitatem meam positum videtur.

BENEDICTION, bona omnia; sollemnes preces.

BENEFACITION, beneficium.

BENEFACITOR, homo beneficus: of any one, qui beneficia in qm confert or contulit, qui beneficiis (or -o) qm afficit, auxilii, ornati.

BENEFICE, \*beneficium (not prae-benda).—A benefited man, \*beneficiarius.

BENEFICENCE, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas. SYN. IN BENEFICENT.

BENEFICENT, beneficus (b. : fond of doing good to others: qui alterius causâ benigne facit. C.)—liberalis (giving largely in a generous disposition).—benignus (kind in goodness of heart; liberal).

BENEFICIAL, utilis, efficax, saluarius, saluber.—To be b., utilem esse, usui esse, esse ex usu ca. esse ex re or in rem ca (of a prodess (of persons and things).—conducere ci.

BENEFICIALLY, utiliter, salubriter, commode, bene.

BENEFIT, beneficium.—To confer a b. on one, beneficium ei dare, tribuere, in qm confere or deferre; beneficio qm afficere; benefacere ci. Your b.'s to me, tua in me officia; tua erga me merita. As a b., pro beneficio; in beneficii loco.—I use, advantage, utilitas, usus; commodum, enolumentum.

BENEFIT, v. TA.) conducere, juvare, adjuvare; utilem esse, ex usu esse, usui esse, prodess, saluti esse.—INTA. to b by a thing, in rem suam convertere qd, fructum capere ex re.

BENEVOLENCE, caritas generis humani, humanitas, benignitas, beneficentia.

BENEVOLENT, benevolus (ci), humanus, benignus, liberalis, beneficus. In a b. manner, benevole (not benevolentius, benevolentissime).—benigne.

BENIGHT, | Darken, obscurare; tenebras offundere, obducere; noctem offundere.—| Benighted (overtaken by night), nocte oppressus.

BENIGN, benignus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.

BENIGNITY, benignitas, liberalitas, humanitas, beneficentia [SYN. IN BENEFICENT.]

BENIGNLY, benigne, humane, humaniter, liberaliter.

BENT, a. See BEND, a.—| Side of a hill, declivities (downward slope), acclivities (upward slope).—| Strain (of the powers), contentio.—| Inclination, will, inclinatio animi or voluntatis, voluntas, animus, studium, impetus animi; consilium, certum consilium, animus certus.—| Turn, make, way, conformatio, forma; natura, ingenium; modus, ratio, consuetudo.

BENUMB, torporem afferre ci rei, torpore hebetare qd; obtusescere. Benumbed, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obtusescens. To be benumbed, rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse; stupere: to become so, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere, stupescere, obtusescere. The hand is benumbed, manus ob torpuit. My eyes were benumbed, torpuerunt genae dolore. To become benumbed with fear, prae metu obtorpescere.

BEQUEATH, legare: a legacy to one, ci legatum scribere: the greatest part of his property to one, qm heredem ex a-se instituere: his whole property, qm heredem omnibus bonis instituere.—He who bequeaths, legator. To whom something is bequeathed, legatarius.

BEQUEST, legatum.

BEREAVE, privare qm qâ re; spoliare (and more strongly despoliare, expoliare) qm or qd, or qm re; eripere ci qd; detrudere ci qd or (more rarely) qd de qo: orbare qm qâ re (of something dear; of children, so also of hope, &c.); multare qm re (as a punishment).—Bereft, orbis, orbatus, &c.: of his children, liberis orbatus: of understanding, mente captus: of hope, spe orbatus: wholly, spe dejectus.

BEREAVEMENT, } privatio, spoliatio, orbatio.

BEREAVING, }

BERGAMOT (pear), prum Palernum.

BERRY, bacca, baccula (little b.): acinus (of those which grow in clusters).—Bay b., bacca lauri. Blackberry, morum rubi, rubum. Bilberry plant, vaccinium myrtillus (Linn) the b., bacca myrtilli. Bearing b's, baccatus, baccalis.

BERYL, beryllus; chrysoberyllus (golden b.).

BESECH, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari, exposcere, supplicare, orare.

BESIEGE, decere qm, convenire ci. See BECOM.

BESIEGE, obsidere, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbis) inferre, operibus cingere, oppugnare, oppugnatione premere, circumvenire.—| Harass, vexare, agitare, exagitare. To b. with entreaties, precibus fatigare; with letters, iniquis, obtundere literis, rogando.—| Embarrass, in angustias pellere or compellere; urgere, premere; includere (reply in a debate).—To be hard b., in angustias adductum esse, in angustias esse or versari. Very hard b., ad extremum redactus. In ultimum discrimen adductus (ad incertam redactus, an old expr. of common life in Plaut., brought again into use by late writers).

BESHREW, execrari qm or in qm, male precari ci. B. me, dii me perdat.

BESIDE, } prep. (nigh to, by the side of), juxta, BESIDES, } prope, propter, secundum, præter; ad latus ca. To sit b. one, ad ea latus sedere. To walk b. one, a latere ca incedere. To recline b. one, ci accubare. Two sons lying b. their father, duo filii propter patrem cubantes. The princes stood b. the king, principes adstantem regi. To build b. the river, secundum flumen edificare.—| Except, præter (in neg. sent.: in affirmat. = besides this).—extra.—nisi, præterquam. (See EXCEPT.) Nobody thinks so b. myself, hoc nemini præter me videtur.—| Not according to, from, ab. B. the purpose, ab re. This is b. the subject, hoc nihil ad rem.—| To be b. himself, sui or mentis non competentem esse, non competentem esse animo (e. g. præ gaudio, for joy); non apud se esse, mente captum esse.

BESIDE, } adr. præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, secundum BESIDES, } dum ea, accedit, accedit quod, huc accedit quod, insuper, ultra, porro.—| That, præterquam quod, super quam quod. There were many things b. which &c., multa erant præter hæc, quæ &c. Except the captain and a few b., extra ducent paucosque præterea. And then b., the dovery is lost, tum præterea, dos perit. And b., my wife would hear of it, atque id porro uxor mea resciret. B. being old, he was also blind, ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset. B., I love my father, a credit quod patrem amo.

BESIEGE, obsidere (lay siege to), obsidionem (urbis) inferre, operibus cingere: hold in blockade, obsidere, in obsidione habere or tenere. The besieged, obsessi, circummessi, obsidione pressi.

BESIEGER, obsessor, obsidens (one who blockades); oppugnator (who attacks, storms a city).

BESMEAR, linere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere.—| B. linere, to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance: ungere, to cover, &c. with a greasy, oily substance.

BESOM, scopæ.

BESOT, infatuare, occæcare.—Besotted, fatuus, vecors, socors; amens, demens.

BESPATTER, aspergere qd re, or aspergere qd ci.—Bespattered with mud, luto aspersus (H.).

BESPEAK, curari or accurari jubere; mandare.—| Forebode, portendere.—| Indicate, indicare, indicio or indicium esse, significare.

BESPEW, convomere.

BESPIRIT, conspuere, consputare.

BESPREAD, spargere, conspergere; sternere, consternere.

BESPRINKLE, spargere, conspergere.

BEST, optimus (gr.); pulcherrimus (finest); jucundissimus, suavissimus (most agreeable); lætissimus (most joyful); excellentissimus, præstantissimus (most distinguished, most perfect); saluberrimus (most wholesome); commodissimus (most suitable, convenient); utilissimus (most profitable).—The b. (oi) meal, flos farine. The b. of the youth, flos (ac robur) juventutis. The b. years (of life), flos ætatis, ætas florens. Things are not in the b. state, haud læta est rerum facies. To the b. of my remembrance, ut nunc maxime memini, ut mea memoria est. To the b. of my power, pro viribus; quantum in me altum est; ut potero. What think you is b. to be done? quid faciendum censes? They knew not what was b. to do, neciebant, quid præstaret. To do his b., summâ opè anniti; omni opè atque operâ eniti, ut &c.; nihil inexpertum omittere. It is b. for you to be silent, optime taceris. To put the b. construction upon, in meliorem (mitiorem) partem accipere or interpretari. To make the b. of every thing, lucrum undecumque captare, utilitatem in omnibus rebus sectari. My b. friend! optime! carissime! At b., summum, ad summum, quum plurimum.—| Best, adr. optime, &c. B. of all (chiefly), potissime, potius.

*duum. B. beyond comparison, tam bene, ut nihil supra.*

**BESTIAL.** See **BEASTLY**, **BEUTAL**.

**BESTIR** *one's self, movere se (of the body); experiri; omnes nervos intendere.—Not to b. one's self (at idle), desidm sedere. Not to b. one's self much is a thing, levi brachio agere qd.*

**BESTOW** (*confer, give*), dare, tribuere, conferre, impertire, donare, dono dare, largiri: *a benefit upon one, beneficium collocare apud qm, ei dare or tribuere, conferre in qm: rich presents on one, munusculis magnis cumulare qm.—I lay out, apply, insumere, impendere, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre: time on something, tempus contere, consumere in re: cere, diligere on something, in qd re diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare: time well, tempus bene locare or collocare: money better, pecuniam melius insumere.—I give (a woman) in marriage, collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare, locare or collocare. To b. oneself (of a woman), ei nuchere (of a man), qm ducere in matrimonium or ducere.—I place, lay, put away, ponere, reponere, condere; inferre.*

**BESTRIDE**, curibus divaricatis super qd stare.—*I step over, transgredi: the threshold, intrare limen.*

**BET.** s. sponsio (*the wager*): pignus (*the stake*). To *make a b.*, sponsonem facere (*with one, cum qo*). To *win a b.*, sponsonem or sponsonale vincere. To *lay any b.*, quavis pignore certare.

**BET.** v. sponsonem facere (*cum qo*). pignore certare or contendere (*cum qo*). To *b. something*, qd in pignus dare. *Say what you will b. me, tu dic, quo pignore mecum certes.*

**BETAKE** *himself to any place*, se conferre qo, petere locum, capessere locum; *concede qo (retire to a place): ire, proficisci qo (go, travel any whither).—to a person*, se conferre, accedere ad qm; *adire, convenire qm: to the country, rus ire, concedere rus. He betook himself to Argos to dwell there*, Argos habitatum concessit. *I fly to, have recourse to*, fugere, confugere, perferre, refugere, ad or in locum; *se recipere qo (to retreat to): a person or thing, perferre, confugere, refugere ad qm or qd; cs rei perfergi uti.—I apply to, se conferre ad qd, animum ad qd attendere, adicere, applicare; cogitationes ad qd dirigere, ad or in qd intendere.*

**BETHINK** *himself*, reminisci cs rei or qd; *memoriam rei repetere, revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam: venit mihi in mentem res, rei, de re: respiciere, ad se redire, se colligere. To b. himself better, sententiam mutare; a sua sententia discedere; poenitet; consilium mutare.*

**BETIDE.** See **BEYALL**.

**BETIMES**, mature, tempestive. — *Soon, brevi (tempore), mox, jam jamque. I B. in the morning, bene mane.*

**BEGOKEN**, indicare, indicium or indicio esse, significare. *I foretold, portendere, prænuntiare, cs rei esse prænuntium.*

**BETRAY** (*to enemies*), prodere, tradere. *I leave in the lurch, destituere. I reveal, disclose, prodere (as, crimen, vultu, consocios, furem); enuntiare (as commissum: to one, ei); deferre qd or de qd re (as as informer: to one, ad qm); proferre (as, secreta animi, consilia). To b. one's self, se prodere. Your voice b's you, te voce noscitur, te ex voce cognosco.—I b. to be the mark of, esse (with gen.). It b's a dull brain, to sc., est tardi ingenti (with inf.). To lead away, qm in or ad aliquam rem inducere, illicere, pellicere.*

**BETRAYAL.** } proditio (*act of treachery*); delatio

**BETRAYING.** } (*act of an informer*).

**BETRAYER**, proditor.

**BETROTH**, spondere ei aliquam, despondere ei aliquam (*despondere is used also of the father of the man. Terent. And. i. 1, 75*). To *b. one's self*, sponsalia facere: *to a woman*, despondere sibi aliquam. To be betrothed to a man, ei despondere. *She was already betrothed to the youth*, jam destinata erat juveni. *A man betrothed*, desponsus (*desponsatus is Post-class. in Suet. and rare*), sponsus. (*A woman*) betrothed to a man, sponsa, desponsa ei. *The parties betrothed*, sponsi. To whom Lavinia was betrothed, cui Lavinia pacta fuerat. To *b. a person to aby*, despondere qm ei.

**BETTER** (*as to the outward sense*), melior; pulchrior (*more beautiful*); jucundior, suavior (*more agreeable*); lætior (*more joyful*). *B. times*, tempora lætiora, lætiora: weather, tempestas latior, cælum mitius. *In respect of the nature, destination, object, end in the use, of a thing*, melior: potior, superior;

præstantior, præstabillior; opportunior, commodior, magis idoneus (*more suitable, convenient*); salubrior (*more wholesome*); utilior (*more useful, profitable*).—*a b. season*, commodius anni tempus: *to b. as a soldier, than as a politician*, meliorem esse bello, quam pace: *to choose a b. place for his camp*, magis idoneum locum castris deligere. To *b. in something than another*, vincere, superare, præstare qm qd re. To *make b.*, corrigere (*of correcting what is altogether wrong and faulty*); emendare (*of removing whatever faults althg may have*). See **BETTER**. We are b. off, meliore sumus conditione, meliore loco sunt res nostræ. It is b., melius or satius est, præstat. To have a b. opinion of one, æquius, benignius, judicare de qo.—*In a moral view*, melior, potior, præstabillior.—To *be b.*, meliorem, præferendum esse; præstare, antecellere. To become b., meliorem fieri, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere, in viam redire. *As to health, &c.*, melior.—*I am b.*, melius mihi fit; melius me habeo; meliuscule (*somewhat b.*) mihi est. *I am getting b.*, convalesco (*ex morbo*); melior fio; sanitatem recipio; ex incommoda valetudine emergo. *The better (the advantage, superiority). The Romans had the b. in the less important battles*, parvis præliis Romana res superior erat. To *get, have the b.*, qm vincere, superare; superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem discedere; superiorem fieri bello (*in the war*). The patricians had the b. of it, victoria penes patres erat. Anger had the b. of pity, plus ira quam misericordia valebat.

**BETTER.** v. melius facere or efficere, corrigere (*to correct what is all wrong*), emendare (*to remove the faults of what is partially wrong*). To *b. his ways*, mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere: *his circumstances*, amplificare fortunam, augere opera. *His circumstances are bettered*, ejus res sunt meliore loco. That may be bettered, emendabilis, sanabilis. Past bettering, insanabilis. *I advance*, augere, ampliorum facere, ampliare rem (H.).

**BETTER.** adv. melius, &c. Somewhat b., meliuscule. *At a better pace*, citius. The thing begins to go on b., res melius ire incipit. To attend b., diligentius attendere. To think b. of one, æquius, benignius judicare de qo. To know b., rectius scire, nosse, intelligere. To get on b., citius progredi (*of a person's progress*).—res melius ire incipit (*of an undertaking*).

**BETTERS**, superiores loco or dignitate, or superiores.

**BETTOR**, qui pignore contendit or certat.

**BETWEEN**, inter. *B. the city and the Tiber*, inter urbem et Tiberim. *B. hope and fear*, inter spem metumque. *I also by other turns of expression: b. the armies lay a bridge*, pons in medio erat. To see all above, beneath, b., omnia supra, infra, media videre. A plain lies b. the city and the river, planties urbem et fluvium dirimit. A space b., intervallum, spatium interjectum; tempus interjectum. The nose set b. the eyes, nasus oculis interjectus. There is a friendship b. you and him, tibi cum illo amicitia est; intercedit illi tunc amicitia: there is a likeness b. us, inter nos similes sumus. Many words passed b. us, multa verba ultro citroque habita sunt. To make a distinction b. two things, duas res discernere. B. ourselves, quod inter nos liceat dicere: this is b. ourselves, hæc te tecum habeto; hoc tibi soli dictum puta.

**BEVERAGE**, potus, potio.

**BEVIL**, slope, obliquitas.

**BEVY**, grex. *I Company*, caterva, circulus, grex, globus.

**BEWAIL**, tr. deplorare. desifere (*the former expressing more of passionate sorrow*); lamentari (*of a long continued waiting: qd also like our 'lament' is e. g. cs cæcitatem*)—ægre or acerbe ferre. dolere. luere (*græve fer, &c.*)—complorare (*of severa*). To *b. aby's death*, desifere, complorare cs mortem; de morte sc fieri; cs morti illacrimari; cs mortem cum fletu deplorare: *to b. the living as well as the dead*, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque: *one's own and one's country's calamities*, deplorare se patriamque (*cf. L. 2, 40*): *one's misfortune*, deplorare de suis incommodis.

**BEWAIL.** s. flere, plorare.

**BEWARE**, cavere (sibi), præcavere. *If you are wise, you will b. of him*, si sapias, illum cavere. To *b. that one does not hurt you; to b. of aby*, cavere qm. You must b. of him, tibi ab isto cavendum. B. how you believe, cave credas. They b. of something, cavetur qd. B. what you do, vide quid agas. B. of an inquisitive person, percutatorum fugito.

**BEWILDER.** See **PERPLEX**.

**BEWITCH**, fascinare, effascinare (*prop. by 'an evil eye'*, fascinus: then also by words and other means



weh should be expressed, visu, linguâ, voce atque lingua; incantare (by spells: *Arat in Appul.*, for incantui lapilli in *Hor.* has not this meaning). *An eye bewitches my limbs, oculus mihi fascinat agnos.* ¶ *Vio*, capere, rapere, delinere, permutare: of bewitching beauty (puella, &c.), cuius forma rapit (*aff. Prop.* 2, 26, 44), or \*pulchritudine, formâ, venustate insignis.

BEWRAY. See BETRAY, SROW.

BEYOND (with motion in a certain direction), trans; super. To go b., transire, transgredi ¶ *On the other side, trans; ultra (prep. and adv.). One that is b., qui trans qd est, ulterior. I was b. sea, trans mare fui. B. this villa is another, ultra hanc villam est alia. B. the sea, trans mare, transmarinus.* ¶ *More than, above, supra; plus, amplius. B. ten thousand, supra decem milia, amplius decem milia. There is nothing b. wisdom, sapientiâ nihil præstantius. To honour any one b. all others, qm primo loco habere, ponere; qm præter ceteros omnes colere. B. due measure, supra modum. B. what is sufficient, ultra quam satis est: is credible, supra quam credibile est. To go b. (surpass, excel), superare, præstare, antecellere. Nothing can go b., nihil ultra potest, nihil potest supra or supra potest. Do not aim at what is b. your reach, ne autor ultra crepidam. B. his strength, supra vires. To go b. his strength, vires excedere. B. all doubt, sine ulla dubitatione. Splendid b. description, supra quam ut describi possit eximius.*

BIAS, momentum. ¶ *Inclination, inclinatio animi or voluntatis. A b. towards alth, inclinatio ingenii, animi, &c., in qd (aff. Sen. Inclination ingeniorum in quedam vita).*

BIAS, v. inclinare se. To be biased in favour of the Stoics (to incline to their side), inclinare se ad Stoicos. Biased in favour of the Carthaginians, ad Pœnos inclinatio. The judge is biased in our favour, iudex inclinatione voluntatis propendit in nos. To be biased (prejudiced), opinione præiudicatâ duci.

BIB, a. (for a child's breast), cinetus or fascia pectoralis infantum.

BIB, v. ¶ *To drink, potare, bibere; sorbillare (rip). Always bibbing, bibax.*

BIBBER, potor, potator.

BIBLE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcane sanctæ religionis literæ (Lact.).—biblia, pl. (modern lat.).

BIBULOUS, bibulus.

BICKER, minutis præliis inter se pugnare. velitari (Præ-class.: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos Plant.). ¶ *Quarrel, inter se alterci, rixari, iurgios certare. conveci decertare. ¶ Quiver, coruscare, tremere.*

BICKERING, prælium leve, levius, parvulum; pugna concursatoria, procuratio.—bruvi, iurgium, rixa.

BID, ¶ *Invite, invitare or vocare: to supper, invitare or vocare qm (ad cenam): to my house, qm invito domum meam. ¶ Command, order, jubere, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare. If you would have done as I bide you, si meum imperium exsequi voluisses. You had best do as I b. you, tu fac ut dixi, si sapias. Do as he shall b. you, quod imperabit, facito. Run and b. the woman come hither, curre, mulierem arcesce. ¶ To bid at a sale, licere, licitari, licitationem facere. To b. agst one, qd licente contra liceri. To b. an as, liceri asse. To b. upon, qd liceri.—VIO. to b. fair, promittere qm or qd; apm facere, dare ca rei; qd sperare jubere, bene de se sperare jubere. ¶ Proclaim, pronuntiare. ¶ Denounce, denuntiare. B. defiance to a person, provocare qm (challenge); contumacem esse in qm; ci resistere: a thing, contumacem esse adversus qd (e. g. imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (e. g. imperia validiorum); contemnere qd (e. g. omnia jura humana); obviam ire ci rei, se offerre ci rei (e. g. periculis). ¶ I b. one welcome, qm salvare jubeo, ci salutem do, benigne qm excipio. To b. good Morrow, saluto, salvere jubeo.*

BIDDER, vocator; licitator, licens.

BIDDING, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; pronuntiatio, &c.

BIER, feretrum; lectica (for the rich), sandapila (for the poor).

BIESTINGS (first milk after calving), colostrum, colostrâ.

BIG, magnus (without any accessory notion: opp. parvus)—grandis (with the accessory notion of strength and grandeur: opp. exilis, minutus, exiguus, &c.).—amplus (with the notion of comeliness, making an impression: opp. ingens (unnaturally large, huge).—immanis (fearfully large).—vastus (so large as to be

deficient in regularity of form).—Jm. vastus et immanis, amplus et grandis.—spatiosus (roomy).—procerus (tall, but only of things that grow). As b. as, instar (with genit.). The epistle was as b. as a book, instar voluminis erat epistola. To be as b. as something else, complere magnitudinem ca rei. This gown is too b. for me, hæc toga major est quam pro corpore meo. Somewhat b., subgrandis. Very b., permagnus, pergrandis: hugely so, ingens: immoderately so, prægrandis: monstrously so, vastus, immanis. A b. man, homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo procerus. That has a b. head, nose, capito, naso. Green b., adultus, grandis. To grow b., pubescere.—Somewhat bigger, graviorculus. Bigger cups, scyphi capiores. ¶ Pregnant, gravis, prægnans. Clouds b. with rain, gravis nubes, graves imbre nubes: the south wind is b. with showers, motus parturit imbres. A day b. with file, dies fatalis. ¶ Full, plenus, gravis. ¶ Swollen (as with rage, &c.), tumens, tumidus. ¶ I passed up, tumid, tumens, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus. B. talk, verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ; jactatio, ventositio. B. I oki supercilium grande.

BIGAMY, \*bigamia.

BIGHT, of a rope, or a bay, sinus.

BIGNESS, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGOT, homo superstitiosus.

BIGOTRY, superstitiositas.

BIGOTY, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

BILBERRY, bacca myrtilli: plant, vaccinium myrtillus.

BILE, bilis. Full of b., biliosus. A bilious fever, febris ex bile redundante nata, febris biliosa. ¶ Sore, ulcus, furunculus.

BILGE-WATER, sentina.

BILL (of a bird), rostrum. Little b., rostellum.

BILL, v. rostrum conserere iostro. ¶ To bill a and coo (of persons), columbatim labra conserere labiis. Ser ro Coo.

BILL, ¶ A hook, falx, falx rostrata. ¶ Battle-axe, bipennis.

BILL, ¶ Roll, index (gen.); numeri (of soldiers): of account, index mercurii emptarum, libellus rationarius, tabella rationaria: present a b., inferre rationem. A b. of fare, index ciborum: of divorce, literæ quibus repudium remittitur: to send one, ci nuntium or repudiium remittere: of exchange, syngrapha. A b. payable at sight, syngrapha, quæ præsens or præsentii die debetur, or pecunia, quæ ex syngraphâ præsens or præsentii die debetur: a b. payable at twenty-one days, syngrapha, cui dies vicesima prima appositæ est, or quæ in diem vicesimam primam debetur (all aff. Mart. Dig. 20, l. 13: si dies appositæ legato non est, præsens debetur. Ulp. 45, l. 4; quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, præsentii die pecunia debetur. Paul. 7, l. 4: quod vel præsens vel ex die dari potest). B. of indictment, libellus. B.'s of mortality, indicia mortuorum. ¶ Proposed law, rogatio, lex. To bring in a b., legem or rogationem ferre: to pass it, rogationem or legem accipere; legem sciicere (of the people): to carry it through, rogationem or legem perficere: to reject it, legem or rogationem antequam.

BILLET, epistolium, codicilli; libellus (reply of the emperor). B. doux, tabellæ amatorie scripæ, tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda. ¶ Ticket for quarters, \*tessera hospitii militaria. ¶ Log of wood, lignum, lignum fixum.

BILLET, v. \*tesserâ hospitii militem donare; militem per hospitia disponere. To b. his soldiers upon the towers, milites per oppida dispertire, in oppidis collocare.

BILL-HOOK, falx.

BILLOW, fluctus.

BILLOWY, fluctuosus.

BIND, ¶ Chain, fetter, colligare, vincire, constringere. ¶ Ligare, copulare, to b. for the purpose of keeping together.—vincire = coercere, to b. for the purpose of hindering free movement: so neuter in the old times of the Republic; afterwards, with the stronger nexare, to entwine, &c., e. g. flores, coronam.—one with fetters, chains, qm vinculis colligare, catenis vincire, vinculis or catenis constringere. To b. one hand and foot, quadrupedem qm constringere—VIO to bind up (tie the hands of), qm circumstridere: qm coercere. ¶ Fasten, tie, ligare, alligare, deligare, alligare; astringere; revincire: a handkerchief about the neck, ligare sudarium circum collum. To b. one to the stake, qm alligare ad palum. To b. one's hands behind his back, manus religare, manus alligare or religare post tergum. ¶ Fasten together into a whole, colligare, vincire: the hair into a knot, crines in nodum cogere: hay, fœnum vincire: sheaves, manipulos colligare, vin-

cire. To *b.* a book. *librum compingere.* [Cement. ligare, vincire. § *Fix.* colligare. To *b.* a sandy soil, solum arenosum arboribus, herbis, &c., colligare. — To *b.* up, alligare, deligare; obligare: a wound, obligare, or ligare vulnus; the eye, oculum alligare. To *b.* up the *b.-ok* in one volume, *librum eodem volumine compiecti.* *My scuffle* is bound up in yours, *tua salute continetur mea.* To *b.* up *flax* into bundles, *lignum in fasciculos manuales colligare.* [To *inspar*, envelopare, involvere; inducere ei qd. § To *connect*, unire, res inter se jungere, colligare; conjungere, connectere quodam qd. *All the virtues are bound together*, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt. § To *restrict*, conficere, astringere, obstringere: by an oath, obstringere iurjurando. To *be bound* (tied, confined) by some *my*, constructum, obstrictum esse, teneri qd. re (as a vow, promise, &c.). § To *constrain*, obligare, alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincere. *The law b.'s any one*, lex tenet qm. To *be bound* to a fixed poetic measure, *aliquid esse ad certum pedum necessarium.* To *be bound* to the observance of a league, *federe aliquid or illigatum esse.* To *b.* a man by an oath, *qm* sacramento adigere. To *b.* one's self to do a thing, *se obligare ei rei (or with it)*, se obstringere in qd. by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in scelus. *I am bound to do this*, hoc meum est. To *be bound* (shipped) to one, *qm* beneficia obligationem esse. To *be bound* to serve one, *qm* obnoxium esse. § To *make captive*, astringere. To *b.* the body, alium astringere. — To *bind over*, vadari.

BINDER, qui ligat, colligat, illigat, &c.; alligator. *See* BOOK-BINDER.

BINDWEED, vitævolulus (Linn.).

BIOGRAPHY, vitærum scriptio or descriptio; vitæ: of a man, vitæ cæ descriptio et imago.

BIOGRAPHER, qui vitam cæ narrat, enarrat. — *I am my own b.*, meam vitam ipse narro.

BIPED, bipes.

BIRCH, betula. *Birchen*, e betulâ factus. A *b.-rod*, virga betulæ.

BIRD, avis, volucris (vol. any winged animal: e. g. some insects); ales (only a large b.); præpes (from the flight of which omens were derived); oscen (from whose song and note omens, &c.). A little b., a vula. *The catching of b.'s*, aucupium. To catch b.'s, aucupari. A *b.-catcher*, aucupator. A *b.-cage*, cavea. B.-lime, viscus. B.-call, fatula aucupatoria. To kill two b.'s with one stone. *See* STROU. — Fellow, homo, homuncio.

BIRTH, n. a coming into life, ortus. A father by b., pater naturâ. The hour of one's b., hora, quâ qd. natus (genitus) est. From one's b., inde ab incubitu. Before ab'y's b., ante qm. natum. ante quam qd. natus est. B.-day, dies quâ qd. natus (genitus) est; dies natalis, a. natalis. B.-day present, munus natalicium. B.-place, locus quâ (urbs in quâ) qd. genitus est; urbs patria. Athens is her b.-place, natus est Athenis. — Origin, rise, beginning, origo, ortus, initium. — Extraction, descent, ortus; genus; stirps. Of high b., nobili genere natus, nobili or haud obscuro loco natus. Of low ignoble b., ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus. By b. a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. A Macedonian by b., natione Macedonia. — Creature born, partus; infans editus. A nation's b., abortus. — A bringing forth, partus, partura. — The after-birth, secunda (sc. partus). — New-birth, nova generatio: but regeneration may be kept as b. in Theol.

BIRTH-BRIGHT, jus quod ex genere est. — Primogeniture, jus filii majoris or maximi (right of primogeniture): principatus metatis (primogenitura barbarorum); metatis prærogativa (Ulp.).

BISCUIT, buccellatum (late), panis castrensis (for soldiers); panis nauticus (sea-b.). — Confectioner's biscuit, panis dulciarius.

BISCUIT, medium secare. *See* HALVE, HALY.

BISHOP, episcopus. A b. dignely, episcopus (Ecc.). A b.'s crown, lituus episcopi. Bishopric, episcopatus.

BISMUTH, bismutum.

BISSEXTILE year, annus intercalaris; annus bissextus: day, dies intercalaris, dies bissextus, bissextum.

BIT, [Of a bridle, urea. A bridle with a sharp b., frenum luptum.

BIT, v. [To b. a horse, oram ori equi inserere.

BIT, [Mouthful, ossa, frustum, bolus (Plaut. Ter. præclass., buccra (Suet.). Little b., offula. B. by b., offatim, frustatim. — [Of metal, little piece, mica, arena; frustum. A b. of bread, uncia panis. — [A little, paululum. Not a b., ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem. To wait a b., paulum or paulisper opperiri.

BITCH. — B.-dog, canis femina (or merely canis, if joined with an adj. which determines its gender). A b.-wolf, lupa.

BITE, mordere (of the teeth, of cold, of bitter words, of the taste); pungere (of the taste, mind): in o something, dente mordere, morau arripere qd. Dogs b., canes mordent. To b. the dust (of a dying man), mordere humum. To b. off, inordinatè auferre; demordere; præmorsere (b. of the fore part).

BITE, s. morsus. To kill by a b., morau necare, mordicus interficere. His bark is worse than his b., \*tonat sine fulmine (aft. Ov. 2 Ex P. 2, 118).

BITING, mordens, mordax (prop. and fig.): acidus (as to taste); aculeatus (fig. cutting, stinging). B. words, verbum aculei. B. wit, asperiores facit. A b. jest, focus mordens. B. vinegar, mordax or acidum acetum. A b. axe, securis mordax.

BITTER, [In taste, amarus, acerbus. A b. taste, sapor amarus or acerbus: taste in the mouth, os amarum. To become b., amarescere, inamarescere. Somewhat b., subamarus. B. sweet, ex dulci amarus. — [Violent, severe, acerbus; gravis. B. want, summa egestas, mendicitas. B. hate, acerbum odium. A b. enemy, acerbus inimicus. B. cold, frigus acerbum. — [Biting, cutting, reproachful, acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus.

BITTERLY, amare; acerbè; asperè; graviter. To wound one's feelings b., ei acerbum dolorem luerre. To weep b., effusissime flere. To accuse one b., acerbè or graviter accusare qm. To reproach one b., asperè vituperare qm. B. angry, peritatus, iracundiâ inflatus.

BITTERNESS, amaritudo (prop. and fig.), amaritas (prop. — this [Vir.] and amarities, Catuli: less good than amaritudo); acerbitas (arabesque, unfriendlyness; calamitous state); gravitas (severity, vehemence); ira, bills, odium (angry, hate); agritudo, mæror (grief). A b. of tone, amaritudo vocis. To write to one with great b., acerbissime ei scribere.

BITTERN, ardea stellaris (Linn.).

BITUMEN, bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, bitumineus, bituminatus, bituminosus.

BIVOUC, excubie in armis.

BIVOUC, v. in armis excubare, pro castris excubare.

BLAB, v. a. efferre (foras or in vulgus), proferre (foras), enuntiare (foras).

BLAB, s. vulgator, famigerator: garrulus (prattler). BLACK, ater (opp. to albus; fig. mournful, calamitous); niger (opp. to candidus); pullus (dirig, dingy b., by nature or by dirt); fuscus (blackish; e. g. of a skin burnt by the sun); atratus, pullatus (dressed in b.); atrox (atrocious, horrible); sceleris us (accursed); tristis, tetricus (gloomy, sullen). To become b., nigrescere. To be b., nigrescere. To be somewhat b., nigricare. B. and blue, lividus. The b. art, ars magica. In b. and white, scriptus: to have a thing under b. and white, fidem litterarum habere. A sky b. with clouds, cælum obscurum. B.-berry, norum rubi, rubum: bush, rubus. B.-bird, merula. B.-smith, faber ferrarius. B.-thorn, prunus silvestris; prunus spinosa (Linn.).

BLACK, s. color niger; atramentum. — Black dress, pulla vestis, pulla (pl.) vestis or cultus lugubris, equalor, sordes. Dressed in b. (mourning), sordidatus; pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus. — The b. of a thing, arum, nigrum. — A negro, Æthiops, Afer.

BLACKEN, v. [Make black, denigrare; infuscate (make blackish). — Darken, obscure, nigrum facere. The heavens were blackened, cælum nubibus obductum erat. — Defame, de fama or estimatione cæ detrachere confutare or conciliare ei invidiam.

BLACKISH, subniger, nigricans; fuscus (dark-coloured, dusky).

BLACKNESS, nigritia; nigror, nigrutudo, color niger. — [Of moral, atrocitas, fæditas, immanitas.

BLADDER, vesica. A little b., vesicula.

BLADE, [Of grasses, herba; graminis herba (of grass); culmus (green stalk of corn). To be in the b., in herba esse. — [Of an oar, palma, palmula. — [Of a knife or sword, lamina. — The sword itself, terum, ensis. — [Brisk fellow, homo laevis, petulanus, leviss, &c.: homo. — The shoulder-blade, scapula, BLAIN, pustula; papula (from head).

BLAME, v. a. reprehendere (to b. in a friendly way, for the purpose of setting a man right). — vituperare (to rebuke for the purpose of bringing a man to a confession of his fault, to shame, and repentance). — culpare (to lay the blame on, qm or qd. to be blamed for alth, culpari

ob qd; in qo: *deservedly*, merito).—Increpare (in a loud, railing way).—Improbare (to declare disapprobation of). To b. one in a friendly manner, qm amico reprehendere. To b. one for a thing, reprehendere qm de q re or in q re. I am not to be blamed for this, a me hæc culpa procul est. To be to b., in vitio esse; in culpâ esse. We are so much the more to b., nobis eo minus ignoscendum est.

BLAME, a. reprehensio; vituperatio, culpatio, oburgatio. To fall into b., reprehendi, vituperari; in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere. To deserve b., in vitio esse. I confess myself to b. for these things, hæc meâ culpâ fateor fieri. To lay the b. upon one, culpam in qm conferre, transferre (this latter, from one's self on another); culpam qd attribueretur, assignare. One passes the b. over to the other, causam alteri in alterum confert. Fault, vitium, culpa; noxia, noxa; crimen.

BLAMEABLE, reprehendendus, vituperandus. BLAMEWORTHY, d. reprehensione or vituperatione dignus; vitiosus (*justly*); malus (*bad*).

BLAMELESS, non reprehendus, non vituperandus; probus; ab omni vitio vacuus; integer; sanctus. A b. course of life, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas. To live a b. life, sancte vivere.

BLANCH, album, pallidum facere, reddere; insolare (to bleach in the sun).

BLAND, lenis, mitis, placidus, blandus. BLANDISHMENT, blanditiæ, blandimentum.

BLANK, ¶ Not written on, inanis (gen), vacuus (which can be, or is yet to be written on), purus.—¶ Downcast, crushed, demissus, fractus, qm animo deficit, perculsus, profligatus; tristis, spe alienus.—¶ Pale, pallidus, pallens.—¶ Confused, perturbatus, (animo) confusus.

BLANK, s. charta or tabella inanis, vacua, pura; spatium inane.—¶ In a lottery, sors inanis. I draw a b., sors sine lucro exit.—¶ Vain thing, res inanis, res vana.

BLANK, v. qm or cs animum affligere; cs animum frangere, infringere; cs mentem animumque perturbare; consternare, percutere.

BLANKET, lodix lanæ. To toss in a b., qm distantes lodici impositum in sublime jactare (aff. Suet. Oth. 2).

BLASE, a voluptuario genere vitæ detritus jam et retortitus (aff. Gell. 15, 30, 1).

BLASPHEME, blasphemare (Eccl.); convicium facere Deo.

BLASPHEMER, blasphemus (Eccl.). BLASPHEMOUS, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, blasphemia (Hieron Augustin.).—blasphemium (Prudent.).—blasphematio (Tertull. causa blasphemationis).

BLAST, impetus venti; ventus, flamen (*violent blowing*).—flatus (*blowing*); also of favourable winds.—fiabra, pl. gentle blowing, stuffs of wind; poet.).—¶ Of an instrument, flamen; sonitus; clangor.—¶ Stroke of a planet, &c., tactus, afflatus (e.g. solis, lune, &c.).—¶ Of lightning, fulmen (so, the b.'s of fortune, fulmina fortune).—In the widest sense, fulmen, ictus calamitatis, ventus, calamitas, casus adversus.—¶ Of disease, contagio.—¶ Of corn, sideratio, robigo, urêdo (*mildew, smut*).

BLAST, v. ¶ Ruin, delêre (*destroy, blot out*); subvertere, evertre (*overthrow*); perdere (*destroy*); pervertere.—to b. aby's reputation, ci infamiam movere; qm infamare or diffamare; qm varis rumoribus differe (*to circulate reports against him*).—to b. one's hopes, spem extinguere.—¶ Blight, torrere, urere, adurere, robigine corrumpere, robigine or ureidine afficere.—Blasted heaths, deserta et sterilia tesqua.—¶ Compare BLIGHT.

BLAZE, flamma; fulgor; ignis (*great brightness*).

BLAZE, v. n. ardere, exardescere, flammam emittere, ardere, flagrare.—¶ v. a. vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

BLAZON, \*Insignia gentilitia exprimere or explicare.—¶ Deck, ornare, exornare.—¶ Display, in conspectum dare; ante oculos exponere; ostentare.—¶ Spread abroad, divulgare, pervulgare; buccinatores esse cs rei (to trumpet it); canere, cantare (v. Virg. Æn. 4, 190).—venditare, jactare (to trumpet forth one's own praises in any matter).

BLEACH, insolare (to b. in the sun).—¶ INTR. a. besecere; exalbescere (*become whitish*).

BLEACHER, \*qui insolat lintea.

BLEACHERY, loc-us, in quo fit insolutio (linterium, &c.), or in quo lintea, &c., purgantur et alba redduntur.

BLEACHING, in the sun, insolutio.—of wax, ceræ.

BLEAK, frigidus, algens, algidus. [Syn. in COLU.]

BLEAKNESS, frigus.

BLEAR.—A b. eye, oculus humore fluens; oculus lippinus (as a permanent defect).—To have b. eyes, lippire.—B-eyed, lippus, lippina.

BLEAREDNESS, fluxio oculorum; lippitudo (permanent).

BLEAT, balare, poet.; balatum exercere, F.; balatus dare, O.—¶ Bleating, balatus.

BLED, ¶ Bled blood, sanguinem fundere (of men and the wound); sanguinem effundere or profundere; his nos b.'s, sanguis e naribus ei fluit. He has bled exceedingly, ingens vis sanguinis manavit. My heart b.'s at something, incredibilem dolorem ex q re capio.—ci cordiolum est (Præ- and post-class. Plaut. Appul.). How my heart bled! quantum animo vultus accipit!—¶ Let blood, sanguinem mittere ci (e.g. ex brachio). venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; ci venam solvere et sanguinem mittere; ci sanguinem mittere. He does not b. freely, male sanguis emittitur.

BLEEDING, ¶ Discharge of blood, profluviu (profusio or fluxio) sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (exsily through the nose).—¶ Surgical, sanguinis missio, detractio.

BLEMISH, ¶ Bodily, macula, labes (dim. labecula), nevus; vitium (deformity, defect, gen.).—¶ Moral, turpitude, macula, vitium, labes, ignominia, nota atque ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probum, flagitium.

BLEMISH, v. maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere; deformare, turpare, corrumpere; infuscare, foedare, inquinare, labeculam aspergere ci; violare, lacerare. To b. aby's reputation, de existimatione cs detrachere.

BLENCH. See SNAKE.

BLEND, miscere, commiscere, confundere, permiscere, implicare.

BLESS, ¶ Prosper, fortunare, prosperare, secundare (poet.), bene vertere; felicem, beatum reddere, felicitem dare ci; beare, magnâ lætitiâ afficere. To b. a thing to one, prosperare ci qd; fortunare ci qd. My heaven b. your labours! deus tibi (not tuos, as Muretus has it) labores fortunet! To be blest with a son, filio augeri. Fortune blesses our first undertaking, aspirat primo fortuna labori.—¶ Bless me! maxime Jupiter! prohi Jupiter!—¶ Pronounce a blessing upon, ci bene precari; qm bonis omnibus prosequi (accompany with blessings); qd februlare (to purify by religious rites).—¶ Praise, laudare, beatum prædicare, laudibus celebrare.

BLESSED, beatus (having all physical and moral good), pius (good, holy; the blest, pii).—¶ Fortunate, felix, fortunatus.

BLESSEDLY, beate; feliciter, fauste.

BLESSEDNESS, summa felicitas; immortalitas vitæ (immortality); vita beata. To live in eternal b., beatum ævo semperno frui.

BLESSING, sollemnes preces; bona omnia. To dismiss the congregation with a b., precibus sollemnibus cœtum (sacrum) dimittere. With the b.'s of all, omnibus læta precantibus.—¶ Gift, benefîc, &c., munus, commodum, bonum, &c. The b.'s of peace, munera, comoda pacis. The b.'s of Providence, Dei munera, beneficia.—¶ Divine favour, Dei favor. May God grant his b. quod Deus bene veritat!

BLIGHT, robigo, urêdo; (g. t.) lues.

BLIGHT, v. robigine corrumpere, ureidine afficere; necare. The trees and crops are blighted, arbores atque corrupti lues. Salt showers b. the corn, salis imbres necant frumenta. See BLAST.

BLIND, cæcus, oculis or luminibus captus, luminibus orbatus. B. of one eye, cocles, luscus (born so); altero oculo captus (become so); unocular. B.-born, cæcus genitus (cæcigenus, poet.). To become b., luminia oculorum, or luminia, or aspectum amittere.—¶ As to the mind, cæcus, occæcatus, niente captus, temerarius, stultus. Fortune makes her favorites b., fortuna eos cæcos efficit (stultos facit), quos complexa est. A b. imitation, cæca or temeraria imitatio.—prejudice, falsa opinio. To show aby a b. obedience, totum so ad ea nutum et voluntatem convertere.—¶ Hidden, dark, &c., cæcus; opertus. A b. ditch, fossa cæca or operta.—¶ False, cæcus, fictus, simulatus. A b. window, fenestra ficta or simulata; fenestræ imago.

BLIND, v. cæcum reddere, cæcare, excæcare, oculis privare, luminibus orbare; oculos effodere, erueri ci (to tear out the eyes). To be blinded (by long exposure to the sun, for instance), aspectum amittere.—¶ For a time only; to dazzle, &c., occæcare; oculos or oculorum aciem præstringere.—¶ As to the mind, cæcare, occæcare, excæcare qm or cs mentem; animi or mentis aciem, oculos cs præstringere.—¶ By beauty, capere, irretire, in amorem pellicere.

**BLINDFOLD** oculis operitis or alligatis, conviventibus or clausis oculis. — *To blindfold the eyes*, cubili silicare.

**BLINDLY**, cæcus; cæco impetu; temere. *To swim b. to a thing*, temere assentiri ei rei. *They rushed b. into the water*, cæci in aquam ruabant.

**BLINDMAN'S BUFF**. *To play b.*, myinda (adv. Gr. *μυῖδα*) ludere.

**BLINDNESS**, (luminis) cæcitas, (oculorum) caligo (nam *it is dark before the eyes*); mentis or animi cæcitas, mentis caligo; tenebræ (b. of spirit, etc., id est); insensu, stulticia.

**BLINDSIDE**, vitium.

**BLINK**, nictare, palpebrare; convivere (to see with eyes half shut).

**BLISS**. See **BLESSEDNESS**.

**BLISTER**, pustula; papula (raised by heat). *A b.-plaster*, vesicatorium. *To draw or raise b.s.*, pustulas facere or excitare. *Full of them*, pustulosus.

**BLISTER, m.** pustulare; vesicatorium imponere. *It m. postulari*.

**BLITHE**, } lætus; hilarus, hilaris; alacer.

**BLITHESOME**, } *To wear a b. look*, vultu lætationem præferre.

**BLITHELY**, læte, hilare (-iter), animo læto or hilari.

**BLITHENESS**, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus or hilis; alacritas, animus alacer.

**BLOAT, m.** tume acere, implere, tendere, sufflare, inflare; *fig.* inflare. *Bloated*, turgidus, tumidus, tumens, inflatus. — *[It m.]* tumescere, extumescere; turgescere.

**BLOCK**, truncus (of wood); gleba (of stone, marble); caudex (b. to which offenders were fastened); *mass* (mass, lamp); *phalanga* (roller); forma causæ (*hal-b.*); *truchee* (pulley); truncus funestus (*executioner's b.*). *To come to the b.*, securi percussu. *[Block, block-head, stipes, truncus, caudex.*

**BLOCK, v. a.** claudere (*shut in*); obstruere, obsepire. *intercludere. To b. up the way*, viam præcludere; *viam obstruere* (*barriade*); *iter obsepire*; *iter intercludere*, interrumpere.

**BLOCKADE**, conclusio, obsidio. *To raise the b. of a town*, urbem abscedere, obsidione urbis desistere. *To deliver fm a b.*, obsidione liberare or solvere.

**BLOCKADE, v.** obsepire, circum sedere, obseilionem (sub) inferre, in obsidione tenere, obsidione claudere, operibus cingere.

**BLOCKHOUSE**, propugnaculum.

**BLOCKISH**, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, bruta.

**BLOOD**, sanguis (prop.; also, kindred, lineage, vigor; also, of other juices); cruor (b. fm the veins, b. shed); sanies (corrupt b.). *To staunch b.*, sanguinem sistere, suppressere, cohibere. *To imbue or stain with b.*, sanguine cruentare, inquinare, respergere; sanguine contaminare. *To let b.*, sanguinem mittere (e. g. ei ex brachio). *A shower of b.*, imber sanguinis or sanguinis. *An eruption of b.*, sanguinis eruptio. *To shed his b. for his country*, sanguinem pro patriâ profundere or effundere. *To shed b. (commit murder)*, cædem or sanguinem facere. *Loss of b.*, sanguinis profusio (fortuita). *The victory cost them much b.*, victoria illis multo sanguine stetit. *He thirsts for b.*, sanguinem sedit. *An avenger of b.*, ultor parricidii, ultor mortis cæ. *To be connected with aby by the ties of b.*, sanguine cum qo conjunctum esse, sanguine attingere qm. *Of illustrious b.*, genere clarus, illustris, insignis. *If you stir up my b.*, si mihi stomachum moveatis. *His b. is up*, ira incensus est, iracundiæ ardet, illi animus ardet. *Hot b. boils in your veins*, tuo calidus sanguis vexit. *To do a thing in cold b.*, consulto et cogitatum facere qd. *Flesh and b.* (= natural powers), vires a naturâ homini insitæ (C.). (= human weakness), humani generis infirmitas. (= lust), cupiditates, libidines. (= one's children), viscera sua, sanguis eius (e. g. Philippus in suum sanguinem sequebatur).

**BLOOD-COLOURED**, coloris sanguinet, sanguineus.

**BLOODHOUND**, canis ad homines persequendos or vestigandos idoneus; *fig.*, sanguinarius, crudelissimus, cæcix.

**BLOODLESS**, sanguine carens, exsanguis, mortuus. — *I without bloodshed*, incurtus.

**BLOOD-RELATION**, consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus. — *The connexion*, consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.

**BLOODSHED**, cædes. *Without b.*, sine sanguine, sine viâ. — *(Taking place without it)*, incurtus.

**BLOODSHOT**, sanguine or cruore suffusus, sanguinolentus.

**BLOODSUCKER**, *[Leech, hirudo (prop. and fig.)]*

sanguinea. — *Vampire, bat (Linn.)*, vesperitille spectrum.

**BLOODTHIRSTY**, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus; sanguineus (poet.).

**BLOOD-VESSEL**, arteria, vena; vas.

**BLOODY**, cruentus (prop. and *fig.*), cruentatus (stained with blood), sanguine respersus (bespattered with blood); sanguineus (consisting of blood, as a shower; other uses are poet.). *To make b.*, cruentare, sanguine respergere. *A b. war*, bellum cruentum, atrox, funestum, sævum. *B. flux*, dysenteria rubra. — *[Bloody, bloody-minded: see BLOODTHIRSTY]*.

**BLOOM**, flos. *To be in b.*, florere. — *[Flor., to be in the b. of life, in flore metali esse, ætate florere; yet, integræ esse ætate.]*

**BLOOM, v.** (be in b.), florere (prop. and *fig.*), vigere (*fig.*); florem mittere, expellere (*put forth blossoms*). *To begin to b.*, florescere (prop. and *fig.*).

**BLOOMING**, florens (prop. and *fig.*); floridus (rich with flowers). *B. children*, liberi florentes. — *[Beautiful, forma florida et vegeta. — [Health, valetudo integræ or optima; virium flos. — [Circumstances, res florentes, florentissime.]*

**BLOOMY**, floridus, floribus vestitus.

**BLOSSOM**, flos.

**BLOSSOM, v.** florescere; florem mittere or expellere. *Blot out*, extinguere, delere (en.); inducere (by drawing the wax over it with the style); radere, eradicare (to scrape out). — *vto.* extinguere, delere, obliterare. *B. out the remembrance of a thing*, memoriam e rei de ere or obliterare. — *[Blot (to blur, spol), maculare, maculis aspergere; macula (-is) or litura (-is) deformare, turpare. — [It m.] the paper b.s.*, charta transmittit (diffundit) literas, charta est bibula. — *[To disgrace, disfigura, labem or labeculam aspergere ei or ei rei, ei ignominiam inungere; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fedare, oblinere.]*

**BLOT, s.** (atramenti) litura, macula (prop. and *fig.*); labes, nota turpitudinis. *B. at background*, calculus nudus, apertus.

**BLOTCH**, varus, lonthus (on the face); pustula (blister); variolæ (pocks).

**BLOW, s.** percussio (a striking with force), ictus, plaga, verber, pettio (b. aimed at one). — *vto.* fulgum, casus, damnum. *A mortal b.*, ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera. *At one b.*, uno ictu. *To give one a b.*, plagam ei inferre, infligere. *A b. in the face with the open hand*, ci alapam ducere. *A b. with the clenched fist*, ci colaphum ducere; ci pugnum or colaphum impingere. *To give one b.s.*, qm pulsare, verberare, verberibus cedere. *They come to b.s.*, res venit ad manus. *To despise the b's of fortune*, fulmina fortunæ contemnere. *I have received a heavy b.*, gravissimam accepi plagam (*fig.*). *One b. follows another*, damna damnis continuantur. *To prepare himself for the decisive b.*, ad discrimen accingi.

**BLOW, v.** *[Of the wind, flare (spirare, poet.). — [Of the breath, flare, confiare: to puff, anhelare; of a horse, fremere (to snort). To b. an instrument, canere, cantare, ludere (with obj.), inflare (with acc.); of the instrument blown, canere. The winds b. contrary, reffant venti. A wind which b's fm the north, ventus qui a septentrionibus oritur. To b. upon, afflare. To b. away, dissipare, diffiare; rapere (snatch off). To be blown down, vento affligi ad terram, prosterni, dejici. To b. out, extinguere. To b. (make by blowing), flare, confiare, flatu figurare. To b. up the fire, ignem confiare, sufflare, buccis excitare. To b. up the cheeks, buccas inflare, sufflare. To b. up the body, corpus inflare. To b. a man up, inflare e animu: to be blown up, inani superbia tumere, superbiu se efferre. To b. up (kindle, inflame), accendere, confiare. To b. up with gunpowder, qd vi pulveris pyrii dispendere. To be blown into the air, vi pulveris pyrii sublimare rapi.]*

**BLOW. See BLOOM, Blossom.**

**BLOWING**, flatus (of the wind): of a flute, inflatus tibiae.

**BLUBBER, s.** adeps balænarum.

**BLUBBER, v.** genas lacrimis fedare, uberius flere, vim lacrimarum profundere. *Blubbered cheeks*, genæ lacrimando turgentes. — *[Blubber-cheeked, bucculentus. B. lipped, labrosus.]*

**BLUDGEON**, fustis plumbo armatus.

**BLUE**, cæruleus, subcæruleus (somewhat b.). cyaneus, cumatilis (all mean water b.; dyed or dressed so, cæruleatus); cæsius (b.-gray, sky-b.); glaucus (sea-green, gray b., like cat's eyes); violaceus, purpureus, lanthinus, amethystinus; lividus (black-b., black and b.). *B. eyes*, oculi cærulei, cæsi, glauci. *Having such,*

cæruleus, &c. *Dark b., violaceus, purpureus. Light b., subcæruleus. To become black and b., livescere: to be so, livere.*

BLUE, s. cæruleus, &c., color; cæruleum (*as a colouring material*).

BLUE-BOTTLE, cyanus.

BLUFF (*in manner*), inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens. || *Steeep, abruptus.*

BLUNDER, s. mendum (*offence agt a rule to be observed, a proper form, &c., easily mistakes in writing, calculations, &c.*); error, erratum (*mistake made fm ignorance or inadvertency: of a workman, erratum fabrilis (C.)*); erratum, opp. recte factum, and, as a quality, vitium. Also, of offences agt propriety of speech, e. g. error; Q. 1, 3, 47).—peccatum, delictum (*any sin or error: also of faults in language: e. g. C. paucis verbis tria magna peccata*).—vitium (*any blemish or imperfection: fig. of barbarisms and solecisms. Q. 1, 5, 5 sqq.*).—To remove a b., mendum tollere (e. g. librorum menda tollere. C.). emendare. To correct a b., mendum, errorem, peccatum corrigere. *In saying Idus Martii you have made a great b., idus Martii magnum mendum continet (it should be Idus Martiae). To commit the same b., idem peccare: one b. after another, aliquid ex alio peccare. To fall into an opposite b., in contrarium vitium converti.*—|| *Full of blunders, mendosus. Free fm b.'s, emendatus (freed fm faults: of writings)*; emendate descriptus (*copied out accurately: printed accurately*).

BLUNDER, || *Stumble*, pedem offendere.—vestigio falli (*slip, make a false step*).—labi (*slip down*).—|| *Commit a b., qd offendit (b. agt alth; not to act as one ought)*.—labi (*make a false step*).—peccare (*sin, commit a fault, errare*).—See 'commit a BLUNDER'.—|| *To blunder out alth, Inconsultus evectum projicere qd (Lio. 35, 31, mid.)*.—|| *To blunder upon alth, In qd casu incurrere (C.)*.

BLUNDERHEAD, stipes, truncus, stupidus homo.

BLUNT, hebes, obtusus, retusus (*prop. and fig.*). To be b., hebere; obtusa esse acie (*prop.*); hebetem, hebetatum, obtusum esse (*also fig.*). Become so, hebescere (*prop. and fig.*). B. in spirit, hebetis or tardi ingenii. || *Rough, rude, inurbanus, rusticus, horridus.*

|| *Abrupt, abruptus* || *Plain, liber.*

BLUNT, v. hebetare. retundere, obtundere (*prop. and fig.*).—an axe, retundere securim.—a spear, hebetare hastam.—a keen palate, obtundere subtile palatum.—the mind, mentem, ingenium obtundere. To be blunted to a thing, hebetatum atque induratum esse ad qd.—Blunted in body and mind, animo simul et corpore hebetato. To b. hope, spem debilitare, extenuare.

BLUNTLY, rustice, horridè; libere, audaciter: inornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS, hebes (falci, &c.) acies; rusticitas; mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, macula, labe; litura (*fm erasure*).

BLUR, v. obscurare; labem or labellum aspergere.

BLUSH, || *Turn red*, erubescere, pudore cr rubore suffundi, rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur.—|| *Be red, rubere. To b. at one's own praises, pudore affici ex sua laude. I need not b., if &c., non est res, quæ erubescam, si &c. They b. at their origin, origine sua erubescunt.*—|| *Fig. rubere, rubescere; fulgere.*

BLUSH, rubor. To put to the b., ruborem ei afferre, ellicere; ei pudorem incutere.—|| *Fig. rubor, fulgor.*—|| *At first blush, prima specie or fronte, aspectu primo.*

BLUSTER, sævire.—|| *Of men, sævire; tumultuari, tumultum facere.*—|| *Brag, insolenter gloriari. A blustering sea, mare tumultuosum. Blustering weather, cælum immitte, turbidum.*

BLUSTER, s. tempestas, procella; fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; sævitiæ, furor; jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BLUSTERER, homo turbulentus; homo gloriosus.

BOAR, verres: a wild b., aper. Of a b., verrinus; wild, aprugnus. B. spear, venabulum. B.-hog, verres castratus, majalis.

BOARD, tabula; assis or axis (*thick b., plank*). To cut a tree into b.'s, arborem in laminas secare. A house made of b.'s, ædificium tabulatum or ex tavilis factus. A floor laid with oak b.'s (planks), solum roboreis axis compactum or constratum.—|| *To play on, tabula; forus aleatorius, alveu- or alveolus (dice-b.); abacus (b. with squares).*—|| *Table, mensa; fig. cena, convivium, epulæ. Side-b., abacus. To live at another's b., alienâ mensâ or quadrâ vivere. To be separated fm bed and b., cubilius ac mensâ discerni.*—|| *Food and*

*lodging, victus pactâ mercede præbitus. Good b., victus lautus. To give one his b., gratulum victum dare ei.*—|| *Assembly, collegium, consessus, consilium.*—|| *On board, In navi. To go on b., navem conscendere. To have a person on b., sustulisse qm a thing, vehere qd.*—See *ABOARD. To leap overb., ex navi desilire or se projicere. To throw overb., cs rei jacuram facere.*

BOARD, v. contabulare.—|| *Live at a certain price, ab qo, pactâ mercede, alii; cs victu, pactâ mercede, uti. To b. and lodge with aby, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio esse. Put at qm, qm ei pactâ mercede alendum tradere.*—|| *Enter a ship, in hostium navem transcendere; navem conscendere.*—|| *Address, attempt, alloqui, compellari; tentare, petere, adoriri; præterire.*

BOARDER, qui ab qo pactâ mercede alitur. Fellow-b., convivor.

BOAST, se afferre, se jactare (insolenter), gloriari, gloriâ et prædicatione sese afferre. To b. of or in a thing, qâ re, or de or in qâ re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare qd. He b.'s and brags as high as ever, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius. He b.'s of his villany, in facinore et acie gloriatur. He b.'s of his own deeds, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat facinora.

BOAST, } jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio (of  
BOASTING, } something, cs rei); ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. To make a b. of, jactare, ostentare, venditare qd; qâ re gloriari.

BOASTER, ja-tator, ostentator, venditator cs rei; homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis lingua.

BOASTFUL, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

BOASTFULLY, gloriose, jactanter.

BOAT, scapha (*esply a ship's b.*); cymba (*a small b. to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.*); alveus, lembus (*flat-bottomed b., skiff*); linter (*canoe*); navicula, navigiolium, actuariolum, lenuculus, sis navis, navigium.—*Rowman, nauta; lintrarius.*

BODE, portendere.

BODICE, mamillæ, thorax linteus.

BODILY, corporalis (*in nature and quality*); corporeus (*in material*): things, corporalia; res corporeæ; quæ cerni tangique possunt.—|| *Proper to the body, possessed by the body, relating to the body, in corpore situs, corporalis; but often by the genit. corpora. A b. defect, vitium corporis or corporale. B. goods, bona corpora. B. charms, corpora venusta.*—|| *Real, verus. To bring to b. act, ad effectum adducere or perducere.*

BODILESS, corpore vacans or vacuus, corpore carens, sine corpore; incorporeus (*abbr. age*).

BODKIN. See *AWL*.

BODY, corpus. A small b., corpusculum. To have a healthy b., bonâ corporis valeudine uti. To devote himself b. and soul to one, ei corpus animamque addicere; in a thing, totum et mente et animo in qd insistere. B.-guard, corporis custodes; stipatores corporis, stipatores; satellites, cohors prætoria, milites prætoriani. A dead b., corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, also corpus or mortuus; cadaver; funus. To lay out a dead b., corpus mortuum curare. Having two b's, bicoorpus. Able or strong bodied, robustus, validus, firmus.—|| *Belly, venter, alvus. Beans puff up the b., venter inflatur fabis. To bind the b., alvum astringere.*—|| *Person, homo. Nobody, nullus, nemo; non ullus, non quisquam. Every b., omnes homines, omnes.*—|| *Any body, quicumque (after negatives, with vix, sine; in interrog. sentences when the answer 'No' is expected; and in the second member of comparative sentences).*—quivis, quilibet (*any you please*).—quis (*after si, nisi, ne, num quo, quanto; but si quisquam, when doubt is to be expressed whether there is any b.*).—Somebody, qs. Hardly any b., non fere quisquam. Nor is he seen by any b., neque cernitur ulli (for ab ullo).—Not a b., homo nemo, nemo unus. That no ody do hurt to any b., ne cui quis noceat. Least any b., ne quis. If any b., si quis.—|| *Collective mass, corpus. They wished to have a king out of their own b., sui corporis crari regem volebant. He set in order the b. of the empire, ordinavit imperii corpus. A complete b. of all the Roman law, corpus omnis Romani juris. The whole b. of citizens, cives cuncti, also civitas.—The whole b. rose, omnes universi confluxerunt.*—|| *Corporation, &c., corpus, collegium; classis. A learned b., societas doctorum hominum.*—|| *Of soldiers, manus, exercitus; pars exercitus or copiarum; agmen; caterva. A b. of cavalry, pars equitum; ala equitum. A b. (club) of conspirators, globus conjuratorum. A b*

of players, grex histriionum.—|| *Main part.*—of a tree, truncus, stirps; of a column, scapus, truncus; of the human b., truncus. *The b. of a country, interior res terræ regio; interiora ea terræ.*—|| *Strength.* *Wise of a good b.,* vinum validum, firmum, forte, plenum.

BOG, palus.

BOGGLE, stupere; dubitare, hære, hæsitare, cucurari; tergiversari.

BOGGLER, cunctator, hæsitor.

BOGGLING, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio.

BOGGY, uliginosus, palustris.

BOIL, *lrm.* fervere (also *fig. of the passions and of men*): aestuare (to swell and roar with heat; also *fig.*): bullire, bullire (to bubble up). To begin to b., ebullire, effervesce. To b. enough, defervesce. Boiling hot, fervens. The water b., cibaria bulliant. To b. over, exundare (of boiling water, *Plin.* 31, 2, 19). To make to b., fervere. The sea b.'s, aestuat mare. To b. with envy, invidia aestuare. To b. with anger, ira fervere: seivire.—|| *Tr.* fervere, infervere (made to b.); coquere (cook by boiling). To b. down, decoquere (e. g. acetum ad quartas. *Col.*). To b. a thing in something, qd coquere in or ex qd re (e. g. in lace, ex oleo); incoquere qd re or cum qd re (e. g. aqua ferunt, cum aqua). To b. quite, percoquere. To b. meat, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (g. k. of preparing meat, &c., for food). Boiled, elixus (opp. assus)—coctus (dressed by fire, opp. crudus).

BOIL, a sore. See BILE, BLAIN.

BOILEH, *lrm.* One who boils, coctor.—|| *Caldron, &c.* vas coquinarium.—ahum (of brass); ahenum culum—caldarium (*Virg.* for heating water in baths).—cucuma (some vessel for boiling or cooking. *Petr.*).—cortina (with three feet).—*Boo* lebes only when Greek customs, persons, &c., are spoken of; *esp.* as a *cally* present.

BOISTEROUS, turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, temuliosus, violentus. *A b. sea, mare procellosum (rare too); mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (in a single case). B. weather followed, secutus sunt tempestates.*

BOLD, audax (in any one instance and only in a good sense).—audax (permanently, and in a good or bad sense, *only in the latter*).—impavidus, intrepidus; fidens (confident, assured).—confidens (confident, in a bad sense)—temerarius (rash).—impudens, impudicus (without shame or modesty).—procax, protervus (forward, in a witty, troublesome, reckless way; *proc. esp. in words, prec. in actions*).—petulans (attacking others with raillery, &c., without any consideration).—laacivus (forward, in high animal spirits; also wanton).—*B. in language*, procax lingua. *B. language, sermo procax or procaciter ortus.* Very b., summus audacis, singulari audacia. *A b. poet, poeta audax: thought, sententia audax: metaphor, verbum audacius or altius translatus.* To be b. (to say, &c.), audere (with *inf.*). You are a b. beggar, satis audacter petis. *A b. brow, os ferum, impudens: a b. fellow, homo perfrecte frontis (both in a bad sense).* || *Projecting, prominenter.*

BOLDFACE. } See BOLDNESS, BOLD.

BOLD FACED. }  
BOLDLY, audacter, libere; fidenter, confidenter; impudenter; impavide, intrepide; temere; procaciter (caucia, caucissime).—proterve [*Syn.* in BOLD].—To behave b. (= forwardly), procacius se in qd re gerere. I say it b., audacter dico: libere profiteor.

BOLDNESS, audacia, audacia, animus audax; audacia, confidentia; impudentia; os durum, ferreum, impudens, procacitas, protervitas, lascivia. [*Syn.* in BOLD].—Rash b., temeritas. B. of speech, libertas. Too great b., licentia. To have the b. to &c., audere (with *inf.*). sumere hoc sibi, ut &c.

BOLÉ, truncus, stirps.

BOLL, calamus. B.'s of Sax, lini virgæ.

BOLSTER, pulvillus.

BOLSTER up, v. See PROPEL.

BOLT, *lrm.* *Dart*, materis or matura (s. *Ces. B. G.* 1, 26); sagitta (arrow). Thunder b., fulmen. B. upright, plane natus; directus. || *B ar.* claustrum, pessulus, obex.

BOLT, v. || *To b. the door, pessulo janam claudere or occludere, pessulum janæ obdere.* To b. one out, qm excludere foras. || *To sift, cribrare, cribro cernere* = succernere, succernere. || *Blurt out, projicere.*—*lrm.* erumpere, prorumpere.

BOLTER, cribrum farinarum or pollinarium; incensiculum.

BOLTING-CLOTH. \*linteum cribrarium.

BOMB, \*pyrobolus. To throw b.'s, \*pyrobolos mittere.

BOMBARD, \*urbem tormentis verberare.

BOMBARDIER, \*pyrobolarius.

BOMBARDMENT, \*tormentorum, telorum, pyrobolorum coniectio.

BOMBAST, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullæ. To deal in b., adhîbere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam.—ampullari (*H. Anax.* &c.).

BOMBASTIC, inflatus, elatus (C.).—less *only* tumidus, turgidus (H.). *Ab's style is b.*, ea oratio turget atque inflata est.

BOND. (See BAND.) B.'s, chains, vincula; catenæ. || *Imprisonment*, custodia, vincula. To lie in b.'s and chains, esse in vinculis et catenis.—To cast into b.'s, in vincula mittere, conicere: vinculis astrigere. To cast into b.'s (prison), in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conicere. || *Tie, vinculum (prop and fig.)*; nodus, copula (fig.). There is a closer b. among kinsmen, reticor colligatio est societatis propinquiorum. The strict b. of friendship, amicitia; conjunctionisque necessudo || *Obligation, chirographum; syngrapha (paper signed by both parties to a contract).* To borrow money upon one's b., per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere. To lend one money upon his b., chirographo exhibito, pecuniam ei credere. || *To give bonds, satildare (pro re): satisfactionem interponere, dare; for the payment of the money adjudged, satildare judicatis pecuniæ (gen. sc. nomine).*

BONDAGE, captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis. The yoke of b., jugum servitutis. To hold in b., servitute oppressum tenere.

BONDMAN, servus, mancipium (bought or taken in war).—verna (born in one's house). *A b. by reason of debt, ere nexus. The bondmen of aby, familia cs.*

BONDSMAID, serva, servula.

BONDSMAN. (See BONDMAN.) || *One bound for another, sponsor, vas, pæres, satildator.*

BONE, os; spina (of a fish). A little b., ossiculum. Of b., osseus. Without b.'s, sine osse, exos. To deprive of b.'s, exossare (also of fish). B. by b., ossiculatim. He is nothing but skin and b.'s, ossa atque pellis totus est (*Plaut. Aut.* 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus hæret (*Virg. Ec.* 3, 102). I tremble every b. of me, omnibus artubus contremisco. Back-b., spina. Hip-b., coxa, coxendix, os coxæ. Shin-b., tibia. To break a b., os frangere. I make no b.'s of doing this, religio mihi non est, quominus hoc faciam. I have given him a b. to pick, injecl scrupulum homini.

BONE, v. || *Take out the bones, exossare (congrus exossabitur. Ter.).*

BONFIRE, ignes festi (*Stat.*).

BON MOT, facete or belle dictum, breviter ac comode dictum, bonum dictum; salus dictum, dicerium (when sarcastic).

BONNET, || *For women:* mitra, mitella (a sort of cap with flaps, and tied under the chin: borrowed fm the Asiatics by the Greeks and Romans).—reticulum (a net for the hair). *Boo*, calautica, no calautica, vas prob. a sort of veil, covering the head and shoulders. To put on a b., caput mitrà operire. || *For men:* cucullus (pointed and fastened to the dress).—pileus (a cap of felt).

BONNY, bellus, venustus, lepidus; lætus, hilarus, hilaris.

BONUS. See BOOK, GIVE.

BONY, osseus (full of bones); osseus, ossi similis (bone-like).


BOOBY, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

BOOK, volumen; liber (also part of a work), libellus (little writing); codex with or without accepti et expensi (account-b.); ephemeris, libellus, commentarii (memorandum or note-b.; journal, diary, &c.).—Waste-b., adversaria (plur.). Without b., ex memoria, memoriter. To get without b., ediscere, memoria tradere, mandare, committere. To keep a b. (of account), codicem accepti et expensi habere. A collection of b.'s, librorum copia; bibliotheca. Knowledge of b.'s, librorum notitia, usus. To mind his b., studis incumbere. Trade in b.'s, mercatura libraria. To get into aby's b.'s (= become his debtor). v. DEBTOR. Not to be in aby's b.'s (= not to be in favour with him), v. FAVOUR. To call aby to b. (i. e. to make an accurate calculation), ad calculos qm vocare (L.).

BOOK, v. qd in codicem, commentarios, libellum, &c., referre.

BOOK-BINDER, glutinator (among the ancients); bibliopæus, librorum compactor (among the moderns).

BOOK-CASE, armarium librorum (*Paul. Dig.*)—armarium parieti in bibliothecæ speciem insertum

(*Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8: let into a wall*).  Not scrinium. Vid. Dict.

**BOOKISH.** See **BOOKWORM**.

**BOOK-KEEPER**, calculator, qui est a rationibus, rationarius.

**BOOKSELLER**, bibliopola, librorum venditor; librarius (*when he also transcribes the books*). *B.'s shop*, taberna libraria, libraria.

**BOOKWORM**, blatta, tineæ. || *FIG. to be a b.*, studii or libris immort; quasi heluari libris; totum se abdisse in literis.

**BOOM**, s. longioris, contus, pertica [see **POLE**].— || *Obex (obstacle): prps agger portum muniens.*

**BOOM**, v. fluctuare.—undare.—æstare. exæstare (*boil violently*).—sævire (*rage*). *To come booming (i. e. with swelling sails)*, vella passis qo pervehi.

**BOON**, gratia, beneficium, donum, munus. [*SYN. in GRÆC.*]

**BOON**, adj. hilaris, lætus, jocosus, jucundus. *B.-companion*, combo; compitor; sodalis.

**BOOR**, rusticus, agrestis (the rust. violates the conventional, the agr. earn the natural, laws of good behaviour).—inurbanus (*unpolished*).—incultus (*uncultivated*). *B.'s*, homines rustici, rustici et agrestes, rustici, agrestes. *You are a b.*, rusticus es.

**BOORISH**, || *Rustic*, rusticus, rusticus, agrestis. [*SYN. in BOOR.*] || *Rude*, ræw, rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. *Somewhat b.*, subrusticus, sub-agrestis.

**BOORISHNESS**, rusticitas (*siv. age*); mores rustici. **BOORISHLY**, rustice.

**BOOT**, calcamentum quod pedes suris tenus or crura tegit.—*The ancients wore no b.'s like ours: caliga was only a sole (see SNOB)*, and ocreæ were the military greaves or leggings of bronze, brass, &c., and also the simi- or leather leggings of peasants, hunters, &c. *B.-jack*, "furca excaecandis pedibus. *Booted*, calcamentis, &c., indutus; calcatus.

**BOOT**, v. prodese, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse. [*See PROVIT, v.*]

**BOOT**, s. utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus. *To b.*, insuper; ultro: *to give aith to b.*, "gratis addere. *This goes to b.*, hoc insuper additur; hoc ultro adjicitur.

**BOOTH**, taberna (*stall in wch goods are sold; also drinking-b.*).—pergula (*b or stall attached to the outer wall of a house: e. g. a broker's. Plin.*). *Little b.*, tabernacula. tabernaculum.

**BOOTLESS**, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus. *See USELESS.*

**BOOTLESSLY**, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. *You labour b.*, operam perdis.

**BOOTY**, præda; raptum (*got by robbery*). *B. in arms*, banners, &c., spolia; *in arms stripped fm the enemy*, exuvie. *The general's share of the b.*, manubiae; *the state's*, sectio. *To make b.*, prædari; prædam or prædas facere; prælam or prædas agere (*of men and cattle; also with hominum pecorumque*); rapere, rapinas facere. *To live by b. (robbery)*, vivere rapto.

**BOOZE** (*to drink to excess*), perpotare.

**BORAX**, \*borax.

**BORDER**, s. margo (scuti, libri, &c.).—ora (*broadier than margo*).—labrum (*of a ditch, for instance*), limbus (*on a garment*). || *Boundary*, finis, confinium. *B.'s*, fines (*also for the land itself*). *To dwell upon the b. of two lands*, finem suæ utrumque habitare. *Soldiers stationed on the b.'s*, limitanei milites. *See also VERGE.*

**BORDER**, v. a. marginare; cingere, circumdare, coercere qâ re. *A bordered garment*, vestis limbata, arg-mentum. || *To border upon (of people)*, finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse ci. || *Of lands*, adiacere, imminere ci terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram. *Bordering*, finitimus, vicinus, confinis; subjectus or conjunctus ci loco. *To b. together*, se invicem contingere. *Fakehoods b. on truth*, falsa veris finitima sunt.

**BORDERER**, qui sub finem ci terræ habitat; accola, finitimus. *The b.'s on the sea*, qui oceanum attingunt; maritimi homines: *on the Rhine*, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt; accolæ Rheni.

**BORE**, v. terebrare (*with a gimlet or instrument that is turned round*).—lorare (*to make a hole through*): perforare (*quite through*).—perterebrare. *To b. a hole*, foramen terebrare or terebrâ cavare. *A boring*, terebratio. *To get out by boring*, exterebrare. *To b. i. e. make hollow by boring*, efforare: *the trunk of a tree*, truncum. *To b. one's way through a crowd*, penetrare per turbam: *through the snows*, eluctari nives or per nives. || *To be troublesome*, see **BORX**.

**BORE**, s. foramen. || *Caliber*, modus; magnitudo, amplitudo. *A b. (= a troublesome person)*, in-

tolerabilis. Intolerandus (*unbearable*).—Importunus (*troublesome; annoying*).—odiosus (*hateful*). *To be a b. (of a public speaker)*, odiosum esse in dicendo.

**BORER**, terebra.

**BORN**. *To be b.*, nasci, gigni (ex qâ); in lucem edi, in vitam venire.—*with the feet foremost*, pedibus gigni, in pedes procedere. *A Grecian b.*, in Græciâ natus, ortu Grævus. *Who were Persians b.*, qui in Perside erant nati. *New-b.*, recens natus. *Before you were b.*, ante te natum. || *To be descended*, ortum, oriundum esse. || *FIG. to be b. (i. e. destined by nature)* to a thing, ad qd natum or factum esse; ad qd natum aptumque esse.

**BOROUGH**, municipium.

**BORROW**, || *What is to be returned by an equivalent*, mutui, mutuum (*not mutuo*) sumere qd ab qo: *money of one*, pecuniam mutuum sumere, pecuniam petere ab qo: *on interest*, fenore argentum sumere ab qo. *I want to b. money*, quero pecunias mutuas: *on interest*, fenore: *of one*, rogare qm pecuniam mutuum or argentum mutuum. *To b. (receive by borrowing) money*, pecuniam mutuum accipere.— || *For use*, utendum petere; mutuari: *fm a neighbour*, ex proximo. *To want to b.*, utendum rogare. *Borrowed*, mutuus; mutuatus. || *FIG. mutuari*, allunde a-sumere, sumere aliunde ut mutuum, petere, repetere. *The moon b.'s her light of the sun*, luna mutuatur lucem a sole.

**BORROWER**, qui mutuatur or mutuatus est.

**BOSOM**, sinus (*of the body, of a garment*): pectus, animus (*fig. breast, heart*); pars interior (intima); interiora (intima), viscera; complexus *To weep on the b. of a friend*, in amici sinu flere. *To press one to his b.*, qm artius complexi; qm amplexari. *To see into one's b.*, apertum sc pecus videre. *To look into one's own b.*, in se descendere. *The enemy are in the b. of the city*, in sinu urbis hostes sunt. *They dug into the b. of the earth*, itum est in viscera terræ. *To buntish fm his inmost b.*, qd ex intimâ mente evellere. *The secrets of one's b.*, animi secreta, occulta pectoris. *Furies wch haunt the b.*, domesticæ furæ. *To be one's b friend*, de complexu et sinu cs esse; in sinu cs gestari. *A b. friend*, sodalis; amicus conjunctissimus; amicissimus, intimus. *The world holds all things in its b.*, mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet.

**BOSS**, || *Of a shield*, umbo. || *Stud, knob*, bulla. || *Of the stick on wch a book is rolled*, umbilicus, cornu.

**BOTANICAL**, herbarius.

**BOTANIST**, herbarius.

**BOTANIZE**, v. \*herbas querere, colligere.

**BOTANY**, (ars) herbaria (sc. ars. *Plin.*).

**BOTCH**, tuber. *Little b.*, tuberculum. *Full of b.'s*, tuberosus. || *Clumsy patch*, &c., pannus male assutus; cicatrix; vitium.

**BOTCH**, v. male sarcire or resarcire; infabre or inscienter facere; corrumpere, deformare, turpare. *tuberibus or ulceribus turpare (mark with b.'s)*. *To b. up*, inscienter facere, confingere; ementiri.

**BOTCHER**, || *Bungling workman*, Imperitus artifex. || *Patcher or mender*, sartor.

**BOTH**, ambo (*b. together*); uterque (*b. severally, one as well as the other*); duo (*in such connexions as duobus oculis, duobus manibus*). *On b. sides*, utrimque; utrobique. *From b. sides*, utrimque. *To b. sides*, places, utroque. *Conscience has great force on b. sides*, magna est vis conscientie in utramque partem. *Many being killed on b. sides*, multis utrimque interfectis. *They may be said b. ways*, utroqueversum dicantur. *He made one camp out of b.*, una castra fecit ex binis castris. *B. (where two parties, or several on each side, are referred to)*, utrique (pl.).

**BOTH**, conj. *b. and*, et—et, quum—tum, tum—tum. *I have lost b. my money and my labour*, et pecuniam et operam perdidit. *B. in time of peace and war*, tum in pace, tum in bello. *They kill b. men and women alike*, feminas pariter atque viros trucidant. *Have you lost b. wit and goods?* consilium simul cum re amisisti? *B. covetous and prodigal*, sordidus simul et sumptuosus.

**BOTHER**, v. *See TEAZE*. *To b. aby with questions*, obtundere qm rogitando.

**BOTTLE**, lagena; ampulla (*large, big-bellied*). *Little b.*, laguncula, ampullula. *To empty*, drain the b., lagenam excicare. || *Of hay*, fasciculus or manipulus feni.

*To BOTTLE wine*, vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

**BOTTOM**, fundus (*of a cask, the sea, &c.*), solum. || *Valley*, plain, vallis, convallis, planities.—

**Ground-work.** fundamentum, fundamenta. *The b. of the sea, mare imum, fundus or ima (naut. pl.) maria. The anchor finds b., ancora subestitit, sedit. To drain a wine-jar to the b., cadum facce teneb potare. The b. of the ditch, solum fossae. To settle to the b., residere, subsidere. To go to the b. (sink), mergi, sidere, pessum ire. To send to the b., pessum dare, mergere, demergere. The b. of a ship, alveus or carina (navis). To search a thing to the b., accuratus, subtilius investigare qd; qd investigare et perscrutari; qd pertractare. To come to the b. of a matter, qd perspicere. I see the b. of him, eum penitus perspicio. I do not see upon what b. it rests, rationem quam habet, non satis perspicio. He is at the b. of this, ortum est hoc ab eo. To overturn, destroy fm the b., funditus evertere; a fundamenta disjicere; funditus tollere. To place at the b., in imo ponere. *Fm top to b.* ab summo ad imum. *Sharpened at the b.,* ab imo praecutus. *He groans fm the b. of his heart,* gemitum dat pectore ab imo. *I am distressed even at the b. of my heart,* angor intus sensitus. *At the b. of a mountain,* sub radicibus montis, in imis radicibus montis. *Ship, navis, navigium. ¶* *Who you are embarked on the same b.,* in eadem esse navi. *¶* *Clew, glomus. To wind warm into b's,* lanam glomerare in orbes.*

**BOTTOM, v.** To be bottomed upon a thing, niti qd re or in qd re; teneri, contineri qd re; cerni, positum esse in qd re.

**BOTTOMLESS,** fundo carens. *B. depth,* immensa or infinita altitudo; vorago.

**BOUGH,** ramus, brachium a boris (arm). *A small b., ramulus, ramusculus. A leafy b., ramus frondosus. A dry b., ramal; pi-ces of dry b's, ramea fra, menta, ramula. Full of b's, ramosus. Of b's, rameus. To spread into b's, luxuriari, ramis diffundi.*

**BOUGIE,** ceruus (wax light). — catheter (καθετήρ, surgical instrument for drawing off the water. *Cæli, Auri.*)

**BOUNCE.** To b. up or back, resilire, resutare. *The hail b's back from the top of the house, resillit gra-do a culmine tecti. The water b's in the kettles, unda exsultat ahenis. To b. into the air, in altum expelli. To b. out, prosilire; prorumpere, erumpere: ut, irrumperere or irruere in &c. My heart b's, cor mihi rite salt. ¶ Make a noise, crepare. B at the door, pulsare fores vehementer; quaterere fores. — ¶ Vapour, swagger, se jactare. Insolenter gloriari. — ¶ Bouncing, robustus, validus, fortis. A bouncing girl, virgo valens, valida; virago.*

**BOUNCE, s.** crepitus; ictus, pulsus; jactatio (boasting). — mime (theatral).

**BOUND.** Boundary, limit, finis, terminus, limes; modus idae mensure; cancelli (barrier, prop. and fig.). To fix the b's, fines terminare, fines constituere. To fix b's to something (prop. and fig.), terminos, modum ponere ei rei. To set b's to a thing (fig.) modum facere ei rei. To go beyond the b's, fines transire (prop. and fig.); extra fines or cancellos egredi, modum excedere (fig.). To keep one's self within the b's of modesty, fines reverendie non transire. To keep force one within b's, coercere, continere, constringere qm. To keep one's self within b's, se cohibere; coercere cupiditates.

**BOUND. See BORDER.** — *Set bounds to,* terminis circumscribere; terminos statuere ei rei. — *Confin e, restrain,* circumscribere, moderari, temperare, modum facere (ei rei), coercere, reprimere.

**BOUND, i.** To spring, salire. B. up, exallire, exsaltare. To b. into the saddle, in equum insilire. — *Rebound, resilire, resutare, repelli, repercuti, recellere.*

**BOUND, s.** saltus; ex-sultatio (a bounding up); repercutus (rebound).

**BOUND, —** To be b. any whither, qd ire; qd tendere. *Whither are you b.?* quo tendis quo te agis? quo capitis or vis (sc. ire)?

**BOUNDARY. See BOUND.** — *The god of b's, Terminis; his festival, Terminalia. To drive in a post to mark the b., palum terminale figere. A b. stone, lapis terminalis, terminus, saxum, limes in agro positus. Soldiers stationed on the b's, milites limitanei.*

**BOUNDEN.** — *A b. duty, officium.* — *debitum (duty as a moral obligation).* — *debitum officium.*

**BOUNDLESS,** interminatus, infinitus, immensus; immoderatus, immodicus (immoderate); insatiabilis.

**BOUNDLESSLY,** infinite, immoderate.

**BOUNDLESSNESS,** infinitas, immensitas; of time, æta circumscriptio temporum; of power, potentia infinita.

**BOUNTEOUS. See BOUNTIFUL.**

**BOUNTIFUL,** largus, liberalis, beneficus, benignus, (63)

munificus. To be b. to one, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in qm. *B. of his money, liberalis pecunie.* *See GENEROUS.*

**BOUNTIFULLY,** large, liberaliter, benigne, munifice.

**BOUNTY,** largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia. — *¶ Premium, præmium, pretium.* — *¶ When a soldier entreats, auctoramentum.*

**BOUQUET** (of wine), anima amphotere.

**BOURN. See BORDER.**

**BOUT.** — *At one b., simul (at the same time).* — *uno impetu (with one effort. C.). A drinking-b., comissatio (a merry making after a regular cena, with games, dancing, strolling out into the streets, &c.).* — *compositio in Cic. only as transl. of συμπόσιον: not used as a Roman expression by him or any other author.*

**BOW, i.** To bend, flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. Bowed, inflexus, incurvus; backwards, recurvatus, recurvus, repandus. — *INTR.* flecti, curvari, incurvescere. To b. b. the head, se demittere, caput demittere; to b. to aby (as a mode of salutation), acclinis saluto qm (Arnob.); salutare qm: down to the ground, qm adoro, veneror. To b. the knee, genua flectere (gen.); genua (flexa) submittere (out of respect: to one, ci). They b. down under the weight, incurvantur, ceduntque ponderi. To b. to one (fig.), submittere se ei; se ei potestati permittere. *Man must b. to the will of God,* hominum vita jussu divine legis obtemperat. To b. to the ground (crush, depress), frangere, deprimere, opprimere; one's pride, superbiam se refundere.

**BOW, s.** corporis inclinatio. — *to make a b. to aby,* acclinis saluto qm (Arnob.); or only qm salutare.

**BOW, s.** arcus Bowspring, nervus. *A cross b., arcuballista, manuballista. A Bowman, sagittarius; cross b. man, arcuballistarius, manuballistarius. A maker of b's, arcuarus. Within b.-shot, intra teli jactum or coniectum: out of, extra, &c. To bend a b., arcum intendere, adducere. To get his food by his b., expedire alimenta arcu. A rainbow, pluvius arcus; also from contri, arcus. A b.-window, fenestra arcuata. B.-legged, varius, valgus. — ¶ Of a stringed instrument, plectrum.*

**BOWELS, i.** Intestines, intestina (g. t.). — viscera, exta (internal parts weh are considered less vile: heart, &c.). *B. of compassion, misericordia. — ¶* *Fio. in inner parts, viscera, interiora, intima: of the earth, of a mountain, viscera terre, montis. The evil is seated in the b. of the state, inhæret malum in visceribus reipublicæ.*

**BOWER, umbraculum, scena.**

**BOWL, poculum, patera, phiala, scyphus.** — *cratera or crater (for mixing drinks in); pelvis; aqualis, aqua manale. — ¶ Of a fountain, labrum, crater. — ¶ See BASIN.*

**BOWL, i.** For rolling, globus.

**BOWL, tr.** volvere. — *INTR.* \*conos globis petere, \*globis or conis ludere. *Bowling, \*conorum lusus.*

**BOWS, i.** Of a ship, proa, pars prior navis.

**BOWSPRIT,** malus proialis.

**BOX, arcu** with a lock, low, and placed on the ground). — *cista and (still smaller) capsæ (both portable, for valuables, books, fruit, &c.).* — *armarium (for things in constant use, books, clothes, &c.; it was higher than an arca, had divisions, and was sometimes placed against a wall).* — *scrinium (with divisions, or pigeon holes, for letters, medicines, valuables).* — *pyxis (for drugs, &c., prop. of b.-wood, also of any wood, and even of metal).* — *arcula, capsula, capsella, ctusula, cistellula. An ointment b., narthecium. A lot-b., stula. Ballot-b., cista, ctusula. Dice-b., phimus, fritillus, orca. A strong b., arca. B. to keep ornaments in, arcula ornamentorum, pyxis; for rings, dactylotricha. A clothes-b., armarium. A b. in a shop, nidus. A b. in a chest, loculus. A b. for plants, vas. A medicine-b., narthecium. ¶ A Christmas b. (present), strenæ. — ¶ In a theatre, spectaculum altum. (See Liv. l. 35.)*

**BOX, v.** concludere, includere, in arcâ, cistâ; seipre, ob-epire.

**BOX, i.** A blow, alapa (in the face with the open hand); colaphus (with the fist). To give one a b. on the ear, ei colaphum ducere, impingere, infringere; palmâ qm percutere. To b. one's ears soundly, qm percutere colaphis.

**BOX, v.** i. Fight with the fists, pugnis certare. *A boxing-match, pugillatio, pugillatus. A boxer, qui pugnis certat, pugil.*

**BOX, i.** A tree, buxus. B.-wood, buxum. Made of b.-wood, buxeus. A rule of b.-wood, tibia buxæ, or simply buxus, buxum. Full of b., buxeus. A piece planted with b., buxetum.

**BOY, puer. A little b., puerulus, pusio (gen.); pupus, pupulus (in endearment). To become a b. again,**



repuerascere To leave *b.'s* play, nuces relinquere. *He is put a b., virilem togam sumptis, ex pueris or ex ephebis excessit. When I was a b., me puero.*—  
 ¶ See CHILD.

BOYHOOD, ætas puerilis, pueritia, anni pueriles or puerilitas. *In b., ineunte ætate. From my, our b., a puero, a pueris.*

BOYISH, puerilis.

BOYISHLY, pueriliter.

BOYISHNESS, puerilitas, mores pueriles.

BRACE, v. ¶ Bind, alligare, deligare.—¶ Strain, tendere, intendere, contendere.

BRACE, vinculum, copula.—¶ Bandage, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia; redimiculum.—¶ Tension, tensio (*Hygin. Vitr. Post-class. rare.*)—tensura (*Post-class. Hygin. Veget.*). *My by Crcl. with extendere (e. g. funem): intendere (e. g. chordas, arcum),—contendere (arcum, &c.).—Intendere qd qd re (e. g. sellam loris).—B's under a bed, instigare, quibus sponda culcitam fert (Petron.).—¶ Of a ship, funis quo antenna vertitur: rudens.—¶ Braces for breeches, \*fasciæ braciis sustinentia.—¶ A pair, par: of pigeons, par columbarum. They are found in b.'s. bini inveniuntur.*

BRACELET, armilla, brachiale, apulthier: see ARM-LET. Wearing b.'s, armillatus.

BRACKET. See BRACK, BRACKAGE.

BRACKET (in typography), uncus, notuncinus, may be used as *i. l.*: or parenthesis nota or signum (for double b.'s). To enclose in b.'s, \*uncis (not uncinis) includere.

BRACKISH, subsalsus, amarus. To have a b. taste, salis or subsalsi saporis esse.

BRAG, se jactare, insolenter gloriari, gestire et se efferre insolentius; lingua esse fortem: sublatius de se dicere; gloriosius de se predicare: gloriâ et prædicatione se efferre.—*of athg, gloriari qd re, de or in qd re; se jactare in qd re; qd jactare, ostentare, venditare. He b's of his merits, de virtutibus suis prædicat. In order to b. of their genius, &c., ingenii venditandi memorisq; ostentandæ causâ. Vain bragging, inanis jactantia. A bragging soldier, gloriozus miles. Bragging words, ingentia verba.*

BRAGGART. } jactator, ostentator, vendita-  
 BRAGGADOCIO. } tor *ca rei (one who is always bringing forward boastfully his real or supposed merits: e. g. factorum).*—*homo vanus (empty conceitd fellow).*—*immodicus estimator sui (who infinitely over-rates himself).*—*homo vaniloquus.—homo (miles) gloriozus.*—*jactator rerum a se gestarum.—fortis lingua.*

BRAGGING, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio; venditatio quedam et ostentatio (*ut with ca rei, about athg.*)—ostentatio sui.—jactantia sui (*T.*)—vana de se prædicatione.—jactatio circularior.—Grandiloquentia, magniloquentia (*used by C. seldom, and in other meanings*) are poet.

BRAID, texere,nectere, plectere (*only in particp plexus*). To b. a basket, fasciam texere. To b. garlands of flowers, sertâ e floribus facere. To b. icy into the hair, hederâ religare crines. To b. the hair, comam in gradus formare or frangere, comæ caput in gradus.

BRAID, s. ¶ Of hair, gradus. A b. of flowers, flores texti or plexi.

BRAIN, cerebrum. A little b., cerebellum. To beat out the b.'s, cerebrum extundere, elidere, dispercutere.—¶ *PIO.* cerebrum, mens. His b. is turned, mente captus est, de or ex mente exiit, mente alienatus est. Is not your b. turned? satini sanus es? To ply his b., ingenii or mentis vires intendere.

BRAIN, v. ci cerebrum discutere, diminuire, dispercutere: cerebrum excipere, extrahere.

BRAINISH, cerebrozus, phreneticus (φρενιτικός).

BRAINLESS, demens, stultus, stolidus, desipiens, vecors. He is a b. fellow, cerebrum non habet.

BRAIN-PAN, calva, calvaria.

BRAINSICK, mente captus, delirus, vecors, demens, desipiens.

BRAKE (*fern*), filix.—¶ Thorn, thicket, dumetum, vetretum, sentietum, spinetum.—¶ A brake for hemp, \*instrumentum quo cannabis decorticatur.—¶ A keading-trough, magis.—¶ Sharp bit, lupi frenum lupatum, or lupatum only.

BRAMBLE, ¶ Blackberry, raspberry, rubus. B.-bushes, rubetum.—¶ Thorns, dumetum (*bushes crowded together, so as to make a sort of wilderness*)—sentes (*prickly bushes, thorn-bushes*)—vepres (*combines both meanings; thorn-bushes growing thickly together*). B.-brake, dumetum, &c.

BRAIN, furfur. Of b., furfureus. B.-like, furfureus.

BRANCH, ramus (a bough from the trunk). frons

(leafy b. of a bough), termes (b. broken off with its leaves and fruit). A dry b., ramale. A vine-b., palmes, sarmentum. A little b. (bough), ramulus, ramusculus.—¶ Sprig, surculus, sarmentum. To put forth b.'s (see BRANCH, v.): excessively, silvescere. To have b.'s, frondere.—¶ *PIO.* ramus (b. or collateral line of a stock); familia (division of a gens); pars (part). B. of a river, brachium, pars; caput (one of its mouths). B. of the sea, sinus æstuarium. B. of a mountain, ramus, brachium. The four b.'s into which morals divide themselves, quatuor partes honestatis.

BRANCH, v. frondescere; ramis diffundi; luxuriari. A branching beech, patula fagus.—¶ A branch (divide itself) into two parts, into several parts, in duas, plures partes dividit. To b. out a discourse, orationem in plures partes, in plurima capita distinguere.—¶ To speak diffusely, latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere. To b. out far, late se fundere.

BRANCHLESS, fronde or ramis carens or nudatus.

BRANCHY, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

BRAND, ¶ Fire-brand, titlo (τινός, on or taken fm the hearth, where it served for warmth, heat, light).—torris (torre), the burning b. from the hearth, espily from a pile or altar, where it was consuming a corpse, victim, &c.). A burning b., titlo ardens, poet. vivus (opp. extinctus).—¶ Mark of disgrace, literarum nota (inusta), stigma.—*PIO.* to cast a b. of infamy upon one, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis ei inurere; qm ignominia notare (of the censur).—¶ For cattle, note, signum.

BRAND, v. To b. one, notam ei inurere, stigma ei inscribere, imponere.—*PIO.* (see above, to cast a b. upon). Branded (prop.), literarum nota or stigmatia nota inustus, stigmatias (æ). Branded with crime, infamatus, infamis, famosus: with cowardice, ignavus nota designatus. A branding-iron, cautellum.

BRANDISH, librare (hastam, to raise it in a horizontal direction, in order to hurl it with greater force and a surer aim).—vibrare (to b. it backwards and forwards, or up and down, in order to testify an eager desire for the combat).—coruscare (to make a weapon gleam).—rotare (to whirl it round and round).—quater, quater, cripare (to wave, shake, flourish).—¶ *PIO.* to b. syllogisms, conclusiunculas vibrare.

BRANDY, \*vinum e frumento factum, \*vinum frumento expressum. Pliny speaks of the spirituous liquors prepared by the Indians from dates, &c., by the general term vinum.

BRANK. See BUCKWHEAT.

BRASS, æs, æris metallum; orichalcum (prop. a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass prepared fm it). B.-ore, or b.-stone, lapis æreus. Full of b., æreus. Covered with b., æratus. To cover with b., ære inducere. Made of b., see BRAZEN. A b. pot, æhenum.

BRASSY (containing brass), æreus.—¶ Hard as brass, aeneus, æratus.—¶ Impudent. See BRAZEN.

BRAT, infans, infantulus (-a); puerulus, pusio, puellula; filius (-a), filiolus (-a). A beggar's b., mendicili filius. When you were a b., te puerulo, puellula, infante. ¶ See CHILD.

BRAVADO, inanes minæ (C.).—(Immanis) terror verborum (C.).—verba minarum plena (H.—of threatening b.).—¶ Boast, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, &c. See BRAGGING.

BRAVE, ¶ Courageous, &c., animosus (opp. timidus; full of high spirit and animal courage to b. danger fearlessly).—fortis (opp. ignavus; b.; with moral courage to b. danger and endure hardships).—strenuous (opp. ignavus; going resolutely and actively to work, and firm and persevering in carrying it through).—acer (opp. lentus; spirited, eager, fiery).—magnanimus (of lofty, noble courage, self-sacrificing).—Jn. fortis et animosus; animosus et fortis; fortis atque strenuus; strenuus et fortis; acer et fortis. To be very b., egregie fortem esse. A b. soldier, miles bonus, egregius. To show himself a b. man, se fortem præbere, præstare. A b. drinker, acer potor.—¶ Splendid, fine, grand, magnificus, splendidus, præclarus, lautissimus; formosus, pulcher, speciosus.—¶ Excellent, noble, bonus, egregius, præclarus, eximius, excellens, præstans. You are a b. fellow (to a slave), frugi es, frugi es homo. 'Tis a b. thing to die for one's country, dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

BRAVE (deff), v. qm provocare; contumacem esse in qm or adversus qd, contumaciter spernere qd, contemnere qd. Since he b.'s me to it, quando eo me provocat. To b. all human laws, omnia iura humana contemnere. To b. dangers, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.

BRAVELY, fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter;

bene, egregie, pulchre, præclare, eximie, speciose, splendide, laute.

**BRAVERY, || Boldness:** fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (virt. shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive: fort. in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance: like constantia).—acrimonia (fery courage). To be of distinguished personal b., manu fortem or promptum esse.—|| *Splen dour*, &c., splendor, ornatus cultus, &c.—|| *Baustful show*, jactantia, ostentatio, venditatio.—ostentatio sui.—jactantia sui (T.).—vana de se prædicatio.—jactantia circulatoria.

**BRAVO, a. sclarus.**—|| *Interj.* sophis! euge! factum bene! laudat!

**BRAWL, v.** altercari, jurgare, rixari. *B. with one*, jurgio contendere cum quo, rixari cum quo, rixa mihi est cum quo. *B. with each other*, inter se altercari, inter se rixari jurgio certare inter se.

**BRAWL, s.** altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites (-ium). **BRAWLER**, homo jurgiosus; homo rixosus or rixe cupidus, rixator; (a b. advocate), rabula.

**BRAWLING**, jurgiosus, rixosus, rixe cupidus; litiosus.

**BRAWN, || Muscles, musculi, tori (poet.):** partes corporis musculosæ.—|| *Strength*, nervi, lacerii, robur. *B. of the arm*, lacerii, tori lacerorum (poet.).—|| *Beast's flesh*, aprugus caro, aprugus (wild); verina carni.

**BRAWN, || Musculus, musculus, torus, laceriosus, robustus.**

**BRAY, || Pound, plinere, contundere.**—|| *As a s.*, rudere.—|| *To cry out*, vociferari, clamorem tollere, edere; (of a speaker) latrare.

**BRAYING**, tritura, contusio.—|| *rudor*; vociferatio, clamor; clangor.

**BRAZE, v.** res inducere ei rei or qd ære inducere; *older with brass* res ferruminare.—|| *harden*, durare: frontem ei perficere. *I am brazed to shame*, obdurat animus ad pudorem.

**BRAZEN**, athenus, æneus, æreus; æneus or athenus (poet.).—|| *rio, the b. age*, ætas ænea.—|| *Proceeding from brass*, *A. b. dis.* æreus sonitus.—|| *Hard, shameless*, *A. b. brow or face*, os impudens, durum or ferreum. *A. b. faced fellow*, homo perfrecta frontis.

**BRAZEN, v.** *B. it out*, impudentem or pertinacem qd cæverare or affirmare; impudentiam præ se ferre.

**BRAZIER**, faber ætarius, ætarius.

**BREACH, || Of a fortification, munimentorum ruinæ, laceratio muri ruinæ.** To make a b. in the wall, tormentis machinisque (with cannon, &c.) perfingere et subruere murum, muri partem (ariete incusso) subruere. To enter the city by a b., per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere or transcendere. To repair the b.'s, muros quosque reficere.—|| *Any opening caused by breaking, ruptum, scissum*. To make a b. in a thing, qd frangere, rumpere, dirumpere.—|| *Violatio*, violatio. *B. of a league*, fœderis violatio; violatio or ruptum fœdus. *B. of friendship*, amicitie violatio; amicitia violata. To commit a b. of peace (make war), pacis fidem rumpere, pacem turbare. To consider it as a b. of the league, if &c., pro rupto fœdus habere, &c. Without a b. of duty, salvo officio. It is a b. of duty contra officium est. To commit a b. of duty, ab officio discedere or recedere; officio suo deesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, deserre; ab religione officii in qd re declinare.—|| *Falling out*, discordia, dissidium. It comes to a b., res ad discordiam deducitur, discordia oritur.

**BREAD, panis.** *Common, every day b.*, panis cibarius, plebeius. *Coarse b.*, panis secundus or secundarius. *Pure, white b.*, panis siliginis. *Light b.*, panis tener. *Light and white b.*, panis molli siligine. *Good, bad b.*, panis bonus, malus. *Hard b.*, panis durus. *Old, new b.*, panis vetus, recens. *Yesterday's b.*, panis hesternus. *Leavened b.*, panis fermentatus. *Musty b.*, panis mucidus. To eat something with b., qd cum pane, et pabem edere. What is eaten with b., opsonium. The making of b., panificum. Want of b., inopia frumentaria or rei frumentariæ; penuria frumenti or cibi. *B.-basket*, panarium, panatium. *B.-market*, forum pistorum.—|| *Fig. support, sustentant*, victus, victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessariæ. To seek his b., victum querere, queritare. To earn his b., parare ex quo ad victum suppetiant. To earn his b. easily, facile querere victum: by the sweat of his brow, sudore ex labore victum querere. He has his b., hæret unde vivat. To labour for one's daily b., diurnum victum querere; diurno questu famem propulare; questum quotidianum facere (quest. quot. C. Cat. 4, & 17). Want of one's daily b., inopia questus, inopia questus et penuria alimentorum (T.). To labour for one's b., victum querere. He worked for

his daily b., ei operâ vita erat (Ter. *Phorm.* 2, 3, 16). To take the b. out of a man's mouth, deprive him of his b., victu qui privare, rejicere qui ad famem. He has hardly b. to eat, vix hæbet, unde vitam tolet.

**BREADTH**, latitudo. In b., in latitudine; latus. *A ditch ten feet in b.*, fossa decem pedes lata. *B.-wise*, in latitudine. || *Magnitude*, &c., magnitudo; momentum, gravitas. || *A finger's, nail's breadth*, digitus, unguis, transversus (o. g. Cic. *Att.* 13, 20). See BROAD.

**BREAK, frangere, rumpere** (fr. to break to pieces what is hard: rump. to rend to pieces what is flexible: when applied to alth hard, rump. implies exertion and danger.—membrum rumpere, os frangere. Cat. ap. Priest., in breaking a limb the rending of the flesh being the thing seen. Dôd.)—diffingere (to b. asunder).—confringere (to b. into small pieces)—dirumpere (to burst asunder what was originally entire).—divellere (to tear asunder what was at first joined together). To b. the arm, hip, &c., frangere brachium, coxam, &c. I will b. his neck, frangam ejus cervicem. To b. a man's head, diminueri caput or cerebrum ei. To b. at the end, præfringere. To b. small, conterere, comminueri, contundere. His misfortune b's my heart, casu ejus frangor. To b. a lance with one, cum quo in certamen descendere.—|| *INTR.* frangi, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi (to split). The waves b. upon the rock, fluctus a saxo franguntur, fluctus frangit scopulus. My heart b's, dirumpitur dolore.—|| Bring to yield, to me, subdare, frangere, infringere; vincere, domare. B. the obstinacy of a man, infringere ei ferociam. B. a horse, equum domare. B. a man's power, cs potentiam infringere, frangere qm. || The cold b's (lessens), frigus minuitur, frangitur, se frangit (not sumptur or se rumpit). The clouds b., nubes rumpunt, rumpuntur (not frangunt, se frangunt, or franguntur). See b. up, below.—|| Weaken, crush, &c., debilitare, infirmum reddere; minuire, imminuere, comminueri; frangere, conficere, affligere. Broken in body and mind, confectus corpore et animo. My strength is broken, vires me deficient, debilitor et frangor. I am broken, non sum, qualis eram. To b. the power of the enemy, hostium vin pervertere. Our broken circumstances, res fractæ, fractæ opes.—|| To break off, violare, put an end to, frangere, rumpere. B. the silence, silentium rumpere, silentii finem facere. To b. his fast, cibum capere, sumere; solvere jejuniû; (breakfast) jejunare. To b. sleep, somnum interrumpere. To b. off an intimacy gradually, amicitiam remissione usû eluere, amicitiam disuadere, non discindere (C.). To b. his word, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere. To b. laws, leges perfringere, violare; a legibus discedere (rumpere, pot.). B. his oath, jurandum non servare, non conservare. B. friendship, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere. To b. with one, ab amicitia cs se removère, amicitiam cs dimittere.—|| To make unconnected, frangere, interrumpere. Broken words, voces interrupte. A broken voice, vox fracta. They b. the ranks, ordines perturbant. The clouds b., nubes discutiuntur, sol inter nubes effulget.—|| To b. a man, i. e. make him bankrupt, qui evertere bonis or fortunis omnibus; perdere qm. To b., i. e. become bankrupt, cedere foro, conturbare, corrumpere, cedere, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere.—|| To b., i. e. disclose, aperire, patefacere, detegere; (propose) proponere.—|| To b., i. e. retract, refringere.—|| To b. open itself, (of a sore), rumpl.—|| Appear gradually, appetere. Day b's, dies appetit; lucecit, dilucescit, illucescit.—|| To b. into tears, lacrimæ prorumpunt, erumpunt: into a laugh, in cachinnos or risus effundit, risum tollere.—|| To b. a man's fall, qui (radentem) excipere.—|| To b. ground (plough), agrum proscondere.—|| To b. wind (upward), ructare; (downward) pedere.—|| To b. asunder, confringere, perfingere, frangere, dirumpere.—|| To b. down, destruere, demoliri, diruere; intercedere, interscindere (a bridge, pontem); *INTR.* corrumpere, collabi.—|| *vio.* debilitare, infirmare; minuire, comminueri; frangere, affligere, pessum dare, perdere. *INTR.* debilitari, &c.; in pejus mutari, pessum ire.—|| To b. from, se abripere, eripere, abstrahere, avellere; erumpere. To b. from prison, vincula carceris rumpere.—|| To b. in upon, interrumpere, turbare. To b. into, irrumpere, irrure: a house, domum perfingere. To b. the door in, januam effringere.—|| To b. off, defringere; decerpere; avellere. *INTR.* frangi, præfringi; *flowers*, decerpere flores: the point of the spear, præfringere hastam.—|| *Fig. to b. off friendship*, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere; a conversation, sermonem incidere, abrumpere. To b.

*off in the midst of a speech, præcidere (absol.). But I b. off, sei satis de hoc. To b. off fm a thing, qd ubi cere, desistere re or de re. Here the road b's off, hic via finem capit. — To b. open, effringere, refringere, moliri (e. g. fores); resignare, solvere (litteras, epistolam): *INTA.* rumpi, delibacere; *acindri* (of the skin); *recrudescere* (of wounds, *b. open afresh*); (of flowers) utriculum rumpere, flores aperire. — To b. out, erumpere; vincula (carceris) rumpere: *fg.* erumpere; exardescere. *A war b's out,* bellum ingruit, exoritur. *Diseases b. out among the rivers,* morbi ingruunt in remiges. To b. out (with the mange, with boils, &c.), scabie, pustulis, &c., inficere. — To b. through the wall of a house, parietem perfodere; the door, effringere fores; the enemy, per medium hostium aciem percurrere. — To b. up (into pieces), diffringere; comminuer, conterere, contundere. To b. up an army, milites dimittere. To b. up school, house, &c., *scholam, familiam, dimittere.* To b. up the cold, frigus solvere, dissolvere, resolvere. To b. up land, agum occare; agrum proscribere. *I will b. up this habit of yours,* adimam tibi hanc consuetudinem. To b. up (dissolve itself), solvi, dissolvi, resolvi.*

**BREAK, a.** ruptum, scissum; rima; (space) intervallum, spatium interjectum. — *Of day, prima luce, diluculum.* At b. of day, ubi primum luxit, prima luce, primo diluculo, (cum) diluculo. *Before day b., ante lucem:* (taking place then), antelucanus. *From day-b., a prima luce.*

**BREAKAGE, fractura.**

**BREAKER, qui frangit, rumpit, &c.; ruptor.** — *Breakers, æstus maritimi in litore ferventes.*

**BREAKFAST, jentaculum.** — To b., jentare, prandere.

**BREAKWATER, \*moles portui objecta ad fluctus maritimos arcendos; \*moles fluctibus opposita.**

**BREAM, splanus; pagrus or phagus.**

**BREAST, pectus, thorax; præcordia (the cavity of the chest, with the heart and lungs); latus, latera (with reference to the state of the lungs).** To receive wounds in the b. (i. e. in front), vulnera adversa accipere or adverso corpore excipere. *A b. wound, vulnus pectoris.* *A pain in the b., dolor pectoris, præcordiorum.* — *The breasts, mammae (esp. of human beings); ubera, -um (esp. of brutes).* Under the left b., infra lævam papillam. *Having large b's, mammosus.* To put an infant to the b., mammam infanti d. re or præbere. *A little b., mammula.* — *(As the seat of feeling, &c.), pectus, animus. The furies of the b., domesticæ furie.* But see also Bosom.

**BREAST, v.** pectus opponere ei rei, ei rei adverso pectore resistere; obniti, relictari. To b. the waves, fluctibus (forti pectore) obniti. *B. adversis, fortia pectora adversis rebus opponit (imper.).*

**BREASTBONE, os pectoris or pectorale.**

**BREASTPLATE, thorax.**

**BREASTWORK, pluteus; lorica.**

**BREATH, spiritus; anima (b. of life); halitus (fm the mouth); spiratio, respiratio.** Short b., spirandi or spiritus difficultas, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio or anhelitus (panting). *Stinking b., anima foetida, os foetidum, oris fœtor, oris or animæ gravitas.* At one b., uno spiritu, sine respiratione: to drink, non respirare in hauriendo. To hold the b., animam continere or comprimere. To fetch, draw b., spirare, spiritum or animam ducere, spiritum haurire. To stop the b., animam or spiritum or spiritûs viam intercludere (see CHOKK). To take b. again, respirare (prop. and fg.); se colligere, ad se redire (prop. and fg.). Out of b., exanimatus. To put out of b., examinare. To be put out of b. with running, cursu examinari. To be put out of b. at extremum spiritum. *A b. of air, aura. The b. of popular favour, aura popularis.*

**BREATH, v.** spirare, respirare, animam recipere, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam or spiritum ducere. To b. freely, libere respirare. To b. with difficulty, ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare (to pant). While I live and b., dum quidam spirare potero, dum animâ spirabo meâ, dum anima est. *A breathing, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio. A breathing between, interspiratio.* To b. upon, afflare qm or ei, aspirare ad qm. *A breathing upon, afflatum.* To b. into, inspirare. *A breathing-hole, spiraculum.* To b. again (fg.), respirare, se or animam colligere or recipere, recreari. — *TA.* spiritu ducere; haurire. To b. the common air, aer communem haurire. *Air is fit to be breathed, aer spirabilis est.* To b. out, respirare, exhalare: his liti, animam efflare, respirare (See *Gloss up the Gloss*). The flowers b. fragrant scents, odores e floribus afflantur, flores exhalant odores. To be

breathed upon by serpents, a serpentibus afflari. To b. a lofty spirit into a man, ei magnam mentem inspirare. *Your face b's loose, facies tua spirat amores.* His works seem to b. his spirit, ejus mens videtur spirare in scriptis. — To b. a little (in a speech), paulum interquiescere. *A breathing, respiratio; quies.* — To exercise, exercere. — To b. a vein, venam incidere.

**BREATHING (see above).** — *A rough b., aspiratio: (the sign of it), spiritus asper. Smooth b., spiritus lenis.* See **ASPIRATE.**

**BREATHLESS, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.**

**BRED, See BREED.**

**BREED, hinder part, anus, nates, clunes.**

**BREECES, braccæ or braccæ: wide ones, laxæ braccæ: tight ones, braccæ strictæ: wearing them, braccatus; braccis indutus.**

**BREED, gignere, generare, creare, procreare; parere:** ferre, efferre, proferre (of the earth, nature) *Where were you bred (born)? ubi natus es? — Pto. to b. imitators, imitadores creare. Crime is bred of vice, scelera ex vitis manant. This will b. a quarrel, rixam hoc excitabit.* — *INTA.* nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri: — *Bring forth, parere, partum edere, fetare, fetus edere.* — *Bring up, nutrire, alere, educere, educare; tollere, suscipere; (children physically and morally) educare, rarely educere.* To b. cattle, pecus nutrire, alere, educare. *Well-bred, bene doctus et educatus, liberalibus disciplinis institutus; (gentle) urbanus.* To be bred up in a thing, ei rei innutriti: to a thing, ad qd educari, ad qd a puero institui.

**BREED, a.** genus; seminum. *Dogs of noble b., nobiles ad venandum canes.* In choosing the b., in semine legendo. *A royal b., regio sanguine orti.*

**BREEDING, partio, generatio, procreatio, genitura, partus, partura; fetura.** Good for b., feture habilia. To raise (animals) for b., submittere. — *Educational training, educatio, disciplina; institutio; cultus; mores.*

**BREESE, œstrus; assilus; tabanus.**

**BREEZE, aura.**

**BREEZY, fluitibus or auris permulsus.**

**BRETHREN, See BROTHER.**

**BREVIARY, epitome, summarium, brevium (Post-class. brevium — olim, quum Latinæ loqueretur, summarium vocabatur. Sen.) — Of the Romish church, \*breviarium, \*precationum liber.**

**BREVITY, See BREVITY.**

**BREW, potum or cerevisiam coquere.** — *Fit a storm is brewing, tempestas imminet, impendit. Wars are brewing, bella tumescunt.* To plot, concoct, meditari; in animo agitare; commiscui, coquere, concoquere.

**BREWER, coctor (cerevisiæ).**

**BREWHOUSE, potaria officina.**

**BRIAR, See BAZAR.**

**BRIBE, a.** merces, pretium, donum, pecunia, largitio. To offer one a b., pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare qm. To take a b., pecuniam accipere, fidem pecuniâ mutare: never, adversum dona invictum animum gerere. To resist a b., largitioni resistere.

**BRIBE, v.** corrumpere, with or without pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, donis, largitione; pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere. largitione ea voluntatem redimere. largitione ea mentem cæcare. To attempt to b. aby, pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare qm. cs animum donis t. nare. cs corruptelam moliri. To b. the court, iudicium or iudices corrumpere. He that b's, corruptor, largitor. A judge that may be bribed, iudex venalis (pretio); that cannot be bribed, incorruptus, integerr.

**BRIBERY, corruptela; largitio; amblytus (for an office). To be perverted by b., adulterari pecuniâ (of things): e. g. jus civile adulterari pecuniâ: to be open to b., largitionibus moveri. pecuniam accipere ac fidem pretio habere addictam.**

**BRICK, later, later coctus, testa.** A little b., laterculus. *A b.-wall, murus coctilis, latericius.* To make (form) b's, lateres ducere, fingere: to burn them, lateres coquere. *An unburnt b., later crudus.* B.-work, (opus) latericius. To lay b's, -opus latericium facere. *A b.-layer, cæmentarius. A b.-kiln, fornax lateraria. A b.-maker, laterarius. B.-dust, lateres in pulverem contriti, testa trita.*

**BRICK, v.** lateribus sternere.

**BRIDAL, nuptialis. B. attire, \*mundus nuptialis. B. veil, flammum. B. garment, \*vestis nuptialis. In her b. garment, candidæ vestis (Plant.). — I s. nuptie.**

**BRIDE, nympha, nova nupta; not sponsa. B.-mae,**

paranymphus (late). *B.-maid*, paranympha (late).

*B.-cock*, mustaceus or um, placenta nuptialis.

BRIDEGROOM, novus maritus (nol sponsus).

BRIDEWELL, p'sarium, ergastulum.

BRIDGE,pons. *A little b.*, ponticulus. *A b. on piles*, pons subilicis: *of boats*, pons navalis, rates (et linteis) junctæ. *To throw a b. over a river*, pontem fluminis imponere or injicere, pontem in fluvio or in flumine facere, animum ponte jungere. *To break down a b.*, pontem rescindere, interscindere, interdicere, interrompere. *partially*, pontem rescidere: *behind one*, pontem interscindere a tergo. — *Of the nose*, or an instrument, jugum.

BRIDLE, frenum; habenzæ (reins). *To let him have the b.*, habenas remittere, frenos dare (prop. and fig.). *You must bite the b.*, decoquenda est tibi animi agritudo.

BRIDLE, *v.* (prop.) frenare, infrenare equum; frenos equo injicere. *A bridled horse*, equus frenatus. — *¶* *Fio. frenare*, refrénare, coercere, continere, comprimere, r'primere. *To b. one's passions*, refrénare, coercere or reprimere cupiditates (libidines); moderari cupiditatus; frangere cupiditates.

BRIEF, brevis: angustus, concisus, astrictus, pressus. *Jx. contractus et astrictus.* [SYN. in SHORT.] *A b. narration*, narratio brevis. *To be b. (of a speaker)*, brevis (opp. to longum) esse; brevitem adhibere in q'ra, brevitas servire. *Time itself forces me to be b.*, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit. *Be b. with it*, in pauca confer, verbo dicam, prædicare; id, si potes, verbo expedi. *To be b. (make short)*, in b., ut in pauca conferam; ne longum faciam; ne longus sim; ut ad pauca redeam; ut pauca dicam; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? ad summam, ne longum fiat, ne (multa) te morer, de quo ne multa dixeram, quid plura? quid queris? denique. *This is the b. of the thing*, hæc summa est.

BRIEF, *s. literæ*; diplôma.

BRIEFLY, brevisiter (shortly, *g. t.*). — pauca (sc. verbalia, brevisiter (in few words). — strictim, carptim (but slightly, not at length: opp. copiose). — *Jx. brevisiter strictimque*. — præcise (touching the principal heads, with omissions: opp. plene et perfecte). — pressè or pressus (in a compressed form, but fully and sufficiently: *e. g.* definire). — arcte (or arcte), anguste (in small compasses). — quasi præteritis (as if in passing). *To speak or write b.*, brevisiter dicere, pauca dicere, brevi prædicare; pauca or brevisiter scribere or perverberare. *B. but well*, pauca quidem, sed bene. *B. and conclusively*, co. torte. *To touch b.*, qd leviter tangere, brevisiter or strictim attingere; brevi prædicare. *To give b.*, pauca verbis reddere, exponere, comprehendere. *To state althg b.*, pauca verbis reddere, exp'rimere or comprehendere qd. *As b. as possible*, perquam brevisiter perstringere qd atque attingere.

BRIEFNESS, brevitatis (dicendi); breviloquentia  
BREVITY, (as a quality). *The expressive b. of Thucydides*, astricta brevitatis Thucydidi. *With all possible b.*, quam brevissime.

BRIER, veprea, spina, dumulus, sentis. [SYN. in BRAMBLE.] *A little b.*, veprecula. *A place for b.'s growing*, vepretum, dumetum, spinetum, locus vepribus plenus. *Dog-b.*, sentis canis, cynobatos, rubus caninus (of b.'s, spineus).

BRIERY, spinosus.

BRIGADE, caterva; ala (of cavalry).

BRIGADIER, ductor catervæ or alæ.

BRIGAND, latro.

BRIGANTINE, celox (swift-sailer); navis piratica or prædatoria (pirate). *¶* *Coat of mail*, lorica.

BRIGHT, clarus (b. by nature: then also of what is clear to the understanding). — lucidus (shining with a b. pure light: opp. obscurus). — pellucidus (transparent, pellucid). — illustris (existing in light: *of a road, star, &c.* C. Ferr. 3, 94, 219). — luminosus (having abundant light). — nitidus, nitens (shining beautifully, with pure brightness). — splendidus (shining with dazzling, splend'g brightness). — fulgens (blazing with fiery brightness: *e. g.* of a comet: opp. sol nitidus). — serenus (clear and cloudless: of b. skies and weather). — perspicuus (transparent, of glass, &c.: then evident). — *B. eyes*, oculi vegeti, micantes, clari, radiantes, ardentes, &c. *A fiery-b. comet*, cometes fulgens, ardens. *A b. constellation*, clarum sidus. *The sky becomes b.*, dissenserit: at dawn, luceat, illucescit. *Make a b.*, see BRIGHTEN. *To be b.*, clarum, illustre, &c., esse: clarere, lucere, collucere, nitere, splendere, micare, fulgere. *To become b.*, clarum, &c., fieri; clarescere, nitescere, splendescere. *The brass is b. with use*, æra nitet usu. *B. days* (fig.), dies læti, candidi soles.

ILLUSTRIOUS, clarus, splendidus, illustris, magnificus, præclarus. *B. deeds*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida. *A b. name*, nomen illustre. *To be b.*, splendere, fulgere, nitere, enitere, elucere. *¶* *B. of soul*, nitidus, nitens. *¶* *Acute, ingenious*, acutus, perspicax, solers, ingeniosus. *A man of b. parts*, homo ingeniosus (et solers), præstanti ingenio præditus.

BRIGHTLY, clare, lucide, &c.

BRIGHTNESS, claritas (*g. t.*). — splendor, nitor (splend. denotes pomp. nit. only neatness, simple beauty). — candor (of the sky, sun, &c.). — fulgor (Æt' b.; *e. g.* of a comet). *The fiery b. of the comet* had overcome the milder b. of the sun, stella cometes fulgore suo solis nitorem vicerat. *The b. (clearness) of the sky*, weather, serenitas, ærenum. *Virtue has a b. of her own*, virtus splendat per se. *To lose b. (of a thing)*, obsolescere. *B. of intellect*, acies mentis, ingenii; ingenii acumen. *The b. of glory*, fulgor gloriæ. *¶* *Transparency*, pelluciditas.

BRIGHTEN, splendidi or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem inducere cl. rel. *¶* *Enlighten*, illuminare, illustrare. *¶* *Polish*, polire. — *Gladden*, hilarare, exhilarare. *To b. a man up*, qm exhilarare: *the countenance*, exhilarare vultum, frontem explicare: *the mind*, nubila animi serenare, ab animo caliginem dispellere; acutere mentem (sharpen). — *INTRA*, illustrari, illuminari; nitescere, splendescere: (of men) diffundi, hilarem se facere. *The sky b.'s*, cæli serenitas redditur, nubes discedunt, disserenascit. *His face b.'s up*, frons or vultus se explicat.

BRILLIANT, splendidus (prop. et impr.). — splendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus. [SYN. in BRIGHT.] — *micans* (glisteningly bright). — illustris, magnificus (improp., the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing). *The b. passages in a poem*, eminentia, ium (Q.). *b. achievements*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida (†). *To gain a b. victory*, magnifice vincere. *A b. reputation*, nomen illustre.

BRILLIANT, s. "adamas quadratis areolis.

BRILLIANTLY, splendide, magnifice, nitide.

BRIM, margo, ora (the former as a line, the latter as a space, esp. of a border, an ornamental, or at least artificial, edging). — labrum (prop. 'lip', the edge, b., &c., of something hollow). *B. of a cup*, poculi orae or labra. *¶* *Upper surface*, suminus, with a substantive.

BRIMFUL, ad margines (oris, labra) plenus.

BRIMSTONE, sulfur or sulphur. *Of b.*, sulphureus. *Pull of b.*, sulphureus: saturated with it, sulphuratus.

BRINED, maculosi coloris, maculosus; albis maculis; varii or disparis coloris, discolor.

BRINE, aqua salsa. *¶* *For pickling*, salsurn, salsamentum, muria: fig. mare (salsum); lacrimæ (salsæ).

BRING, ferre, afferre, s'portare, adducere, perducere (SYN. in CARRY); advenire (by a vehicle or ship); importare (b. into the country); educere (lead out: *e. g.* a horse); ducere (lead); deducere (b. on his way, esp. for honour's sake) in locum, comitari (accompany). *To b. (attend) one home*, domum qm deducere. *To b. one to a person that he may be taught by him*, qm deducere ad qm. *To b. an offering*, sacra facere. *B. the horse*, equum ad-lucare. *B. me water for my hands*, cedo aquam manibus. *He brought his message*, litter, mandata, literas pertulit. *The south wind b.'s rain*, auster, apportat imbres. *To b. sm one place to another*, deferre, deportare, deducere. *To b. word*, nuntiare: again, renuntiare. *To b. a proposition before the people*, rogationem or legem ad populum ferre: *a thing before the senate*, rem ad senatum referre. *To b. to fight*, proferre in lucem, e tenebris erucere. *To b. upon the carpet*, in medium proferre. *To b. very many misfortunes upon a man's house or family*, plurima mala in domum ca inferre. *To b. trouble*, molestias creare. *I have brought the thing to that pass*, that &c., eo rem deduxi, rem huc deduxi, ut &c. *To b. to extremity*, ad summam desperationem or in summum discrimen adducere qm. *To b. into doubt*, in dubium vocare, devocare, revocare. *To b. one to better thoughts*, ad sanitatem qm revocare. *To b. to nothing*, pessum dare, ad nihilum or ad irritum redigere. *To b. to ruin*, pessum dare, perdere, ad interitum vocare, præcipitare: *to poverty*, ad inopiam redigere: *to remembrance*, memoriam ca rei repetere, revocare: *to another's remembrance*, ci qd in memoriam revocare or reuocare: *into subjection*, in ditionem suam (or ca) redigere, ditioni sue subicere: *to an account*, ad calculos vocare: *to pass*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum ducere: *to an end*, absolvere, perficere, ad finem adducere, ad exitum perducere. *¶* *To b. (move, persuade) one to a thing*, qm ad qd addu

cere or perducere; persuadere ei ut &c.; elicere (*entic, coax*) qm ad qd. *I cannot be brought to believe this*, adduci non possum, ut credam, hoc esse; adduci non possum, ut hoc sit. *I cannot b. myself to &c.*, ab animo meo impetrare non possum, ut &c.; non sustineo (*with infm. or accus. and infm.*). *Causs*, afferre, parère, movère. *Afford*, præbère, dare. *To b. one honour*, honori esse cl. *To b. a great price*, magno venire; magni pretii esse.—*B. about*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare. *I will b. it about for you*, hoc tibi effectum reddam. *B. back*, reirre, reducere, reportare; *word*, renuntiare. *To b. one back to duty*, qm ad bonam frugem revocare. *B. down*, deferre, deducere, devocare; = *lessen, humble, break, &c.*, minuire, imminuere, levare, elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infirmare, frangere, enervare, labefactare; *completely*, pessum dare, evertere. *To b. down a history to the present time*, historiam ad nostra tempora deducere. *B. forward*, proferre, producere; in medium proferre; = *propose*, proponere, (legem) ferre; = *advance*, augere, adaugere, fovere, attollere; *witness*, testes proferre; *an argument*, argumentum afferre. *B. in*, inferre, importare, invehere; ducere, introducere in, &c.; (*cite*) proferre, afferre, = *introduce, exhibit*, qm loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere, personam (*a fictitious personage*) introducere. = *b. into currency or use*, inducere, introducere, instituere; *foreign usages*, peregrinos ritus asciscere. *Yield, produce, ferre, efficere, reddere*. *The land b's in eight-fold*, æquæ effert or efficit cum octavo. *The money with the mines b.* in pecunia quæ reddit (pecuniæ quas facio) ex metallis. *B. off (save, clear)*, servare, conservare, eripere (cl rel or ex qd re), vindicare (re or ab re), retrahere (ab re), salvum præstare, avertere (ab qd re). *B. on*, qm in auxilium or consilium vocare; qm socium assumere or sibi addungere (*produce*), movère, commovère, cîre, concitare, excitare. *B. over to his own side*, in partes suas ducere or trahere. *B. out*, in lucem proferre, protrahere; aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere; arguere, coarguere, evincere. *B. together*, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere. *B. under*, armis subigere, ditioni sue subicere; reprimere, coercere; in officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere. *B. up*, educare (*see Educate*). *To b. up the army*, exercitum adducere. *The soldiers who brought up the rear*, milites qui agmen claudabant or cogeant.

**BRINK**, margo, labrum, ora. [Syn. in BAIN.]  
**Brink of ruin, &c.** See **VERGE**.  
**BRINY**, salsus.

**BRISK**, vegetus, vigens, vividus, alacer, hilaris, lætus, ardens, æter, impiger, vehemens, fervidus. *B. wines*, vina valida, fervida. *To be b.*, vigère.

**BRISKET of beef**, \*pectus cæsi bovis.

**BRISKLY**, alacri animo, acriter, hilarè, læte, vehementer, cum vi. *The work goes on b.*, fervet opus (V.).

**BRISKNESS**, vigor, ardor or fervor animi, vis, alacritas, hilaritas.

**BRISTLE**, s. ta. *His b's rise*, setæ horrescunt. *A boar's buck with the b's set up*, terga horrentia rigida setis.

**BRISTLE**, v. horrescere, horrère, setas erigere. *The hair b's upon his arms*, brachia horrescunt villis. *A phalanx bristling with spears*, phalanx horrens hastis. *Bristling spears*, hastæ horrentes.

**BRISTLY**, setosus. *Like bristles*, hirsutus, horridus.

**BRITAIN**, Britannia.

**BRITISH**, Britannicus.

**BRITON**, Britannus.

**BRITTLE**, fragilis (*prop. and fig.*), caducus (*fig.*).

**BRITTLENESS**, fragilitas.

**BROACH**, veru.

**BROACH**, v. *Spit*, veru (veribus) figere. *To b. a cask*, dolum relinere (*after the Roman way*); \**terebrâ* dolum aperire; primum de dolo haurire. *To b. the sacred fountains*, sacra fontes aperire, recudere. *To b. (disclose, reveal)*, aperire, in lucem proferre or protrahere, illustrare et excitare; in vulgus dare or edere, divulgare. *To b. an error*, erroris causæ auctorem, parentem.

**BROAD**, *Wide*, latus. *Spreading*, patulus. *Large*, amplus, spatiosus, latus, magnus. *A ditch five feet b.*, fossa quinque pedes lata. *The plain is three miles b.*, planities in latitudinem tria millia passuum patet. *To be two inches broader than*, duobus digitis excedere. *To wax b.*, in latitudinem diffundi. *A b. spreading beech*, patula fagus. *The b. sea*, (88)

mare apertum. *To have a b. conscience*, parum religiosum esse. *As b. as long*, quadratus; *fig.*, *it is as b. as long*, eodem redit; *whether &c.*, nihil interest, utrum &c. *B. grounds*, causæ or rationes gravissimæ. *B.-footed*, palpinus; *b.-breasted*, pectorosus; *b.-shouldered*, latus ab humeris. *B.-leaved*, latifolius, folio latiore. *Broadsword*, ensis. *Of pronunciation*, latus, vastus. *Ab. utterance*, latitudo verborum. *To pronounce letters b.*, litteras dilatare. *Clear*, clarus; apertus, manifestus. *Till b. day*, ad clarum diem, ad multum diem. *B. signs*, manifesta signa. *Circumstantial*, minutæ, latus, fusior. *Coarse*, rusticus, vastus. *Free, loose*, liber, licens; prociac, impudicus.

**BROADEN**, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare. **BROADLY**, late, &c. *To speak b.*, voces distrahere, litteras dilatare.

**BROCADE**, pannus Attalicus (Plin. 8, 48, 74; 33, 3, 19).

**BROGUE**, pero. *Of speech*, oris peregrinitas, os barbarum.

**BROIL**, contentio, iurgium, rixa, lites; turba, tumultus [Syn. in QUARREL].

**BROIL**, v. torrère, subassare; *on the gridiron*, in craticulâ torrère or subassare. *Broiled meat*, cibus in craticulâ subassatus. *To b. on the coals*, in prunâ torrère. *The sun broiled the bodies of the Gauls*, sol ingenti ardore torrebat corpora Gallorum. *I am broiling*, torreo æstu, æstus me torret, sol me torret, ætuo, ardeo.

**BROKER**, pararius (Sen.), proxeneta, intercessor, interpret. *A petty b. (money-changer)*, numularius. **BROKERAGE**, proxeneticon, interpretum.

**BRONZE**, æs. *Of b.*, æneus, æreus; ex ære factus or expressus. *Ab.*, simulacrum ex ære expressum, factum; signum æneum.

**BRONZE**, v. æneum colorem inducere cl rel.

**BROOCH**, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum.

**BROOD**, v. incubare (*with or without ovus or ova*).

*To be wont to b.*, incubitare (e. g. in cellis). *To b. (i. e. hatch young)*, pullos ex ovis excludere, pullos excludere, excludere. *A brooding*, incubatio, incubitus; pullatio. *To b. over (i. e. cover with the wings)*, fovere pennis. *Vio. Night b's upon the sea*, nox incubat ponto. *He b's over his griefs*, foveat suos dolores. *The miser b's upon his locked-up store*, avarus clausis thesauris incubat. *To b. over (devise, concoct, &c.)*, in animo agitare; comminisci, moliri, machinari, coquere, concoquere.

**BROOD**, s. fetura, fetus, suboles, progenies; pulli, pullities. *Doves have eight b's a year*, columbæ octies anno pullos educunt.

**BROOK**, rivus. *Little b.*, rivulus. *A rushing b.*, torrens. *Of a b.*, rivalis. *B.-water*, aqua rivalis.

**BROOK**, v. terre; devorare (*to swallow*; e. g. dolorem, molestiam, lacrimas). *To b. injustice patiently*, injuriam æquo animo recipere. *He brooked the wrong silently*, tacitus tulit injuriam. *To b. it ill*, ægre ferre.

**BROOM**, genista, spartum. *A b.-field*, spartarium. *Butcher's b.*, vena. *Besom*, scopæ. *B.-stick*, scoparium manubrium.

**BROTH**, jus coctis carnis.—*sorbilo* (any thing that is sucked up). *Chicken b.*, jus gallinaceum. *Feal b.*, jus agninum. *Meat stewed in b.*, cibus jurelunus.

**BROTHER**, lūpanar, lūstrum, fornix, stabulum. *To frequent b's*, lustrari, lūpanaria frequentare; a visitor of such, lūstro, scortator.

**BROTHER**, frater (*also affectionately towards a b.-in-law, a confederate, &c.*); —*full b.*, i. e. of the same father and mother, or at least of the same father, frater germanus; of the same mother, frater uterinus, frater unâ matre natus. *B.-in-law (husband's b.)*, levir, mariti frater; (*wife's b.*) uxoris frater; (*uister's husband*) maritus sororis. *B.'s wife*, fratru, uxoris fratris. *Poster-b.*, quem eadem nutrix auit, collectanens. *Children of b's*, fratres (sorores) patruales. *B. and sister*, fratres. *Twin b's*, (fratres) gemini. *A little b.*, fraterculus. *A war between b's*, bellum fratrumum. *A b.-killer*, fratricida (*which is included in parricide*).

**BROTHERHOOD**, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna, germanitas (fraternal connexion); sodalitas, sodalitium (companionship, &c.); sodalitas, collegium, corpus (fraternity, association); genus, natio (race, sei).

**BROTHERLY**, fraternus. *In a b. manner*, fraternaliter.

**BROW**, *Eye-brow*, supercilium. *Forehead*, frons. *The bending or knitting of the b's*, superciliorum contractio. *To knit or wrinkle the b.*, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere; *to clear it*, frontem emittere, exporrigere, explicare. *A lofty b.*, frons

alta. *A low, small b.*, frons brevis. *A severe b.*, frons severa, triste supercilium. *A haughty b.*, grande supercilium, supercilium. *Countenance, face, vultus*; os. *The b. of a mountain*, supercilium montis, summum jugum montis.

BROWBEAT, (torvo or minaci) vultu qm terrere, perturbare; qm impudenter or insolenter tractare; in qm insolentius se gerere; qm ludibrio habere. *B-bating*, insolens, superbus; *subst.* supercilium.

BROWN, fuscus (*dark b.*); subniger (*blackish*); pallidus (*dirty b. inclining to black*); badius, spadix (*chestnut-b.*); cervinus (*stag-b.*); fulvus (*b.-yellow*).

BROWN, s. color fuscus, &c.

BROWN, v. fuscate, infuscare. *Browned by the sea*, adustioris coloris, solibus perustus.

BROWNISH, subfuscus; subrufus.

BROWSE, depascere, tondere, attondere.—*INTRA.* pasci. tenera virgulta tondere, sepe depascere, frondes capere, &c.

BROWSE, s. tenera virgulta, frondes.

BRUISE, contundere, collidere, elidere, terere, conterere. *To b. in a mortar*, tundere, pinsere, contundere. *To b. to dust*, in pulverem redigere, in pulverem conterere. *To give a man a bruising*, qm pugna (fustibus) contundere, concidere. *Bruised under a cruel yoke*, crudeli dominatione oppressus. *A bruised spirit*, animus fractus, afflictus, dejectus.

BRUISE, s. contusio; contusum; ictus.

BRUIT, v. (qd) in vulgus edere. famam rs rel divulgare. differre qd rumoribus. *It is bruited abroad*, rumor, fama, or sermo est: sermo datur (L.).

BRUIT, s. rumor, fama, sermo, &c. See REPORT, s. *Noise*. VID.

BRUNETTE, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, impetus, incurso, incurus: concursus, congressio [SYN. in ATTACK, s.]; vis. *Blow*, ictus; *fig.* fulmen, casus.

BRUNT of battle, (primus) pugnae impetus. *To bear the b. of the battle*, maximum proelii impetum sustinere.

BRUSH, s. penicillus or peniculus: *for coating a wall*, penicillus tectorius: *for clothes*, peniculus or peniculus. *A b. of bristles*, seta, \*scoope setis facies.—*Assault*, *fig.*, impetus, incurus; pugna levis.

BRUSH, v. vertere, evertere; (penicillo) tergere, detergere, extergere. *He brushed away a tear*, lacrimam detergit. *The south wind brushes the clouds away*, nubes detegit nubila caelo. *B. off the dew*, rorem excutere. *To b. up*, pingere; ornare, exornare; reficere.—*I sweep over, grass*, vertere: stringere, praestringere, destingere.—*To b. by*, praetervolare.

BRUSHWOOD, virgulta; sarmata, cremum (Col.). *A broom of b.*, scoope virgae.

BRUTAL, *by the genit.* beluarum or pecudum.—*Cruel*, *fig.*, atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis. *A b. fellow*, homo inhumanissimus, monstrum hominis.

BRUTALITY, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas.

BRUTALIZE, *TRA.* brutum, inhumanum reddere.—*INTRA.* obbrutescere; effari; humanitatem suam abicere. *To be wholly brutalized*, omnem humanitatem exuise, abicere; obdursare.

BRUTE, *adj.* sensus expert, sensu carens, brutus. *A b. animal*, brutum animal.—*Rough, fierce*, *fig.*, carus, incultus, ferus, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTE, s. brutum animal, bestia, belua. [SYN. in ANIMAL.]

BRUTIFY. See BRUTALIZE.

BRUTISH, *gen.* beluarum or pecudum. *This is b.*, hoc est beluarum. *In a b. manner*, beluarum more, pecudum ritu. *B. lusts*, beluinae voluptates.—*Savage*, *fig.*, ferus, immanis, inhumanus, durus, incultus, rusticus.—*Lumpish*, stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.

BUBBLE, s. bulla: *a little one*, bullula.—*FIG.* res vana or inanis, res levissima, commentum, res facta et commenticia, somnium.

BUBBLE, v. bullare, bullire.—*Boil up*, efferverescere.—*Of brooks*, *fig.*, leniter sonare, assurrare; micare, salire.—*Of a fountain*, scaturire, emicare. *A bubbling*, bullitus; status: *of a fountain*, scatebra. *A bubbling fountain*, scaturigo.

BUCCANIER. See PIRATE.

BUCK, mas, maculus (adduced to the name of the animal).—*B. goat*, caper, hircus.—*Male deer*, cervus mas, mas dama. *Buckskin*, pellis cervina.—*b. rabbit*, cuniculus.

BUCKET, stivulus, situla, hydra, urna; modiolus (*in a wheel for drawing water*); hama (*for drawing and carrying*, *reply a fire-b.*). *A little b.*, sitella, urinula.

BUCKLE, s. bulla: *c/a a shoe*, fibula calcearia or calcei.

BUCKLE, v. fibulâ subnectere.—*To b. for the fight*, se accingere ad pugnam. *To b. to a thing*, dare se ci rei, se applicare ad qd, incumbere in or ad qd. *To b. with one*, manus conserere cum qo.

BUCKLER, scutum (*large*), clipeus (*smaller*), parma; pelta (*small*, and of the shape of a half-moon). *A little b.*, scutulum; parvula.

BUCKTHORN, rhamnus catharticus (Lin.).

BUCKWHEAT, polygñum sagoptrum (Lin.).

BUCOLIC. See PASTORAL.

BUD, s. g-gmma germen, oculus (*of trees*); calyx (*of flowers*). *A little b.*, calyculus.—*FIG.* to nip in the b, qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguere.

BUD, v. *Put forth b's*, gemmas agere, gemmare; germinare; pullulare. *To be ready to b.*, get b's, gemmascere. *Budded*, gemmatus. *A budding*, gemmatio or gemmatus; germinatio.—*B. out*, provenire, existere.—*Inoculate*, arborem inoculare, arbori oculum inserere.—*Bloom*, florescere, vigescere.

BUDGE, v. loco or ex loco se movere; loco cedere, cedere; fugam capere, fugere ab or ex qo loco.

BUDGE, *adj.* morosus, tristis, tetricus, austerus, severus.

BUDGET, saccus, sacculus, pera, baga; *fig.* copia.

BUFF, corium bubulum, pellis bubula. *A b. coat*, \*lorica bubula.—*B. (in colour)*, luteus.

BUFFALO, bos buffelus (Lin.); bubalus is doubtful.

BUFFET, *in the face with the palm*, alapa.

—*With the fist*, culphus.—*Sideboard*, abacus.

BUFFET, v. colaphis ci impingere, alapas ci ducere, qm pugnis contunderi or cedere. *I b. the waves*, alterna brachia duces fluctibus obnitor.

BUFFONRY, maccus (*harlequin*); sannio, coprea; verna;—scurra (*jester of a higher sort*, as at the tables of the great). *To play the b.*, scurrari, scurram agere.

BUFFONERY, scurrilitas (*Dial. de Or.*), dicacitas scurrilis, vernilitas, jocorum lascivia.

BUG, cimex.—*Beele*, scabæus.

BUGBEAR, formido.—*FIG.* to be a mere b., specula non re terribilem esse.

BUGGY, cilmicum plenus.

BUGLE-HORN, cornu venatorum, cornu.

BUILD, ædificare (*houses, ships, towns, &c.*); struere, construere, extruere, inoliri: condere (*to found*); excitare, educere (*carry up, erect*); architectari (*by rules of art*); facere. *To b. before*, præstruere. *To b. to*, astruere, adjuungere qd ei rei: *around*, circum struere. *To b. up a place* (*cover it with buildings*), locum cœdificare, ædificare, inædificare. *To b. on the sand*, ca rei fundamenta tamquam in aquâ ponere (C. de Fin. 2, 22, 72): *to b. a row or rows of houses*, domos continuare: *to b. with freestone*, saxo quadrato construere; *on another man's ground*, mœdificum in alieno extruere. *A well-built man*, *prps* homo formâ honestâ et liberali. *Bees b. their cells*, apes fingunt favos. *To b. castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere (v. Lucr. 1, 104): *to b. aby out*, ca luminibus obstruere or officere (*i. e. place an obstacle before his wind-mill*): *to b. a bridge over a river*, pontem in fluvio (or flumine) facere, in flumine effecere; *ammem ponte jungere*; *pontem flumini imponere or injicere*: *over a marsh*, paludem pontibus conternere: *to b. ships*, naves ædificare.—*INTRA.* ædificare, domum or -os ædificare.—*(gen.) to construct*, construere, fingere, fabricare, facere.—*To b. upon* (*fig.*), fidere, confidere ci; confidere, niti qd re.

BUILDER, ædificator; conditor; architectus.—*FIG.* ædificator, fabricator, conditor, auctor.

BUILDING (*the act*), ædificatio, exedificatio, exstructio: (*the structure*), ædificatio, ædificum, opus. *Little b.*, ædificiuncula (C.). *B. materials*, materia (*wood for building*); tigna (beams, &c.); saxa (stones, &c.). *A passion for b.*, \*immodicum ædificandi studium.

BULB, bulbus.

BULBOUS, bulbosus. *B. roots*, \*plantæ tuberose.

BULGE, *To b. out*, procurere, prominere.—*Leak*, rimas agere; aquas haurire, sidere (sink).

BULK, amplitudo, magnitudo; moles (mass). *To sell by the b. (i. e. without exact calculation or measurement)*, per aversionem or aversione vendere (Jur.).—*Compass*, ambitus, spatium. *The b. of a ship*, navis capacitas.—*Main part*, pars maxima, major numerus; multitudo.—*Projection*, procurus, crepidio.—*projectura* (Virr)—projectum (Pand).

BULKY, magnus, ingens.—*Corrupt*, crassus, pinguis.—*Heavy*, gravis.—*Solid*, solidus, densus.

BULL, taurus; dux gregis. *Of a b.*, taureus, taurinus.

*A story of a cock and a b.*, nictularium fabula; *prps* \*narratiuncula, cui nec caput nec pedes (Aes. C. Div. vii. 31, res, ita contractas, ut nec caput nec pedes: = ita turbatas, ut nescias ubi incipias, ubi finias).

— *To make a b.*, *prope* \*pugnantia loquendo risum audientibus movere — *The b. in the zodiac*, Taurus. — *The b. of the pope*, \*altere signo pontificis Romani impressae.

BULL-DOG, \*canis Molossus (Lin.).

BULLETIN, *q.* *Daily notices*, *prope* acta diurna. *Of an army*, acta militaria (auct. *Veget. de re mil.* 2, 19).

BULL'S-EYE. *To hit the b.'s eye*, medium ferire.

BULLFINCH, *H.*, \*loxia pyrrhula (Lin.).

BULLOCK, juvenca, — bos castratus (for fattening). See Ox.

BULLET, glans plumbea, glans.

BULLION, aurum or argentum rude, infectum.

BULLY, s. homo pugna. — *lingua fortis* (if a cowardly b., *my* Thraso in the old Com.). — homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus. — homo jurgiosus (Gell.; *quarrelsome fellow*). — rixator (Q.).

BULLY, v. *Overbear with menaces*, &c., minis ac terrore commovere, — obstrere ei, obtundere qm or aures ei (by talking). *Pomponius was bullied into swearing*, &c., *Juravit hoc terrore coactus Pomponius*. — *To treat with savage cruelty*, *prope* aspere tractare, injuriosus (Plaut.) tractare, sævire in qm solere.

BULRUSH, Juncus, scirpus.

BULWARK, propugnaculum, pl. munimenta, opera; castellum. — *fig.* propugnaculum, pæsidium, defensor, &c.

BUMBAILIFF, \*apparitor or viator magistratuum.

BUMP, tumor (g. t. for swelling; oculorum, crurum). — *tuber* (protruberant excrescence; hunch, boil, prop. a tuft). — *A little b.*, tuberculum.

BUMP, v. tr. qd offendere ad qd (accidentally). — qd illidere or impingere ei rei (poorly). *To b. my head agst the door*, caput ad fores offendere. *To b. his head severely agst the wall*, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere. — *INTR.* offendere qd, illidi or impingi ei rei.

BUMPER, calix plenus.

BUMPKIN, homo rusticus.

BUNCH, tumor, tuber; struma (scrofulous bunch, esp. on the neck); hunch, gibba, gibber. — *A little b.*, tuberculum. — *Cluster*, racemi: *of grapes*, uva; *of bay-berries*, corymbus. — *A bundle*, fascis, fasciculus manipulus: *of pens*, fascis calamorum.

BUNCH out, v. eminere, promittere, exsurgere; tumere, extumescere.

BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculus (as bound together, to be the more easily carried, e. g. of wood, straw, lignorum, stramentorum) — manipulus, fasciculus manualis (not too big to be carried by hand). — sarcina, sarcinula (as burden). — *B. of rods*, fascis virgarum. — *B. of letters*, fasciculus epistolarum. *To carry a b. of books under his arm*, fasciculum librorum sub alâ portare. — *In b.'s*, fasciatum or fasciatum; manipulatim. — *As a burden*, sarcina, sarcinula.

BUNDLE up, v. colligere, componere, in fasciculos colligare, sarcinulas alligare.

BUNG, obturamentum: *of cork*, cortex. *To b. the out a b.*, excutere obturamentum. — *B.-hole*, os (doli). — orificium (late).

BUNG up, v. os doli obturare.

BUNGLE, v. a. inscienter, imperite, infabre facere or conficere; corrumpere; depravare: *atho*, opus inscienter facere or conficere. *To b. a song*, disperdere carmen. — *Bungling*, insciens, imperitus; malus. *A bungling business*, opus inscienter factum.

BUNGLER, homo imperitus; homo in arte sua non satis versatus. — \*Imperitus artifex (of an artist).

BUNGLINGLY, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus commode, crasse, male.

BUN, panis dulcor, placenta, crustulum.

BUOY, index ca rei ad immum maris positæ or sitæ.

BUOY up, v. sustinere, sustentare, fulcire.

BUOYANCY, levitas; hilaritas, alacritas, vigor.

BUOYANT, quod ab aquâ sustineri potest or sustinetur: *levia* — *fig.* vegetus, hilaris, alacer.

BUR, lappa.

BURAU, armarium.

BURDEN, s. onus (g. t.), sarcina (what a man carries or may carry). *To bear a b.*, onus ferre, sustinere. *To take a b. upon oneself*, onus recipere, suscipere: *to lay it down*, onus deponere. *To be a b. to one*, ei oneri esse, molestum or gravem esse ei. *I will bear the b. of this odium*, molem hujus invidiæ sustinebo. — *A ship of b.*, navis oneraria. *Beast of b.*, jumentum onerarium, jumentum; jumentum sarcinarium (e. g. pack-horse). — *A ship of 300 tons b.*, navis trecentarum amphorarum. — *fig. load, pressure*, &c., onus, molestia, incommodum, cura. — *Taxes*, onera, munera. (90)

*The b. of the song*, versus intercalaris (Serv. V. Eccl. 8, 21). — *fig. this is over the b. of his song*, eandem canit cantilenam (Ter.).

BURDEN, v. onerare, gravare; oneri esse ei, gravem or molestum esse ei; molestiam ei afferre, molestiâ qm afficere. *The body greatly b.'s the mind*, corpus pregravat animum. *Burdened*, oneratus; gravatus; gravus; onustus. *To b. one with asking*, obtundere qm rogando.

BURDENSOME, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus. *To be b.*, see BURDEN, v. — *to be more and more b.*, ingravescere.

BURGESS, civis, municipis, senator, patropus.

BURGLAR, perfossor (parietum. Plaut.). — *perforator only* (Appul.). — effractorius (Sen. Ep. 68). — effractor (Paul. Ulp. &c.).

BURGLARY, effractura (Paul. Dig.) or Crcl. with domum perfringere; parietem perfodere (to commit b.).

BURIAL, sepultura, humatio; funus, exsequia. *B.-ground*, sepulcretum, cæmeterium. *To refuse aby a b.*, qm sepultura prohibere. See FUNERAL.

BURLESQUE, jocosus, jocularis, ridiculus; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorsus.

BURLESQUE, v. ridiculum reddere, in jocum et risum vertere; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorque (to parody).

BURLY, magni corporis, grandis, magnitudine insignis, vastus, ingens; robustus.

BURN, tr. a. assumere or consumere igni, flammis, incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare (to set in flames); comburere; igni necare (of a living person); amburere (b. round, half-b.); cremare, concremare (esp. of the dead); adurere (to b. here and there, as bread, meat); inurere (to b. in, brand) To b. aby alive, qm vivum comburere. — *To hurt by burning* (the hand, for instance), urere, adurere. — *To bite, sting, urere, punge, mordere*. — *Parc*, ur-re, tor-re. — *Use for light*, &c., urere, in unum urere or uti. — *Of lime, bricks, &c.*, coquere. — *INTR.* a. deflagrare, conflagrare (flammis, incendio); flammis, incendio absumi, consumi; ardere, flagrare; uri, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari. *He burnt his father's house*, domum paternam (lares patrias) incendio absumpsit. *The temple of Diana was burnt on that night*, ea nocte templum Dianæ deflagravit. *To b. incense*, tura adolere. *To b. to ashes*, in cineres redigere; to coals, in carbones redigere. *To b. all* (say waste with fire), omnia igni vastare. *Sun-burnt*, sole adustus. *To b. oneself*, uri, amburi. *Half-burnt*, semistatus, semistulatus; ambustus; semicrematus. — *To glow like fire*, ardere, flagrare. — *To be hot to the touch*, ardere, flagrare, candere. — *To be inflammable*, ignem concipere posse. — *To be heated with desire or passion*, ardere, incensum esse (e. g. cupiditate, amore); flagrare, conflagrare, mutare (e. g. invidia flagrare or mutare; invidia incendio conflagrare). *I b. to see you*, incensus sum cupiditate te videndi.

BURN, s. ambustus. *Green coriander heals b.'s*, coriandrum viride sanat ambusta.

BURNET, pimpinella (Lin.).

BURNING, s. (act.) ustio, exustio; crematio; adustio (pass.) conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flamma; ardor.

BURNING, adj. *Hot, glowing, candens*. — *Ardent, passionate*, ardens, flagrans; *love*, amoris incendium. — *Biting, galling*, urens, punge, mordens.

BURNING-GLASS, vitrum causticum.

BURNISH, polvre, expolire, levigare.

BURROW, cuculiculus cubile.

BURROW, sub terra cuculiculus facere (cuncitull [minee] dicti ab eo [i. e. cuculiculus, a rabbit], quod sub terrâ cuculiculus ipsi faciunt, ubi lateant in agris. Var. 3 12). — *Poetical expressions are*, cubilia fodere. (effossis latebris) sub terrâ larvæ fovere, sub terris ponere domos (all V.). *Animals that b.*, subterranea animalia.

BURSAR. See TREASURER, CASHIER.

BURST, tr. a. rumpere, dirumpere; dispendere (e. g. vesicam); effringere (e. g. claustra, fores). *To b. through a thing*, percurrere per qd. — *INTR.* rumpi, dirumpi; dissilire (sy into pieces); deliacere, discedere (b. open, of the earth); dispendi, crepare (to b. with a noise, explode). *I b. (with anger or vexation)*, rumpor, dirumpor, findor. *I b. with laughing*, risu dirumpor, risu emorior. *The thunder b.'s*, fit fragor. *A cloud b. by lightning*, nubes fulmine elisa. — *To b. out or forth*, erumpere; exardescere. — *erumpere must be used with care*: vox, sermo, risus, furor erumpit, b.'s

*out; aptly, in qm: also trans.,* erumpere gaudium, *to b. forth with expressions of joy (Ter.).* erumpere diu coertum iram, *to let one's long-suppressed anger b. forth (C.); but not erumpere in vocem, in risum, in furem, in stomachum.* To *b. into a fit of laughing, tellere risum, cachinnum;* cachinnare (*not* cachinnari); in cachinnos *or* rias effundi. *Tears b. forth, lacrimae ocurrent, prorumpunt, prosiliunt.* To *b. into tears, in lacrimas effundi.* A *war suddenly b.'s out, bellum exoritur, exardescit;* belli flamma exardescit. (*His*) *wrath, hatred b.'s out, ira, odium exardescit.* To *b. open a door, januam effringere: a prison, vincula carceris rumpere.* The *sun b.'s forth, sol nubes perpulit ac dividit (C.); sol inter nubes effulgit: to b. out of the camp, ex castris erumpere: to b. through the enemy, erumpere per hostes (L.). To b. from one's arms, e complexu ca se eripere.*

BURST. a. eruptio. — *Of thunder, fragor: also by Cael. with the verb.*

BURTHEN. See BURDEN.

BURY, sepelire (g. f.). humare (*both, but epi sep.,* *like barrow, of a way mode of disposing of a corpse.* — *quod nunc communiter in omnibus sepultis ponitur, ut humati dicantur, id erat proprium tum in iis, quos humus infecta contegerat. C. Legg. 2, 22, 56).* — humo tegere, terrā, humo contere (*bury*). — in sepulcro condere *or* condere *only (post. and Post-Aug. tumulare, contumulare).* — corpus ca tumulo inferre (7.). — funere efferre *with or without foras (to carry out for burial).* — infodere (*shuffe into the ground*). To *b. one alive, vivum qm defodere: to be buried alive, vivum terrā obrui. To b. with military honours, militari honesto funere qm humare.* — *To put in the ground, infodere (in terram), defodere (in terram), obruere (terrā).* — *To overwhelm, obruere, opprimere: to b. in oblivion, oblivione obruere: to be buried in oblivion, aeternā oblivione obrutum esse: to be buried in the ruins, ruinā ca rei (domūs, &c.) opprimi: in the waves, undis obrui, hauriri.* — *To hide, &c., sepelire; p. nere (dianis: e. g. amore); obruere.* To *b. one's self in one's country soil, rus se abdere. [More under FURNAL.]*

BUSH, frutex. — *Of thorns, dumus, vepres, sentie (Sax. in BRAMBLE. BRIER.)* — *To go about the b., qd vituandum circumire (in Tac. ca nomen).* — *ambages agere.* A *bird in the hand is worth two in the a., spem pretio non emo.* Good wine needs no b., proba merx facile emptorem reperit (tametsi in abstruso sita est. (Plant. Pers. 1, 2, 128)). bonum vinum puticium *or* tritum nullum desiderat; res ipsa loquitur. *Bushes, b. wood, virgulta, fruteta.*

BUSH, v. spatiose fruticare.

BUSHEL, modius (Rom.); medimnus (Greek, equal to six modii).

BUSHY, *Thick, fruticosus, frutescens.* — *Of hair, horridus, hirsutus.* — *Covered with bushes, virgultis obsitus, frutescens, fruticosus; dumosus.* A *b. place, frutectum; vepretum, &c.*

BUSILY, sedulo, naviter, strenue, acriter; sollicita. — *importune, moleste (in a troublesome manner).*

BUSINESS, occupatio (engagement); opus (the work); negotium; mercatura, mercatio (traffic); res (affair, concern); officium (one's bounden b.); munus (office, post): studium (zeal application to something); cura (care for something); ministerium (service). It is the b. (i. e. part) of one, est ca. For business' sake, negotii gratia. Full of b., actiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus, to be so occupatissimus esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatus (distentum) esse. To *b.*, gerere gerere (g. n.); negotiari (as a leader of money and buyer-up of corn); mercaturam facere (as a large merchant). To divide the b. between them (of two consuls, legates, &c.), officia inter se parti. To make a b. of something, facitare, exercere qd. To do a good, bad, b., bene, male rem gerere. To do a good deed of b., to have a good b. (of a merchant), mercaturam facere non ignobilem. To be connected in b. with any, ratione cum qd conjunctum esse. I have a b. to settle with you, mihi est res tecum. What b. have you here? quid tibi hic negotii est? How is it with the b.? quod hoc res est? ut res habet? 'Tis my, your b., meum, tuum est. This is not my b., his my, your b., est, hae non meae sunt partes. To mind his own b., suum negotium gerere, res suas curare; others' b., aliena negotia curare. To make abq one's (principal) b., qd sibi studio habere (Ter.); omne studium conferre ad qd: omni cogitatione et curā incumbere in qd; omni contentione cogitare, summā ope niti, *or* eniti et contendere (these three with ut). To find one b. (fig.), negotium ci facessere, qm exercere. To the b. in

hand! ad rem! (to a speaker who is keeping off for the real point at issue) This is the true b. of our lives, ad hoc praecipue nati sumus. I make it the b. of my life to do good to others, id unum ago, ut quam plurimis bene faciam. This is the b. of a life, hoc vitam omnem desiderat. He is the man to do your b., hunc ipsum requirebas. A man of b., homo ad res gerendas natus; negotiis tractandis idoneus.

BUSKIN, calcamentum, quod pedes suris tenuis tegit. — *Tragic b., cithurnus (also hunter's b.).*

BUSKINED, cithurnatus.

BUSS. See KISS.

BUST, herma; clipeus (in painting *or* relief on a shield like surface).

BUSTARD, tarda; otis tarda (Lin.).

BUSTLE, s. *Hurry, festinatio nimia *or* praepropria festinatio.* — *trepidatio (anxious b.).* In a b., praepropere (L.). nimis festinanter. raptim — (as adj.) praepropere, nimis festinatus. To be in a b., festinare. To be in too great a b., in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates. — *Tumult, confusion.* VIN.

BUSTLE, v. festinare. in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates. festinantius agere. A bustling life, vita actiosa (Sen.). See under BUSY.

BUSY, *Occupied, engaged, occupatus. Not b., vacuus, otiosus. I am not b., mihi valet.* To be b. with alth, occupatum esse in qd re, intentum esse ci rei. B. with many things, distentus *or* obrutus plurimis occupationibus; negotiorum plenus. My thoughts are b. with him, eum cogito. — *Active, stirring, sedulus, navus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acer, impiger. A b. life, vita negotiosa, actiosa (artuosus used by C. only as epithet to virtus, and of the part of an oration wch ought to be the most animated, &c. Sen. uses vita actiosa; animus actuosus and agilis. C. would have said for the first, operosa, semper agens qd et molens; for the second, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu praeditus est semper. — actus is a Post-class. philos., and gramm., i. e. Krebs).* — *Maddling, importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat.* — *Anxious, sollicitus, anxius.*

BUSY, v. occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere. To b. one manifoldly, distingere, distringere (draw the mind this way and that, so that one cannot bend his thoughts to the thing in hand). To b. one's self with a thing, occupari qd re, versari in re *or* circa qd, se ponere in re; tractare, agere qd; dare se ci rei: with all earnestness, urgere qd. To be busied with a thing, (see BUSY, above). A busying one's self with the poets, pertractatio poetarum. To have the thoughts busied with a person, qm cogitare: with so. thing else, alias res agere.

BUSYBODY, homo importunus, molestus; ardeus homo occupatus in otio, gratis anhelans (see Phaedr. II. 5).

BUT, ad. sed. verum *or* vero. autem (at has an advertisement, sed a corrective *or* limiting force: verum *or* vero affirms the truth *or* importance of an assertion; autem carries on a train of thought already begun: it is the weakest adversative particle). — *It is to be observed that autem and vero stand after one *or* more words, the rest at the beginning of the sentence.* — *But* OR THE OTHER HAND, at (espy before personal names and pronouns): BUT AT LEAST, BUT AT ALL EVENTS, at, at certe *or* tamen. — *But in objections anticipated (= but it may be said, *or* urged), at, at enim, at vero (= the concession being followed by another consideration that must not be lost sight of).* — *But* FORSOOTH (in anticipating objections), at vero, at enim. — *But* (in the minor premises of a syllogism), atqui, aut m. — *But* BEHOLD *or* LO! ecce autem! — *NAY, BUT; NAY, BUT ASSUREDLY, enimvero, verum enimvero.* — *But* (when a subject is to be ended *or* suspended), sed, sed (verum: b. enough for to-day, sed—in hunc diem hactenus). — *I DON'T SAY... BUT, non modo—sed; non dicam *or* non dico—sed; ne dicam *or* nedum.* [Pract. Intr. II. 506—508]. — *I NOT ONLY NOT—BUT* EVEN NOW, non modo—sed ne—quidem (when a verb, common to both clauses, is expressed in the second); non modo non—sed ne—quidem. Such a man will not dare, not only to do, but even to think alth that is not honorable, talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit. — *NOT THAT—BUT* (rejoicing one reason and affirming another), non quod—sed; non eo quod—sed; non quo—sed (the last being not only permissible, but of more frequent occurrence than the other forms). — *NOT THAT—NOT, BUT, non quid—sed; non quo*



non—sed [Pr. Intr. II. 811].—|| BUT YET, BUT NOW-  
EVER, at, attamen, verum tamen.—PERHAPS—BUT  
YET, fortasse—verum tamen. *With a love of glory too  
eager perhaps, but yet honorable*, amore glorie nimis  
a-rti fortasse, verum tamen honesto (C.).—|| BUT IF,  
sin, sin autem, si vero: BUT IF NOT, si non, si minus,  
si aliter.—|| NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO, non modo—sed  
etiam or verum etiam; non solum—sed etiam [see  
Pract. Intr. II. 504, 505], *ita sed et (even in Cicero*;  
non tantum—sed etiam. In non tantum—sed or *vero*;  
tamen, *there is never a daunt in the greater to the less*;  
and this form cannot be used when neither the subject  
nor the predicate is common to both sentences.—BUT  
ON THE CONTRARY, at contra, at enim vero.—BUT  
RATHER, imo, imo vero, imo enimvero.—|| To be  
praised with a but, cum exceptione laudari. *Without  
an if, or but, sine ulla mora, haud cunctanter, liben-*  
*tissime.—But is sometimes not expressed in Latin, e. g.*  
*this is thy office, but not mine, hoc tuum est, non*  
*meum.*

BUT, in the sense of EXCEPT, præter; præterquam;  
excepto (A. -is); nisi. *I saw nobody b. him, præter  
illum vidi neminem. No one is wise b. the good man,*  
*nemo sapiens est, nisi bonus. Nothing b., nihil aliud,*  
*nisi (that and nothing else); nihil aliud quam (i. e.*  
*equivalent to that). This happens to none b. a wise*  
*man, soli hoc contingit sapienti. I saw no one b. you,*  
*to unum vidi. Nothing could bring them into one*  
*united people b. law, coalescere in populi unius corpus,*  
*nulla re præterquam legibus, poterant. The last b.*  
*one, proximus a postremo. There is nobody here b. I,*  
*solus hic sum. What b. I quid aliud nisi or quam?*  
*All b., tantum quod.*

BUT, in the sense of ONLY, modo. tantum. solum  
(tantum properly confines what was said to a certain  
magnitude, modo to a certain measure or degree,  
solum to the thing itself, to the exclusion of others).  
tantummodo, nonnisi, solus, unus. *I saw b. you, to*  
*unum vidi. I did b. hear these things, not see them,*  
*hæc auidi tantum, non vidi. I will speak, do you b.*  
*hear, loquar, modo audi. If b., dummodo; dum (with*  
*subj.). Do b. let him, sine modo. Do b. stay, mane*  
*modo. B. too often, sæpius iusto; nimium sæpe.*  
*There were b. two ways (two in all), erant omnino*  
*finera duo. You have b. the name of virtue in your*  
*mouth, nomen tantum virtutis usurpas. He came b.*  
*to-day, hodie primum venit. B. a while ago, non ita*  
*pridem, nuper admodum. He is b. twenty years old,*  
*non amplius viginti annos natus est. I wanted b.*  
*little that &c., tantum non, &c.; non multum absuit,*  
*quin &c.*

BUT THAT (except that if not), ni, nisi; quod nisi.  
B. that I fear my father, ni metum patrem. *And b.*  
*that he was ashamed to confess, et nisi erubesceret*  
*fateri.—|| After a negative, quin, qui non; in this use*  
*we often drop that.—|| Quin is hardly ever used*  
*where, if the rel. and non were used, cuius non or cui*  
*non would stand: it stands for quo non after an*  
*expression of time. The sentence after quin must not*  
*contain another relative.—No day almost, b. (that) he*  
*comes to my house, dies fere nullus est, quin domum*  
*meam veniat, or quo domum meam non veniat. There*  
*is none b. is afraid of you, nemo est, qui te non me-*  
*tuat. There is none b. may complain, nemo est, quin*  
*conqueri possit. There is no doubt b. (that) &c., non*  
*est dubium, quin (with subj.). I have no fear b.*  
*I shall write you letters enough, non vereror, ne non*  
*scribendo te expleam. None b. (i. e. those who did*  
*not), nemo quin, nemo qui non.—None b. knows, nemo*  
*est, qui nesciat.—|| Not b. that, non quin, non quia*  
*non, with a subj., followed in the subsequent clause by*  
*sed quod or sed quia with the indic., or by sed ut with*  
*the subj.*

BUT, after cannot. I cannot b. &c., facere non  
possum quin (subj.), or non possum non (with inf.).—  
non possum quin is Præ-clause. I cannot b. be &c.,  
fieri non potest, ut non or quin &c.

BUT FOR (i. e. were it not for, had it not been for)  
some person or thing, nisi or si quod esset, fuisset  
(absque quo or quod re esset is used by comic writers).—  
The bridge would have afforded a way to the enemy b.  
for one man, Horatius Culex, pons iter hostibus dedit,  
ni unus vir fuisset, H. C. (only in comedy should we  
find absque uno viro, Horatio Coclitæ, esset.). I would,  
b. for hurting him, vellem, ni foret ei damnum.

BUTCHER, lanus, seldom lano. macellarius (meat-  
seller).—|| At a sacrifice, popa (who struck the  
beast), cultarius (who cut his throat).—FIO. homo san-  
guinarius.

BUTCHER, v. prop. cedere, jugulare; mactare  
(92)

(at a sacrifice).—FIO. trucidare, occidere; obtru-  
care.

BUTCHERLY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens,  
sævus, ferus.

BUTCHER'S BROOM, ruscus.

BUTCHERY, FIO. cædes; trucidatio.—|| Where  
beasts are butchered, laniena.

BUT-END, || Of a gun, manubrium.

BUTLER, cellarius, promus, condus promus; minis-  
ter or ministrator (vini).

BUTT, scopus (goal). To aim at a b., destinatum  
petere (L.): to hit a b., scopum ferire or ferire only  
(H.).—|| Point at which the endeavour is di-  
rected, propositum, is qui mihi est (fuit, &c.) pro-  
positus exitus. finis.—|| Not scopus in this mean-  
ing.—ludibrium (e. g. he took him ludibrium verius  
quam comitem).—|| To make a b. of one, qm ludibrio  
habere; putare sibi qm pro ridiculo et delectamento.  
To be one's b., ludibrio esse cl.—|| Blow, ictus.

BUTT, v. cornu ferire, cornu petere.—|| Of a ram,  
arietare in qm. Butting, qui cornu petit, petulcus.

BUTT, Cask, dolium, labrum.

BUTTER, butyrum. To make b., butyrum facere.  
Bread and b., panis butyro illitus.

BUTTER, v. butyro illire qd.

BUTTERFLY, papilio.—FIO. a mere b. in love, de-  
sultor amoris.

BUTTERY, cella promptuaris, promptuarium; cella  
penaria (where provisions are laid up).

BUTTOCKS, nates, clunes (of men or animals).—  
lumbi (loins).

BUTTON, orbiculus (hat), globulus (globular). B-  
hole, fissura.

BUTTON, v. globulus jungere.

BUTTRESS, antæris, idis, f. erisma, æ. (ἀντροπία,  
idæ: ἔπιστρα, aror.).

BUXOM, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens. || Gay,  
brisk, hilaris, alacer, lætus.—|| Wanton, jolly, las-  
civus, protervus, &c. See WANTON.

BUY, emere (g. t.).—mercari (to b. as a formal trans-  
action, only as the mercantile conclusion, of a bargain).  
—redimere (things not properly articles of trade, but  
which the buyer might claim as his due, or ought to receive  
gratuitously; as peace, justice, love, &c. Dōd.).—emer-  
cal (prop. and fig.); nundinari (also to b. by a bribe).  
To b. at auction, emere in auctione; (of public reve-  
nues) redimere. To b. a bargain, bene or recte emere.  
To have a mind to b., empturire. Fond of buying,  
emax; a love of buying, emacitas. A buying, emptio.  
To b. and sell, mercari, mercamentum facere, nundinari.  
To b. up (b. together), coemere; (that others may not  
get it) præmercari. To b. up corn (in order to make  
it dear), comprime frumentum. To b. off (bribe),  
corrumpere; (clear by a bribe) pecuniā a supplicio  
liberare. To let himself be bought, pecuniam accipere.

BUYER, emptor, emens; manceps; propola (who  
buys to sell again). A b. up or together, qui qd co-  
emit. A b. up of corn (to make it dearer), qui frumen-  
tum comprimit; dardanarius (Pand.). B. and seller,  
emens et vendens.

BUZZ, susurrare; bombum facere (of bees); mur-  
murare.

BUZZ, s. susurrus; bombus; murmur.

BUZZARD, || Species of hawk, buteo. || Fig.  
simplicton, fool, verrex (lit. sharp).

BY, of place (near, hard by), ad, apud, iuxta,  
prope, proper, sub; sub manum, ad manum, præ  
manibus. The islands which are near by Sicily, insulæ  
quæ sunt proper Siciliam. To seat one's self by a  
person or thing, proper qm or qd considerare. To have  
gardens by the Tiber, ad Tiberim habere hortos. A  
care is by, proper est spelunca quedam.—Also by  
verbs: e. g. to stand, sit by one, cl. stare, assidere: to  
go by one's side, lateri cs adessere: latus cs tegere.—  
|| Present.—To be by, adesse, coram adesse. When I  
am by, not by, me præsentē, coram me; me absente.—  
|| Along, secundum; præter. To keep by the land (in  
sailing), oram, terram legere.—|| Past, præter. To  
go by, præterire (a place, locum).—|| By sea and land,  
terrâ marique. They came by sea, navibus advecti  
sunt: by land, pedibus hoc iter secerunt.—|| By the  
way, in viâ, in itinere; per viam; in transitu, transi-  
ens, præteriens (also fig.); quasi præteriens (fig.):  
obiter (fig.). To touch by the way, in transitu or  
leviter qd attingere.—|| By the way of, per (through),  
or with the ablat. of the name of a town: e. g. he went  
by Laodicea, Laodiceâ iter fecit.

BY, of time, in the sense of at. By night, noctu,  
nocte. By day, die, interdiu. So, by moonlight, lu-  
cente lunâ, ad lunam.—|| As soon as, not later

*thes, intra: ante. By the year's end, intra annum. By this time, jam. By the time Rome had been built three hundred years, trecentis annis post urbem conditam exacta. By that time I shall have arrived, jam adeo. He was there by day-break, cum diluculo advenit. By the time he ended his speech, oratione vixitum finita.*

*BY, implying succession, is often made by an adverb in -tim; also by quot. Year by year, month by month, day by day, quot annis, quot mensibus, quot diebus; or omnibus annis, &c. Man by man, viris. Town by town, village by village, oppidatim, vicatim. Step by step, gradatim. By little and little, paulatim. To fall at their feet, one by one, ad omnium pedes sagillatim accidero. By the pound, ad libram. To pay one by the hour, certam mercedem in singulas horas dare ei. By ones, twos, &c., singuli, bini, &c.*

*BY one's self (i. e. unassisted), per se; per se ipse; per se solus. — Alone, solus. — Apart, seorsum, separatim. By itself (in and for itself), per se: viewing the thing by itself, si rem ipsam spectas.*

*BY (denoting a means), by means of, per (emph of means); also by the ablat. of the thing or of the person: sit the particip. utens or usus with ablat.; also c. x. To ask a thing of some one by letter, qd ab eo per litteras petere. To avenge one's wrongs by means of another, injurias suas per alterum ulcisci. To nourish virtue by action, virtutem agendo alere. To know a man by his voice, qm ex voce agnoscere. — Denoting a cause or its effect, per: a, ab (emph with pass. and neut. verbs): (ca) opera; (ca or cs rei) beneficio. To be killed by a, ab qd occidi. To perish by disease, perire a morbo. The world was created by God, mundus a Deo creatus est. The slave, by whom you live, servi, propter quos vivis. The common people were stirred up by them, eorum populi concitatus est. — By reason of, per, propter, ob. By reason that, propterea quod, propterea quia. — Also by the ablat. of the thing: e. g. this happened by your fault, vestra culpa hoc accidit. — To this may be referred vt, denoting the thing or part taken hold of, which is expressed by the ablat. — To drag by the feet, pedibus trahere.*

*BY, i. e. according to, secundum; e, ex, de; ad. By the course of the moon, ad cursum lune. By a model, pattern, ad exemplum, ad exemplum. To judge a thing by the truth, ex veritate qd aestimare. It is built by the authority of the senate, edificatur ex auctoritate senatus.*

*BY, in adoration or in supplication, per. BY, denoting excess or defect, is expressed by the ablat. Shorter by one syllable, una syllaba brevior. Higher by ten feet, decem pedibus altior. By much, multa. By far, longe.*

*BY, in some phrases. By stealth, furtim. By turns, in vicem, per vices, alternis. By chance, forte, casu. By heart, memoriter. By and by, jam, mox, brevi. By the way, sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! die, quare.*

*BY-DESIGN, consilium alterum. He had this by-DESIGN, et, that &c., simul id sequebatur, ut &c.*

*BY-LAW, præsceptum minoris momenti.*

*BY-PLACE, devia (loca).*

*BY-STANDER, spectator.*

*BY-WAY, trames, semita, callis; diverticulum (that turns off from a greater; also fig.).*

*BY-WORD, proverbium; verbum. To become a b.-w., in proverbium venire or codere: proverbis eludi (be ridiculed in proverbs). See PROVERB.*

## C.

*CABAL, a. An intriguing body, doli or fallaciarum machinatores [see CABALLER]. — or Crcl. qui consilia clandestina (in qm) conquirent. Political intrigue, ars, artificium (artifice). — fallacia (deceit, misgoss). — better in pl. artes (male): fallacim (cabale, intrigues): consilia clandestina (hidden designs); calumniam — malicious slander, false accusation).*

*CABAL, v. fallacias facere. fingere: consilia clandestina conquirere; dare operam consiliis clandestinis. with et (to endeavour to effect by c.'s); likewise calumnias facere; multa machinari: to c. agi aby, fallacia in qm intendere: consilia clandestinis oppugnare qm; c. dolum nocere. See CABAL, a.*

*CABALA, \*cabbala; \*arcana Hebraeorum doctrina*

*CABALIST, \*cabbalistic. — ADV. \*cabbalistic.*

*CABALLER, doli or fallaciarum machinator (s. Tac. Ann. 1, 10, 2).*

*CABBAGE, brassica (s. pr.). — olus (any kitchen-herb, of which br. is a species. s. Cato R. R. 176, in: brassica est, quæ omnibus oleribus antistat). — caulis (proper the stalk; poet the c. itself). — crambe (according to Plin. 30, 9, 33, a sort of c. with thin and compact leaves, known to the Greeks, in Latin only proverbially: e. g. crambe repetita, c. warmed up again, altho sine by repetition). Head of c., caput brassicæ: c.-leaf, brassicæ folium: c.-plant, planta brassicæ.*

*CABBAGE, v. subducere furto; surripere. See TO FIECH.*

*CABIN, In a ship, dimeta (Petron. 115, 1). Cabin-boy, \*puer nauticus. Hut, casula, tugurium. Small room, cellula.*

*CABINET, A private room, conclave, cubiculum minus (a small room adjoining a large one). — zotheca (a small room belonging to the principal one, for repose, studying). — cubiculum secretius (a private room: e. g. of a prince). — sanctuarium or consistorium principis (c. of a prince, Plin. 23, 8, 77. Ammian. 25, 10).*

*MINIST. for government, see ADMINISTRATION, and c.-minister below. — To hold a c.-council, secreta consilia agitare: to peep into the c., principum secreta rimari (T. Ann. 6, 33): equally great in the field and in the c., rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regunda: fortis ac strenuus, pace belloque bonus. — c.-minister, comes consistorialis (in the time of the emperors); or Crcl. princeps amicorum regis, quocum secreta consilia agitare solet (L. 35, 15); amicus regis omnium consiliorum particeps: amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur particeps (after Nep. Eum. 1, 5 and 6). — c. councillor, qui principem est c. consilia interioribus (after Nep. Hann. 2, 2). — consilia interiora or domestica (the assembly). — c. secretary, quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco (s. Nep. Eum. 1, 5); also scriba principis. — c. seal, signum principis (after Suet. Oct. 94, p. med.). A repository for valuables or curiosities, thesaurus; horreum: for coins, numotheca: a c. for china, \*collectio Sinenis artificum factorum operum; \*copla operum Sinenis artis.*

*CABINET-MAKER, intestinariarius (Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2, in so far as he makes objects of art). — lignarius (sc. faber): scribolorum or capsularum opifex (any one who works in wood, joiner or carpenter).*

*CABLE, funis ancorarius; ancorale. — ora (by which a ship is fastened to the shore); remulcus (towing-c.); rudens (any rope emph belonging to the yards and sails). — to cut the c., ancoralia lucidere; ancuras prædicere.*

*CABRIOLET, clisium.*

*CACHINATION, loud and screaming laughter, cachinnus (as condition) — cachinnatio (Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66: as action). See LAUGH, a.*

*CACKLE, v. strepere (proper of geese, &c.: applied also to men). — gracillare (of chickens. Auct. Carm. de Philom. 25). — gongrire, strepere (of geese. Fest. and Virg. Ecl. 9, 36). — clangere (of geese). — tetrinnire (of ducks. Auct. Carm. de Philom.).*

*CACKLING, strepitus (of geese and men). — voces anserum (loud c. Tac. Germ. 10, 3). — to raise a loud c., vociferari (Col. 8, 13, 2). — clangor (of geese and chickens). — gongritus (of geese): lale.*

*CADAVEROUS, Looking like a corpse, cadaverosus.*

*CADÉ, cadus. See CASK.*

*CADÉ, clur (same by nature, of animals: opp. ferus, immanis). — mansuetus (used to the hand, domestic, tame; of beasts and men: opp. ferus). — domitus (tamed, subdued; of wild beasts and savage nations: opp. ferus). — placidus (of gentle disposition, pleasantly inclined; of men and beasts: opp. ferus). — mitis (weak, yielding: opp. immanis).*

*CADÉ, v. mansuifacere. mansuetum facere or reddere (to accustom to the hand, to render domestic or sociable: e. g. the people, plebem). See TAME, v.*

*CADENCE, in music, intervallum. — numerus (in speech). An harmonious conclusion, quædam ad numerum conclusio. Having (or with) a good c., numerosus: numerose cadens: numerose cadere (all of speech). To close periods with a good c., numeris sententiis claudere.*

*CADÉT, A younger brother, frater natu minor. In a military sense, \*puer ad militiam publice informandus. — tiro nobilis is inapplicable.*

*CADGER, comptor (one who bugs up). — propola*

(one who buys to sell again).—caupo (one who retails the necessities of life).

CAESTUS, caestus. To fight with c's, pugilare (the boxer with them was pugil, pycta [picta]: the act, pugilatus).

CAG, dollolum.—seria (oblong cask). See CASK.

CAGE, || An inclosure, cavæa (both for birds and wild beasts).—claustrum (for wild beasts). || Any kind of fence for the same purpose, sepes, septimentum.—septum (an inclosed place: e.g. for hunting, venationis).—vivarium. leporarium (different appellations for the same thing, s. Gell. 2, 20). || A prison, carcer.—custodia (proper, the guarding of abey: also the place itself).—vincula, pl. (chains or fetters; also the place).

CAGE, v. in caveam includere. || Animals for pleasure, bestias includere delectationis causâ. || Imprison, includere in carcerem. qm in custodiam dare; in carcerem condere or conjicere. See IMPRISON.

CAIRN, acervus lapidum. lapides in unum locum congeriti.

CAITIFF, acelestus, acelus. acelus viri.

CAJOLE, blandiri ci (with words and gestures).—(maui) permulcere qm (to stroke with the hand).—amplexari et osculari qm (to embrace and kiss aby).—assentari ci (to humour aby: yield to him in every thing).—adulari (flatter basely).—blanditis delenire qm. commodis verbis per-uadere ci.

CAJOLER, assentator (who yields to aby in every thing).—adulator (base flatterer).—homo blandus (flattering by sweet words).

CAJOLERY, blanditiae (insinuating words, caresses).—blanditiae et assentationes (C.).—blandimentum (caressing means by which one endeavours to win over aby).—adulatio (base flattery).

CAKE, a. placenta.—libum (the flat c. of honey, meat, &c.; a sacrificial and also birth-day c.).—massa. pondus (a mass of alth in general).

CAKE, v. tr. with atq. qd rei concoquere.—INTA.) concresecere (congeal, stick together, &c.). in massam concresecere. indurescere.

CALAMINE, cadmia, the different sorts of such were: botrytias; placcitis; ostracitis (s. the Lex.).

CALAMITOUS, miser (pitiable, in bad circumstances).—infelix (unfortunate).—calamitosus (beset, oppressed with grief; beset with dangers, &c.).—tristis (afflicting).—luctuosus (doleful).—gravis (heavy, distressing). || CALAMITOUS TIMES, gravis or iniqua.

CALAMITY, calamitas (misery occasioned by great damage and loss, also by war).—miseria (misery: opp. happiness).—res miserae or afflictæ (lamentable situation).—causas adversas or tristis, fm context merely casus (unfortunate accident).—res adversæ, fortuna afflictæ, fm context fortuna only (unfortunate circumstances, especially relating to pecuniary and domestic matters).—fortuna mala (misfortune, ill fate). To bring c's upon aby, miseriarum tempestates ci excitare; ci insignem calamitatem inferre. To suffer c., in malis esse, jacere, versari; malis urgeri: a c., calamitatem accipere. See AFFLICTION.

CALCINATE, tr. in calcem vertere.—INTA.) in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, v. a. || To reckon, computare, supputare (to sum up).—ce rei rationem inire: ad calculos vocare qd.—calculum ponere in re (to reckon over, take an account).—“computando efficere (to make out by calculating). To c. expenses, or the cost, ad calculos vocare sumptus: to c. an amount in the current coin of our own country, \*ad nostræ pecuniæ rationem revocare qd: to c. the course of the heavenly bodies, stellarum or siderum cursus et motus numeris persequi; cursus siderum dimetiri (measure and c.).—the loss cannot be calculated, damnum majus est quam quod æstimari possit: to c. every thing according to one's own interest, omnia metiri emolumenta et commodis: to c. with any one, rationem cum quo putare, instituire, conferre; rationem or calculum ponere cum quo (Plin. Paneg. 20, 5): to c. every thing by pounds, shillings, and pence, omnia ad lucrum revocare: to learn to c., arithmetica discere: to c. well, in arithmetice satis exercitatum esse: to c. by Olympiads, Olympiadum numero finire: the Gauls c. time by nights, and not by days, Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt (Cæs. B. G. 6, 18).—the Germans do not c. time by days, as we do, but by nights, Germani non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant (Tac. Germ. 11, 2). || To c. upon a thing, sperare fore ut &c. I c. upon your coming, spero fore ut venias.—IMPROB. a) to weigh atq., calculum ponere in re (Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 9).—to c. or weigh all the difficulties (94)

or circumstances attending any matter, ponere calculos in utraque parte (Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 9).—b) to intend a certain effect, accommodare qd ad rem.

CALCULATED, adj. accommodatus; aptus; idoneus; par.—c. for something, accommodatus ad qd, or ci rei: c. for business and nothing else, par negotiis nec supra.

CALCULATION, s. ratio; computatio. supputatio. To make friendship a mere c. of interest, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos vocare amicitiam. A c. made or to be made, ratio subdacta or subducentia.

CALCULATOR, s. calculator (Mart. and Ulp. Dig.).—computer (Sen. Ep. 87, 5).

CALDRON, al. enum. cortina (resting on three legs for cooking and dyeing).—lebes (λῆβης, only among the Greeks, esp. used as a present of honour. s. Virg. Æn. 3, 466; 5, 266).

CALEFACTION, s. calefactio (Arcad. Dig.). calefactus, us (only in the ablat. Plin. and Lact.), or Crcl.: for the c. of atq., ad qd calefactendum.

CALENDAR, s. calendarium (originally a book of debts or interest; in modern Latin, a calendar. Inscr. Grut. 133: to be retained as t. t.).—fasti (the book in which the dies fasti et nefasti, the dies senatus et comitiales, &c., were registered).—ephemeris, idia, f. (a day-book of expenses, events, &c.).

CALENDER, s. tormentum (for clothes. Sen. Tranq. 1, 3: in later writers, pressorium).

CALENDER, v. (vestes, pannum, &c.) ponderibus premere (Sen. Tranq. 1, 3).—pannum polire, expolire (Plin. his vestes pol. expol.).

CALENDs, s. calendæ, or kalendæ in inscriptions (the first day of the month): till the last of August, usque ad pridie kalendas Septembris. Debtors paid interest on the first of the month, hence tristes kalendæ. The Greeks had no c. in their calculations of time, hence ad kalendas Græcæ solvere, to pay at latter Lammæ, i. e. never. ~~NOT~~ The name of the month is to be an adj. Hence kalendæ Januariæ, not Januarii.

CALF, || Young of a cow, vitulus. || Sem-calf, vitulus marinus (the pure Latin term).—phoca (also a sea c., fm phœn). || Of or belonging to a c., vitulinus. || Of the leg, sura.—to have thick calves, crassioribus esse suris.

CALIBRE, s. || The diameter of the barrel of a gun, \*modus tormentorum; also \*os tormentorum, \*os tormenti bellici: \*tormenti bellici capacitas.—|| IMPR. modus.—magnitudo.—amplitudo.—they are of a different c., non sunt ejusdem farinæ.

CALICE. See CALICACE.

CALICO, byssus, byssinum (byssus was, according to Poll. 7, 75, a fine yellow flax: in Strab. and later writers, cotton: as stuff made of cotton, Appul. Met. 11, p. 258, 20. byssinum, sc. opus, Tertull. vestie vs. serico probatiss, byssino sanctissima, purpurâ pudicissime).—sindon (a fine stuff made of cotton. Mart. 2, 16; 4, 19; 11, 1. Aulon. Ephem. in parab. 2). Others give \*tela e (lino) xyliño telas (xylinium, sc. lnum, cotton thread. Plin.): prps \*pannus xylinus.

CALIGRAPHY, s. \*calligraphia; \*scribendi ars.

CALIX (cup of a flower), dollolum floris (Plin.).—calathus (late; poet.).

CALK, v. a. \*navem picare. || [Kraft gives navium rimas pice, adipi, obducere, expellere.]

CALKER, Crcl. by navem picare, &c.

CALL, s. || Sound of the voice, vox. || The calling, summoning, vocatus; vocatio; evocatio (in military service: e.g. a person takes up arms at the first c., qd arma capit, ubi primum bellicum canit audit). || To come upon aby's calling, ca vocatu or a quo vocatum or invitatum venire. Hence esp., || The offer of an office, munus oblatum, fm context also conditio.—to receive a c., \*vocari ad munus: to receive a c. to go to any place, \*quo vocari: he had a c. to go to Göttingen, \*Göttingensis conditio ei offerrebatur: to accept a c., \*munus oblatum suscipere; conditionem accipere: he accepted the c. without hesitation, \*non dubitavit accipere, quod deferbatur: to refuse a c., conditionem recusare. || IMPR. s. impulsio, impulsio. || Visit, salutatio, salutatio officium (at Rome, the c. of friends or clients in the morning as a mark of respect towards persons of rank).—daily and frequent c.'s of friends, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia: to make a c. [v. to CALL]: to put off a c., visendi curam differre (Tac. Ann. 14, 6, 1): gow: c. will be agreeable to all, carus omnibus expectatusque venies. || The calling a person or thing by name, nomenclatio.

CALL, v. || Name, nominare (also to give atq. a proper name).—appellare (to c. or address aby by his

**Alle.**—vocare. dicere (the former, to c. aby by his name, or, like dicere, to c. aby or alth according to what it is, i. e. to affix any epithet to it. **Cal.** Vocare generally with a sublt. dicere with an adj.).—nomen cl dare or indere or imponere (to give a name to aby).—to c. by name, qm nomine appellare.—to c. every thing by its own name, suo quaque rem nomine appellare.—to c. aby or alth after something, ex qd re or ex qd nominare qd or qm: i. c. alth my own, qd meum vindicare—I am called (i. e. I have the name), mihi est nomen, with nom., or dat., or (more seldom) gen. of the name (s. NAME, a.). **I invite, invitare** (to request aby's participation in alth): invitare qm ad qd (e. g. ad bellum, ad quietem, &c.).—ad opus sollicitari (to be called upon to perform some deed). **Visit.** visere, c. visendi causā venire. invisere. visitare (to c. upon aby to inquire after his health, &c.).—intervisere (to c. occasionally).—adire, convenire (to c. to speak on or to transact any business).—salutare. salutatum or salutandi causā ad qm venire. ad qm salutandum venire (to c. upon aby, as a mark of respect). **TO CALL OUT** (challenge to a combat), provocare (absol. L. 24, 8): provocare qm ad pugnam or ad certamen (esp. fm among a multitude). **CALL OUT** (troops to military service), evocare, or evocare ad bellum. **SUMMON** to appear at a place, postulare, citare (the former before a court, the latter of any verbal summon): on account of alth, cs rei de re; patres in curiam citari jubere (to c. the fathers to appear in the senate-house).—nominatim citare or evocare (to summon aby by his name to take military service). **CALL IN**, advocare, to aby, ad qm, to alth, ad or in qd.—accire (to intend to c. in, but so that the person called need not come immediately, therefore merely accire qm, not qm ad qm. &c.).—arcescere (and for aby and make him actually come: e. g. qm arcesci or arcescari jubere).—to c. aby in, intro vocare qm (invite him in)—to c. in a physician, medico uti, medicum morbo adhibere or adnovere.—medicatum ad egrotum adducere (of a person fetching him): to c. in money, pecunias exigere. **CALL BACK**, revocare: troops, signum receptum dare.—to c. aby back to life, qm in vitam revocare—to c. aby back to (people's) memory, memoriam cs rei renovare or redintegrare.—to c. alth back to aby's mind (remind him of it), ei qd in memoriam redigere or reducere; qm in memoriam cs rei renovare or reducere; qm ad memoriam cs rei excitare: to c. alth back to one's own memory, memoriam (as rei repetere or revocare). **CALL TOGETHER**, convocare (also of animals: e. g. a hen her chickens).—to c. a meeting of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum; also only convocare populum: to c. the masters of the horse to a court-martial, praefectos equitum ad consilium convocare.—to c. the senate together, senatum cogere or convocare.—convocare (prop. to drive together or collect in a heap).—congregare (to gather in a flock)—conducere, contrahere (to concentrate, e. g. troops).—copias in unum locum coactas or conducere or contrahere (to collect or assemble troops at one place).—**CALL AWAY** (or OFF), avocare.—vocare (c. aby out of a party).—vocare foras (c. out of doors).—aby is called away, nunciatur cl, ut praeceat. evocatur qs (C. de Or. 2, 86, 353).—abducere (with or without de or ex loco: to fetch aby away).—adversum ire (raply of slaves, called adversitores, who fetched their masters, s. Ruhn. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2).—arcescere qm (seems principally to have been used for sending a slave, called arcescitor, to fetch aby to a feast, s. G. Riv. Plin. Ep. 5, 45).—avocare (to c. aside). **CALL FOR**, poscere (to demand in expectation of answer).—deposcere. exposcere (to c. for instantly or urgently).—postulare. expostulare (to c. for alth to which one is entitled: expostulare urgently or seriously).—flagitare. efflagitare (urgently and impetuously, esp. if one has a real or pretended right. Cic. Milin. 34, p. 161. makes a climax thus: misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare)—petere, expetere (to endeavour to obtain by means of entreaty).—exigere (to demand or collect what one has a right to claim, as a debt, wages, also taxes: if by coercive means, persequi pecuniam).—to c. for by writing, per litteras flagitare.—**CALL TO AN ACCOUNT.** See ACCOUNT.—**CALL FORTH**, provocare, evocare.—citare (to c. aby by name to appear: the conqueror for inst. at Olympia: e. g. victorem Olympiae citari. In a similar manner it may be used for calling forth an actor on the stage, which kind of compliment, however, was not known to the ancients; revocare qm = to demand the repetition of any beautiful passage, to exerce aby).—excitare qm (to c. from below: e. g. the spirits of the world below, inferos).—**CALL UPON** = to solicit, invocare

(entreat aby about alth, as for aid, &c.: e. g. invocare munus, to invoke the muses).—implorare qm (to implore: e. g. implorare or invocare deos, to implore or invoke the gods, esp. for help or assistance).—implorare fidem cs: invocare subsidium cs: auxilium cs implorare et flagitare (to c. upon aby for protection, help, &c.). To c. upon or appeal to the judge for relief in alth, ad iudicis opem confugere. To c. upon aby for mercy, cs misericordiam implorare or exorare.—**TO CALL A WITNESS**, testari or testem facere qm, usually antestari qm (in the court previously to the introduction of the cause, when the question was put: "licet antestari?" whereupon the assenting person presented the lap of his car to be touched by the postulant).—**TO CALL OUT**, a) challenge, see before in this art.—b) exclaim, exclamare.—conclamare (esp. of a multitude, but also of a single person, in which case it conveys the idea of raising a clamour immediately after any occurrence, s. Cæs. B. G. 1, 47, Hertz.).—clamitare (to offer alth in the streets for sale).—**CALL UP**, a) exsuscitare: expergefaceri (e somno); excitare (e somno); suscitare somno or a quiete (†).—b) IMPROPER = to rouse. To c. up the spirits of aby (encourage), excitare: incitare, stimulare qm, stimulus admoveere cl.—**TO CALL ATTH IN QUESTION**, qd in dubium revocare.—**TO CALL NAMES**, cl contumeliam causā cognomen dare.—**CALL OVER**, recensere. recitare: the senate, senatum recitare: one's slaves, servos per nomina citare.—**CALL ALOUD**, clamare. vociferari. Truth c's aloud, veritas clamat.

**CALLER**, saluator. qui visendi (ac salutandi) causā venit ad qm. A troublesome c., molestus interpellator. C's, salutatio (as a collective), salutantes qui visendi (ac salutandi) causā ad qm veniunt. To let a c. in, qm admittere: to say not at home to a c., qm excludere, or ab aditu prohibere.

**CALLING**, **Incitationes**: studium.—(animi) impetus (instinct). I feel a c., fert animus; est impetus (†): I feel no c. &c., \*non est in animo. &c.: to feel no c., abhorreere or alienum esse a re.—**Sphere of aby's duty, office**: officium. partes. munus (SYM. in OFFICIUM).—to be attentive to the duties of one's c., officio suo fungi; officio suo satisfacere; implere officii sui partes: to neglect the duties of one's c., desere officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere or recedere. ministerium (honorable office), ars (profession), provincia (province or sphere of duty).—status (the position or state in which aby finds himself).—conditio (the position or situation in which he is placed as a member of society. Cond. is lasting, and status transient).

**CALOSITY**, s. callus; callum (PROP. hardness of the skin of the hands and feet.—VIG. any kind of hardness, e. g. consuetudo callum obdurerat stomacho meo. C.—diuturna cogitatio callum obdurexit animis).

**CALLOUS**, adj. callosus; duriciorius (Macrob. Sat. 2, 16. Plin. 15, 18, 19). induratus.

**CALLOUSNESS**, durities: torpor.—VIG. for forgetfulness: indolentia. animus durus.

**CALLOW**, adj. implumis.—c. young ones, juvenem aves (Plin.).

**CALM**, s. (the state of the sea when there is no storm), tranquillitas, tranquillitates (pl. of a continued c.): malacia. Jx. malacia et tranquillitas.—VIG. animi tranquillitas; quies; otium.

**CALM**, adj. tranquillius (without any violent motion, esp. of the sea when not stirred by winds).—quietus (in a state of rest; without exertion).—Jx. tranquillius et quietus.—sedatus (without any stormy violence; e. g. gradus, tempus).—placidus (without violent motion, disturbance, &c., coelum, dies, somnus, annis).—otiosus (undisturbed by troublesome business).—qui omni vento caret (dies). A c. life, vita otiosa, tranquilla, tranquilla et quiesca; placida: a c. sea, mare tranquillum or placidum. To be c., quietum esse, quiescere.—**TO CALM** Tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, placatus, are all applied also to the mind, and its operations: quietus, allied in sense to otiosus, segnis, languidus; tranq. to lenis, placidus, moderatus. Dind.—Jx. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillius; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque. C. speech, oratio placida or sedata. To do alth in a calmer mood, placatior animo facere qd: to write in a calmer mind, sedatior animo scribere. To be c. (in mind), animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or placato: animo non commoveri. Be c., quiesce (be quiet)—sile; taceas quæso! (be silent).—bono sis animo! bonum habe animum (be of good courage). Their minds are not yet c., mentes nondum reaserunt.

**CALM**, v. tranquillare (to make alth rest; prosper

the sea; *impropr. men's minds*, animos).—pacare (to reduce to peace, *e. g.* provinciam).—sedare (to make to settle quietly down; *e. g.* anger; the winds, *O.*; the waves, *C.*).—placare (to bring to a milder, quieter state; *e. g.* iram; also sequora, *O.*).—permulcēre (to *c.* by soothing words, *h.*; the mind, anger).—lenire (to bring to a milder state; anger, fear, *h.*).—reprimere (to repress excitement in *aby*; *e. g.* conetistam multitudinem, *Nep.*). To *c.* *aby's* mind by encouraging words, *cs* animi verbis confirmare; by comforting words, *qm* or animam *cs* consolatione lenire or permulcēre. To *c.* oneself, acquiescere.

CALMLY, quiete, placide, otiose; (*of mind*), quieto animo, tranquille, placide, placato animo, sedate, sedato animo.—*Jm.* tranquille et placide, sedate placideque. To bear *c.*; see CALMNESS.

CALMNESS, *¶ Of the sea*; see CALM, *v.* *¶ Of the mind*, tranquillitas animi, tranquillitas, animus tranquillus.—*sequus* animus, equitas animi: *from context* equitas *oip*; To bear *ath* with *c.*, placide or sedate ferre *qd*; not to bear *ath* with *c.*, *qd* *egre* ferre.

CALORIFIC, *adj.* (producing heat), calorificus (*Gell.* 17, 8, 12).—excalfactorius (*Plin.*).

CALOTTE, *s.* (an ecclesiastical cap or coif), calautica (*al.* calantica, *C. Franc.*); mitra; mitella.

CALTROP, *s.* *¶ Thistle*, carduus. *¶ An instrument with spikes thrown on the ground to annoy the enemy's horse*, murex ferreus.—to set *c.*'s, murices ferreos defodere; muricibus ferreis locum sternere; murices ferreos projicere.

CALUMNIATE, *tr.* calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design).—criminari *qm* apud *qm*—de fama or existimatione *cs* detrahare; de *qo* absente detrahendi causā maledicere, contumelioseque dicere (*Cic.* *Off.* 1, 37, 134).—*ci* absenti male loqui (*Ter. Phor.* 2, 3, 25). *I am calumniated*, detrahitur de mea fama.

CALUMNIATOR, *s.* calumniator.—obtectator. *A female calumniator*, calumniatrix (*Ulp. Dig.* 37, 9, 1, and 14, 16).

CALUMNIOUS, *adj.* calumniosus; falsas criminationes continens.

CALUMNIOUSLY, *adv.* calumniose; per calumniam; per falsas criminationes.

CALUMNY, calumnia, obtectatio, criminatio (*an accusation with evil intention, in a calumnious spirit*).

CALVE, *v.* vitulum parire: a cow, that has just calved, feta (*see* *Voss. Virg. Eccl.* 1, 49).

CALVINIST, *s.* Calvinianus legis studiosus (*aft. Ammian.* 25, 10); Calvini asseda.

CAMBRIC, *s.* carbasus \*tela baptizet, or \*tela (*a sort of fine linen from Spain*). Harduin explains it by Cameracenus, *ad* *Plin.* 19, 1, 2, § 2).—Made of *c.*, carbaseus; carbasinus; carbasulus.

CAMEL, *s.* camelus; with *two humps*, camelus dromas; camelus Bactrie (\*camelus Bactrianus—*of or belonging to a c.*, camelinus—*a driver of c.*, cameli magister (*Sil.* 12, 4, 616)—*qui camelum regit* (*Aus.* 8, 14, 39)—*a keeper of c.*, camelarius (*Arcad.* *Dig.* 50, 4, 18, and 11)—*c.*'s hair, pilus camelus—seta camelii (*for the tail*).

CAMELEON, *s.* Chamaeleon, ontis (*Plin.*). lacerta chamaeleon (*Lin.*).—*¶ xpo.* versipellis, or qui versat naturam suam atque huc illuc torquet, applied to a man of a variable disposition, or who can assume any character.

CAMELOPARD, *s.* camelopardalis. cervus camelopardalis.

CAMELOT, *s.* \*pannus *e* villis capris contextus.

CAMEO, gemma ectypa. To make *c.*'s, gemmas ad ectypas sculpturas aptare.

CAMERA OBSCURA, *s.* \*camera obscura, quæ dicitur.

CAMOMILE, *s.* matricaria chamomilla (*Lin.*).

CAMP, *s.* castra, *pl.*—tentoria, *pl.*—summer *c.*, aestiva, *pl.* (*sc.* castra); winter *c.*, hiberna, *pl.* (*sc.* castra). To choose a place for a *c.*, locum idoneum castris deligere; to measure out a *c.*, castra metiri, dimetiri; to mark a *c.* by fixing poles, castra metare; locum castris dimetare; he who performs this office, castrorum metator; to pitch a *c.*, castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere; near the enemy, castra sua pæpe hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostium conferre; to remove, castra transferre; to break up, castra movere, permovere, proferre; to take the enemy's *c.*, hostem castris exuere.—*of or belonging to a camp*, castrensis.

CAMPAIGN, *s.* Open level country, planities; *sequus* or planus locus. campus, with or without planus or apertus. æquor (*chiefly used by the poets, but also by C.*; Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum (96)

patentium æquoribus habitabant). æquata planities. exæquatio (*a place made c.*).—*The time during which an army keeps the field*, bellum; expeditio; militia; stipendium.—to serve in a *c.*, bello or expeditionis interesse.—to serve in the same *c.*, bello una esse cum *qo* in castris; in castra proficisci cum *qo*; militia cum *qo* perfungi; cum *qo* militare: to serve under *aby* in a *c.*, *qo* imperatore, *qo* imperante, sub *qo* merere; sub *qo*, or sub *cs* signis militare; *cs* castra sequi: to serve one's first *c.*, militiam auspicari; he has served in many *a c.* in bello multum versatus est; multa stipendia habuit: a man who has never served in a *c.*, homo nullius stipendii; qui nunquam castra vidit: to re-open the *c.*, copias ex hibernaculis extrahere: to undertake a *c.* against, proficisci contra *qm*.

CAMPHOR, *s.* camphora.—camphorated, \*camphorā imbutus.

CAN, *s.* cantharus; hirma: a small *c.*, hirmula.

CAN, *v. n.* posse: *I c.*, possum.—licet mihi (*of permission*). *I cannot put to sea on account of the weather*, per tempestatem mihi navigare non licet. *I c.* *do it*, copia, or potestas mihi est *cs* rei faciendæ, or merely *cs* rei: he could have lived more freely, liberius vivendi fuit *ci* potestas. *I cannot at present adopt your advice*, non est integrum consilio jam uti tuo: he explained the thing so clearly, that all could understand it, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligent.—*who c. doubt?* quis dubitet?—one *c.* easily understand, facile intelligitur.—Themistocles could not be at rest, non licuit esse otioso Themistocli.—*I cannot*, non possum; non queo; nequeo.—Sometimes 'can' is expressed by esse, with the *gerund* in *do*.—*he c. pay*, est solvendo; *he c. bear the load*, est oneri ferendo.—*I cannot* (= *I cannot fairly*), often by nihil or non habeo, quod; non habeo, *cur* &c.—*I cannot find any fault with old age*, nihil habeo, quod in eum senectutem. *I cannot agree with you*, non habeo, quod tibi in ea re assentiar.—*I speak as loud as I can*, quam possum maximā voce dico.—*this man cannot go wrong*, non est in hoc homine peccandi locus.—*as well as I c.*, pro meâ viribus; pro facultatē; quantum in me or in meâ potestate situm or positum est; ut potero. *Do what you c. to get it done*, operam, ut fiat, da.—to be more than one *c.* *do*, vires excedere.—*I CAN* is sometimes rendered by scio: *I c. pain*, pingere scio: so *CANXOR* by nescio. *I CANXOR* but, facere non possum, quin (*with subj.*)—non possum non (*with inf.*). *The soul cannot but be immortal*, fieri non potest ut animus sit mortalis.—[*posse* and *quiere* were originally transitive: posse denotes being able, as a consequence of power and strength.—*vivax*, *quiere*, as the consequence of complete qualification.—*vis* *re* *visu*: hence in the best writers only in neg. sentences, or sentences that have a neg. character, as many hypot. sentences have; whereas *valere* and *pollere* are intransitive: hence we say, possum or queo vincere, but valeo or polleo ad vincendum].

CANAILLE, *s.* vulgus; multitudo de plebe; multitudo obscura et humilis; sentina reipublice or urbis; *sem* populi: one of the *c.*, unus de multis, or *e* multis.

CANAL, *s.* canalis, fossa, (when it connects two rivers or pieces of water). To make a *c.*, fossam facere, depingere. They had promised to make a navigable *c.* from the lake Avernus to the mouths of the Tiber, ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros, promiserant (*Tac. Ann.* 15, 42, 2).

CANARY, *s.* a species of wine, brought from the Canaries, vinum Canariense.

CANARY-BIRD, *s.* \*fringilla Canaria (*Lin.*).

CANARY-GRASS, *s.* phalaris Canariensis.

CANCEL, Inducere (strike out; resolution, decreta, &c.); abrogare; delēre; rescindere.—[*SVX* in *ANXV.*]—to *c.* the laws and customs of Lycurgus, Lycurgi leges moresque abrogare (*L.*)—omnes leges una rogatione delēre (*Cic.*)—a will, testamentum rescindere (*Q.*)—a man's decrees, decreta rescindere (*Suet.*).

CANCER, *¶ A crab-fish*, cancer, *Q.* cancri: also the sign of the summer solstice. The sun is going through the sign of *c.*, sol cancri signum transit.—*¶ A violent sore*, cancerōsa, kila, or carcinōma, kila (*carcinoma*).

CANCEROUS, *adj.* canceraticus (*late*).

CANCERATE, *v.* to become a cancer, cancerare (*late*).

CANDID, *adj.* sincerus; simplex; apertus: a *c.* man, homo aperte voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus.

CANDIDLY, sincere; vere; candidē; simpliciter; genuine; sine dolo; sine fraude: to confess *c.*, aperte et ingenuè confiteri: to judge *c.*, incorrupte et integre judicare: *I will speak c. what I think*, quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenuè, ex animi sententiā dicam: to speak *c.*, ut ingenuè or aperte dicam.

**CANDIDATE**, candidatus; *for the consulship*, candidatus consularis; *for the ministry*, \*candidatus ecclesiasticus; *to perform the duty of a c.*, munere candidatorum fungi (Cic. *Att.* 1, 1, 2). *A c. not only for the consulship but for immortality and glory*, candidatus non consensu astra tantum, sed immortalitatis et glorie (Plin. *Paneg.*).

**CANDLE**, candelā; *of wax*, candela cerea; *of tallow*, candela sebasea, or sebatā, or without candela, sebens; *to make tallow c.'s*, candelas sebare (Col. 2, 21, 1. Schreid.). — *make w.'s*, candelas in formam fundere. — *to light a c.*, candellam accendere. — *to study by c. light*, lucubrare. *A work by c. light*, lucubratio.

**CANDLEMAS**, (the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin). \*dies Mariæ purificatio sacer.

**CANDLE-SNUFFER**, emunctorium (Vulg. *Exod.* 25, 35).

**CANDELISTICK**, candelabrum. — *a bed-c.*, candelabrum manuale. — *a branched c.*, candelabrum brachiatum.

**CANDOUR**, sinceritas; integritas; simplicitas; animi candor. — *justus sine mendacio candor* (Vell.). — *tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor*: Plin. *Paneg.*).

**CANDY**, v. saccharo condire; *candied*, \*saccharo conditus. \*saccharo liquefacto obducere (corer with candied sugar) — *to candy*, INTRA, in crystallo abire (crystallize).

**CANE**, arundo (reed); *large thick stalk of the reed*, — canna (smaller, rush). — *calamus* (thinner halm of the reed). — *made of c.*, arundineus, canēus; *abounding in c.*, arundinosus. — *A walking stick*, baculus, or baculum, scipio. — *to lean on a c.*, inniti baculo; *artus hinc sustinere*, — *to can*, or *strike with a c.*, fustem ei impingere (fusta and ferula denote sticks for striking; scipio and baculus, for walking).

**CANE**, v. See 'strike with a cane', in CANE, s.

**CANINE**, adj. caninus. — *to be seized with c. madness*, effrari rabie canina.

**CANISTER**, s. pyxis, idis. theca. — *a tin c.*, pyxis vanaea, capsula. — *the sign of the golden b.*, aureæ pyxis signum.

**CANKER**, s. carcinōma (Cato, *Cels.* &c.). — *c. worm*, erica campe. ex, or campæ æ.

**CANKER**, IN, corrupere; INTRA, corrumpi; vitari.

**CANNIBAL**, s. humana carne vescens. *The Sythians are c.'s*. Scythæ c.orporibus hominum vescuntur, ejusque victus alimentum vitam ducunt.

**CANNON**, s. bellicum tormentum. — *to load a c.*, \*pulverem cum globo in tormentum indere: *to fire off a c.*, \*tormentum emittere: *to cannonade a city*, \*urbem tormentis verberare. — **CANNON-BALL**, telum torquentis missum (Cæsar.). — \*globus tormento missus. [**CANNON-SHOT** (as a distance), quo telum tormento missum (or quo tormentum) adest, potest — *to be out of c.-shot*, extra tormenti jactum coniectum esse (Afr. Curt. 3, 10). — *extra tormenti coniectum consistere* (Afr. Petron.). — *to be within c.-shot*, intra tormentorum interniti esse (Afr. L. 24, 34).

**CANNONEER**, s. miles tormentarius.

**CANOE**, s. (an Indian boat), cymba, scapha; linter.

**CANON**, norma; lex (vale); decretum; lex ecclesiastica; decretum canonicum: c. law, jus canonicum; corpus juris canonici: the canonical books, \*libri canonici (1. 1) librorum fide dignorum familia (Afr. Q. 1, 4, 3). — *A dictionary of the church*, \*canonicus.

**CANONES**, canonica.

**CANONICALS**, vestis hominis ecclesiastici

**CANONIST**, \*qui jus canonicum proficitur; \*juris canonici professor.

**CANONIZATION**, *Crel. by verbs under CANONIZE*, for canonizatio dices not do herorum numerum referre;

**CANONIZE**, qm in sanctorum numerum referre; \*qm sanctorum ordinis ascribere; es virtutes comparare et in sanctorum numero collocare (Cic. *ad Qu.* 1, 1, 10, § 31).

**CANONRY**, CANONSHIP, s. canonicatus (ds).

**CANOPY**, aëneum (Heinad. *Hor.* Sat. 2, 8, 54).

**CANOROUS** adj. bene sonans; canorus; sonorus.

**CANT**, *Gibberish*, perplexa ratio loquendi, verba perplexa. — *Technical expression*, d. vocabula quæ la quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria, vocabula artis; verba quasi privata ac sua. *To use c. terms*, verbis quasi privatis uti ac suis. *A c. word*, canoy, *triflor*, vocabulum nauticum; *in camp*, vocabulum castrorum; *of painters*, vocabulum picturæ; vocabulum pictoribus usitatum. — *Affected whine*, vox facta simulataque, sermo fictus simulatusque: *religious c.*, species factæ pietatis, facta religio. — *Low talk*, sermo ex trivis sumptus, vocabula ex trivis arrepta, rudis sermo, dictionis.

**CANDIDATE**, candidatus; *for the consulship*, candidatus consularis; *for the ministry*, \*candidatus ecclesiasticus; *to perform the duty of a c.*, munere candidatorum fungi (Cic. *Att.* 1, 1, 2). *A c. not only for the consulship but for immortality and glory*, candidatus non consensu astra tantum, sed immortalitatis et glorie (Plin. *Paneg.*).

**CANDLE**, candelā; *of wax*, candela cerea; *of tallow*, candela sebasea, or sebatā, or without candela, sebens; *to make tallow c.'s*, candelas sebare (Col. 2, 21, 1. Schreid.). — *make w.'s*, candelas in formam fundere. — *to light a c.*, candellam accendere. — *to study by c. light*, lucubrare. *A work by c. light*, lucubratio.

**CANDLEMAS**, (the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin). \*dies Mariæ purificatio sacer.

**CANDLE-SNUFFER**, emunctorium (Vulg. *Exod.* 25, 35).

**CANDELISTICK**, candelabrum. — *a bed-c.*, candelabrum manuale. — *a branched c.*, candelabrum brachiatum.

**CANDOUR**, sinceritas; integritas; simplicitas; animi candor. — *justus sine mendacio candor* (Vell.). — *tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor*: Plin. *Paneg.*).

**CANDY**, v. saccharo condire; *candied*, \*saccharo conditus. \*saccharo liquefacto obducere (corer with candied sugar) — *to candy*, INTRA, in crystallo abire (crystallize).

**CANE**, arundo (reed); *large thick stalk of the reed*, — canna (smaller, rush). — *calamus* (thinner halm of the reed). — *made of c.*, arundineus, canēus; *abounding in c.*, arundinosus. — *A walking stick*, baculus, or baculum, scipio. — *to lean on a c.*, inniti baculo; *artus hinc sustinere*, — *to can*, or *strike with a c.*, fustem ei impingere (fusta and ferula denote sticks for striking; scipio and baculus, for walking).

**CANE**, v. See 'strike with a cane', in CANE, s.

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**CANT**, v. simulate loqui; pietatem verbis simulare; triviali sermone uti.

**CANTATA**, carmen varium.

**CANTEEN**, theca ampullarum.

**CANTER**, v. laxioribus habenis ferri, currere.

**CANTHARIDES**, s. cantharides, um (sm cantharis. Spanish flies, used for blisters, &c.).

**CANTICLE**, s. cantus, canticum.

**CANTO**, s. poematis sectio; cantus; liber.

**CANTON**, s. pagus.

**CANTON**, v. stativa habere; in stativis esse; in presidio collocatum esse qo loco. — **TR.** stativa ponere qo loco.

**CANTONMENT**, stativa, pl. castra stativa.

**CANVASS**, \*textum, quod dicitur Canevas: \*canna. \*canvassium. — *Going round to ask for votes*, ambitio, prensatio. — *ambitus* (by illegal means).

**CANVASS**, v. — *To investigate*, scrutari; perscrutari; considerare. — *To c. for votes*, ambire, circumire. — *circumire stronger than amb.* C. *Att.* 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sancirent; *that is, he made in his canvassing the round fm first to last*; ambire would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general. See *Diod.* p. 12). — **||** CANVASSING, ambitio; prensatio.

**CANZONE**, s. cantilucula (C. Fin. 5, 18).

**CAP**, s. — *For females*, mitra; mitella (fastened under the chin). — *calautica* (hanging round to the shoulders, a sort of veil) — reticulum (confining the hair, like a net). — *For men*, galerus or galerum (xvén or xvén) — pileus (of felt). See **HAT**. — *apex* (the pointed c. of priests). — *tutulus* (wollen c. worn by the flumines, &c.). — *If the c. fits, you may wear it*, \*hoc per me licet, in te dictum putes.

**CAP**, — *To take off the c.*, to aby, caput aperire; caput nudare. — *To top with a thg.*, superingere qd re.

**Armed CAP-A-PIE**, a vertice ad talos armatus. — *cataphractus* (L.). — *continuo ferro indutus* (T.).

**CAPABILITY**, See CAPACITY.

**CAPABLE**, adj. utilis ei rei, or idoneus ad qd; bonus rei rei, or ad qd; aptus ad qd: c. of nothing, ad nullum rem utilis; of thg, ad omnes res aptus; (in a bird sense), a quo nullum facinus, nulla fraus abest (C. Off. 3, 18, 75). omnia audacissime suscipere (L. 30, 30). ad quodlibet facinus audacem esse (C. Cat. 2, 5, 9). — *incapable of (in a good sense)*, a qd re alienum esse, or abhorrere.

**CAPACIOUS**, spatiosus; amplus; capax; largus.

**CAPACIOUSNESS**, amplitudo; capacitas.

**CAPACITATE**, es rei gerendæ facultatem, or ad-jumenta dare; qui instruere ad qd.

**CAPACITY**, amplitudo (size); capacitas (capaciousness); ingeni facultates (mental endowments); intelligentia, intelligendi prudentia, vis percipiendi, ingenium. — *to possess great c.*, ingenio abundare. — *to possess c. for*, facultatem qd faciendi habere; facultate qd faciendi præditum esse: *to be brynd one's c.*, vires excedere. — *to adapt one's self to the c. of learning*, ad intelligentiam discendum descendere: *to common c.*, sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare; ad commune judicium popularemque sententiam se accommodare; intelligentiâ vulgaris non remotum esse: *to shrype the c.*, ingenium, or intelligendi prudentiam, acuer.

**CAPARISON**, s. tegumentum equi. — stragulum, stragula; stratum; ornatum equorum; phalera (small semicircular shields of silver or gold, with which the head and neck of horses were adorned): a horse thus adorned, \*equus phaleratus, splendid embroidered c., bacylonica (Lucr. 4, 1023. Ulp.).

**CAPARISON**, v. equo interius stragulum or stratum, equum tapetis sternere (V.).

**CAPE**, prom nitorium. — *Neck piece of a cloak*, pra collar; paugium (a border in a female's dress); clavus (in a man's).

**CAPER**, s. caprari. neut. indec. — *Caprer tree*, caparis, caparis spinosa (Linn.). — *A leap*, exultatio. — *capers*, exultare.

**CAPILLAIRE**, s. adiantum (ἀδιαννον, a plant called maiden hair; Plin. 22, 21, 30).

**CAPILLARY**, adj. capillaris (Appul. *Herb.* 47). — capillaceus (Plin.).

**CAPITAL**, s. — *Chief city*, caput regni; urbs nobilissima. — *Principal laid out at interest*, sors; caput; vivum (as opp. 'the interest') — pecunie: nummi; res (money generally). — *that the woman's principles or c. might be safer*, ut mulieri esset res cautior. &c. (Cic. *Cæcin.* 4, 11). — *C. lying idle*; dead c., pecunie otiosæ or vacuæ. pecunie steriles. — *the c. lies dead*, pecunie otiosæ jacent. — *to live on the interest of c.*, de fenore vivere; *to deduct what is owed fm c.*, res alienum

*de capite deducere*: to deduct *fm* c., de vivo deträhre. —*the interest due is greater than the c.*, mergunt sortem usurae; *c. arises fm interest*, sort fit ex usura. || *C. of a pillar*, capitulum.

**CAPITAL**, eximius; egregius (excellent): *a c. crime*, erim-n capitale. *c. letters*, literae grandes (opp. minutae).

**CAPITALIST**, qui pecuniâ fenore collocat, fenori dat, qui nummos in fenore ponit; generator. —*A rich c.*, dives positus in fenore nummuli (*H. Sat.* 1, 2, 13).

**CAPITALLY**, egregie, eximie, excellenter (excellently). —*proceed agt c.*, qm capitis accusare; causam ad capitis iudicium revocare (capitaliter, mortally. *Plin.*).

**CAPITATION**, || *Poll tax*, tributum in singula capita impositum (*Cæs. B. C.* 3, 32. *by C. Alt.* 5, 16, 2, called *ἐπι κεφαλῶν*). —*exactio caputum* (*C. ad Dir.* 3, 8, 5). —*to impose a general c.-tax*, in singula capita aërum et liberorum tributum imp-nere.

**CAPITOL** (temple and clivus at Rome on the Tarpeian rock), capitolium.

**CAPITULATE**, arma conditione ponere; arma per pactationem tradere. —*certain capitulations hosti tradi*. —*de conditionibus tradendis urbis agere cum eo* (to treat about capitulating *L.* 37, 12).

**CAPITULATION**, conditiones deditiōis. —*to come to a c.*, ad conditiones deditiōis descendere: *to refuse a c.*, nullam deditiōis conditionem accipere. conditiones rejicere, recusare: *to accede to a c.*, ad conditiones accedere; *certain conditionibus de deditiōe cum hoste paciati*: *to break a c.*, conditiones pactationesque bellicas perturbare perjurio (*C. Off.* 3, 29, 118).

**CAPON**, capō, ōnis, m. (*κίτων*), capus, l.

**CAPRICE**, libido; animi impetus. *To act more fm c.* than reflection, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere qd. *the c. of fortune*, inconstantia fortunæ.

**CAPRICIOUS**, sibi placens; inconstans; ingenio levis; versabilis (late). —*\*libidine or ex libidine factus* (done or made out of caprice). —*mobilis* (e. g. ingentium). —*mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis*. *To be very c.*, plumis et folio facilis moveri (*C.*).

**CAPRICIOUSNESS**, inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis. —*mobilitas* (e. g. fortunæ). See INCONSTANCY.

**CAPRICORN**, capricornus (a sign of the zodiac).

**CAPSTAN** (an engine for drawing up great weights), ἀργάτα, æ. m. (*ἑρπύων*. *Vitr.*).

**CAPSULE**, capsula (dimin. of capsa).

**CAPTAIN**, || *Commander, general, dux*, imperator (*a Roman general who has been saluted Imperator by his troops after a victory*). —*praetor* (used by *Np.* in the sense of *General of Greek commanders*, &c.). *Great c.*, qui maximas res in bello gesserunt; qui bellicâ laude floruerunt; imperatores summi. || *Centurio* (not ordinum ductor); *of a ship*, navarchus (*ναύαρχος*), navis praefectus; *of freebooters*, latronum or praedonum dux; *of pirates*, archipirata. *A c. of the guard*, praetorius cohortis praefectus.

**CAPTAINCY**, centuriatus. *From the hope of getting his c.*, spe ordinis.

**CAPTAINSHIP**, belli administratio, imperium; ductus; praefectura.

**CAPTION**, comprehensio (act of taking any person).

**CAPTIOUS**, captiosus; fallax; insidiosus. *To put a c. question*, captiose interrogare; *captiosissimo genere interrogations uti*: *to answer c. questions*, captiosisolvere. —*doloseus*; subdŏlus; fraudulentus; (*eager to controvert*) jurgiosus; rixosus; rixæ cupidus; litigiosus; litium cupidus: *to be very c.*, mirâ esse ad litigandum, or ad rixandum, alacritate; altercandi or rixandi studiosus. —*auceps verborum*.

**CAPTIOUSLY**, captiose; insidiosè; dolose.

**CAPTIOUSNESS**, altercandi or rixandi studium; alacritas ad litigandum.

**CAPTIVATE**, capere; in dittonem, potestatemque se redigere. || *To charm*, attrahere, capere, allicere (*a person or person's mind*). *The picture captivates the eye*, tabula oculos tenet.

**CAPTIVE**, s. ) captus; captivus; in custodiam  
**CAPTIVE**, adj. ) ductus; custodiè; or vinculis mandatus: *to make c.*, vincula c. injicere; vinculis colligare; vincere catenis: *the mind cannot be held c.*, animo vincula injici non possunt.

**CAPTIVITY**, captivitas; servitus. *To be in c.*, custodiâ teneri: *in vinculis esse*: *to be put into c.*, in custodiam, or in vincula mitti.

**CAPTOR**, qui capiat; qui secum deducit.

**CAPTURE**, captura. quod capiat qd. praeda. || *The act of taking*, captio; captura.

**CAPUCHIN**, \*monachus penulatus; monachus cucullatus; \*capuchinus.

**CAR**, carrus, or carrum; vehiculum; plaustrum; currus; carruca; rheda.

**CARBINE**, see CARBINE.

**CARAVAN**, comitatus (see *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 48).

**CARAVANSARY**, xenodochium (*Cod. Just.* 1, 2, 17).

**CARAWAY**, a carum (*Linn.*). carëum (*Plin.*).

**CARBINE**, s. \*scolopetrum equestre.

**CARBINEER**, s. \*eques gravioris armaturæ scolopetrum armatus.

**CARBONADO**, s. caro friza. caro carbonibus usta.

**CARBONADO**, v. carbonibus urere. || *To cut meat across preparatory to broiling*, carnem fricare.

**CARBUNCLE**, || *A gem*, carbunculus. || *A tumour*, omica. anthrax.

**CANCASS**, corpus mortuum; corpus hominis mortui. corpus exanimè et exanimum. cadaver.

**CARD**, s. || *A sort of paper*, charta. *Visiting c.*, charta salutatrix (*Mart.* 9, 100, 2). —*tessera salutatrix*, playing c's, \*paginæ: *to play at c's*, \*paginis ludere. —*a house of c's*, casa paginis edificata (*ast. H. Sat.* 2, 3, 247). —*the playing at c's*, \*lucus paginarum. —*a c.-player*, \*qui paginis ludit. —*to be a great c.-player*, \*ludere studiosè paginis. || *A wool-comb*, carmen. pecten.

**CARD**, v. pectere; carminare (*Varr. Plin.*). —*Carding*, carminatio (*Plin.* 11, 23, 27).

**CARDER**, qui lanam carminat.

**CARDINAL**, s. \*cardinalis. \*purpuratus pontificis Romani. *c.-bishop*, \*episcopus cardinalis. —*c.'s hat*, \*tiara cardinalis. —*cardinalship*, \*dignitas cardinalis. —*to be promoted to the cardinalship*, \*in sacrum purpuratorum collegium cooptari.

**CARDINAL**, adj. *C. virtues*, quatuor partes or fontes honestatis; quatuor partes, a quibus omnis honestas manat. genera quatuor, ex quibus honestas officiumque manat. quatuor loci, in quos honesti namque visque dividitur (*C. Off.* 1, 6, 18, and 43, 152; 1, 18, 61; 3, 25, 96). —*all morality springs fm one or other of the c. virtues*, omne quod honestum est, id quatuor partium oritur ex aliquâ (*ibid.* 1, 5, 14).

**CARE**, s. cura; diligentia; curatio; cura rei (*the care, conduct, &c. of a thing*). *C. in a business*, accuratio in qâ re faciendâ. *Acting with c.*, diligens. *Made with c.*, accuratus. *With c.*, accurate; *the utmost*, diligentissime, accuratissime. *Without care*, sine curâ or diligentia, solutâ curâ. *To bestow c. upon a thing*, curam adhibere de re or in re, curam impendere rei. *To undertake the c. of a thing*, curationem se rei suscipere. *The c. of that lies upon me*, illud est curationis meae. *I have a c. of that*, illud mihi cura est. *To take c. of*, curare; procurare. *Take c. of your health*, cura ut valeas. *I wish you would have a c. of that matter*, illam rem velim curâ habere. *I commit it to your c.*, mando hoc tuæ fidei or tibi. *To bestow the utmost c. upon any thing*, omni cogitatione curâque incumbere in rem; omnes curas et cogitationes conferre in rem || *Concern*, anxiety, cura; sollicitudo. *To bring abt c.*, sollicitare qm; curam, sollicitudinem afferre ci; sollicitum habere qm. *To be harassed with c.*, curâ angî; *wear*, curis absumi or confici. *To throw off all c.*, curas abjicere. *Be without c.* 1. noli laborare! bono sis animo! *To be in c. and anxiety*, anxio et sollicito esse animo. *To free abt fm c.*, liberare qm curâ or sollicitudine; solvere qm curis; adimere ci curas. || *The object of care*, cura. *This is my c.*, hoc mihi cura est. || *Caution*, cautio, circumspectio. *To have a c.*, cavere, ne &c.; videre, ne &c.; *of a thing*, cavere qd, præcavere ab qâ re. *To act with c.*, omnia circumspicere. *To use all possible care*, omne genus cautionis adhibere. *To take c. for*, consulere, prospicere, servare ci rei; providere qd or ci rei, prospicere qd.

**CARE**, v. græcè, sollicitudinem habere, ægritudine affici, se afflicere. *To c. about a thing*, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. || *To c. for a thing*, attend to it, take c. of it, regard it, laborare de qâ re; curare qd; curâ mihi est qd; c. rei rationem habere or ducere; qd respicere; ci rei prospicere. *Not to c. for*, negligere, non curare. *To c. for nothing at all*, nihil omnino curare (*of the gods*); soluto et quieto esse animo (*of men*). *To c. about other men's business*, aliena curare. *I c. not what others think*, non curo, quid alii censeant. *What c. I about that matter?* quid mihi cum illâ re? || *To care for*, i. e. regard, love, coiere, diligere, magni facere. || *I do not care* (i. e. *I would rather not*), non curo (*with infm.*).

**CAREEN**, v. *a ship*; navem in latrus inclinare ad carinam reficiendam. navem novâ fundare carinâ (*ad Pont.* 4, 3, 5). —*navis carinam denno collocare* (*Plaut Mil.* 3, 3, 41). *Careening*, navis carinem refectio.

**CAREER**, curriculum; stadium; circus; cursus. *Nature has given us a short c. of life*, an immense c. of glory, exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum natura circumscriptit, immensum gloriæ (*C.*).

**CAREFUL**, *Provident, cautious, cautus*.—*providus, circumspectus, consideratus*.—*Jx. cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens*.—*curiosus (applying minute care, esp. in investigations: of persons)*.—*diligens (proceeding or made with exact attention, &c.: of persons and things)*.—*accuratus (of things only, made with care)*. To be c. in *aliqua*, curam adhibere de or in qâ re: *curiosum* or *diligentem* esse in qâ re: *diligentiam* adhibere ad qd or in qâ re; *curam* conferre ad qd. || *Proble, sollicitus, anxius*.—*Jx. anxius ac sollicitus, curâ et sollicitudine affectus*. To be c. in *words and actions*, circumspicere dicta, factaque.

**CAREFULLY**, *adv.* diligenter; provide; caute. *curiose*: *accurate (of things only)*. To go c. to work, circumspicius facere qd; *cautionem* adhibere in qâ re: *very c.*, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qâ re.

**CAREFULNESS**, *cura* (opp. *levitas*).—*diligentia* (opp. *negligentia*). *Jx. cura et diligentia*.—*accuratio* in qâ re faciendâ. ('In inveniendis componendisque rebus mira accuratio'. C. Brut. 67, 238: *this is indeed the only passage, but why is not a single passage of C. enough?*)—*sollicitudo (anxiety)*.—*providentia (forethought)*.—*circumspectio, cautio*. (Curam ego verborum, rerum volo esse sollicitudinem. Q. 8, 20.)

**CARELESS**, *securus (unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety)*.—*imprudens (want of proper foresight: opp. paratus)*.—*seors (stupidly thoughtless)*.—*incuriosus (wanting activity and proper care: indifferent)*.—*the enemy bring thus rendered the more careless, suddenly meet the Consul Lucretius, eo solutior curâ hostes in Lucretium incidunt consulens*.—*negligens (opp. diligens)*.—*in qâ re negligens ac dissolutus; parum accuratus*.—*c in house-keeping, dissolutus ac negligens in re familiari*.—*c. dress, cultus corporis parum accuratus*.

**CARELESSLY**, *sine curâ*; *securè*; *incuriose (Post-Aug.)*. *negligenter*.—*dissolute (in a careless, expensive way)*.—*indifferenter*.

**CARELESSNESS**, *securitas (freedom fm care and fm fear of danger)*.—*imprudencia (want of foresight)*.—*securia (want of thought, observation, &c.)*.—*incuria (want of activity and good heed: indifference)*.—*negligentia (negligence and indifference)*.—*C. in dress, cultus corporis parum accuratus*. *The fire is the result of c. negligentia qâ incendiis casus oritur (Paul. Dig.)*.—*of c. on the part of the inhabitants, incendium culpa fit inhabitantium (Paul. Dig.)*.—*C. in writing letters, negligentia epistolarum (the writing seldom)*; *indigentia litterarum (negligence in the composition of letters)*.

**CARESS**, *blandiri ei (with words or gestures)*, *permulcere qm*; *permulcere qm manu (to stroke with the hand)*.—*amplexari et osculari qm (to clasp and kiss)*.—*palpare, or palpari (to stroke gently)*.

**CARESSES**, *blanditiæ*; *blandimenta*. To load with c. multa blandimenta ei dare. || *Embrace, amplexus*.—*complexus*.

**CARGO**, *onus navi impositum; fm content onus only*.—To discharge her c., *navem exonerare*.

**CARICATURE**, *vultus in pejus fictus (ugly, distorted likeness. H.)*. To make a c. of *aliquem*, *imaginem* c. lascivâ jocorum proponere ridendum circuli (Plin. 36, 5, 4: no 2. § 12). [*Kraft* gives pictura præter modum deformis.]

**CARICATURE**, *v.* See 'make a CARICATURE'.

**CARICATURIST**, *Crci.* 'qui c. as or c. rei fictam in pejus imaginem proponit ridendum circuli.'

**CARIES**, *osium viatorum caries*.

**CARIOUS**, *carie infectus*; *cariosus*. A c. bone, os carie infectus.

**CARK**, *agritudinem suscipere ex re*; *mærore concel.* *mærore se conficere*. *Carling cares, sollicitudines mordaces (H. Od. 1, 18, 4)*.

**CARLE**, homo agrestis. See CHURL.

**CARMAN**, rei vehicularie magister; *carri ductor*.

**CARMELITE**, '(monachus) carmelita (white friar).

**CARMINATIVE**, quod inflationem levat, discutit.

**CARMINE**, coecum; *adj.* coccineus (crimson colour).

**CARNAGE**, *cædes*; *trucidatio* (non pigra erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum). The c. is universal, cædes omnia obtinet. To make a c., cædem or stragem edere or facere. Ingenti cæde hostes prosternere. qm ad interfectionem cædere.

**CARNAL**, voluptuarius (in a less evil sense).—*libidinosus (without restraint)*.—*ad voluptates propensus*; *voluptatibus* or *rebus veneris deditus*; *libidinum plenus*—*libidine accensus (where a single instance and not a habit is implied)*.—*impudicus (without shame)*. A c. life, vita libidinosa; vita libidinibus dedita, or in libidine effusa: to be c., libidini deditum esse; libidinum plenus esse.

**CARNALITY**, *libido*; *voluptatis studium*.

**CARNALLY**, libidinosè. To be c. minded, libidinosè servire.

**CARNATION**, *candor carnosus (Plin. 11, 37, 54)*—*carnis color*.—|| *The flower, dianthus caryophyllus (Linn.)*.

**CARNEOUS**, *carnosus (applied to fruits)*.

**CARNIVAL**, 'Saturnalia, quibus personati discerunt homines. To celebrate c., prps ante jejunia annua commissari. (Georges gives Libero patri operari.)'

**CARNIVOROUS**, qui carne, or carnis, vescitur. —*carnivorus (Plin. 9, 24, 40, and 10, 73, 93)*.

**CARNOSITY** (a fleshy excrescence), *polypus, polypus carnosus: he who has it, polyposus (Mart. 12, 37, 2)*.

**CAROL**, 'canticus lætus (song of joy)'—*hymnus (to the Deity)*. || *Song, Vind. cantilena; canticum; cantio*.

**CAROL**, *cantare: in praise of aliquid, cs laudes cantu prosequi*. See SING.

**CAROUSAL**, *comissatio*.—~~not~~ *compositio used in several passages of C., but only as a transl. of the Greek συμποσιον, never as a Rom. expression*.

**CAROUSE**, *potare, comissari: whole days, totos dies potare or perpotare: for several days together, diem noctemque continuare potando: till evening, perpotare ad vesperum*.

**CARP**, *cyprinus (Plin. 9, 16, 25, Hard.)*.—*cyprinus carpio (Linn.)*. *Young c., fetus cyprinorum. A pond for c., cyprinorum piscina*.

**CARP** AT, *carpere, vellere*. *maledico ore vellere (maliciously)*. To c. at indirectly, qm obliquis orationibus *carpere*; qm oblique perstringere; *jaculari in qm obliquis sententiis; cavillari qm or qd. The soldiers carped at Sabinus, Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur: to c. at every body, dieteria dicere in omnes: to c. at every thing, omnia in vitium vertere: to c. at bitterly, acerbis factis qm irridere*.

**CARPENTER**, *faber tignarius, or materlarius (as a worker in wood)*.—*faber ædium (as employed in building)*. A ship c., *faber navalis*. The guild of c.'s, *collegium fabricum tignariorum (Inscr.)*.

**CARPENTRY**, || *The art, fabrica materiaria (Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198): opera fabrilis (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3)*.

**CARPER**, *reprehensor; vituperator; oburgator; castigat (in single instances)*.—*homo nihilâ re ad reprehendendum contentus (the habitual c.)*.—*irrisor: irridens (one who makes himself merry with carping at persons and things)*.—*cavillator (who avails himself of the mere: quibbles in carping)*.—*derisor; deridens (who carps insultingly)*.—*irrisor petulant (who c.'s perty)*.

**CARPET**, *v. tapete* or *-is sternere, inatrnere*.

**CARPET**, *tapes (τάπη)*, or *Latinized, tapetum (a c., only shaggy and interwoven with different colours and figures, to adorn walls, tables, beds, floors, and also horses)*.—*peristroma, ætis, n. (περίστρωμα, or in pure Lat., stragulum; peripetasma, ætis, n. To bring on the c., commemorare qd, mentionem cs rei facere, inferre, injicere, movere qd commemorare qd (to start: e.g. nova quedam)*.—*Injicere qd (in sermone)*.—*in medium proferre qd (to bring it forward)*.—*Jx. commemorare et in medium proferre: to bring a subject often on the c., mentionem cs rei agitare; crebro or crebris sermonibus usurpare qd: a subject was brought on the c., incidit sermo de qd re*.

**CARRIAGE**, *vectio, gestatio, portatio (as an act, SYN. in CARRY)*.—*vectura (also money paid for c.: also vectura; pretium)*. To pay for the c., pro vecturâ solvere. || *Vehiculum (of any sort)*.—*currus (with wheels, and formed for rapid motion)*.—*chiramaximum (for children to be drawn by the hand, Petron. 28, 4)*.—*carpentum (one of the most ancient c.'s, ornamented, for ladies)*.—*currus arcuatus (a c. with an arched covering, for the Flamines, L. 1, 21)*.—*plentium (a lofty four-wheeled c. for matrons, when they carried with them the vessels used in sacred rites. Serv.)*.—*tensa, or thena (a four-wheeled c., on wch the images of the gods were carried in the Ludi Circenses with cushions, pulvinaria)*.—*cisium (a two-wheeled c. for fast travelling, a cabriolet)*.—*rheda (a Gallic word: a larger four-wheeled c., to contain several persons with their luggage)*.—|| *Gait, incensus*.

**CARRIER**, qui affert, deferat, perfert, &c.—*tabellarius (a letter-c.)*.—*gerulus (a porter)*.—*aquarius (a water-c.)*. A c. pigeon, 'columba tabellaria'.

**CARRION**, *cadaver: often expressed by morticinus with a subst., as, ovīs morticina, c. sheep: looking like c. is expressed by cadaverosus: the smell of c., cadaveris or cadaverum odor*.

**CARROT**, *daucus sativus (Linn.)*.

**CARROTTINESS**, *rufus color*.

**CARROTY**, *rufus*. C.-haired, capillo rufo (as a gly capillo rutilo implies beauty).



**CARRY**, sustinere (*to lift up and retain stationary*)—ferre (*to c. as a load*).—**bay-lare** (*to c. the shoulder, as a pack*).—**portare** (*to transport from one place to another*).—**gere**; **gestare** (*to c. about, whether on the back, or in the arms, or hand*).—**vehere**; **vectare** (*to convey by means of beasts or slaves, whether persons or things, from one place to another*). *To c. a boy in the arms, in manibus gestare puerum.* *To c. loads on the b., as beasts of burden, onera dorso gerere sicut iumenta.* *To be carried through the city in a litter, lectica ferri or portari, gestari or vehi per urbem.* *My feet c. me of their own accord to your room, ad diem tuum ipsi me pedes ducunt* (Plin. Ep. 7, 5, 1). *To c. one's all with one, omnia sua secum portare.* *To c. home, domum ferre.* *To c. oneself home, or make oneself scarce, domum se auferre* (Com.). *To c. to the grave, funere efferre, or merely efferre.* *A gun c.'s far, e tormento tela longissime mitti possunt.* *To c. a gold chain, auro torque ornatum esse.* *To c. a sword, gladio cinctum or succinctum esse.* *To c. a point, adipisci; assequi; consequi.* *To c. one's self honorably, honeste se gerere.* *To c. to account, in rationem inducere, or merely inferre or inducere.*—**CARRY AWAY**, abducere, deducere; vehere, devehere (*by any conveyance*).—**vi** abducere; **vi** abstrahere (*by force*)—**furto** abducere (*by stealth*). *To be carried away by the stream, vi fluminis abreptum esse.*—**CARRY OFF** (*= destroy*).—**DESTROY**.—**CARRY OUT** or **THROUGH**, ad finem perducere; absolvere; exsequi. —**CARRY ON** an art or profession, artem exercere; facitare: *to c. on with spirit, omni studio incumbere in qd; diligenter persequi qd; summa industria versari in re.*—**CARRY OVER**, transportare; transvehere (*by land or water*).—**transmittere**, trajicere (*by water*).—**To c. a point**, vincere; *to c. the day, victoriam consequi* or *adipisci*; *victoriam reportare*; *superiorem* or *victorem* discedere; *palmam ferre*; *victoriam referre* (ex qo); *victoriam reportare ab or de quo*.—**PROV.** *to c. coals to Newcastle, ligna in silvam ferre: a thing to extremities, ultima experiri: a thing too far, modum excedere in re: water through aby's land, aquam per fundum scducere: aby's demands to aby, cas ad qm postulata deferre: to c. a town by assault, urbem vi or per vim expugnare; vi or impetu capere: to c. it high, or with a high hand, insolentem, superbum, &c., se gerere; to c. a bill through, legem perferre. rogationem perferre.*

**CART**, carrus or carrum (*a four-wheeled wagon, for baggage of war*).—**plaustrum** (*with two or four wheels, for burden of all sorts*).—**plostellum** (*little c.*); *also a play c. for children*).—**vehiculum** (*g. t.*). *To put the c. before the horse, praeponere or perturbato ordine agere* (cuius qm). *What can be more completely putting the c. before the horse? quid tam perversum praeponerumque excogitari potest? (C.) Don't put the c. before the horse, (videndum est) ne quid perturbatum aut discrepans aut praeponerum sit* (C.).—**A child's c.**, chit-maximum (Petron.).

**CART**, v. plaustrum vehere or invahere (*carry in a c.*).—*in plaustrum imponere* (*put into*). *To be carted, plaustrum vehi or invelli.*

**CART-GREASE**, axungia.

**CART-HORSE**, equus vectuarius (*g. t. for horse that draws: aft. Schneider's conject. at Farr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, where neither vectuarius nor vectorius is suitable*).—**iumentum** (*any beast of burden or for draught*).—**caballus** (*any horse for common use or labour*).

**CART-HOUSE** (or **SHED**), \*receptaculum vehiculorum or plaustrorum.

**CARTE-BLANCHE**, licentia. *To give aby c.-b.*, infinitam licentiam ci dare, largiri or permittere. potestatem ci facere, concedere.

**CARTEL**, stipulation for exchange of prisoners, pactio de captivis et transfugis permutandis.—**Hostile message**, \*litterae (ad certamen singulare) provocantes.

**CARRIER**, plaustrarius (Ulp. Dig.).

**CARTILAGE**, cartilla, o.

**CARTILAGINOUS**, cartilagineous (*having much cartilage*).—**cartilagineus** (*like cartilage*).

**CARTOUCHE**, \*embolorum theca (*cartridge-box*).

**CARTRIDGE**, \*embolus (*l. t.*). *C.-box*, \*embolorum theca.

**CARTULARY**, tabulinum or tabularium (*place in a Roman house where papers were kept*).—**tabularium** (*place where public records are kept: later archivum, archivum, grammatylacion*).

**CARTWRIGHT**, plaustrarius artifex (*late*); veliculiarius artifex (*g. t.*).

**CARVE**, culari (*fm κοῦλος: to work figures in relief on metals, especially silver, ivory, &c. also in wood. Virg.—*

*Freund writ a c.-lare*).—**scalpere**, sculper (*the former of work but little raised, like fœvus: the latter like γλῆκεν of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol. 108*).—**insculpere**, scribere, inscribere (*of cutting inscriptions*). *To c. atq in gold, qd auro or in auro cœlare: to c. in stone, qd e saxo sculper or exculper: to c. in marble, to c. statues in marble, sculper marmora (C.). to c. flowers, sculper flores (Vitr.).* *To c. atq on a tree or wood, qd in robore insculpere.*—**To c. meat**, secare, accidere (*a whole animal*).—**In trusta** excutere (*of dividing into small portions what had been partially carved. Sen.*)—**carpe** (*of dividing into portions with the fingers. Petron.*)—**To c. out a way or passage with one's sword, ferro sibi viam facere.—**Apportion** or **arrange arbitrarily for oneself**, qd sibi arripere: \*qas res, prout libet (or ad arbitrium suum, ad libidin. n., &c.), describere ac disponere. *To c. secundum artem, certis ductibus circumferre manum eruditam* (Sen.): *to c. well, decenter secare qd (e.g. stillic. Sen.)*.**

**CARVEL**, navicula parvulum navigium (*g. t.*).—**lenunculus** (*a small bark*).—**actuariolum** (*a small, low-built and light vessel, with sails and oars*).

**CARVER**, 1. **At table**, scissor, captor (*g. t.*).—**chironomion** (χοιρονόμιον: so far as he does it with flourish of the hand, &c.; sit t. musci. See Petron. 36, 6).—**structor** (*the who lays out the lube, since he was often also the c.*)—**qui opsonum carpit** (*who is actually carrying*).—**Sculptor**, Vio.

**CARVING**, cœlatura, sculptura, sculptura (SYN. in CARVE).—**At the top**, cœlumen (O.).—**signum** (*any plastic work: opp tabula, picture*). [See STATUS].—**Act of c. meat**, &c. Crcl. by verbs under CARVE.

**CARUNCLE**, caruncula (C.).—**sarcoma**, atis.

**CARYATES**, CARYATIDES, Caryatides.

**CASCADE**, water-fall, dejectus aquae (*a place where the water actually falls*).—**aquæ ex edito desilientes** (*falling from a height. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23. See § 37, description of an artificial waterfall*).—**Cataracta** only of the cataracts of the Nile.

**CASE**, 1. **Covering**, &c., theca (*g. t.; e.g. of a razor*)—**vagina** (*sheath, for a long cutting or sticking instrument*).—**involverum** (*wrapper, covering: e.g. of a shield, papers, &c.*).—**State of things**, casus (*but always in the meaning of accidental circumstance, casually, &c.: hence 'in such a c.' must not be hoc casu, in hoc casu*).—**res** (*thing, circumstance, &c.; esply of the happening, &c. of a c.*).—**causa** (*special c. that is also a cause or ground; as in C. Off. 3, 12, 50, incident cause, quum repugnare utilitas honestati videtur*).—**locus** (*a position, a consideration, a portion of a whole subject; as in cui loco—consulte ac provide, C. l. Off. 15, 43*).—**tempus**, occasio (*occasion; state of things at any time*). *I have often been in this c., aliquoties eandem rem expertus sum; aliquoties idem mihi accidit* (evenit): *the c. often occurs, res saepe accidit, usu venit; that &c., saepe accidit, ut &c.: if the c. should occur, si usus veniat or venerit; si quando usus esset; si casus incidit* (only Planc. in C. Ep. 10, 21, 13): (*special c.*) *often occur, &c., saepe incident cause or tempora: the c. may occur, fieri potest, usu venire potest: the c. cannot occur, non potest accidere tempus: this was seldom the c., hoc raro incidit. In any c., utcumque res occiderit (however it may turn out); certe, profecto (at all events). In c. of necessity, si quid facto opus esset (ei t. d. o. l. c. Cas. B. G. 1, 42). In an urgent c., in a c. of extreme necessity, necessarius tempore* (Cas. B. G. 7, 40, med.). *In good c. (fat, well-looking), nitidus, pinguis, &c. To be in good c., nitere, nitidum or pinguem esse. To be prepared for every possible c., ad omnem eventum or ad omnes casus paratum esse. In aby's c. in go (e.g. in the c. of the Nervii, in Nervius). In no c. neutiquam, omnino non, nullo modo, nullam in partem: to find oneself in such a c., in eâ esse conditione: in the same c., in eâdem esse conditione: if I were in that c., isto loco si essem: his is a different c., who &c., alia causa est ejus, qui &c.: that is not the c., that is another c., alia res est; aliud est: is not this the c. in every nation? an hoc non ita fit in omni populo? To suppose a c., or the c., fingere: facere; ponere: lei us suppose the c., that &c., fingamus (faciamus, &c.) rein ita esse. Supporting the c. that, quo (hoc) posito (nisi posito only).—In c. that (= 'in the supposition that; 'if'), si, also si est, ut &c. (Forst. de Lat. falso sup.). bi forte: even in c., &c., etiam si (kai si: etiam si: ei kai).—In Grammar, casus. For particular cases, see NOMINATION, &c.—**Medical c.**, morbus, agrotatio, causa (*l. t. in medicine*).—**Judicial c.**, causa. —**Cases or consequences**, questiones de moribus. \*officia hominis*

Christiani in locis dubiis. *To determine c.'s of conscience*, "explicare quaestiones de moribus. \*officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis diducare.

CASE, v. condere, recondere qd in qm rem (to put it into for the purpose of keeping it there: e.g. gladium in vaginam recondere, also gladium condere only) — tegere (g. i. for cover). — obtegere. contegere. Integere. protegere (cover over). — obducere qd ci rei (to draw one thing over another: to coat one thing with another). To be cased with a bark, obduci cortice. Nature has cased the eye with membranes, natura oculos membranis sepavit et munivit. A column cased with gold, columna extrinsecus inaurata (C.).

CASE-HARDEN, no special term: \*externas cs rei partes durare or indurare. \*qd extrinsecus durare or indurare.

CASEMATE, \*cella tormentaria.

CASEMENT, no special term. See WINDOW.

CASH, pecunia praesens or numerata. nummi praesentes or numerati (ready money). — also nummus only (esp. when there is any opposition: as in praedia locare non nummo sed partibus). C.-payment, representatio, with or without pecuniae: to pay in c., praesenti pecuniam or numerato solvere; pecuniam representare: to pay ab in hard c., in pecunia ci satisfacere: to sell for c., praesenti pecuniam vendere (die oculati vendere, prover. in Plant): to be sold for c., praesenti pecuniam venire. See MONEY.

CASH-KEEPER, } exactor pecuniarum (who col-  
CASHIER, } lecta sumas due). — \*custos pecuniarum (keeper of the chest).

CASHIER, v. loco suo qm movere (g. t.). — removere, abmovere or submovere qm a munere (esp. in public office, public). — abolere ci magistratum (a magistrate): to c. a soldier, qm militia solvere.

CASING. See CASE = covering.

CASINO, conventiculum, circulus.

CASK, cadus, dolum, seria. See BARREL.

CASKET, arcula, capula, capsella, cistula, cistellula. [Syn. in Box.]

CASQUE, galea.

CASSATION, abolitio. antiquatio (e. g. poenae). inductio.

CASSEROLE, prps sartago.

CASSIA, \*cassia cathartica.

CAST, v. jacere — jactare (to c. repeatedly or constantly). — mittere (to send sm one's hand). — jaculari (to hurl from the hand). — conijcere (to hurl, with especial reference to hitting an object: often at the same time with others: also to throw into a place; as milites in locum: qm in vincula). — injicere (to c. into): into athg, ci rei or in qd. To c. athg at aby, qm petere qd re (e. g. with an apple, malo). To c. stones, lapides jacere: at aby, lapides mittere or conijcere in qm: lapidibus petere qm; lapidibus qm prosequi (to persecute him by hurling stones at him). To c. stones at one another, \*altr alterum lapidibus petit: to c. athg at aby's head, in caput c. qd jaculari: money into the sea, pecuniam in mare jactare mergi: to c. a cloak about one, pallium circumjicere: to c. a light, lucem mittere (e. g. luna mittit lucem in terram): to c. one's eyes at athg, oculos conijcere ad or in qd: blame on aby, qm reprehendere (de or in qd re): qm vituperare de qd re (see BLAME, v.). — To c. s. nativity, animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia: fata per genitura interpretari (after Amman.).: aby's nativty, praedicere et notare vitam cs ex natali die (aft. C. de Dicin. 2, 42, init.).: to c. one's teeth, dentes cadunt, decidunt or excidunt: feathers, \*plumas mutare: one's skin, pellem exuere; vernationem or sectum exuere (of serpents): a stumbling-block in the way, impedimentum ci afferre, or inferre: obstat ci; inspicere qm: dust in aby's eyes, ci fumum facere; planctum ob oculos ojicere, nebulas cadere (Com.): in the eyes of one's hearers, verborum et argutiarum fulgur nem ob oculos audientium jacere (Gell.): to c. athg in aby's teeth: see CAST AGAINST: to c. oneself on the earth, procumbere humi, ad terram prostrari (both also of falling unintentionally): at aby's feet, ne ad cu pedes proijcere or abijcere: or se ci ad pedes proj. or abij. (e. g. se Celsari ad pedes proijcere). — (lots, anchor, an account, &c., see those words). — To cast i. e. form by pouring fused metal into a mould, fundere: of athg, ex qd re: fingere (g. i. for forming by a plastic method). — I CAST ABOUT, jactare (loosely and hither). — dispergere (scatter: per) = c. o. n. s. i. d. e. r. e. Vid. — To be cast, in a law-suit, causā cadere: to c., damnare, condemnare (of the judges). — I CAST AGAINST, ojicere qd ci rei (= reproach with athg): ojicere (e. pr.). — exprobare. opprobare. objurgare qui de qd re. qd crimini dare ci. — I CAST AWAY, abijcere, projicere (e. g. arma):

— one's shield, acutum e manu emittere: money, pecuniam profundere: oneself, se abijcere (in a moral sense; not se projicere, which is 'to run headlong into danger'); se praecipitari, or praecipitare only, or praecipitari in exitum (rush to destruction): to be c. away (= suffer shipwreck), naufragium facere. — I CAST BACK, rejicere. — I CAST DOWN: 1.) PROPR. affligere terrae or ad terram. sternere, prosternere: one's eyes, oculos in terram demittere or dejicere; oculos dejicere: terram intueri: before aby, ci oculos submittere: modestly, terram modeste intueri. 2.) FIG. disarcten, affligere: aby, qm or cs animum affligere, cs animum frangere or infringere. — I CAST FORTH, jacere. ejicere. — I CAST IN or I CAST, injicere qd rei or in qd: into prison, in custodiam dare, in vincula conijcere: a sleep, sopire, consopire. ci somnum afferre, parere, conciliare: in one's mind, cogitare cum or in animo or qd or de qd re: considerare in animo, cum animo, secum; or only considerare qd or de qd re: qd agitare mente, animo, or in mente or cum animo. perpendere, pensare qd. acum or cum animo reputare qd. — I CAST OFF, ponere, deponeere (lay down or aside). — exuere (put off). — abijcere (throw away). To c. off clothes, vestem ponere, deponeere, abijcere (each one has thrown off: vestem deponeere also of rejecting as worn out): vestem exuere (each one has pulled off): human feeling, omnem humanitatem exuere: a servant, dimittere qm: the dogs, canibus vincula demere (O.): canes immittere or instigare (in feras). — I CAST OUT, abijcere (drive off). pellere, depellere. propellere. protrahere (one who is forcing himself in). — expellere. extrudere. exturbare (out of a place). — exterminare (ex) urbe, de civitate (of driving him out of the limits of a city or state): out of a house, qm domo ejicere; qm foras extrudere: out of a city, ex urbe ejicere: devils, daemonas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lactant.). — I CAST UP: PROPR. sublime jacere (aft. Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4). — earth, terram adaggarere: earth about a tree, arborem aggerare: a mound, aggerem jacere, extruere: a ball, pilam in altum mittere: one's eyes, oculos tollere: an account, computare qd or rationem cs rei: see ACCOUNT. — FIG. vomit, evomere. expuere (see VOMIT). — I CAST UPON: PROPR. superinjicere: gravel on the road, glareā superstruere viam. — FIG. trust to, fidere or confidere ci, or ci rei, or qd re, — niti qd re: one's hope upon aby, spem ponere, reponere, constituere in qd: blame on aby, culpam in qm conferre, conijcere: sm oneself, culpam in qm transferre. — I Casting vote, prps suffragium or punctum decretorium: \*vox decretoria.

CAST, s. throw, jactus, — missus. — jaculatio. — coniectio (e. g. telorum) [SYN. in CAST, v.] iactus (a successful cast, a hit). A stone's c., lapidis jactus or coniectus (e. g. extra lapidis, tell, &c. jactus or coniectus esse): a c. of dice, jactus or missus talorum or tessarum [SYN. in DIE, DICE; where the names of the casts will be found]. — I Risk, venture, alea: to venture athg at a c., qd in aleam dare (prop. et fig.).: qd in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere: qd discrimini committere: often by agitur qd or de qd re (athg is at stake): or by dimicare de qd re. My life is ventured upon the c., de viā dimico: de viā in discrimen vocor: to be brought to the last c., in ultimum discrimen adduci (to be brought into the greatest danger): ultima audere, experiri; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere (to be trying one's last chance). It is our last c., ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum perducta casus. — I Moulded figure, signum. imago facta. — simulacrum fictile. figura ficti (is of clay or plaster). — signum unum. signum ex ere factum or expressum (if of brass). — I Form, imago, species, forma. JN. species et forma. informatio. — I Cast of the eyes, limi or perversi oculi: to have a c. with one's eyes, limis or perversis oculis esse; strabonem esse. — I Trick, ars, artificium. — I Shade of colour: to have a c. of black, nigricare (to be blackish). — nigrescere (to become black): of violet, in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (Plin.). White with a c. of violet, candidus color violam sentiens (Plin.). — I Body of men, &c., corpus. The military or sacerdotal c., corpus militum or sacerdotum: or only milites, sacerdotes. The spirit of c., mly by spiritus, with adj. describing the c.: e. g. of the patricians, spiritus patricii (L.). — I Mixture, genus. In na. He is of our c., cs nostra farina (i. e. as bad as we are. Pers.): of the same c., ejusdem generis or farinae.

CASTANET, crotalum.

CA-TAWAY, damnatus (condemned: hence also reprobate, vile: quis te miserior? quis te damnator? \*C. Pis. 40, extr.). — profligatus. perditus (abandoned).

*ju. profligatus et perditus. — sceleratus. — Shipwrecked. vid.*

**CASTELLAN**, castelli praefectus. \*custos conclavium arcis (if only the superintendent of the rooms, &c.).

**CASTER**, *¶* One who throws, jacculator (one who hurls; e. g. fulminis). — *Crel.* with verbs under *CAST*, qui jactat, &c. *¶* Conjector is one who conjectures, divines, &c. — *¶* One who calculates fortunes, conjector. — *¶* Wheel under chairs, &c., rotula. To put a c. on a leg, rotulam ei rei subijcere.

**CASTIGATE**, castigare (with a view to amendment), punire (as a penal retribution). See **PUNISH**.

**CASTIGATION**, castigatio (chastisement which may serve to improve the individual; eply a rebuke) — poena (for the general good), &c. See **PUNISHMENT**.

**CASTIGATOR**, castigator.

**CASTIGATORY**, castigatorius (*Plin.*).

**CASTING-NET**, funda. jaculum. — rete (g. t. for net. — dim. reticulum).

**CAST IRON**, \*ferum suum.

**CASTLE**, arx (on an eminence and fortified). — castrum (fort: rare) — castellum (small fort, fort). Governor of a c., \*castelli praefectus. C.'s in the air, somnia. To build c.'s in the air, somnia sibi fingere (*Lucr.*).

**CASTOR**, castor (adverb): lat. fiber (*Plin.*). *Acc.* castora in Juv.

**CASTRAMETATION**, \*ara castra metendi.

**CASTRATE**, virilitatem ei adimere, excidere, or excicare. *¶* Castrare, evirare, eunuchare, belong rather to the language of low comedy.

**CASUAL**. See **ACCIDENTAL**.

**CASUALTY**. See 'by accident.'

**CASUALLY**, casus, res fortuita, eventus. To be exposed to many c.'s, sub casibus multis esse.

**CASUARY**, \*struthio casuarius (*Lin.*).

**CASUIST**, \*qui quaestiones de moribus (hominis Christiani) explicat. \*qui officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis dijudicat.

**CASUISTRY**, by *Crel.*: to be skilful in c., \*quaestiones de moribus optime judicare. — *¶* Sophistry, conclusivula fallax (a piece of sophistry). — captio dialectica. To defeat aby's c., sophisma diluere; captivem repellere, discutere.

**CAT**, felis, feles. *Tom. c.*, \*felis mas. C.-like, \*feli similis, adv. \*more felis. To live like c. and dog, perpetui inter se iurgia certare: \*tanquam ei cum quo discordia, quanta canibus felibusque sortito obigit (after *H.*, lupis et agnis quanta sortito obigit, Tecum mihi discordia est). — *¶* Three-footed support, tripod, *Id.* — *¶* Cat-o'-nine-tails, flagrum, flagellum (whip of single thongs; when furnished with iron spikes, scorpio, *Id.* Orig. 5, 27. Scutica was of thongs woven together). To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails, flagris or flagelli cedere: to death, qm flagellis ad mortem cedere (*H. Sat.* 1, 2, 12).

**CATACOMBS**, putei, c. \*catacumbae.

**CATALOGUE**, index (catalogus, late): of a library, index bibliothecae or librorum (*Sen. T'rang.* 9, 4: Q. 10, 1, 57): of an auction, tabula rerum venalium.

**CATAPLASM**, cataplasma (g. t.) — malagma (emollient application). Warm c.'s, cataplasmata calida.

**CATAPULT**, catapult.

**CATARACT**, cataracta (only of the Nile). See **WATER-FALL**.

**CATARRH**, epiphōra (ἐπιφώρα) or (in later writers) catarrhus (κατάρρως): in pure Lat. destillatio. To be suffering from a c., epiphōra opprimi or \*laborare.

**CATARRHAL**, \*catarrhalis. A c. fever, febris catarrhalis.

**CATASTROPHE**, catastrophē (turn or development of an action. *Petr.* 54, 3). — fortuna vicissitudo or commutatio (change of fortune). — exitus (c. of a dramatic piece, &c.).

**CATCH**, v. capere (also *fig.* to ensnare by deceit or captivate by attractions). — comprehendere (arise: a thief) — accipere. exipere (catch: e. g. a ball, exc. eply when it was thrown up high). — legere (pick up: e. g. oysters). — decipere. circumvenire (c. by deceit). To try to c., captare (e. g. flies, a ball: also men, of prostitutes): to c. in any act, &c., deprehendere in re. To be caught in the act of stealing, in furto teneri. To c. fire, ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere. — scintillas excipere (of tinder: fungus aridus scintillas excipit, *Plin.*): apt to c. fire, concipiendi igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus; ignis capacissimus: facilis ad exardescendum (the last also of boys of a fiery temper): to c. a disease, morbum nascisci: morbum or valetudinem contrahere; eadem vi morbi repleri (by infection) [see **DISEASE**]: to c. one's

death, \*in morbum gravem et mortiferum incidere: \*morbum mortiferum contrahere: morbo mortifero implicari: to c. cold, perfringere: to c. an opponent, adversarium capere (by captious questions, &c.): to c. aby by captious questions, captiosis interrogationibus circumscribere et decipere qm: the fire c.'s aby, ignis or flamma comprehendit, corrigit qd: to c. hold of aby, qm prehendere, comprehendere, arripere: by the waist, qm medium amplecti. — *¶* Seize the meaning, capere. intel ligere (mente). percipere. assequi. — *¶* Catch a c., captare: an opportunity, occasionem capere, arripere: to cag-ry c. at the opportunity, l benter facultatem (qd faciendi) arripere; occasionem qd faciendi avidissime amplecti (*Plin.*).

**CATCH**, a. *¶* Act of catching, captura. — *¶* Thing caught, quod caput qd. praeda. — *¶* Gain, lucrum, fructus, commodum; see **ADVANTAGE**. — *¶* Of a lock, &c., prps ansa or ansa ferrea (iron hook, cramp. *Vitr.*), or fibula (for holding two things together).

**CATCHING**, TO BE (of disorders), transire in alios: a disorder that is c., contagio (contagium is poet.) morbi: pestilential (violent epidemic).

**CATCHING**, as adj. contagiosus.

**CATCH POLL**, prps apparitor.

**CATECHETICAL**, catecheticus (κατηχητικός).

**CATECHETICALLY**, catechetic.

**CATECHISM**, catechismus (κατηχησμός, eccl.).

**CATECHIST**, catechista (κατηχηστής, eccl.).

**CATECHIZE**, catechizare (eccl. κατηχησάιν) — percutiendo et interrogando elicere discipulorum opinionem, et ad hæc, quæ illi respondeant, si quid videatur, dicere (*C. Fin.* 2, 1, 2).

**CATECHIZING**, catechizans (κατηχησών, eccl.).

**CATECHUMEN**, audiens (*Ter. Pan.* 6).

**CATEGORICAL**, simplex (simple: straightforward). — absolutus (dependent on nothing else: absolute). *Jx.* simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione). — purus (unmixed; not limited by any exception: e. g. Judicium).

**CATEGORICALLY**, simpliciter, absolute, sine exceptione or adjunctione. — definite (with a full statement of particulars: opp. gen-er-ram). — diserte (expressly, in express words: disertis verbis, wrong). To answer c., sine ullâ dubitatione respondere. To speak c., presse dicere (so as to keep close to the point: opp. ample dicere, c.).

**CATEGORY**, genus (g. t., genus, class). — κατηγορία (κατηγορία), or pure Lat. predicamenta, pl. (in logic).

**CATENARIAN**, catenarius.

**CATER**, opsonare or opsonari; also opsonare opsonium (*Plaut.*), to purchase provisions; to buy for the kitchen). — ate conam parare, instruire; convivium instruire, apparare, &c.; or menas (conquississimis) epulis instruire, &c., may help.

**CATER** (as dice), s. quaternio. To throw c., quaternionem mittere.

**CATER-COUSIN**, *¶* Distant relation, qui qm longinqua cognatione contingunt. *¶* parasitus.

**CATERER**, opsonator.

**CATERPILLAR**, eruca (*Gr.* κάμνι, which is used as a Latin word by poets and late writers). To destroy c.'s, erucas evincere: to clear trees of c.'s, \*arboras erucas purgare or liberare.

**CATERWAUL**, ululare (howl like dogs, wolves, &c.). — ejulare (cry out for the purpose of moving compassion; e. g. as women at funerals). — plorare, lamentari. *Jw.* ejulare atque lamentari.

**CATERWAULING**, ululatus. — ejulatus, ejulatio. — ploratus, lamentatio [*SYN.* in **CATERWAUL**: — those in us the howl itself; those in the action of howling].

**CATES**, cibis delicatus. — cuppedia or cuppedine. — cibi delicatiorum. — res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ. — bonæ res (*Np. Ages.* 8, 5. transl. of τὰ γαστρί, the nice bits, &c., at table). — gulas irritamenta (as provocatives to the appetite).

**CAT-GUT**, chorda, nervus.

**CATHARTIC**. See **APERTIENT**.

**CATHEDRAL**, \*sedes cathedralis.

**CATHETER**, catheter, eris (καθετήρ).

**CATHOLIC**, catholicus (eccl.). A c., homo catholicus. — *¶* If used for Roman-Catholic, vid.

**CATHOLICISM**, \*fides catholica (subjective). — \*doctrina catholica (objective).

**CATKINS**, julus. — \*amentum (*Lin.*).

**CAT-LIKE**, \*feli similis.

**CAT-MINT**, \*teucrium amarum (*Lin.*).

**CATOPTRICS**, catoptrics (as t. t.). — \*que de luce ac lumine trahuntur.

**CAT'S-EYE**, lapis specularis.

**CATTLE**, pecus, oris, n. pecudes, dum, f. (the former eply of the larger oxen, horses, &c.; the latter of the

*smaller, as sheep, goats, &c.*—*armentum*. *armenta*, pl. (*beasts for draught or burden, aptly for ploughing: oxen, horses, mules, asses; also herd*).—*grex* (*flock, i. e. of the smaller animals: sheep, goats, &c.*)—*jumentum* (*a beast of draught*). *Jm.* *pecus* et *jumenta*; *armenta* et *greges*. To *keep* *c.*, *pecus* et *jumenta* alere. *Fal* *c.*, *pecus* alere. *pecudes* altilles (*for fattening*).—*pecus saginata* (*fattened*): *horned c.*, *cornuta* (*ac. animalia*).—*armenta* *coruta*.—*conrigera* et *bucera* *are post*.

**CAUDLE**, the nearest similar preparation was *prps* *omocum* (ομόκυμον, *Apic.* 1, 31).

**CAUL** (*for the hair*), reticulum (*Juv.* 2, 97).—*calantica* (*not calantica, was prob. a sort of veil covering the head and shoulders*).—|| *In anatomy*, omentum (ἐπιπλωμ).

**CAULFLOWER**, *brassica botrytis* (*Linn.*).

**CAULK**. See **CALK**.

**CAUSAL**, *Crl.*. See **CAUSALITY**.

**CAUSALITY**, *terum causae alius ex rebus aptae*.

**CAUSE**, *causa* (*g. l.*—*also 'pretence'*)—*fons*. *origo* (*source*).—*Jm.* *causa* et *fons*. *causa* et *origo*.—*auctor*. *auctor*. *principes* (*c. when an agent*). *Sym.* in *Author*.—*ansa*. *materia* (*occasion, handle for althq.*)—*ratio* (*ground*).—*unde fit qd.* *The sun is the c. of warmth, sol est caloris origo et fons: nothing happens without a c.*, nihil event sine causa antecedente: *he is the c. of the war*, ille est auctor or concitator belli: *to search for a c. for declaring war*, materiam belli querere: *to give a c. for blaming one*, ansam dare ad reprehendendum: *to have just a c. for blaming aqy*, ansam reprehensionis habere: *to seek for a c.*, causam querere: *materiam cs rei querere*, ansam querere ut &c.; *occurionem qd faciendi querere: to invent or feign c's*, causas concingere: *to have good c. to do althq.*, cum causâ qd facere &c; non sine gravi causâ qd facere: *without c.*, sine causâ; *temere: not without c.*, non temere: *for more c's than one*, aliquot de causis: *for what c?* quomobrem? quâ de causâ? *You have no c. to do althq.* or, *there is no c. for &c.*, non est (or nihil est) quod, or quare, or cur; or nihil est causae, cur; *causa non est*, cur (verb in subj. in all these expressions). *What c. have you for...?* quid est causae cur...? or, quid est, cur...? *To give a c. for suspicion*, suspicionem movere: *to be the c. of althq.*, locum dare or facere ci rei (*i. e. to make its existence possible; e. g. tabulæ, mendaciæ, miraculo*).—*auctorem esse cs rei*; *cs rei ordiendæ principem esse*: *occasionem dare or præbere cs rei* [see **CAUSE**, *v.*].—|| *Cause* (*in law*), *actio*. *lis*. *causa*. *res* [*Sym.* in *Actio*]. *A bad, good, cause* (= *law-suit*), *causa mala, bona, optima* (*C.*). *A capital c.*, *causa capitalis* *lis capitalis*. *A criminal c.*, *causa publica*. *To gain a c.*, *litem* or *causam obtinere*: *judicium vincere; also only vincere: to lose a c.*, *litem amittere; causam* or *litem perdere*: *causâ* or *lite cadere*; *in causâ* *cadere*, *in* (*optimâ*) *causâ* *conferre* (*C.*); *formâ* *cadere* or *excidere: to plead a c.*, *causam agere* or *tracare*. *agere apud iudices* (*g. l.*): *causam* or *litem orare* (*to make a speech upon it*): *to plead his own c.*, *litem suam facere: to undertake a c.*, *causam* or *litem suscipere* or *recipere* (*the former, not to refuse when requested: the latter, to do it voluntarily*): *the c. is still undecided*, nondum *dijudicata* *lis* est (*ast. H. Od.* 3, 5, 54): *adhuc sub iudice* *lis* est (*H. A. P.* 78): *not to go on with a c.*, *causam deponere*, *a causâ recedere*: *causam susceptam affligere* (*of the person conducting it*).—|| *Party, side*. See **PARTY**.

**CAUSE**, *v.* *auctorem esse cs rei* (*to be its author; a. g. legis, belli, cs redditâ*).—*creare* (*to produce or create*: *errorem, bellum*).—*movere* (*excite, stir up*: *risum, bellum, suspicionem*).—*ansam dare* or *præbere cs rei* or *ad qd faciendum* (*to give a handle for: e. g. reprehensionis* or *ad reprehendendum*).—*cs rei ordiendæ principem esse*.—*causam cs rei inferre* (*to cause it; see the first occasion of it: e. g. jurgii*).—*occasionem dare* or *præbere cs rei* (*to supply the opportunity; e. g. sui opprimendi*). *To c. aby* *to do althq.*, adducere *qm ad qd* (*lead him to it*): *commovere qm ad qd* (*move him to it*): *incitare* or *concitare qm ad qd* (*excite him to it*).—*auctorem esse*, ut &c.; *qm impellere ut &c.* (*urge or drive him to it*).—|| *Excite: be the exciting cause of*: *excitare*, *concitare* (*any action or passion: laus; hatred; envy; compassion; a war*).—*excire*, *concitare* or *concire* (*in Class. prose = 'to rouse in the mind a passionate impulse to do something'*: *sic id. to produce a passion or evil: e. g. iram conc.*, *seditionem conc.*, *terrorem exc.*).—*movere*, *commovere* (*to agitate the mind: then also to produce an emotion, evil, &c.*, *intercardium, bellum, seditionem mov.* or *comm.*—*risum, suspicionem mov.*).—*conflare* (*blow into a flame*:

*kindle*: *ci invidiam; bellum*). *To c. perspiration by exercise*, sudorem *excitatione* *movere*: *a dispute, controversiam inferre: a quarrel, causam jurgi*; *inferre* (*t*): *admirationem, admirationem efficere: a desire, cupiditatem afferre* (*ci cs rei*): *pain, dolorem movere, commovere, facere, effloere: to c. aby* *lusting pain, dolorem ci inure*: *lusts, libidines excitare: sleep, ci somnum afferre, parere, conciliare*. [*For other combinations, see the substantives with which CAUSE is joined*].

**CAUSELESS**, *quod sine causâ est*.—|| *Groundless*, *rationali adversarius* (*contrary to reason*).—*vanus* (*only ap. arent*: *opp. verus*).—*futilis* (*worthless, idle*).

**CAUSELESSLY**, *sine causâ*; *temere; ex vano*.

**CAUSEWAY**, *agger viæ*. *To make a c.*, *tramitem aggerare*.

**CAUSTIC**, *causticus* (καυστικός). *erodens*. *septicus* (σηπτικός). *Caustics*. *medicamenta rodentia* or *erodentia*.—|| *Pig. applied to language, &c.*,  *mordens*. *mordax*. *acidus*. *aculeatus*. *acerbus*. *C. words*, *verborum aculei*: *c. wit*, *acerbitas salis*: *in a c. manner*, *mordaciter* *acerbe*.

**CAUTELOUS**. See **CAUTIOUS**, **CUNNING**.

**CAUTERIZE**, (*ferro*) *adurere*. [*cauterizare, Feget.*]

**CAUTERY**, *cauterium* (*the cauterizing instrument*), or *Crl.* *with ferro* or *cauterio* *adurere*.

**CAUTION**, *cautio*. *circumspectio*. *To act with c.*, *omnia circumspicere: to proceed with c.*, *cautionem adhibere ci rei* or *in re*; *caute versari in re*; *caute tractare qd*. *To use all possible c.*, *omne genus cautionis adhibere*.—|| *Security*. *Vid.*

**CAUTION**. *v.* *monere* or *præmonere* *qm ut caveat*.—*agat althq.*, *monere* or *præmonere* *qd cavendum*; *monere* or *præmonere* *de qâ re*: *monere*, *ut vitet qs qd* (*warn him to avoid something*).—*monere* or *admonere* or *præmonere*, *ne &c.* (*warn him not to do so and so*).

**CAUTIONARY**, *monitorius* (*Post. class. Sen.*)—|| *By Crl.*—*Sis by ad terrorem ceterorum* (*T.*) *A c. exemplum*, *documentum*.

**CAUTIOUS**, *providus* (*with foresight*)—*cautus* (*with caution*).—*circumspectus* (*with circumspection*).—*consid-ratus* (*having judiciously weighed every thing*).—*prudens* (*intelligent, prudent*).—|| *N.* *cautius* *providusque*, *prudens* et *providus*. *prudens* et *cautus*.—*diligens* (*careful; carefully observant*).

**CAUTIOUSLY**, *providè*, *caute*. *circumspectè*. *considerate*. *diligenter*. *To go to c. to work*, *circumspectus* *facere qd*: *cautionem adhibere in re: to set about althq very c.*, *omne cautela genus adhibere in qâ re*.

**CAUTIONNESS**. See **CAUTION**.

**CAVALCADE**, *\*pompa equestris*.

**CAVALIER**, *eques*.

**CAVALIERLY**, *imperiose*. *pro imperio*. *sub rpe*. *insolenter*. *arroganter*.

**CAVALRY**, *equitatus*, *equites* (*g. l.*)—*copiæ equestris* (*the c. attached to an army*).—*acies equitatus* (*as drawn up for battle*).—*ala* (*so far as the c. are placed on the wings; at each end of a line of infantry*).—*Sis eques sing.* *for equites* (*as pedes for pedites*).—*The infantry and c.*, *copiæ equitum* *peditumque*; *milites equitesque*. *All the c.*, *integer* *eques*. *To be strong in c.*, *multum equitatu valere*; *ad equitatu firmum* *e-e*; *equitatu paratum esse*. *To order the c. to form*, *turnas equitum explicare* (*T. Ann.* 13, 38, 3). *To serve in the c.*, *equo merere: to give aby a commission in the c.* (*or, in a c. regiment*), *ad equum rescribere* (*Cæs. B. G.* 1, 42). *An engagement of c.*, *proclium equestre* or *equitum*: *pugna equestris*. *Many skirmishes with the c. occurred*, *crebro inter se equestribus præliis contendebant*. *A c. horse*, *equus militaris*. *A regiment of c.*, *cohors equestris* (*jm 500 to 600 men*). *A company of c.*, *turma equitum*.

**CAVE**. See **CAVERN**.

**CAVERN**, *caverna* (*a hole with a round opening*).—*specus* (*with a long opening: a cleft*).—*spelunca* (*a dark and formidable cavity*)—*spelæum* (*only in Poets: den of wild-beasts*).—*cavum* (*cavity as g. l.*). *A subterranean c.*, *specus subterraneus*.

**CAVIARE**, *\*ova piscium condita*.

**CAVITY**, *cavum* or *cavus* (*sc. locus*). *cavea*—*cavatio* (*hollowing; cavity: twice in Varro, cav. poculorum*). See **CAVERN**.

**CAW**, *crocare*. *croctare* (*croak, like the raven*).—*c-rere*. *occ nere* (*g. l.*; *occ. empty of what is ominous: corvus clarâ voce ante consulem occinuit*).

**CAWING**, *crocatio* (*Frst.*).

**CEASE**, *Leave off doing althq.*: *desinere qd*, or *with inf.* (*leave off without the intention of resuming: it may also be said of things that cease*).—*desistere qd re*; *a or qâ qd re*; or *with inf.* (*to desist, fm an act of the will, and therefore spok'n of persons only*).—*abstintere qd re*, or *with inf.* (*not used by C.*)—*mittere*, *with*

*inf.* [to let it go; give it up]—*finesm* facere qd faciendi causa or rei cui patet *(an end to fin.)*—conquiescere a re (*to rest from sth*)—omittere. Intermittere qd, or with inf., (*the former of the latter giving up, the latter of a temporary suspension*)—cessare, with inf. [*to stop repeatedly, frequently, &c.*] To c. speaking, *finesm* facere dicenti or loquenti: *finesm* imponere orationi (*of an oration*): also perorare. To c. to be (= die), esse desitio:—*desistis* to CEASE is trans. by a verb compounded with de: to c. ruining, deplore: raging, despairive. || Hæc æn end, *finesm* habere or capere—qui-cessare, conquiescere (*rest*)—ab re. decedere (*go away: these four of dis-ca-es; e.g. a fever*)—intermittere (*to allow an interval of rest: to intermit*).—residere, consider, remittere (*of winds and stormy passions subsiding*).—subsiderere (*of winds and waves*). The wind was entirely calmed, very much abated, &c. (*with a by-syllable family*). Desiccare in go (*Gell.*). To make athq. c. *finesm* facere, ca. or rei. *finesm* imponere ci rei. The discussion has ceased, disputari desium est.—|| Without ceasing: see CEASELESSLY. To sing without ceasing, Itacano, ut nihil interrimitam: to labour without ceasing, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere.

**CEASELESS**, perpetuus (*continuum to the end without any break: e. g. risus*). — **CONTINUOUS**, continens (*hanging together or following each other without break or chasm; e. g. incommoda, labor*). — **ASSIDUOUS** (*constantly going on: e. g. imbres*).

**CEASELESSLY**, *perpetuo*.—*continenter* (continue or *unct.*).—*sine intermissione*. *nullo temporis puncto intermisso*. *assidue* (*assiduo unct.*).—*usque*.

**CEDAR, cedrus.** *The fruit of the c., cedris (Plin.).*—|| *As adj.* cedreus; cedrynus. *cedro factus (made of cedar).*—|| *As wood, cedrus.*—|| *Cedar oil, cedrium; oleum cedrynium.*

CEDE. See YIELD

CHIL. conclude lacunari ornare (*Vitr.*: not qd lacunare, uch in *O. Met.* 8, 563, is 'to ornament in the manner of a fretted ceiling').—N.B. If the ceiling was not an ornamented one, *legere*, *sternere*, *conservare*, *insternere* may be used.

**CEILING**, tectum (upper flat surface of a chamber or other enclosed space).—if inland, panted, &c., tectum laqueatum. laquear. lacunar (laqu. with ref. to the lines like drawn cords, laquei, that define the entablatures of a ceiling: lac. with ref. to the sunk squares, lacus, with which it was ornamented. Both of flat roofs). Anwichee c. camera, concaueratio

of Philobates. "An *Ubi cura e, canere* (concelebrare) est felicitas." *Ubi cura e, prae laudibus* (i.e., for seeking to glorify *homo*), famous by one's mention of it), — laudare (to praise by a loud and public declamatory), — laurare (to praise: *prop. vituperare*, &c.), canere (to praise in poetry. *Post-Aug* for "celebrare" generally). To *c. aby's* praises, *sc laudes* or *de sc laudibus* praedicare: to *c. aby* in *verse*, *qm carmine* celebrare; *sc laudes* or *de sc laudibus canere*; — *sc facta canere* (of praising his achievements): *aby's name* in one's writings, *nomen sc celebrare scriptis*: *memoriae sc scriptis praesequi* the latter, of course, if the person is dead). See *PRASE* *aby*. — || *Solemn* i.e. *agere*, agitur (e. *pr. festivals* birth-days, holidays, &c.) — celebrare (to assist by one's presence in *minki* i.e. a numerous assembly): *e. b. birth-day*, marriage feast; *diem freq* (at a festival). To *c. day's festum*; *less freq* (at a festival). *Ubi cura e, festum* for *festum* (the feast, the festival, the triduum or per triduum: *publica maza*, ludos facere or committere). To *c. die ne sacræ*, *sacra proferre*; *sacra operari*; *res divina* ritè *perpetrare*: *but* in *modern sense*, *b. ll r* \*rebus divinis interesse (of the priests).

**C**ELEBRATI, clarus, praeclarus (*renowned for eminent services to one's country*).—*illustris, perillustri* (*for rank and virtue*).—*inclytus* (*famous; of places, but, in the poets, of persons also*).—*celeber* (*much visited; not used by persons before Liv.*).—*nobilis* (*of noble birth*). **R.** Clarus has very often ubi, *of the thing, gloria, lel o, pace*. A *very c. mun, vir clarissimus, spectatissimus, amplissimus* (*Lit. has celeberrimi viri*, 26, 21, 18). A *very c. monumentum, celeberrimum monumentum* (*very c. sepulchrum*). *A very c., illustre, grande celebratus, clatatus, gloriatus* (*very c. nobilitas*). *Clarus ex doctrina*. To *be c.*, *gloria florere*; esse in laude: to be *very c.*, *gloria circumfluere*; omnium sermone celebrari; in magno nomine et gloria esse. magna celebritate famae esse; as *an orator, magnam in orationibus nomen habere*: he is *c. everywhere*, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: to become *c.*, nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi or asssequi; in gloria nitescere; in claritudinem pervenire; also crescere (*Ruhnck.*, *ibid.*). *Proz.* 28: *laetare et in laetaretur beloma to the suit, age*. To become *c.* for ath,

illustrari qd res: clarum fieri re or ex re. To render c.,  
celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (this also of an event):  
e.g. a battle, *which renders a place c.*, qm or qd gloriæ  
commendare: gloriā efficere qm (of an action). To  
render himself c., gloriari or tamari sibi acquirere.  
comparare; claritudinem sibi parare: to wish or try to  
render himself c., gloriari querere, sequi; famæ stu-  
dium, servire, inservire. — ~~Re~~ Famosus, in *Class. prose*,  
= 'infamous,' 'notorious.'

CELEBRATION, prædicatio.—*of athg, cs rei or de re.*—*celebratio in this sense only in Plin. (34, 5, 10. Equestres statuæ Romanorum celebrationem habent, are prized by the Romans). The c. of games, commissio ludorum.*

CELEBRITY, claritudo. claritas.—laus. laudes.—  
nominis fama.

CELERITY, celeritas.—velocitas. pernicitas. agilitas. incitatio. rapiditas.—festinantia (*too great c.*).—**SYN. in SWIFTNESS.**

CELESTIAL, cœlestis. divinus (*godlike*).

CELIBACY, *vita cœlebs, cœlibatus (of a man).*

(ELIBATE,) — \*conditio viduæ. *Tertul.* *de virg.*  
vel. 9. viduatus.

**CELL**, *cella* (small chamber; espy for servants and slaves; also of bees).—*cubiculum* (sleeping chamber).—*cavum* (hole).—*loculus*, *loculamentum* (pigeon-hole, or other division of a bureau, &c., e. g. *loculata arcula*, a chest filled up with pigeon-holes, &c.).

**CELLAR**, hypo:ëum concameratum (*in our sense* : an arched cellar under ground),—doliarium (wine or beer cellar, *Gaj. Dig.*)—cella. cellarium (according to the ancient sense, a store room above ground : e. g. olearia, for oil, &c.; penaria, for larder: cella vinaria or apotheca wine-cellar). The c. door, \*ostium cellæ or doliarii. \*cellæ or doliarii fores (*if folding-doors*). *Key* of the c. clavus cellæ, doliarii, &c.

CELLULAR, \*celias habens.—loculosus (*full of little holes or compartments*: *e. g.* putamen. *Plin.*).

**CEMENT, s.** *Cementum* (*q. d. i.*, properly chip of stone: particles of hewn stone mixed into mortar, mortario cementum additur. *Vitr.*).—*maltha* (a kind of *c.*, of hog's fat and tme, for water-pipes, &c.).—*ferrumen* (iron solder or cement)—*glutinum, gluten* (*glue*).—*\*lithocolla* (*but this in Plin. is a false reading*) [*arenatum, sc. opus, was a mortar: one part of lime to two of sand. Vitr.*].—|| *F. = bond, ligamentum, vinculum.*

**CEMENT, v.** *malthare*.—*ferruminare* (*e. g. bitumine, plumb.*).—*lithocollā colligare qd* [*SYN. in CEMENT, s.*].—*glutinare, conglutinare* (*to glue*).—|| *F. conglutinare qd* (*e. g. concordiam ordinum*).—*firmare, confirmare* (*a pace, pacem*) (*quasi*) *coagulare.*

CENOTAPH, cenotaphium (raised in honour of a person, whether he was still alive or not).

CENSER, thuribulum (not acerra, wch was a little chest or box in wch frankincense was kept).—¶ Pan in which any thing is burnt, foculus (under wch hot coals were placed: then foculus fervens).

**CENSOR,** *¶ At Rome,* censor.—magister morum (*silo. age*).—*¶ Of a book,* librorum censor (*before publication*).—*¶ Index criticus:* censor literatus (*after publication*).—*¶ One who passes judgement:* *my* of a *severe judge:* blamer, iudex.—reprehensor. vituperator obliurgator. castigator. [**SYN. in BLAME.**]

CENSORIOUS, minimă re ad reprehendendum contentus.

CENSORIOUSLY, \*studio quodam reprehendendi.  
—*sfs* austere, rigide acerbæ, acriter, *may do*.

CENSURABLE, reprehendendus. vituperabilia. vituperandus. reprehensione or vituperatione dignus. [See diff. of repr. and vit. under BLAME] To be c, in vitio esse (of persons and things).—in culpā e-esse (of persons). To be as c. as, tam in vitio esse, quam &c.

CENSURE, [Judgement pronounced, judi-  
cium, censura (O. Vell.).—|| *Blame, reproach, re-  
prehensio, vituperatio, oburgatio* [SYN IN BLAME.]  
—|| *Punishment, poena, castigatio, animadversio, Spiritual c's, poena ecclesiastica*

CENSURE, v. reprehendere. culpae. vituperare. improbare. [SYN. in BLAME.]—reprehendere et exagilare od.

CENSURER, reprehensor, vituperator, oburgator, castigator (*all of a single instance*).—[SYN. IN BLAME.]

CENT, 1 per c., centesimæ; 2, 3, 4 per c., centesimæ binæ, ternæ, quaternæ; 5 per c., centesimæ quinquæ; quinquæcensæ usuræ. *With us tradesmen make c. per c. merce, and no hundredth part is omitted (Fla.).*—[BUT

**CEN** this was the most *thly* interest: hence centesimus was our 12 per c. bimē centesimus our 24 per c., &c. But the Roman form may be retained by adding in singular annos. See **INTEREST**.

**CENTAUR**, centaurus. Of the c's, centaurēus (H.): centauricus (Stat.).

**CENTAURY**, centaurium. The greater c., centaurium majus (\*Centauria Centaurium, Linn.). — centaurum minus (\*Gentiana Centaurium, Linn.).

**CENTENARY**, centum annorum.—centenarius (a man of 100 years old).

**CENTESIMAL**, centesimus.

**CENTO**, cento (a. g. \*cento nuptialis, the title of one of Ausonius's poems: properly a garment of patch-work).

**CENTRAL**, in medio positus, medius, centralis. A c. school, \*schola provincialis: c. force, \*vis centralis: c. host, \*ignis centralis. A c. point, punctum in medio positum.

**CENTRE**, s. ¶ Of a circle, centrum (κέντρον).—punctum in medio situm.—¶ Of a place, medius es rei locus (e. g. of the earth, medius mundi universal locus).—medius es rei pars (¶ in oblique cases, loc. pars often omitted: e. g. in medio or in mediā urbis).—¶ In by media in agreement: the c. of the line, media acies; also medi: of the island, media in-sula: to break through the c. of the enemy's line, per mediam aciem hostium pertransire: to be situated in the c. of any place, in medio quo loco situm esse.—Example: like Alexandria arx urbis media est, 'is in the c. of the city,' are rare. (1) Avoid centrum except for the c. of a circle. Plus, has centrum coll. solis, terrae, &c., but these bodies were supposed 'disks.' Cie. uses for 'the c. of the earth,' medius terrae locus.—(2) Avoid umbilicus, wch Cie. uses only of Greek places, as a transl. of the Greek Συμφυλον.

**CENTRE**, v. consistere, positum or situm esse in qā re, constare penes qm (Ces.). verti, contineri, stare, or niti qā re, pendere ex qā re, ex qā re, effici qā re. less freq. residere in qā re (C.). The whole of morality c's in the performance of duty, in officio colendo sita vixit est honestas, omnis (C.). At that time all the prospects of the state centred in Marius, &c. at tempestate spes atque opes civitatis in Mario sitae (S.).

**CENTUPLE**, by adj. centuplicatus (not to be confounded with centuplex, a hundred-fold).—centuplus (a hundred times as much, Vulg. Ev. Luc. 8, 8).

**CENTURION**, centurio.

**CENTURY**, ¶ A hundred, centum (distributive, centeni). The number of 100, centuria. ¶ Space of 100 years, centeni anni; centum annorum spatium.—seculum (a 'generation,' according to Etrusc. and Rom. computation, 100 years). ¶ Division of the Roman people, centuria, by c's, centuriatum: to divide into c's, centuriare, division by c's, centuriatus.

**CEPHALIC**, capiti utilis.—cephalicus (Cels.).

**CERATE**, ceratum or cerotum.

**CERE**, cereare, incereare.

**CEREMONIAL**, ritus.—mos receptus. Court c., ritus ac modus, ad quem rex colitur, or colendus est (left. Cat. 8, 5, 19).

**CEREMONIOUS**, sollemnis. A c. person, \*homo nimis officiosus, nimis urbanus.

**CEREMONIOUSNESS**, \*molesta urbanitas.

**CEREMONY**, ritus (g. i. for a received mode of performing solemn offices).—cerimonia, ritus sacri (reig. ceremony or rites).—officium (conventional form of courtesy). Without c., ambagibus missis or positis (going straight to the point).—sine mora (without delay).—citra honorem verum (without complimentary speeches). Master of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aule, magister admissionum (all belonging to the time of the Emperors).

**CERTAIN**, certus (g. i. both objectively of persons and things, whose nature is c.; and subjectively of a person who feels c., &c.).—firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it: hence unchangeable, of things and persons).—stabilis (not yielding or varying, steadfast: of persons and things).—constans (steady, consistent: opp. varius, mobilis).—fidus (weh may be confidently trusted: of persons and also of things, as in pax fida).—Jw. certus et constans; firmus et constans.—exploratus (the truth or certainty of weh has been ascertained).—status (fixed, not subject to alteration: e. g. cursus siderum, Plin.).—ratus (calculated, hence settled, immutable: e. g. in omni eternitate rati immutabilesque siderum cursus).—Jw. ratus et certus; constans et ratus; ratus atque firmus; stabilis, fixus, ratus; certus. Ratus, firmus, fixus.—indubius, non dubius (not indubitable in good prose).—notus, definitus (defined, marked out accurately: also

of notions).—Jw. certus et definitus. A c. income, redditus status: c. expenses, expensae statim (opp. sumptus fortuiti): a c. friend, amicus certus, fidus, firmus et stabilis: c. death, mors praesens: death is c., mors nos omnes manet: a c. remedy, remedium praesens: is this c.? satin hoc certum est? to live in the c. hope, &c., certo sperare: non dubiam spem habere: that he might make c. of this, &c., ut hac de re certior fieret, &c.: without being c. of the fact, sine certā re (Ces. B. G. 5, 29): to know for c., certo scire, less cmly certo scire [Pract. Intr. ii. 560-2], also pro certo scire. I know it for c., certum scio: certo scio: certo consto: certo consto: certo habeo: pro certo habeo: to know uth on c. authority, qd certis auctoribus comperisse: to assert uth as c., pro certo affirmare qd: that my letter may be the more c. to reach you, quo fidelius litterae ad te perferantur: by or ages a c. day, ad diem; ad diem dictum, constitutum, praestitutum; in diem certum. CERTAIN may sit be transl. by non dubito (or non dubium est) quin. 'It is c. that the thing may be done,' non dubito (or non dubium est, or non videtur esse dubium) quin hoc fieri possit. ¶ Indefinitely, quidam (rig. g. i. of what one purposefully does not, Jw. want of knowledge cannot name: often contemptuous y, as in homines quidam, &c.).—certo (stronger than quidam: of what one has good reasons for not choosing to name: quibusdam de causis, for c. reasons, wch the hearer or reader may or may not divine, but wch the speaker does not think it necessary to mention: certis de causis, for reasons wch the hearer or reader cannot know, but wch the speaker does not think it advisable to mention).—nescio qui or nescio quia (somebody or other, the speaker himself does not exactly know who: acc. to Görrenz, nescio quia, with something of depreciation).

**CERTAINLY**, ¶ With certainty, certe, certe (certo objective, certe subjective. See Pr. Intr. ii. 561. Certo hardly occurs in C. except in certo scire, weh is more common than certo scire).—liquido (clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true).—haud dubie, sine ulla dubitatione, profecto ('assuredly,' a strong assertion that the thing is so: also 'surely,' 'doubtless' in assumptions).—nam (= profecto, but stands always at the beginning of a sent., and mly before pers. pronouns)—sane (c.; in the judgement of every sound mind; also in replies).—nimium (of an assertion weh it would be strange if you did not grant: e. g. nimium recte: omnibus regibus—hunc regem nimium anteponebis. C.).—utique (a restrictive particle of assertion: in C. principally in his letters with aul., imperat., and other expressions of a wish, advice, or command. Pr. Intr. ii. 897).—I am c. persuaded, persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi. I shall c. do, &c., certum est mihi (qd facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statutum habeo. CERTAINLY may often be transl. by non dubito, quin &c.; non dubium est (or videtur esse) quin. This may c. be accomplished, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. It appeared fm this letter that he would c. arrive before that day, prorsus ex his litteris non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (C.).—The certainty of the event may sit be omitted by adding an expression of positiveness to the assertion: this letter says that he will c. arrive, &c., he litterae plane declarant eum—venturum esse, &c. ¶ In answer, certe (certainty).—vero (assuredly: an emphatic assent).—recte (a polite form of assent).—ita, ita est, sic est (just so)—ita plane (exactly so; just so).—etiam, sane, sane quidem (concessive forms). ¶ At least, at all events, saltem certe, certe quidem (certainly).—If not—get c., si non—at saltem: si non—certe.

**CERTAINESS**, } fides (trustworthiness); certa CERTAINTY, } fides.—firmitas, stabilitas (fixedness, steadiness).—or by adj. certus, exploratus, non dubius (certitudo must be avoided). ¶ A CERTAINTY, res exploratae veritatis, res certissima.—the full or absolute c., veritas ad liquidum explorata. For 'with c.' see CERTAINLY.

**CERTIFICATE**, testimonium literarum.

**CERTIFY**, confirmare qd. fidem facere ei rei: any body of wh, qm certiorum facere de re.

**CERTITUDE**. See CERTAINTY.

**CERULEAN**, ceruleus.

**CERUMEN**, aurum sordes.

**CERUSA**, cerussa: painted with c., cerussatus.

**CESAREAN**. The c. section, sectio or exsectio matris ventris. To perform the c. section or operation, partum mulieri excidere (Marell. Dig.): to be brought into the world by the c. operation, exsecto matris ventris procreari (Serr. V. Aen. 10, 316, and 7, 761).

**CESS**, s. See RATE, LEVY.

**CESSE**, v. See **ASSESS**.  
**CESSATION**, intermissio (*the giving up for a time*). —omissio (*the giving up entirely*). —cessatio (*the resting: opp. to previous activity: often in a deprecating sense*). —quies (e.g. per quod tempus, quies certaminum erat. L.). —intercapdo (*interval during which is interrupted: interruption: e.g. inter-rapedinem scribendi facere. C.*). —interpellatio (*interruption of a speaker: hence interruption gen.*). —With-out any c., uno tenore. sine ullâ intermissione. || **Termination** V.D.  
**CESSION**, renunciatio (*the giving up entirely*). —cessio (*the yielding up in favour of another*). || **To make a c. of**, cedere, de cedere qd re or de qd re.  
**CETACEOUS**, cetosus (*Avien. Aral. 1300*).  
**CHACE**. See **CHASSE**.  
**CHAFE**, || *Heat with rubbing, fricare. \*fricando refovere.* || *Gall, atterere.* See **EXCORIATE**. || *In flame with rage, irritare: cs iram concitare or irritare, qm in iram concitare, qm incendere, inflammare, qm iratum reddere, cs iram concire. bilem or stomachum ci movere or commovere, calefacere qm (C. in the language of conversation).* || **INTR.** gravis commoveri. (ira) incendi. inflammari. exardescere (ira) exanimare. irasci. exardescere iracundia et stomacho (C.).  
**CHAFE**, s. aestus. ira. impetus et ira. iracundia. *To be in a c., ira incendi, &c.* See **CHAFE**, v.  
**CHAFER**, scarabeus.  
**CHAFF**, palea: mixed with c., paleatus. || *acus, tris, n. is 'the pointed hair-like prolongation of the husk: gluma, the husk round the grain in its natural state.*  
**CHAFER**, v. liceri de pretio. liceri rem. de pretio contendere.  
**CHAFFERN**, \*vas excalciflorum.  
**CHAFFINCH**, fringilla (Linn.).  
**CHAFFY**, paleatus (mixed with chaff).  
**CHAFING-DISH**, foculus. —pultarius (*properly a vessel in which pulse was cooked: also for holding coals for fumigation*). || *batillum was a coal shovel, but also used as a chafing-dish.*  
**CHAGRIN**, s. aegritudo. sollicitudo. dolor. mæror. *To give way to c., aegritudini se dedere: mærori animum dare: fm or for c., præ aegritudine or mærore.* [**SYN.** in **GRIEF**.]  
**CHAGRIN**, v. aegritudinem or mærorem afferre ci: molestiam ci afferre or exhibere: *to be chagrined at*, aegritudine or molestia affici ex qd re.  
**CHAIN**, s. catena. —vinculum (g. i. for bond): *to put c. on aby, catenas ci indere or injicere: aby in c's, in catenas qm conficere: to bind aby with c's, catenis vincire or constringere qm: to be or lie in c's, in catenis esse: catenis or ferro vinctum esse: in seclera and c's, in vinculis et catenis esse: to forge c's for aby, ci necitare catenas or vincula (H. Od. 1, 29, 5, V. Eccl. 6, 23): lying in c's, bound with c's, catenatus.* —|| *FIG.* to break the c's of slavery, qm or se in liberatam vindicare. [See **YORK**.] || **C.** for ornament, catena or catella (*of gold, worn by either sex*). —torques (*twisted c. of gold for the neck, worn as an honorary distinction by brave soldiers*): wearing such a c., torquatus. || **MOUNTAIN CHAIN**, montes continui (†): continua or perpetua montium juga: juga velut serie coherrentia: perpetuo jugo juncti colles: saltus montibus circum perpetuis inter se juncti: jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit. || *Connected series, continuatio series.* Jw. continuatio seriesque (catena first used by Gell. in satum est sempiterna series rerum et catena). A wonderful c. of circumstances, admirabilis continuatio seriesque rerum. A c. of causes, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ et necessitate nexæ.  
**CHAIN**, v. catenis vincire or constringere qm, catenas ci indere or injicere.  
**CHAIN-ARMOUR**, lorica serie. —lorica conserta hamis (V.).  
**CHAIN-SHOT**, \*globus catenatus.  
**CHAIN-WORK**, \*opus catenatum.  
**CHAIR**, sedes. sedile (erat, Vld.). —sella (c. also of teachers and magistrates). —cathedra (arm or easy c. for women: later, a professor's c.). *To place a c. for aby, ci sellam apponere. The arm or elbow of a c., arcus sellæ (T.).* —ancon (ἀγκών. Cat. Aur. Tard. 2, 1) —**ARM-CHAIR**, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cat. Aur.). —C. of state, solum, sella (with epith.: e.g. aurea). sella curulis (according to Rom. custom). —**SKID-CHAIR**, sella. lectica (lectica = 'palanquin', the person being recumbent): sella gestatoria (Swet.). *to ride or be carried in a sedan c., lectica or sellâ vehi: gentamine sellæ pervehi (of being carried to a place: e.g. Balaas. T.).*  
**CHAIR**, v. \*qm in sellam impositum humeris sub-

**CHAIRMAN**. See **PRESIDENT**. || *Carrier of a chair, lecticarius.*  
**CHAISE**, carpentum. plentum. See **CARRIAGE**. A c. longue, cathedra supina.  
**CHALCEDONY**, \*achates Chalcedonicus.  
**CHALDRON**, Crcl. by so many modii (mod. = 1 peck, 7.68 sol. inches).  
**CHALICE**, calix. See **CUP**.  
**CHALK**, creta. —like c., cretaceus: full of c., cretosus: *to mark aby with c., cretâ notare qd: to colour or rub aby with c., incretare qd: to draw aby in c., cretâ pingere qd (λευκωγραφειν): to draw in c's, monochromata pingere. A sketch in c's, or c. drawing, monochromata pictura. C. drawings, monochromata, or (as a style of drawing) monochromata genera picture* (\*Plin. 35, 5, 11).  
**CHALK**, v. cretâ notare qd. —incretare qd (*to colour with c.*). || **C. out**, exponere qd (*place it clearly before the eyes*). qd breviter describere; or definire et (breviter) describere: qd delineare or adumbrare (*to sketch*), verbis definire. Jw. definire verbis et describere; illustrare verbiq; definire. —to c. out a path for oneself, viam sibi munire (ad qd). \*certam aibi viam definire, or habere certam et definitam viam, quâ &c. (C.): for aby, ci viam munire; additum ci dare or parare: *to ably, ad qd.*  
**CHALK PIT**, puteus, ex quo erulitur creta.  
**CHALKY**, cretosus (*abounding in it*). —cretaceus (like it).  
**CHALLENGE**, v. provocare (absol. L. 24, 8). —aby to a battle, provocare qm ad pugnam or ad certamen (easily one out of many). —evocate qm ad pugnam (*to call out one who is in a camp, &c.*). —elicer qm ad certamen (*to try to make one fight who is unwilling to do so*). —laceasere qm ad pugnam (*to provoke him to fight by attacking him: epi of a body of troops*). —to a duel, qm provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen (ad certamen singulare or pugnam singularem, if it is necessary to express this). —to c. aby to drink, provocare qm bibendo: *to drink bumpers, poscere majoribus poculis: to a discussion, qm ad disputandum provocare, evocate, or elicere (the first Post. Cic.: the last in C. always with the notion of resistance on the part of the person challenged)*. || **To c. a juror**, judicem rejicere. (judicem sibi) in quum ejicere (i. e. of Roman law). || **Claim as due**, sibi vindicare or sumere qd. [See **CLAIM**.] || **To c. contradiction**, impugnari non posse: evidentem esse; omnibus probari, &c.  
**CHALLENGE**, s. provocatio.  
**CHALLENGER**, qui provocat, laceasit, &c. —provocans.  
**CHAMBER**, conclâve. cubiculum. dicta. membrum. [**SYN.** in **APARTMENT**.] —cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (*sleeping apartment*).  
**CHAMBER-COUNSEL**, qui de jure civili consultitur.  
**CHAMBER-FELLOW**, contubernalis.  
**CHAMBERING**, vita libidinos.  
**CHAMBERLAIN**, cubiculi præpositus. —cubicularis officii præpositus (both Amman.). —Lord High C., \*toti rei familiaris principi præpositus. —præpositus sacri cubiculi (late in the times of the Emperors).  
**CHAMBERMAID**, cubicularia.  
**CHAMBER-POT**, matula. matella. matello. trulla. trulleus (g. tt.). —scaphium (*a boat-shaped one for females*).  
**CHAMELEON**, \*lacrta Chameleon. || **FIG.** versipellis (Com.). —qui mutat naturam suam atque huc illuc torquet.  
**CHAMFER**, striare (Vit.).  
**CHAMFER**, s. striatura. —strix. canalis (*the channel or hollow*).  
**CHAMOIS**, rupicapra (\*capra rupicapra).  
**CHAMP**, mandere, manducare. —mordere. *To c. the bit, frenum mordere (C. = 'showing one's teeth', &c.).* frena mandere (V.). frenos ore mordere (Tib.).  
**CHAMPAGNE**, \*vinum Campanum or Campanogallicum.  
**CHAMPAIGN**. See **CAMPAIGN**.  
**CHAMPIGNON**, boletus (agaricus campestris. Linn.).  
**CHAMPION**, propugnator. —defensor (defender).  
**CHAN**, princeps (as chief person). —regulus (petty king).  
**CHANCE**, casus (c. : what happens unexpectedly as the result of unknown causes: ἀνυποπό). —fors (vix): c. as a sort of quasi-mythological being, sporting with men and their affairs, and baffling all human calculations, &c. (opp. ratio). —fortuna (fortune: not blind c., like fors, but as taking a part in human affairs in personal favour or disaffection). —Blind c., fors: a

*happy or lucky c.*, fors fortuna: *by a lucky c.*, forte fortuna: *alibi is the result of blind c.*, qd temere fit casu casu: *this is no result of mere c.*, id evenit non temere nec casu: *all is the work of c.*, omnia casu sunt or facta sunt: *it is all c.*, casus est in re (i. e. *how it will turn out*): *to trust to c.*, rem in casum accipitis fortune committere: *to leave it to c.*, casum potius quam consilium sequi. *It happened by c.*, *thai, forte evenit, ut; casu accidit, ut; forte ita incidit, ut*. [A c. *event whose cause is unknown, casu (as the result of accident)*,—eventus (issue, event, a being in conformity with or opposed to abys wish). *To be subject to many c's*, sub casibus multis esse. [By chance, forte, casu, fortuito, fortuitu [Syn. vide Accident]. *si forte. Jw. casu et fortuito or fortuitu. temere (marks alibi as not the result of purpose or design). To make mention of alibi by c.*, in mentionem ca rei incidere. *Fortis is the regular word after si, sin, nisi (ni), ne, num and equid, in the sense of 'perchance.'* [GAME OF CHANCE, &c.]

CHANCE, v. [Happen, Vid. To c. upon (=meel accidentally), incidere in qm, incurere atque incidere in qm]

CHANCELLOR, \*Cancellarius. Lord C., curie supreme prefectus. \*Cancellarius.

CHANCE-MEDLEY, S=HOMICIDE.

CHANCERY, \*cancellaria,—tabularium prætorium.

CHANDLER, candelebrum.

CHANDLER, qui candelas sebat (who makes them).

—candelarum propolia (who sells them).

CHANGE, tr. mutare, commutare.—immutare.

—notare.—variare.—invertere. [Syn. in ALTER.]

—permutare (exchange): *a c. games with each other, domina inter se*—*one's clothes, vestes mutare (vestem mutare = to put on mourning). To c. money, pecuniam permutare: a denarius for 16 asses, denarium sedecim asses permutare: horses, mutare iumenta (in travelling): one's horse, in recentem equum ex levo transmutare (in riding. L.)*—*what is once done can't be changed, factum infectum fieri non potest: an opinion, iudicium animi mutare (S.): one's mode of life, sectare vitam (C.): vitam moresque mutare: one's plan or purpose, institutum mutationem facere; consilium mutare: one's residence, commutare domicilium: in aliam migrare domum.* [More under ALTER.—INTR.] mutari, commutari, immutari, variare. Inverti. [Syn. in ALTER.] To c. and c. about, alternare (cum qo).—*the weather c's*, tempestas variat. [More under ALTER.]

CHANGE, s. vicis, vices.—vicissitudo, vicissitudines.—varietas.—commutatio. [Syn. in ALTERATION.]

—*c. of the times, vicissitudo or varietas temporum: of day and night, vicissitudines dierum nocturnaque, vicissitudines diurnas nocturnæque: of the seasons, vicissitudines anniæ; commutationes temporum quadripartite (the four seasons). Every thing is subject to c.*, omnium rerum est vicissitudo (Ter.). *C. of fortune, fortune vicissitudo: in all the c's of my fortune, in omni rerum mearum varietate: to experience a c. of fortune, alteram fortunam experiri. To give abys c. for money, pecuniam permutare (cum qo).*—*a small or trifling c.*, minuta, imbecilla (C.) immutatio.—*inverso: a great one, magna: frequent c's, mutationes crebre: a c. of plan, mutatio consilii: of character, perversitas, &c., commutatio morum, studium: c. of abode, mutatio loci: abys is better for c. of air, loci mutatio ci profruit or vasa est profuisse (C.): c. of the weather, permutatio tempestatis. varietas celi (variableness or variation of the weather): c. of times or circumstances, conversio rerum, inclinatio, conversio temporum; permutatio temporum. To de-political c's, novis rebus audire; res novas querere: desirous of political c's, rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis avidus (C.): *we shall make this c. the more easily if we are favoured by circumstances, cum mutationem, et tempora ajuvabunt, facilius commodiusque faciemus: to plan or meditate a c.*, moliri mutationem: *to suffer c.*, mutationem habere: *to effect or cause a c. in alibi, mutationem afferre ci rei: a c. is taking place in alibi, fit ca rei mutatio, commutatio; mutatur, immutatur qd: just as if no c. of affairs were possible, proinde ac si nulla commutatio rerum accideret posset (Ces.): to make a personal c. in alibi, sensim pedetentim facere mutationem ca rei: paulatim mutare qd: to make a slight c. in alibi, leviter mutare qd: a wonderful c. has taken place in men's opinions, mirum in modum contrarie sunt omnium mentes (Ces.). Every thing is subject to c.*, omnium rerum vicissitudo est.—[Change*

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(place where merchants meet), basilica.—[Change=small coins, numuli.]

CHANGEABLE, Inconstans (of things, as the winds, and of inconsistency in persons: opp. constans).—varians, varius (the former of things, e. g. celum; the latter of persons).—mutabilis. Jw. varius et mutabilis, mobilis (of persons and things: ingenium, animus, voluntas).—levis (light-minded, frivolous: of persons).—infidelis (unfaithful: of persons)—infirmitas (weak: of persons and things).—fluxus (of things: e. g. fides, fortuna). *To be as c. as a weathercock, pluvia aut follo facilius moveri (C.).*

CHANGEABLENESS, Inconstantia (v. pr. of person or thing, physical or moral: e. g. venti; rerum humanarum).—varietas.—inidellitas. Jw. varietas a que infidelitas.—infirmitas. levitas. Jw. levitas et infirmitas.—mutabilitas mentis (of mind). Jw. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (C.).—mobilitas (of a person or personified thing: e. g. fortune). C. of the weather, celum varians.

CHANGEABLY, mutabiliter (Varr.).

CHANGEFUL. See CHANGEABLE.

CHANGELING, puer subditus (L.), suppositus (Plaut.), subditivus (Suet.—subditivus, suppositivus, not so good).

CHANGER, qui mutat, &c. Money-c., Vid.

CHANNEL, canalis (g. t.).—rivus (course in which a stream of water runs).—specus (subterraneous c. Cæs. B. C. 3. 49).—fossa (to join two streams or lakes).—Small c., canaliculus or -a.—[Narrow sea, fretum. The C. (i. e. between England and France), \*fretum Britannicum.—[A way leading to an end, via. ratio: also quod eo, quo intendas, fert deductive.]

CHANT, s. \*cantus ecclesiasticus.

CHAOS, Chaos (O. Laet.).—rudis et indigesta rerum moles (O.).—IMPR. confusio, turbæ. *We are here living in a political c.*, hic maxima in turbā maxime in confusione rerum omnium vivimus (C.): *and this c. he reduced to order, idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit.*

CHAOTIC, inordinatus: inordinatus et turbidus; indigestus; indispotus (T.). Jw. perturbatus et indispotus. *In a c. manner, perturbate et indispotus (Sew.).*

CHAP, v. INTRA.) rimas fieri pati. rimas agere.—*fissurā dehiscere, findi.*—[Of the skin, scind. —TR.] findere.

CHAP, s. rima. [Of the skin, rhagades, rhagacia, pl.

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naturamque ex oculis pernoscere (C.): to form one's c., mores conformare. *A peculiarity of c., proprietates: a fault of c., morum vitium. || Official dignity, appellation. nomen.—dignitas.—munus. To be clothed with the c. of an ambassador, legationes administrare. agere; legationibus fungi: to accept the c. of an ambassador, legationum obire munus (C. Phil. 9, 1, 3). || Good c. See REPUTATION.*

**CHARACTERISTIC**, nota. signum (mark).—proprietates (peculiarity). *Often by neut. adj. it is c. of the Romans to &c., Romanum est &c.*

**CHARACTERISTIC**, adj. singularis.—proprius. *You have some c. traits, which are found in no other person, quædam in te singularia sunt, quæ in nullum alium hominem dici necesse convenire possunt (C.). That is c. of him, \*in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (or whatever the kind of c. may be). The c. features of aby's character, lineamenta ingenii c.*

**CHARACTERIZE**, notare. designare (g. t.).—describere (with words). *To c. aby, cs naturam certis de-cribere signis, quæ sicuti notæ quædam naturæ sunt attributa (Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 50, in.); vitia et virtutes cs deformare (Ruf. Lup. 2, 7, 99).*

**CHARADE**, ænigma syllabicum.

**CHARCOAL**, carbo.

**CHARGE**, v. || *Assail*, adori. aggredi. Impetum facere or invadere in qm. Incurrere, incursum in qm: aby sword in hand, ferro petere or lacerare qm: in the rear, a tergo adori qm [Syn. in ASSAULT, v.]. || *Load*, onerare. ci onus imponere (C.), inungere (L.).—gravare qm qd re: a waggon, onera in plaustrum imponere: a cannon, \*tormento telum immittere (see LOAD).—to c. the property with a tax, &c., or to c. a tax upon the land, vectigal imponere agris: to c. aby with taxes, tribute, &c., vectigalia imponere: tributa imponere (Cæs.), irrogare, inungere (T.).—|| *Commission*, imperare, præcipere ci qd.—mandare, demandare ci qd, or with ut; dare ci negotium, or mandatum, ut: prædicere (to give directions b-furhand; ut, ne); inculcare ci (to &c., ut. C. Patin. 11, 26). Juberè qm qd facere: aby with a task, negotium, ministerium ci imponere: the states with the duty of providing corn, horses, &c., imperare civitatibus frumentum, equos, &c.: to c. aby to hold his tongue, imperare ci silentium: vetare, ne quia qd enuntiet, divulget (Plin.). He charged them not to let the ambassadors go till he was sent back, eis prædixit, ne prius legatos dimitterent, quam ipse esset remissus (Np.). || *Entrust*, permittere. committere (the committens acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the permittees acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or tudyrial responsibility. Düd.).—credere, concedere (very rare in C., never in Q.; common in Com.).—mandare, demandare ci qd, qd rejicere ad qm, qd ci delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do oneself). To c. aby with the care of my pyrræ, concedere ci mar-supium cum argento (Plant.). with the care of a treasure, thesaurum ci concedere (C.): with the care of one's safety, life, salutem committere ci; apud permittere ci (Curt.); vitam credere ci (Ter.); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere ci (Lucit. ap. Non): aby with the care of one's boy, cs curæ puerum demandare (L.): aby with a task, munus mandare or dare ci; with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committere ci (C.): with the management, direction, &c., of athly, ci rei præficere qm: with the defence of a city, ci urbem tuendam dare: to c. aby with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad qm rejicere. || *Set down as a debt*, rationibus inferre: inducere in rationem qd, also simply inducere ci qd (C.; e.g. sumptum ci). || *Set* imputare qd (prop. and impror.) was not used in the golden age, but was by Col. Sen. Quint. Tac.—qd expensum ferre (to set it down as paid to him; to c. his account with it).—|| *MPA* assignare, tribuere ci qd, vertere in qm qd. [See ASCRIBE.] || *To accuse*, accusare, incusare, insinulare. in cs rei insinulationem vocare [Syn. under ACCUSE]. To c. aby with pride in athly, superbiu tribuere ci qd. Also qd ci exprobrare, objicere (cui in his lictis). || *Put a price on*, indicare (to ask: opp. promittere, to bid or offer). What do you see for that? quanti indicas? to c. || *sestercies*, indicare centum numis.

**CHARGE**, s. || *Commission*, mandatum. res mandata. negotium: to neglect a c., negligenter rem mandata gerere (C.): a written c., mandata scripta: to impose a c. on aby, ci dare mandatum, negotium;

negotii qd ci dare: to give aby a written c. addressed to another, literas mandataque ci ad qm dare (C.): aby a c. by word of mouth, verbis mandatum dare ci (S.); verbo mandatum dare (C.—Furnio plura etiam verbo quam scripturâ mandata dedimus). || *Cost*, sumptus. impensa. impendium [Syn. in EXPENSE]: at my c., meo sumptu; privato sumptu: at the public c., publico sumptu: to be at c's, impensam, sumptum facere (in qm rem); sumptum in qd impendere, sumptum imponere, insumere, ponere in re: to be at no c's, nullam impensam facere. || *What is entrusted to aby's care*, by plep. creditus, conceditus, commissus, ci commissus ac commendatus ci; creditus et commissus ci. (if only for a time), fiduciarius (e.g. opera fiduciaria. Cæs. Hist. B. C. 2, 17).—depositum (thing deposited). || *Monitory address*, adhortatio. || *Office*, munus. munia. officium. partes. provincia [Syn. in OFFICE]. To attend to one's c., munus administrare, or (Curt.) exsequi; munere suo fungi (impl. re. Plin.); officium facere, præstare, &c.: to neglect one's c., male administrare or tueri munus (publ. office). de or ab officio decedere. officium præmittere, negligere, deserere, officium suum non facere. officio decesse. ab officio discedere or recedere (neglect or violate one's duty). To refuse a c., munus recusare: to resign a c., abdicare se munere. || *Overnight*, care, cura (care over or of)—custodia (keeping of).—Jm. cura custodiæque: als tutela (protecting care).—præsidium (care of one who presides, &c.). To give aby the c. of athly, credere ci cs rei custodiam (Np.).—qd in custodiam cs concedere, committere, tradere (Plant.): of a person, qm cs curæ custodiæque mandare; also custodem ci ponere, apponere, imponere (for security): qm ci in disciplinam tradere (for instruction): of a business, præesse, præfectum esse ci rei; præsidere ci rei (e.g. over the games, the affairs of the city, &c.).—curare, regere, moderari qd. administrare qd. To be given in c. to aby, in custodiam cs conceditum, commissum, traditum esse (Plant.): curæ cs commissum, traditum esse. || *Accusation*, accusatio. incusatio. insinulatio. criminatio. crimen: false c., calumnia. To bring agt aby a c. of, crimen ci afferre or inferre. qm in crimen vocare, adducere. To condemn aby on a c. of &c., condemnare qm cs rei. || *Syn.* and more phrases under ACCUSE, ACCUSATION. || *Attack of troops*, incursum, incursio.—excursio (of light troops). Frequent c's of cavalry, procella equestris (L.): to sound a c., bellum canere: to order a c. of cavalry, equites immittere in hostem. || *A load of powder*, \*pulvis pyrii quantum scopeto immitti (or in scopetum infundi) solet.

**CHARGEABLE**, || *Expensive*, sumptuosus. pretiosus, magni pretii. multorum numorum. carus [Syn. in EXPENSIVE]. || *On wht athly can be charged*, Crcl.: e.g. a field c. with so much tax, ager cui vectigal imponitur or imponendum est. *Sis an adj.* will serve: e.g. c. with a tax, vectigalis: with a tribute, tributarius. C. with a fault, affinis culpæ: with any base act, affinis ci turpitudini: qui affinis ci turpitudini judicator.

**CHARGEABLENESS**, See EXPENSIVENESS.

**CHARGEFUL**, See CHARGEABLE (=expensive).

**CHARGER**, || *Large dish*, patina. lanx. mibis or magda. scutella, scutella. Syn. in DISH. || *War-horse*, equus militaris. In Virg. bellator equus. It is better to use equus only, as the usual term for 'horse'.

**CHARI-Y**, parce. maligne.—anguste, exigue (esp. of expenditure).

**CHARINESS**, malignitas (that withholds some portion of what is due to others).—parsimonia (cs rei).

**CHARIOT**, currus (g. t.).—carpentum. pilentum. tensa or thensa. [Syn. in CARRIAGE.] || *For javerys*, cistium. rheda. carruca. petitorum or petitorum. || *For racing and war*, currus (in str. e.g. curriculum).—essidum (the war c. of the Gauls, Britons, &c., afterwards used at Rome as the usual c. for a journey).—civinus (war c. armed with scythes of the Gauls, Britons, &c.).—A c. drawn by two horses, bigæ: by four, quadrigæ or currus quadrigarum. To ride in a c., in vehiculo (currus, &c.) sedere: to drive a c., currum regere: turn it in any direction, currum qd flectere: get into one's c., inscendere in currum: upset a c., currum evertere: to stop a c., currum sustinere: to keep a c. and horses, currum et equos habere: to go in a hired c., \*meritorio vehiculo or meritoria rheda uti.

**CHARIOT-RACE**, curriculum eorum (L. 45, 33).

**CHARIOTEER**, auriga.—agitator (when engaged in a race).

**CHARITABLE**, beneficus (n. pr.).—benignus (c. both in feeling and conduct). Jm. beneficus et \*benig-

non.—liberalis (*giving freely*). To be c., \*stipem conferre in egentes: \*stipem sublevare egentium inopiam. benefactor egentibus. || *Kind; lovingly disposed, &c.* humana. To put a c. interpretation on althg. qd la meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.

CHARITABLENESS, beneficentia. — benignitas. liberalitas (C. makes these parts of beneficentia).

CHARITABLY, benigne, liberaliter (benefice is *unclass.*). Jn. benigne ac liberaliter.—comiter. clementer. leniter. indulgent (*but none of these come up to the full meaning*).

CHARITY. || *Christian love, caritas* (Eccl.—August.). || *Aims, stipem*—beneficium (*as good deed*). To ask for c. stipem emendicare a qo: to live by c., alienā misericordiā vivere (C.); stipem precariā vilitare (Amos. 36, 10); mendicantem vivere (Plaut.). by abg's c. \*ope ca sustentatione vivere. To give away money in c., stipem conferre in egentes; stipem sublevare egentium inopiam. || To be in c. with abg., bene velle ci.; amicum esse ci. to be out of c. with abg., iratum or iratum et offensum esse ci. C. begins at home, proximum egomet mihi (Ter.). ego mihi melius esse magis quam alteri (Afr. Ter. And. 2, 16).

CHARLATAN, || *Quack, &c.*, circulator. pharmacopola circumforaneus. || *Empty boaster, jactator; ostentator: homo vaniloquus.*

CHARLATANERY, || *Quackery*, \*circulatorie medicamentorum venditiones. || *Empty boasting, circulatoria jactatio: of literary men, circulatoria literarum vanitas: of a physician, ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio.*

CHARLES'S WAIN, urina major (C.). aretus major (Hyll.). septentrio major (Vit.). Septentriones includes the greater and lesser bear.

CHARM, || *Incantation, &c.*, carmen. canticum (*the prescribed form*).—canticio (*the uttered form, or utterance of the form*).—fascination. effascination (*both of fascinating by the look and by words*). To repeat a c., incantare carmen. C's, veneficia et canticiones.—venenum (*prepared drugs*). To bring it about, as by a c., *that &c.*, quomam quasi veneno perficere. ut &c. || *Attraction, gratia*—venustus (*attractive beauty*). Seductive c's, lenocinia: personal c's, venustas et pulchritudo corporis. The c's of nature, amenitates naturæ. Althg has a c. for me, nihil voluptatis mihi qd affert. Althg has a c. for me, inest in qd re stimulus, qui me ejus appetentiam facit: studio c's rei teneor, or only teneor qd re: ad qd me fert naturalis irritatio; cu rei mihi innata dulcedo est (*has a natural c. for me*).

CHARM, v. fascinare. effascinare (*often with abl.*—voce, lingua, voce atque lingua). To c. away althg. qd carminibus levare (e. g. a disease: nfi. Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 37). To c. (= restrain by a c.), qd carminibus compescere (e. g. ignes. O.). || *Subdue by pleasantry, &c.*, capere, rapere. delentire. A girl whose beauty c's, puella, ca forma rapit (Prop.). See DELIGHT, v. —|| To summo by incantation, adjurare (*late. Lat.*).—carminibus elicere (e. g. infernas umbras. T.).

CHARMED, || *Under the influence of a charm, incantatus* (H.). || *Præcantus* (Petron.). || *Delighted*. Vtd.

CHARMER, || *Magician, &c.*, magus. veneficus; or sm., maga, venefica, saga. —|| *Fig. of one who charms by her beauty, puella, ca forma rapit* (Prop.).—puella or mulier venustissima; puella or mul. specie or formā venustissimā; mulier omnibus simulacris emendator (Petron.). My c., delicia mea.

CHARMING, venustus (*full of attractive beauty: prop. of persons, but also of things*).—formā et specie venustā (*of personal beauty*).—gratus (*agreeable: of a place*. Hor. gratum Antium).—amēnus (v. pr. of beautiful country, houses, &c.).—lepidus,—suavissimus. You live in a c. house, amenissime habitas.

CHARMINGLY, amēne. v. nuste. See DELIGHTFULLY. All w's going on c., prorsus habet res.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, osuarium (Isacript.).

CHART, \*mare et adjacentia loca in tabulā pictā.

CHARTER, diploma, attis (Post-Aug.). —|| *Privilege*. licentia. venia, &c.

CHARTER, v. conducere (navem). —|| *Chartered rights*. See PRIVILEGE.

CHARTER HOUSE, \*cenobium Carthusianum.

CHARY, cautus (*cautious*).—malignus (*withholding from others a portion of what is right or fair*).

CHASE, || *Hunt, venari*. excitare et agitare (*drive in sport and pursue*).—sectari (*pursue*).—caubus venari (*hunt with dogs*). —|| *Fig. to follow as a thing desirable, venari qd* (e. g. laudem); sectari or consectari qd.—|| *Drive away, agere, pellere, expellere*. extrudere (*the three last, c. out of or fm*). To c.

to a place, agere usque ad locum (e. g. hostes ad castra; fm the city, &c.). civitate qm pellere, expellere, ejicere: fm one's house, qm domo extrudere a sese.—|| *Put to flight* (*enemies, &c.*), qm fugare, qm in fugam dare, vertere, convertere, or conjicere.—persequi. insequi (*to pursue*).—|| *To chase metals*. See ENCHASE.

CHASE, s. venatio. venatus (*prop. and fig. the former as action*).—venandi studium (*love for it*). Belonging or relating to the c., venaticus. venatorius. To be fond of the c., venandi studiosum esse; \*venandi studio teneri: to accompany abg. to a c., venantem comitari. To live by the c., venando all. The goddess of the c., dea venatrix (O.).—|| *Animals chased, venatus*. venatio (e. g. frequens ibi et varia venatio). —|| *Beasts of c.*, feræ. feræ majores, minores. The right of c., \*jus ferarum (minores or majores) venandi.

CHASM, hiatus.—specus, caverna. [SYN. in CAVERN.]

CHASTE, castus. castus purusque. purus et castus.—integer (*unpolluted*). Jn. castus et integer; integer castusque.—pudicus (*modest*).—sanctus (*pure in the eyes of the Deity*). Jn. sanctus et castus. C. love, amor castus. amor sanctus (amores sancti). C. morals mores pudici. To live a c. life, caste or sancte vivere. This play is c. in subject and language, hæc ad pudicos mores facit fabula est. || *Chaste = correct in language, style, &c.* (vermo) purus, rectus, bonus, or emendatus.

CHASTELY, caste. pudice.—sanctē.

CHASTEN, castigare (*with a view to the amendment of the offender*).—punire (g. t.).—FIG. to c. the body, \*se ipsum or corpus suum castigare. castimoniam corporis servare (Afr. C. de Legg. 2, 10, 24). To c. abg's pride, superbiam ca retundere.

CHASTENESS. See CHASTITY. || *In style, &c.* See CORRECT. adj.

CHASTISE, castigare. punire. SYN. in CHASTEN. [See PUNISH.]

CHASTISEMENT, castigatio.—pœna. To receive c., castigari. puniri. SYN. in CHASTEN.

CHASTISER, punitor. castigator.—vindex. ultor (avenger).

CHASTITY, castitas.—pudor. pudicitia (*shame, modesty*).—morum integritas or sanctitas (*purity of morals and life*).—castimonia corporis (*repress of religious c's*).

CHAT, fabulari. confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cœdere (λόγους κόπτειν).—garriræ. blaterare. [SYN. in BABBLE.]

CHAT, s. confabulatio (*late*).—sermo. sermones.

CHATELS, res moventes. res quæ moveri possunt.

CHATTER, v. || *Of some birds*, strepere: of the raven, crocire, crociare.—|| *Of the teeth: to c. with one's teeth*, dentibus crepitare. His teeth c., dentes colliduntur.—|| *Talk idly, &c.*, garrire. blaterare. hariolari. alucinari. nugari: fabulari. confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cœdere. SYN. in BABBLE.

CHATTER, s. strepitus.—|| *Idle prate, garrulus* (*late*).—confabulatio (*late*).—garrulitas. loquacitas (*loquacity*). Sta geræ, nugæ (*the former only in Com.*—the senectus words of a foolish person: nugæ, trifling stuff).—tabulæ (*idle talk, with no foundation in fact*).—ineptiæ (*sillinesses; silly talk*).

CHATTERER, garrulus. loquax.—blatero. nugator [SYN. in BABBLE, BABBLER].—qui siliere tacenda nequit.

CHATTERING. See CHATTER, s.—|| *Of the teeth*, crepitus (dentium).

CHAW, mandare. manducare.

CHAWDRON. See ENTRAIL.

CHEAP, villa (v. pr. opp. carus).—parvi or non magni pretii. —non magno parabilis (*to be purchased for a moderate sum*). C. times, villitas (opp. caritas). villitas annonæ (*with ref. to price of corn: opp. caritas annonæ*). To be c., parvi pretii esse. parvo pretio vendi. To buy althg. c., qd parvo pretio emere; qd ære paucio emere (Gell.). as c. as possible, quam minimo pretio. Dog-c., villissimum pretio. To come off c., levi pœnā defungi, or \*leviore quam pro delicto pœnā defungi.

CHEAPEN, liceri qd (*bid a price for it*).

CHEAPLY, parvo pretio.—p-vo sumptu.

CHEAPNESS, villitas. C. in selling althg., villitas in vende: dā qd re.

CHEAT, v. fraudare (v. pr.).—fraudem or fallaciam ci facere.—inducere dolum ci neccere or confingere: fallere (*also with fraude*).—imponere ci.—fraude or dolo capere.—eludere.—fucum facere ci.—ci verba dare.—frustrari.—circumducere (Com.). [SYN. in DECEIVE.] To c. abg. of althg., qm fraudare or defraudare qd re: of one's moneys, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento; qm emungere argento. parfabulare

qm (all Com.).—*one's creditors, fraudare creditores. To try to c. aby, fraudare qm tentare. fallaciam intendere in qm. I am cheated of my hopes, spes me fecellit, or frustrata est, or destituit.*

(HEAT, s. fraus. fraudatio.—dolus malus, or dolus.—circumscriptio—fallacia. (In pl. Jw. doli atque fallacie.)—ars. artes. machinae. (SYN. IN DECEIT.)

CHEATER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—circumscriptor.—quadruplator.—praestigator.—planus.—falsus (of a cheating fortune-teller. Suet.).—falsarius (a forger). (SYN. IN DEFRAUDER.)

CHEATING, dolus. dolus malus.—doli atque fallacie. ars. artes. machinae. fraus. See CHEAT, s. (SYN. IN DECEIT.)

CHECK, v. inhibere. cohíbere. reprimere. comprimere. suppressere. sustinere.—sistere (to stop; of living and running objects: inhibere, of lifeless objects in motion. currens sistitur; cursus inhibetur. Dôd.). To c. horses, equos sustinere (opp. agere, incitare).—sistere. refrénare (to bridle; to hold in c.).—coercere (to restrain; hold within proper limits, &c.).—obviam ire ci rei (to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures).—morare esse ci, moram ci or ci rei afferre (C.), inferre, interponere (Cas.).—tardare, retardare (delay the execution of an action).—*one's breath, animum comprimere (Ter.); spiritum retinere (Cels., hold one's breath); a vessel, navigium inhibere (stop it): to c. a s.d.tion, uproar, &c., seditionem, motus comprimere. A marsh checked the cavalry in their pursuit of the enemy, palus equites ad insequendum hostem tardavit (Cas.): to c. the enemy, hostium impetum morari (Cas.), retardare, refrénare (Np.). [See CHECK, s.] To c. oneself, se sustinere, se reprimere, se cohíbere.—To c. an account, rationes contra scribere (aff. contrascriptor rationum. Inscript.).*

CHECK, s. retardatio. retentio. Inhibito (act of holding in, delaying, &c.).—mora (delay). To give a c. to aby [see CHECK, v.], in morâ esse or morâ esse ci; moram ci afferre (C.), inferre, interponere (Cas.), facere (L.), objicere, offerre (Plaut.). To hold the enemy in c., hostem morari (Cas.): efficere, ut hostis retardetur (Np.): a progressu hostem arceré (C.).—Loss, blow, &c., in war, detrimentum. calamitas. Incommodum. clades. To receive a c., calamitatem, incommodum or detrimentum accipere (Cas.): incommodum habere or Incommodo affici, conflictari (Cas.). A slight c., detrimentum parvulum. To give aby a c. (in war), ci cladem afferre or inferre; ci detrimentum inferre, ci detrimento esse (Cas.). ci incommodum afferre (Cas.). If they should receive any c., si adversa pugna evenierit. The state would have received a severe c., magna clades atque calamitas republicam oppressisset (C.).—[Check on aby for payment, perscriptio. synographa: also tessera numaria (Suet.). To pay by c., delegatione solutionem perficere (by referring one's creditor to a third person. Sen.). solve a qo (C.). To give aby a c. upon another, qm delegare ci (C.), or ad qm (Sen.): ci delegare qm, a quo fide numeratio. To honour a c., delegationem recipere: to refuse to honour a c., rescribere pecuniam.—In chess. C. to your king, cave regi: to say c. to the king, monere, ut caveatur regi.—[Countersign, tessera contra scripta (e.g. at a theatre).

CHECKER, v. variare or distinguere, with athg, qâ re.—intermiscere (intermingle).—[Tessellate, VID.]

CHECKERWORK, opus scitile (in large pieces of different-coloured marble).—opus intestinum (inlaid work).—opus vermiculatum or tessellatum.—vermiculatae ad effigies rerum et animalium crustae. (SYN. IN MOSAIC.)

CHEEK, gena (c.). the fleshy side of the face: my gene, pl.).—bucca (the lower part of the side of the face).—mala (the upper jaw; also c. physiologically: but = gene only in Prae-Aug. poets, and Post-Aug. prose writers).—maxilla (the lower jaw). Pale c.s, genae exsangues: hairy c.s, genae pilosae or hirsutae; smooth shaven, genae erasae: hanging c.s, buccae fluentes (C.). To have hollow c.s, macilentus esse malis: to paint or rouge one's c.s, linere mala cerussa: to have one's c.s rouged, buccae belle purpurisatas habere (Plaut.): rouged c.s, painted c.s, buccae cerussatae (C.). To inflame or blow out one's c.s, buccas inflare, sufflare (Plaut.). Having large c.s, bucco. bucculentus (Plaut.).—[Check-bone, os Zygomaticum (l. t.).—maxilla. mala (mal. upper jaw: max. lower jaw). C-teeth, dens maxillaris, molaris genulius.

CHEER, [Provisions, &c. cibus. alimenta. epulae. charia. victus, &c. (SYN. IN FOOD.) To give or offer aby good c., apparatus epulis qm accipere, excipere, invitare: to load one's table with good c., mensam conqui-

sitissimis epulis exstruere. Poor c., victus tenuis (C.), asper (Plaut.), parvus (Sili.). Principely c., victus basilicus (Plaut.).—[State of mind, &c., hilaritas (cheerfulness). lætus animus (good c.).—to be of good c., bono or læto animo esse; animo vigere: with good c., alacer. What c.? qm animo es? quid tibi animi est? I am not in good c., non bono sum animo.—[Cheers, as shouts of joy or applause, clamor et gaudium (T.). clamor lætus (V.). To receive aby with c.s, clamore et gaudio, or clamore læto qm excipere.

CHEER, v. tr. hilarare. ex hilarare qm (C.). relevare, recreare, confirmare qm. To c. up the countenance, vultum exhilarare. frontem explicare (t.), diffundere vultum (t) or faciem (Sen.): the mind, animum relaxare, discutere: resolvere animi tristitiam. tristes cogitationes discutere (Cels.). To c. up an afflicted person, excitare, erigere, confirmare afflictum: a desponding person, excitare jacentem or abjectum et jacentem; sublevare stratum et abjectum: a depressed spirit, animum demissum et oppressum erigere. Athg c.s me up a little, me recreat et reficit qd.—[Incite, encourage, excitare qm: qm or cs animum excitare or erigere.—qm hortari, cohortari, adhortari (ad qd.). qm incitare, incendere, inflammare: stimulus ad-movere or calcaria adhibere ci (sursum on). incitare et inflammare ca studium.—v. INTRA.] To c. up, animum relaxare: diffundi (C.). hilarare se facere (Ter.). frontem explicare (H.). exporrigere (Ter.).—se erigere, extollere, or suscitare; se consolari (these four all C.—of cheering up sm dependency, &c.). Du bu c. up a little, relaxa modo paulum animum (C.).

CHEERER, Crcl. with verb, qui recreat, &c.—[= 'exhorter', 'inciter', hortator, adhortator.—(stronger stimulator (C.). extimulatore (T.). impulsor (C.).

CHEERFUL, lætus. hilaris. alacer (SYN. IN JOYFUL).—remissus (opp. severus). To be of a c. temper, magna est in qo hilaritas.—vegētus. vividus. vigenis (SYN. IN LIVELY).

CHEERFULLY, alacri animo. hilare.—[Willingly, promptè. prompto or parato animo. libenter.

CHEERFULNESS, lætitia. hilaritas. alacritas. He is a person of great c. of temper, magna est in qo hilaritas.

CHEERILY, hilariter. alacriter.

CHEERLESS, tristis.—maestus.—abjectus or abjectior. afflictus. fractus. demissus fractusque. fractus et demissus.—[Of things, voluptate carens voluptatis experta. A life, vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta.

CHEERLY. See CHEERFUL.

CHEERY. See CHEERFUL.

CHEESE, caseus. To make c., caseos facere or conficere (g. i.): caseos formare or figurare (to shape them). Little c., caseolus. Soft c., mollis caseus (Plaut.).

CHEESE-CAKE, placenta caseata (aff. Appul. Met. 1, p. 103, 34).

CHEESE-FRAME, forma casearia.

CHEESE-MONGER, \*qui caseos vendit.—caseorum propola.

CHEESE-ROOM, taberna casearia (Ulp. Dig., where they are sold).—caseale (where they are kept).

CHEESE-VAT, crates, in quâ caseus siccatur (Col.).

CHEESY, caseatus (provided with cheese; mixed with cheese).

CHEMICAL, \*chemicus.

CHEMISE, s. indusium.

CHEMIST, \*chemia peritus. \*chemicus. C. and druggist, pharmacopola.

CHEMISTRY, \*chemia = ars chemica.

CHEQUER. See CHECKER.

CHERISH, fovere (to c.: prop. by imparting genial warmth: them: ag. to love and protect tenderly.—qm, C.).—qm carum habere; qm magni facere or estimare.—curare (attend to).—fovere ac tollere (T., to c. and help forward). To c. hope, spem fovere; spem habere: to c. hatred agst aby, odium habere in qm: to c. one's grief, dolorem fovere: to c. aby's memory, memoriam cs colere. gratissimam ca memoriam retinere: to c. the memory of athg, memoriam ca rei tenere, retinere, servare, conservare: memoriâ qd custodire, sapire, tenere. Aby c.s my memory, memoria mea viget in cs animo, hæret in cs mente (C.). His memory will be cherished in all ages, memoriam illius excipient omnes anni consequentes. Continue to c. my memory, buna, grata, jucunda memoria mei vigeat in animo tuo; fac mei bene memor sis; noli committere, ut memoria mei unquam animo tuo effluat (C.). I shall always c. his memory, memoria illius nunquam ex animo meo decedet (C.).

CHERISHER, qui fovet, &c.

**CHERRY**, *cerasus*. *C. tree*, *cerasus* (also the fruit in Prop.). *C. orchard*, "locus cerasa conatus." *C. resin*, *cerasina*. *C. tree gum*, "resina cerasina seu gummi." *C. wine*, "vinum e cerasa factum (afl. Polid.)." *C. stone*, *cerasi*.

**CHERRY-BAY**, "laurocerasus (Linn.)."

**CHERUB**, "cherubus; *pl.* "cherubim, "cheru'.

**CHERUBIC**. See **ANGELIC**.

**CHERUILL**, *cheruillium* (Plin. 19, 8, 54). In Gk. *cheruilla* (cheruilla) and *cheruillium* (cheruillium), *cheruilla* (cheruilla) and *cheruillium* (cheruillium), *cheruilla* (cheruilla) and *cheruillium* (cheruillium).

**CHES**, *lusus latruncularum*. *lusus latruncularius* (e.g. *game of the ancients, resembling chess or draughts*). *lusus duodecim scriptorum* (C. Q.). To play at c.; *latruncus* is *ludere* (post. *proelia latronum ludere*). C. board, *tabula latruncularia* ("Ses. Ep. 117, 30). C. men, *latrunculi*. *latrones*, also *calcei*, *milites*.

**CHEST**, *arca*, *cista*, *capas*, *armarium*, *scrinium*, *piu*. Little c., *arcula*, *capsula*, *capella*, *cistula*, *cistula*. [Sv. in Box.] C. of drawers, *armarium*. — [Brazil, *pectus*, *thorax*, *præcordia*, *pl.* (cavity of the c. with the heart and lungs). — *latius*, *latera* (applied with ref. to the sides of the lungs). A weak c., *capit* imbecillam (opp. *latera bona*). My c. grows stronger, *laticus accendit vires*. Broad-chested, *pectosus*. — [Money-bag, *arca*, *loculi* (a private man's). — *flascus* is *overgrown*: *stir*, *arc* — *merarium* (the state c.; treasury) also with *privatum*, *a private man's*].

**CHEST**, v. in *arca* conclude, include, seipre, obsequi.

**CHESTNUT**, *castanea* (the tree). *(nux)* *castanea* (the fruit). *Horse-c.*, "scæculus hippocæthium." C. (e. color), *badium*, *spadix*. A c.-grove, *castanetum*.

**CHÉVALIER**, *cavali*.

**CHEVAUX-DE-RISE**, *ericius* (Ces.); also *cervus* (Ces. B. G. 1, 72. *Hervox*).

**CHEW**, *manducare*. *C. the cud*, *ruminare* or *ruminari* (tr. and intr.). — *remandere* (tr. and intr. — *Post-Aug.*). — *1* *Fio* *meditare*. Vid.

**CHICANE**, *calumniâ* (false accusation). —

**CHICANERY**, *prævaricatio* (perversion of justice by an advocate, who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party). To *prævaricare* c., *calumniari*: to have recourse to the arts of c.; *intendere animum calumniis*: To prolong a contest by c.; *calumniâ extrahere*. To practise c. against any. *calumniâ c. intendere* — *malitiosa juris interpretatio* (C.; *perversion of justice*).

**CHICANE**, v. *calumniari*. *calumniâ extrahere*. — *opt* *any calumnias c. intendere*. See **CHICANX**.

**CHICANER**, *calumniator*. *prævaricator* (Sv. in *Chicane*). — *quadruplator* (one who tries to get *any's* property by cunning arts). — *juris contor* (a perverter of justice).

**CHICK**, *pullus*, *pullus gallinæ*. C.'s also

**CHICKEN**, *pulli* ex *ovis* orti. *pullus* also used (as c.) as a term of endearment (L. Sat. 1, 3, 45). C. hearted, *laniatus*, *timidus*. *ignavus* ac *timidus*, *timidus* atque *ignavus*. C. post, *purpura* (L. L.). *Chickweed*, *alsine* (*alsine media*, Linn.). — "anagallis arvensis."

**CHICKLING VETCH**, "lathyrus (Linn.)."

**CHICK PEA**, *cicer*.

**CHIDE**, *vituperare*. *repræhendere*. (verbe) *increpare*. *interprecare*. *culpâre* (Sv. in **BLAME**). — *objurgare* (to *reprimand* with a scold; opp. *laudare*). — *con-*

*vinciari* (to make railing accusations). — *exagitare*, *denigrare* (to make sharp attacks on a man). — *corpore* (to blame with harsh words). *cavillari* (to blame with irony). — *exprobrare* (ci qd, to reproach a man with something as dishonorable to him). To c. *any* on account of *any*, *repræhendere* qm de or in qâ re, or qâ re only. To be *chided*, *objurgari*, *vituperari*: in *vituperationem* incidere, *cadere*, *venire*, or *adduci*; *vituperationem* subire. To c. in *gentle* terms, *levi* brachio *objurgare* qm (de qâ re).

**CHIDER**, *objurgator*. *repræhensor*.

**CHIDING**, *objurgatio*. *repræhensio*. A *gentle* c., *lenis* *objurgatio*.

**CHIEF**, *a* caput: *principes*; "reipublicæ gerendæ principes: to make *any* the c. of a confederacy." *Fœderis principatum* deferre ei: the c. (in rank and dignity) of a state, *vir* *primarius* *populi*, *dux* (g. l.). *auctor*, *princeps* (he who takes the lead in *any*). [Commendator in cases, *dux* bellii, *imperator*, *prætor* (leader in war, the latter esp. of Greek commanders in chief, *στρατηγός*).] *1* *Leader*, *a* caput, *signifer* fax (c. of a party, a conspiracy, &c.). The c. in a civil war (who gave the signal for the breaking out), *tuba* bellii *chiflis* (Cic. ad

Dis. 6, 12, 3): the c. of the country, *magister* *equitum*, *præfectus*, with or without *equitum* (g. l.).

**CHIEF**, *adj.* *primus* (first in order or time, with others after him), *summus*, *maximus*, *præcipuus* (*Post-Aug.* *principalis*: except in causæ principales: opp. secondary causes). — *primarius* (first in rank, dignity, or value). The c. men in the state, *capita rerum* or *reipublicæ*. — *primores*, *primores civitatis* or *populi* (by donations, birth, power, &c.). *principes* (by intellect, talents, powers of debate, activity, &c.: hence distinguished above *primores*, who are c. today). — *proceres* (the c. by natural position, nobility, opp. commonality). — *optimates* (as a political class, the aristocracy). The c. point, *caput* *c. rei*: *summa* *c. rei*. *cardo* *c. rei* (as each all turns. — *V.* and *Quint.*). — *momentum* (*ῥόνη*, the critical, decisive point). The c. good, *summu* *bonum*. It was always his c. care, *c. vni* *maxima* or *antiquissima* cura fuit. — *to make* *any* *one's* c. business, *omne* *studium* in qâ re *ponere*. This is the c. point, *hoc caput* est: *hoc maximum* or *primum* est.

**CHIEF-PRIEST**, see **HIGH-PRIEST**.

**CHIEFLY**, *præcipue*, *potissimum*. *Imprimis*, *maxime*. [Sv. in **ESPECIALLY**.]

**CHIEFTAIN**, *CHIEF* = "commander in chief."

**CHILBLAIN**, *ulcus*, quod fit ex frigore *hiberno* (a swelling arising from frost). — *vitium* *grigor* (*any bad effect of frost*). The meaning of *pernio* and *perniunculus* is doubtful.

**CHILD**, a) a human being, without regard to sex and age, but with ref. to the parents: is to be expressed in Latin in sing. by *filius* (son) or *filia* (daughter), unless the sentence may be turned in such a manner as to admit the verb *nasci*. — **CHILDREN**, *liberi*, *orum*; *progenies* (offspring; descendants), *stirps* (lit. the stem: both can stand for 'a child' when this is used in a pregnant sense for 'issue', 'offspring'; *proles* and *suboles* are poet. in this sense). — *natius* (for *filius*), by no means admissible in good prose, any more than *sem. nata* (for *filia*) and *pl. nati* (nate), e. g. *natus meus* or *die me natus*. &c. It is a different thing when we find in Cic. (Lec. 8, 27), *bestim*, quæ ex se natos ita amant, &c. and *inter natos* et *parvulos*, because here the opposition between the parent and the offspring is intended to be prominently marked out; or whenever *natus* or *nata* &c. appears as a pure participle, with *verbi* (*filium* or *filia*) is to be understood, as *Nep. Epim.* 10, 2: *ne tu pejus consulas, qui talem (sc. filium) ex me natus* (sc. *filium*) *relinquo pugnam*. *Leucricam* (see the context of the passage). To begot children, *liberos procreare*: I have no child (*progeny*), *stirps mihi deest*; *nullam liberorum stirpem habeo*: my children are dead, *orbis sum*: to deprive *any* of the hope (of bearing) children, *c. spem partû adinere*: to bear children to *any*, *liberos ex qo parere* or *eniti*. — *my c.* (as term of affection in addressing even grown up persons), *mi fili* or *boni mea boni mea filia* *my pretty c.*, *mea lepida* *I with regard to age*, a) *X et a* *nobis* *fetus* or *partus* (in late medical writers, embryo). b) *Of a tender age*, *infans* (*ut illi c. con* speak). — *puer* (*boy*). — *puella* (*girl*). *Children*, *pueri*; *puellæ*: *parvi*, *parvuli* (the little ones); *a young or little c.*, *puer* (*puella*) *infans*: *fm* a c., see **CHILDHOOD**. *1* *To get with c.*, *prægnantem facere* (if by violence, "supro per vim oblati, prægnantem facere. To be with c., *prægnantem esse* (by *any*, ex qo): *ventrem ferre*, *partum ferre* or *gestare*. *1* (*Alth* is) *my c.* play, *ludus*, *res facillima*.

**CHILDLED**, *to be translated* by *puerperio* (*the bearing*), *partus* (*the birth*): e. g. *to be in c.*, *parturire*. — *puerperio cubare*: *infantem parere* or *partu edere*. A woman in c., *puerpera*. To lie in c., "parturiunt exstingui." The pains of c., *partû dolores*, or *fm* *con-* *tractus dolores* only.

**CHILD BIRTH**. See **CHILDLED**.

**CHILDHOOD**, *prima ætas*. *prima ætatis tempora* (g. l.). — *infantia*, *infantim anni* (the time when the child cannot, or not quite speak). — *pueritia*, *ætas puerilis* (*boyhood*). — *fm* c., a *primâ* (or ab ineunte) *ætate*: a *primâ* *infantia* (Z. Ann. 1, 4, 3); ab initio *ætatis*; a *primis* *ætatis* *temporibus*; a *puero* or *parvulo*: a *puero* (and in *pl.* a *parvis* or *parvulis*, a *pueris*, of several, as well as if one speaks of himself in the plural); *teneris*, ut *Greci* *dicunt*, *unguiculis* (*translation of the Greek ἰδαλινὸν βινυλιν, only in epist. style of C. ad Dio. 1, 6, extr.*). — *ἱμῆρας*, in the sense of imperfect state, e. g. of *arts*, &c., *prima* *initia*, *pl.*

**CHILDISH**, *puerilis* — *ineptus* (*stronger* l.). C. conduct, *puerilitas*; *more*, *puerilis*: *to take* *c.* *delight* in, &c., *pueriliter exultare*: it is, *puerile* est. In a c. manner, *pueriliter* (e. g. *ludere*, *facere*). C. play,

hæus infantum or puerorum. *C. fooleris*, ineptie, nugæ.

**CHILDISHNESS**, puerilitas, mores pueriles. *¶ A c.*, puerile factum or puerile actum (*cf. Theb. 5, 503, where we find acta puerilia*).—petulantia puerilis (*childish rashness*).—*to commit c.'s* (all manner of c.'s). pueriliter multa et petulantius agere; pueriliter se agere or facere (*the latter in C. Acad. 2, 11, 33*); pueriliter ineptire.

**CHILDLESS**, orbus. liberis orbus (*one's children or child being dead*).—liberis carens. liberis non habens. qui est sine liberis. cui deest stirps (*who has no children*). *To be c.*, liberis orbum esse. liberis non habere; liberis carere (*according to the distinction just given*). *To become c.*, to be rendered c., orbum fieri (*to render aby c.*, qm liberis orbum facere).

**CHILDLESSNESS**, \*stirps nulla.—orbitas (*state of having lost one's children*).

**CHILD-MURDER**. See **INFANTICIDE**.

**CHILD-LIKE**, puerilis (*in years*).—pius erga parentes (*affectionate to his parents*).—integer incorruptus (*pure, uncontaminated*; e. g. animus).

**CHILL**, a. frigus (*as causing frost*, &c., opp. to calor: hence also the c. produced by fever, and fig. of the coldness of indifference).—algor (*the c. inasmuch as it is felt*).—gelu (*inasmuch as it freezes aught used only in the abl.*).—horror (*the c. in a fever*).—water with the c. taken off, aqua (potio, &c.) egelida et frigida: potior (*Cels.*). *To take the c. off aught*, \*qd egelidum facere, egelare (*late: Cels. Aurel.*).

**CHILL**, adj. subfrigidus (*late*).—frigidus.—algens, algidus [*SYN. in COLD*]. *CHILL* egelidus is that in which the c. has been taken off, the ex. being privative. *To be c.*, frigere, algere. (*fig.*) languere: to become c., frigescere, refrigerare, refrigerari.

**CHILL**, v. refrigerare (*also fig. 'to chill,' 'to damp'*).—frigidum facere.—**FRIG.** refrigerare.—comprimere, reprimere.

**CHILLINESS**, frigus (g. t.).—\*horror quidam frigidus (*shivering and chilliness*).

**CHILLY**. See **CHILL**, adj.

**CHIME**, s. \*tintinnabulum concentus. \*sonitus campanarum. *¶ Harmony*, concordia vocum. sonorum concentus, or concentus concors et congruens.

**CHIME**, *¶ Strike a bell*, \*campanam pulsare.—*¶ Harmony*, concinere, conspire, consentire, congruere [*see AGREE*]. *Not to c.*, see **DISAGREE**. *To c. in with a person's discourse*, \*succinere ci, or c. sermoni: or succinere only (i. e. \*sing the same tune after him) clamat 'victum date': succinit alter: 'et mihi', &c. *H. Ep. 1, 17, 48*.

**CHIMERA**, commentum (*fiction*).—portentum, monstrum (*a bold, adventurous fiction*).—pl. opinionum comment.

**CHIMERICAL**, fictus, commenticius (*invented*).—inanius, vanus (*only existing in the imagination*).—portentuosus, monstruosus (*strange, adventurous in general*).

**CHIMNEY**. *The nearest word is fumarium* (*Tertull. a hole for letting out the smoke*), but the thing was unknown to the ancients, as the smoke found its way out either through the window holes or through tiles of the roof, therefore in classical language domus fumat (*the house smokes*, as in *Cic. Sext. 10, 24*) for our 'the chimney smokes': culmen fumat (*the roof smokes*, *Virg. Eccl. 1, 82*).—caminus (*stove in a room*): one's own c.-corner, focus proprius. *A c. with a good fire in it*, caminus lulentus (*C.*).

**CHIMNEY-SWEEPER**, \*caminos detergendi artifex.

**CHIN**, mentum.

**CHIN-COUGH**, \*tussis clangosa, or clamosa, or ferina (g. t.).

**CHINA**. *The substance c.*, murra (*most probably, according to the latest researches, our own c.* see *Rollé's Museum of Archaeology*, vol. ii. p. 3). *¶ A thg made of c.*, opus murrinum.—vas murrinum, or pl. vasa murrina.

**CHINE**, apina.

**CHINK**, rima—fissura (*a greater one*). *¶ A jingling*, Crcl. with tinnire, e. g. tinnientiæ re (of an instrument, after *Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30*), (*also with money*, see *Cic. Att. 14, 21, extr.*).—tinnitum cire is port.

**CHINK**, v. rimas fieri pati; rimas agere; findi.—*¶ To jingle*, see above.

**CHINKY**, rimosus; plenus rimarum.

**CHIP**, schidia (*exiguus*) or pure Latin assula (*for burning*, e. g. of pine-wood, schidia or assula tædæ).—arbores, ramenta, pl. (of sawing, boring, or fling).—particula (g. t.), frustum, frustulum (*of bread*): crusta (*of marble, &c.*, for mosaic work).—re:isamentum (*of* (112)

carved or cut wood).—a c. of broken matter, fragmentum. *Prov. A c. of the same block*, ejusdem farinæ.

**CHIP**, v. concidere in partes, also concidere only.—consecrare (*by means of cutting*).—(asciā) dolare, dedolare. edolare (*to c. with an axe roughly*).—asciā polire (*to make smooth with an axe*).

**CHIP-AXE**, asciā.—accuris (*hatchet*).—bipennis (*double-edged*).

**CHIPPINGS**. See **CHIP**, s.

**CHIRP**, (jocriche) stidire.—pipire (*of young birds*).—pipilare (*Catull. of a sparrow*).—pipare (*Varr. of a hen*). See also **WARBLE**.

**CHIRPING**, clangor (s. pr. of sparrows).—Crcl. with verbs under **CHIRP**, v.

**CHIRURGION**, see **SURGEON**.

**CHIRURGERY**, see **SURGERY**.

**CHISEL**, scalprum fabrilis (*L. 27, 49, init.*).—cælum (*graving tool, hollow chisel*).—tornus (*turner's chisel*).

**CHISEL**, v. scalpere.—cælare (*with the graving tool*). **CHIT**, see **INFANT**, **CHILD**.

**CHIT-CHAT**, see **CHAT**, s.

**CHITTERLINGS**, see **GUTS**, **BOWELS**.

**CHIVALROUS**, equester (*relating to a knight*).—\*quod equitem decet (*becoming a knight*).—fortis (*brave*). *¶ A decent* virtuosus. *Vid.*

**CHIVALRY**, ordo equester (*the order of knights*).—dignitas equestris (*knighthood, as a dignity*).—equites (*the knights*).—res equestris (*as a thing*).

**CHIVES**, see **FILAMENTS**.

**CHLOROSIS**, \*chlorosis.

**CHOCOLATE**, \*quadræ cacaoatæ (*squares of c.*).—\*caldæ cacaoatæ (*the drink*).

**CHOICE**, *¶ Permission or power to choose*, optio. eligendi optio (*the former the more common*).—also optio et potestas. potestas optoque (s. pr.)—arbitrium (*a man's free will*). *To give aby his c.*, ci optionem dare, facere or deferre (*all C.*).—*The first common*: not optionem ferre).—facere ci potestatem optionemque, ut eligat; facere ci arbitrium in eligendo: *to give aby his c. of two things*, ci potestatem optionemque facere, ut eligat, utrum velit: *to give aby his free c. in any matter*, c. or c. rei optionem mittere: c. eligendi optionem ci dare; ci permittere arbitrium c. rei (e. g. *whether it is to be peace or war, pax ac belli*). *The c. is left to you, or you may make your c.*, optio tua est: *if I had my c.*, si optio esset: *it is left to his free c.*, optio ei est or data est. *It is only a c. of evils*, nihil est medium. *To give aby his c.*, uch of his colleagues he will have, ci permittere, ut ex collegis optet, quem velit. *¶ Election*, act of choosing, electus, electio.—creatio (*to a office*). *An elegant c. of words*, verborum electus elegans; elegantia verborum, sermōnia. *¶ To make one's c.*, see **CHOOSE**. *¶ Care in choosing*, electus: too scrupulous in the c. of words, in verborum electu nimius: with judgement and c., cum electu, eleganter: without judgement or c., sine (ullo) electu, promiscue, t. mere. *¶ The best*, robur, flos, &c. also optima n. pl., but mly by adj.

**CHOICE**, *¶ Select*, &c., conquisitus, conquisitus et electus, exquisitus eximius, egregius, præstans. *Choicest*, exquisitissimus. *The c. wines*, veterrima vina. *The tables were covered with the c. dainties*, mensæ conquisitisimis epulis exornabantur.

**CHOICENESS**, excellentia, præstantia.

**CHOIR**, chorus canentium. *¶ Part of a church*, apsis or absis, idus (*Isid. Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paulin. 7p. 12, both of whom doubt whether it is absis, idus, or absida, m. Freund's Diction.*)—statio canentium (*place of the singers in the church*).

**CHOKER**, tr.) animam or spiritum intercludere (*to stop the breath violently*).—suffocare (*to kill by closing the organs of respiration, whether by an internal obstacle [quem crassior saliva suffocat. Sen.] or by external means*).—[ci elidere spiritum or (poet.) fauces or collum] *is to kill by external pressure on the throat: to throttle*, strangulare, with a cord, &c.] *INTR.* suffocari. spiritu intercluso extingui: by althg, qd re suffocare.—*¶ IM-PROP.* a) suffocare, strangulare (*to bind too tight, and so deprive of nourishment*, e. g. trees).—extinguere, restinguere.—auferre, tollere. *Fear c.'s his voice*, metus vocem præcludit. *¶ Block up*, obturare. obstructure. See **OBSTRUCT**.

**CHOLER**, *¶ Bile*, bilis. *¶ Anger*, bilis.—ira, iracundia, stomachus. [*SYN. in ANGER*].

**CHOLERIC**, *¶ Bilious*, biliosus (*Cels.*). cholericus (*Plin.*). cholera laborans (*having the jaundice*; *Cels.*). *¶ Passionate*, fervidus, e. g. ingenium (*a c. temperament*).—vehemens.—iracundus.

**CHOOSE**, eligere (*to c. one out of several, without ref. to any particular end*).—deligere (*to c. what is or seems*

to be the best for a particular end: eligitur, qui ex promissa multitudo legitur: deligitur, qui ex pluribus, sed idoneis legitur.—*eligere* (c. and set apart)—optare (decide for what one thinks good and advisable: in prose nearly always followed by a disjunctive proposition).—halere delectum ea rei (e.g. verborum, to proceed with judgement and choice in alth).—adhibere (c. out and apply to a purpose. Q. 9, 4, 11).—*Su* exquirere (if careful search is implied). To c. a place for a camp, locum castris capere; idoneum locum castris deligere: to c. one out of them all, unum e cunctis deligere: *At men for any purpose, idoneos ei rei homines deligere: a son-in-law, qm sibi generum deligere* (L.).—to c. death before slavery, mortem servituti antepone: of two evils to c. the less, ex malis mininum eligere: a line of life, vitam rationem haurire: a husband for one's daughter, maritum filiae prospicere: words, expressions, verba eligere, deligere: some one persons as an example for imitation, unum sibi ad imitandum deligere (C.). To let aby c., ei optionem dare, facere, &c. See CHOICE. *Wish, be willing, velle. I don't c., nolo. I c. rather, male: if you c., si vis, alibi place: as you c., ut libet: whether I c. or not, velim nolim. I don't c. either to — or to —, neque — neque in animo est (T.). I Elect (to an office). VID. I PRA. I cannot c. but, non possum non (with inf.): — facere non possum, quin (with subj.).*

CHOP off, de-cide-re. abscidere (to cut off with a sharp instrument; not to be confounded with abscindere, which is to tear off violently).—præcidere (c. off the fore part of alth).—succidere (sm bell-w.).—decutere. To c. off aby's head, caput ei abscidere or præcidere (both L.); absc. caput a cervicibus ca (a dead man's C.): caut decidere ei gladio (Curt.): aby's hands, manus ei præcidere (Hirt.): manum præcidere gladio (C.): aby's ears, decutere aures (Cæsar): de-cidere aures (T.). *Chop up, mince, concidere.*—minute or minutum or minutatim concidere: minutatim concutere. *Devour eagerly, devorare, or comedere.*—*Exchange, mutare, permutare, commutare.*—*To c. round (of the wind), se vertere* (e.g. to the west) in Africum.—*Alleviate, altuari* (cum quo: to c. logic with aby, dialectice disputare cum quo: dialectice acuminibus quo compungere (aff. C. 2 de Or. 158).—*Of the skin, scindi: a chopped skin, rhagades or rhagadia (Plin.)—written by Cels. as a Greek word: cutis scinditur: παράδια Græci vocant).*

CHOP, *I Portion chop off, see CHIR.*—*Of meat, olla, more emily offella* (e.g. que non egeant ferro structoris offellæ. Mart.). *A mutton c., prps ocella vervecina. A pork c., offa or offella porcina* (offa venita, Plaut., is thus defined by Fest., offa porcina eum caudâ in cornia puris offa penita vocatur). CHOP, rictus (oris), hiatus (oris). *Sis fauces.*

CHORAL, Crel.—gen. by chori, &c.  
CHORD, chorda (χορδή), or in pure Lat. fides (but fides is always used in the plural = 'the strings'; except C. Fin. 4, 27, 75, and in poet.).—nervus (vevov, c. of animal sinews or gut). To touch the c.'s, nervos tangere.—*Of a (geometrical) arc, harkis (σάκισ).*

CHORISTER, puer (or homo) symphoniacus (C.—poet or servus symph., who sang, &c. to amuse his master).—\*choro canentium ascribitur.—The leader of the c.'s, choragus (leader of the c. in Greek and Roman plays).—magister, qui numeris chori canentium præit (Col. 12, 2, 4).—qui præit ac præmonstrat modos (Gell. 1, 11, p. med.).

CHOROGRAPHER, chorographus (χωρογράφος.—Vir.).

CHOROGRAPHY, chorographia (χωρογραφία.—Vir.).

CHORUS, chorus.

CHOUGH, cervus græculus (Linn.).

CHOUSE. See BAMBOOLE, CHEAT.

CHRIST, Christus.

CHRISTENDOM, populus Christianus (late).—\*un-  
veri Christiani.—\*orus terre Christianus.

CHRISTEN. See BAPTISE.

CHRISTENING. See BAPTISM.

CHRISTIAN, Christianus. A C., Christianus. Christiane legis studiosus (Ammian).—Avoid the poet. Christiano. To make a man a C., \*sacris Christianæ legis imbueri qm. legi Christianæ qm ascribere (aff. Ammian.). To become a C. or C's, doctrinam Christi-  
anæ amplecti. sacra Christiana or cultum Christi-  
anum et puram religionem suscipere (of a state or  
other body being converted to Christianity: aff. L. 1, 7,  
and C. Leg. 1, 23, 60). To be a C., Christianæ legis  
esse studiosum: \*Christum or Christianum legem  
sequi: \*Christianam doctrinam profiteri. C. naves;

prænomen. A persecutor of the C.'s, Christianæ reli-  
gionis i. auctor (Eutrop.).—populi Christiani vexator  
(Sulp. Severus). An enemy or opponent of the C. s,  
Christiano nomini inimicus or infestus (aff. Np. Hann.  
7, 3. S. Cat. 52, 22), or inimicissimus, infestissimus.

CHRISTIANITY, religio Christiana (Eutrop.).—  
\*doctrina Christi or Christiana.—cultus Christianus  
(the worship).—\*sacra Christiana (the service, easily con-  
sidered as sacrificia).—\*seivus Christianus. pietas  
with or without Christiana (the piety or religious sense  
of a true Christian).

CHRISTIANLY. \*ut deceat Christianum. pie.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, strena (at Rome a new-year's  
gift. Post-Aug.).

CHRISTMAS-DAY, \*dies natalis Christi.—dies  
festus Christi (aff. L. 25, 23).—Not dies nativitat's  
Christi.

CHRISTMAS-WEEK, \*dies Christi nati festi ac  
sollemnes. To keep C., diem festum Christi [per tri-  
dium] agere (aff. L. 25, 23).

CHROMATICS, \*pigm-ntorum (or colorum) ratio.  
—*With reference to an unknown species of ancient  
music, chroma, n. (χρῶμα, the thing).—chromatic  
(the doctrine. Pylr).—chromaticum genus (Macrob.  
Somn. Scip. 2, 4, fin.).*

CHRONIC diseases, morbi longi (opp. acuti).—morbi  
chronici (late, but now t. t.).

CHRONICLE, v. in annales referre.—memoriæ pro-  
dere or tradere.—posteris tradere.

CHRONICLES, chronica, pl. libri chronici libri  
qui chronici appellantur (Post-Aug.).—annales libri  
commentarii annorum, or annales only (year-books, in  
which the affairs, &c., of the state were recorded year by  
year)—fasti (aby's books or tables, on which the names of  
Consuls, Dictators, &c., with remarkable actions, victo-  
ries, triumphs, &c., were recorded, the year, month, and  
day, being accurately set down). The c. of a town,  
commentarius rerum urbanarum (Cæsar in C. Epp.)

CHRONICLER, annalium scriptor.—chronographus  
(Sid. Ep. 8, 6)—scriptor rerum or rerum gestarum.

CHRONOLOGICAL, \*chronologicus. To arrange  
the events of several years in a c. order, res gestas plu-  
rimorum annorum, observato cujusque anni ordine, deinceps  
componere (Gell. 5, 18, a. med.) to disturb the  
c. order of alth, in qm re perturbare ætatum ordinem  
(C. Brut. 64, 223). Without observing c. order, non  
servato temporis ordine.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, servato temporis ordine;  
observato cujusque anni ordine. To arrange (the) events  
c. temporum or illius expl care (C. Brut. 4, 15).

CHRONOLOGY, \*chronologia (may be retained as  
t. t. if necessary).—temporum ratio (as computation of  
the time).—ætatum or temporis ordo. temporum or-  
dines (as æres of time).—descriptio temporum, com-  
putatio temporis or temporum. To occupy oneself with  
c., temporum annales persequi.—annos dinumerare.  
Roman c. Romanorum annalium ratio.—attention to  
c., the study of c. notatio temporum.

CHRONOMETER, \*chronomētrion (χρονόμετρον).

CHRYSALIS, nymphe.

CHRYSOBERYL, chrysoberyllus.

CHRYSOLE, topazius.

CHRYSOPRASUS, chrysopræsus.

CIUB, \*perca ceruua (Lin.).—*I A rustic, homo  
rusticus.—stipes, caudex (as epith.).*

CHUBBY-CHEEKED, bucculentus (Com.).

CHUCK (of a hen when feeding her young ones),  
singultus.

CHUCK, v. singultare (Col. 8, 11, 15).—gloccire (of a  
hen that is going to sit. Col. 8, 5, 4).

CHUFF, homo agrestis. homo rusticus.—merum  
rus (stronger term).

CHUFFY, inhumanus. inurbanus. agrestis. rusticus.

CHUM, contubernalis.—he wished to have him for  
his son's c., \*volebat eum esse in filii sui contubernio.

CHUMP, caudex.

CHURCH, a) the sacred building, ædes sacra.  
—b) the congregation, \*coetus sacer.—\*sacra pu-  
blica, orum, n. (the divine service). To go to c., \*sacra  
publica adire; \*sacris publicis adesse: to perform the  
C. service (of the clergyman), rebus divinis interesse:  
to attend c., sacris adesse (of a layman).—c) THE  
CHURCH (i. e. the whole body of the visible Church),  
legis Christianæ studiosi (Ammian. 25, 10); \*qui  
Christum sequuntur: \*civitas or respublica Chris-  
tianorum; ecclesia (Æel.).

CHURCH-BUILDING, \*ædium sacrarum edificatio.

CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, \*disciplina ecclesiastica.

CHURCH-FURNITURE, suppellex quæ ad res di-  
vinas uti solemus (Col. 12, 3, 1).

**CHURCH-GOER**, qui ad mōdes sacras venit. qui sacris publicis adest. *To be a regular c-goer*, \*numquam a cultu sacro or a sacris publicis abesse.

**CHURCH-HISTORY**, \*res populi Christiani.

**CHURCH-LATIN**, \*latinitas scriptorum ecclesiasticorum.

**CHURCH-PROPERTY**, \*bonum ecclesiasticum (*single article*).—(*as estate*). \*fundus ecclesiasticus.

**CHURCH-RATES**, \*vectigal res sacras sustinendi *tax*-*s* impositum.

**CHURCH-TOWER**, \*turrei aedi sacre imposita.

**CHURCH-WARDEN**, \*rerum ecclesiasticarum curator (*g. l.*).—\*serario ecclesiastico praefectus.

**CHURCH-YARD**, a) *place around a church* (*g. l.*).—area, quae eodem sacram cingit.—b) *cemetery*. *Vid.*

**CHURL**, homo illiberalis. homo tenax. homo avarus. avaritiā ardens (*strongest term*).—|| *Clown*, rusticus (*opp.* urbanus).—agrestis. homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis.

**CHURLISH**, illiberalis. tenax. sordidus. parvus.—|| *Clownish*, rusticus. agrestis. inurbanus. rudis. incultus.

**CHURLISHLY**, tenuiter. parve. Jn. parce ac tenuiter. illiberaliter. sordide. rustice. inurbane.

**CHURLISHNESS**, inurbanitas. rusticitas.—mores ineultus or rustici.

**CHURN**, labrum.—sinus (*vessel for milk*).

**CHURN**, v. butyrum facere.

**CHYLE**, chylus.

**CHYMIC** or **CHYMICAL**, \*chemicus.

**CHYMIST**, \*chemie peritus: \*chemicus.

**CHYMISTRY**, \*chemia; (\*ars) chemica.

**CICATRICE**. See *SCAR*.

**CICATRIZE**, *IMRA*, ad cicatricem pervenire or perducere; cicatricem ducere or inducere (*Cels. 7, 28*). *It seems likely to c.*, ad cicatricem tendit (*Cels.*).—*after the wound has cicatrized*, ubi inducta vulneri cicatrix est. *The wound c.*, cicatrix colit or obducitur.—*TRA*. ad cicatricem perducere.

**CICERONE**, mystagōgus.—qui hospites ad ea, quae visenda sunt, ducere solet, et unumquodque ostendere (*both C. Verr. 4, 59, 132: the latter as an explanation of the former*).

**CICERONIAN**. A C., \*qui Ciceronem sequitur (Ciceronianus *may prps be retained*): a genuine or true C. vere Ciceronianus.—germanus Cicero (*Murel*).

**CICISBEO**, sodalis (*Vid. Martialis. 9, 3, 8*).

**CIDER**, vinum ex malis factum (*Pallad. 3, 25, 19*).

**CIMETER**, acinaces.

**CINCTURE**, cingulum. zona (*the former pure Latin: zona, borrowed fm the Greek ζώνη, was likewise used for the girdle of a woman, e. g. puellae zonam solvere, after Catull. 2, 11*).

**CINDER**, carbo emortuus. See *ASHES*.

**CINNABAR**, minium (*for which some of the ancients erroneously used cinnabaris, see Plin. 38, 7, 38, Hard.*). *To dye with c.*, miniare. c.-mine, metallum miniarium; also miniarium only: of the colour of c., or of a c. colour, miniatius, minilaceus. miniatulus (*died with c.*).—minio colore (*red like c.*).—c. colour, color minii (*prop.*).—color minius (*like c.*, e. g. a c.-red colour).

**CINNAMON**, cinnañmum. cinnamōmum.

**CINQUEFOIL**, quinquefolium (*Cels. Plin. —adj. quinquefolius*).

**CIPHER**, \*nota numeri; litera (*with the ancients, since they used letters to express numbers*). \*zero (a c., indicating a nought).—*Nothingness*, to be a c., num. rum esse (*fig. only serve for filling up, as H. Ep. 1, 2, 27, nos numerus arum*); nihil valere: nihil auctoritatis habere; nulla es habetur ratio (*stranger*).—nullo in oratorum numero esse (*of an orator*): to become *mere c.*, ad nihilum venire.—|| *Conventional or occult marks of writing*, notae (*Suet.*).—literae secretiores (*Gell.*).—*what is written in c.*, furtivum scriptum (*Gell.*).—*To write in c.*, per notas scribere (*Suet. Caes. 56*): to make out what is written in c., investigare et persequi notas.

**CIPHER**, v. ratiocinari: to learn to c., or ciphering, \*arithmetica discere: to be experienced in ciphering, in arithmetica satis exercitatus esse.

**CIRCLE**, circulus.—circus (*of a greater extent, but doubtful in this meaning, since in Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47, and de Rep. 6, 15, 15, the MSS. vary between circus and circulus*).—orbis (*with regard to circumference as terminating in itself*).—*To describe a c.*, circulum describere (*circino*); circinationem describere; ducere rotundam circinationem: to describe a c. round *aby* or *athg*, circumscribere qd or qm (*with a compass, a staff, &c.*, circino, virgā or virgulā).—circulo qd or qm includere, (114)

(*to enclose *aby* or *athg* in a c. within each one is to remain*): to form a c. orbem colligere. in orbem consistere (*both of soldiers, for the sake of better defending themselves*; also in orbem, i. e. orbe collecto, *se tutari*). *To form a c. round *ab** (e. g. of *auditors*), coronā qm cingere. *To *h* in the form of a circle*, in orbem pugnare.—|| *Social assembly*, circulus (*i. e. a meeting for entertainment*); convivium (*party*).—Jn. In circulis et conviviiis congressio familiarium (*circle of friends*).—corona. see above.—|| *Circuit*, vid. || *To reason in a c.*, eodem revoli (*ast. C. Dicin. 2, 5*).—infirmā ratione uti, quae videtur per ratione alteri, eod. idem dicit, quod in expositione dictum est (*utl. Auct. ad Her.*).—A *circuitous c.* (*in argument*), \*demonstratio eodem se revolvens (*cf. Auct. ad Her. 2, 13, 27*).—|| *District*, pagus.

**CIRCULAR**, v. circumdare ci rei qd or rem qd re.—cingere qd re. circumnatare (*stand round*); circumdare (*sit round*).—circumsistere *place one's self round with necessary notion of opposing*. circumcludere.—|| *To move round in a c.*, circuire (*go round*). circumvolare. circumvolitare (*fly round, of birds and persons*).

**CIRCUIT**, || *Compass*, ambitus (*with ref. to expansion in general, e. g. cœli ac terrarum; of the camp, castrorum*).—circuitus (*with ref. to circumference*).—circumscriptio (*e. g. of the earth, terræ*).—complexus (*with ref. to the space encompassed, e. g. cœli, mundi, &c.*).—*The moon completes her c. round the earth in a month*, orbis illustrationem luna mensurō cursu complet.—|| *Of a judge*, e. g. to go on the c., jure dicundo conventus circuire.—circa for a profecti, ibique quærerē et judicia exercere. provinciam obire (*of a Roman prætor*).

**CIRCULAR**, in orbem circumactua. In orbem sinatus. orbicularis. circinate rotunditatis (*Plin. 16, 23*). *ad circulum fabricatus (made by compass)*.—*a later word is circularis*.—qui in orbem fertur. *To go around *athg* in a c. course*, ut circino circumductum cingere qd (e. g. of a *river*). *To move with a c. motion*. In orbem agi, or circumagi, or circumferri. *In a c. manner, &c.*, in orbem.

**CIRCULAR LETTER**, literæ circuli quos dimissæ; fm contextu literæ uti: to send a c.-l. to the municipal towns, literas circuli municipia dimittere.

**CIRCULATE**, *IMRA* in orbem agi, or circumagi, or circumferri. *The blood c.*, sanguis per venas artianasque ultro citro comment: *my blood c. more freely*, sanguis liberius meat.—*TRA*. qd circuitu transferre. *To c. a report*, rumor—argere, dissipere, dissipare: *a report is c'd*, rumor, fama or sermo est: sermo datur (*L.*): *this report is c'd*, sermo hic datur: *money is c'd*, pecunia in communem venit.

**CIRCULATION**, circumactio (e. g. rotarum).—circulatio.—|| *C. of the blood*, \*circulatio sanguinis.—|| *Of money*, communis usus. *To be in c.*, in communem usum venire.

**CIRCUMCISE**, circumcidere. A c.-d Jew, Judæus curtus or recutitus or verpus.

**CIRCUMCISION**, circumcisio (*of the Jews, Eccl.*). **CIRCUMFERENCE**, || *Line that bounds a circle, &c.*, periphæra (περιφέρεια, \**Mar. Cap. 8, p. 278*), or in pure Lat. extrema linea circinationis, or linea circumeurrentis. *The island is 25,000 paces in c.*, insula viginti quinque milia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque milibus.—|| *Compass*, vid.

**CIRCUMPLEX**, circumflexus accentus (*Diom. 425, P. and other Gramm.*—apex = mark of a long syll. placed over vowels, see Spald. Q. 1, 5, 23). *To place the c. over a syllable*, syllabam circumducere (*Q. 3, 172, and 12, 10, 33*), or circumflectere (*Gell. 4, 7, 2*); syllabam apices circumducere (*if contracted fm two vowels, Q. 1, 5, 23*; *comp. Ritter, Gramm. Lat. p. 87, not.*): a syllable *with has the c.*, syllaba circumflexa.

**CIRCUMFLUENT**, qui circumfluit, cingit, circumfunditur.—circumfusius.—circumfusio (*poet. and T.*). **CIRCUMFUSE**, circumfundere qd ci rei or qd qd re.

**CIRCUMJACENT**, circumjacens (*cf. loco*).

**CIRCUMLOCUTION**, || *Periphrasis*, circutio, circulus eloquendi, circulus plurium verborum, circumlocutio (*all as grammatical t. th. for περιφρασις. C. Q.*).—*Avoid circumscriptio, amfractus verborum (with in this sense has not the sanction of any old writer)*, and periphrasis, *such is a Grecism*. A poetical c. circumlocutio poetica (*Gell.*). *If our language does not possess the word, we must employ a c.*, si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est (*ast. Suet. Tib. 7, extr.*). *To describe *athg* by c.*, pluribus verbis qd exponere or explicare (*C. Q.*).—pluribus et per ambitum verborum

qd enunciare (Suet. Tib. 71).—circumit plurim verbo- rum ostendere qd (Q.): *also simply circumire qd* (Q. 8, 2, 17; 12, 10, 32).—*circumscribere with or without verbis is more to describe; 'define,' &c.*—circum- scriptio is rather 'a period.' To use a long c, qd copiosa loquacitate circumire. — *Beating about the bush, ambigues.*

**CIRCUNAVIGARE**, ab omni parte circumvehi (L. 36, 2), *not circumnavigare* (which is Vell. 2, 106, 34. = 'sail about in.' The passage is oceanii circum- navigare sinu).

**CIRCUMSCRIBE**, finire. includere. coercere. cir- cumscribere (*eply to put limits to the exercise of an act*). terminare. determinare (L.). terminis sepi- re (C.). To c. *aby's power*, finire potestatem (L.): the power of the tribunes, tribunos plebis circumscribere (Ces.). to be c'd within narrow limits, in exiguum spatium compulsum esse (C.). To c. within a narrow field, in exiguum angustatum concludere. To be c'd, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse. See LIMIT, RESTRAIN. — **CIRCUMSCRIPTUM** = narrow: a c. mind, angustum ingenium, angustie pectoris, angustus, imbecillus animus.—animus tenuis et infirmus (Ces.). To be c'd abilities, anguste a natura instructum esse. C'd means, angustie rei familiaris.

**CIRCUMSPECT**, circumspectus (Post-Class in Q. Ces. Suet. &c., of persons and things: e.g. circ. judi- cium)—consideratus (both pass., well-weighted, of things [e.g. cons. judicis, C.], and act., 'one who weighs things well' [e.g. homo, C.])—providus. Jm. prude s et cautus; prudens et providus; cautus et providus.—diligens (careful: also of things.—gravis [one who acts fm sound principles after due deliberation]).

**CIRCUMSPECTION**, circumspectio (C.).—circum- spectum judicium (well-weighted judgement: for which Gell. has circumpicientia). — Jm. circumspectio et accurata consideratio (C.).—cautio, prudentia, dili- gentia.—gravis (habit of acting carefully after deli- beration). The thing demands much c., res multas cautions habet; res est multae diligentie. With c., *circumspectly*.

**CIRCUMSPECTLY**, omnia circumspectiens (peri- cul. C.).—considerate. cogitate (not cogitato. Stilen- berg ad Cic. Arch. 8, 18). caute. circumspecte (Gell.). —diligenter. attente.—circumspecto judicio.

**CIRCUMSTANCE**, res (the most general word); *causas* (the state, posture, situation, of a thing).—Jm. res et *causae*.—tempus, *eply the pl. tempora posture of things brought on by the c's of the time*; ratio (a reason founded in c's: hence the c. itself); momentum (the decisive c.); conditio (condition, limitation); mora (delay); ambages (c. of words). Trifling c's, parva res parva momenta.—The Latins, however, do not usually employ a distinctive substantive, but prefer some general, indifferent expression to convey this notion: as, *his c. moved me*, hoc me movit, or hac res movit sum.—On this c. rests the whole business, in eo tota res vertitur (in eo cardo rei vertitur, not to be recom- mended). According to c's, pro re; pro re nata; ex or pro tempore; pro tempore et pro re (Ces. B. G. 5, 3). The c's of the times, tempora, ratio temporis or temporum; temporum vincula (C. Fam. 10, 6, 2). To act according to c's, ex re consulere. Under these or such c's, his rebus; quae cum its sint et essent (things bring s); in hoc or in tali tempore (in such an exi- gency; under such untoward c's. In this meaning the proposition 'in' is only expressed). Under present c's, in praesenti (opp. in posterum). To suit one's self to c's, temporis servire (cut one's coat according to the cloth); necessitati parere (make a virtue of necessity). To be in good c's, in rebus secunda esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse. To be in straitened c's, parum ac duriter vitam agere. In his embarrassed, or deperate c's, in extrema rebus suis. My c's are none of the best, res meae sunt minus secundae. To be placed in the same c's, in eadem causâ et eodem loco esse: eadem est mea causa. I am grievously dissatis- fied with my own c's, vehementer me poenitet statu mei. A man is always dissatisfied with his own c's, semper quæque fortunæ maxime poenitet (C.). Suppose yourself in my c's, cum te esse finge, qui sum ego (C.). — **Circumstances** (= state of affairs), rerum status: a great change of c's has taken place, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the untoward c's of the time or of affairs, iniquitas rerum. — **Show array**, apparatus; ornatus; ostentatio.

**CIRCUMSTANCES**, comparatus; affectus. The thing is so c., be it res habet; res est ejusmodi, ut &c.

**CIRCUMSTANTIAL**, non necessarius, adventicius

— *Detailed, accuratus, verborum (wordy), copiosus*

(diffuse, full). — **C. evidence**, \*testimonia, quæ etiam ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, tamen adjuncta ceteris plurimum valent (Aft. Q. 5, 99). A proof fm c. *evidence*, \*probatio non necessaria illa quidem, sed credibilis. To be condemned on c. evidence, \*probatione non necessaria illa quidem sed credibil convictum esse. See also EVIDENCE. To give a c. account of althg (in writing), accurate perscribere qd. accurate scribere qd or de re.

**CIRCUMSTANTIALLY**, accurate; multis or pluri- bus verbis; copiose.—singulatim or singillatim (each thing one by one).

**CIRCUMVALLATE**, circumvallare (surround with palisades).—vallis et fossa munire or cingere.—circum- munire. munitione sepiere (with works generally). See next word.

**CIRCUMVALLATION**, circummnatio. Lines of c., circummnitiones (with ramparts and ditches. Auct. B. Hisp. 38, 34.). To form lines of c., circummnare opera, or opere (see Editors of Cæs. B. C. 3, 66): round a city, urbem operibus or vallis castellisque circum- munire, vallum in oppid. circuitu ducere, oppidum circumvallare (with ramparts, &c.)—urbem coronâ cingere or circumdare; moenia urbis coronâ aggredi (with troops; the word being used in a looser sense): round the camp, hostem circumvallare; vallo crebrisque castellis hostem circummnare.

**CIRCUMVENT**, circumvenire.—fraudem or fallaci- am ei facere.—dolum ei necere, eo fingere, fucum ei facere. [SYN. = DECEIVE.]

**CIRCUMVENTION**, fraus fraudatio. circumscrip- tio. ars. artes. machinæ. fallacia. Jm. doli arte fallacia. [SYN. = DECEIT.]

**CIRCUMVOLVE**, tr. circumvolvere.—circum- agere.—convertere. INTR. circumvoltari (Plin.). —circumagi, se circumagere.—circumferri, circumver- ti (of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.).—in orbem cir- cumagi or se circumvolvere.

**CIRCUMVOLUTION**, circumactio.—circumactus. ambitus (solis).

**CIRCUS**, circus (of which the adj. is circensis). **CISTERN**, cisterna.—puteus (Hirt. B. Alex. 5, 34.). C-water, aqua cisternarum or cisternina.—aqua epu- cubus et pitulis extracta (Hirt. B. Alex. 5, 34.).

**CITADEL**, castellum.—arx.

**CITATION**, evocatio (g. t. for summoning a person—before a court, &c.).—vocatio (before a court. Farr. in Gell. 13 12).—in jus vocatio.—*Quotation*=passage quoted, locus allatus or laudatus (ei aus, a l-gatus, productus, not good). — *Act of quoting* (passages, examples, &c.), prolatio (e.g. exemplorum)—commem- moratio (the mentioning of them)—re-latio (Q.).

**CITE**. *Before a court*, citare in jus, or in judi- cium vocare.—evocare (g. t., to summon an absent per- son). — *Quote*, proferre. afferre [not producere; and it is better to avoid adducere, for which Sen. de Irâ, 2, 16, 2, is the only passage cited, ac animalia in exemplum hominis adducit, quibus &c. Krebs allows citare with or without testes or auctores. Liry has magistra- trum libros Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores].—laudare (to c. with approbation).—notare (with censure).—memorare. commemorare.—ponere, pro- ponere (of examples).—to c. as authority, auctorem laudare or memorare (C.) or citare (L.): to c. as a witness, testem proferre, producere or (with praise) laudare: a passage, locum afferre. dictum scriptoris commemorare, referre (often, habitually): usurpare.—I like better to c. examples fm Grecian history than fm our own, malo Græcorum quam nostra proferre. I will c. this one example, ponam illud unum exemplum.

**CITHERN**, cithara. See HARP.

**CITIZEN**, civis (who has the rights of citizens'ip; opp. to peregrinus): oppidanus, incolæ urbis (the inhabitant of a city, townsman, opp. to vicinus, a villager): togatus (the c. in his robe of peace, opp. to paludatus or miles, the warrior): plebeius, homo ignobilis (one of the commonalty, opp. to patricius or vir nobilis): paganus (a common c., often opp. to soldatus. Plin. &c.).—The citizens, civitas, civis; plebs, plebeii (opp. to the nobles): oppidani. incolæ urbis; pagani.

**CITIZEN-LIKE**, civilis (becoming a citizen, affable, &c.): civilis, communis, popularis (usual in common life): plebeius.

**CITIZENSHIP**, civitas, jus civitatis (the right of attaining c.): civitatus (with ref. to a petty town. S. apoc. p. 852). To give aby the rights of c., admittit him thereto, civitatem ei dare, impertire, tribuere; qm in civitatem accipere or recipere; qm in civitatem or in numerum civium acciscere; civitate qm donare; eivem qm facere.—diploma civitatis ei offere (Suet., the best



phrase for our 'giving the freedom of the city'), qm ascribere civitati or in civitatem. To receive the rights of c., or the freedom of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: to receive the rights of c. (or freedom of the city) *fm* aby, civitatem impetrare a qo: *for* aby, civ. imp. ci.—not to choose to avail oneself of the rights of c., civitatis beneficio uti nolle: to obtain the rights of c. by stealth, civitatem furari: to lose them, civitatem perdere: to take them away from aby, civitatem ci adimere; also qm de civitate exterminare or eficere.

CITRON, *||* The tree, citrus, citrus medica (Linn.). Of c.-wood, citreus.—candied c., cortex mali citri conditus. *||* The fruit, malum citrum (pomum)citrum.

CITY, urbs (always with respect to the greatness, wealth, &c. of its inhabitants; hence also, a capital c., and esply Rome).—oppidum (as a place of habitation secured against attacks from without).—civitas (the collective inhabitants of a c., as bound together by common laws, institutions, and usages, the burgesses or freemen, as such; the c. in a civil regard).—municipium (a free c., esply in Italy, having its own laws and magistracies, whose inhabitants, if they had received the jus civile Romanum, were regarded as Roman citizens, had the right of voting at assemblies of the Roman people, and might hold public offices, but had not the Roman sacra; otherwise they were only permitted to serve in the Roman legions, and to stand for military offices).—colonia (a Roman colony of citizens or allies).—praefectura (a c. suspected of disaffection, wch was not governed by its own magistrates acc. to its own laws, but by a prefect sent from Rome) C. and country, urbs agrisque. The territory of a c., territorium urbis. ager urbis. In all the cities: from c. to c., oppidatim. At the expense of a c. (i. e. of the public), sumptu publico, also publice.—*||* The c. (i. e. the people thereof), incolae urbis, urbane; oppidani.—*||* 'Freedom of the c.' See CITIZENSHIP.

CITY, as adj. urbanus, or gen. urbis.—oppidanus or gen. oppidi. A c. life, vita urbana. The c. magistrates, magistratus urbani.—publicus (if opp. to privatus).

CIVET, \*zibethum. —c-cat, \*castor zibethicus (Linn.). \*viverra zibetha (Linn.).

CIVIC, civilis. civicus. gen. civium. See CIVIL.

CIVIL, civilis. civicus. gen. civium (civicus, in the best prose, is found only with corona [*'the civic crown'*]); civilis, relating to a citizen, &c., does not occur in the sense of 'popular,' 'condescending,' &c., till after Aug. Liv. has sermo civilis; and in following writers it is used for 'civil' or 'courteous.' The gen. civium is used, when what is asserted holds good of each citizen or many individual citizens of the whole body: e. g. orationes civiles are speeches regarding the state; orationes civium, speeches made by individual citizens).—togatus (concerning the citizen when wearing the toga, or 'gown of peace'). opp. militaris: hence togati; opp. milites).—the c. year, annus civilis.—the c. day, dies civilis. A c. process, causa privata, lis: a c. right, jus civile (in the wider sense; opp. jus naturale: also as 'private right,' opp. jus publicum).—The c. list, \*domestic sumptus principis: a c. governor, \*qui provinciae praest sine imperio.—proconsul (in the time of the Rom. Empp.). A c. officer, magistratus (opp. Imperium); officium civile (opp. officium militare). C. and military offices, magistratus et imperia. C. war, bellum civile. bellum civile.—bellum intestinum or domesticum: its arma or castra civilia: during a c. war, inter arma civilia: to abhor a c. war, a civilibus castris abhorreere; arma civilia fugere: to take part in a c. war for a long time, diu in armis civilibus commorari. C. discord, discordia or dissenso civilis. To foment c. discord, discordiam in civitatem inducere. A c. contest, certamen civile. C. death, diminutio or deminutio capitis maxima (loss of freedom, family, and the rights of citizenship).—*||* Polite, &c., urbanus (courteous).—affabilis (conversing pleasantly with inferiors).—cõmils (kind and condescending towards inferiors).—blandus (of soft, winning speech).—civilis (of a prince or great man treating inferiors with the simplicity of a plain citizen, that is, as their equal. In this sense it was used by the Post-Augustan writers).—benignus (kind).—facilis (opp. difficult: a pleasant person to have to do with in social intercourse, from being obliging, easily satisfied, &c.).—officiosus (ready to perform kind offices, pay kind attentions, &c.).—a c. invitation, invitatio benivolae: he is very c. towards me, perhonorificus in me est.

CIVILIAN, juris peritus; juris or juris consultus; juris sciens; in juris prudens; juris interpres.—a distinguished c., juris peritissimus or consultissimus; juris scientissimus: to be an eminent c., juris intelli-

gentiã praeclare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere: to be looked upon as an eminent c., valde juris consultum videri: to practise as a c., de jure respondere.

CIVILITY, urbanitas, humanitas [Syn. in AFFABLE]. comitas. officia urbana (civilities).—affabilitas.—Jn. comitas affabilis a-que sermonis (in conversation): to treat aby with great c., perofficiose et peramanter qm observare; omni comitate qm completi: show a c. to aby, gratum facere or gratificari ei: dismiss aby with great c., qm dimittere cum bonis gratiã.

CIVILIZATION, cultus humanus civilisque; cultus atque humanitas; also (perphras.) elegantior (delicatus) cultus or institutio.—to lead men to c., homines a seã agrestique vitã ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere (Cic. de Or. 1, 8, extr.). [See CIVILIZE].—c. has not made great progress among those nations, hi populi a cultu atque humanitate longissime absunt (Cæs. B. G. 1, 1).

CIVILIZE, expolire hominemque reddere; omni vitã atque cultu excolere atque expolire; ad humanitatem informare or effingere; a seã agrestique vitã ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere (C.).—The civilized nations, populi eruditi (s. C. Rep. 2, 10): a c'd state, bene morata et bene constituta civitas (C. Brut. 2, 7).

CIVILLY, urbane; humaniter; comiter; officiose; also belle: e. g. to decline c., belle negare.

CLACK, s. *||* Cessless talk, babbling, loquacitas (C.): garrulitas (Q. and Sen.—garrulus very late. Sidon.).

CLACK, crepare. crepitare. crepitum dare.—*||* Let the tongue run, garrare.

CLAD, vestitus.—to be c. in gold and purple, insignem auro et purpurã conspici: the earth is c. with flowers, &c., terra vestitur floribus, herbis, &c.; herbis prata convestuntur.

CLAIM, poscere (in expectation that the c. will be granted).—deposcere. exposcere (urgently).—postulare. expostulare (when one has a right; exp. urgently).—flagitare. efflagitare (impetuously).—Cic. Milon. 34, p. init., makes a climax thus, misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare. Jn. poscere et flagitare.—petere. expetere (more by means of entreaty than c.).—exigere (to c.: e. g. wages, debts, &c.); persequi pecuniam, &c. (if before a court): per literas flagitare (by letter).—to be entitled to c., jure quocumq. suo postulare posse; iustam postulandã causam habere; sibi vindicare, sumere or assumere qd (to lay c. to it). To c. the throne, regnum affectare, quærere (L.); imperium affectare (T.): the name of a learned man, nomen docti sibi vindicare, sumere.

CLAIM, s. postulatũ; postulatũ (demand).—jus (right; g. l.).—petitio (c. preferred in a court); also the right to make such a c.).—vindicta (judicial or formal c. to a thing or person). A suit to establish such a c. lis vindictarium. An unjust c., injusta vindicta. To prefer a c. to althg. rem sibi or ad se vindicare (by law or otherwise). [See To CLAIM].—an intolerable c., postulatũ intolerabile: an impudent c., postulatũ impudens: very moderate c.'s, postolata lenissima: to make an unjust c., iniquum postulare: I grant a c., quod qs postulat, concedo: to desist from a c., postulationem ca rei abjicere: to give up or surrender a c., jus suum dimittere or remittere; de jure suo decedere: to give up a c. to althg. remittere rem; decedere de re. The person on whom a c. is made (judicially), unde petitur.—*||* The claims of althg. quod dandum or tribuendum est ei rei (the latter if the c. is one of right). The c.'s of friendship, quod dandum est amicis: of duty, quod tribuendum est officio.

CLAIMANT, qui petit.—petitor (in a court of justice).

CLAMBER, eniti in qd (upwards).—descendere, se demittere in qd (downwards).—derepere in qd (slowly and downwards).

CLAMMINESS, lentitia (Plin.).

CLAMMY, tenax (e. g. like wax) t.—resinaceus (like resin, resinous).—glutinosus (like glue, gluey). lentus.

CLAMOROUS, strepens. fremens.—tumultuosus.—volentus. vehemens. C. passions, importunæ libidines. C. disapprobation, reclamatio (of a particular statement).—acclamatio (Cic.—in the historians it is c. approbation). To receive althg. with c. approbation, magno clamore approbare qd; plausu et clamore prosequi qd: aby. clamore et vocibus ci astrepere.

CLAMOUR, clamor (freq. in the pl. if it means the c. of several persons).—convivium (of a turbulent assembly of persons). Jn. clamor conviviique; clamor atque convivium.—voces (c. combined with shouts of a turbulent mass of people).—vociferatio. vociferatus

loud vehement cries (from displeasure, pain, wrath, &c.).  
—quiritatio (L.), quiritatus (Plin.)—waiting c.: e. g. infantum.—crepitus (c., as din.)—fremitus (hollow murmuring of a multitude).—clamor incanditus; clamor deus: clamores dissoni; clamor dissonus in diversa vacuum (some shouting one thing, some another).—a crash! c. clamor incens; arises, fit or oritur or ventur: to raise a c. clamare; vociferari (violently): recte with c. (e. g. ab's arrival), clamoribus excipere qd & qm: with c., cum clamore; cum vociferatu: proclama or call out alth with c., clamare qd.

CLAMOUR, v. clamare (g. t.: intr. and tr. of a loudly raised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously, &c.).—conclamare (intr. and tr. to c. together: of a multitude of persons).—vociferari (intr. and tr. to c. violently, passionately, with exertion, from pain, anger, dissatisfaction, &c.).—clamorem edere or tñre.—quiritare (pitably).—strepere. strepitum edere (to c. so that it resounds).—strepitum facere (with alq, qd re)—tumultum facere. tumultuari (c. turbulently: i. e. former also in a camp at the approach of an enemy).—clamare (loudly).—|| To c. against abq, accusare ei (C.); clamore qm sectari; ei obstrepare, a reclamare, conviciis laceessere qm.—|| To c. for alth, flagitare, efflagitare qd.

CLAMP, confubula lignea or ferrea (Cat. R. R. 12).

CLAMP, v. \*confubula lignea or ferrea jungere, constringere, &c.

CLAN, gens.—tribus.

CLANDESTINE, clandestinus (without the knowledge of others).—furtivus.

CLANDESTINELY, furtim. clam.—clanculum (Cm)

CLANG, cantus tubarum, cornuum. sonus. sonitus in state; when alth produces a c.).—clangor (of cymbals, &c.; also of the wings of great birds in their flight).—crepitus (the loud c., e. g. of arms, glasses, goblets, &c.).

CLANK, crepare. crepitum dare.—sonare (g. t. for producing a noise).—with arms, concrepare armis (of several persons).

CLANK, a. strepitus; crepitus (of goblets, &c.); sonus or sonitus (e. g. armis, &c.).

CLANSMAN, gentilis.—tribubilis.

CLAP, I Strike, ferire; pulsare (repeatedly); verberare (whip). To c. to the door (in one's face), fores objicere. To c. the hands together, collidere manus (violently as an orator does); manus complodere (in approbation, for joy, grief, wonder, &c.); plaudere manibus, or plaudere; manu plausum facere (to c. in token of applause).—to c. a person or thing, plaudere, applaudere ei or ei rei; applaudere et approbare qd. To c. de eorum, alis plaudere; alas quater cum clangore.—|| To c. to, addere qd ei rei or ad qd.—adiciere qd ei rei or ad qd.—appondere ei or ad qd.—imponere ei in rem. To c. a ladder agst a wall, scalam muro applicare or appondere. To c. chains upon a person, catenas ei mittere. To c. a guard upon one, custodes ei addere, indere. To c. a plaster on a wound, vulneri cataplasma imponere. To c. one thing upon another (fasten it), affigere qd ei rei. To c. spurs to a horse, equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus conicere; calcaria adhibere a. admove. To c. a man into prison, in vincula, in carcerem conjicere; in carcerem detrudere. To c. under, subdere, subjicere. To c. a lawless on a man's back, litum ei intendere, impingere.

CLAP, I A sort of hammer to strike on a chest: a mallet, malleus.—|| Sound, strepitus, fremus, fragor (stronger term).—plausus (teply with the hand).—crepitus (with the wing)—thunder-c., cœli fragor. fragor cœli or coelestis. tonitrus (tonitrua occur in pl., but no where sing. tonitru, s. Ramsh, § 30.5).—flumen (flash of lightning together with a c. of thunder).—|| Mark of approbation (by clapping one's hands) plausus. Jm. plausus clamoreque.—collisae flumina.—|| acclamatio (teply of the people at the appearance of a popular favorite: in the historians rare, but a C. = mark of disapprobation).

CLAPPER, sitrum (the c. used at the worship of Isid.—campane pitillum (c. of a bell).—crepitaculum (g. t. e. g. of a mill).

CLAPPING of the hands, collisae manus (as oratorical applause).—plausus (as mark of applause).

CLAPTRAPS. See TRAPS.

CLARET, vinum rubellum (t. pale-red wine.—|| The grape of which, after the conjecture of Poss. Virg. Ec. 4.7, lauriscum, ananthe).

CLARIFICATION, to be formed by one of the verbs is CLARIFY.

CLARIFY deliquare (by pouring off liquor. Cul. 12.

39, 2).—percolare (by filtering).—defecare (c. off the dregs).—despumare (of honey).—difundere (of wine, s. interpr. to H. Ep. 1, 5, 4).—|| Clear up, clarum reddere.

CLARION, tuba. lituus. SYN. in TRUMPET.

CLARINET, tibia argutior.

CLASH, tr. collidere.—INTR.—|| PROP. dash agst each other, collidi (intr. sel.).—concurrere inter se (run together: e. g. of two ships).—with alth, offendere qd IMPR. || In a hostile manner, inter se collidi (of things).—concurrere together, inter se: with abq, cum qd (in conflict: e. g. of soldiers). To c. (of letters), asperere concurrere: if two consonants c. together, si binæ consonantes colliduntur (Q 9, 4. 37).—inter se concurrere (of simply coming together: but Krebs is wrong in saying that collidere is never used of letters and syllables).—|| Be at variance; be inconsistent, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare or disidere. His actions c. with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant. The answers (of the witnesses) c., non congruentia respondent. Take care not to put together "clashing metaphors," id in primis est custodiendum ut, quo ex genere cœperis translationis, hoc desinas (Q.). "Clashing metaphors" (Addison), "inconsequentia translationum (aft. Q. 8, 6, 50).—|| To make a clashing sound, increpare (of arms, O.; of a discourse, C.).

CLASH, s.

CLASHING, s. || Collision, concursio. concurrere (the running together: e. g. of ships, enemies, &c., the former as act, the latter as state or thing).—conflictio (C. and Q.: e. g. duorum inter se corporum. Q.).—the c. together of letters, literarum aspera concursio (C.). collisus (Plin.), collisio (Just.), are both Post-Aug.—|| Discrepance; hostile opposition, &c., repugnantia. pugna.—discrepantia (e. g. scripti et voluntatis).—diversitas.

CLASP, s. fibula.—retinaculum (g. t.).—|| Embrace, amplexus, complexus.

CLASP, v. abulare (Col.) infibulare (Cels.).—abulā subnectere. With hands clasped together, digitis inter se pectine junctis (O. Met. 9). To be clasped together (of parts weh fit one into the other), commissum e. se. inter se commissum esse. coire (Post Aug.). To c. each other's hands, dextram dextræ committere (in pledging their faith.—post. O.).—|| Grasp, prehendere, apprehendere.—|| Embrace, amplecti, complecti; circumplecti (quite round: e. g. a tree); amplectari (embrace tenderly); circumplicare (fold about: of a serpent for instance). To c. one about the waist, qm medium complecti. Clasped in each other's arms, inter se complexi. The vine c. with its tendrils whatever it meets, vitis clavicularis suis, quidquid nacta est, complectitur.

CLASPER (of a vine, &c.) clavicula.

CLASP-KNIFE, "cultus per picatilis."

CLASS, classis (v. pr. also in a school); ordo (order, rank); genus (race, 'genus': e. g. of men, birds, &c.). Those of the lowest c., homines infimi ordinis or gen. ris: of all c's, omnium ordinum homines: c's of citizens, pupila, classes (not ordines civium, diacipulorum); mem of the same c., ejusdem ordinis homines. One of the first c. of citizens, classicus (Gell. 7, 13). To arrange scholars in c's, pueros in classes distribuere (Q.). Philosophers of the lowest c., philosophi, qui nihil quintæ classis videntur (C.).—|| In Nat. Hist. there are no c's of animals, but only genera animalium (Krebs). To be at the head of the c. (at school), classem ducere (Q. 1, 2, 23). By c's, generatim.

CLASS,

|| in classes describere; generatim describere.

CLASSIFY, || tribuere.

CLASSIC, A c., scriptor primæ classis (C.).—scriptor subtilis atque elegans (with ref. to fine selection of words and beauty of style).—|| Gellius (an affected writer of the age of the Antonines, 130 A.D.) has scriptor classicus, opp. scriptor proletarius; speaking of him with ref. to the division of Roman citizens into classes. The C's, scriptores primæ classis; scriptores optimi, præstantissimi, maximi, præcipui, venustissimi atque poltissimi (with ref. to style)—optimi latitatis auctores (with ref. to Lat. style) The (Greek and Lat.) c's, antiqui scriptores utriusque lingue. veteres scriptores Græci et Latini.

CLASSICAL, || Best, most distinguished (of writers whose works are masterpiece), optimus, præstantissimus, præcipuus, eximius.—primæ classis. 'A c. writer,' see CLASSIC.—|| With ref. to Greek and Roman writers: 'C. literature,' see CLASSIC. C. antiquity, antiquitas Græcorum et Romanorum.—antiquitas docta et erudita (with ref. to learning).—antiquitas elegans (with ref. to art). For a long time no author should be read who is not c. of his kind, ille non nisi optimus quisque legendus est: to acquire a copia ver-

notum by perusing works that are c., copiam verborum parare optima legendo.

CLASSIFICATION, descriptio in classes.

CLATTER, v. crepare or (stronger) crepitare. — sonare (g. t.). To c. with their arms, armis concutere: their arms clattered, incutere arma. — *Clatter*, Vld.

CLATTER, s. crepitus (e. g. ringing of glasses). C. of arms, armorum sonus or sonitus.

CLAUVIE. See SHOULDER-BLADE.

CLAUSE, || Member of a sentence, comma (i. t. but written in Gk characters by C. and Q.), or pure Lat. incipsum. Incisio (both C.—smaller portion).—membrum (larger portion).—clausula (in Jm isls, a clause, chapter, &c., in edicta, laws, &c.).—caput (head, chapter).—comprehensio (period).—enuntiatio, enuntiatum (sentence). To add n. to a law, that &c., ad legem adicere, ut &c. — || Limitation, exceptio.— || Condition, conditio.

CLAW, unguis. — || Of a crab, brachium.

CLAW, v. unguis injicere ei; unguibus discerpere; scalpere (scratch).

CLAY, argilla (gen.). Of a clay figurarum or quā utuntur figuli (potter's &c.). Cf. c., fictilis (mud of c., earthen); figlinus (made by the potter). — || Earth, lutum.

CLAYEY, argillosus.

CLAYISH, argillaceus.

CLEAN, v. See CLEANSE. To c. a room, vertere pavementum (sc. cubiculi. Juv.): a house, edes (Plaut.): the streets, vias (Suet.). — || To c. ahy out (= lake fm him all he has), evertere et extergere omnia (see 'sweep (CLEAN)').

CLEAN, || Free from stains, &c., purus (without any spot or blemish).—mundus (only of solid surfaces, which are free fm dirt or stains). Jm. mundus purusque. C. vessels, vasa pura: c. linen, linthea pura: c. a piece of paper, charta pura: to wash c., pure lavare. 'To keep c.', see CLEAN, v. CLEANSE. To keep things c. (i. e. habitually), munditiā studere, munditiam adhibere (C. Off. 1, 36, 130). To sweep c. (= plunder ahy so as to leave nothing for another), evertere et extergere (e. g. templa. C. Ferr. 2, 21, 52).—Vio. to have c. hands (= not to have stolen ahy), manus abstinere alieno; ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus.—Kee. aqua pura is not clean, but unmixed water: c. 'water' is aqua limpida. — || Free from moral impurity, purus. Integer. Jm. purus et integer.—castus. Jm. purus et castus. castus purusque (chaste, both of body and mind).—impollutus. Incontaminatus.

CLEAN, adv. (quite, altogether), prorsus, plane; funditus (fm the foundation); totus (e. g. he is c. altered, totus commutatus est).—Numantia was c. destroyed, Numantia funditus deleta est. — || Sts expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression: e. g. to empty the bottle c., lagenam exsiccare: a jug, potare facce tenuis cadum. To leap c. over ahy, transilire qd or trans qd.

CLEANLINESS, munditia, mundities.—overdone, odiosa et exquisita nimis.

CLEANLY, adj. purus (clean); mundus (clean, of things; and loving cleanness of persons). Over-c., justo mundior.

CLEANNESS, munditia, mundities.—(puritas does not occur in the best prose).—Moral purity, integritas (unspotted character).—ca-tities (cha-tity).—sanctitas (holiness). The c. of ahy's hands, abstinentia (= alieno abstinere; nullā re conciliare facilius benevolentiam multitudinis possunt illi, qui republicae praesunt, quam abstinentia et continentia).

CLEANSE, purgare, x-purgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. it. purificare not to be recommended); felurare (by a sacrifice; a religious word); mundum facere, mundare, emundare (purge fm dirt); eluere (wash or rinse out); abluere (by washing off); tergere, detergere (wipe off, sweep); extergere (wipe out); verrere, evertere (sweep, sweep out); lustrare (consecrate by a purifying sacrifice); expiare (expiate).—c. the sewers, cloacas purgare, detergere the stables, stabula, bubilla purgare or emundare: the body fm filth, abluere corpus lavare; sores, expurgare ulcera: the forum of the masks of crime, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

CLEANSER, purgator (e. g. cloacarium, of sewers).—qui qd purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit, &c.

CLEANING, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio. A means of c., februum (for an offering); purgamentum c. rei (for expiation). A c. medicine, see APERIENT.

CLEAR, — || To the sight; bright, light, &c., clarus (c.-shining; naturally c. and bright).—lucidus (full of light and shedding light).—pellucidus (transparent in itself).—perspicuus (transparent, that may be seen through).—limpidus (only of water, naturally light

and c.).—illustris (in the light, bright).—nitidus, nitens (of a pure brilliancy).—serenus (c., unclouded: of the sky, day, &c.; fig. of the brow).—laetus, hilaris or -us (cheerful: of the countenance).—purus (pure, clean, unspotted: also, unmixed, as water, air, also sky, g-ma, &c.).—mundus (clean) Not to be c. about ahy, non habere, quod liqueat. A c. sky, c. weather, serenum, serenitas, sudum. Still and c. weather, tranquilla serenitas. It becomes c., disserenat: 'tis so, disserenat. C. water (not mixed), aqua pura. — || Also, c. ear, i. e. plain, evident, manifest, either to the eye or the mind, perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses).—notus, cognitus (known).—certus (certain); planus (intelligible, plain).—clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (bright, lucid).—expressus (exactly expressed).—distinctus (well-ordered: also of the speaker). It is c., est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; lucret; liquet. It is clearer than the light, luce or omni luce or solis luce clarus est; perspicuum est omnibus. C. marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia. A c. description, dilucida et significans descriptio. — || Clear, to the hearing, canorus (c.-sounding, opp. to fuscus, thick, hollow: clarioribus st. poet.).—acutus (sharp, high: opp. gravis, deep).—clarus (c., audible, loud: opp. obtusus).—candidus (c., not thick). A c. voice, vox clara or splendida (this last implies sweetness also); vox explanabilis (articulate).—vox levis. To make the voice c., splendorem vocis afferre (Plin.). C. utterance, os planum or explanatum. — || Clear, as a quality of the sight, of the hearing, and also of the mind, acutus (sharp, keen, acute: prop. and fig.).—acer (sharp, piercing: of sight and the mind).—perspicax (sharp-sighted, piercing: of a person as to his mind).—sollers (intelligent, discerning, judicious).—ingeniosus (inventive, talented).—sagax (sagacious, as to scent or hearing, or as to mind).—A c. head, ingenium acutum, acere; acies mentis, acumen ingenii. — || Clear, i. e. free, unencumbered, liber, solutus; liber et solutus. — unimpaired, unhurt, integer (whole), intactus (untouched, unimpaired), involutus (unviolated), invulneratus (unwounded), incorruptus (untainted, spoiled in no part), incolumis (unhurt), salvus (with life), sospes (saved by the mercy of heaven). C. of a thing, liber or liberratus or a re; vacuus re or a re; expers ca re; intactus qā re. C. of debt, ere alieno vacuus (having no debts); ere alieno solutus (freed fm them): to get c. of debt, exire ere alieno, aes alienum dissolvere. To get c. of a thing, se qā re exuere, se ex qā re explicare, expedit; fugere, effugere qd, subterfugere qd; evadere ex, &c.; elabi ci rei or ex re (e. g. custodire, viuiculis). To keep (oneself) c. of, fugere, defugere, cavere: keep another, prohibere or defendere qd ab qo or qm ab qā re. To come off c., vivum, salvum, integrum evadere (come off safe); abluvi (be acquitted); penas non dare (escape punishment); qd impune facere, fecisse. You shall not get off c., as you suppose, hoc tibi non sic abibit; hoc non impune feceris; hoc non impunitum omittam. — || Innocent, pure, innocent, insons, culpā vacuus or carens; purus, castus, integer, sanctus. A c. conscience, conscientia optimae mentis; conscientia recte facti or recte faciorum; mens bene sibi conscia: to have a c. conscience, nullius culpae sibi conscium esse, sustentari praeclarā conscientia suā. With a c. conscience, sine sollicitudine religionis; salvā fidē; salvo officio; salvis legibus; bonā mente or bono animo. To be c. of a thing, insonitum esse ca rei — || Fair, impartial, integer (unbiased), incorruptus (unbribed), æquus (equal, even, just), studio et irā vacuus (dispassionate). — || Free, open, patens, apertus; purus (not covered with trees or other things).—expeditus (unobstructed).—facilis (easy).—a c. see i. e. without ice), mare glacie solutum. To give a thing c. course, rem non impedire. To make a c. way, viam sibi aperire; (of those who give way), loco cedere. — || Full, entire, solidus, sine ullā deductione, integer, plenus; totus. I set that down as c. gain, id lucro appono, in lucro pono, puto esse de lucro.

CLEAR, || Make clear, pure, bright, &c., purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t. purificare not to be recommended).—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (both Post-Aug.).—abluere (wash off).—tergere, detergere (wipe off).—extergere (wipe out).—verrere, evertere (by sweeping).—to c. a language fm incorrect expressions, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usitatum emendare (aff. C. Brul. 74, 259); consuevit dinem vitiosum et corruptum purā et incorruptā consuetudine emendare.—to c. one's conscience (by the confession of ahy), conscientiam exonerare, se exonerare (Curt. 6, 8, 12, and 9, 9). — || Excuse oneself fully

—to a. oneself *fm* a charge by an oath, \*Iurare se accleri non affinem esse; \*Iurejurando se purgare: to a. oneself *fm* a charge, crimen amoliri; culpam diluere: to a. oneself *fm* vices, vitia ponere.—*¶* To clarify, Vid.—*¶* TO CLEAR UP; a. INTR. the weather e. g. dissuenerascit (\*L. 39, 46); has cleared up, dissuenerat (\*Plin. 18, 35, 82).—b. TR. to c. up a doubt, difficulty, &c., illustrare qd. lucem or lumen ei rei asserere (affundere erroneas). dare ei rei lumen, —explicare qd. (to make intelligible).—aperire (develop, all of them with accessory notion of the thing's being dark or intricate).—explicare (unfold: of difficulties).—interpretari (interpret: words and things *seem* to be without sense to a person not initiated in them); occultata et quasi involuta aperire: double, dubia aperire: an error, errorem aperire; lucis qd. asserere rebus.—solvere. dissolvere. resolvere. expedire (to unravel: *ut*ie, as it were: e. g. a knot).—enodare (intricate or insidious matters: e. g. the snares of the law, laqueos juris): an ambiguity, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere: captious questions, captiosa solvere; captiones explicare, discutere.—*¶* CLEAR OFF (= pay off), e. g. tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam, to c. off a debt in three instalments. To c. off a debt, se alienum solvere, dissolvere; se liberare esse alieno; nomen solveri, dissolvere, expedire (all of debts), also solvere, reddere debitum; solidum solvere (the whole debt); ad usum solveri (to c. off every stipend, not ad denarium. *¶* Cic. Quint. 4, extr. and ad Att. 2, 6, extr.).—*¶* To clear away, tutum reddere or prestare (e. g. a place, the sea &c., of enemies, ad hostibus, or of robbers, a latronibus or praedonibus, i. e. to overcome them). To c. trees *fm* moss, arbores emuscare (g. t.).—arboribus muscum abrader. arbores intradere (by scraping it off: to c. out the sewers, cloacas purgare or detergere. *¶* To clear away, tollere (e. g. tollere mensam. tollere patnam [?], to c. the table): tollere de loco; ex loco (*fm* a place).—amolliri (of obstacles: also with addition of e medio, with labour and difficulty). To c. away obstacles, impedimenta superare: ea quae obstant transcendere (overcome them).—amolliri quae impedimento sunt (remove them by great exertions. *¶* Ter. And. 4, 2, 24).—*¶* CLEAR OUT (= empty). To c. a room, a house, &c., vacuum facere, vacuificare. purgare (to c. off *ut* necessary, e. g. fossas).—detergere (of sewers, trenches, &c., cloacas, fossas).—*¶* To pay the custom-house duty, portorium dare.—*¶* To gain: to c. a good deal of money is cleared by aly, permagna pecunia ex re conficitur. I. c. some money by aly, pecunias facio or capio ex re: what is cleared, by the mines, pecunia, quae reddit ex metallis: pecunias, quas facio ex metallis. I. c. nothing, except by aly, est solum mihi qd. (e. g. praedium) in redditu (Plin. Ep. 4, 6, 1): that by which aly is cleared, fructuosum; quatuordecim: a great deal is cleared by the vineyards, uberrimus est redditus vinearum: a certain amount is cleared by aly, qd. statum redditum praestat (Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 5): aly talents are cleared every year *fm* that district, ex ea regione redeunt quotannis quinquaginta talenta.—*¶* To sell off or clear a shop, dividere. distrahere. foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 67).—*¶* A cquit, absolvere. of aly, cs rei (of a crime, injuriarum). or with regard to a thing, qd. re or de qd. re (e. g. regni suspicione, de praevicatione).—exsolvere (of aly, qd. re).—liberare (of aly, qd. re).

CLEAR adv. See CLEAN, adv.

CLERANCE, apocha (κλῶν, g. t. for receipt), or accepti latro. \*apocha manu sigilloque firmata. \*litterae accipit ac tradit testes.—*¶* For a ship, \*portorii soluti apocha. \*portorii accepti latro.

CLERLY, clare. perspicue. evidenter. plane. lucide. dilucide. enodate. enucleate. expresse: to speak c. perspicue dicere. plane et aperte dicere. plane et dilucide loqui. distincte dicere (c. and intelligibly): plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard. *¶* Gril. 5, 9): to say aly c. and plainly, articulatim distincteque dicere qd. (opp. fuse disputare qd. et libere, Cic. Legg. 1, 13, 36): to write c., plane, aperte. perspicue scribere. distincte ac distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrangement: with ref. to the sense): litterate prescribere (with regard to the letters, s. Cic. Pis. 23, extr.). to write c. to aby, enucleate prescribere ad qm: to pronounce c., exprimere et explanare verba (Plin. Paneg. 64, 3).—*¶* Evidenter is used by Liv., and therefore correct; but there is no authority for perpicue videre; it should be plane, aperte, penitus, per-picue videre (Krebs).—*¶* Obviously, undoubtedly, sine dubio (C.). procul dubio (L.). hand dubio (not sine alio dubio).—sine ullâ dubitatione (without any hesitation).—certe (certainly). This red

ing is c. the right one, hæc lectio haud dubie or sine dubio vera est: this reading is c. preferable, hæc lectio sine ullâ dubitatione præferenda est. Often by Crcl. with manifestum est. He is c. a fool, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

CLEARNESS, c. aritas (g. t.). splendor. candor (brightness).—serenitas (of the sky), also serenum; sudum.—acies mentis or ingentis; ingentis acumen (of the understanding).—pelluciditas (Virg. 2, 8, 10), or perspicuitas (perspicuity; also of the transparency of glass).—evidentia, also lux (with ref. to the mind or understanding).—*¶* Tac. Dial. 23, 6, plenitas (not planitas) sententiarum is the correct reading. s. Ruperii.—splendor vocis (c. of the voice; splendor verborum however = beauty of expression, s. C. Brut. 49, 164, and Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2).—elegantia (c. and correctness of expression with ref. to grammar, C. de Or. 3, 10, 39).—*¶* Purity, munditia. mundities. castitas. integritas.—*¶* Puritas is to be rejected *fm* class. prose. C. of language, sermo purus or emendatus or purus et emendatus (by no means sermonis puritas); incorrupta integritas. Incorrupta sanitas (c. of expression as quality of the orator, Cic. Brut. 35, 132; de Opt. Gen. 3, 8); mundities verborum or orationis (c. in speech; i. e. the absence of all vulgarisms, &c. Gell. 1, 23; 10, 3).—cæli serenitas (c. of the sky).

CLEAR-SIGHTED (in aly), sagax ad qd. perspicendum. A c. s. d. man, vir prudentis consilii.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas.

CLEAR-STARCH, v. \*amylō solidare, *fm* amyllum (ἀμύλλω).

CLEAVE, INTR. hære in qd. re; adherere ei rei; inhærere ei rei or in qd. re, e. g. lingua adhæret or inhæret.—adhærere ei rei or ad qd.; inhærere in qd. re.—*¶* VIO. to c. to a habili, institutum suum mordicus tenere: to words, in verborum quasi cortice hære: to c. to a person continually, quasi umbra qm sequitur qm: se agglutinare (Plaut. Men. 2, 63).—manere (to remain fast).—hæret ei peccatum (he c. s. to his fault).—se dare, se dederē, se tradere ei or ei rei. se addicere ei (to c. to a person or thing *fm* inclination).—morem gerere, obsequi ei (c. to a person).—Indulgere ei rei (c. to aly).—studere ei rei (stronger term)—se conferre ad studium cs rei. dederē se studio cs rei.—totum se tradere ei (stronger term for to c. to aby), also totum cs esse; cs esse proprium (C. ad Div. 7, 30, 2).—multum esse in rei (stronger term for to c. to aby: e. g. in venationibus). See CLING.—TR. findere (g. t.). diffindere (aunder). cadere (with an axe: e. g. lignum).—clef, fissus (g. t. as Suet. Cæs. 61, ungula); bisulcus (in two parts, = cloven, ungula, pes, lingua): to c. a rock, saxum diffindere.—discutere (to strike aunder: e. g. murum).—secare (cut: propr. and improp.).—persecare. intersecare (propr.).—scindere (propr. and improp.).—to c. in the middle, medium secare.—ictu findere (with a blow); dissecare. Cloven-footed animals, bisulca, pl. A horse with hoofs cloven like fingers, equus in modum digitorum fissis ungulis (Suet.).

CLEAVER, qui findit (of person).—dolabra (butcher's chopping-knife).

CLEAVING-STONE, schistos or -us (σχιστός, Plin.). CLEF (in music). Kraft gives, \*signum. \*clavis.

CLEFT, fissura. fissum.—rima (fissure in a solid body lengthwise and into the depth of it; chink).—hiatus (wide c., open and deep). To have a c. in it, fissurâ dehiscere. rimam agere (ducere post.).

CLEFT, = cloven. See CLEAVE, TR.

CLEMENCY, clementia.—mansuetudo (mildness of a private person who does not take vengeance for a mortification suffered: opp. iracundia. Dôd.). Sine lenitas (gentleness).—Indulgentia (readiness to overlook). In. facilitas et clementia (Ter.). clementia mansuetudoque (C.). lenitas et clementia (C.). To act with c., clementiâ uti. To show c. to aby, clementer agere cum qo; clementer tractare qm; gratiam sacre delicti (to pardon a particular crime). With c., clementer, leniter, molliter, indulenter.—*¶* Clemency of the weather, clementia (hiemis, diei, Col. cœli, Flor. and Luc.), or Crcl. by adj. mitis, lenis, &c.

CLEMENT, clemens (acting mercifully and humanely towards the criminal, those who have wronged him, &c.: opp. crudelis).—lenis (mild, placable: opp. vehemens, asper, acer).—Indulgens (ready to overlook, &c.: opp. acerbis et severus).—*¶* Of the weather, mitis, lenis. *¶* Clemens in this sense is rather poet.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

CLEPSYDRA. See "water-clock" under CLOCK.

CLERGY, cœrus.—clericus. ecclesiasticus (Eccl.).

**CLERGYMAN**, sacerdos (priest).—clericus. ecclesiasticus. sacerdotum. antistes.

**CLERICAL**, clericus. ecclesiasticus. The *c. profession*. \*ordo clericorum: to enter the *c. profession*, \*ordini clericorum ascribi.

**CLERK**, ¶ *Clergyman*. Vid. —¶ *Scholar*, doctus. doctrinā instructus. eruditus. Jn. doctus atque eruditus. A *great c.*, perdoctus pereruditus. doctus atque imprimitus eruditus, mire ot doctissime eruditus, &c. [Sic LEXARON] To be a *great c.*, multā doctrinā esse. —¶ *Writer or other helper to a judge, tradesman, &c.*, scriba (scribe). —minister (g. t.). A *merchant's c.*, mercatoris minister. C. of the market. ἀγορανομός (ἀγορανομός) at Rome this was one office of the aedilis plebis. —praefectus annonae (who presides over the sale, &c., of corn). —¶ *Parish-clerk*, famulus sacrorum.

**CLERKSHIP**, ¶ *Scholarship*. Vid. —¶ *Office of being a clerk*, scribae ministerium (L. 4, 8) scribitus, ūs (L. —scribitus, ūs (Cod. Just. 7, 62, 4). To be a *c.*, scriptum facere.

**CLEVER**, callidus (c. : of intellectual sagacity and cunning, derived fr. experience and knowledge of the world: culus "tāquam manus opere, se animus usu concalluit." C.). —sollers: possessing practical genius and inventive power) —astutus (acute in inventing and executing secret projects. Dūd.—cunning, with innate sharp sightedness. Ramsh. : e. g. vulpes). —versutus (versatile; c. in dissimulation, and in getting out of scrapes). —vafer (adroit in practising tricks, eply in law affairs: cunning, like a pit-fogging lawyer). —eruditus (well-trained, well instructed). —ingeniosus (fertile in expedients). —dexter (dextrous; naturally ready and c. in applying his knowledge or art). —bonus (g. t. good at atq). C. in atq, qui commodē ot scienter qd facit (e. g. a *c. dinner*, qui commodē saltat). —arte insignis (e. g. medicus arte Ins.). —peritus cs rei —exercitatus in qā re: naturally c. in or at atq, aptus factusque ad qd. To be a *c. man* in one's line or profession, admirabilem esse suo genere (C.). A *c. rogue or rascal*, venerator. —(in qā re) s't s' venerator. To be c. at atq, habilem esse ad qd: aptum esse ad qd: to be naturally c. at atq, natum esse ad qd.

**CLEVERLY**, sollerter. —commode (e. g. saltare), &c. —scienter (with knowledge of one's art, &c.). —perite. —ingeniose. —docte (e. g. psallere).

**CLEVERNESS**, ¶ *Dexterity*, cunning, sollertia. —calliditas. —astutia. —vafritas (Sen.). SYN. INCLEVER. —in atq, docilitas. Ingenium docile (upness to learn). —peritia cs rei. —scientia cs rei. —eruditio, doctrina. —usus cs rei (practice in atq). —exercitatio (dexterity acquired by practice. Q. 10, 5, 9).

**CLEW or CLUE**, glomus. To twist a'g in a c., qd glomerare. —¶ *Guiding thread*, linum or filum dux (vid. Prop. 3, 5, 8. V. Xen. 6, 29). —mpa. prps dux. —qd sequor.

**CLEW, v.** To c. sails, the nearest is vela subducere: (to reef them).

**CLICK**, tinnire. —tinnitare.

**CLIENT**, cliens (m. and f). C.'s, clientes. clientelae. A young c., clientulus: to be abys c., esse in cs clientelā: to become abys c., conferre se in cs clientelam; ci se in clientelam ac fidem commendare.

**CLIENTSHIP**, clientela.

**CLIFF**, scopulus —rupes —saxa [Syn. in Rock]. A tall or high c., rupes praecelsa (V.).

**CLIFFY**. See Rocky.

**CLIMACTERIC**, ¶ annus climactericus.—annus CLIMACTERICAL, ætatis, quem κλιμακτηρικός appellant (Censor. de die nat. Gell. 15, 7: eply the 63rd year). The climacterical years, anni climacterici. gradus ætatis humanæ (Censor.). consensu annorum lex, quam κλιμακτηρικός appellant (Plin. 7, 49, 50) One's climacteric or climacterical year, tempus climactericum. Aby is in his climacterical year, habet qs climactericum tempus (Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 4): to be in one's first, second, climacterical year, in primo, secundo, &c., ætatis gradu esse (Censor.).

**CLIMATE**, ¶ With ref. to temperature, cœlum. natura cœli. temperatio cœli (Col.). The variableness of the c., cœli varietas —aeris qualitas (nature of the air) —aer (the air itself). —Climate is often transl. by regio when "a district" is spoken of with ref. to its c. A healthy c., cœli salubritas, cœlum salubre. aer salubris: a unhealthy c., aer pestilens; cœli gravitas: the healthy c. of a country, salubris loci natura (opp. pestilens natura loci). A mild c., temperatio or temperien cœli: temperata cœli regio: aer temperatus calore or frigore: a warm c., aer calidus: a cold c., aer frigidus. regio refrigerata: to live in a warm c., soli vicinum

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esse: to be born in a cold c., refrigeratā regione nasci. —(63rd) clima, n. (κλίμα n. inclinatio cœli, Vitr.) was not used in this sense till the time of Appul. &c. —¶ *Region*, Vid.

**CLIMAX**, gradatio (κλίμαξ).

**CLIMB**, scandere. —up, into, &c., scandere qd or in qd (e. g. the walls, muros: the rampart, in aggerem). —conscendere with acc (with ref. to remaining on the top of the thing ascended: e. g. equum, navem). —ascendere qd or in qd (to c. up till the top is reached: a wall, murum; the sides of a ship, navem or in navem). —inscendere a qd (with ref. to being in it after we have ascended: a tree, in arborem; into a carriage, bed, in currum, lectum). —scendere in qd (with ref. to our being raised above the rest, and so distinguished fr. them, when we are there: the rostrum, esc. in rostra, in concione; the mast, etc. in malum). To c. over, transcendere qd (e. g. a wall, macterium, muros); superare qd (if it is a feat of difficulty and labour: e. g. munitiones). —evadere in with acc. (to a place, whether with a friendly or hostile purpose: niti or eniti in with acc (to struggle up to). To c. up to the top of the mountain, evadere in jugum montis; eniti in verticem montis: to the top of the wall, murum or in murum ascendere: in murum (or muros) evadere; in moenia evadere (both either of the defenders or attackers of a city). Hard to c. (of a hill, &c.), arduū difficilis or arduus. —Vto. To c. to honour, rank, office, &c., ascendere ad altiore gradum. promoveri ad or in ampliore gradum or ad ampliora officia; procedere honoribus longius.

**CLIMBERS**, (herbæ, plantæ, &c.) que se arboribus circumvolvunt; que claviculari sula, tamquam manibus, quicquid sunt nacie; apprehendunt (aff. C. de Sen. 52).

**CLINCH**. To c. a nail, prps clavum per asciam (tabulam, &c.) adactum retundere. To c. the fist, digitos compingere pugnumque facere. compingere in pugnum manum (opp. manum explicare): to c. an argument, argumentum breviter astringere (C. put it in a concise, striking form): argumentum etiam atque etiam premere (to press it rigorously; &c. it fast by repetition). —¶ *Grasp in the hand*. See GRASP.

**CLINCH**, ¶ *Double entendre*, ambiguitas verbi or verborum.—suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C.).

**CLINCHER**, ¶ *Clamp*, Vid. —¶ *An irrefragable argument*, argumentum breviter astrictum (concisely and forcibly put). argumentum luce clarius.

**CLING**, adhære (ei rei; also ad qd, of clinging to what one will not leave. Cæ: also of properties that stick close to a person). —Inhære ad qd and ei rei (C. propr. and fig. ad saxa, C. visceribus, C.). —adherere ad qd, ei rei, also in qā re (ad qm disciplinam, C. ad saxum, C.). To c. (to an opinion, &c.), manere, permanere, perstare in qā re; a qā re non discedere: non mutare, immutare qd: to c. obstinately to atq, qd mordicus tenere (e. g. to words, verba, C.). —¶ *To be given up to a pursuit*, adherere ei rei or ad qm rem.—amplior or amplexus teneo qd. To c. to justice and honour, justitiam honestatque adherere; justitiam et virtutem amplecti: to c. atq, boni fondly, nimio amore qd amplexus teneo: men who c. to certain traditional opinions, certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati. To c. to abys party, delitum, additum esse, favere, studere ei; favere cs partibus; studiosum esse cs, esse o partibus cs, &c.

**CLINGY**, lentus. See CLAMMY.

**CLINIC**, lecto affixus.

**CLINK**, tinnire.—sonare.

**CLINK**, s. tinnitus.—sonitus.

**CLIP**, ¶ *Hug*, complecti, amplecti. —¶ *Shear*, crop, tondere, detondere; rescare (cut away), circumcidere (cut round). —præcidere (cut off the end). —decutere (to cut short, and so mutilate. C.). —detruncare. To c. one's wings, pennas ei incidere or intercidere. To c. trees, arborū putare or amputare (l-p, prune: opp. immittere), deceraminare (to lop them, detruncare: (to lop, l.), collucare, interlucare (thin it below), subluare (g. t.). intervellere (thin it by pulling or cutting out boughs here and there). tondere (c., as a hedge). To c. coin, numos circumcidere. To c. words, literas, syllabas opprimere. —Vto. take away useless matter (of a writing, &c.), rescare, circumcidere, præcidere, amputare, circumscribere, coecere. To c. away gaudy ornaments, ambitiosa recidere. To c. (g. t., i. e. to reduce, lessen), minuire, imminuere, deminuire, extenuare; detrahere, deminuire qd de qā re.

**CLIQUE**, sodalitas.—sodales.

**CLOAK**, See CLOKE.

**CLOCK**, horologium (ὥρολόγιον, g. t. for any im-

*straw for telling the time). A c. goes, \*horologium movetur: a c. is right, horologii linee congruunt ad horas (of a sun-dial, in Plin.); horologii virgula congruit ad horas (of our c.). A c. is wrong, horologii virgula non congruit ad horas: goes too fast, too slow, \*horologium celerius or tardius movetur: \*horologium sono indicat horas: to set a c., horologium diligenter ordinare: to wind up a c., \*horologium intendere: the c. has stop, \*horologium moveri: the c. is down, \*horologium devolutum est (Richard). What o'clock is it? hora quanta est? at what o'clock? hora quanta? or quanta? only. It has struck five o'clock, \*hora quinta audita est: they bring word that it is five o'clock, hora quinta nuntiatur (Suet. Dom. 16): to ask what o'clock it is, horas (not horam) require: to ask why what o'clock it is, quæreret horas aq: to send aby to see what o'clock it is, mittere ad horas. Hands of a c., \*horologii virgulae: works of a c., machinatio, quâ horæ moventur (aft. C. N. D. 2, 38, 97). A man who is like c.-work, homo observantissimus omnium officiorum (Plin.). \*qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat. — || Water-c. c. repyda (Aeschylus). The water-c. has run out, cleystra exhausta est (Kraff), or extremum stillicidium exhaust (Sen.). C. applies solarium as g. i. even to a water-c., quum solarium aut descriptum (Sundia), aut ex aquâ (water-c.), contempleret.*

CLOCK-CASE, \*theca horologii.

CLOCK-MAKER, artifex horologiorum (see Plin. 7, 63, 60).

CLOCK-MAKING, ars horologia facienda (aft. Plin. 7, 63, 60).

CLOCKWORK, machinatio, quâ horæ moventur (according to Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97). To be like c., observantissimus esse omnium officiorum.—omnia ad tempus diligentissime agere or administrare. A man who is like c., \*homo, qui, tamquam linee solaris (or virgulae horologii), ad horas semper congruit. See under CLOCK.

CLOD, gleba, dim. glebula (of earth; also a lump of other substances, as pitch, &c.).—globus, dim. globulus (g. l. for any round mass; also of flour).—|| A clow, homo rusticus. stipes, caudex (as abusive epithets agit a puer).

CLOODY (of the soil), glebosus (opp. tener).

CLODPATE or CLODPOLL, s. CLOP (= clown).

CLOG, impedit. Impedimentum afferre ci rei facit (g. l.).—obstare or officere ci and ci rei cs (the former, merely to be in the way; the latter implying a hostile manner).—to c. a person's plans, cs consiliis oost re or officere (with the difference just mentioned). onerare qm or qd qâ re. gravare qm qâ re (to load or burden with; grav. poetical, also qd me gravat; e. g. officium, H.); \*nimium onus imponere ci; \*nimio pondere onerare qm: to be clogged with business, negotiis obrutum or oppressum esse. See also 'to be a c. under CLOO, s.

CLOG, s. compes (fetter).—|| Clogs for walking in, \*tegumenta calciorum (aft. Col. 1, 8, 18, who gives tegmina pedum for shoes). Wooden c's, sculpacæ (high wooden shoes worn by slaves, &c. Cat. R. 39, and 135. Plin. Cas. 2, 8, 59).—|| A hindrance, impedimentum (g. l.).—onus (weight).—mora (delay).—to be c. to aby or alth, moram ci or ci rei afferre: esse in morâ; inferre moram et impedimentum: to be a great c. to aby, multam ci moram afferre: to alth, moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (e. g. bello, C.).

CLOISTER, cœnobium (Eccl.).—monasterium (later and g. l.).—to go into a c., \*in cœtum monachorum or monacharum recipi.—|| A portico, porticus (in porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns, was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, such the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, especially round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered from rain).—Key, peristylum was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by porticoes.

CLOISTRAL monasterialis (quite late), or Crcl. with gen.: e. g. cœnobitarum or monachorum (of the monks), or cœnobii or monasterii (of the cloister).

CLOKE or CLOAK, amiculum (large, wide, but short and open in front, worn by women. L. 27, 4, and 34, 7, as well as by men. Np. Dat. 3, 2).—pallium, dim. palliolum (the wide Grecian c. worn in earlier times at Rome by women only, later by men also.—|| The pall was likewise used to rest or sleep on; he who wears such a c., palliatus).—penula (a narrower garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection against the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes and of every age, station, and rank; epten on jynnyge,

on the march; it likewise served as either upper or under bed covering, s. sen. Ep. 87, 2: he that wears it, penulatus).—lacerna (thick woollen c., consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a protection against cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace: he that wears it, lacernatus).—læna (χλαίνα, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in the poets of the silo. age).—paludamentum, sagum, dim. sagulum, (the proper war-habit of the Romans; the pal. longer and wider, the sag shorter and narrower: generally, pal. is used in speaking of the war-c. of the general: he that wears it, paludatus; sagatus or sagulatus).—chlamys (χλαμύς, the war-dress of the Greeks, epten of the Greek cavalry, quite similar to the sagum; it was entirely open in front, and is only used when speaking of Greeks: in later times a c., similar to the war-dress of the Greeks, worn by women, boys, and Citharædi, &c.).—abolla (double, or rather a lined c., which also served as a bed-cover, used by travellers, soldiers, and also philosophers).—palla (the state-c., or dress-c., of the Roman ladies: also worn by actors on the stage and singers: he that wears it, palli amictus).—gasaupa, amphimalla (winter-c. of thick stuff; the gaus, shaggy on one side, and the amph. on both; they were introduced about the time of Ptolemy, s. H. Nat. 8, 48, 73).—endromis, ydia, f. (a thick, warm c., which generally was put on by runners, prize-fighters, and people who had been playing at ball, &c., after the games, to save themselves from taking cold).—to wear a c., amiculo circumdatum esse; pallium, &c., gestare; pallio, &c., amictum esse: to put on one's c. with taste (i. e. with regard to the folds it makes), collocare chlamydem, ut apte pendeat (O. Met. 2, 733).—pallium or pallam componere (aft. H. Sat. 2, 3, 77. Q. 11, 3, 156): to put on another c. pallium commutare: to take up one's c., palli am attollere; pallium colligere (to keep it clean).—|| PRETEXT, species (by which one endeavours to give whatever is evil or suspicious the appearance of innocence).—pretextus only used in Post-Aug. age instead of simulatio (cs rei), pretext. c. under which one conceals the truth: to cover a very bad thing with the c. of integrity, honestâ præscriptione rem turpissimam tegere.—to wrap oneself in the c. of virtue, virtute se involvere (H. Od. 3, 29, 55): to cover alth with the c. of charity, qd humanitate tegere (Np. Dion. 2, 4). See also PRETEXT.

CLOKE or CLOAK, v. || Conceal by a pretext (alth), rem involvituris tegere et quasi velis ostendere, also velare rem only.—to c. alth with alth, prætereundere qd ci rei; rem tegere or occultare qd re; rem excusatione cs rei tegere (by excuses, s. C. Læ. 12, 43); rem in cs rei simulationem conferre (e. g. timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem conferbare. Cas. B. G. 1, 40); rem colorare nomine qd (Val. Max. 8, 2, 2)—to endeavour to c. alth, velamentum ci rei querere (Sen. de Vit. Beat. 12): to c. an infamous thing, honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere; rei deformi dare colorem (both = palliare or make plausible, give an external colouring. Cas. B. G. 3, 32. Q. 3, 8, 44): to c. one's crime with fine words, splendida verba prætereundere culpæ suæ (O. Rem. 240).—integumentis involvere qd; nomine cs rei qd involvere (both Val. Max.). nomine cs rei tegere atque velare qd (e. g. cupiditatem suam, C.).

CLOKE-BAG, averta (a sort of great portmanteau; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, avertarius).—mantica, hippopæm (saddle-bags. Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 106. Sen. Ep. 87, 7; hippopæa, the singular, is erroneous).

CLOSE, tr. || To shut, claudere. operire (opp. aperire).—ostium or fores operire: to c. the gates agst aby, claudere ci portas: to c. the eyes, oculos claudere (prop. to c. the eyes for ever, i. e. to die); oculos operire (prop. to c. the eyes, of people who are going to sleep).—pupulos claudere (prop. of the eye-lids).—to c. the line of march, agmēn claudere or cingere: the ranks are closed, ordines densantur: to march with closed ranks, munito agmine incedere (S. Jug. 46, 3): to c. aby in one's arms, see EMBARRAS.—|| To terminate or to bring to an end, finem facere with Gerund. in . . . d. e. g. to c. a letter, a speech, scribendi, dicendi finem facere. finem ci rei imponere, constituere.—perorare (of a speech): to c. one's life, vitam finire; vita excedere; diem supremum obire.—ad finem or exitum adducere qd, finire qd.—terminare qd (to put an end to, with ref. to space): finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere ci rei (with ref. to time); epistolam concludere (a letter): to c. a controversy, controversiam dirimere: to c. an account, conficere rationem et consolidare: to c. a bargain, negotium conficere or conficere et absolute (for oneself);

negotium procurare (for *aby*): *I c. the bargain with aby*, de pretio inter nos venit: *the bargain was closed*, de pretio inter eumentem et vendentem venit.—  
 ¶ TO CLOSE IN.—to *c. in with a wall*, muro (muris) seipre; mœnibus cingere: *to c. in with a rampart and ditch*, seipre vallo et fossa: *the enemy*, hostem circumvenire; locorum angustias claudere (in *defiles*): *to be closed in by athg*, qd̄ re cingi, circumdari, contineri. See ENCLOSURE.—¶ TO CLOSE UP, claudere. Intercludere. præcludere (intercl. in the middle, præcl. in front)—obstruere (to *c. up*, by *athg* erected for that purpose, the access to *athg* or place).—cl̄ aditum intercludere or præcludere (to *aby*): viam præcludere (in front): viam obstruere (to *barricade*, as *it were*, or obstruct): iter intercludere or interrompere (to *the enemy on his march*): iter obseipre (to *c. up by a wall, hedge, or any boundary; also by troops*).—INTR. coire (e. g. of the eye-lids, wounds, &c.).—floreum suum comprime (of flowers).—¶ TO CLOSE WITH: *to come into close quarters*, manum conserere, ad manum accedere. cominus pugnare (gladiis). cominus gladiis uti. manu decertare (all these *to fight c. together*, or *to come to c. quarters with the sword*, after the commencement of the fight with *javelins, arrows, &c.*).—Inter se (collatis signis) concurrere. prælium committere (mily of two hostile armies).—(armis) congressi cum qo; (manu) confingere cum qo; ferrum et manus conferre cum qo; signa conferre cum qo (all, e. g. cum hostibus).—¶ To coalesce, coalescere. conglutinari.

CLOSE, s. ¶ ENCLOSURE, septum, conceptum, locus septus.—cohors or cote, in MSS. also chors (hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c., whether moveable or not).—¶ A small field, agellus, ager conceptus. C.—¶ Conclusion (or point where *athg* has an end), finis, extremum, terminus, exitus. [SYN. in Exp.]—clausula (the *c. of a sentence or letter*): at the *c. of the speech*, in extrema oratione: at the *c. of a book*, in extremo libro: at the *c. of the year*, extremo anno (or extremo anni); *also* exeunte anno: at the *c. of the month of June*, extremo mense Junio (not ultimo mense, *which signifies in the month of June of last year*): at the *c.*, in fine. in extremo (with ref. to space): *also* ad ultimum, ad extremum (at the very *c.*). To bring *athg* to a *c.*, finem ei rei afferre. qd̄ ad finem adducere or perducere; qd̄ absolvere (to effect or complete in all its parts); qd̄ transigere (a bargain, a business); qd̄ profligare (with the necessary notion of dispatch); conficere. perficere. consummare qd̄.

CLOSE, adj. ¶ SHUT, clausus.—¶ Confined (formed by the past part. of the verbs meaning to confine. Vid.).—¶ Reserved, taciturnus, tectus, occultus, occultus et tectus: *c. to aby*, tectus ad qm.—cautus (in speaking).—timidus (timid).—frigidus (cold).—¶ Solid, densus, condensus (consisting of closely adhering parts: opp. rarus).—spissus (of parts *which hardly admit any interstices to be visible, almost impenetrable*: opp. solutus).—solidus (of a firm mass, compact: opp. cassus, pervius).—conf-rtus (crammed, as *it were*: opp. rarus).—artior or artior (closer): *a c. battle array*, acies condensæ, conferta: *with c. ranks*, munito agmine (e. g. to march, incedere. S. Jug. 46, 5).—¶ Concise, pressus (fig. of an author, orator, &c., and his style).—brevis (brief, also of an orator, &c.).—concisus sententiæ (e. g. of thoughts); sententiis densus, creber (rich in ideas: Thucydes creb-r rerum frequentia, *concise in the richness of thoughts*).—¶ Narrow, angustus (not wide: opp. latus).—arvus (more correct than artus, confined, limit ed: opp. latus).—contractus (contracted, more cognate with ang. than with art): hence Jx contractus et angustus, s. g. Nilus).—perangustus (very *c.*): c. writing (e. g. on the margin of the page), paginæ contractio (Cic. Att. 5, 4, extr.).—c-packing, hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio (after Lin. 27, 46, of the *c. sitting in the theatre*).—c. meaning of a word, \*angustus vocis notio.—to make *c.*, \*angustus reddere; angustare; coartare; contrahere: to become *c.*, In artius coire: *the limits of the world are too c. (narrow) for him*, orbis terrarum eum non capit (Asf. Curt. 7, 12).—c. together, e. g. to range the ships: c. together, naves in arto stipare.—a *c. garment*, vestis stricta et angustula artus exprime, or vestis astricta.—¶ Intimate: to be with a person on the closest terms of friendship, arti-simo amicitie vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse: familiarissime uti qo: *the closest ties of friendship*, arti-simæ amicitie vincula: to form a *c. intimacy with aby*, sibi conjungere qm̄ familiari amicitia: I am on terms of *c. intimacy with aby*, magna est mihi cum qo familiaritas, a'io familiaritate magna or arta or intima or maxima cum qo conjunctum esse: magna non familiaritatis cum qo conjunctum esse.

arta familiaritate completi qm̄: to live with *aby* on terms of *c. intimacy*, qo familiariter or intime uti: In familiaritate c. versari, *also* vivere cum qo (s. Lc. Tusc. 1, 33, 81, Wolf).—a *c. relation*, propinqua cognatione conjunctus: a very *c. relation*, proximus cognatione or propinquitate; arta propinquitate conjunctus.—¶ Parsimoniosus, parvus, tenax. parvus et tenax.—restrictus, restrictus et tenax.—malignus (e. towards others)—very *c.*, præparvus: to be *c.*, parvo vivere (live closely). parere with *dal*: parcum, tenacem esse with gen: parce ac tenuiter vivere.

¶ Dull (of the weather), gravis (heavy)—nubilus (cloudy: e. g. cœlum; day, dies).—subnubilus (some-what cloudy).—¶ Attentive, attentus. Intentus. per-attentus (stronger term): to this and similar considerations c. attention ought to be paid, hæc et talia circumspicienda sunt: to listen with c. attention to *athg*, per-attente audire qd̄: to pay the closest attention to one's studies, totum se adhibere in literas. Often by omni or summo studio; studiosissime; enixissime: e. g. to pay c. attention to one's books, summo studio discere; animo sequi qd̄.—to pay c. attention to what *aby* says, diligenter attendere; attente or attento animo or sedulo audire qm̄; præbere se ei attentum audire; adesse animo (animo), erigere mentem (mentes) auresque et qm̄ dicentem attendere (of those who pay c. attention to an orator).—¶ Near, propinquus; vicinus (of place, less freq. with ref. to time)—finitimus (with *dal*).—prope. In propinquo (c. to *athg*): to be *c.*, prope esse (q. l.); propinquum or vicinum esse (with ref. to time and place): non longe abesse. In propinquo adesse. subesse (of place and time): closer, propius adesse: to be *c.* at hand, appere (i. e. to approach, of time, a day, night, season, &c.). to be very *c.*, supra caput esse. In cervicibus esse. In capite et in cervicibus esse (of place, time, and events, s. Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22): to lie or be situated *c.*, by, prope or in propinquo jacere or stum esse. prope esse. non longe abesse. subesse: to stand *c.* by *aby*, non longe abesse a qo: quile *c.* by, juxta; secundum (c. by, indicating a direction, along...): c. to or by the shore, prope ripam, secundum ripam (along: e. g. navigare).—very *c.* to or by, proxime a with *abl.* or acc.—contigns (of place: e. g. contigns ci loco or cum qo loco).—¶ Affinis in the above meaning is not met with in classic prose: conternimus and contignus only used by poets and later writers.—¶ To come to *c. quarters*, see 'TO CLOSE WITH.'

CLOSE-FISTED, ¶ See CLOSE, adj. = parat-CLOSE-HANDED, ¶ monious.

CLOSELY, ¶ In a reserved manner, timide, caute.—¶ Thickly, &c., dense, spisse, solide, confertim, artius.—¶ Concisely, pressæ.—¶ Narrowly, anguste, arcte.—to write *c.*, arte (or arcte) scribere: paginam contrahere (i. e. for the purpose of getting room on the page or sheet for what one has to say).—¶ Parsimoniously, parce, maligne, tenuiter. Jx. parce ac tenuiter (e. g. vivere, to live *c.*).—¶ In a diligent, attentive manner, omni or summo studio studioso; studiosissime, enixissime: to attend *c.* to his books, summo studio discere: to examine *athg* *c.*, to look *c.* into *athg*, intentis oculis qd̄ intueri; intueri qd̄ acri et attento animo (C.). qd̄ studioso intueri (e. g. rerum naturam, C.).

CLOSENESS, ¶ Density of substance, &c., crassitudo.—densitas (thickness)—spissitas (c. approaching to impenetrability).—¶ Taciturnity, taciturnitas, pectus clusum.—¶ Nearness, propinquitas.—vicinia (neighbourhood).—¶ Closeness of an intimacy or connexion, mily by conjunctio with a proper *adj* (magna, summa, tanta, quantum, &c.): he had often heard *fm* me what a delightful *c.* of intimacy there was between us, sepe ex me audierat, quam suavis esset inter nos et quanta conjunctio: this *c.* of our intimacy, hæc nostra c-njunctio. The greatest possible *c.* of intimacy, arti-sima (cum qo) summe conjunctiois vincula: to have a great *c.* of intimacy with *aby*, arte (artissime) cum qo conjungi.—¶ Parsimony, parsimonia (in *athg*, c. rel)—tenacitas (close fastness. T. 34, 7, 4).—malignitas (the nigardiness that withholds *fm* others the full measure of what is due to them).—¶ Of a *c. c.*, the *atr*, &c., gravitas.—¶ Cogency of an argument, auctoritas (see Q. 10, 1, 111), or by Crcl. to use great *c.* of argument, firma ad probandum argumenta afferre; gravissima et firmissima argumenta afferre.

CLOSE STOOL, lasubum.—sella pertusa, also sella only.

CLOSET, conclave (q. l. for a room).—cubiculum minus or secretius. zotheca [SYN. in CAВИНЕТ]. To venture into a *c.*, committere se in conclave, cubiculum, &c.: go or retire into a *c.*, in conclave, cubi-

culum, &c., *lre* (C.), *with aby*, cum qo. — *Cupboard*, Vid.

CLOSET, v. *To have been closeted with aby* (literally). In item conclave. or in cubiculum secretus, cum qo esse, or (fig.) sine arbitrio cum qo locutum esse; in consiliu a qo adhibitu esse.

CLOT, massa (e. g. of pitch, picea. F.). — pleba (e. g. tuna, Lacr., picea, Cæs., sevi, Cæs.). — glebula, massula. A c. of blood, sanguis concretus (O.); \*concreti sanguinis particula.

CLOT, v. coire. condescere. — spissari. — Jm. spissari et in densatam coire — coagulari (prop. by rrenet, as milk: *then of any liquid mass, made to coagulate in any way*). — Clotted milk, lac gelatum, congelatum: *hair clogged with blood, crines concret sanguine*.

CLOTH, pannus. woolen c., pannus laneus: *linen c., pannus linteus*. linteus, pl. *Stout c., pannus duplex*. Fine c., pannus t-nior (opp. pan. crassior). Cotton c., *perp.*, pannus xylinus [see CALICO]. hair-c., cilicium. A c. *manufactory*, panni officina. — *Table-c.*, linteum in mensa ponendum or positum (e. g. *Apul. Apol.* 308, 19, or only \*menae linteum. *To lay the c.*, \*mensam linteam sternere (aft. *Mart.* 14, 134): *triclincium sternere* (to prepare the dinner-sofas, after the ancient fashion). — *Cloth of state*, auleum.

CLOTHE, vestire. convestire (prop. with a garment, then with other covering). — veste tegere. — veste induere qm. vestem induere ci (put a garment on aby). — veste qm. amictre (with an article of dress, that is not drawn on, but thrown round). To c. oneself, induere sibi vestem or se veste. veste indui (of c.'s that are drawn on); veste se amictre (of garments thrown around): to c. oneself in alth. vestiri, amictiri qd re; (acc. to the distinction just given, poet. velari qd re): to c. oneself in the Roman garb, or acc. to the Roman fashion, Romano habitu uti: to c. oneself no better than a slave, se non servo melius vestire (!): to be c'd is purple and gold, insignem auro et purpura conspici. The earth is c'd with flowers, terra vestitur floribus: the meadows are c'd with grass, herbis prata convestuntur.

CLOTHES, vestes. vestimenta. tegumenta corporis. [See DRESS, GARMENT.] To change one's c's, vestimenta mutare. To be fond of fine c's, nimio indulgere vestiti: vestes emere sumptuosas (aft. *Plin.* Ep. 9, 12, *istit.*). Prov. C.'s make the man, homo ex veste, aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo æstimatur (aft. *Sen.* Ep. 47, 14). The expense of one's c's, sumptus vestium. The servant who looks after one's c's, vestispex (Lucr.: fem. vestispica). — caparius (the slave who looked after his master's c's while he bathed). Old-fashioned c's, vestitus obsoletus. To send one's c's to the wash, vestes lavandas dare: dirty or foul c's, \*linteria sordida. To make c's, vestes conficere: to mend or patch them, resarcire: to put them on [see TO CLOTH]: to take them off, exuere (of c's that are drawn on), ponere, deponere (of c's that are flung round one; e. g. ponere tunica). — To leave off c's, vestes abjicere, rejicere, deponere: to tear c's, vestes discindere: to take, pull, or strip a man's c's off, vest. ci detrabere: to buy new c's, novam sibi parare vestem. A full suit of c's, synthësis (Scæv. Dig. 34, 2, 38. *Mart.* 2, 46, 4). plenus, justus vestitus (Kraff.). — C's-brush, peniculus or penicillus. *The ancients used for this purpose either cauda bubula* (a cow's tail for brushing off the dust), or erinacei cutis (the skin of a hedge-hog for making them smooth). — C's-press, armarium (not scrinium). The ancients kept them either in a chest, arca vestiaria, or in a room or closet for the purpose, vestiarium). — Bed-c's, vestimenta stragula, or fm context, stragula only (stragulum was under the sleeper, opertorium above him. See).

CLOTHIER, \*panni textor. — *Seller of clothes*, qui pannos vendit. To be a c., pannos vendere, venditare.

CLOTHING, vestitus. — vestimenta. — cultus. — vestis ornatus (as ornamented). See CLOTHES.

CLOTTED, concretus. See TO CLOT.

CLOTT-POLL, stipes. caulex. asinus.

CLOTTY, see CLOTTED. — *Of land*, glebosus (opp. tener).

CLOUD, nubes (also impr. e. g. of dust, nubes pulveris; of locusts, nubes locustarum). To fall fm the sky, de cælo delabi: ex aëtris delabi or decidere. The sky was covered with thick (dark, dense) c's, cælum erat gravæ sordidis nubiis: to see as through a c., æmere quasi per caliginem: to form (or form themselves into) a cloud, in nubem cogi. Prov. He seemed to have fallen fm the c's, \*in alium quandam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. Vis.) to throw a c.

over athg, caliginem ei rei (e. g. ca animo) offundere. — *In precious stones*, &c., nubes. — *vena*. — *Great multitude* (magna) copia. multitudo. — *Nubes must not be used, unless the image of a c. is preserved; as in nubes locustarum, since they darken the air like a c.: of birds, volucrum; of infantry and cavalry, equitum pedumque*.

CLOUD, v. nubilus obducere. The sky is c'd over, cælum nubilus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilaro cepit. Vis.) aby's brow is c'd over, oculi ca tristitie quoddam nubilum ducunt (C. 1, 3, 75). A c'd brow, frons contracta (wrinkled forehead); vultus tristis. frons nubila (sad, serious look: the latter *Mart.* 2, 11).

CLOUDED, nubilis, obnubilus.

CLOUDINESS, Cret. — C. of brow, frons contracta, &c.

CLOUDLESS, nubilus vacuus. — serenus (calm, fine).

CLOUDY, nubilus, obnubilus. The sky is becoming c., cælum nubilus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilaro cepit. — *Of marble*, &c., venosus.

CLOUT, pannus. dim. panniculus. lacinia (prop. the lappet of a dress; then any pendent piece of cloth or other substance).

CLOUT, v. (male) sarcire, resarcire. — pannum sa-suere (to stitch on a patch). Clouted, pannis oblitus (covered with c's).

CLOVE, caryophyllum or garophyllum (*Plin.* 17, 7, 15. according to Vincent: according to Sprengel the trifoliate mullein). — \*caryophyllus aromaticus (*Linna.*). — C. of garlic, nucleus allii.

CLOVEN. See CLEAVE, end.

CLOVER, trifolium. A c.-field, \*ager trifollio constans. Prov. To live in c., in æternâ rosâ vivere (*Mart.*): in omnium rerum affluentibus copis vivere: circumfundi omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

CLOWN, rusticus (the peasant, as well with ref. to his occupation as to his manners, opp. urbanus). — agrestis (the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners. *The rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agrestis also the common laws of civility*). He is a mere c., merum rus est (*Com.*). — homo agrestis, stipes, caudex (as abusive epithets). — *On the stage* (in farces), qui partes ridendas agit (after *Petron.* 80, 9).

CLOWNISH, rusticus. [SYN. in CLOWN.] — rusticus (simpler than rusticus; resembling those who live in the country, or what bears the stamp or impression found in the country: 'countryfied'). — inurbanus. Inhumanus (without refinement or polish). — incultus (without civilisation). C. conduct, comportment, &c., rusticitas (siv. age): c. manners, mores rustici: c. voice or pronunciation, vox rustica (unrefined, or void of polish), et agrestis (rough, vulgar); sonus vocis agrestis: i. e. awkwardness (unbecoming, or not in its place), rusticitas (the French, 'mauvaise honte'). [See RUSTIC.] In a c. manner, rustice, e. g. rustice loqui, facere, &c. (to speak, act in a c. manner).

CLOWNISHNESS, rusticitas. inurbanitas. inhumanitas. [SYN. in CLOWNISH.] — mores inculti or rustici. — verba rustica (of words), see also the subit. under CLOWNISH. To be guilty of c. in one's conduct or manners, ab humanitate abhorre.

CLOY, satiare (to cause aby to have enough of athg, propr. and fig.) with athg, qd re. — saturare (to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, propr. and fig.) with athg, qd re. — exsatiare (to satisfy fully, vino ciboque. L.). — exsaturare (C. saturare strengthened). To c. oneself, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare: vino ciboque exsatiari. I am cloyed with athg, satietas ca rei me tenet. — me tædet or peritæsum est ca rei (am wearied of it even to loathing). — explere (to fill, quench, propr. and impr.). — satietatem or fastidium afferre, satietatem creare; fastidium movere ei; tædium afferre; tædio offere qm; nauseam facere.

(LUB. *As means of defence, or weapon*, clava. C.-bearer, qui clavem gerit (poet. claviger). — fustis (a long piece of wood for thrashing, fustibus tundere, but esply as instrument for corporal punishment and inflicting death, as military punishment. *Plaut.* C. &c. [see Lex. fustuarium], centurionem fusti percutere. *Vell.*: decurionem quemque fusti necare or ferire, *Tac.*). — baculum nodosum (aft. *Val. Max.* 2, 78, who has ietus nodosus, i. e. a stroke with it); baculum cum nodo (aft. L. 1, 18, who has the contrary to it, viz. bac. sine nodo). — *Society*, circulus (g. t. a social circle). — factio (a political c. or society, forming a party in the state. like that of the Jacobins in Paris, see *Trajani*, *Plin.* Ep. 10, 36). — globus consensionis (of conspirators).



—sodalitas. sodalium (*any society of friends or comrades, e.g. at Rome of certain priests to perform some secret worship attended by a feast, Greek *εραπεία*, *weh* Traj. Plin. Ep. 10, 36 (43), 1, also makes use of in Latin*).—collectum (*a corporation, e.g. of mechanics, tradesmen, &c.*): a literary c., societas doctorum hominum: cœtus, conventus hominum or amicorum (*g. t. for any assembly*).—consensus (*for a given purpose*).—sessiuncula (*a meeting, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56, where he joins the words circuli et sessiunculæ*).—acrosia (*c. of literary men, where one of the members reads althg aloud to the assembly*).—See also SOCIETY.—Member of a c., sodalis (*esp. for the purpose of feasting, playing, &c.*): vir factionis (*of polit. party*): socius (*for serious purposes*): homo ejusdem corporis (*L. 4, 9*): the members of our, his, &c. c., nostri or sui corporis homines (*see L. 6, 34*), or nostri, sui, only (*see L. 4, 57*).—homo de circulo.—|| *Share of a reckoning* (*esp. incurred by feasting, &c.*).—sumptus comissationis (*not compositio*).—|| *to pay for the whole c.*.—comissationis sumptus facere (*prop.*)—symbola, e.g. *to pay one's c.*, symbolam solvere. \*pro hospitio solvere (*at an inn*).

CLUB, v. conferre ad or in qd.—pecuniam dare ad qd. pecuniam or atipem conferre. collationem facere. In commune, in publicum conferre.

CLUB-FOOT, tall pravi (*H. Sat. 1, 3, 48*).—tall exstantes (*Schol.*).

CLUB-FOOTED, scarpus (*H. and others*).—talis pravis or exstantibus (*H. Sat. 1, 3, 48. Schol.*).

CLUB-LAW. *Vin.*

CLUCK, singultire (*of a hen when leading her young ones, Col. 8, 11, 15*).—glocire (*of a hen when sitting, Col. 8, 4, 1*).

CLUCKING, singultus.

CLUCKING-HEN, gallina singultiens or glociens.

[*SYN IN CLUCK.*]

CLUE. *See CLAW.*

CLUMP, massa.—gleba [*SYN. IN CLOD*].—massula, glebula (*of smaller size*).—|| *A group* (*e.g. of trees*), silvula (*Col. 8, 15*): arbores condensæ. locus arboris condensus.

CLUMSILY, inepte. incommode. inscite. vaste. *To be c. made, vasto esse corpore* (*of men and beasts*).—inscite factum esse (*of things*).—incondite. inficete. incompote. illiberaliter. inurbane. rustice. *To act c.*, corporis motu esse agrestem; rustice se præbere (*to behave c.*), also rustice facere: *to dance c.*, mihius commode saltare: *not to behave c.*, non incommode se gerere.—crasse. insolue. ineleger. illepidè. invenuste.

CLUMSINESS, species informis or vasta (*unwieldy bulk*).—inhabilis moles vasti corporis (*unwieldy bulk of body, Curt. 9, 2, 21*).—rusticitas. inurbanitas (*not illiberalitas*). inhumanitas (*of manners*), also mores inculti or rustici (*inelegantia only found in Gaj. Instit. 1, § 84, Goeckh*).—crassitudo (*of size*).—duritas (*in speech, i. e. expression, of a verse, &c.*).—*to have more c. than strength*, carnis plus habere quam laceretum (*C. of style*).

CLUMSY, inhabilis (*unmanageable, e.g. of bodies, opp. habilis*).—vastus (*of living beings and things, e.g. corpore vasto, of clumsy structure, of animate beings*).—iners (*sluggish, unready, of persons*).—rusticus (*opp. urbanus, in one's manners*).—agrestis (*in one's manners or motions, motus corporis*).—inhumanus (*insolite, uncivilized*).—Jn. agrestis et inhumanus.—gravis (*heavy, e.g. of speech, lingua*).—durus (*not flowing, e.g. of expression, versæ, &c.*).—informis (*ill-shaped*).—rudis (*rough, unsmooth*).—incompositus (*not properly arranged*).—Jn. rudis atque incompositus (*e.g. of style, &c.*).—inurbanus (*unmannerly*).—*A c. fellow, homo agrestis, homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis* (*of external behaviour*).—homo inurbanus, rusticus (*ill-bred, unmannerly*). *To have a c. gait or carriage, corporis motu esse agrestem*.—illiberalis (*incongruous with the manners of a well-bred man*). *C. manners, mores rustici, rusticitas*.—impolitus (*not properly wrought or polished*).—tardus et pæne immobilis (*slow and almost immovable, e.g. of an animal*).—incultus, uncivilized, morally and physically).—intonsus (*without all breeding*).—Jn. intonsus et incultus.—ineruditus (*polished neither by breeding nor education*).—imperfusus (*without practical experience*).—inconditus (*not properly composed or arranged, as poems, words, versæ, &c.*).—crassus (*in opp. to whatever is refined, polished, delicate, &c.*).—inelegans (*esp. of style in speaking*).—lævus (*awkward*).—illepidus (*not mannerly*). *Rather c.*, subrusticus. subgræstis.

CLUSTER, fasciculus (*c. of flowers*).—uva (*of*

*grapes, also of bees, see CLUSTER, v.*).—corymbus (*of ivy, and other like plants*).—racemi (*in pl. a c. of grapes, ivy, &c.*: in the sing. racemus is the branch or stalk to which the berries are attached).—æcervus, cumulus (*heap*).—circulus (*c. of men*): corona (*ring of men about a speaker*): turba (*crowd, throng*): multitudo in unum conglobata.—examen (*of bees*). *In c.*, \*uvarum modo. cætervatim (*in crowds*).—acervatim (*in heaps, &c.*). *The fruit of other grow in c.*, alia dependant racemis (*Plin.*).—|| *Of islands*, \*insulæ complures: *if the name of the islands is mentioned, insulæ only; thus the c. of the Stripshades, Strophades insulæ*.

CLUSTER, v. INTR. prps \*uvarum modo crescere (*to grow in c.*).—racemis dependere.—uvas or racemos ferre or facere.—|| *Of bees, confluere* (*V.*). *To c. on the branches, uvas ramis demittere* (*† V. Georg. 4, 568*): pedibus per mutua nexis (*frondente*) ramo pendere (*† Æn. 7, 67*): *on a roof, delubri culmine longâ uvâ considere* (*Juv. 13, 68*). *Bees clustering on houses or temples, uva dependens in domibus templivæ* (*Plin. 11, 16*).—|| *Assemble in crowds, see ASSEMBLE, INTR.*—|| *TR. See HEAR TOGETHER.*

CLUSTERLY, \*uvas modo. \*uvas similis. CLUTCH, || *To grasp, manus adhîbere c. rei, manus afferre c. rei*.—raperè. arripere qd. (*violently*). involare in qd. (*impr. to fly upon atq. for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it, e.g. in alienas possessiones*).—prehendere, (*to seize upon atq. to hold it*).—corripere qd. (*to smatch at atq. eagerly*).—|| *To double the fist, pugnum facere: comprimere in pugnum manus; digitos comprimere pugnumque facere. See FIST.*

CLUTCH, s. a taking, seizing, captura. captus.—|| *Claws* (*pl.*), ungula. ungues.—|| *To get into any's c.*, in manus ca venire: *to tear atq. from any's c.*, qd. ex manibus or ex faucibus ca eripere.

CLUTTER, turba (*confusion, combined with bustle or noise*).—streptus (*loud noise*).—tumultus. tumultuatio (*a confused clamour; then in general the noise caused by a multitude or single person: the former as state, the latter as act*).—Jn. strepitus et tumultus: *to make a c.*, tumultuari. tumultum facere.—quid tumultuari, soror, atque insanis? quid tumultus or turbæ fuit (*e.g. on the market, apud forum*)?

CLUTTER, v. strepitum facere or edere. clamare. clamitare.

CLYSTER, clyster (*in later writers also clysterium, clysmus, or enema, which are however to be avoided: or pure Lat. lotio* (*Cels.*). *A c. of oil, infusio in oleo: to be relieved by a c.*, clystere purgari: *to administer a c.*, qd. clystere injicere or infundere: qd. clystere infundere per intestinum: qd. per clysterem immittere; ducere alvum clystere: *to administer a c. of sea-water, with oil or nitre, quatuor marinam in alvum infundere, adjecto vel oleo vel nitro* (*Cels.*).

COACERVATE, v. TR. coacervare. construere.

See HEAP, v. COACERVATION, coacervatio. accumulatio. acervatio. *See HEAP, s.*

COACH, currus (*any wheel-carriage to travel in expeditiously*).—plentum (*with four wheels, high, hanging on springs* [*penisilis, Serv. V. Æn. 8, 666*], with flat top, open on both sides, and painted green, used by matrons in religious processions, &c., see Serv. &c.).—tensa or thessa (*with four wheels, and drawn by four horses, ornamented with ivory and silver, on which the statues of the gods were carried to the circus, and then placed on their pulvinaria*).—cisium (*a light two-wheeled travelling carriage, with a seat of basket-work; cabriolet*).—rheda (*a Gallic word; a larger four-wheeled c., with sufficient room for several persons and luggage*).—ephipedium (*a small one-horsed vehicle, with a sort of wooden arch over the horse, to hold up the shaft, see Cramer Schol. Juven. 8, 66*).—carrûca (*a rheda for persons of rank, richly ornamented, and probably covered*).—petorium or petorritum (*an open four-wheeled Gallic vehicle*). *A c. and pair, bigæ: quadrigæ* (*four-horsed*); currus quadrigarum (*with the horses all four abreast, not, as in our times, two and two*). *A c. or vehicle with its horses put to it, vehiculum junctum: to ride in a c.*, curru vehi; juncto vehiculo vehi; junctis jumentis vehi: *to ride in a four-horsed c.*, quadriga or curru quadrigarum vehi: *to sit in a c.*, in vehiculo, curru (&c.) sedere: *to drive a c.*, currum regere; *to some place, currum quo flectere: to use a c.*, currum evertere: *to stop the c.*, currum sustinere: by the c., curru; curru vectus; in curru (or rheda, &c.) sedens (*sitting in the c.*): *to keep a c. and horses, currum et equos habere: to have (or go in) one's own c.*

*carriage*, \**suo vehiculo* (or *sua rheda*, &c.) *uti*; in a *hackney c.*, \**meritorio vehiculo* or *meritoria rheda uti*; a *stage-c.*, *vehiculum publicum* (i. e. a *vehicle* coming the nearest to our *mail* or *posting vehicle*, used in the times of the Emperors): *rheda curialis* (*post-chaise*, *time of the Emp.*). See also *CARRIAGE*, *VEHICLE*, *WAGON*. The body of a *c.*, *capus* (*Vitr.* 10, 9 (14) 2). *Pluxemum* was rejected by Q. 1, 5, 8, as a foreign word, used by *Catull.* only (98, 6): the carriage of a *c.*, *rotæ* or *axes* (*opp. capus*): the seat of a *c.*, *sella* or *sella vehiculi* or *currus* (see *Sen. Ep.* 70, 20. *Phadr.* 3, 6, 5): the head of a *c.*, \**tegumentum currus*: the pole of a *c.*, *temo*. *C.-box*, *sella prima* (see *Phadr.* 3, 6, 5).

**COACH-HORSE**, *equus rhedarius*, *carrucarius* (*aff. Varr. R. R.* 3, 17, 7, *Ulp. Dig.* 21, 1, 38), who has *mulus rhed.* and *carr.* since the ancients used *mules*, and not *horses*, except upon state occasions, such as religious processions, &c.—*equus vectuarius* (any draught horse in general, according to *Schneider's* conjecture, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7, 15, in *whch* passage neither *vectorius*, nor *vectorius*, can be the right reading).

**COACH-HOUSE**, \**receptaculum vehiculorum* or *carrum*.

**COACH-MAKER**, *vehicularius*, or *carpentarius*, or *rhedarius*, or *plaustrarius* *artifex*. *SYM.* in *COACH* and *CARRIAGE*.

**COACHMAN**, *rhedarius* (*driver of a rheda*, \**C. Mil.* 10, 29).—*carrucarius mullo* (*driver of a carruca*, drawn by *mules*, \**Capitol. Maxim. Jun.* 4: *SYM.* of *rheda* and *carr.* in *COACH*).—*auriga* (*driver of the war-chariot*, &c.; *poet.* *moderator equorum*).

**COACTION**. See *COMPULSION*.

**COACTIVE**. See *COMPULSORY*.

**COADJUTOR**, *adjutor* (e. g. as *teacher*).—*socius* (*who partakes or assists in althg.*)—*minister*, *administer* (*who takes a subordinate part in assisting althg.*)—*collega* (in an office).—*hypodidascalus* (*maker*).—*Jw.* *minister* et *adjutor*; *socius* et *particeps* *ca rei*; *servus* et *minister* *ca rei*—to be *adj.* *c.*, *ca socium esse in re* (*compare with To ASSIST*).—to appoint a *c.* to *adj.* *ci dare qm ad rem adiutorem*; *qm socium sibi adiungere* (*for oneself*).—To employ a *c.*, *qm socium adhibere in re* (in any business).—*SEM.* *adjuvtrix*, *socia*, *ministra*. See *SYM.* above.

**COAGULATE**, *INTR.* *coire* (to run together, and thus *c.*)—*concresecere* (to *c.* by growing, as it were, together)—*congelari*, *c.* *congelare* (*by becoming cold*; of any liquid).—*coagulari* (*prop.* to be made to *c.* by means of *rennet*, of *milk*, &c.; then generally of any liquid)—*lac gelatum*, *concretum*.—*TR.* *coagulare* (*by rennet*).—*congelare* (*by cold*; used also *intrans.* by *Ovid*, *later congelati*).

**COAGULATION**, *coagulatio*.

**COAL**, *carbo* (g. t.).—\**carbo bituminosus* (*our mineral c.*)—*live c.*, *pruna*; *carbo candens* or *vivus*; *d.-d. c.*, *carbo extinctus*, *emortuus*: to swallow *red-hot c.*, *vivum ignem devorare*: the smoke of *c.*, *vapor carbonum*: as black as *c.*, *tam ater quam carbo est*—*picetia* (as *pitch*).—*qui multo arior est, quam Egyptius* (*of persons*).—*PROV.* to carry *c.* to *Newcastle*, in allusion *signa f-re* (*H. Sol.* 1, 10, 34).

**COAL DUST**, *pulvis carbonis* (t).

**COAL-HOUSE** or **HOLE**, \**cella carbonaria*.

**COAL-MINE** or **PIT**, *fodina* (any *pit*).—(*perhaps*) \**fodina carbonaria*.

**COAL-PAN**, *foculus* (*if containing burning coals*, *foculus fervens*).—\**olla carbonaria* (*pot.* *if for the above purpose*).

**COAL-SCUTTLE** or **BASKET**, \**corbis carbonarius*.

**COAL-SHOVEL**, *batillum*.

**COAL-TRADE**, *negotium carbonarium* (*Aurel. Fict. de Vir. Il.* 72): to carry on a *c.-trade*, *negotium carbonarium exercere*: \**carbonem vendere* or *venditare*.

**COAL-VESEL** or **BARGE**, \**navis carbonaria*.

**COAL-WAGON**, *plaustrum carbonarium*.

**COALESCE**, *coalescere*, *ci rei* (*prop.* to unite by growing together (*of things*), or to grow into one; hence *fig.* to come together, or simply to unite: e. g. *ut cum patribus coalescerent plebs animi*, *L.*): in *unus populi corpus coalescere* (*of a nation*).—*coire* (to come or run together)—*misceri* (to mix with, *of things*) *ci rei* or *cum qd re*.—*Sic convenire ci rei* or *cum qd re* (to agree with, and so be capable of coalescing).—*confundi in unum* or *in unum corpus confundi* (to unite firmly, *of things*).

**COALITION**, *coalitio*, *conociatio*, *junctio*, *congregatio* (see *SYM.* in *COMBINE*).—*societas* (*the state of being united*).—*coitio* (*a uniting of several persons, mly in a bad sense*, e. g. *coitionem facere*, *C.*).—*coitus* (*a combining*). See also *COMBINATION*.

**COARSE**, *¶ Not fine or tender*, *crassus* (v. *pr.*)—*densus* (*thick, with parts closely pressed together*).—*c. flour*, \**farina crassa*: *c. bread*, *panis secundarius* or *secundus*: *c. food*, *vicius asper*: *c. sand*, *sabulo*.—*asburra* (*as ballast*): a *c. toga*, *toga crassa*: *c. thread*, *filum crassum*.—*¶ Rough, unpolished, inhuman*, *inhumanus*, *agrestis*, *rusticus* (*SYM.* in *BOOM*).—*Jw.* *ferus agrestis*. A *c. joke*, *jocus illiberalis*.—*Jovis invidiosus* (*that makes us enemies*): *c. manners*, *mores inculti*, *rusticitas* (*coarseness of behaviour*): a *c. brute*, *merum rus*. To use *c. language* *agst aby*, *asper* or *contumeliosus* (*the latter in an insulting manner*) *invehi in qm*; *probris* et *maledictis vexare qm*: *c.-minded*, *horridus*; *horridus* et *durus*: *asperi animi* (*or by the words given above, inhumanus*, &c., *whch relate more to the want of outward polish than to what is really wrong*). *¶ Common, or dinary, vulgar*: or by *subst.* *vulgus* with *gen.*, \**c. practitioners* (*Arbuth.*).—\**vulgus medicorum* (*aff. C. vulgus patronorum*, &c.).—*¶ Not made neatly or skilfully*, *non artificiosus*, *inconditus*. *infabre factus*, *incisus*.—*a c. overloaded style*, *opinum quoddam* et *tamquam adipatum dictionis genus* (*C. Or.* 8).—*pingue quiddam sonare*.

**COARSELY**, *crasse*.—*¶ Rudely*, in an *unpolished manner*, *inhurbane*, *rustice*, *vaste* (e. g. *loqui*), *indicete*, *illiberaliter*, *imposite*.—*¶ In an unskilful, unfinished manner*, *incute*, *incommode*.

**COARSENESS**, *¶ Opp. fineness*, *crassitudo*.—*¶ Roughness of manners*, &c., *inhumanitas*, *inhumanitas*, *rusticitas*. *C. of speech*, *verba rustica* (*rough, coarse words*), *maledicta*, *probra*, *probra* et *maledicta* (*abuse*, &c.). *contumelie* (*insulting language*). *C. of mind*, *ingenium incultum* (*want of cultivation*): *asperitas animi* (*savage c.*): *feritas animi*. A *savage* or *brutal c. of mind*, *feritas animi* et *agrestis immanitas*. *C. of manners*, *mores agrestes*, or *feri*.

**COAST**, *litus* (*as the line of c.*)—*ora* (*as a more extended space, bordering on the sea*). To lie at anchor of a *c.*, *in salo navem tenere in ancoris*. *¶ Acta* (= *litus*) should not be used except with *ref.* to *Greek history*, &c., according to *Didd.* 'coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence', &c.).—*Towns on the c.*, *urbes maritimæ*.

**COAST, v.** To *c.* by a place, *oram* or *locum* *qm prætervehi* (*passing by and leaving it*); *oram legere* (*creeping along by it*). See 'sail by,' under *SAIL*.

**COASTER**, *qui oram legit*, &c.—*¶ Coasting vessel*, *navis oraria* (*Plin.*).

**COASTING**, *C. vessel*, *navis* or *navicula oraria*: the master of a *c. vessel*, *magister navis orarii* (*Plin.* *Ep.* 10, 17, or 26). The *c. trade*, \**commercium maritimum*.

**COAT, s.** As the ancients did not wear *c.'s*, there is no exact term: see *GARMENT*.—*Great-c.*, the nearest words are *endromis* and *gausepium* (or *gausepa* or *gausepa*. See *GARMENT*).—To turn *c.*, *decidere*, *desiccare* a *go*. To be a *turn-c.*, *decidisse* or *desicasse* a partibus (*optimum*, &c. as the case maybe).—*¶ A waistcoat*, *prope colubium* (*a short vest without arms, the form of the tunic at its first introduction*. *Serv. ad V. Æn.* 9, 616). *C. of mail*, *lorica sertæ* (*Np.*).—*lorica conserta hamis* (*V.*).—*PROV.* To cut one's *c.* according to one's cloth, *uno se modulo ac pede metiri*.—*¶ Covering of the flesh*, *pellis* (*bristly*; with *pili*).—*vellus* (*wooly*; with *villi*).—*the c. of a horse*, *pellis*. *His c. is harsh* and *dry*, *aret pellis* (*V.*): a *harsh*, *dry c.*, *pellis dura ac frigida* (*Lr.*): to cast its *c.* (*of the serpent*), *vernationem* or *senectam* *exuere*. The horse changes his *c.*, *equus villos mutat*.

—*¶ C. of certain vegetables* (e. g. *the onion*), *cutis* (*thin covering of soft vegetables*, e. g. *of berries*; of the kernel of a nut).—*membrana*, *tunica* (*membr.* of chestnuts, walnuts, &c. *tunic.* of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.).—*corium* (*thick outward skin*, e. g. *of grapes*).—*callus*, *callum* (*of apples*, &c.).—*folliculus* (*husk of corn*; *pod*).—*¶ Layer*, *of plaster*, &c., *strutura* (*what is spread upon althg.*; e. g. *of manure*, *of gravel*, &c. *Suet. Pallad.*).—*circumlitio* (*the laying on of colours*, *varnish*, *wax*, &c. *Sen.* and *Plin.*).—*cribrum* (*thick coating*; e. g. *of mortar*, *earth*, &c. *Vitr.*).—*trullisatio* (*is plastering, or laying on mortar with a trowel*. *Vitr.*—to lay a *c. of paint* upon *althg.* *ci rei* *inducere*: to give a wall a *c. of plaster*, *tectorium in parietem inducere*: he has given *althg* four *c.'s* of *paint*, *ci rei* *quater induxit colorem* (*Plin.*) to cover *althg* with a *c. of plaster* of *Paris*, *gypso qd illinere* (*Plin.*).—*¶ C. of arms*, *insigne generis* (*cf. C. Swil.* 31, 88).

**COAT, v.** *inducere* *qd rei* or *super qd*; *inducere* *qd qd re* (e. g. *ceram parieti* or *parietem cerâ*: the roof with gold, *aurum tecto*: the bricks with leather, *coria super lateres*)—*illinere* *qd ci rei* or *qd qd re* (e. g. *aurum marmor*: *qd gypso*).—*circumlinere* *qd qd re* (e.

*omens over with alth*; e. g. *alvos simo bubulo* (Plin.). —trullissare (i. l. for *laying on mortar with a trowel*). —contegere or integere qd qd re (e. g. luto. Cæs.): to c. a wall with mud, parieti lutum inducere (Plin.).

COAX, mulcere, permulcere qm., palpāre, or ci or qm palpāri (prop. to stroke and pat; e. g. a horse) —blandiri ci (to flatter with soft words). To c. a horse, equum palpāri (Ulp. Dg.): I will c. him, and try if I can by any means, &c., palpābo, equoniam modo possim, &c. (C.): to c. aby by presents, qm munere palpāre (Juv.): to c. aby ciuiliu, ci male palpāri (H.). To c. aby out of alth, suis blanditiis qd a exprimere (C.).

COAXING, palpātio (Plaut.). —voce blandire. blanditiae (soft words). assentationes (see FLATTERY). —Jm. blanditiae et assentationes.

COBALT, cobaltum (L. L.).

COBBLE, sarcire. resarcire (to mend what was torn) (= to be a cobbler), sutrinum facere. —|| To bungle, qd imperite, infabre, inscienter facere or conficere.

COBBLER, autor veteramentarius (Suet. Vit. 2) —autor cerdo (Mart.). See SHOEMAKER. To be a c., sutrinum facere. A c.'s boy, \*sutori operas praebens. A c.'s stall, taberna sutrina. C.'s wax, \*sapi aurtoria. —|| Bwngler, [vid] homo in arte suā non satis versatus. —|| As term of contempt for any base mechanic, cerdo (Juv.).

COBWEB, texta aranea, pl.; also aranea, pl. alone (Plin. Phadr. 2, 8, 23). —textura or tela aranea: —to brush away all the c.'s, omnem aranearum operam perdere; omnes aranearum telas disicere: covered with c.'s, araneosus: like a c., similis textis araneis; also araneosus.

COCHINEAL, coccum (\*coccus caeti. Linn.).

COCHLEATED, cochleatus (Pompon. ap. Non.).

COCK, || Male bird, mas (opp. to femina). —|| The male of the hen, gallinæ maritus; gallus gallinae, also gallus or gallinae alone. A game-c., gallinaceus putes. A young c., pullus gallinaceus. —Turkey-c., gallus Indicus; meleagris gallopavo (Linn.). —C.'s comb, galli crista; wattles, palea galli. —The crowing of a c., galli cantus: c.-crowing, gallicantus (late): about c.-crowing, sub galli cantum. —C.-fight, pugna or certamen gallicum: to set c.'s a-fighting, gallos inter se committere. —C.-spur, calcar galli. Weather-c., \*vellitum flantis venti index (Afr. Vitr. 1, 6, 4); or gallus æneus flantis venti index. —(vto.) leader, head, dux, caput, princeps; signifier. —|| To be c.-a-hoop, triumphare or ovare gaudio; exultare. Ictari. Jx. Ictari et triumphare. —|| Of an arrow, crena. —|| Of a gun, retinaculum (pyritæ). —|| Of a pipe, cask, &c., os; epitomium. —|| Of hay meta fœni. —|| Gnomon of a dial, gnomon (γνώμων). —|| Needle of a balance, examen.

COCK, v. attollere, erigere: the hat, causiam erigere: the nose, naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere; at aby, qm suspendere naso: the ears, aurea erigere, arigere. (autrem substringere, H. is only poet.). —To c. a gun, retinaculum erigere or ad actum parare. —To c. hay, fœnum in metas extruere. —INTR. to strut. magnifico incidere, qd sibi esse videri.

COCKADE, insigne petasi (publicum); \*insigne militare, quod est in petaso (of a soldier).

COCKATOO, \*psittacus cristatus (Linn.).

COCKATRICE, basiliscus.

COCK-BOAT, scapha. cymba. liner. (Syn. in Boat).

COCK-CHAFER, \*acarabeus melonitha (Linn.).

COCK-LOFT, conaculum superius. —To live in a c., sub tegulis habitare (Suet. Gramm.). —In superiore habitare conaculo (Plaut. in the upper story, wch. with the ancients, was under the roof). —tribus habitare scalis (up three pair of stairs. Mart. of a poor poet).

COCK-SURE (of a person), fidens, confidens; (a thing), certus. —To be c. (of a person) rem factam statim putare. —The thing is c., res in vado est (is safe). —I am c. of him, eum feci meum.

COCKER, aliquid indulgere; indulgentiā corrumpere qm: indulgentiā tractare qm; qm mollire, emollire, effeminare. oneself, melius se habere; numium sibi parere, or effeminari, molliri; emolliri.

COCKERING, nimia indulgentia.

COCKLE, || Fish, pecten: dim. pectunculus. —

|| Weed, rhoras, adin (Linn.).

COCKLE, v. rugare. (pallium) rugat, Plaut. Cæs. 2, 3, 39). —Pseud makes ruga merely less than sinus: Georg's makes ruga elevated, and sinus sunk.

COCKNEY, oppidanus, homo delicatus qui in urbe habitat

COCK SWAIN, gubernator. rector navis.

COCOA, \*faba Cacao (the nut). —\*pottio e Cacaoe octa (cocoa, as beverage).

COD or COD-FISH, \*gadus morhua (Linn.). Some think the assellus of the Romans was a cod-fish; others that it was a haddock, or whiting.

COD, || A nusk, pod, siliqua. —valvulus (of leguminous plants). See P'OD.

(ODE, leges (scripte). —also prps codex, corpus juris (e. g. the Roman, Juris Romani).

CODICIL, codicillus, codicilli (as supplement to a will, or an informal testamentary document, in Plin. Ep. and Tac.). codicilli testamento confirmati (Ulp. p. 132, Ed. Bonn.). The c. is invalid, is so much waste paper, codicilli pro non scriptis habendi (Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1).

CODLE, } lento igne coquere (boil over a slow fire).

CODDLE, } lento vapore decoquere. leniter decoquere. lentā piunā decoquere (all Plin. —of slowly boiling alth down). —\*in olla clausā coquere (stew down). —|| Make effeminacy by over indulgence, qm deliciis solvere (Q.): mollit educatione nervos omnes mentis et corporis transire (Q.).

COEQUAL, æqualis (equal according to inherent quality, also with ref. to age, size, colour, dignity, not to be confounded with æquabilis, e. g. æquabilis in qm. s. T. Ann. 6, 31, in). See ÆQUAL.

COERCE, coercere, continere, cohibere, frenare. refrænare (to hold in check, all with acc.). —inhibere (to stop). —comprimere (to suppress). —reprimere. supprimere (to repress). —obviam ire ci rei (to take coercive measures). —juventutem refrænare or coercere: cupiditates coercere or continere or comprimere; cupitūditas imperare. —to c. by severe laws, vincire qd a sevis legibus. —circumscribere (to restrict aby, e. g. in his liberty, manner of life, &c.). —in angustum deducere (reduce to a narrow compass, e. g. perturbaciones. C.). —mod-rari. temperare. modum facere ci rei (to put a limit or bounds to alth). Jm. cohibere et continere. reprimere et coercere. —qm vi cogere (to force to alth, ad qd, with infn. or ut and subj.). See also COMPEL.

COERCION, coercitio. vis (force). necessitas (c. imposed by necessity): to do alth fm c., vi coactus qd facio: to use c. with aby, qm vi cogere; qm per vim adigere: to use c., vim adhibere. without any c., non vi coactus. —the right of c. over aby, coercitio in qm (s. Suet. Oct. 45). —moderatio. temperatio (of things).

COERCIVE, C. means or measures, vis (f.). also coercitio (L. 4, 53, damnum aliamque coercitioem inhihere). —to have recourse to (or use) c. means agere aby, vi grassari in qm (Liv. 3, 44): not in consequence of any c. measures, non vi coactus (incoactus, sile. age).

by c. means, per vim; also vi, as above.

COESSENTIAL, consubstantialis (Eccl. Tertull. Aug.). —æqualis. par et æqualis. ex nullā parte dissimilis (Aug.). —The Son is c. with the Father, \*eadem Patris et Filii est natura.

COETANEOUS, quod uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit. —eodem tempore (at or about the same time; when two or several simultaneous events are related in contra-distinction; e. g. to be c. with alth, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri). —simul (at the same period or time, e. g. simul Protopogen floruit). —c. with aby, æqualis ci or cs (i. e. who lives at the same time). —æqualeme esse ci (with ref. to age) almost c., ætate proximum esse ci. See 'at the same time.'

COEXISTENT, qd uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit.

COFFEE, || The berries, \*fabæ coffeæ (pl.). —|| The drink, \*coffea; \*potus coffeæ: to make c., \*potum coffeæ coquere or parare: to invite aby to take c., \*invito qm, ut domi meæ coffeā bibat.

COFFEE CUPS, &c. \*vass quæ ad coffeā bibendam pertinent (aft. Col. 12, 3, 5).

COFFEE-HOUSE, thermopolium (any place where warm beverage is sold, or may be had). —one who keeps a c.-house, prps thermopolia.

COFFEE-MILL, prps fistula serrata (see also HAND-MILL).

COFFEE-POT, prps \*hirnea (but nerer cantharus) coffeæ. \*hirmula coffeæ (of smaller size).

COFFEE-TRAY, \*tabula, quæ circumferuntur coffeæ.

COFFEE-TREE, \*coffea (Linn.). \*coffea Arabica (Linn.).

COFFER, ruscus (πίκος, of oist covered with skin. Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16, Ruhnken). —cista (κίστη, chest or box of any kind, also for travelling: see Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54, who has cistam cs effringere, break open) —arca (for locking up money, &c.). —capsa (for keeping fm injury, loss, &c.). See Box. —a small c., arcula. capsula. —|| COFFERS, meton. for treasure (e. g. the king's c.'s), ærarium (privatum. Np. Att. 8, 3): the emperor's, fiscus (opp. ærarium publicum, i. e. the public treasury). —

**pus** (vulg. propr. of the Persian king, then the c.'s of his foreign prince, *C. Off.* 2, 22, 76; Macedonian gazæ *Comp. Cat.* 3, 13, 5; pecunia regia, quam gazæ in Persæ vocant; and *Mel.* 1, 11: gazæ, sic Persæ ærarium vocant. See also **THEASURUS**).

**COFFIN**, arca (g. i. whether of wood, stone, &c.).—sarcophagus (σαρκοφάγος, propr. c. made of the Asian stone, wh. came from *Assos* in *Troad*, wh. consumed all the body but the teeth in 40 days. *Dict. Antiq.*; then c. of any other material).—loculus (for an embowled corpse, or any part of it, s. *Plin.* 7, 2, c. 20, and 7, 16, 16)—capulus (*Parr. ap. Non.*—lire ad capulum, *Luer.*)—*a silver c.*, loc. argenteus (*Jur.* 39, 1, 6).—to put in s. c., arcâ or loculo condere (s. g. in a temple, in templo).

**COFFIN, v.** See **TO BURY**.

**COFFIN-BEAREN**, lepticarius. vespillo. sandapilarius. [*Syn.* in **BEARER**.]

**COG.**, *Flatter*. Vid. to c. the dice, *Crel. prps.*—testis prave factis ludere or vincere: qui in alâ dolo eludere (qm in alâ eludere, *Plaut.*); or nimis lepidè jacere boum (*Plaut.* of a very clever throw).

**COG.**, of a wheel, dens (g. i. for any protecting point in the shape of a tooth, s. g. that of an anchor, a comb, a saw, the collar of a plough).

**COGENCY**, vis (force), vis ad faciendam fidem.—pondus (weight).—momentum (tendency to turn the scale in one's favour, power). To have great c., magno ad persuadendum momento esse (*De Inven.* 28, 77); firmum esse ad probandum: the conflicting reasons are of equal c., contrariarum rationum paria sunt momenta: the c. of some arguments consists in their number, quædam argumenta turbâ valent (C.): there is little c. in such arguments, hujusmodi argumenta nullius sunt momenti, or \*parum firma sunt ad fidem faciendam or ad persuadendum: these arguments appear to you to be of some c., hæc argumenta \*aliquid apud vestros animos momenti habere videntur (C.). The more and stronger reasons will have the most c., plures causæ et majores pondera plus habebunt (C.): to produce an argument of great c., firmissimum aliquid afferre. This argument for the existence of the gods appears to me to have the greatest c., firmissimum hoc affert videtur, cur deos esse credamus: it seems to me that there is not much c. in the reasons you allege, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): an argument of irrefragable c., argumentum necessarium (C.); necessary demonstration (C.).

**COGENT**, gravis.—firmus or firmus ad probandum: it appears to me that this is a most c. argument, &c., firmissimum hoc affert videtur: it does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very c. one, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): a very c. argument, argumentum firmissimum, potentissimum (C.): not c., infirmum (C.).

**COGENTLY**, graviter.—*Mty by Crel.*, to argue c., firmissimè ad probandum argumenta uti; firmisimum qd afferre: not to argue c., rationes non satis firmas afferre.

**COGITATE**. See **MEDITATE, THINK**.

**COGITATION**, cogitatio.—\*intuitio cogitandi (as effort).—*Meditation, reflection.* See **REFLECTION**.

**COGITATIVE**, cogitans. intelligens.—cogitationis participes (possessing the faculty of c.).

**COGNATE**, of kin, cognatus, consanguineus, propinquus, affinis. See **RELATED**.

**COGNATION**, cognatio, propinquitas, agnatio, affinitas. See **RELATIONSHIP**.

**COGNITION**, cognitio, scientia, with or without rerum; also cognitiones (but never scientiæ) rerum.—*Jr.* cognitio et scientia: c. of alth, scientia or cognitio or prudentia c. rei.—notitia c. rei.—intelligentia c. rei.—*Jr.* cognitio et intelligentia. notio c. rei (the notion one has of alth, e. g. notitia or notio Dei).—prudentia c. rei (the clear insight into a thing).—expleta rerum comprehensio (certain c.).—memoria præteritorum (c. of past events or things): to have a c. of alth, notitiam c. rei habere or tenere; c. rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd.

**COGNITIVE**, intelligens. The c. faculty, intelligentia, intellectus.

**COGNIZANCE** (as g. i.) s. **KNOWLEDGE**.—*J* judicial notice or decision, jurisdictio; jurisdictionis potestas.—to fall under the c. of alth, sub c. hæc et jurisdictionem subjunctum esse (C. Agr. 2, 36, 1).—it falls under my c., jurisdictio mea est (*Sen. Clem.* 1, 1): also hoc meum est; hujus rei potestas penes me est: to commission alth to take c. of alth, ci cogitationem deferre: to take c. of alth, cognitionem

constituere.—questionem habere c. rei or de qd re. questionis præmissæ (prelata at it). [*See* questio] *was often accompanied with torture.*—cognoscere de qd re: after having taken c. of the matter, \*re diligenter cogniti: this does not fall under my c., hoc non est mei muneris or mei arbitrii: perlitare ad qm, e. g. ad illum judicem (to fall under the c. of another judge).—to come or arrive at the c. of alth, venire in cognitionem; cognosci: without c., causâ incognita (see *Heineccii Antiq. Rom. Syn.* 4, 18, 15): a commission appointed to take c. of a matter, \*viri (according to the number, duumviri, triumviri, &c.) ad rem judicio suo exigendam misi.—*|| Badge, signum (g. i.).*—insigne (a characteristic mark). See **BADGE**.

**COGNOMINAL**, eodem nomine (g. i. but eply of the same sur- or family-name. *C. Verr.* 4, 46, 103).—eodem cognomine or (proet. and Post-Aug.) cognominis adj. (of the same family name or title).—cognominatus (synonymous, e. g. cognominata verba. C.).

**COGNOSCIBLE**, quod cognosci potest; quod cognitionem sui habet; quod in humanam intelligentiam cadit.

**COHABIT**, *|| I dwell together*, in eadem domo habitare (to live in one house).—contubernales esse (propr. in one tent, then later, in one room).—cum qo habitare, apud qm or in domo c. habitare.—*|| I dwell together as husband and wife*, cum qd concubare, concumbere, cubitare (the last repeatedly).

**COHABITATION**, *|| Act of living together*, contubernium (propr. in one tent, and propr. also in one room).—*|| As man and wife*, concubitus (out of wedlock).

**COHEIR** or **COHEIRESS**, coheres.—collega (from the context, *Hermog. and Paul.* Dig. 27, 1, 41, and 42, 46).—to make alth the c.-heir or c.-heiress of . . . . qm coheredem cum qo scribere; qm coheredem ci instituere.

**COHERE**, coherere or cohærescere inter se.—connexos et aptos esse inter se.—to c. well, præclare inter se cohærere: cohærere cum qd re or ci rei (with alth): by alth, contineri qd re: rem continet qd.—*|| To agree*, facere cum qo consentire, consipirare, congruere.—with alth, cum qo convenire, concordare. [*Syn.* in **AGREE**. Vid.]

**COHERENCE**, } coherentia (as state, e. g. mundi).  
**COHERENCY**, } contextus (connexion as state, s. g. of a discourse, orationis, sermonis; of matters and words rerum et verborum; comp. *Erasmii lex. tech.* Rom. p. 90)—perpetuitas (uninterrupted continuation, e. g. orationis).—the systematic c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se aptas colligatasque videantur (C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.).—there is c. in matters, cohærere sibi or inter se.—in c., see **COHERENT**.—to relate alth in (or with) proper c., cuncta, ut acta sunt, ci exponere; ci omnem rem ordine narrare.

**COHERENT**, cohærens.—contextus (connected, opp. diffusus, solutus, e. g. oratio).—continens (hanging together or being connected in one uninterrupted line, denoting the inner or substantial connexion of a discourse).—perpetuus (in one continuation, opp. to what is given in fragments, e. g. oratio, historia).—not c., incoherens, interruptus, dissipatus (scattered).

**COHERENTLY** (sibi) constanter (consistently), or *Crel.* to speak c., \*inter se cohærentia loqui: not to speak c., see **INCOHERENTLY**.

**COHESION**, cohærentia, conjunctio, colligatio (as act and state): copulatio; conglutinatío (as act): agmentatio. See **SYN.** in **TO JOIN**.

**COHESIVE**. See **COHERENT**. Also glutinosus, resinaceus, tenax (that has the power of sticking or cohering).

**COHORT**, cohors. The prætorian c., cohors prætoriana.

**COIF**. See **BONNET, CAP**.

**COIL**, glomerare (in the shape of a ball), s. g. lanam glomerare.

**COIL**, glomus, glomus lint.

**COIN**, a) a single piece, numus, b) several pieces, and in opp. to greater c., numuli, c) in general, coined pieces of silver, &c., numi.—*||* moneta is unciæ, so too the Greek numisma (νομισμα) is not found in the prose of the gold age.—copper c., æs signatum: silver c., argentum signatum; also argen-um only (s. **MONEY**): good c., numi boni: counterfeit or bad c., numi adulterini: to issue bad c. (i. e. to be a coiner of bad money), pecunias vitare (*Eutrop.* 9, 14); monetam adulterinam exercere (*Ulp. Dig.* 48, 13, 6 § 1); numos adulterinos percutere (*Ast. Suet. Ner.* 25): Illyrian c., pecunia Illyriorum signo

signata: heavy c., res grave great and small c., numi omnis note: to pay in the same c., par pari respondere (as well proper. e. g. C. Att. 16, 7, 6, as fig. or proper. in a bad sense in Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 34); par pari referre (not pro pari, see Bentl. Ter. Eua. 3, 1, 55), or parem gratiam referre ci (ib. 4, 4, 51; both = 'returning like for like, in good and bad sense); paria paribus respondere (C. ad Att. 6, 1, 22, with regard to words: i. e. to reply to the letter of *Altitus* in the same style): a collection of c.'s, \*numotheca: one that understands c.'s, (antiquary), \*rei numariae peritus: the science or knowledge of c.'s (numismatic), \*numorum doctrina: to lecture on c.'s, \*de numis praecipere: assay of a c., spectatio pecuniae (C. Verr. 3, 77, etc.); species of c., genus numorum (ib. 78, 181); also numus only, if in the sense of c., money in general: the same c. (i. e. pieces of the same value; e. g. in paying back money), corp ra numorum eadem (Papinian. Dig. 16, 3, 24): to pay in Roman c., ad denarium solvere (C. Q. 4, extr.).

COIN, v. PROPRI. culere. ferire. percutere: signare (to put on the stamp or impression). See MINT v. To c. asses wech are to be of only the sixth part of their former value, asses sextantarios pendere leire: one who c.'s base money, paracharactes (παράχαρκες, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9; false: monetæ reus (ibid. as accused), monetam adulteriam exercere (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, § 1): to c. base money, also (at. Suet. Ner. 25) numos adulterinos percutere. See also COINER.—formâ (publicâ) percutere. formâ signare: money coined in the same mould, numi unâ formâ percussî (aff. Sen. Ep. 34, catr.): s. i. et that has not been coined, argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi pondere (uncoined).—|| *Invent*, fingere, confingere.—communiis: to c. alth against aby, adfingere ci qd: to c. new words, verba novare.

COINAGE or COINING, res numaria (whatever relates to it): to regulate the c., rem numariam constituere: the standard of c., ratio araria: regulation concerning the c., lex numaria: right of c., \*jus numos cudendi or ferendi or percutiendi.—|| Money, Vid. COIN.—|| *Invention*, fiction, fictio (Q): confictio (C.).—|| Act of coining money, cussio monetalis (Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 18).—|| The coined money of a realm (collectively), \*numi formâ (publicâ) percussî; or numi only, monetâ (Op. Plin.).—|| Money coined at the same time (or of the same c.), numi unâ formâ percussî (aff. Suet. Ep. 34, end). To be of the same c., unâ formâ percussus (as, a) esse (Sen. Ep. 34, end, of actions cast in the same mould). FIG.—|| Pure invention, fictio (Q. v. 2, 29, §c.).—confictio (C. Rosc. Am. 13, init.). The c. of words, fictio nominum, vocom.—|| Thing coined, res ficta or commenticia; res ficta et commenticia: commentum. See Avoid the late word figmentum.

COINCIDE, || Meet together in a place, convenire in unum locum.—(inter se) congruere (agree).—Jm. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere (as C. Rosc. 22, 62, quum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur).—|| Agree together, concinere (cum quo qd re). consentire (prop. and esp. of agreement in opinion; but also by a sort of personification, of things: dat. or with cum; also inter se)—congruere (opp. repugnare with aby, ci or cum quo: also ci rei or cum quo re; inter se, and absol.: used also of coincidence in point of time).—|| To c. in opinion with aby is also idem sentire cum quo (not adicere ci, Görrens); and incidere in qm (e. g. in Didorium, C). Not to c. in opinion, discrepare, dissonare, dissidere. His opinion does not c. with the opinions, &c., sententia non constat cum—sententiis. [See AGREE.] To c. with any other event in point of time, eodem tempore quo aliud esse or fieri.—in idem tempus incidere. Events wech c. in point of time, quæ uno, or uno et eodem tempore sunt or fiunt.

COINCIDENCE, concursus (act of running together, e. g. crebra conc. vocallium; of accidental events, fortuitum).—concurus (as stale, e. g. calamitatum).—|| Convenus in this meaning only in Sen. N. Qu. 7, 13, 13, conv. duarum stellarum.—|| Agreement, convenientia (cum quo qd re).—consensus.—conversio. concutus.—|| 'By a lucky c.', &c. by Crel. with peropportune cadit; peropportune accidit.

COINCIDENT, continens (ci rei: touching it, so that there is no break between).—|| In point of time, in idem tempus incidens; or Crel. with quod uno, or uno et eodem tempore esse or fieri.—|| Agreeing, consentiens, congruens, concors.—consensus (ci rei; conjunctus cum quo qd re (in agreement with its nature)).

COINER, monetæ opifex. monetarius (Post-Aug.).—cussor (Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1).—|| Counterfeiter, paracharactes (παράχαρκτης, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9).—false

monetæ reus (as accused of the crime, ibid.). To be a c. of base money, monetam adulteriam exercere (Ulp.); numos adulterinos percutere (aff. Suet. Ner. 25).

COISTREL. See COWARD.

COIT, discuss.

COITION, coitus.—inTus.—|| Act of (two bodies, &c.) coming together, concursus. concursus (avoid conventus). See COINCIDENCE.

COLANDER, colum (g. f. for sieve, &c.). To pass alth through a c., percolare; per colum transmittere.

COLD, a. frigus (as causing frost, &c.; also fig. as the coldness of indifference, want of sensibility, &c.).—algor (as felt; the absol. algus is the c. itself).—gelu (only in abl.: the c. wech causâ ice, &c.).—Extreme c. may be transl. by vis frigoris; vis hiemalis; frigora, n. pl. (with accessory notion of duration). To be able to endure c., algoris patientem esse: to be unable to endure either extreme heat or extreme c., neque frigora neque aestus tolerare posse: to be stiff or benumbed with c., gelu torpère. || frigidus (Varr. op. Non.) is 'the state of a man attacked by c.' Lüd.—|| A illness, graveio (κορυφα, hæc nares claudat, vœm obtundit, tussim incum movet, &c. Cel.).—destillatio narium, or destillatio oculi (quum 'tenuis per has [nares] pituita profuit, caput leviter dolet, gravitas ejus sentitur, frequentia sternutamenta sunt' Cel.).—to cure or get rid of a c., gravedinem removere (C.): to doctor or treat a c., gravedini subvenire (C.): a troublesome c., gravedio molesta: I have a c., nares gravedine vexantur: to give aby c., gravedinem concitare or afferre: apt to take c., or (of things) apt to give c., gravedinosus.

COLD, adj. frigidus (of moderate degree of coldness, opp. calidus; also fig. as without fire, inanimate, &c.).—algens, algidus (of what is unpleasantly c., in itself, of a c. nature; algens also of what does not keep a man warm, e. g. toga algens).—gelidus (icy c., also fig. in the poets).—gelidus (with the chill taken off; in later writers = 'very cold').—lan, uidus, lentus (fig. without fire or animation; less strong than frigidus: e. g. orator nimis lentus in dicendo et pæne frigidus C.).—Vry c., perfrigidus: c. water, aqua frigida: a c. draught, potus algens. frigida (sc. potio, 'a refreshing draught'). C. cup (of bread, wine, and beer). Intrita (panis) e vino or e cerevisia (cf. Plin. 9, 8, 9, Cels. 3, 19). A c. wind, ventus frigidus: c. or very c. weather, tempestas frigida, frigida: the weather is becoming c., frigus ingruit (but not frigescit tempestas): it is growing colder. 'frigus ingravescit: a c. winter, hiems frigida: a c. shudder shakes my limbs, gelidus horror mihi quatit membra (V.): to bathe in c. water, frigida (sc. aqua) lavari: to drink c. water, frigidam (sc. aquam) bibere: a man of a c. nature, or character, homo frigidus: to do alth in a c. blood, consulo et cogitatum facere qd: c. praise, laus frigida: to give aby c. praise, qm frigidè laudare: to become or grow c., frigescere, refrigerescere, refrigerare (prop. and fig. of both men and things): to make c., refrigerare (also fig.). To be cold, frigere (to be c., opp. calere).—algere (to feel c., opp. aestare).

COLDISH, frigidulus (V. Catull. prop. and fig.).—frigidusculus (Gell. only fig.).—subfrigidus (late).

COLDLY, frigide (fig. in Hor. also gelide).—lente (sluggishly).

COLDNESS. PROPR. frigus, algor, gel. (SYN. in COLD, s.).—IMPROPR. frigus, c. of mind, frigida, animus frigidus.—pectus lentum (f), lenitudo (phlegmatic indifference of one who sees another wronged, without trying to prevent it).

COLE, COLEWORT, brassica. See CABBAGE.

COLIC, tormina, ph., colicus dolor. colon.—dolores alvi. To have the c., ex intestinis laborare; torminibus laborare or affectum esse. Medicine for the c., colice, colicum medicamentum. One who has the c., colicus (the elder Plin., as if colicus for the disease): one who is subject to the c., torminosus.

COLLAPSE, concidere, correre.—collabi.—labi (fig. to waste away; e. g. of the cheeks. Sen. Hippol. 364). Collapsed cheeks, fluentes buccæ; genæ labentes (of a dying person, &c.).

COLLAR, collare (g. f. hæc pps may be used for a shirt collar).—mælum or mællum (a dog-c. armed with sharp points). Varr. R. 2, 9, 15).—armilla (ion ring for a dog's neck; hence canis armillatus, Prop. 4, 3, 24).—monile (neck ornament, only with gold and precious stones, for women and children).—torques, catenæ (golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings: both given as rewards to brave soldiers).—phaleræ (crescents of silver or gold, properly as ornaments of horses, but also of slaves).—collumbar (a sort of wooden c., put round the neck of slaves as a punishment).—nummulus (a wooden machine,

in which the head and feet of slaves or children were joined as a punishment).—*helcium* (*f. saku*, to draw, was a horse-collar. *Appul.*). To slip the c., \**se expedire ex armilla*, &c.: (*Pro.*). *se expedire ex laqueo*. [*A. c. of brown*, *prys* \**cylindrus carnis verrinae*, or \**care verrina* in *cylindri speciem* convoluta.

**COLLAR**, *v. by g. t.* prehendere, or (summā) veste qm prehendere (*ast. pallio qm prehendere*).—or \**collo qm prehendere* (*by the neck*: *ast. auriculā qm prehendere*).—[To *c. meat*, \**carnem* (verrinam, &c.) in *cylindri speciem* convolvere.

**COLLAR-BONE**, *jugulum*, os collis.

**COLLATE**, [*Comp. pare*, conferre comparare, &c.; together, inter se (both used by *Ruhnken* of collating MSS.). See **COMPARE**.—[*C. aby* to a benefice, \**beneficium* (ecclesiasticum) ei tribuere or d-ferre.

**COLLATERAL**, *A. c. line* (in pedigree), linea transversa [*opp. linea directa*: see, under *LINE*, the passage *fm Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9*]. To stand in a c. line of relationship to a family, \**linea transversa* contingere qm or co domum. *C. relationship*, laus (\**cognatio* quae ex transverso procedit ad differentiam ejus quae est inter ascendentes et descendentes. \**Faccioli. sub soc.*). *A. c. relation*, ex lateribus cognatus (\**sunt et ex lateribus cognati ut fratres sororesque*. *Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10*).—[*Concurrent*, accessory: see **ADDITIONAL**.—[*Indirect*, *vid.*

**COLLATERALLY**, ex lateribus, or \**linea transversa*.

**COLLATION**, collatio (act of conferring: also act of comparing).—[*Repat*, crenula (*c.*, a slight, simple dinner).—*gustatio* (slight repast. *Petron.*).—*merenda* (luncheon, taken between 4 and 5 in the afternoon).

**COLLATOR**, collator (contributor, e.g. to a banquet: and a payer of money to the state: in the sense of 'one who compares.' *August.*).

**COLLEAGUE**, collega. To be *aby*'s c., collegam ei esse: to appoint a c. to *aby*, collegam ei dare.

**COLLECT**, [*To gather*, *legere*,—*colligere* (together).—conferre, comportare (to bring or carry together).—conquirere (to seek and collect *fm* various places, with accessory notion of zeal).—congrere in unum locum (to one place).—conseruare (in a heap).—to *c. treasures*, money, &c., pecuniam or opes undique conquirere (*but not pecuniam cogere, wch*, in *C. Ferr. 2, 37, 141*, conveys the meaning of extorting money).—conficere (also of money, &c., stronger term).—to *c. an army or troops*, copias or exercitum parare or comparare: to *c. the troops at one place*, copias in unum locum cogere or contrahere.—to *c. one's thoughts*, cogitationes suas ad unum rem dirigere (*ast. C. Acad. 2, 20, 66*).—animum cogitationemque colligere: to *c. oneself*, se or animum colligere; animum recipere, ad se redire: *not t. be able to c. oneself*, sui or mentis or animi non competent esse; minus competentem esse sui; mente vix constare; non apud se esse (to be beside oneself): se onibere (restrain oneself): iram reprimere (repress one's anger).—[To *c. money* (officially), accipere, recipere, exigere. See above the meaning of pecuniam cogere (i. e. to extort): pecunias imperatas exigere (the war tax): of taxes, &c. (in general), vectigalia, &c. exigere.—[*TRA.*] to collect, conseruari, augeri, crescere (*prop. to be collected in one heap, to increase, grow*, the latter e.g. of water).—[To come together (of several persons), cogi, se congregare, congregari, conuenire, coire (in a mass), confluere, frequentes conuenire (in great haste), conuolare.—[To infer or conclude: see those words.

**COLLECT**, [*Of money*: see **COLLECTION**.—[*Church prayer*: see **PRAYER**.

**COLLECTION**, [*As act*, lectio, collectio; conquisitio. [*SYN.* in **COLLECT**, *v.*]—to make or order a c. of money to be made, collectionem facere.—[The result or produce of a c., thesaurus (of objects of art, &c.).—corpus (e.g. of the whole Roman law, omnis juris Romani: of the Holy Scriptures, \**corpus librorum sacrorum*) a c. of passages, &c. (in general), excerpta, conjectanea (of remarks, &c. *Gell. 4, 14*, in).—dicta collectione (of sentences, *Suet. Cas. 56*).—a c. of striking passages *fm* writings, electorum commentarius or commentarii (*Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17*).—[*Assembly*, conventus, catus; conuocatio (c. of persons who surround a speaker). See **ASSEMBLY**.—[*Contribution* of money, collatio, e.g. to make a c. for the poor, collatione uti ad sustinendam tenuiorum inopiam.

**COLLECTIVE**, ad unum omnes cuncti (*opp. dispersi*), uniuersi (*opp. singuli*).

**COLLECTIVELY**, conjunctim, una.

**COLLECTOR**, [*One that gathers*, qui qd legit, colligit, conquisit. [*SYN.* in **COLLECT**, *v.*]—[*A tax-*

*gatherer*, exactor, exactor vectigalium, coactor (*g. t.*).—[*portitor* (of harbour duties): magister scripturæ et portus (chief c. of pasture-land taxes and harbour duties): to be the c. of harbour duties, in portu operam dare.—qui vectigalia exercent et exigunt (administrators and c.'s of public taxes in general): to be a c. of taxes, vectigalia exigere.—the c. of taxes, &c., in Gaul, Galliarum rationes procurant (*Plin. 7, 16, 17*): c. of tributes, \**tributorum procurator*: reipublicæ rationes procurant. \**collegii*, quod vectigalibus publicis exigendis institutum est (a director of that department in general).—tribunus ærarii (at Rome, *Suet. Cas. 41*).

**COLLEGE**, [*An assembly* (of persons who follow the same pursuit), collegium, corpus: to form into a c. those who &c., collegium constituere ex iis, qui &c. (*Liv. 5, 50, 4*): to receive *aby* in a c., qm in collegium legere or cooptare (coopt. if it is the members themselves who elect).—[*The place*, \**domus academica*, auditionibus academicis destinata.—to be at c. (i. e. at a university), \**inter academias cives versari*: \**in academia studiorum causa*, or literarum causa, versari.—to go to c. (i. e. university), in academiam migrare: to belong to a c., inter academias cives versari, as above.—[*College* = large school. *vid. School*.

**COLLEGE-BUILDING**, \**ædificium academicum*.

**COLLEGE-FRIEND**, \**quocum in academia conjunctus vixit*.

**COLLEGE-LIFE**, \**vita academica*.

**COLLEGE-TUTOR**, \**doctor academicus*.

**COLLEGIAN**, \**civis academicus*.—\**academia civis* (as a member).—\**in numerum civium academicorum ascriptus*.

**COLLEGIATE**, \**academicus*.—*collegiarius* (very late, *Terenti.*).—*collegialis* (*Inscript.*). *A. c. body*, collegium.

**COLLIER**, carbonarius. ~~See~~ *prop. a man who makes charcoal*.

**COLLIERY**. See **COAL-MINE**.

**COLLIQUATE**. See **TO MELT**.

**COLLISION**, collisus (*Post-Aug.*).—concurso (as act).—concurus (as state).—pugna, contentio (hostile c.): to be in c., inter se pugnare (of things); with *aby*, pugnare cum re, repugnare ci rei (see *C. Off. 3, 7, 34*, and *12, 50*): to come into c. with *aby*, est mihi certamen cum go: with *aby*, incurrere in qd., offendere ad qd. allidi ad qd. (to strike *abt* in general).

**COLLOCATE**, collocare (to act with choice and intention in a particular place), ponere (*g. t.*), statuere, constituere (in its proper place). See **TO PLACE**.

**COLLOP**, caruncula (a small piece of flesh, &c.).—*offa*, offella (see *Chop. s.*).—[*In Lurlesque* = child, frustum pueri (*Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72*).

**COLLOQUIAL**, *C. language*, sermo communis. also sermo only.

**COLLOQUY**, colloquutio (also in pl.). colloquium (a dialogue, as well for the purpose of entertainment as of business. *Comp. Manul. C. ad Div. 1, 9, p. 84*, ed. *Right*).—to have a c. with *aby*, cum go colloqui: a secret c., arcano or secreto cum go colloqui. See **CONVERSATION**.

**COLLUDE**, colludere cum go (*C. Ferr. 2, 24, 58*): secreto in obscuro de re agere cum go (*Cas. B. G. 1, 31*).

**COLLUSION**, collusio (*C. Ferr. 3, 13, 33*): with *aby*, cum go: with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia, n. pl. (*C. Cat. Maj. 12, 40*): to be in c. with *aby*, see **COLLUDE**. See also **CABAL**.

**COLLUSIVE**, dolosus.

**COLLUSIVELY**, dolose, per dolum, malā fide (e.g. agere).—collusorie (*Ulp. Dig. 30, 50, 2*).

**COLLYRIUM**, collyrium (*Hor. an eye salve*. *Gr. κολλύριον*, dim. *fm* κολλίρα, a sort of cake, wch is probably resembled in shape).

**COLOCYNTH**, colocynthia, idis (κοκκυνθίς).

**COLON**, \**colon* (κόλον, as t. i.—*prop. a portion or member of a sentence*, &c.).

**COLONEL**, dux præfectusque militum. pl. primum ordinum centuriones, tribunus militum (of infantry).—præfectus (of cavalry).—præfectus prætorio (time of *Emper. c.* of the imperial guards).—*Licentianus* (c. *prps*) legatus: to be c., ordines ducere: the rank of a c., centuriatus: in hopes of being made c., spe ordinis (*Cas. B. G. 1, 3*).

**COLONELCY**, centuriatus.

**COLONIAL**, [*Relating to a colony*, colonicus (e.g. colonicus cohortes, raised or levied *fm* Roman colonies. *Cas.*).—[*Brought from a colony* (of wares, &c.), ex coloniā (or colonis) advectus, arcessitus. —*C. produce*, res or merces ex coloniā advectæ or arcessitæ: res or merces transmarinæ (brought *fm* across the sea)

COLONIST. See COLONY.

COLONIZE. See COLONY.

COLONADE, columnarum ordo, series.—porticus (covered).

COLONY, *¶* A number of persons (migrating to a place to cultivate the land, &c.), colonia. coloni.—to send out a c. to a place. coloniam or colonos mittere in qm locum: coloniam deducere in qm locum.—deductio coloniarum in qm agrum (the colonization).—*¶* The place itself, colonia.—to establish a c., coloniam condere: at some place, coloniam in qloco constituere, collocare: relating to a c., colonicus.

COLOQUINTIDA, colocynthis ("cucumis colocynthis, Linn.).

COLORATE. See To COLOUR.

COLOSSAL, colossicus colossus (prop.).—vastus. Immanis.—JN. vastus et immanis: a c statue, colossus. statua colossica or colossæa. signum colossicum.—moles (c mus, &c., e. g. moles Imperii, c. empire).

COLOSSUS. See COLOSSAL.

COLOUR, *¶* As property of a body, color (g. t. also of the c. of a discourse).—pigmentum (a c., a paint).—full, deep or strong c. (laid on equally thick), color satur: a weak or thin c., color dilutus: a natural c., color nativus or verus: a fresh or healthy c., color validus: vigor (of the body) also used of the bright colour of pearls. Plin.: a person who has a fresh c., coloratus: to have got a fresher or healthier c., coloratiorem factum esse (Col.): to lose one's c., colorem amittere, colorem remittere: what has lost its c., decolor: to take a c., see To COLOUR, v. INTR.—to assume (take) another c. or change its c., colorem alienum accipere: to retain its c., or the c. of a thing stands, colorem servare or retinere: to have much, or a great deal of c., in one's face, multo sanguine et rubore ci facies suffusa est: to change c., colorem mutare or immutare: and (poet.) perdere, or color excidit ci, non manet ci (see To GROW PALE, To BLUSH): not to change c., consistere ore (C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 3, 2): constat ci color et vultus: of rich or variegated c's, coloribus variis (cf. V. Æn. 4, 701): distinctus vario colore (O.).—coloratus (coloured, g. t., esp. of a dark red, e. g. of the Orientals, colorati Seres, O. Am. 1, 14, 6): versicolor: without c., sine colore: variety of c's, colorum varietas (cf. C. Fin. 2, 3, 10).—colores vari (V. Æn. 4, 701): the shading off of c's, or passing of one c. into another, colorum commixturæ et transitus (in a painting, Plin. 35, 5, 12): of one c., unus coloris: unicolor: of two c's, bicolor: of three c's, triplice colore: of various c's, multa or varia coloribus, poet. multicolor: of the same c., concolor (i. e. of one c., opp. discolor).—ejusdem colore, eodem colore (of the same c., i. e. wch another thing has): to lose its c., decolorem fieri (of stuffs): pallor decolorat qd (discoloris). evanescere: pallidiorem fieri (to fade, of c's and stuffs). colorem mutare (g. t.), pallescere, expallescere.—the loss or changing of c., coloris mutatio, decoloratio: to produce a c., see To COLOUR, v. of a light c., colore claro: of a whitish c., colore albedo. colore claro splendens (Lucr. 5, 1257): a pale or fawn c., leucophæus (Λευκοφάος, Vitr. and Plin.): of a darkish c., austerus = nigricans: of a reddish c., rubeus. subruber (as blood): subrufus (of chestnut c.): subrubicundus: rubicundulus: ruber subalbicans (of a light-reddish c.): to be of a light-reddish c., subrubere: of a brownish, &c. c., see the adjectives.—of a chestnut c., badius, spadix (of a horse).—*¶* As giving c., means of colouring, pigmentum. color (the latter also imp. with ref. to style).—to take a c., colorem bibere, ducere: to give to alyh a c., colorem inducere ci rei: the brightness of c's, pigmentorum flos et color (C. Brut. 87, 298, where it is imp. with ref. to style).—to paint a crime in very dark c's, crimen atrociter deferre (T. Ann. 13, 19, 4): to give a fair c., to a foul matter, rei deformi dare colorem (Q.): honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere (both = palliate, Vid.).—oil c., pigmentum oleatum (any drying material or stuff made with oil).—to paint alyh with oil-c., pigmentum oleatum inducere ci rei.—of the c. of oil, colore olei (Plin. 37, 5, 20).—colore oleagino (Fregel. 3, 17, 1): water c's, pigmentum aquâ dilutum. A box of water-c's, loculata arcula, ubi diversi sunt colores (cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 17, 4): Λοκωτάριος (aft. C. Att. 1, 14, 3): a pot containing c's: compare Pussow's Handw. s. v.).—c-man, pigmentarius.—*¶* Complexion: a fine c., color suavis: coloris suavis: a good c., coloris bonitas: a very good c., color egregius: a deadly pale c., color exsanguis. See also COLOUR, under the first head.—*¶* Pretext, species, imago, simulacrum. st color (Q.).—under the c. of, specie, in speciem (opp. reapse): verbo, verbo et simulatione, opp. revera, re ipsâ. nomine (in order to palliate): per

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simulationem (sub pretextu or sub obtentu, not to be recommended). See PRETEXT.—*¶* Character (as in a man's true c's). mores. indoles. indoles animi ingenique (L. 10, 17): natura et mores. mores naturæ. "peculiaris forma atque indoles (the peculiarities of an object, peculiar features or c's).—to paint alyh in his true c's, c's naturam certis describere signis. prps "c's vivam or vividam imaginem exprimere: c's vitia (or vitia et virtutes, as the case may be) deformare (Rutil. Lup.): imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ c's exprimere.

COLOURS (military), signum militare: fm the context signum only (any military standard, consisting of a lance to wch any image was affixed, e. g. an eagle, although that is its particularly mentioned as being the principal standard of the legions, besides the signa mil. Cæs. B. C. 3, 99).—vexillum (a lance with a piece of some coloured stuff, e. g. red for the legions, in wch, at a later period, the name of the Emperor was wrought, Suet. Vesp. 6. The signa and vexilla were used in greater and smaller divisions of the army; vex. esp. ly found with the Triarii, the allies, the cavalry, &c.)—to display the c., signum or vexillum proponere: vexillum tollere: to lower the c. vexillum submittere, before alyh ci (Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 43): to swear fidelity to alyh's c., sacramentum or sacramento dicere ci. sacramentum dicere apud qm (prop.): to follow the c., signa sequi: to follow alyh's c., castra c's sequi: in c's castra se conficere: to desert the c., signa militaria relinquere: a signis discedere. signa deserere. de castris signis ad hostem transire, ad hostem transfugere or perfugere. (improp.) fidem movere, a qo deficere: qm deserere, ad adversarios transire. In partes c's transgredi. delicere ad qm: to be true to one's c., to stick to one's c., fidem servare (impr.).

COLOUR, v. TR. tingere, with alyh, qâ re (by dipping the stuff into a dye).—insuere, with alyh, qâ re (to do over, to c. with something wch does not destroy, but changes, the natural quality of the thing).—imbure qâ re (to saturate with alyh).—colorare qd. Inducere colorem ci rei (to give a c. to alyh).—fucare (mly fig. of colouring with a deceptive dye).—*¶* When 'to colour' is taken in the sense of 'producing a colour', tingere is used with the acc. of the c., e. g. cæruleum tingere, to c. alyh water-blue: to c. purple, purpuram tingere. See also To DYE—to c. blue, cæruleum efficere colorem: to c. alyh red, rufare (of a yellowish red, e. g. the hair, capillum); miniare (of a cinabar-c.); fucare (of purple), cocco tingere (scarlet): e nigro rutilum capillum reddere, to c. dark hair red: to c. alyh sky-blue, colore cæruleo tingere (the thing so coloured is cæruleatus). See To STAIN, FIG.—*¶* To palliate, make plausible, rem colorare nomine qo (by a pretext, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2). rem involucria tegere et quasi velis obtundere, also velare rem only: to c. alyh with any excuse, pretendere qd ci rei; rem tegere or occultare qâ re; rem excusatione c's rel tegere (by excuses: see C. Lat. 12, 43); rem in ca rei simulationem conferre (under a pretext: see Cæs. B. C. 1, 40): to endeavour to c. alyh with some pretext, velamentum ci rei querere (Sen. de vit. beat. 12), rei deformi dare colorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 32, Q. 3, 8, 44): to endeavour to c. one's guilt with fine words, splendida verba pretendere culpe suæ (O. Rem. 240). honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere, vitia sua fucare, colorare. Coloured, coloratus (with a fair c.).—fucatus (with a deceptive dye). INTR.—to c. alyh, rubescere.—(for shame) erubescere: pudore or rubore suffundi: rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur. I c., at or on account of alyh (blush), rubere (C. Ferr. 2, 76, extr.). to c. at one's own praise, pudore affici ex suâ laude.

COLOURABLE, VId. SPECIOUS, PLAUSIBLE.

COLOURING, colores. "colorum ratio, tinctus. Infectus.—tinctura (manner in wch alyh is coloured).—"pigmentorum (colorum) ratio (the art of laying on colours). colorum commixturæ et transitus (the blending of the colours in a painting, Plin. 35, 5, 12).—a fine or bright c., nitor: a good c., colores boni.—*¶* Embellishment (in rhetoric), cultus, ornatus.—dicendi or orationis cultus or ornatus, dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any conspicuous rhetorical embellishment or c.).—quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (with ref. to expression and thought): fucus, pigmenta orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste).—to give a narrative a pleasant c., narrationem gratiâ et venere exornare: too much, nimium depingere qd.—*¶* Plausible character (see COLOUR = pretext).—to give one's faults a false colour, vitia sua fucare, colorare.

COLOURIST, pingendi artifex.

COLOURMAN, pigmentarius.

**COLT**, pullus equi; pullus equinus. \*pullus equinus masculus (the male). polestrus (Latin of the middle age).—equineus. equulus (g. i. for young horse: the latter, *Farr.*). An ass's c., pullus asinus.—asselus (a small or young ass).—*FIG.* | A rash young person, inconsiderate. inconsideratus. temerarius. Jm. inconsideratus et temerarius. temerarij atque inconsiderati.

**COLTSFOOT**, tussillago.

**COLTS-TOOTH**, dens pullinus. Prov. To have one's c. i., volupates temperantia sua frenasse ad dominum (L. 30, 14).

**CULTER**, dens or culter aratri (on the nature of it and the plough in general, see *Foss V. Georg.* 1, 170).

**COLUMBARY**, columbarium. columbarii cella (g. l. *Farr.* 3, 7, 4. *Pallad.* 1, 24 in. and 25 in.).—turtur. turturula (if placed on a columbarium in the court, &c.).

**COLUMN**, columna.—signum. statua (if erected in honor of any). A small c., columella: a colossal stone c., moles lapidea: the shaft of a c., scapus: the neck of a c., hypotrachelium (ὑποτρᾴχηλον): the capital, capitulum: the foot of a c., spiras (of the columna; the lower part of it was pinthus, πῖνθος): basis (basis, of the statua; see above for diff. between col. and stat.): the pedestal, stylobates (στυλοβάτης): the order of c.'s, genus columnarum: the Doric order, columna Dorica: Doricum genus columnarum: the arrangement of c.'s, columnarum dispositio: the interval between c.'s, intercolumnium: a line on c.'s, columnarium (Cae. B. C. 3, 32): the supporting by c.'s, columnatio (later, supported by c.'s, columnatus (*Farr.*)).—I (A military c.), pars exercitus.—agmen (when on the march). In two, three, &c. c.'s, bipartito, tripartito (e. g. to attack, signa inferre): to march up in three c.'s, tripartito agmine, or diviso in tres partes exercitus, incedere: to approach in three c.'s, triplici acie instructi venire: to march in three c.'s, triplici acie instructi proficisci: by c.'s, exequi in partes diviso (e. g. to march up, incedere).—I Of a book, pagina.

**COMB**, pecten. A dressing c., pecten rarioribus: pecten densus (l.).—I Of a comb, pecten denioribus radiis: pecten crinalis (for combing): but for keeping up the hair, and as ornament, the Roman ladies made use of the acris discriminialis, see *Battiger's Satirica*, l. p. 147. The tooth of a c., radius pectinis.—a c. for wool, carmen: pecten: for hair, hami ferri, quibus linum pectitur (*Plin.* 19, 1, 3). A curry-c., strigilis: a horse-c., acupulus setosus equis comendat: c. of a cock, crista: juba.—I In the shape of a c., pectini similia: as ad a pectinatum.

**COMB** (a place) arduum on all sides by mountains, in which several valleys meet, convallis.

**COMB**, v. pectere (g. l.). pectere capillos or comas (but not comae cap. or com. l. e. to dress the hair). To c. the hair back for the forehead (la Chinoise), capillos a fronte contra natura retroagere: to c. wool, cardinare: to c. hair, hami ferri, quibus linum pectitur: to c. a horse, strigili, adde, subtrahere. Combed, to be formed by part part of the above verb.

**COMB-MAKER**, pectinarius (*Inscript.*).

**COMBAT**, pugna, praelium, acies. (*SYN.* in *BATTLE*).—a-tamen (g. l. for contest; i. e. both the emulation and the struggle).—Jm. certamen et pugna.—praelii concursus (*Np. Thras.* 1, 4), or only concursus; congressus (the coming to close quarters).—praelii dimictio (C. Qm. Fr. 1, 1, 1, 3), or dimictio only (c. as a hazardous thing, hence dimictio = imply struggle with dangers and difficulties).—pl. diminationes, if superiorem or repeated (e. g. Cae. B. C. 7, 8, 6, omnium superiorem dimicationem fructum in die atque hora consistere): the c. of the boxer or prize fighter, pugilatus: of the wrestler, luctatio; luctatus (the former as act, the latter as state): with wild beasts, see *Farr.*: a c. for life, diminctio adversum qm (e. g. adv. elephantum): a fierce c., praelium acre: the c. was fierce and long, pugnam et diu atque acriter: a long and fierce c., lucta pugna, fit praelium acris certamine: a slight c., is fought, fit or agitur leve praelium (see *Saxm.*): to descend to a c., in praelium ire: in praelium or aciem prodire: in aciem or certamen descendere (for a single engagement, the last also — to engage in a c. or fight in person): to lead 100,000 infantry to the c. (or battle), in aciem centum milia peditum prodire: to begin the c., pugnam or certamen or praelium infra (g. l. to engage, of neither party, taken singly); praelium committere manum (only in L., pugnam; praelium) conserere (of the general as well as the soldier); inter se concurrere, acie concurrere (to come together, of both parties); primum praelium committit qm (any division of the ship, &c., which attacks first; see *Hirt. B. Alex.*).

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25): to renew the c., in pugnam redire: certamen or pugnam repetere (after a longer or shorter interruption, see *Justin.* 1, 8, 10. L. 10, 38); pugnam novam integrare; praelium redintegrare; or renouare (to renew, begin from the commencement; i. e. mixt. with fresh troops, see L. 7, 1, 12; 2, 47. Cae. B. C. 7, 3, 20); pugnam ligare (to fight a second battle; i. e. g. on the following day, as L. 6, 32). To continue the c., pugnam exipere (of fresh troops, L. 38, 22, 14): the reward of the c., certaminis praemium. Ac for the c., ad pugnam or ad dimicandum firmum (Cae. B. G. 7, 60, of troops): ready for the c., ad pugnam paratus; manu promptus: after finding them all eager for the c., postquam omnium animos alacres videt.

**COMBAT**, v. pugnar: cedere: concutere: contendere (e. g. armis, proelio, acie); decedere (mixt. with armis, ferro, proelio, or acie)—dimicare (e. g. proelio, acie); depugnare, decertare, digladiari (fight a deadly fight with weapons); all with cum qd, inter se (with another, among themselves); praeliari, pugnar or pugnam facere or edere: praeliari alio qd, with words; abq, cum qd.—confligere (armis, manu, proelio): abq, cum qd.—conflictari; abq, cum qd (e. g. cum adversa fortuna).—See more under *FIGUR.*—with words, certare, concutere, contendere (verbis). To c. bravely, fortiter adversa fortuna conflictari. To c. a thing (with words), dimicare; fortiter resistere. To c. an opinion, one's opinion, c. opinione repugnare: sententiam c. impugnare: all things, contra omnia disserere.

**COMBATANT**, pugnat: miles. armatus (any armed man).—gladiator (in the circus, &c.).—luctator (wrestler).—pugil (pugilist).—venator (that fights in the circus with wild beasts).

**COMBINATION**, junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, consociatio, colligatio, viniculum (the means).—copulatio (a tying together): to enter into c., se conjungere: conjungi; jungi; consociari: into an intimate c., arte conjungi: to bring into c., see *COMING*: to stand in c., conjunctum esse (of things) cum qd ita; pertinere ad qd. A mark or sign of c., copulandi signum: the c. of words (with regard to style), compositio mixta: mixtio: a c. of accidents, concursus calamitatum.—contextus (c. as state; e. g. of speech, orationis sermonis; of things and words, rerum et verborum; comp. *Ern. Lex. techn. Rom.* p. 80): a systematic c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex alia nexa et omnes inter se apte colligataeque videantur (C. N. D. 1, 4, exir.). A c. of the noblest sort, concursus honestissimorum studiorum.—I A c. of association, societas, conjunctio et societas, commercium (in gen. propr. and improp.). societas conjunctionis humanae, convictus humanus et societas; occultae sodalitates juvenum (secret c. among young people, see *SOCIETY*).—c. agat abq, see *CONSPIRACY*.

**COMBINE**, jungere, conjungere (g. l. for to join together: conj., imply for any purpose); with alig, ei rei or (cum) qd re: with abq, cum qd congregare (to unite two or several persons into a flock as it were, with abq, cum qd).—copulare (c. firmly, or to cause two or several objects to be firmly combined; e. g. by means of a tie, a rope, &c.: fig. with abq or alig, cum qd re qd).—miscere ei rei or cum qd re (by mixing), adungere ad qd (by adding to alig).—devincire (to c. indissolubly, fig.).—comparare (to c. several things in the same proportion to constitute one couple).—colligaturn (by gluing together).—colligare (by tying). To be well c'd, praecare inter se cohære: with alio, cohære cum qd re or ei rei: to be c'd by alio, contineri qd re: rem continere qd.—uno vinculo copulare (c. by the same tie, see L. 28, 12, 14): to c. by pouring together, e. g. in unum or unum corpus confluere (of two nations). See also *TO MIX*. To c. men for civil life, dissolvere.—I Of military forces, conjungere, copias, homines ad or in societatem vitæ conflare: convehire necere cum qd re (by a knot, fig. e. g. orientem et occidentem: to c. friendship with leisure, amicitiam cum volupate); committere ei rei (e. g. lacum mari): the town with the continent, urbem continenti: things that are c'd with each other, res inter se junctae or colligatae.—I Of military forces, jungere, copias, arma conjungere, vires conferre. (of a nation) in unius populi corpus coalescere: to c. one's forces with those of abq (e. g. of a general), se conjungere cum copiis c. (g. l.), arma consociare cum qd (us ally); signa conferre adq (imply in battle). To associate oneself with, se jungere or conjungere cum qd, societatem infra or coire or facere cum qd: to be c'd with abq, societatem habere cum qd: c. by wedlock, matrimonio ei Jungi; qm secum conjungere. To c. against abq, se *TO CONSPIRE*.



COMBING CLOTH [*Kraft giees* \*pallium pulverem crinale (i. e. powder) a vestitu coercens, not a very happy Crcl.].

COMBUSTIBILITY. \*facilitas exardescendi.

COMBUSTIBLE, facili ad exardescendum.—igni concipiendo aptus or idoneus: c. matter, materia facili ad exardescendum (that easily takes fire): alimenta ignis (with which fire is kept up): res, quibus ignis excitari potest (g. i. for what is fit to kindle fire with): res, quæ sunt ad incendia (with which one puts fire to at): \*phlogiston (the matter which was once supposed to be in all c. bodies): that contains c. matter, quod ignis or flammæ consumit.

COMBUSTION. 1. *Burning*, a) exustus.—crematio (to ashes).—adustio (singeing, scorching).—ustio (of a wound). β) intr. deflagratio, conflagratio, incendium.—1. Tumult, tumultus (excited by slaves, peasants, or allies).—motus (g. i. for disturbances in the state). See COMMOTION.

COME, of persons, venire: I am c., veni, adsum.

—pervenire (prop. and fig.).—advenire, accedere (approach): to c. on foot, pedes venio or advenio: on horseback, equo vehor or advehor: in a carriage, &c., curru or navi vehor or advehor. To cause aby to c., qm accessere, accire: qm exire, evocare (the latter on the part of a magistral, see *Bremi* *Nep. Con. 5. 3*): to one, qm ad se accessere: qm ad se vocare. qm ad se venire jubere (of a thing, g. qd accessere vecturæ [see TO SEND FOR]): to a (such or such) a way, qd viâ proficisci: to c. frequently to a place, ad or in locum ventitare: locum frequentare or celebrare. To c. often to aby, crebro ad qm venire: qm frequentare: to c. unexpectedly, supervenire or intervenire ei: opprimere qm (to c. upon, fall upon and d. at): c. here, huc veni: huc ades: c. to me, propius me huc accede: when they came to speak of the money, ubi ad pecunias mentionem ventum est: it was by mere accident that I came to speak of them, non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidit: how c.'s it that you answer in this manner? quid tibi in mentem venit ita respondere?—1. IMPR. of things, venire (of letters, goods, &c.). ferri, adferri, perferri (to be brought). To c. suddenly, ingruere (of disease and calamities): to c. imperceptibly, obrepere (of time, old age, &c.): to see athg coming, qd præagire (e. g. c. rei eventum): athg does not c. to the right person, in alienum incidere: it comes to a fight, luctus, &c., res venit ad qd (e. g. ad arma atque pugnam, ad inimicitias, in contentionem). ventur ad qd (e. g. ad causam dicendam) or in qd (e. g. in ius, to a lawsuit): how comes it that...? quid factum est, ut &c.? unde fit, ut &c.? hence it comes that &c., ita fit, ut &c.: inde or ex quo evenit, ut &c.: hæc causa est, cur or quod &c.: hinc e-t, quod &c.: hinc fit, ut &c.: hoc est, quare &c.: quæ fit, ut &c.: and thus it came, that &c., quo factum est, ut &c.: also (at the beginning of a sentence) by itaque (see *interp. Np. Arist. 1. 1*), they returned whence they came, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant: when he was asked whence (or fm what country) he came, quom interrogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret: where do you c. fm? unde venis? I don't know how it c.'s, fit nescio quomodo: it has c. to this, or to such a pass, &c., that &c., res eo deducta est or rem eo adduximus, ut &c.—2. Many combinations of 'to come,' with nouns, have been left out here, and are to be looked for under the respective articles; e. g. 'to come into contact,' see CONTACT, &c. &c. To c. first, antevénire qm or qd: he came last, ultimus or postremus venit: to c. quickly, advolare: adventare: to aby's assistance, propere subvenire. undique convolare (of a multitude flying fm all parts): to c. between, intervenire (sweepingly): supervenire (of persons and things; e. g. of the night, see L. 23, 18, both with dat.): to c. in proper time, in good time, &c., see TIME: to be coming and going, commere ad qm (to aby), in locum (of place, see *Ruhnck. Ter. Heaut. 3. 1. 35*, poet. only, meare).—1. To happen (c. to pass), cadere, accidere (accidentally, mly of unfortunate events; acc. sts with the addition of casu).—contingere (reply of happy events).—evenire (denoting the effect of a certain cause)—usu venire (of facts which take place, and which one witnesses oneself; not usu evenire, see *Gernhard. C. Cat. Maj. 3. 7. Bremi Nep. Hannib. 12. 3*).—1. To become, fieri: evadere (see *BROOME*).—1. a) TO COME ABOUT (= happen, fall out), evenire, fieri, &c.: how c.'s that...? quid fit or factum est, ut &c.—1. TO COME AGAIN, reverti. To c. again to any place, quo reverti or redire: qm locum repetere (return where one used to be): remigrare (to a place where one lived before; e. g. Roman), see also RETURN.—1. TO COME

—1. TO COME AFTER, postvenire (of persons); postea accidere (of things): to c. immediately after, insequi, subsequi: to c. after aby or athg (with ref. to order, rank, dignity, or time), succedere ei and ei rei: to c. immediately after aby or athg, exicipere qm and qd (said, without acc., as in *Cas. B. G. 2. 7*, see *Heid.*): one misfortune c.'s after another, \*malum exipit malum. See also TO FOLLOW.—1. TO COME ALONG, procedere, progredi, ire, una ire qm sequi (with aby): c. along! move to ocus (come!)—1. TO COME AROUND, discedere (g. i. of things), dilabi (imperceptibly), fatiscere (by getting cracks), dehiscere (to gape open).—1. TO COME AT (or BY = obtain, vid.), comitem fieri ei rei, potiri qd re, adipisci (what one desired), assequi, consequi (for which one has been striving), nancisci (by accident), impetrare (to gain by entreaties), obtinere (obtain), auferre (carry off as the result of victory, prop. or fig.). Easy to c. at (= attainable), inpetrabilis.—1. TO COME AWAY, abire (g. i. a) or ex (very seldom with only abl. of place), abecedere a or ex, decedere quo loco, de or ex quo loco (to leave), discedere a quo loco, a or e loco (c. away fm), divertere a quo (fm aby). To c. away secretly, furtim degredi, clam se subducere. See also under TO GO.—1. TO COME BACK, redire (to be on the way back or home), reverti (to turn back), reducere (of a happy return fm a distant country, captivity, &c.), recurrere (hastily), revolare (still stronger, to fly back). To order aby to c. back, qm revocare, qm repeteré (urgently).—1. TO COME BY, abeare to COME AT.—1. TO COME BEFORE, prevenire. To c. before (i. e. appear before, e. g. the court or judge), in iudicium venire (of persons), ad iudicem deferri (of things).—1. TO COME DOWN, devenire, descendere, corruere (fall down, of houses, &c.), delabi (glide down)—defluere (of rain)—degreui. To c. down to aby's terms, ad conditionem descendere, accedere.—1. TO COME DOWN TO, (i. e.) to be handed down to, e. g. hæc in tempora or usque ad nostra tempora durare, ad nostram memoriam manere (of written and other monuments, &c., in such sense ætatem ferre: pervenire ad nos or nostram ætatem are without ancient authority); tradi antiquis usque ad nostram ætatem (of customs, manners, &c.).—1. TO COME FORTH, provenire (also fig. to grow), evadere ex, &c. emergere ex, &c. (e. g. ex terra, also exire supra terram), nasci (fig. of plants), erumpere, prorumpere (suddenly), also with subito, in publicum prodire (appear in public), in lucem proferri, protrahi, detegi, patefieri (of things brought to light, &c.). See also APPEAR.—1. TO COME FORWARD, a) PROP. procedere (g. i.), prodire, apparere, existere (reply of distinguished men, see *C. Rosc. Am. 2. 5*; *Arch. 7. 15* *Orch. C. Ecl. p. 131*): openly, prodere in solem ex umbraculis, o suum populo ostendere.—β) = advance, progredi, proficere, progressus facere (impr. to make progress), procedere (advance).—1. TO COME IN, a) to enter, intro venire, se inferre, intro ire, intro, c. in with me! sequere intro me! c. in! intro veni! To c. in hastily, \*intro venire propere. \*Intro se proripere. Introgressi: the vessel is c. in, navis appulsa est (not appulsi): to have (or be) c. in, adesse. Nancisci locum: the post comes in, \*cursor publicus venit: no one is allowed to c. in, nemini aditus patet: not to allow aby to c. in, qm introitu prohibere, ei introitum præcludere, qm annu prohibere, qm aditu janua arcere, qm excludere, to c. in aby's way (as an impediment), obstare, impedimento esse ei, obistere ei in via. β) To c. in, to be gained in abundance, contingere (of good things), suppetere.—1. TO COME INTO, intrare (linen), ingredi, introire, inire (locum) incidere in qd (accidentally), delabi in qd (imperceptibly or gradually), adduci in qd (e. g. danger, &c.). To c. into port, in portum venire or pervenire (of ships or persons)—portum capere (with difficulty). Fears c. into aby's eyes, lacrimæ ei or oculis oborta sunt. To c. into aby's hands, potere, &c., in c. manus or potestatem devenire, incurrere in qd (e. g. troubles, reply by one's own fault), decidere in qd (e. g. in angustias rei familiaris): to c. into fashion, c. rei mos recipitur, qd in mores recipitur, qd usu recipitur. To c. into use, in usum venire, in consuetudinem or morem venire, more recipi, ab omnibus recipi (into general use), inveterascere (gradually): to c. into danger, in periculum or in clacrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (of things): to c. into the world, in vitam edi; in lucem edi et auspici; nasci (to be born): to c. first into the world (of twins), primum provenire.—1. TO COME IN FOR (a share of at), participem esse c. rei (in general), venire in partem c. rei, habere partem in re (the share considered as property).—1. TO COME NEAR, a) PROP. propere accedere. Appro-

—1. TO COME NEAR, a) PROP. propere accedere. Appro-

*quare*: to c. near *aby* or *athg*, (propius) accedere ad with acc.: to c. near (of time), prope adesse, subesse. appetere: the time comes near, when &c., prope adest quum &c.: prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse. *β*) resemble, prope accedere ad qd; accedere ad similitudinem cū rei: *athg* does not at all c. near such or such a thing, nullo modo comparari posse cum re. —TO COME NEXT, see above TO COME AFTER, or TO FOLLOW.—TO COME OF, α) to be born of, or descended from, ortum, oriundum esse a qo. originem trahere a qo. originem ducere a ex qo.—genus ducere a qo. ad qm originem sul referre: to c. of a good family, honesto genere (natum esse); honesto loco (ortum esse). to c. of a humble family, humiliori obscuro or ignobili loco (natum esse).—β) to be the consequence of, fieri or factum est ex qā re. *This comes of having too little to do*, hoc fit (or factum est) ex nimio otio. *Sis by hunc fructum capere or percipere ex qā re, or cs rei, or (the consequence being bad) qd hoc fert incommodum.*—TO COME OFF, α) deviate, defletere, degenerare, aberrare, discedere a qā re, elabi, evadere. to c. of the right way, de viā decedere (impr.). β) escape to find oneself at the end of an affair: to c. off without harm, pulchre discedere (Com.): to c. off without much harm, ambustium evadere. semilutum effugere (L. 22, 43 and 42): to c. off with slight punishment, levi defuncto pōnā (L. 29, 21): nihil mali nancisci (without any harm, Ter. Phorm. 3, 10): he shall not c. off in this manner. inultum id nunquam a me auferet. haud si auferet (Com.): to c. off unpunished, impune abire; sine pōnā demitti: to c. off conqueror, victoriam consequi or adipisci. victoriam reportare: to c. off with flying colours, superiorem or victorem discedere. superare also with regard to opinion, &c., as Cæs. B. G. 5, 31).—γ) to fall off, cadere. decidere (q. t.). delabi (by gliding). δ) to separate itself from: the bark comes off the tree, cortex ab arbore recedit. to c. off (of hair), defluere.—TO COME ON, α) in space (of persons), succedere qd or ad or sub qd (gradually). accedere ad qd (q. t. to c. on). appropinquare ad qd or ci rei adventu (of the approach of a hostile army).—progress, progressus facere (make progress), see 'TO COME FORWARD.' β) thrive, grow, crescere.—provenire (of plants and animals).—TO COME OVER, transire (e. g. to a person's side or party, in cs partes transire). transgredi; locum transcendere or superare (to c. over a place, e. g. over a mountain). a cold shudder came over me, horror ingens me perstrinxit.—TO COME OUT, exire (to step out), egredi. progress (of persons only). to cause aby to c. out, qm evocare (forms): to c. out (of publications), edi (in lucem); emitte. foras dari. \*prelum relinque (of printed works). to c. out (of secrets, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); Jw. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere. to c. out (of teeth), cadere, excludere. decidere (fall out): evelli, extrahi, eximī, excipi (to be pulled out). to c. (= to get) out of a danger, out of the water, &c., (se) emergere. evadere ex &c. to c. out with althg, qd exidit ex ore (of words, &c.).—TO COME ROUND, circumagi, &c. α) to become better, in melius mutari. meliore loco esse capisse, &c. times will c. round. \*meliora tempora hanc iniquitatem rerum excipient. β) To change gradually, to c. round to a person's opinion, ad cs sententiam adduci, perducere, traducere.—TO COME SHORT, deficere. I c. short of althg, careo qā re. deficit mihi qd: deficit me qd (to be wanting), see also TO FAIL and TO LOSE.—TO COME TO, α) PROPE, pervenire qd (to a place). qm convenire (to a person): it (or the matter) has come to this, res eo processit, deducta est; eo ventum est (ut &c.). matters have c. to a crisis, ad extrema perventum est: res est ad extremum deducta casum: to have c. to a (full) persuasion, persuasissimum habere. plenum persuasionis esse. to c. to the conclusion, concludere: hence one may c. to the conclusion, ex quo effci cogique potest: hanc I not c. to a right conclusion? satisne hoc conclusum est? to c. to aby's knowledge or ears, palam fieri. a qo audiri; ad cs aures pervenire.—to c. to, see TO c. ROUND.—β) amount to, elicere; also esse. what does it c. to? quæ summa est? quantum est? it comes to a large sum, longam summam efficere: the gold wch came to one Attic talent, aurum, quod summam Attici talenti explebat. it comes (amounts) to something, cs momenti esse. Vid. AMOUNT, COST. γ) to come to pass, see TO HAPPEN.—δ) to c. oneself, or in one's senses, sul or mentis compotem esse. ad anitatem redire or reverti (s. HERS. Cæs. B. G. 1, 42). ad se redire. se colligere, animum recipere. he comes to himself, ani-

mus redit.—to c. to an end, finem capere or habere, exitum habere; extingui. Interire. occidere (to die). the matter is not yet c. to an end, res nondum finem invenit: to c. to a certain state or condition), ad qd pervenire, &c.—to c. to a very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire. I don't know what it will c. to, quorum id evadat, nescio. Is it c. to this, that &c.? adeone res redit, ut &c.? to c. to the throne, summa rerum or regnum ac diadema defutur ci, ad qm imperium transit ad qm.—to c. to althg, ad qd pervenire; e. g. to one's property, one's money, to dignities, &c., ad aum, ad numos, ad honores: aby comes to such or such property, &c., qd transit or pervenit. to c. to the wrong person, in alienum incidere (e. g. of letters).—to c. to life, nasci; in lucem edi; reviviscere et recreari (to revive, to resume new vital strength): to c. to light, in lucem proferri. protrahi. detegi. patefieri: not to c. to light, lucem non aspicere. publico carere: to c. to the knowledge of, qd cognoscere or deprehendere; ad qd pervenire. It comes to nothing, nihil esse, nihil posse. pro nihilo esse. id (qd) nihil est (e. g. quod de pecuniā sperem, nihil est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 4, as to the money, it comes to nothing: the matter comes to nothing, in qā re nihil est. de hac re nihil est. to c. to hand, qd in manum accipere; in cs manus venire; in cs manus incidere (to c. or fall into aby's hands).—to c. to one's ears, e. g. ad cs aures pervenire or permanere; ad qm perferri or deferri; exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); Jw. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferre (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere (to c. to the ears of the public).—it comes to althg, res venit ad qd (e. g. to a fight, a battle, ad arma atque pugnam); or in quid (e. g. to a lawsuit, in contentione); or venitur ad qd (e. g. ad causam dicendam or in qd, e. g. in Jue).—TO COME TOGETHER, convenire (q. t.). concurrere. in certamen venire cum qo. obviam fieri ci (accidentally), see also TO ASSEMBLE.—TO COME UP, see 'TO COME FORTH.' β) to come up to (= equal), æquare. adæquari ci rei or qd (with acc. if = to be equal). æquare qm. æquari or adæquari cum qo (to c. up to aby in beauty, talents, &c.), also non inferiorem esse qo: to c. up to althg, adæquare (with acc. of the thing in wch one equals aby, and gen. of the person wch one equals); also qd re se adæquare posse ci. qm or qd qd re æquiparare (e. g. in physical strength, beauty, &c., see interpr. to Np. Them. 6, 1). γ) to come up with (= overtake), in cursu nancisci qm; æsequi; æquare.—TO COME UPON, invadere (of persons and things); vim ci inferre (of violence done, robbers, &c.).—morbo corripi (of illness). See also TO SEIZE, TO INVADE, TO ATTACK. to c. upon aby for payment, exilere; persequi pecuniam, &c. (if by legal means).—TO COME (of future time), futurus (that is going or about to be).—posterus (following with regard to time).—(post.) venturus. veniens. consequens (coming next, subsequent, of time). Jw. consequens ac posterus: generations to c., posteri (pl., opp. majores).—for the time to c., postero tempore.—in posterum.—posthac.—in reliquum tempus (for the time that remains): things that are to c., futura, orum, n. res futura: to foresee what is to c., quod futurum est scire. animo prospicere futura. quæ futura sunt prospicere or providere. in posterum prospicere. to rejoice in the present moment, without thinking of what is to c., presentibus frui nec in longum consultare.

COME, as adv. of exhortation, age! age dum! age sis! age vero!—In pl. agite! agite dum!

COMEDIAN, artifex scenicus (q. t.). *comædus*, the singer of the canticum (recitativo, monologue) in comedy, opp. tragedus (in tragedy). actor comicus, or comicus only (κωμικός, κωμῳδός). They all designate the actor in general who appears in comedy, not the person who acts the low comic parts, who, *qst. Petron. 80, 9*, can only be called *pi* paries ridendos agit: all the actors in a comedy, excaleari (opp. cothurnati, tragedians, Sen. Ep. 87). See also ACTOR.—Writer of comedy, \*poeta scenicus (q. t.): poeta comicus, or comicus only, *epylli* comici, pl.: like a c., \*scenicorum more. comico inore. scenicus (q. t., e. g. complodere manus et pectus ferire scenicus est).—Comic actress, artifex scenica, or scenica only (in later times).

COMEDY, comœdia.—fabula Atellana (sort of farce amongst the Romans): relating or belonging to c., comicus (κωμικός, opp. tragicus): in a manner belonging to c., comice. Comic character (i. e. in comedy), partes ridendæ. See also PLAY. To act a c., see TO ACT.

COMELINESS, decencia, decorum.—decor (æternal grace).—venustus.—pulchritudo.—forma.—species.—dignitas. See BEAUTY, GRACE.

COMELY, decens (*poet. only, and in silv. age*).—decorus (*of speech and actions only*).—pulcher (*g. t.*).—formosus, speciosus, venustus. See BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME. In a c. manner, decore, recte, ut decet, eleganter.

COMER, qui (quæ) venit: a new c. (*i. e. to a country*), advena, alienigena (*a stranger, foreigner, opp. indigena*).—peregrinus (*g. t. a stranger, opp. civis*).—Jw. pregrinus advena advena.—novellus, novicius (*new in any situation, e. g. novelli Aquilenses* = coloni qui nuper Aquilam deducti erant: novelli servi).

COMET, cometes, sidus cometes, stella cometes (comætes)—or in pure Lat. stella crinita (*Suet. Cas. 88*).—*One of the three first expressions is generally used, or stella crinita, quam Græci κομήτην vocant, or quam cometa vocant (C. N. D. 2, 5, 14. Plin. 2, 25, 22, and even as late as Suet. Claud. 46, and Eutrop. 10, 8 (4)); hence it follows that stella crinita may be looked upon more as an attempt to translate κομήτης, than as a genuine Lat. expression. The c. remained above the horizon for four hours every night, stella cometes quum oriretur et occumberet, quatuor spatium horarum consumebat: the c. shone during seventy days, and with such splendour that the whole sky seemed to be on fire, stella cometes septuaginta diebus ita luxit, ut cœlum omne flagrare videretur.*

COMPIT, condire (*fruit, &c.*). \*saccharum incoquere ci rei (*aff. Plin. 34, 17, 48*). \*saccharo condire.—the *confiting of fruit*, conditus; conditura (*manner of c. e. g. olivæ condituri legere. Col.*)

COMPITURES, dulcia, pl., or dulciola, pl. orum (*Appian. Met. iv. p. 115, 12*).—merces cupidiarum (*aff. Symm. Ep. 8, 19, where we find forum cup.*). bellaria, dulciola (*both n. pl., the latter in later writers*).—menaa secunda (*as constituting a course*). *Salgama are fruits preserved in a pickle; e. g. as olives now are. Col.*

COMFORT, || To console, consolari qm (*of persons and personified objects; e. g. of hope, of a good conscience: consolari qm qd or de qâ re: seîd. qd qâ re, as magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolat. C.: the simple solari is not found in prose of the gold age*).—solatium præbere or afferre (*to c., that is, yield or afford c., of things*).—ci solatio or solatium esse (*to c., i. e. to be a c. to abg, of things: to go away or depart comforted, requiescere animo discendere: this comforta me, hoc est mihi solatio: to c. oneself, se consolari (on account of atq, de qâ re). C. yourself, or be comforted, me te afflicte: es bono animo. || Eni tērn, refresh, qm reficere, recreare: animum ci facere: animo qm implere. To be comforted, animo relaxari; animi remissionem querere (by mental relaxations): to be mentally comforted by atq, qâ re recreari (e. g. by a letter, literis): to c. abg with food, cibo juvare qm; by food and drink, cibo ac potione firmare qm: to c. one's body (or oneself) with food and sleep, corpus curare (*Cur. 3, 8, 22*); also se reficere, se recreare. Jw. reficere et recreare, recreare et reficere. To be comforted by atq, qâ re refici, or se reficere, or vires reficere (*bodily, e. g. by food, &c.*). Comforting, recreans, reficiens: suavia, dulcis. || To gladden, vid.*

COMFORT, consolatio (*the action of comforting*). medicina (*the means by which abg is comforted*). poet. solamen: c. in pain, solatium doloris: c. in one's sufferings, solatium malorum: to impart c. to abg, qm consolari: on account of atq, de qâ re: to give abg much c. (of persons), multa or magna ci solatia dare (C.). To afford c., solatium præbere or afferre: solatio or solatium esse: to admit of some c., afford some c., nonnullam consolationem or aliquid solatii (in se) habere (*of things: to admit of c. or supply it from themselves*): to afford no c., nihil habere consolationis: this is my c., eo solatio utor. To utter words of c., solatia dicere (t. O.). To seek c. fm one only source, omnia in unam consolationem conficere (C.). This is the only c. which supports me, hæc una consolatio me paterat philosophia: to need no c., non egere medicinâ.—voluptas (*comfortable sensation*).—jucunditas, dulcedo (*agreeableness*).—the c. of life, commodata vita, commoditas vitæ: abg feels a c., voluptas sensibus c. blanditur. Without c., see COMFORTLESS.

COMFORTABLE, || Consoling, consolatorius (*e. g. litteræ*). || To c. (*i. e. in consoling*), solatio esse: to be very c., magno solatio esse: it is a very c. thing that &c., magnum est solatium, with infinit. || To address c. words to abg, qm or animum c. confirmare (verbis); afflictum c. animum confirmare, animum c. demissum et oppressum erigere. || Agreeable, gratus: jucundus (*cheerful*). suavia, dulcis (*pleasant*).—a c. feeling or sensation, voluptas: I feel (or am) c., bene

mihi est (*i. e. I am well off*); hilaritate delector. hilare vivo (*I am c., i. e. cheerful and happy*).—a c. house, domitium bonum. See also PLEASANT.

COMFORTABLY, græc. jucunde, suaviter. [*Syn. in COMFORTABLE*] See PLEASANTLY.

COMFORTE, consolator; or *Com. with verbs and c. COMFORT. A Job's c.*, qui malo solatio qm consolatur (*aff. C. de Am. 104, non malo solatio, sed non multo tamen, consolatur, quod &c.*). THE COMFORTER (= the Holy Spirit), Spiritus Sacer.—Paracletus (*Ecc.*).

COMFORTLESS, || That admits of no comfort, apdest tutus (*of persons*); desperatus (*of things*): abg is c., cs dolor or luctus nullo solatio levati potest (cannot be comforted).—|| Destitute of all comfort, incommodus, admodum incommodus, injucundus. \*omni vitæ commoditate destitutus.

COMIC, || (*relating to comedy*), see COMEDY.—COMICAL, || || Ridiculous, amusing, ridiculous, ridendus (*relating to a joke, as Petron. 80, 9*): a c. circumstance, res comica (*Hor. A. P. 89*); rid. ridicula: a c. expression, ridiculum dicere. —ridiculus, iocuosus (*full of jokes*).—Jocularis, jocularis (*calculated to divert others*).—ridendus (*with accents laughter*).—|| Jocular, homo ridiculus (*who excites laughter*).—|| J. fellow in C. Att. 4, 16, 3, very unsafe (*see. Orrelli on that passage*), and so better avoided.—lepidus (*pleasant, fm good humour*).—facetus (*witty*).—a comical fellow, lepidum caput (*Com.*).—a comical narrator, lacerus narrator.

COMICALLY, comice, comico more, ridicule, lepide, facete, joculariter. [*Syn. in Comic*].

COMING, ventio (*Plant.*).—reditio, reditus (*return: the former as act, the latter as state*).—adventio (*arrival*).—arcensus (*e. g. ad urbem, to the town, C.*). The c.-in of a ship, appulsiis (*with or without litor*). To expect abg's c. with eagerness, cs adventum non mediocriter capere. Sudden c., see ARRIVAL. The c. of a vessel into port, Crck. with in portum venire or pervenire.

COMING, vid. || To come (*of future things*).

COMING-IN (*of a ship*), appulsiis (*with or without litor*).—|| Income, vid.

COMMA, comma, kila, n. (κόμμα, or pure Latin, incision (*as one clause of a period, Gramm.; new Latin as mark of punctuation*). To put a comma after a word. —comma post verbum ponere.

COMMAND, v. || To give a command, jubere (*g. t. order atq, to be done, with the implied notion that the person who commands has, or assumes that he has, a right to do so; followed by infin. act., with acc. if the person commanded is named; or by infin. pass. if the person is not named, nor plainly alluded to fm the context. If the person, however, is virtually expressed fm the context, the infin. act. is used. It is also, although less freq., followed by ut, if it is used in the sense of imperative. —Jubere ci is never found in the gold age*).—imperare ci qd or ut (*to c. in consequence of the power vested in abg; seîd. in the sense of jubere with foll. accus. and infin.*). præcipere ci qd or with ut (*to c. in consequence of one's authority, prudence, experience, and superior talents*).—prescribere ci qd or with ut (*prescribe: both præc. and præc., of superiore giving rules or directions for conduct to their inferiors*).—mandare ci qd or with ut (*to charge or commission, the manner of the execution being left to the person commissioned*).—pronunciare (*to cause to be proclaimed by a herald, &c.*).—edicere, edictum proponere (*with ut, of a magistrate, commanding publicly by a proclamation*).—sciscere, sciscere jubereque (*with ut, to make a law, regulation, or act: the proper term to be applied to an act passed by the Roman 'plebs'*).—decernere (*to pass a resolution, that altho should be done, on the part of the senate, Consul*).—sanctare, edicto sancire (*to c. or forbid under a penalty 'that' &c., ut ne*).—|| To have a right to c., Imperandi jus potestatemque habere: at any place, loco præesse. To c. an army, exercitui præesse or præpositum esse; exercitum ducere: to c. the other wing, alterum tenere cornu (Np.). to c. the fleet, navibus et classi præesse or præpositum esse: the cavalry, equitatu præesse: to c. in a province, præesse provinciam (S.), or in provincia (C.). To have a right to c. abg, imperium in qm or qm sub imperio habere; est mihi imperium in qm. Imperitare ci, cs esse imperator-m. Imperio regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (*to have the chief c. of abg or atq*).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (*c. absolutely*). præesse ci or ci rei (*to preside*): to c. a town, urbem imperio regere: to be commanded by abg, imperio ci teneri, teneri in cs ditone et potestate: not to allow oneself to be commanded, imperium cs detractare. To have no right to c., nullam potestatem, nullum impe

rum habere; nullum est es in qâ re arbitrium: *to allow oneself to be commanded by aby, ci or es imperio parere, obtemperare. I will do what you c. (= bid, wish), faciam quæ jubes or præcipis, ut dixisti or dicis; ut placebit.* — *¶ To be master of, imperare ci rei.* — moderari ci rei, *e. g. to c. one's tongue, linguæ or orationi: one's pain, grief, dolori imperare.* dolorem in potestate tenere: *to c. oneself, sibi imperare.* animi potentem esse. animum suum comprimere, coercere: *one's anger, iram reprimere: not to c. one's anger, irâ tenet; impotentem esse iræ (stronger): we do not c. our passions (desires), cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: the mind commands the body, animus regit corpus: not to c. our ambition, ambitione teneri: to c. one's passions, cupiditatibus imperare, opp. servare.* cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere. — *¶ To overlook, so that it may be seen or annoyed: a) in a military sense, superare locum.* immînere ci loco: *the tower commanded the high ground where the spring was, turris superabat fastigium fontis (B. G. 3, 41): the hill commanded the town, collis imminet urbi. The tower c's the city, ex turri late jacuntur ad urbem (Aft. Cæs. B. 6, 8, 4).* *b) To give a view of, qm locum prospicere.* *The house commands an extensive view of the fields, domus longos agros prospicit (H.). the country- house commands the lake, villa lacum prospicit (Plin.).*

COMMAND, s. *¶ Of a superior, Jussus. Jussum (c. of aby who has or pretends to have a right to do it). — auctoritas (declaration of the will of a superior). — imperium (c. of a general, a prince). — Imperatum (the thing commanded by one who has an imperium). — præceptum (precept, regulation). — mandatum (commission, charge) — edictum (edict, public proclamation). — decretum (resolution of the senate, a consul, in the form of a decree). — plebiscitum (resolution of the Roman plebs, opp. populi jussum, i. e. of the whole people, s. Bremi Np. Arist. 1, 4). — rescriptum (c. of a prince, Post-Aug.). — a written c., litteræ (e. g. Tiberius sent a written c. to the army, Tiberius literas ad exercitum misit): a secret c., præceptum arcanum. — at the c. of aby, jussu or auctoritate c. jubente qo. also jussus a qo; Sis also a qo only (e. g. he did his duty towards the Athenians, at whose c. he had gone out, Atheniensibus a quibus a profectus erat, officia præstabat, Np. Milt. 2, 3, Dâkne). — without aby's c., injussu c's; a qo non jussus. ultro (of one's own accord, opp. c's jussu or jussus): sua sponte (voluntarily): to act without special c., privato, non publico consilio qd facere. — to give the c., vid. to COMMAND. to execute a c., Jussum or Imperatum facere. mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: in the exactest manner, mandata exhaurire. Imperio c's defungi: to follow, obey a c.; to act according to a c., c's præceptum observare, curare, c's dicto parere. audientem esse dicto or jussu c's. Imperio c's obtemperare: without delay, quod q's imperavit, impigre facere: zealously, Imperata enixe facere: negligently or lazily, somnolice Imperia persequi: punctually, Imperata obedienter facere. præceptum dilige curare: to refuse obedience to aby's c's; or, not to obey his c's. Imperium aspernari, contemnere. Imperium, mandatum negligere. decreto non stare: to act against the c., contra edictum facere (it being a proclamation): to transgress the c., mandatum excedere, egredi. — *¶ The power (of commanding aby), imperium (c'pity in the army). — potestas (the c. given or conferred on aby, thus the legal c.): under aby's c., quo duce. c's ductu: to have the c. of an army, a fleet, q's, exercitui, navibus et classi præesse or præpositum esse: to have the c. of the other (i. e. the left) wing of the army, alterum tenere cornu (Nep. Pelop. 4, 3): to be under aby's c., es imperio parere (espily of soldiers); ci parere. In potestate or sub Imperio c's esse (to be under aby's guidance or power): to place oneself under the c. of aby, se ad auctoritatem c's conferre. Chief c., summa rerum, summum imperium. summa imperii, or Imperium only: s. also CHIEF-COMMAND. — *¶ That imperium does not exclusively refer to military matters, s. Theod. Baufei, in 'Jahn's Jahrbücher,' 1832, vl. 3, p. 300).* — belli imperium. belli summa (of the general). — summa imperii maritimi (of the admiral). — to have the c. of an army, summam imperii tenere, obtinere. summæ rei or rerum, summæ imperii præesse, præesse exercitui. ducere exercitum: to have the chief c. of a fleet, navibus et classi præesse: toti officio maritimo præpositum ructa administrare (if the whole administration of naval affairs belongs to the person): to give to aby the chief c., summam rerum ad qm deferre. summam imperii ci tradere: of an army, a fleet, qm exercitui or classi præfere: in a war, qm toti bello Imperioque**

præficere. summam belli ci deferre. summam imperii bellique administrandi ci permittere. qm bello præponere: to be under the chief c. of aby, c's imperio parere (g. t.); sub qo militare (of soldiers): to serve under aby's c. (during a war), qo or sub qo Imperatore or sub signis c's mereri: to be sent anywhere with the c., qo cum imperio proficisci: to prolong aby's c., imperium prorogare (prolongare not Latin): to prolong the c. for another year, imperium in annum propagare (hence to continue, e. g. the war, bellum): to take away the c., adimere ci imperium or abrogare c's imperium (C.): to lay down the c., imperium deponere: an extraordinary c., imperium extraordinarium (C.): to give aby an extraordinary c., dare ci imperium extraordinarium or extra ordinem: to hold the most important c's, cepisse et gerere maxima imperia. — *¶ The command (of one's passions, &c.), continentia; temperantia (the moderation in them; comp. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 164): to have a c. (or no c.) over one's passions, desires, over oneself, see to COMMAND. — *¶ Desire, wish, disposai, jussum, voluntas. — what are your c's? quid vis? quid jubes? Tell me in a word, what are thy c's? quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me jubet? I am at your c., exspecto, quid velis: I am in all things at your c., omnibus in rebus me fore in tuâ potestate, tibi confirmo (C. ad Div. 5, 4, 6, Corlle): my purse is at your c., meâ arâ utero non secus ac tuâ (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8): my house is always at your c., semper tibi patent fores hæ: my home is always at your c., whether I may be in or not, tibi mea domus me præsentem, absente patet: to submit entirely to aby's c's, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum c's: to do althg at aby's c., ad nutum c's et voluntatem qd facere: to be at c. (i. e. ready or at hand for use), promptus: money wch is at c., pecunia præsens: to be at c., promptum or paratum esse: to be sufficiently at c., suppetere (of things, s. Mæb. Cæs. B. G. 1, 3): to have at c., providisse, paravisse: to keep at c., habere paratum, in expedito, in præcinctu: to have money at one's c., pecuniam in numero or præ manu habere: tears wch aby has at his c., lacrimæ confictæ doloris.**

COMMANDED. Crcl. by words and examples in to COMMAND and COMMAND, s.

COMMANDER, præfectus c's and ci. præpositus ci. qui ci præest or præpositus est (g. t.). — dux (of an army or a division). — dux summus. imperator (c.-in-chief). — bellii or exercitus dux, or from the context dux. ductor only (any c. in war: duct. however not in plain prose). bello præpositus. — c. of the horse, magister equitum (e. pr. in the Roman army): of the fleet, præfectus classis: to be c.-in-chief, vid. to have the chief COMMAND. — dux, præfectus classis (admiral): prætor (c. of troops, not Romans, espily of land-troops, στρατηγός, often used by Np., s. interrp. to Milt. 4, 4). — præfectus equitum (g. t., while mag. eq. refers to the Roman horse only): to be c. of the horse, equitatu præesse: c. of the infantry, copiarum pedestrium dux: to be, copis pedestribus, or simply copis præesse: c. of the artillery, prps \*præfectus rei tormentariæ summus: to be elected c., chosen c.-in-chief, ducem deligi ad bellum gerendum: the valour of a c., virtus Imperatoria: talents for a future c., indoles Imperatoris virtutis (Justin 2, 8, 15): the experience of a c., rei militaris peritia.

COMMANDER (= a paving-ram), fistuca.

COMMEMORATE. *¶ To make mention of, vid. MENTION. — *¶ To celebrate, agere, agitare (o. pr. e. g. an event, the anniversary of athg, one's birth-day, &c.). — celebrare (with pomp or demonstrations of joy, by one's presence; e. g. a birth-day, a wedding, less frequently of feasts). — to c. a day, diem prosequi (s. Nep. Att. 4, extr.). to c. athg by a feast for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum.**

COMMEMORATION, celebratio (public celebration): but mly by memoria (commemoratio is the act of recounting). Money coined in c. of aby or athg, \*numus in memoriam c's or c's rei causus: a speech in c. of aby, \*oratio in memoriam c's habita. — laudatio (a panegyric, not eulogium). — a paper, essay, &c., in c. of aby, \*libellus in memoriam c's compositus. A statue raised in c. of aby, cippus: to erect a statue in c. of aby, laudis ut maneat memoria, statuum c's ponere. In c., memoria causâ: in c. of, in memoriam c's (Suet. Dig.). — to raise monuments in c. of aby, memoriam ab nominis monumentis consecrare.

COMMEMORATIVE [see COMMÉMORATION], quod c's rei memoriam revocat, renovat, redintegrat, repræsentat. quod memoriam nominis (c's) consecrat: a c. statue, statua, laudis ut maneat memoria, posita.

COMMENCE, v. INTR.) *¶ To take its commencement, incipere (vid. to BEGIN). — the combat c's, præ-*

luni committitur. hostes acie concurrunt: *the war c.s.*, bellum suscipitur: *daybreak c.s.*, dies appetit. luceat. dilucescit. illucescit: *evening c.s.*, advesperascit: *night c.s.*, nox appetit. TR. incipere. coepisse. inchoare. ordiri. exordiri (SYN. in BEGIN). *to c. speaking*, initium dicendi facere, sumere; exordio: dicere: *to c. after aby*, qm exipere: *he commenced (his speech) thus*, ingressus est sic loqui. See BEGIN.

COMMENCEMENT. See BEGINNING.

COMMEND, commendare. — *REY* commendare answers exactly to the English word in all its meanings. (1) *To recommend to protection, &c., or for favorable notice*, commendare qm or qd ci. (2) *To make an impression in favour of athg.*, (vox) quæ una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet (C.). (3) *Deliver over to notice*, e.g. commendare qd literis. commendare nomen tuum immortalitati. — *To c. aby to another strongly*, ei qm de meliore notâ commendare (Cnr. ap. C. Epp. 7, 29: *the fig. taken from the nota*, by wch the quality of wine was marked): *to c. aby very earnestly*, etiam atque etiam or magnopere or valde commendare; qm intime commendare: *very kindly*, \*permanenter commendare. *To c. aby very strongly by letter*, ad qm de qo scribere diligentissime: *to have aby commended to one*, commendatum sibi qm habere: *to c. oneself to aby's love and protection*, se commendare cs amoris et fidei: *to endeavor to c. oneself to aby*, querere sibi apud qm commendationem. *To c. oneself*, gratum esse; placere; probari (all of things): *to c. oneself by athg*, se commendare qâ re (of persons): commendari qâ re (of things): *to c. itself (with emphasis on the self)*; i. e. by its own good qualities, suapte naturâ gratum esse. — JN. commendare et committere. *I c. this property of mine to your honour and safe-keeping*, bona nostra hæc tibi permitto et tui mando fidei. — *demandare is 'to commit as a charge'*, e.g. unus magistri cure plures liberos demandare. For COMMEND = praise, see PRAISE.

COMMENDABLE, commendandus. commendatione dignus. commendabilis (L. Col.). See PRAISE-WORTHY.

COMMENDATION, commendatio (in all the senses of the English word). — *suasio* (act of commending, e.g. legis). *That he may know my c. was no ordinary one*, ut sciat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse (C.). *Aby's c. is of very great use to me with aby*, maximo adjuvamento est mihi cs commendatio apud qm. *Modesty is the best c. of youth*, prima commendatio proficitur ci a modestiâ: *to have received a strong c. from aby*, magnopere or diligentissime commendari a qo (to aby. ci). See PRAISE.

COMMENDATORY, commendatilius (not commendatorius, wch is late, Sidon.). — C. letters, commendaticia: literæ or tabellæ. *To give aby c. letters to aby*, \*qm commendare ci per literas. A c. speech, oratio commendaticia (aft. C. ad Div. 5, 5). — *suasio* (if it advises the adoption of the thing commended; e.g. of a law). See PANEGRIC.

COMMENDER, commendator (Plin.). — fem. commendatrix (C. and Plin.).

COMMENSURABLE, ¶ *Reducible to a commensurate*, } *mon measure*, Crel. with metiri, commetiri. *These things are not c.*, \*harum rerum alteram cum alterâ commetiri non potes (aft. C. de Inv. 1, 26: negotium cum tempore commetiri). — ¶ *Adequate*, par. conveniens. congruens. qd satis esse videtur.

COMMENT on or upon, ¶ *Annotate*, interpretari qd. esse interpretationem cs rei. explanare. — *enarrare*, commentari (explain an author, poem, &c., the former verbally, the latter in writing; both sili. age). *To c. on a book*, commentari librum (Suet. Gram. 2): *commentaria in librum componere* (Gell.). — ¶ *To make observations on*, to censure, notam scribere ci rei (aft. a mark of censure: prop. of the Rom. Censor: only of written c.s.). — *invehi in qm*, reprehendere et exagitare qd. — *notare qd*, *To c. severely on aby*, notare or notare ac vituperare qm: *to c. playfully on aby*, notare qm joco (Suet.). *To c. unfavourably on every circumstance*, omnia in deterius trahere.

COMMENT, s. ¶ *Annotation*, annotatio (Post-Aug.). — \*scholion. — explicatio. interpretatio. See ANNOTATION, NOTE. — ¶ *Remark*, censure, nota (a written rem., prop. of the Rom. Censor). — *a severe c.*, nota censoris æveritatis. — *animadversio*. *To escape unpleasant c.s.*, effugere animadversionem (e.g. neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, al semper fladem pedibus uteremur. C.). — *to make c.s. on athg*, notare qd; reprehendere et exagitare qd: on aby, notare ac vituperare qm. See COMMENT, v.

COMMENTARY, commentarius or commentarium, dim. commentariolus (Pl. commentarii; very seld. commentaria. But *REY* commentarium = liber, scriptum: not a 'series of explanatory notes': it was however used in this sense in Gellius's time, who speaks of a Grammarian's commentaria in Virgilium, though the nature of that work is unknown) — interpretatio. — *enotatio*. *To write a c. on Virgil*, commentarium in Virgilium componere (Gell.).

COMMENTATOR, interpres. explanator (who explains). — *enarrator* (who explains an author hermeneutically). — *calumniator* (who makes malicious comments).

COMMERCE, mercatura (reply of the merchant). — *mercatio* (commercial transaction, the buying and selling. Gell. 3, 3). — *negotium*, or pl. negotia (the business wch aby carries on, esply as corn-merchant and money-lender). — *mercumentum* (c. commercial intercourse, S. Jug. 18, 6. Plin. 33, 1, 3; with athg. cs rei, Plin. 12, 14, 30: then also = liberty of c.). — *wholesale business*, mercatura magna et copiosa: in retail, merc. tenuis. See TRADE. *The Roman merchants carry on a c. with Gaul*, mercatores Romanæ ad Gallos commeat (i. s. they visit Gaul with their merchandize, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1). — ¶ *Social intercourse*, conversatio (Fell. Q.). *usus consueto* (of his service, &c.). — *convictus* (in so far as one lives with aby). See INTERCOURSE.

COMMERCE, v. See the above art.

COMMERCIAL, ¶ *Belonging to commerce*, e.g. c. agent, curator negotiorum publicus (aft. S. Jug. 71, 1). — *to be the c. agent of a society*, \*rem cs societas agere; negotia cs societas procurare (C. ad Div. 12, 24): c. *flag*, insigne navium mercatoriarum (c. spiras, mercandi studium or cupiditas (c. de Rep. 2, 4, 7)). — *c. law*, \*lex mercatoria; *lex emendis aut vendendis rebus* (C. Ferr. 1, 55, 143). — *c. town or place*, forum rerum venalium. — *mercumentum* (place where commerce esply barters, is carried on). — *emporium* (the place near the harbour, where c. was carried on). — *oppidum*, (ubi est; forum rerum venalium (a town where c. is carried on, v. S. Jug. 71, in.). — *forum*, oppidum nundinarium (a place where weekly markets are held): *a flourishing c. town*, urbs emporio florentissima: *the most frequented c. town of the whole empire*, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

COMMINATION, minatio. comminatio. denuntiatio. — *minæ*. SYN. in THREATENING.

COMMINATORY, minax. minitabundus (prop. of persons). — *Adv. minaciter*.

COMMINGLE, miscere (to mix). permiscere (mix together thoroughly); with athg, qd cum qâ re or qd ci rel. — *admiscere ci rei* (to mix with; commonly in the passive voice, admisceri qâ re, to become mixed with athg). — *confundere*, with athg, cum qâ re (prop. to pour together; hence fig. mingle; e.g. the true with the false, vera cum falsis).

COMMUNUTE, conterere. — *fricare* (to crumble). — *plures* (pound in order to reduce athg). — *contundere* (crush, e.g. in a mortar, in pilâ).

COMMISERATE, ¶ *If we compassion*, misereri, commiserari cs. miseret me cs. misericordiâ cs commotum or captum esse (to pity aby). — *misericordiâ qm* or *qd* prosequi. *misericordiam ci impetire*, miserari, commiserari qd (to pity, and show the pity at the same time, s. Bremi. Np. Ages. 5, 2). — *to pity aby's fate*, misfortune, cs fortunam commiserari; casum cs miserari.

COMMISERATION, misericordia (pity). — *Misericordia commiseratio* (demonstration of pity). See COM-PASSION.

COMMISSARIAT, duumviri, cs. (according to the numb. of members) rebus, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrandi (as a board).

COMMISSARISHIP, \*præfectura rei frumentariæ \*præfectura annonæ (at Rome).

COMMISSARY, curator (he that takes care of aby's business in general, e.g. agent of the Adriatic maritime company, curator corporis maris Hadriatici. Inscr.). — *recuperator* (Judge to decide questions relating to property and pecuniary transactions, appointed by the prætor: to nominate such, dare recuperatores. — *REY* s. cognitor, nor inquisitor. Dict. and Schutz. Lex. Cic. vv.). — ¶ *Commisary* (military), annonæ præfectus (at Rome, L. 4, 13). — *rei frumentariæ præfectus* (in Hist. B. G. 8, 35: frumentarius = qui frumentum in oppidum importat). — *qui res, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrat*. A board of c.s., \*duumviri (according to the number) rebus, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrandi.

COMMISSION, ¶ *Appointment of an officer in the army*, \*præfectura militum. — ¶ *A trust or*

**verrant, mandatum** (a. or order to deliver any message; either verbally or by writing).—negotium (c. to perform a thing; instead of *wh* provincia is its used): to give a. to a. c. negotium dare or mandare; mandare c. qd. to receive a c., mandatum datur mihi a qo. To execute a c., mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, pericere, peragere: *execute a c. in the most exact manner, exhaustire mandatum: in a careless manner, negligenter rem mandatum gerere.*—[*Act of committing a crime, prps patratio* (Vell., but of committing a peace: commissio, e. g. placit., *Arnob. late: perpetratio, Tertull.*)—better by *Crel.* patrare. perpetrare. facere. committere, &c. see **COMMIT.** A sin of c., peccatum, quod in effectu est (opp. 'sin of omission', delictum: though *Dōd.* does not confine delict. to this notion). To issue a c. of bankruptcy agst a. b., recuperatores dare, qui bona c. in gratiam creditorum vendant. To have received, or to hold a c. (in the army), prps ordines ducere: or prefecturā ornari (ast. *C. Ep. ad Fam. 7, 5*). A ship in c., prps. 'navis omnibus rebus ornata atque instructa: to put a ship in c., avem expedire atque instruere (v. *Hirt. B. Alex. 25*).—[*A body of persons entrusted with an inquiry or the decision of a matter, recuperatores; arbitri: to appoint such a c., recuperatores (arbitros) dare: to reject the c., recuperatores rejicere: the decision of a c., iudicium recuperatorium. To send to any place a c. of enquiry, mittere, qui præsenta spectent (T.): to order a c. of enquiry to be sent, de re præsenti cognoscere jubere. See also COMMITTEE.*

**COMMISSION, v.** mandata ci dare.—mandare ci, ut; negotium dare ci, ut (charge with the execution of a thing). To be c'd with a. b., iussus sum facere qd. by a. b., mandatum habere a qo. (s. also among **COMMISSION, subst.**)—ci c. rei faciendā licentiam dare or permittere (cf. *C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2*).—liberum c. rei arbitrium ci permittere (*L. 32, 37*; both = to authorize a. b., to perform a. b. as nomine, in a. b.'s name: qo auctore, under a. b.'s authority, e. g. to do a. b., facere qd.)—deferre, demandare ci qd. (entrust a. b. with the execution of a. b., e. g. curam c. rei).—delegare ci qd. (gold. age, to c. a. b. with a. b. that one ought to perform oneself; in silv. age, to c., in a general sense, s. *Hertz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 22*).

**COMMISSIONER, procurator** (agent, &c., *C. Alt. 4, 16, extr.*)—negotiorum curator (*S. Jug. 71, 2*); or sequenter, interpres, confector negotiorum (all in *C. Ferr. 2, 44, 108*).—per quem agimus (our agent, *C. Ferr. 3, 64, 155*). *C. in any matter, transactor et administrator c. rei* (*Ferr. 2, 28, 69*). *Custom-house c.'s, portitores; exactores portorii; duumviri* (triumviri, &c. according to sumb.) portorii exigendis.—qui portoria exigunt—telonarii (*Cod. Just.*). *C.'s of taxes, qui vectigalia exigunt.*—duumviri (triumviri, &c. according to sumb.) vectigalibus exigendis. *C.'s of bankruptcy, recuperatores bonis c. in gratiam creditorum vendendis; or recuperatores, qui bona c. in gratiam creditorum vendant. To be a. b.'s c., c. rationes negotiorum procurare; negotia c. gerere.*

**COMMISSURE, commissura** (= knot, tie).—coagmentum, coagmentatio (the joining of two bodies).—iunctura (by what they are joined, *Plin. 13, 15, 29*).

**COMMIT, v.** To entrust, committere (to leave it to a person, imposing on him a moral responsibility).—permittere (to leave a thing quite to another).—mandare, demandare (to c. to be kept or performed).—deponere qd. apud qm. (to give a. b. to a. b. to be kept safe).—credere (e. g. occulta sua ci credere):—to c. (as it were), oneself to a. b.'s protection, se permittere, committere, tradere in c. fidem: to c. to memory, mandare memorie qd.—[*To imprison, comprehendere (to arrest).*—in custodiam dare, in vincula conicere (put into custody).—[*To be guilty of: facere.*—committere. admittere. In se admittere (the latter implying more of moral guilt).—suscipere in se.—patrare. perpetrare. To c. a crime, admittere scelus, maleficium, delictum, flagitium.—flagitium committere (C.)—facinus in se admittere (C.); a foul crime, fœdum facinus in se conicere (L.); a theft, furtum facere:—a murder, eadem facere (C.), edere, perpetrare (L.): a fault or blunder, errare; in errore versari; errore capi or duci: in errorem induci (not, errorem committere):—ridiculous faults, \*labi in iocularibus errores (Ruhnk.): to c. a breach of faith, perfiditium esse.—fidem violare or frangere: adulterium, adulterium committere: what fault has he committed? quid designavit? (Com.). To commit is often best transl. by agere with a suitable adverb: to c. a folly, stultit agere: to c. an act of imprudence, imprudenter, or temere et imprudenter agere.

**COMMITMENT, comprehensio.**

**COMMITTEE, v.** Men elected for a given purpose: selecti.—apocleti (in the Greek towns, chosen men who assembled to discuss state-matters: the sub-c., *Liv. 33, 34, pure Latin, selecti, Liv. 38, 1, del. Ætolorum*).—The ancients, however, generally express such a word by indicating at the same time the number of men who formed the c., e. g. a c. in financial matters, triumviri mensarii (since it consisted of three): a c. for drawing up laws, decemviri legibus scribendis.

**COMMIX, see Commingle.**

**COMMIXTURE, permixtio** (action and thing). admixtio (action).—admixtum, res admixta (thing).

**COMMODOUS, v.** Fit and proper for the accomplishment of a purpose: commodus (proper; whatever has the proper measure, and in its nature is suited to the purpose).—opportunus (convenient in situation: prop. of place, then of time, age, &c.).—aptus (suitable, as the effect of nature and art).—idoneus (fit, whatever is c. by its natural qualities); Jn. opportunus et idoneus; commodus et idoneus; habilis et aptus.—very c., percommodus, peropportunus, peridoneus (for a. b., ci rei or ad qd.)—[*Affording convenience or comfort, commodus.*—expeditus (without difficulty), bonus (well or conveniently arranged); a c. house, domitium bonum.

**COMMODOUSLY, opportune** (conveniently for the purpose).—idonee (properly).—apie (in a manner to suit or to fit).—recte (becomingly).—commode; bene.—To dwell c., bene habitare.

**COMMODITY, v.** What possesses the quality of ease, comfort: commoditas, commodum.—opportunitas (convenience).—[*Profit, commodum, emolumentum (advantage, opp. incommodum, detrimentum).—lucrum, fructus (gain: opp. damnum).—guæsum (gain, we seek, profit).—utilitas (g. t. for the use or serviceableness of a. b.).—Ware or merchandise, merx. Commodities, merces.*

**COMMON, v.** That in which the persons spoken of participate alike: communis (in which all have or may have a share, opp. proprius).—publicus (that which belongs to or concerns the whole people or the state, opp. privatus). A c. fault, vitium commune: the c. sense of mankind, communis sensus (i. e. moral perception, tact, &c. e. g. in the intercourse between man and man: it afterwards came to have nearly the meaning of our 'c. sense': e. g. sensum communem auferre, sound human understanding, *Phædr. 1, 7, 4*). In this meaning, sensus alone was used: persona furoris detenta sensum non habet, *Ulp. Dig.* Nearly so omnes eripere ci sensus, *Catull.*—[*To speak according to the c. sentiment of men, ex communi hominum opinione dicere. The c. weal or good, bonum publicum; salus communis or publica (the c. welfare): res publica (the state in general): the c. weal, publica res or res publica: this is common to free nations, hoc commune est liberorum populorum: to have a c. cause with a. b., in eadem cum qo causā esse: to make c. cause with a. b., causam cum qo consilia sua conjungere cum qo: c. interest, utilitatis communio: to have a c. interest with a. b., utilitatis communione sociatus esse.*

*1008* Instead of 'c. to A and B' the Romans often said 'c. to A with B'. Thus: these things are c. to rich and poor, communia ista locupletibus sunt cum pauperibus; this is c. to us and (or with) the brute creation, commune est nobis qd. cum bestiis. IN COMMON, communiter; in promiscuo; promiscue; publice: to have every thing in c. with a. b., omnia cum qo communiter possidere (C.). To have a. b. in c. with a. b., est mihi qd. commune cum qo: hæc mihi cum qo conjuncta et communia sunt (C.). They have every thing in c., omnium rerum est inter eos communitas: between friends let every thing, without exception, be in c., inter amicos sit omnium rerum sine ulla exceptione communitas (C.).—[*Common to the greater number of persons, to the multitude.*—communis (but without the necessary notion of meanness).—[*Ordinary, mean, low, popular (usual among the people: hence, of inferior quality, &c. g. t.).—vulgarius, perversularis (c. to the multitude, to be found or met with every where; then, g. t. low, bad).—vulgatus, perversularis, pervagatus. Jn. communis et pervagatus (spread every where = known), usitatus (habitual, usual).—quotidianus (met with every day).—plebeus (belonging to the c. people: uncivilized, low). A c. saying, proverbium vulgare or contritum or sermone tritum; proverbium, quod in omnium ore est or versatur: c. life, vita quotidiana: the language of c. life, genus sermonis usitatum: eloquence borrows or derives its materials fm c. life, dicendi ratio in communi quodam usu versatur. A c. beauty, forma vulgaris or quotidiana: c. salt, sal popularis (Cat.): no*

**abilities, haud mediocriter ingenium.** *A c. soldier, miles gregarius (muse, however, as term of contempt, since miles by itself, designates the c. soldier, opp. officer).—The Commons; plebs (the c. people, opp. to patricii and equites).—vulgus (of low extraction and profession, slaves for every c. and low multitude, e. g. of the people, soldiers, &c.).—sex populi (the sum of the people): a c. man, homo vulgaris, unus e or de multis (one of the great multitude); homo de plebe, pleb-jus (a c. citizen); homo infimo or sordido loco natus, homo sordidus, homo obscuro (of low, obscure birth); homo rudis (an uneducated person); homo inhonestus (a dishonest, vile person): a quite c. person, homo ultime sortis (with respect to extraction); homo inhonestissimus (relative to character). *A c. prostitute, puella or mulier vulgaris; mulier, quæ domum omnium libidinis patefecit; prostibulum: the son of a c. prostitute, ex vulgato corpore genitus. To make oneself c. with aby, se abjicere ad cæsum ac consuetudinem (cf. C. Parad. 1, 3, 14; de Legg. 1, 9, 26): not to make oneself c. with aby, cæditum sermonemque defugere: to raise oneself, or to be, above the c. level, plus sapere, quam ceteri: far above, &c., longe ab imperitiorum intelligentia sensuque sejunctum esse. Not to be raised above the c. level, in medio positum esse (C.): in intellect, mediocriter esse ingenui (C.). To become c., increbrescere (of a custom, &c.). To introduce athg into c. life, ad vitam communem adducere (of athg that was before confined to a higher sphere: e. g. philosophy).—General, unversus.—generalis (relating to the whole).—communis (c., relating or belonging to all).—vulgaris, tritus (c. or habitual).—Jv. vulgaris communis (relating to the general use of a thing).—In some instances 'c.' in this signification is expressed by omnis: this is the c. talk, hic sermo omnibus est in ore. This is a c. fault of singers, omnibus hoc vitium est cantoris (H.). *A c. term, \*notio communis (which is c. to more than one thing): c. law, jus civile (S. C. Cæcia. 28, 73): the c. weal or welfare, res publica, salus: to consult the c. good, in commune conferre, consulere or consultare.***

**COMMON-COUNCIL, senatus civitatis (Plin.).** \*senatus municipalis. *A member of the c.-c., \*senator municipalis.—decurio (according to Rom. custom).*

**COMMON-CRIER, pronunciator.—præco (herald, also at auctions).**

**COMMON-GOOD, res publica.—salus: to consult for the c.-g., in commune conferre, consulere, or consultare.**

**COMMON-HALL, curia.**

**COMMON-LAW, jus consuetudinis (C. de Invent. 2, 22, 67).**

**COMMON-PLACE (= an ordinary topic in philosophy), locus communis or locus only (Trov. C. N. D. 2, 24).**

**COMMON-PLACE (adj.), vulgaris, communis et contritus (C.).** *A c.-p. poet, poeta de populo (C.).*

**COMMON-PLACE-BOOKS, adversaria, pl.**

**COMMON-PRAYER BOOK, sollemnia precatationum carmina (aft. Lit.).** \*liber liturgicus or ritualis.

**COMMON-PROPERTY, res communis (e. g. pictor res communis terrarum erat, Plin.).**

**COMMON, a. ager publicus (C.).—ager compascuus (o. pasture, C. Top. 3, 12).**

**COMMONALTY, plebs (the common people in opp. partly to populus, partly to patricii, nobiles); also the lower class of the people (in a depreciating sense).—vulgus (the common people, the multitude, as distinguished by ignorance, rudeness, &c., fm the better class of the people).—multitudo (the multitude in general).**

**COMMONER.** See **COMMON.** *House of C's, \*evocati populi Britannici.—Daily fare or allowance, victus quotidianus, cena quotidiana.—or victus, cibis only.*

**COMMONLY, communiter (in such a manner as to be shared by all spoken of).—vulgo (by the great majority of men in general): often by Crcl. with omnes: c. known, omnibus notus (of persons and things).—notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (that has come to every body's knowledge, of things only). To make athg c. known, vulgare: not to let athg be c. known, intra privatos parietes qd retinere: to become c. known, vulgari.—Usually: fere (almost always).—vulgo (by nearly every body)—passim (in many different places).—Not communiter. As he c. does, ut solet, ut assolet. A c. happens, ut fit: it is c. asked, quæri solet: a more than c. learned divine, \*theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: it c. happens so, sic fere fieri solet.**

**COMMONWEALTH, respublica libera, fm context, respublica only. The monarchy is transformed into a**

c., a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica.

**COMMOTION, I, m the state: tumultus (Roman name for any sudden outbreak against them: e. g. of slaves, peasants, allies).—motus, motus concursusque (in the state).—seditio (mutiny against the government).—via repentina (sudden c.).—turba. C. among the citizens, seditio domestica; to excite a c., turbas dare or facere (Ter.).—tumultum facere (S.), concitare; seditioem facere, concitare, commovere, concire; to cause a violent c. in the camp, innoxias in castris turbas efficere (C.): to cause fresh c's, novos tumultus movere (H.): cause c's in a state, tumultum injicere civitati (C.): turbæ ac tumultus concitatioem esse (C.): tumultum edere or præbere (L.): quell the c., tumultum sedare (L.). comprimere (T.): seditioem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a c. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exarscit: breaks out again, sed. recrudescit: it subsides, sed. languescit: it is appeased, sed. conticescit.—I Any violent motion: motus, factatio, jactatio, agitatio (Syn. in AGITATION).—tumulus (of the sea, the body; also of the mind, mentis t.)—vehementior animi concitatio animi permotio (of the mind). To put every thing in c., \*miscere ac turbare or turbare ac miscere omnia. See also AGITATION.**

**COMMUNE, confabulari, fabulari (together, inter se: with aby, cum qo).—sermones cedere (Xenoph. conviv., to carry on a pleasant and familiar conversation with aby, the object of which tends more to entertainment than instruction). To c. together in a private and confidential manner, cum qo fabulari inusurran ac præbens invicem aures (Suet. Cat. 22).**

**COMMUNICABLE, quod communis potest.**

**COMMUNICANT, \*ad mensam sacram accedens.**

**COMMUNICATE, impertire (less civilly impertiri: ei qd or qm qd re (to give aby his share, s. Zumpt. § 418).**

—communicare qd cum qo (to make athg, whether a material or mental object, common with another: the construction comm. ei qd is not classical, s. Heid. Cæs. B. G. 3, 18. Raddm. Instit. Gramm. 2, p 197).—participem facere qm cæ rei (to allow aby to take a part or share in athg; reply of mental matters. Communicare conveys the notion of two persons receiving one whole in common: by part. fac., one of the two receives a portion only. Participare qd cum qo hardly belongs to sober prose).—infundere qd in, with accus. (diffuse, spread, e. g. celi to the state, mala in civitatem).—exponere ei qd (to c. athg, verbally).—perscribere qd ad qm or (more seldom) ei qd (to c. by writing).—effundere qd or ei qd (to pour out, as it were; hence, to c. amply or fully by speech or writing, s. C. de Or. 1, 24, extr. Att. 16, 7, 5; Placc. 17, 41). To c. by friction (of things only), affricare qd re. To c. athg to aby (to inform him of it), ei impertire de re. To athg to aby verbally, in sermone exponere ei qd: to c. to aby any plan, consilium communicare cura qo; qm participem facere consilii: I c. to aby something of my plan, impertio ei qd consilii mei: I c. my thoughts to aby, cogitationes meas cum qo communico (I make no secret of what I am thinking about). expono ei, quid sentiam, dico, quid sentiam (I tell aby what I think of athg).—effundo ei omnia, quæ sentio (I c. to aby all my thoughts).—I Reveal: aperire (to disclose).—patefacere (to discover).—in medium proferre, also profero only (to make athg generally known, in a good sense).—Jv. proferre et patefacere.—enunciare, divulgare, divulgare (to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or at least, only to confidential persons). cum hominibus communicare (to reveal to men, fm God, Eccl. revelare). See also MENSAM.

**INTA. To take the Lord's Supper, \*ad mensam sacram accedens. \*sumere cœnam Domini: \*ex sacra cœna sumere cibum. I To have an internal communication: the houses c., \*domus ita sunt inter se conjunctæ, ut ex alterâ in alteram transiri possit: or \*domus transitiōe perviâ inter se conjunctæ sunt (aft. V. pervium usum habere, t.).**

**COMMUNICATION, communicatio. Verbal c., communicatio sermonis (C. Att. 1, 17, 6).—Verbal or written c., consuetudo sive sermonis sive scripti (i. e. the habit of c., &c.): to make a c. to aby, to make c's to aby on the most important subjects, munimus de rebus communicare cum qo. See to COMMUNICATE. I must make a c. to you, habeo, quod tecum communicem necesse est (g. t.).—habeo, quod ad te percrebrum necesse est (by writing).—I Conversation, cōfērentia; sermo (g. t. conversation with one or several persons).—congressus, congressio (social meeting or conversation, &c., opp. digressus, digressio).—usus (fre-**

quasi c. or intercourse with *aby*, in so far as one makes use of him).—*consuetudo* (the habit of frequent intercourse).—*societas*. Any connexion or c. in general: conjunctio (conjunction).—*commercium*, see *COMMERCIO*.—*c.* between places and troops in war: e. g. to cut off the c. between two armies, societatem mutui auxilii interpretari or dirimere; to cut off *aby*'s c. with the army, qm ab exercitu intercludere; to cut a person off from all c. with *aby*, ei omnes aditus ad qm intercludere; to cut off the enemy's c. by sea, hostes marinis commensibus intercludere.—*linea* of c. (i. e. of forts, walls, &c.) *brachium*.—to connect two places by a line of c., brachium ab uno loco ad alterum dirigere ac munire; to carry a line of c. from the fort to the camp, castellum brachio cum opere castrorum conjungere.—*Passage for c.*: transitio.—*transitus*.

*COMMUNICATIVE*, affabilis (who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending)—lingua or sermo promptus (ready to talk)—loquax, garrulus (loquacious)—apertus (open, candid): to be c., affabilis, &c.; esse; se aperire or se patefacere ei: familiariter agere cum qo (to speak or act candidly with *aby*).

*COMMUNION*, communio (social connexion, by which *aby* becomes common to several individuals: fellowship: com. sanguinis, consanguinity, &c.).—*communitas* (as equality of what is common).—*consortio*, consortium (mutual participation in *athg*; then social connexion among persons).—*conjunctio*, societas (any connexion, union, unity for the accomplishment of any object).—*usus*, consuetudo (intercourse, acquaintanceship)—*familiaritas* (intimate accq.).—*nexus* (connexion of several things among another). By c. (as in) to praise God by c. *Raileigh*, communiter, conjunctim. To have or maintain c. with *aby*, cum qo conjunctum esse (with each other, inter se): societatem or commercium cum qo habere: societas or commercium mihi est cum qo. In *Eccl.* sense, *prps.* \*in rebus sacris commercium cum qo habere, or \*rerum sacrarum communione cum qo conjunctum esse. *Eccl.* 'Communion' in an *Eccl.* sense, is communio in St. August. Thus: private qm communione sacri altaris: suspendere qm communione: imperatores nostrae communionis, &c.] [= Lord's Supper, 'cena Domini'; \*cena or mensa sacra: eucharistia (*Eccl.*) communio sancti altaris (*August.*). To receive the c., sumere cenam Domini; \*ex sacra comia sumere cibum: \*celebrare eucharistiam: acced-re ad mensam sacram [C. *tabula*, mensa sacra—*altare*. C. *cloth*, \*tegenum altarium].

*COMMUNITY*, ¶ *The state*: civitas, commune, respublica (to some).—*conventus* (SYN. in STATE). *the Christian c.*, Christiani. \*populus Christianus (the Christians, collectively taken).—\*Christiana respublica (the Christians, taken in the sense of forming or constituting one state).—[Common possession of *athg*, communio (as rei: e. g. vite et victu). To be connected with *aby* by c. of interests, utilitatis communione cum qo conjunctum esse.

*COMMUTABILITY*, ¶ *Cred.* by cum qo re commutabile, } tari posse: inter se permutari posse.

*COMMUTATION*, mutatio (with gen. of the thing exchanged or of the person who changes, T. Agr. 28, 4).—*commutatio* (change, e. g. annuus commutationes).—*permutatio* (the exchange with gen. of the thing, e. g. perm. mercium).—*ex*, commutatio, in the sense of exchanging, is without any ancient authority. See also TO CHANGE and EXCHANGE.

*COMMUTE*, mutare, for *athg* (cum) qd re (to change).—*permutare*, for *athg*, qd re (exchange, imply with regard to bills or barter).—*commutare* cum qd re (to change, i. e. to put one thing in the place of the other); &c. change, re inter se mutare or permutare.

*COMPACT*, densus, condensus (consisting of compressed parts, opp. rarus).—*spissus* (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable, opp. solutus).—*solutus* (consisting of a firm mass, massive, opp. cassus, pervius).—*confertus* (pressed together, crammed, as it were, opp. rarus).—*artior* or *arctior* (compressed into a small space).—*pressus* (of an orator's style, concise, terse).—*brevis* (also of style, &c.).—*creber* (whatever is found together in numbers or frequently).—*cibus* pennis. To make c. (according to the above distinctions), conare: condensare: spissare: conspire: solidare: brevis c., densari, &c. (the pass. of the above verbs): spissescere: solidescere.

*COMPACT*, v. coagmentare (to join closely).—*junpre* conjungere (to join, to unite, c. UNIRE).—*devinci* (to join firmly, unite indissolubly). See also the *spissare*, *spissescere*, &c., in *COMPACT*, adj.

*COMPACT*, a. pactio, pactum (an agreement drawn in proper form, and which has become legal, the former as action).—*conventus*, conventum, constitutum (the subject agreed upon; also before it is made irrevocable, or formally binding). To enter into a c. with *aby*, cum qo constitutum facere; pactum facere or consicere or inire cum qo; it was settled by c. that &c., pacto venit, ut &c.: the c. was not concluded, conditiones non conveniunt: to abide by the terms of a c., pacto stare; pactum servare: not to abide by a c., pacto non stare; pactum perturbare. To settle a matter by a c., qd transigere—according to the terms of a c., ex convento (C. Att. 6, 3, 7); ex pacto; Jm. ex pacto est convento; ut erat constitutum. To make a c. with *aby*, cum qo pacisci.

*COMPACTLY*, dense, confertim, spisse, arctius, breviter, prae (SYN. in *COMPACT*, adj.).

*COMPACTNES*, densitas, spissitas (close coherence of the single parts, e. g. densitas aeris).—*soliditas* (firmness).

*COMPANION*, socius (who partakes in *athg*, e. g. in a journey, itineris).—comes (who accompanies one).—*sodalitas* (comrade).—*contubernalis* (c. in the same tent or room).—*comilitio*, quocumq. mihi est militia communis (c. in arms).—*convector* (travelling c. in any vehicle, also on board a ship).—*collega* (one of the same profession, a partner, e. g. fellow-slave, fellow-actor, &c.).—*condiscipulus* (school-fellow).—*conservus* (one in the same service, fellow-servant).—*aqualis* (a person with whom one has been brought up).—*gregalis* (a person who belongs to our set: also, in a bad sense)—*congerio* (one with whom one exchanges jokes and nonsense, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27).—re et ratione conjunctus, consors, socius (commercial partner, the latter in H. Od. 3, 24, 60).—*convivitor* (who lives with *aby*: eats and drinks with him, &c.).—*conviva* (guest who is invited at table by *aby*): a good c., homo jucundus et delectationi natus (who possesses the talent of agreeable entertainment); homo facilis or morum facilius (a sociable and pleasant c. in general); my usual and daily c.'s are learned people, utor familiaribus et quotidianis convivoribus hominibus doctis. A c. in *athg*, participi or socius cs rei (whosoever takes a share in a matter, partaker). A jolly c., comitio; comitor. A female c., socia, comes. To become *aby*'s c., praebere se comitem ei: addere or adjungere se comitem ei: to have *aby* for a c., habere qm comitem.

*COMPANIONABLE*, commodus (who suits his manners to those of others, sociable).—*affabilis* (who is ready to speak to persons; condescending in conversation and intercourse).—*sociabilis* (inclined for intercourse with others).—*congregabilis* (easily to be united with a flock or society; sociable).—*facilis* (sociable, as quality of character).—*not* c., insociabilis.—*rari* aditus (of persons to whom one has not easily access, inaccessible).—*morosus* (sullen). A c. character, mores commodi; to be a c. person, moribus esse commodus. See SOCIAL.

*COMPANIONABLY*, socialiter.

*COMPANIONSHIP*, ¶ *Connexion among comrades*: contubernium, comilitium, sodalitas or sodalitium, condiscipulatus (SYN. in *COMPANION*). ¶ *Body of companions*: sodalitas; sodales, &c., the pl. of the words under COMPANION. See also SOCIETY.

*COMPANY*, ¶ *Society*, connexion: societas (e. g. soc. Bithynica, the c. of the farmers of the revenue in Bithynia).—*corpus* (e. g. the Adriatic, maris Hadriatici, Inscr.). To form a c., societatem facere: to enter into c. with *aby*, qm mihi socium adjungere: voluntariam societatem coire cum qo: to be in a c. (= partnership) with *aby*, cs socium esse; re ac ratione cum qo conjunctum esse (see C. Ferr. 2, 70, 172). ¶ *Division of a regiment on foot*: prps. centuria. To divide into c.'s, centuriare: to enlist in a c., nomen dare.

*COMPARABLE*, comparabilis: quod comparari potest. To be c., comparisonem habere: not to be c. to or with *athg*, nullo modo comparari posse cum re.

*COMPARATIVE*, comparatus ad qd (compared with).—*comparativus* (judicatio, C. genus causae, &c.: hence, c. anatomy, \*anatomia or anatomic comparative, with or without a que dicitur).—ad quod adjunctio quaedam accedit or cum adjunctio (opp. simplex et absolutus). Necessity may be c. or absolute, sunt quaedam cum adjunctio necessitudines, quaedam simplices et absolute. Sts by *Cred.* with videti quodmodum posse: speciem qm cs rei videre, &c. I think I see a c. revival of *athg*, speciem qm videre videor quasi reviviscens cs rei (qst. C. 4, Fam. 4). The c. degree, gradus comparativus (Gramm.).

*COMPARATIVELY*, compare (comparative only



**Gell.**—ex comparatione (C.).—cum adjunctione (opp. simpliciter et absolute).

**COMPARE.** ¶ *To endeavour to detect the similitude or equality between two or several objects:* comparare (C. two things which are quite similar to one another, i. e. stand in the relation of a pair).—componere (to place the one by the side of the other: of things which approximate to each other, and when the difference existing between them may be equalized).—conferre (to subject to comparison things which are very different from—or opposed to—each other).—contendere (to hold together things to discover whether they suit together, if that point is still doubtful), all: with *athq.* ci rei or cum *qâ* re.—*c.* between or among another, with another, compare or conferre inter se: to be compared with one another, in contentions *iudicium vocari*.

**COMPARISON.** *comparatio. collatio. contentio.* [**SYN.** IN **COMPARE.** V.] To admit of a c., *comparationem habere: to admit of no c., nullo modo comparari posse cum re.*

**COMPARTMENT.** *loculus. loculamentum* (any partition, i. e. separation in boxes, desks, &c.).—*foruli* (C. in bookcases, shelves).—*pars, membrum, area* (C. in garden-bed): divided into C.'s, *loculatus* (e. g. *arcuata*).

**COMPASS.** *ambitus* (with regard to expansion in general, e. g. of heaven and earth, *cœli et terrarum: of the camp, castrorum*).—*circulus* (with regard to width, extent, also that of any writing, voluminis, *Suet. Vit.*).—*circumscripção* (a circle described, as it were, round *athq.*, e. g. of the earth, term).—*complexus* (with regard to the space encompassed, e. g. *cœli, mundi*).—*the great c., magnitudo circuitûs: the wide c., latus ambitus:* amplitude: of great c., *magnus* (e. g. a book, *liber*): of wide c., *lato ambitu:* *amplus: of enormous c., vastus* (also of the voice): to have a great, or wide c., *habere magnum* or *latum ambitum:* late *patere* (e. g. of a country: then also *fig.* = to be of extensive application): in c., in circuitu: also circuitu: the island is 25,000 paces in c., *insula viginti quinque millia passuum circuitu patet:* *insula cingitur viginti quinque millibus passuum: the thing in its whole c., res tota or universa: to have studied, or to know the whole c., of *athq.*, rem omnem didicisse or novisse:* *cs rei peritissimum esse: to be confined within a narrow c., to lie in a narrow c., exiguis finibus contineri* (e. g. *Latini suis finibus, exiguis saue, continetur*).—*cancelli* (the boundary: *fig. the line which ought not to be passed*).—*modus* (the measure by means of which an object is limited according to space, time, and degree).—¶ *The mariner's c.:* *\*capsula acus magnetice* (the box of a c.).—*\*acus magnetica nautarum* (the magnetic needle itself).

**COMPASS.** *circumduci* ci rei *qd* or *rem qâ* re.—*cingere qâ* re (to enclose with *athq.*).—*circumstare* (to stand around).—*circumseêre* (to sit around, as it were of besiegers).—*stipare* (to surround in masses).—*sepire.* *circumsepire* (to surround with either a hedge or any work intended for a defence).—*amplecti. complecti* (to encompass, surround on all sides).—*circumplecti* (to enclose all round).—*complecti. comprehendere* (physically and metaphysically to comprise).—¶ *To go round:* *ambire* (to go all around *athq.*).—*obire* (to go round, in order to see, to inspect, &c.).—*circumire* (to go round, not to go in, therefore improper: *qd vitabundum circumire, to avoid *athq.* in discourse, e. g. *aby's* name, cs nomen, post-Aug.*).—¶ *To attain:* *consequi. assequi* (overtake).—*adiipici* (to attain, reach an object, for which one had a desire or longing).—*impetrare* (effect or obtain what has been requested).—*obtinere* (place oneself in possession after obstinate resistance): by violence, expirare, extorquere: to c. the highest power, rerum potiri.

**COMPASSION.** *misericordia* (pity or feeling of sympathy for the unmerited misery of others, s. C. *Tusc.* 4, 8, 18, *misericordia est agnitiô ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis*).—*miseratio* (act of pitying).—*for* or *out* of c., *propter misericordiam:* *misericordiâ captus* or *permotus* (seized or moved by c.): to excite c., *misericordiam* or *miserationem* commovere: *si deservas* or *excites some c., habet qd misericordiam: to excite c. in *aby*, or *aby's c., qm ad misericordiam vocare* or *adducere* or *allicere:* *cs mentem ad misericordiam revocare:* *misericordiam ei concitare, or cs misericordiam concitare* (to excite *aby's c.*): *misericordiâ flectere qm* (to cause *aby* to desist from *athq.* by exciting his c.): *mentem cs miseratione permovere* (to move *aby* by exciting his c., e. g. the judge on the part of the advocate): to endeavour to excite *aby's c., misericordiam cs captare: to implore *aby's c., misericordiam cs requirere* et efflagitare, or implorare et exposcere: to fly to *aby's c., ad misericordiam cs confugere: to be moved, seized by c., misericordiâ moveri* or *commoveri* or *permoveri* (140)**

or capti: to be full of c., *misericordiâ frangi: to have c. upon *aby*, misericordiam ei tribuere, impertire: to have* (feel) c., *misericordem esse* (to have a compassionate heart): *se misericordem præbere* (to show oneself compassionate in a single instance): *misericordiâ moveri, capi: to have, feel c. for *aby*, misereri* (in later writers also *commisereri*) *cs: miseret me cs: tenet me misericordiâ cs* (different from *miserari* and *commiserari* *qd*, i. e. to display one's c. by words: lament, regret): *I have c. on thee* (pity thee), *thou hast c. on me* (pity me), *miseret me tui, miseret te mei: to feel c. for *athq.*, c. g. for *aby's* fate, misericordiam cs fortunis adhibere:* *cs casum* or *fortunam miserari* or *commiserari* (by displaying it aloud; s. the preceding instance): to have (feel) no c., *misericordiam non recipere: to live on the c. of others, alienâ misericordiâ vivere: tear of c., misericordiâ lacrima: worthy of c., miserandus. commiserandus. miseratio dignus* (of persons and things). *205 miserabilis, in this signification, does not occur in the prose of the golden age).*—*dolendus, legendus* (of things only. All in the sense of deserving c.).

**COMPASSIONATE.** *misericos, towards *aby*, in qm* (g. l.).—*ad misericordiam propensus* (given or inclined to c.).—*very c., misericordiâ singulari* (vir).—*to show oneself c. towards *aby*, misericordem esse* or *misericordiâ uti* in *qm:* *misericordem se præbere in qm: to render *aby* c., s. 'to excite *aby's* COMPASSION.'*—*misericordiam plenus* (full of compassion).

**COMPASSIONATE.** v. see **COMPASSION.**

**COMPASSIONATELY.** *misericordi animo* (*miseri-corditer* is quite unclassical): *qm misericordiâ.* cum *miseratione.*—*misericordiâ ductus, captus, permotus* (from compassion).—*To behave c., misericordem se præbere:* *misericordiâ uti* (in *qm*).

**COMPATIBILITY.** *convenientia* (agreement: cum *qâ* re).

**COMPATIBLE.** *consentaneus* (ci rei rel. *conveniens* (ci rei or ad *qd*).—*congruens* ci rei. *sociabilis* (ci rei: capable of being united with it. *Post-Aug. rare: Plin.*).—*To be c., congruere, congruentem* or *convenientem esse ci rei.*—*aptum esse ci rei.* non *alienum esse a re.* Not to be c. with *athq.* ci rei *contrarium esse* or *adversari:* a *qâ* re abhorre: *qd recusat qd:* a *qâ* re *alienum esse.* *Sis by esse with gen.* It is not c. with the character of a wise man, *sapientia non est.*

**COMPATRIOT.** *popularis* (properly, one of the same tribe; then also, of the same country, state, vicinity, or town, for which *Gell.* only, 17, 17, has *gentilis*).—*qui ejusdem est civitatis.* *qui in eadem civitate natus est* (from the same state, country): *\*compatrianeus, most found before Plin. præfat. § 1).*—*civis* (from the same town or city: *concivis* not *Lat.*).—*municipe* (citizen of the same municipality, the same municipal town).—*our c., noster homo* (C.). *nostras:* *incola noster. popularis, civis, municipis noster: your c., vestras* (s. *Chris.* 133. P.). *our c., populares nostri: homines nostri:* also *nostri only, or nostrates.*

**COMPER.** see **EQUAL.** **COMPARISON.**

**COMPEL.** *qm vi cogere* (but cogere alone only, if = urge, press, necessitate).—*c. *aby* to *athq.*, qm vi cogere* *ad qd:* or with a following *Inf.*, or with *ut* and *subj.*: *qm* (per vim) *adigere* or *qm subigere* *ad qd* or with following *ut* and *subj.* (to drive, induce *aby* against his will to *athq.*, c. him): *ci necessitate imponere* or *injicere qd faciendi* (to impose on *aby* the necessity of doing *athq.*)—*c. oneself, sibi vim facere:* *naturæ repugnare* (to oppose nature): to allow oneself to be compelled to *athq.*, *invitum facere qd:* to see oneself compelled to *qâ*, *necessario cogi with Inf.* (On se coactus videre, *vid.* 205 under 'TO SEX.')

**COMPELLABLE.** *qui cogi potest.*

**COMPELLER.** *coactor.*

**COMPENDIOUS.** *brevis* (short).—in angustum *coactus* (compressed, cut short).—*See BRIEF. C. methods of teaching, docendi compendia* (Q.).

**COMPENDIOUSLY.** *See BRIEFLY.*

**COMPENDIOUSNESS.** *brevitas.* *See BRIEFNESS.*

**COMPEND.** or **COMPENDIUM.** *epitome.*—*summarium. brevitarium* (a synopsis, sum. before, and brev. at the time of Seneca, s. *Sen. Ep.* 39. 1).—*electa. n. pl. orum:* *excerpta. n. pl. (extracts, extracted passages): to make a c. of any work, a c., qd* (librum) *in angustum cogere:* *qd in epitomen cogere* (the later writers only have *qd epitomare:* to give a c. of a voluminous work, auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere).

**COMPENSATE.** *pensare, compensare, by something, qd qâ* re or *rem* re (qualize, make up)—*explere* (s. *upplere* (repair, restore). *æquare. exæquare* (make equal). **COMPENSATION.** *compensatio, pensatio. æquatio*

exquoquo [SYN. IN COMPENSATE], \*impensus pecunia restituito (for money spent).—remuneration.

COMPETE *with*, competere, una petere qd (be a competitor).—certare or concutere or contendere cum qd, amulari qm or cum qd: *with ably in athg*, qd re certare or concutere cum qd: (of mutual competition) qd re inter se certare. | *Vis with (of things)*, certare cum qd re: *post. ci rei (e. g. viridique certat bacca Vindaf. H.)*.—amulari qd (e. g. Balice vult Albanum vinum amulari. *Plin.*).

COMPETENCY, *virtus (what one can live on)*.—quid satis esse videtur (what to probably enough). To have a c., habere in sumptum (C.).—rem habere. \*habere, unde commodum vivam. *Not to have a c.*, deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus (Gell.). A c. of knowledge, satis idonea ca rei scientia.

COMPETENT, quod satis esse videtur or visum est. —par.—satis idoneus.—Also satis with gen. A c. knowledge of athg, \*satis idonea ca rei scientia. A c. judge, index idoneus or leopitice. To be c. to do athg, jus potestatemque habere (to have the right: qd faciendi); also habere qd possum (to be able).

COMPETENTLY, satis (sufficiently).—congruenter convenienter (suitably); congruenter convenienterque; recte; idonee.

COMPETITION, emulatio (g. t.).—multorum peritia. There is a strong c., \*nulli idem petunt. *Exst.* competitio occurs in later writers only, and in a quite different signification, s. Dict. Crcl. by: competere, una petere c. t.).

COMPETITOR, competitor (g. t.).—qui una petit munus (c. for an office), qui competit eandem puellam (rival), fem. competitorix. *Sis emulus, fem. emula (g. t.) rivalis (in love).*

COMPILATION, compilatio (prop. a plundering: used playfully by C. ad Div. 2, 8, in of a collection of records)—collectanea, dicta collectanea (collected sentences, Suet. Cas. 3, 6).—electorum commentarius or commentarii (collection of choice passages from any author, *Plin.* Ep. 3, 5, 17).—excerpta, coniectiones (collected remarks or notes in general, Gell. 4, 14, in.).

COMPILE, aliorum scriba or sapientiam compilare (s. H. Sat. 1, 1, 121: C. Mur. 11, 25).—excorpere (to make an extract from a writing).—exscribere (to write out: e. g. passages from a book).—eligere (choice passages).—putare e pluribus inscripitoribus confundere (s. H. C. oratio a pluribus confusa, C. Brut. 28, 100; to see several persons have contributed portions).

COMPILER, compiler (late; in class. Lat. a plunderer).—aliorum scriba compilans (s. H. Sat. 1, 1, 121).—qui librum ex aliorum scriptis, or pluribus scriptoribus, confundit. [E]clogarius is a selected passage: eclogarii = loci electi (C. A. 2, 5, Orell.).

COMPLACENCE or COMPLACENCY, delectatio (delectation).—oblectatio (amusement, entertainment).—voluptas (pleasure, the pleasant feeling).—amor sui (self love). To regard oneself with c., sibi placere. [O]bligatio dispositio. See COMPLAINT.

COMPLACENT, gratus. Jucundus—omnis. benignus—humanus—officiosus. See COMPLAISANT.

COMPLACENTLY, commodi; comiter; officiose; beigne; obsequenter (L.).

COMPLAIN, queri, concutere: about athg, queri qd or de re, also with quod or Accusative and Infinitive.—conqueri qd or de re or with Accusative and Infinitive: *in athg*, cum qd.—querimoniam habere de re (to make a c. about athg, &c.).—expostulare de re (cum qd), of athg to abg, qm cum qd (to call a person to an account, s. c. of him in words); *Jn.* expostulare et queri (with following Accusative and Infinitive).—accusare, incutere qm or qd (to c. of abg or abh; accus. also of a judicial complaint: incus, not found in C.).—~~queri~~ queri ad or apud qm (Plaut), and ei qd (O.).—~~queri~~ To utter sorrowful feelings.—lamentari, cum fletu et luctu queri (lament, to c. with a loud voice).—deplorare, de flere.—vagire (to whisper, of young children): to c. of indisposition, &c., de incommoda or adversa valetudine queri.—to c. of one's misfortune or adversa fortunam concutere cum qd: to c. of peccatum, dolorem suum ei impertire: de dolore quodam queri.

COMPLAINANT, accusator, qui accusat (necesse, prosecutor in general, but esp. in criminal matters).

COMPLAINER, qui dolet, &c., see COMPLAINT.

COMPLAINT, *Expressio of sorrow, vagatio, &c., at some untoward occurrence, &c.*: querela (the state of complaining).—querimonia (c. of what one has really suffered: the object being grievous or unsatisfactory).—querela (c. as an act of, often blameable, feeling, intended, for the most part, to ease the heart).—

lamentatio, lamentum (as displayed by any loud utterance of grief or other sign of affliction, the first as action, the latter the c. itself).—plangor, plangus (the beating of the breast, arms, &c.); *Jn.* plangor et lamentatio.—quiritatus (loud lament).—vagus (that of children).—gemitus (a deep sigh; groan); *Jn.* gemitus et lamentatio.—querela c. t.).—querela, inerte; lamentatio inutilis: a letter full of c. t.), epistola querelorum plena: c. t. agere the times, querela ampolporum: to break out into c. t.).—lamentari: about athg, queri qd (e. g. about one's fate, fatum suum or fortunam suam): agere the gods, querimonias facere in deos: to utter c. t. incessantly, lamentis se dedere; lamentis vacare: to fill the forum with one's c. t.).—plangere et lamentatione complere forum: not to be able to bear abg's c. t.). querimonias c. sustinere non posse: to die without uttering a c. t., non miserabiliter emori. | C. agere abg or athg: a c. (in general): querela (expression or utterance of dissatisfaction about real or imaginary wrong).—querimonia (when one wishes a real injury to be redressed).—expostulatio (a calling abg to an account). C. about athg, querela (querimonia) ca rei or de re (e. g. about a crime, querimonia criminis: about injuries, querela or querimonia de injuriis): c. to abg, querela cum qd: to grieve a c. about athg, queri or concutere qd re: to abg, cum qd (in C. never apud qm); expostulare de re, to abg, cum qd (call to an account); *Jn.* expostulare et queri: with quod and Accus. and Inf. To bandy loud c. t., querimonias ultro citroque jactare: to lodge a c. with abg, querimoniam or querelam deferre ad qm: no cause or ground of c. had arisen, nulla unquam (inter eos) querimonia intercessit: athg is a reasonable ground for c., qd nonnullam habet querelam. | C. before a court, magistratu, &c.: querimonia, querela (c. of injury suffered).—crimino (c. as attributing the cause of athg to abg).—delatio nominis (the act of naming to the judge the person against whom one is going to lodge a c.).—periculum c. t. as the danger in which the accused finds himself).—actio (the legal procedure in general, as well in criminal as civil matters: then also the usual speech of the complainant)—accusatio (c. as accusation, which is brought before the court, esp. in criminal cases; also the speech usual upon that occasion).—petitio, postulatio (the c. in civil matters, as legal claim against abg).—vindictio (civil suit in any matter)—condictio (civil suit against abg: about both, *Ulp. Dig.* 44, 7, 24).—formula (the prescribed form of the c.).—libellus (the written accusation).—~~querela~~ dica (dix), actio, occurs only when a Greek court is spoken of. A malicious or unfounded c., calumnia. To lodge a c. with abg, querimoniam or querelam deferre ad qm: to lodge a c., actionem instituere. legi agere. In juo vocare (in general, esp. however, in civil matters): accusationem comparo constituereque accusationem comparare et instruere (in criminal matters).—See ACTION. | Disease, morbus, *Vid. ILLNESS.*

COMPLAISANCE, humanitas.—mores commodi or faciles, facilitas, comitas.—obsequium.—obsequentia (Ces.). voluntas officiosa (O. Post. 3, 2, 17). [SYN. IN OBSEQUENTIA.]

COMPLAISANT, humanus, commodus, facillimus, omnia placendi studiosus (O. A. A. 3, 4, 23). officiosus, benignus [SYN. IN OBSEQUENTIA]. To be c., facillime se præbere: officiosum, &c. esse (in qm).

COMPLEMENT, complementum.—reflectio (making whole again or repairing).—supplementum (that which makes a whole, e. g. supplementum scribere legionibus).

COMPLETE, plenus (g. t. having its full number, size, &c.).—integer (whole, unmultiplied, &c.).—absolutus, perfectus. *Jn.* absolutus et perfectus, perfectus atque absolutus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus—cumlatusque, perfectus completusque (that has the highest perfection, c.).—verus, germanus (real, genuine).—thoroughly c., absolutus omnibus numeris: perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus.—totus (whole, opp. single parts), totus integer (in the fullest manner or sense, Gell. 12, 1, in.). justus (having the required quality or number, e. g. defeat, cedet, army, exercitus).—c. philosopher, philosophus absolutus a c. orator, orator perfectus: homo perfectus in dicendo: a c. Stoic, perfectissimus Stoicus (that cannot be found fault with the Stoic school): to make athg c., absolere (to accomplish athg, so that nothing is wanting in it, e. g. a benefaction, beneficium); cumulare qd (to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it, e. g. joy, gaudium).

COMPLETE, v. complere, explere (to fill up, e. g. a gap);—supplere (supply, restore, what was defective, e. g.

*the legions, legiones*.—absolvere (*place in such a state that nothing is wanting, e. g. a benediction, beneficium*). qd plene or plene cumulateque perficere (*give to althg the highest degree of perfection*).—ad exitum adducere. ad finem perducere (*g. l. for to bring to an end*).—conficere (*finish, perform*).—consummare (*to consummate, bring to a point, accomplish; classical since the August. age, s. Ruhnck. Vell. 2, 89*).—perpolire (*give the last polish, with ref. to mental productions; also Jx., perpolire atque conficere*).—extremam or summam manum imponere ei rei (*to give althg the finishing stroke, V. En. 7, 573. Sen. Ep. 12, 4. Q. 1. procm. 4*).  
**COMPLETELY**, perfecte. absolute (*without want or fault*).—plane. prorsus omnino (*wholly, thoroughly*).—plene. integre.—to accomplish althg c., qd plene perficere.

**COMPLETENESS**, absolutio (*the finishing althg off so as to make a whole*).—plenitudo (*fulness, e. g. syllabae, \*Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 28*).—integritas (*integrity, indivisibility, an un mutilated, unabridged state*).—perfectio.

**COMPLETION**, || *The state of perfection*: absolutio, perfectio; Jx. absolutio perfectioque. || *A completing*: confectio, con-ummatio (*consummation, post-Aug.*).—finis. exitus (*end*). See also the examples under COMPLETE.

**COMPLEX**, ex diversis partibus compositus.—complexus (*term of logic*). concretus (*concrete, compounded*).—multiplex ( *manifold*).

**COMPLEXION**, || *Colour of the face*: color-oris; Jm. color coat color only. A healthy c., color verus: a fine c., color suavis; coloris suavitas: a good c., coloris bonitas: a very good c., color egregius: a very pale c., col r exsanguis. || *Temperament of the body*: ingenium (*the peculiarities of the mind*).—natura (*natural qualities as well of the constituent parts of the body as of the mental faculties of every being: nature*).—animus (*mind, disposition of mind, character*).—constitutio (*the temper formed by education*).—habitus (*the internal and external condition or state of a matter, with all the objects of its existence*).—temperatio (*temper*).

**COMPLEXITY**, implicatio.—perturbatio.—but mly by Crcl. with turbatus. conturbatus, perturbatus. confusus. Jx. perturbatus et confusus. inconditus. inpeditus. perplexus.

**COMPLIANCE**, propensio voluntatis (*ready disposition*).—facilitas (*readiness*).—obsequium. obsequentia (*a yielding to: the wishes and humour of others, the latter, Cae. B. G. 7, 29*).—officium (*kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to ably*).—voluntas officiosa (*disposition to render a service, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17*). To force ably into c., \*cogere qm, ut concedat de postulatu, —too great c., nimia obsequentia.—indulgentia (*indulgence*).

**COMPLIANT**, obsequens. obsequiosus (*willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58*).—facilis. officiosus (*complaisant, ready to render a service*).—c. in althg, promptus or paratus ad qd (*ready for althg*); inclinatior or propensus ad qd (*easily to be induced, inclined for althg*).—indulgens (*indulgent, opp. durus*). To be c. to ably, ei or ca voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: know that thou art a great deus too c. (*indulgent*), te esse auriculā infimā molliorem scito (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 15, 4).

**COMPLICATE**, || *To join*: jungere. conjungere (*g. t.*).—complicare (*wind up*).—congromulare (*like a ball of cotton, for instance, or a clot*).—copulare (*combine, copulate*).—inter se jungere copulaveque: copulando jungere. || *To involve, entangle*: implicare or impeditre.—perturbare, confundere.

**COMPLICATED**, e. g. a c. matter, res impedita, contorta, difficilis, contorta et difficilis: a difficult and c. undertaking, magnum et arduum opus: the matter is very c., res in magnis difficultatibus e. t.

**COMPLICATION**, congeries (*mass, heap*).—implicatio (*act of entangling*).—nodus (*knot*). Or by Crcl. with perturbatus. impeditus. perplexus; or by aliud super aliud accervatum or cumulatium.

**COMPLICE**, participes c. rei (e. g. conjurationis).—sceleris conscius (see ACCOMPLICE).

**COMPLIMENT**, || *Salutation, greeting*: salutatio.—salus (*salute*).—also honor (*the honour done by the c.*). To make one's c.'s to ably, qm salutare; salutem ei d. cere, impertire: to send one's c.'s to ably, valere qm jubeo: make my c's to Dionysium, Dionysium jube salvere: c's having been exchanged, salute datā invicem reddiditque; salute acceptā reddiditque; also functi mutua gratulatione (*if the c's are combined with any congratulation*): to present another person's c's, salu-

tem nunculare.—|| *A complimentary speech or demonstration of civility*: verborum honos. verba honorifica.—laus (*flattering praise*).—blanda vanitas. also verba. pl. (*polite but empty words*). His words or conversations are nothing but mere c's, ejus sermones meri sunt honores (see H. Ep. 2, 2, 88). A speech or discourse full of c., oratio blanda: those are mere c's, verba isthuc sunt: a letter containing bare or empty c's, inanis sermo literarum: without any c., citra honorum verborum (i. e. without wishing to say mere c's); sine furo ac fallaciis (without wishing to deceive, without disguise, guile). To make ably a c. of althg, donare ei qd or qm qā re: ei qd dono dare.

**COMPLIMENT**, v. honorificis verbis qm prosequi. To c. a person on althg, a) to congratulate him; gratulari ei qd (e. g. on his safe arrival, adventum); β) to praise him, e. g. on account of his measures, laudare c. instituta. He complimented me by saying &c., hoc mihi tribuit, ut diceret &c.

**COMPLIMENTAL**, || honorarius.—urbanus (*manners*).—COMPLIMENTARY, i) neatly, polite. —officiosus (*full of zeal to render a service*).—modestus (*modest*).—bene moratus (*well mannered*).

**COMPLIMENTALLY**, urbane. officiose.—verbis honorificis.—honorifice (C.).—belle.

**COMPLIMENTER**, \*homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus.

**COMLOT**, consensio. conspiratio. consensionis or conspirationis globus (g. t.).—conjuratio (*conspiracy*).—societas. sodalitium (*union, in a bad sense, a gang; all designating the secret union, as well as its members*).—coitio (*a secret assembly or meeting*). The c. is frustrated, consensionis globus qā re disjicitur. To make a c., see COMLOT, v.

**COMLOT**, v. consensiones or coitionem facere: conspire; societatem coire: agi ably, in qm conspire; contra qm conjurare; ad qm opprimendum consentire (*in order to crush ably*).

**COMLOTTER**, see CONSPIRATOR.

**COMPLY** with althg, consentire ei rei or ad qd (to c. with a proposal, &c., e. g. ad inducias). To c. with the proposed conditions, condiciones accipere; ad condiciones accedere or descendere (c. with them, easily after long hesitation). To c. with the times (Middleton), tempore cedere or servire; verare suam naturam et regere ad tempus: to c. with, or follow, ably's commands, wishes, ei obsequi.—cedere ei in qā re: to c. with ably's requests, c. precibus cedere; c. precibus locum dare or relinquere; ei rozanti obsequi; precibus c. indulgere: to c. with ably's will, or wishes, c. voluntati m. rem gerere or obsequi: too frequently, ei indulgere (to be too indulgent with ably): to refuse to c. with ably's wishes, in sententia suā perstare or perseverare.

**COMPONENT**, e. g. c. parts of a thing: elementa c. rei.—res ex quibus confidatur et efficitur qd (C. Off. 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of wch althg consists, or on wch it rests, C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126): to settle the c. parts of althg, eas res constituere, quibus qd continetur (C.): the c. parts of a happy life, ea, in quibus vita beata consistit.

**COMPORT**, || Agree with ei: convenire. congruere. concinere [SYN. IN AGREE.] || To c. oneself: se gerere (with an ade., e. g. with propriety, honeste).—to c. oneself as, gerere or agere qm, agere pro qd (i. e. to present or show oneself; not se gerere or agere qm or se agere pro qd)—exhibere qm (to show oneself). To c. oneself according to one's rank, pro dignitate vivere: to c. oneself towards ably according to his rank, dignitati c. consilere: to c. oneself or behave kindly, &c. towards ably, qm liberaliter habere; unkindly, non bene tractare.

**COMPORTMENT**, vivendi ratio. vita. mores.—\*ratio, quā q. utitur ad vivendum (q. with regard to others). See also CONDUCT.

**COMPOSE**, || To bring into connexion: componere (to combine to one whole).—jungere, conjungere (g. t. for combine).—copulare (to join together); inter se jungere copulaveque; or copulando jungere.—|| To c. as a musician: modos fac re.—modus musicus componere (ast. Q. 1, 12, 14). To c. an air, cantum rescribere vocum sonis (C. Tusc. 4, 2, 3); musicus modis canticum excipere (Q. and others). || To arrange: ordinare (g. t.).—In ordinem adducere or redigere.—disponere.—digerere. In ordinem digerere.—componere. collocare. constituere [SYN. IN ARRANGE.] || To be composed of, or formed of, &c., consistere: man is composed of soul and body, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore or e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore. || To c. as an author: scribere. conscribere (to c.

by writing).—componere (to place together with order and wit; all with reference to any writing, librum).—concipere, with or without verbi (to shape in words, for which there was a form existing previously, e. g. an oath, juramentum: an edict, edictum: a petition, libellum).

It is only in similar instances that concipere can be used; never in speaking of original productions of the mind: to c. verses, versus facere or scribere; versus fudere (as an improviser).—to c. extempore verses, extempore versus fudere: Mechanically by types: typus or literarum formas describere (e. g. a book, librum).—To settle amicably, e. g. differences, &c.: componere—dirimere. cum bonâ gratiâ componere. controversias componere, minuire (the latter in Cas. B. G. 7, 23, Herz.). To calm: tranquillare (to settle, to calm, to appease, e. g. anger, &c.)—placare (to assuage).—permulcere (to appease by caresses, &c.)—lenire (to cause to abate, e. g. anger, fear, &c.): to c. ab'y's mind by exhortations, remonstrances, &c., c. animum verbis confirmare: by consultations, qm solari; qm or animum c. consolatione lenire, permulcere. —to become composed, acquiescere: consolatione se lenire (by consoling oneself).

COMPOSEDLY, quieto animo: tranquille; placide; placato animo: sedate: sedato animo; Jx. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque.

COMPOSEDNESS. See COMPOSURE.

COMPOSER. Author: scriptor. Or by Crcl. qui librum scripsit or conscripsit or composuit.—auctor. With regard to musical works: \*modus musicos faciendi or componendi peritus. Compositor, vid. J. C. of disputes, &c., qui controversias componit, minuit, &c.

COMPOSITION. The act: compositio (e. g. of distichs, unguentorum).—or by Crcl. with verbs under COMPOSURE, e. g. the Greek language is more flexible in the c. of words, Græcus sermo ad duplicandâ verba facilius (L. 27, 11, 5). The thing composed: mixtura. compositio—empty: a) c. of metals: \*mes mixtura; \*compositio metallica. ß) musical c.: \*musica quam vocant, compositio (in general); canticum mda musicis exceptum. cantus vocum sonis rescriptus (recit. c.). The act of composing a work by writing: conscriptio, compositio, conceptio (Syn. in COMPOSURE). The work so composed, liber, libellus (very small c.). C. Arch. poet. 35, Math.). Agreement: conventum (convention, which does not formally bind)—partio. pactum (an agreement in the proper legal form). See AGREEMENT, CONTRACT.

COMPOSITOR. In a printer's office: \*typotheta—in the pl. \*operæ typographicæ (the assistants in general).—\*typographus, a printer.

COMPOST, litteramen (any manure).—stercus. fœmus (dung, as means of manuring).

COMPOST, v. TR. to manure with dung: stercoreare.—stercorationem facere. See DUNG.

COMPOSURE, compositio (the proper combination or arrangement of words with regard to style).—Adjunctum of a difference: compositio, see COMPOSITION. Mental tranquillity: animi tranquillitas. animus tranquillus.—animi æquitas. animus æquus (c. of the mind).—mentis or animi status (the c. or state in which the mind finds itself, see Cic. Parad. 1, 3, extr.).—to disturb a'y's c. of mind, animum c. perturbare, perterrire; animum c. de statu or de sede sua demovere: animum c. perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere: mentem c. sede sua et statu demovere: to lose one's c., de gradu (or de statu suo) dejici: de statu suo discedere, demigrare: mente concidere: perturbari; by alth, qd re: to lose lost one's c., sui or mentis or animi non compotem esse; minus compositum esse sui; mente vix constare: to preserve one's c. of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to keep one's c. in a state, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut ceteris, sed presenti animo uti et constanti (C. Off. 1, 23, 80): also æquo animo ferre qd: with c., æquo animo: sedate (e. o. to endure pain, dolorem ferre).

COMPOUND, v. To join together: componere.—jungere. conjungere.—copulare. Jx. inter se jungere copulareque: or copulando adungere.—confundere qd cum qd re (also fig.): to c. medicinas, medicamenta parare (C.); componere (Col.); temperare (Ser. bon. Larg.). in poculo diluere (Curt.). To c. words, duplicare verba (L. 27, 11, 5, faciliore ad duplicandâ verba Græco sermone).—Compound words: are COMPOUND. To c. verbs with prepositions, voces prepositionibus subungere (Q.). A just (differences, &c.), componere (controversias, litum). To be compounded of, constare (ex): man is compounded of body and soul, homo constat ex animo et corpore. To c. a

debit, \*parte pecunie solutâ creditoribus satisfacere.—transactionem facere, componere (Dig. to have a settlement with one's creditors).

COMPOUND. IXTA.) To compound for &c. Mly by Crcl. with mihi satis est or sufficit, or abunde est or sufficit, quod: mihi abunde est, si &c.: satis habeo with accus. and infn.—you should be glad to c. for my making no complaints about him to you, sat s habeo, me nihil tecum de eo queri: 'they were glad to c. for his commitment to the Tower,' \*satis sibi esse dixerunt, quod in custodiam or carcerem esset condictum. I shall be glad to c. for that reward, id modo si mercedis Datur mihi—satis mihi esse ducam (Plaut.). Bargain, pacisci cum quo: transigere cum quo.

COMPOUND, adj. compositus. C. words, verba copulata or juncta or inter se conjuncta (opp. simplicia C.): verba composita. voces compositæ (Q.: but in C. verba compos. = words properly arranged). verba duplicata.

COMPOUND, s. mixtio. permixtio (as act and thing)—mixtura (the kind and nature of the mixture; also the mixture itself).—admixtum. res admixta. A c. (= c. word): verbum copulatum or junctum (see COMPOUND, adj.).

COMPOUNDER. Crcl. with verbs.

COMPREHEND, To comprise: comprehendere. completi (as well of space us of mental comprehension).—continere (of things only).—the world c's every thing, mundus omnia complexu suo coarctet et continet: to c. much, late patere: to be comprehended in alth, subesse ei rei; pertinere ad rem (belong to alth): to be comprehended in the number, esse or haberi in eo numero. To master with one's intellect, &c.: comprehendere, completi with and without animo or mente.—cogitatione comprehendere (c. with one's intellect).—capere (mente). mente concipere, percipere. cognoscere et percipere (seize with one's intellect).—assequi (reach or seize, as it were, the meaning or sense of alth, to understand).—intelligere, also with the addition of animo ac ratione (C.).—Jx. Intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere.—perspicere (see through a thing)—to have comprehended, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habere: animo comprehensum tenere: ratione et intelligentiâ tenere: to c. readily, celeriter comprehendere; arripere: to c. alth thoroughly, penitus perspicere planeque cognoscere; easy or difficult to c., see COMPREHENSIBLE.—what cannot at all be comprehended, quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest: not to be comprehended, fugere intelligentiâ nostrâ vim ac notionem; I cannot c. (i. e. I am at a loss), mirror, admiror qd, also with quod or infn.: e. g. I cannot c. why your letter is so short, admiror breviter epistolæ: it is difficult to c. what or of what nature the mind is, difficilis est animi, quid aut qualis sit, intelligentia; scarcely to be able to c. alth with the greatest meditation, qd vix summâ ingenii ratione comprehendere.—one who c.'s alth easily, docilis, in qd est ingenii docilitas (teachable); perspicax (having a quick eye): slow in comprehending, tardus (slow of comprehension).

COMPREHENSIBLE, By the mind: comprehensibilis. quod in (sub) intelligentiam cadit, quod intelligentia nostra capit, quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (what may be embraced by the mental faculties, opp. quod fugit intelligentiâ nostrâ vim et notionem; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest).—facilis intellectu or ad intelligendum, accommodatus ad intelligentiam, expeditus, cognitum perfacilis (what may be easily comprehended). To be c., cognosci ac percipi posse: alth is not c., qd in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. C. to the people, ad commune judicium popularioremque intelligentiam accommodatus (and adverbially accommodatû); ad vulgarem popularioremque sensum accommodatus. Capable of being comprised: qd comprehendî qd re potest. comprehensibilis (late, Lactant.).

COMPREHENSIBLY, plane; perspicue; aperte.—ad commune judicium popularioremque intelligentiam accommodate.

COMPREHENSION, comprehensio (act of seizing mentally).—captus (power of c.: e. g. ut est captus hominum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65, Klotz.: or ut captus est Germanorum, Cas. B. G. 4, 3, Herz.). But captus alone is never = ingenium, prudentia, &c.).—vis percipiendi.—Intelligentia (the power of comprehending alth, = understanding, intellect, intelligence, insight, post-Aug. intellectus)—intelligentiâ prudentia, or prudentia only (the intellectual powers, as faculty of comprehending alth rightly, and the clear insight, acquired by them, into the essence or nature of things, see C. de

Or. 1, 20, 90, and Partis. Or. 8, 29).—Ingenium (the mental capacities, mental powers in general, the faculties, the head).—quick c., celeritas percipiendi: celeritas ingenii; adapted to common c., ad commune iudicium popularemore sententiam accommodatus (or accommodatus = in a manner adapted, &c.). To go beyond one's c., fugere intelligentiā nostrā vim.—To sharpen the c., or make it acute, ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acuerē: to adapt oneself to the c. of ordinary men, sensum ad communem vulgaremore se accommodare: of one's hearers, ad intelligentiam auditorum descendere: se summittere ad mensuram discendum: not to be above the c. of ordinary men, intelligentiā a vulgari non remotum esse.

COMPREHENSIVE, late patens (e. g. præceptum: extending to many particulars, &c.) a c. memory, magna memoria: to possess a c. knowledge of athg, penitus cognovisse or intelligere qd.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, ambitus. —\*comprehensio et ambitus ille multarum rerum.

COMPRESS, s. (in surgery) penicillum or penicillum.—to put a c. on, penicillum superimponere.

COMPRESS, v. comprime. —condensare (to make tight). || To c. matter (in a book, speech, &c.), coartare (or coartare): coartare et peranguste referre (to c. in a narrow compass, &c.): opp. dilatare atque explicare).—astringere (e. g. argumenta, &c.). To c. many subjects into one book, plura in unum librum coartare.

COMPRESSIBLE, quod comprimi potest.

COMPRESSION, compressio (as act.)—compressus (as state, but only in abl. sing.).

COMPRISE, continēre, complecti, comprehendere.—to be comprised in athg, qā re contineri: in qā re inesse.—pertinere per or ad qd (to extend to): all lands wch the empire c's, omnes terræ per quas regnum pertinet.

COMPROMISE, a. compromissum (a reciprocal promise, esp. to abide by the decision of an umpire). To enter into a c. to do athg, compromittere qd facere (the conditions being expressed by ut). To make a c.; or enter into a c., \*compromittere (de qā re), ut uterque aliquantum, or paulum, de jure suo cederet (if each is to make a concession): rem intra parietes peragere (to settle it without going into court), or luter se transigere ipsos, ut lubet (Ter.).

COMPROMISE, v. compromittere (e. g. qd facere; de qā re: also in arbitrium).—arbitrio c's p'mittere, subicere: conferre ad arbitrium. arbitrium inter partes dare (to appoint arbiters).—dirimere or disceptare qd (to settle athg by arbitration or c.). See COMPROMISE, s. || To c. a person: qm traducere (to expose to the laughter, &c. of others, e. g. collusorem, Sen. de Benef. 2, 17, 5).—qm in invidiam adducere (bring him into odium).—qm el rei implicare or illicare (L.—involve him unpleasantly).—a joke wch c's another person, jocus invidiosus.—to c. oneself, i. e. to expose one's honour, lædere famam suam; famam suam in discri-men adducere.

COMPTROLLER, contrascriptor rationum (Inscr.). To be a c., \*rationes contra scribere.

COMPULSION, vis (force).—necessitas (constraint imposed by necessity).—without any c., voluntate (of one's own free will, opp. vi or invitus et coactus); Jm. iudicio et voluntate.—sponte. suā (tuā, &c.) sponte (of one's own accord, of one's free will, sponte); Jm. suā sponte et voluntate: I do athg by c., vi coactus qd facio: to oblige a person by c., qm vi cogere, qm per vim adigere.—ci necessitatem imponere or injicere: to resort to c., vim adhibere.

COMPULSORY, Crcel. by vi, per vim (cogere, &c.). C. measures, via. coercitio. To use c. measures with aby, ci necessitatem imponere or injicere (qd faciendi).—vi cogere qm.—vi grassari in qm (L. 3, 44).

COMPUNCTION, conscientie angor or sollicitudo.—\*animus acerbissimā penitentia afflictus.—to feel c., angore conscientie et sollicitudine agitari, vexari; conscientia animi excruciarī (in a high degree); also conscientia animi terret qm: aby feels c., peccatorum ex conscientia timor el exoritur. I feel c., conscientia animi me stimulat or terret; conscientia maleficiorum meorum me stimulant.

COMPUTABLE, numerabilis.—to be c., numerari posse.

COMPUTATION, computatio, supputatio (a reckoning together).—ratio subducta or subducenda (the account or reckoning made, or to be made, up).—See CALCULATION. To make too minute and anxious a c., nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare qd.

COMPUTE, computare, supputare (to reckon together).—rationem c's rei luire, ducere, subducere. calculos ponere, subducere. vocare, revocare ad calculos (144)

(to calculate).—to have computed athg, subductum habere qd: to c. a thing minutely and anxiously, sollicitis qd supputare articulis (O. Pont. 2, 3, 18): to c. too closely and stingily, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare qd: digitis computare qd or c's rei rationem (on one's fingers): to c. one's gain, profit, &c., enumerare, quod ad me rediturum puto.

COMRADE. See COMPANION.

CON, edicere; memorie mandare, tradere, committere, inficere (to learn by heart).

CON. Pro and con, in utramque partem [See 'for and against' under AGAINST]. To state the pro's and con's, causarum contentione facere (C. Off. 2, 2, 8). To argue pro and c., or to state the pro's and c's, et pro re et contra rem disputare.

CON AMORE, cum libidine.—Nothing is done well, that is not done c. a., nihil quicquam, nisi quod libeat, præclare facere potest (C.).

CONCATENATE, unum vinculo copulare (aft. L. 28, 12, 4).—nectere inter se, conjungere. [concatenare, Lact.: Min. Fel.]

CONCATENATION, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio (act of joining).—continuatio (the carrying on in an unbroken series: causarum, C.). (Fig.) e. g., a c. of causes (ppa.), causæ alix ex aliis apte: a c. of calamities, concursus calamitatum.—or Crcel. with continuus. A c. of labours, continui labores (concatenati labores. Min. Fel.).

CONCAVE, concavus (opp. gibbus, i. e. convex, Cels. 8, 1, in.).

CONCAVITY, recessus cavus, cavius. See CAVITY.

CONCEAL, abdere (e. g. documents, tabulas).—abscondere.—recondere (e. g. numos aurumque).—occultare. occultare.—obscurare (e. g. the greatness of the gain concealed the greatness of the danger, magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem periculi).—abstrudere.—dissimulare (e. g. one's grief, haired, &c., ægritudinem animi, odium); Jm. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare.—celare (one's opinion, sententiam: one's anger, iram). [SYM. in HIDE].—C. athg from aby, qm qd (by no means, cl qd: but in the passioe one may say celatur mihi qd, see Ovid. Met. B. Alex. 7, 1).—to c. athg some where, abdere qd in locum or in loco; occultare qd loco or in loco (very seldom in locum, see Herx. Cæs. B. G. 7, 85, extr.).—to c. athg under athg, abdere qd sub qā re or intra qd (e. g. a knife, a sword under one's robe, cultrum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem).—tegere qd qā re (fig., to cover with athg, to palliate, e. g. the name of tyrant with his affability, nomen tyranni humanitate suā).—to c. one's self, delitescere (of persons and things).—se abdere in occultum (to c. oneself in a lurking-place).—occultari. occultari (to be removed or to be out of sight, of things, e. g. of stars, opp. apparere).—to c. oneself in any place, delitescere in qo loco or in loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco (see above).—the wild beasts c. themselves in their lairs, feræ latibulis se tegunt.—to c. oneself before aby, se occultare cl or a conspectu cā: to keep oneself concealed, additum latere; in occulto se continēre; additum et inclusum in occulto latere: to be concealed, latere. || CONCEALED, occultus (in general).—abditus. absconditus. reconditus. Jm. abditus atque reconditus (hidden).—clandestinus (clandestine. SYM. in SECRET).—incognitus (unknown).—to keep oneself concealed, delitescere: something is not concealed from me, qd me non fugit or me non præterit (qd mihi or me non latet, is unclass.).

CONCEALABLE, see CONCEAL.

CONCEALMENT, occultatio.—dissimulatio.—or by Crcel. with verbs under CONCEAL.

CONCEDE, || Grant (in disputation), concedere (g. t.).—confiteri (without conviction).—assentiri (with conviction).—dare (as a ground to argue upon).—Do you c. that &c. I dare? (with acc. and inf.). Who would not c. this? quis hoc non dederit? if you c. this, you must also c., dato hoc, dandum erit illud: this being conceded, quo concessio; quibus concessis. || Grant: concedere.—largiri (liberally, fm kindness): to c. aby's demand, postulatiōni c's concedere.

CONCEIT, || Notion: cogitatio.—cogitatum (that which is thought).—mens (mind, then = opinion, view).—sententia (opinion, whether as entertained only, or declared).—cogitatio (repentina).—inventum (invention).—consilium (a plan for anything).—dictum (pronounced sentence, a bon mot, &c.).—a clever c., callidum inventum; a strange c., mirum inventum; mire dictum; a choice c., arcestitum dictum: wit's conceits, facetiæ; sales; facete, sales, acute dicta: I had a foolish c., ineptum qd mihi in mentem venit: nugæ (absurdities).—|| Judgement, opinio opinio

*very uncertain supposition, be it founded on althg or not*—existimatio (the opinion which one forms after having made an estimate of aby or althg)—judicium (the view or conviction which rests upon judgement).—*Self-e.* (or 'a great c. of oneself', Beati.) vana or arrogans de se persuasio: to have no little c. (of oneself), multum sibi tribuere; se qm esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (to be conceited). To have a great deal of c., tumescere inani persuasione (Q. 1, 2, 18); sibi placere. Full of c., arrogantis plenus. To put aby out of conceit with althg. ei fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere ei; fastidium or satietatem or tedium afferre; tedium afficere qm; nauseam facere: to be out of c. with althg. pœnit me ca rei; satietas or tedium ca rei me caput; venit mihi qd in tedium; fastidire qd; satietas or tedium ca rei me cepit or tenet: fastidium est mihi qd: to be out of c. with oneself, sibi displicere; quite, totum. CONCEIT, v. qd cogitare (to fancy althg, e. g. nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam, I fancied only rocks and mountains at this place).—qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to imagine).—qd conjecturâ informare (to presume). See TO FANCY, IMAGINE.

CONCEITED, arrogans (arrogant).—superbus (haughty). A c. person, homo opinioibus inflatus (C. Off. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (filled with too high a notion of himself, Q.).—putidus (affected, empty in speaking).—gesticulatioibus moleatus (by making gestures).—aculus (copied fm others, not natural, opp. natus).

CONCEITEDLY, putide; inepte.

CONCEITEDNESS, nimia opinio ingenii et virtutis, vana or arrogans de se persuasio.—arrogantia (arrogance).—superbia (haughtiness).—ineptie (affectation). See also CONCEIT.

CONCEIVABLE, qd in (sub) intelligentiam cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit. quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus. quod cogitari potest. quod cogitatione comprehendere et percipi potest. quod in cogitationem cadit.—cogitabilis *not met with before* Cic. Ep. 58, 13, and Appul. Apol. 315, 4.

CONCEIVE, *Comprehend*: comprehendere, complecti *with or without* animo or mente.—cogitatione comprehendere.—capere (mente). mente concipere. percipere. cognoscere et percipere. assequi. intelligere. To have c.'d, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehendimus habere; animo comprehendimus tenere; ratione et intelligentiâ tenere (Syr. in COMPREHEND: what cannot be c.'d, quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest.—*To form an idea, or to represent to one's mind*: qd cogitare; qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of althg in one's mind): fingere. effingere (to form). pingere. depingere. cogitare. animo cogitare. cogitatione sibi fingere. animo sibi effingere. animo concipere (to represent to one's mind).—animo præcipere (to c. before or previously; to anticipate).—optime præcipere (to presume althg).—*To become pregnant*, concipere. gravidam or prægnantem fieri.—*To form in the mind*, concipere. To c. hopes, spei concipere: to c. suspicion fm althg, suspicionem ex re duere, trahere; incidit mihi suspicio ex re: to c. a suspicion that &c., venit ci in suspicionem, with acc. and infn.: to c. hatred agst aby, odium in qm habere or gerere. odio in qm ferri. odium in qm concipere or erga qm suscipere. tenet qm odium ca rei. qd ei odium habet: I have c.'d a disgust agst althg, fastidire qd; satietas ca rei me cepit.—*To plot*: machinari (to design).—excogitare (to contrive).—comminari (to invent).—coquere. concoquere (to brood, or to hatch).

CONCENT, centatus (also fig. = harmony).

CONCENTRATE, colligere. cogere. in unum conferre, contrahere. To c. troops, copias in unum contrahere or in unum locum contrahere (Cas.) or cogere (C.): to c. one's thoughts, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (aft. C. Acad. 2, 20, 66). mentem ad unam rem. continere mentem ac cogitationem, ne vagetur (aft. C.). To be c.'d (of troops), inter se coire (Cas. L.).

CONCENTRIC, CONCENTRICAL, \*commune centrum habens.

CONCEPTION, *Act of conceiving* (both of *women and animals*), conceptio, conceptus, ñ.—*Act or power of comprehending*, intelligentia (the faculty of comprehending or understanding althg, the understanding: intellectus, post-Aug.).—vis percipientialis (the faculty or power of comprehending any object presented to the mind): not to be above the c. of ordinary men, intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse:

*not to be above his pupils' powers of c.*, ab intelligentiâ discentium non remotum esse: to be beyond our c., fugere intelligentiâ nostrâ vim: to sharpen one's powers of c., ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acuire: adapted to aby's powers of c., ad ca intelligentiam accommodatus: to develop a dark or confused c., obscuram intelligentiam enodare; animi complicatam notionem evolvere.—*Notion*, idea, notio (the notion which one attaches to althg; hence also the signification or meaning of a word).—*informatio* (the image of althg that one forms in one's mind).—species. idea (the mental intuition of an object, idea, mly transl. by species in C., e. g. Top. 7, in. and Tusc. 1, 24, 56). General c.'s, notitiæ rerum: dark or obscure c.'s, intelligentiæ obscuræ, adumbratæ, inchoatæ; cognitio indagatoria indigena: confused c.'s, animi complicatæ notiones: to form a c. of althg, qd mente formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; ca rei notionem mente fingere; informare in animo ca rei notionem; notionem ca rei animo concipere: to form some obscure c.'s, adumbratas concipere Intelligentiâ animo menteque: to have a clear and definite c. of althg, satis firme conceptum animo comprehensumque habere qd; probe or plane intelligere, perspectrum habere qd: to have no c. of althg, notionem c. rei nullam habere; qd ignorare.

CONCERN, v. *To interest*, qd meâ interest (something interests me).—qd ad me pertinet (relates to or affects me).—*To concern* (= interest) one self about, qd ad me pertinere puto.—qd mihi curæ or cordi (not curæ cordique) est.—qd foveo (I interest myself for althg, or promote it, e. g. artes). I am concerned (= interested) for aby, i. e. endeavour to promote his cause, &c., cupio cs causâ (s. C. ad Dio. 13, 64, 1; Rosc. Am. 51, 149).—ci studio. cs sum studiosus. ci favoreo (I interest myself in his favour).—ci tribuo (I interest myself for him in an active manner, or take an active part in his interest; s. Curt. C. ad Dio. 13, 9, 2. *All in the sense of concerning oneself about althg, or the interests of aby*).—incumbere in or ad qd (to apply oneself to althg with diligence).—anniti de qâ re or ad qd faciendum, eniti, ut &c. (to take pains about althg).—commendatum sibi habere qd (to take charge of althg, to commend it to oneself): to c. oneself very much about althg, incumbere toto animo et studio omni in qd; summo studio administrare qd; Imprimis mihi qd curæ est; egregia est cs industria in qâ re; eniti et contendere, quam maxime possis, ut &c.: omni ope anniti, ut &c.: to c. oneself (or to care) about nothing so much, as &c., nihil antiquius or prius habere, quam &c., nihil antiquius ci est qâ re.—*To come under one's province*, to regard, &c., pertinere ad &c. (to c.).—attinere ad, &c. (to belong to, to regard aby).—spectare qd or ad qd (to tend towards).—attingere qm (to refer to aby). *Not* pertinere, see Och. C. Ecl. p. 260). It c.'s a certain matter, agitur res or de qâ re (it regards althg, i. e. althg is at stake), e. g. liberty, libertas or de libertate. It c.'s me, hoc ad me (sc. pertinet); hoc meâ refert (that c.'s me); res mea agitur (it regards my cause = me). Concerning or regarding, however, &c., i. e. such or such a thing (in continuing a discourse), jam or autem (see Holling. C. Ecl. p. 65);—quod ad me attinet (with regard to myself, in which cause pertinet ad me would be quite erroneous, s. Herz. Quas. B. G. 5, 25). It c.'s you, res tua agitur; res ad te spectat; de te fabula narratur (= we are speaking of you, or by any similar phrase): what does it c. me? quid ad me? quid mihi curæ illâ res? what c.'s us more? quod magis ad nos pertinet (H. Sat. 2, 6, 73)?—*To be concerned* (= disturbed), in sollicitudine esse; sollicitudine or ægritudine affectum esse. To be concerned about althg, qd ægre ferre: (much) cs rei sollicitudine vel maxime urgeri. I am much c.'d about your bad state of health, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tua valetudine.

CONCERN, CONCERNMENT, res.—negotium (business).—causa (law-suit; then, any business one may have undertaken).—cura (the care of any business, the administration, the office).—sollicitudo (solicitude). anxietas (anxiety): an important c., res major: a c. of little importance, res minuta or parva. This affair caused me some c., sollicitus eram hac de re: nothing gave me more c. than &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam &c.

CONCERNING, e. g., c. me, quod attinet ad me; de me. a me; per me. See also CONCERN, v.

CONCERT, symphonia, or pure Latin, concentus (instrumental music).—certamen musicum (as musical contest). A c. given by an amateur, \*symphoniacum excellentia artificis acroama: to give a c., \*concertum

edere.—concordia vocum (in music, harmony, unison, accord; pl. homotōnī).—[Agreement, consensio, consensus.—concordia (concord).—collusio (secret understanding, C. Ferr. 3, 13, 33; with aby, cum qo): with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia (C. Cat. Maj. 12, 40); to act in secret c. with aby, colludere cum qo (C. Ferr. 2, 24, 58).—conspiratio (concord, agreement).—consensus conspirare.—[To be or to act in c. with, concinere; concordare; consentire; consentire atque concinere; conspirare; qo probante, consentiente, or ea auctoritate, consensu facere qd.

CONCERT, v. [To agree upon or to settle, constituitur qd, with aby, cum qo (to settle). To c. alth with aby, mihi convenit qd cum qo (not convenio cum qo de qā re): to c. (to fix upon) time and place, concidere tempus et locum. A c'd signal, signum, quod convenit. See TO AGREE, TO SETTLE.—[To deliberate, take into consideration, deliberare (to take into consideration).—deliberare or habere deliberationem (to deliberate).—consulere or consulare (to take counsel).—consilium inire or capere (to take counsel, de re). colloqui qd cum qo; mihi de re (to talk over with one).—conferre qd. consilia conferre de re. communicare cum qo de re.—agere or disceptare cum qo de re (to discuss what is to be done). To c. measures, quid agam, or agendum sit, consulere, &c.

CONCESSION, concessio (C. Fragm. Orat. in Togā cand.).—permissio (permission).—concessus and permissus (in the ablat.)—potestas, copia (the given or granted power).

CONCILIATE, [Gain over: gain to oneself, conciliare (qm; ea animum: to oneself, sibi, also amorem sibi ab omnibus: ea voluntatem sibi: ea benevolentiam sibi).—parare. comparare (g. it. for procure). To c. the favour of men, by alth, qā re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam alligere: to c. the hearts in favour of aby, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga qm: the favour of the people, conciliare ci favorem ad vulgus: to c. a person by money, qm pecuniā conciliare.

CONCILIATION, conciliatio.

CONCILIATOR, conciliator ea rei (e.g. nuptiarum).

—(conciliatrix, fem.).

CONCILIATORY, ad conciliandum aptus.

CONCISE, pressus (Fig. of an author, orator, &c., and his manner of writing).—brevis (short, likewise of an author, &c., and his thoughts, &c.). sententia densus, creber (rich in thoughts).—in angustum coactus (compressed into a small space).

CONCISELY, brevis (g. t.).—paucis (sc. verbis).—brevis (in a few words).—strictim. carptim (only superficially, not at length, opp. copiose); brevis strictissime.—precise (in few words, opp. plene et perfecte).—presse or pressus (briefly, but at the same time, exhausting the matter, e.g. definire: to speak c., brevis or paucis or precise dicere (opp. copiose, plene et perfecte dicere); brevi prædicere; paucis or brevis scribere or perscribere: to develop one's ideas, &c. c. on a subject, brevis exponere or paucis abolvere qd. in paucis conferre qd; brevis attingere qd (to mention alth c., e.g. argumenta): very c., in verba conferam paucissimas.

CONCISENESS, brevisitas (in a speech).—brevisloquētia (C. Gell. 12, 2, 7). c. in speaking, brevisitas dicendi (g. t.): celeritas dicendi (quickness in speaking): the emphatical c. (with regard to style) of Thucydides, \*astriata brevisitas Thucydidis: to study c., brevitate servire; brevitate adhibere, in alth, in qā re; brevitate sequi in qā re (e.g. in explaining, in interpreting): the time itself compels me to study c., breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit: with c., brevis; paucis (verbis); see CONCISELY: with the utmost possible c., quam brevissime: to say every thing with the utmost c., omnia brevis strictissime (not in transcursum) dicere.

CONCLAMATION, conclamatio. See the verb CONCLAMARE under TO CALL.

CONCLAVE, [Place for the election of the pope, \*conclave.—[The cardinals assembled there, \*patres purpurati.

CONCLUDE, [End, concludere (e.g. a letter).—finire (to end): finem facere ea or ci rei. finem ci rei imponere, constituere (to put an end to). To c. his speech, finem dicendi facere; perorare.—ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (to bring alth to a conclusion —to accomplish it).—conferre, transigere qd (to settle).—componere qd (to c. amicably).—terminare qd (to put a limit to alth, with regard to place).—finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere (146)

ci rei (to put an end to alth, with regard to duration): to c. a peace, pacem facere (not concludere): to c. a business, expidire negotium (to settle it); profligare negotium (e. it. by a violent exertion). [To draw a conclusion, or to c. from alth, concludere); cogere.—efficere, colligere, from, ex qā re (to c. from).—hence, one may c., or it can be c'd, ex quo effici cogique potest. [To determine, decide: statuere, constituere. apud animum statuere, decernere.

CONCLUSION, conclusio (the closing or finishing point, C. ad Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 16: in extremā parte et conclusionē muneris ac negotii tui).—finis, exitus (the end, the ultimate result).—extrema pars (the last part of a matter). clausula (the c. of a letter, or any writing, consisting of a few words only, or a single sentence).—epilōgus (ἐπιλογος), pure Lat., conclusio or peroratio (the c. of a speech according to rules, in so far as it constitutes a definite and ultimate part of it): at the c. of the speech, in extremā oratione (in the latter part, in fine orationis, quite at the end): a letter, in the c. of which &c., epistola, in quā extremā &c.: in c., ad extremum. To bring a thing to a c., qd ad finem or ad exitum adducere: to come to the c., ad finem venire (with regard to a speech) perorare (see above peroratio).—[C. of a syllogism, conclusio (C. de Invent. 1, 29, 45, also with addition of rationis).—ratiocinatio (the c. or proof deduced from the syllogism). An acute c., acute conclusum: a hypothetical c., connexum (C. Fal. 7, 14): to draw a c., see CONCLUDE. The whole c. is wrong, tota conclusio facta: is not this a logical c.? satne hoc conclusum est?

CONCLUSIVE, ad pervincendum idoneus.—firmus ad probandum (fit or apt for proving, convincing, e.g. proof, argumentum).—gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum); cf. C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36 argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, i. e. the most c. proof).—quod habet or facit momentum (the final or decisive point).—ultimus (the last, which required nothing after it, prelium, hora).

CONCOCT, [To digest, concoquere (TM. and IMTA, properly; then fig. both, to digest a matter, e.g. alth one has read, &c., as Sen. Ep. 84, 8, and to submit to, or to bear alth or aby, as in C. ad Div. 9, 4, med. L. 4, 15).—[To contrive or to plot, inventire, reperire (to find out; the former accidentally; the latter, after reflection).—excogitare (to strike out by thinking, c.).—ingere. comminisci (to invent, to contrive, design).—coquere, concoquere (to design, brood over or hatch, as it were).—machinari (to contrive cunningly).—ementiri (to invent falsely).—dolos necere, producere (to cabal). See CABAL.

CONCOCTION, concoctio.

CONCOMITANT, cum qā re junctus or alligatus (C.). Sit \*que prioribus addenda sunt (additional).—adjūvans (e.g. concomitant, = secondary, causes, causam adjūvantes).—qd subequitur or consequitur qam rem.

CONCOMITANTLY, socialiter.

CONCORD, concordia.—consensus. conspiratio et consensus (agreement, harmony in the disposition of mind).—unanimitas (unanimity, fraternal c., fraterna, L. 40, 8). To establish c., concordiam constituere, facere; among &c., pacem et concordiam conciliare inter &c.: to re-establish c. among others, alios rursus in pristinam concordiam reducere: to disturb the c. that existed between several persons, concordiam qm turbare or disjungere; also unanimitas distingere (L. 7, 21): to promote c., concordiam consulere: to produce greater c., majorem (e.g. ordinum) concordiam facere: to live in the utmost c., mirā concordia vivere (of consorts, T. Agr. 6, 1): with aby, concordissime vivere cum qo. [Harmony, concentus, concordia vocum (in music; pl. homotōnī, harmonies).—IMPR. To stand or be in harmony, to accord, concinere; concordare; consentire; consentire atque concinere; conspirare: with alth, convenire ci rei (e.g. sententiae).—[Gram. Term, verborum constructio or structura (the former in Cicero = a skilful structure of a speech, but is found in later writers in the grammatical sense, construction).—convenientia (the agreement).

CONCORDANCE, \*index biblicus. \*indices biblici (Baw.).

CONCORDANT, consentiens (agreeing in judgement and opinion).—concors. unanimitas (c. of one and the same disposition of mind; unan. in prose, Liv. 7, 21).—concinens (singing in harmony; then, as harmonizing, with regard to opinion, opp. discrepans).—conspirans (trop. agreeing, as well in general, with regard to things, as in sentiment, of persons).—consonus (harmonizing, opp. absurdus, absurdum).—modulatus (properly mod-

*runed according to time, as in music, in a speech, &c.).*  
*Jx. concors et congruens.*

**CONCORDAT**, *concordatum*; \**pactio cum pontifice Romano facta.*

**CONCOURSE**, *concursum*, *concursum*.—*concurso* (a meeting together, as act, in general, e.g. of the stars, stellarum; the frequent c. of vowels, crebra conc. vocalium).—*concursum* (a coming into contact or clashing together, denoting a state, as well of bodily objects as of soldiers in combat, and in general of fatal accidents, calamitatum).—*conventus*, in this meaning, is only met with in *Sen. N. Qm. 7, 12, 3* (conv. duarum stellarum); in gold. age it is = meeting (in concreto), i. e. assembly.

**CONCRETE**, *v. concrecere*, *coire*, *coalescere* (to grow together, to be united).—*coagmentari* (to be joined or cemented together).

**CONCRETE**, *adj.* \**concretus*.—a c. notion, \**notio concreta*. "notio rei singularis."

**CONCRETE**, *s. massa* (g. t.).—*moles* (great mass with regard as well to size as circumference, with the additional notion of "too great" or huge, ill-shaped).—*permixtio* (mixture, as action and thing).

**CONCRETELY**, *re* (opp. *cogitatione*, *C. Tusc. 4, 11, M.*).

**CONCRETION**, *concretio* (a growing together).—*permixtio* (mixture, as thing).—*mixtura* (the mixing, or thing mixed).

**CONCUBINAGE**, *concupinatus*.—*pellicatus* (*C.*) to live in c., in concubitu esse (of a woman, *Ulp. Dig. 23, 7, 1m.*). *feminam habere in concubitu* (of the man, *ib. § 1*).

**CONCUBINE**, *concubina*, *muller*, *quæ cum quo vivere consuevit*.—*amica*, *amicula* (strumpet, mistress, term of contempt, scortum, as *Tac. Hist. 1, 13, 4*: *principale scortum*).—*pellex* (c. of a married man).—*contubernalis* (a female slave who cohabited with a slave, slaves not being allowed to contract a civil marriage).

**CONCUPISCENCE**, *libido*. *libidines*, *corporis libidines*, *cupidiæ ardor* or *impetus*. See *Luxu*.

**CONCUR**, *¶ To c.* (= agree) with, *consentire*.—*not to c. with*, *disentire*; *discrepare*: to c. with *aliquem*, *consentire* or *congruere* *quoque*; *idem sentire cum quo* (assentiri ei de qâ re, *C. by no means adicere ei*). *¶ To c. with*, *convenire* in *unum locum* (and themselves in the same place at the same time).—(inter se) *congruere* (agree).—*Jx.* *convenire* in *unum locum* atque *inter se* *congruere* (e.g. *C. Rosc. 23, 62*; quum multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur).—*if two consonants, vowels, c.*, *si binæ consonantes colliduntur* (Q.): \**si binæ vocales inter se concurrant* (compare with *Auch. ad Her. 4, 12, 18*). *¶ To forward or favour*, *ci rei favere* (e.g. *illius honori favent omnia*, *every thing c. towards his advancement*).

**CONCURRENCE**, *consensus*, *consensio*, *consensus*. *convenientia* (agreement).—*general c.*, *consensus omnium* or *communis*: *omnium bonorum conspiratio* (the c. of all patriots).—*with your c.*, *to consentiente, probante: without your c.*, *to adversante, rnuente, nolente: injustus tuor: with the perfect c. of Catulus, summâ Catuli voluntate. A c. of causes, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ. ¶ Concourse: vid.*

**CONCURRING**, *To have a c. jurisdiction*, \**jurisdictione utriusque est*. \**hujus rei potestas p-nes utrumque est. C. causæ (= secondary causæ), causæ adjuvantes* (opp. *causæ proximæ*).

**CONCURRENTLY**, *una*; *simul*; *conjuncte*.

**CONCUSSION**, *concussus*, *collisus* (post-Aug.).

**CONDEMN**, *damnare* or *condemnare* *qm* or *qd* (with *other Gen. of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and Abl.: the punishment, however, is generally put in the Gen., seldom in the Abl., or with ad or in with Accus.*, see *Zumpt, § 446*).—*to c. aby to death*, *qm capite* or *capitis damnare* or *condemnare*; *qm pœnæ capitalis damnare*; *qm morti addicere: to c. aby to eightfold damages*, *qm octupli damnare: to c. aby to hard labour*, *qm damnare ad or in opus publicum: to c. to pay the costs*, *damnare in expensas: to c. aby without trial, or unheard*, *qm iudiciâ causâ damnare* or *condemnare. ¶ Censure, non probare. improbare. reprobare* (express disapprobation: *opp. probare. approbare*).—*damnare. condemnare* (c.: also *opp. approbare*).—*disuadere qd* or *de re* (*disuadere from a project one c.'s*).—*reprehendere*: *vituperare* (opp. *probare. laudare*. *SYN. in BLAME*). *Jx.* *reprehendere* et *exagitare qd. To c. aby in passionale, or no measured terms, qd vehementer reprehendere; valde vituperare. To c. aby for alibi, reprehendere qm de qâ re, or in qâ re; vituperare qm de qâ re; obijurare qm de qâ re, or in qâ re, or qâ re; accu-*

*sare qm de qâ re or in qâ re. To be condemned, reprehendi; vituperari; in vituperationem venire or cadere or incidere or adduci; vituperationem subire: to be greatly condemned, in varias reprehensiones incurrere. —to c. oneself, culpam or facinus in se admittere. See BLAME, CENSURE.*

**CONDEMNABLE**, *damnandus*, *condemnandus*.—*reprehendendus*, *vituperabilis*, *vituperandus*, *reprehensio* or *vituperatione dignus* (blameworthy). *SYN. between repr. and vit. under TO BLAME. Not to be c.*, a reprehensione abesse (not blamable): *nihil in se habere. quod reprehendi possit (to be without fault).*

**CONDEMNATION**, *damnatio*: *condemnatio* (post-Aug.).—*sentence of c.*, *damnatorum iudicium* ("sententia, quâ qs capitis condemnatur (of death): to pronounce sentence of c. on aby (i. e. of c. to death), capitis or capite damnare *qm*; capitis condemnare *qm*; supplicium constituere in *qm*. ¶ *Blame, censure, reprehensio* (the censure which tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future, opp. probatio).—*vituperatio* (the censure which tends to exhort a confession and produce repentance, opp. laus). *¶ Vituperium* is a spurious Latin, introduced (*C. de Legg. 3, 10, 23*) by ignorant copyists.

**CONDEMNATORY**, *damnatorius*. *A c. sentence, damnatorum iudicium.*

**CONDENSATION**, *densatio*.—*spissari* (*Sen. Ep. 86, 17*).—[*condensatio*, *Cal. Aurel. Act. 3, 18, extr.*—*consipissatio*, *Theod. Prisc. 1, 18*].

**CONDENSE**, *densare*, *condensare*.—*spissare*, *condensare* (to make so dense, as hardly to admit of being penetrated).—*to be condensed, densari; condensari; spissari; consipissari*.—*concrecere* (prop. to grow together, to become one mass, coagulate, e.g. of milk, &c.): *condensat* air, aer *densatus. ¶ To compress matter* (in a book): see *COMPRESS*.

**CONDESCEND**, *descendere*, or *suâ voluntate descendere: to aligh, ad qd* (n. pr.). *se demittere: to aligh, ad or in qd*.—*se submittere: to aligh, ad or in qd*.—*condignari qd facere* (not *Cic.*—but *Caes. Lucr. Virg. Col. Suet.* both positively and negatively). *To c. to play with young men, ad ludum adolescentium descendere* (C.): *to c. to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes: to make money by dealing in slaves, descendere ad mangonicos questus* (C.): *to c. to use flattery, se demittere in adulacionem: to serve endurance, se demittere usque ad servilem patientiam* (T.): *to c. to the abilities of one's pupils, se submittere ad mensuram discipulorum* (Q.): *in friendship, the superiors ought to c., qui superiores sunt submittere se debent in amicitia* (C.): *to c. to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium* (L.).—*¶ Sts* *to c.* may be translated under a change of form by dignum habere, ducere, judicare qm qâ re. *To c. to invite aby to dinner, qm dignum honore cenæ habere: not to c. even to look at aby, \*qm ne aspectu quidem dignum habere.*

**CONDESCENDING**, *comis*, *humans*.—*affabilis* (affable in conversation).—*¶ Civilis, in this sense, is not classical: see AFFABLE*.—*facilis*. *officiosus* (ready to render a service, complaisant).—*to be c.*, *se submittere* (C.).

**CONDESCENDINGLY**, *comiter*; *humane*; *humaniter*; *obsequenter*; *officose*.

**CONDESCENSION**, *comitas* (condescending manners).—*humanitas* (prepossessing demeanour or manners).—*facilitas* (obliging demeanour).—*obsequium* (compliance).

**CONDIGN**, *debitus*, *meritus* (due, deserved).—*dignus* (worthy).—*condignus* (Plaut.).—*a c. punishment, debita* or *merita pœna*.

**CONDIMENT**, *condimentum* (alibi by which food is made palatable; then also *fig. e. g. cond. amicitia*).—*aroma, atis, m.* (foreign spices, as cinnamon, ginger, &c.).—See *SEASONING*.

**CONDISCIPLE**, *condiscipulus*.—*to be aby's c.*, *una cum quo literas discere or præceptorem audire. fem. condiscipula* (*Mari. 10, 35, 15*).

**CONDITION**, *¶ State*, *status*, *conditio* (cond. is lasting, status transient).—*locus* (the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances, see *Herz. Cass. B. G. 2, 26*).—*causa* (any unusual, embarrassing, of which it is still uncertain how it may end).—*res* (circumstances in the widest sense).—*a good or flourishing c.*, *bonus status*. *bona conditio*. *bonus locus*. *res bona* or *secundæ* or *florentes: to be in the same or in a similar c.*, *in eodem loco esse; in eadem causâ esse; eadem est mea causâ: imagine yourself in my c.*, *eum te esse finge, qui ego sum: to find oneself in a better c.*, *in meliore conditione or in meliore causâ*



esse; meliore loco res meae sunt: *to be in a wretched c., in summa infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: to be in a bad c. or state, deterioro statu esse: to keep alth in a g od c. or state, qd integrum et incolome servare: qd tueri: to restore alth to its former c., in pristinum restituere. In antiquum statum restituere (g. t.); in integrum restituere (espely in juridical matters); redde- cere. restituere (to mend): to remain in its c., statum suum tenere (to remain as it was); integrum manere (to remain uninjured by another): a hopeless c., res pessimae, perditae: in their desperate c., in extremis suis rebus: my c. is not one of the best, res mea sunt minus secundae: Planius is in nearly the same c., eadem fere causa est Planii: to be in an embarrassing c. on account of alth, premi qd re (e. g. from want of corn, re frumentaria; see *Möb. Cas. B. G. 1, 52, p. 96*): nobody is satisfied with his own c., sum quemque fortunae maxime pœnitit (*C. ad Div. 6, 1, in.*): to drive alth from his (advantageous) c., loco suo or gradu movere; statu suo or gradu dejicere: the c. of affairs, rerum status: the c. of affairs is entirely changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavorable c. of affairs, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the c. of affairs (circumstances), pro re: pro re nata; pro re conditione or statu; ut res e habet; ut res fert. ¶ *Rank, position in society, vitæ genus (g. t.)*.—conditio (with regard to occupation, e. g. infimi generis conditio atque fortuna. C.).—ars (art, profession).—to choose one's c. in life, vitæ genus deligere or suscipere. ¶ *Natural disposition, indoles, natura, naturæ habitus (innate capacities)*.—¶ *Stipulation, conditio*.—lex (the prescribed rule or clause contained in a contract).—pactum. conventum (the agreement or compact itself).—conventus, as (*Auct. ad Her. 2, 13, extr.*).—exceptio (the exception, limitation: the c. of excluding alth).—adjunctio (a restricting clause, *C. de Inv. 2, 57, 171*).—causa (as philos. t. t. the c. as that by which alth becomes comprehensible or possible; as *Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4*: qui voluptatibus dediti quasi in diem vivunt, vivendi causas quotidie finit).—Conditions (—*terma*).—to offer or propose c's, conditiones ferre, proponere; leges proponere: to establish, to fix c's, cond. statuere, constituere: to prescribe c's to alth, conditiones ferre, dicere: c; astringere qm conditionibus: to accept the c's, conditiones accipere, recipere: ad conditiones accedere: ad conditiones venire (to come to terms) or descendere (to submit to them): not to accept the c's, to reject the c's, conditiones recusare, repudiare, respuere, aspernari, rejicere: to observe the c's, in conditione manere; conditionibus stare; conventa stare: not to observe the c's, conditiones omittre.—on this c., cā conditione; sub eā conditione; cum conditione; eā lege; his conditionibus; his legibus: on c. that qd. (sub) eā conditione, ut or ne &c. (eā conditione ne quis postea scriberet, C.). [On the sub (not C.) see *Stürenburg, I. p. 147*].—cum eo, ut &c.; ita . . . . ut or si; sic . . . . si &c. (only in so far as or if): to make peace on the following c's, pacem facere (constituere) his conditionibus (legibus). the peace was established on the following c's, pax in eas conditiones convent: that he would not come on any other c., aliā ratione se eas non venturum (*Cas. B. G. 1, 42, Horz.*).*

CONDITION, v. ¶ *To provide with a c., circumscribere. ¶ To stipulate, pactari. depactari.*—qd conventit ei cum qd or inter aliquos (to agree with alth about alth or among another): sibi depactari (to reserve to oneself, to c. for oneself): sibi expellere (to exempt oneself): stipulari (to cause formally to be promised to oneself).

CONDITIONAL, conditionalis (accompanied or clogged by c., legal, t. t. post-Aug.).—conjuncte elatus (asserted hypothetically, opp. simpliciter elatus, categorically, *C. de Or. 1, 38, 158*; only later writers have hypotheticus).—c. necessities, quædam cum adjunctione necessitudines (opp. quædam simplices et absolutæ, i. e. without any c. clause, *C. Invent. 2, 57, 171*): to receive c. praise, cum exceptione laudari.

CONDITIONALLY, cum exceptione. cum adjunctione (with a subjoined limitation or restriction, *C. Invent. 2, 57, 171*).—conjuncte (hypothetically, opp. simpliciter, categorically, *Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 158*). To be praised c., cum exceptione laudari (C.): to affirm alth c., conjuncte qd efferre et adjungere alia.

CONDITIONED, affectus (bodily or mentally constituted in such or such a manner, e. g. well, bene, probe; badly, male).—constitutus (arranged in such or such a manner, e. g. well, bene; badly, male).—comparatus (in such or such condition or state, generally in conjunction. e. g. sic comparatus esse, ut &c.).—well (148)

c., bene moratus (well disposed, mannerly: of persons only).

CONDOLE (with alth), casum luctumque cs dolere. cs vicem dolere, coram sum dolorem ei declarare. —Sis miserari, commiserari.—deplorare, deffere.

CONDOLENCE, doloris sui coram dolere declarare (ast. *Sulpic. in C. Ep. 4, 5, in.*): a letter of c., literæ consolatorie.

CONDUCE, conferre ad qd.—valere or vim habere ad qd (to have influence upon alth).—prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to be of use towards effecting an object: the latter also with ut).—facere or efficere (to effect; with ut). To c. much, more, to alth, magnum momentum, plus momenti afferre: this so far c's is to it, that qd., qd hoc momenti facit, ut &c.—it c's much to his glory, that qd., magni interest ad laudem, with acc. and inf.

CONDUCTIVE, utilis (useful); conducibilis is unknown to good prose).—saluber, salutaris (salutary, the latter also with ad qd).—efficax (efficacious).—commodus, accommodatus. aptus (convenient, fit). For 'to be c.' see CONDUCT.

CONDUCT, ratio (behaviour in general).—mores (manners, outward demeanour).—vita (manner of living).—ratio, quā qd utitur adversus qm (c. with regard to others).—modest, composed, moral c., modestia: becoming, gentle c., in intercourse, humanitas: condescending c. (espely towards an inferior), comitas: kind c., liberalitas: prepossessing, polite c. towards others, observantia: prudent c., prudentia: proud c., superbia: insolent, haughty c., insolentia: wild, rough c., ferocitas (as characteristic feature): indecent c., impudencia: illegal c., intemperantia. ¶ *Escort*: vid. ¶ *Administration*, ductio, ductus (command).—administratio (administration).—cura (superintendence, management: cs rei).—gubernatio, moderatio (government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publicæ).—gestio (the managing, e. g. negotii).—curatio, procuratio (management, a taking care of alth).—to commit the c. of alth to alth, ei qd curandum tradere; curam cs rei ei demandare: under alth's c., qd ducere; cs ductu (of an army).—to commit the c. of a war to alth, ducem qm creare bello gerendo. ¶ *Safe-conduct*, Vid.

CONDUCT, v. ¶ *Lead, ducere*.—agere (g. t. to put in motion)—manu ducere (lead by the hand). ¶ *To lead, when the place, whither, through which, &c., is indicated, ducere*.—abducere (to c. away).—deducere (to c. down from a place or away to some place).—educere (to c. out), from a place, land, ex, &c., or to some place, in, &c. (e. g. the troop into the battle).—adducere ad or in (to c. along with oneself to a place; then, in general, to lead, c., convey to some place).—perducere ad or in (to c. to the place of its destination).—inducere in &c. (to c. into, e. g. troops into battle).—producere ad or in &c. (to c. forth, to lead out to a place, e. g. cattle out of the town, jumenta, equos, &c.): to c. through a forest, traducere silvam: to c. alth to any person, qm deducere ad qm (for the sake of cultivating his acquaintance, cf. *C. Læ. 1, 1*): qm perducere ad qm (a prisoner, in order to deliver him up to alth, see *Cas. B. G. 7, 13*): qm introducere ad qm (from the ante-chamber, qd into alth's room for audience, see *Curt. 6, 7, 17*).—to c. alth home, ducere domum (g. t. of a leader or companion).—deducere domum (espely from the forum, on the part of the clients or a multitude): to c. to prison, to the scaffold, to death, ducere in carcerem (in vincula), ad mortem; in both cases also ducere only (see *C. Ferr. 2, 12, extr. Suet. Calig. p. 27, in.*): to c. into the right path, ducere in viam: again, reducere in viam; erranti ei monstrare viam 'both proper and fig.).—INTRO. a road c's to some place, via fert qd (i. e. leads to any place): via ducit qd (leads to a place, e. g. safely). my feet c. me involuntarily to your chamber, ad dietam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (*Plin. Ep. 7, 5*): the roads, the footsteps c. to a place, itinera, vestigia ferunt qd.—See LEAD. ¶ *To administer*, qd administrare, gerere (e. g. war: see WAR).—qd regere (to direct alth).—ei rei preesse (to superintend alth).—qd procurare (for another in his absence).—to c. the domestic affairs, domum r-gere. domesticam agere curam (in general). res domesticas dispensare (with regard to receipts and expenditure): to c. a government, rem publicam administrare; summæ rerum preesse: to c. alth's cause, causam cs defendere, orare, perorare: cs patronum esse: to c. the affairs of a province, provinciam administrare, provinciam preesse; provinciam procurare (in the name of the Roman Emperor). ¶ *To attend*, comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ei dare, præbere, adjungere (g. t. to accompany alth).—Inter comites cs aspi (to be in alth's retinue).—prosequi qm or qd (to attend or c. solemnly, i. e. home,

on a journey, &c.).—deducere (to c. as a demonstration of respect, e.g. a patron by his client, a young Roman by his relations and friends to the capitolium, for the sake of relinquishing his tirocinium; a magistrate, when setting out for the province; a bride to the house of her consort).—to c. *aby* home, prosequi, deducere *qm* domum: to be conducted by a crowd, stipari (e.g. by an unusually numerous multitude, non usitata frequentia). [To attend *aby* as a his escort, praesidio esse ci. custodiam esse ci (for the sake of protection, or as escort): to cause a person to be conducted to any place under a safe escort, praesidio dato or cum custodibus *qm* mittere *qo*.]

**CONDUCTOR**, dux (leader).—princeps (who does *athg*, first, and is followed by others); Jn. dux et princeps—ductor (the experienced leader, general; in a solemn discourse, not in simple prose).—rector, moderator, gubernator (the governor, esp. of the state, republic: see To CONDUCT).—qui praestit ci rei (superintendent).—princeps *cs* rei (leader of *athg*).—auctor (the leader or president).

**CONDUIT**, ductus (a leading, conducting).—tubus (a hollow cylindrical body, also in aqueducts; and in the latter case usually of wood or clay).—fistula (a narrower tube, esp. in aqueducts, through which the water is propelled by the pressure of the air, or spontaneously by its own pressure: usually of lead).—canalis (any pipe-like spout, gutter, canal).—cuniculus (properly, a mine or a subterraneous passage; hence any tube or pipe, e.g. of an oven, fornax; Plin. 9, 38, 63).

**CONE**, (in geometry) conus. The axis of a c., \*axis conl. In the form of a c., \*cono similia, \*conicus (conoides); conoides (conoides); in conl formam redactus.—a tower in the form of a c., \*turris in conl modum excitata (ast. Curt. 8, 11, 6): a hill in the form of a c., collis in conl modum erectus (ast. Curt. 8, 11); collis in modum conl fastigatus (ast. L. 37, 27): the apex of a c., arumen conl (Luer. 4, 432).

**CONIC**, } A c. line, \*linea conica. A c. section, CONICAL, } \*sectio conica. See CONE.

**CONFABULATE**, fabulari, confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones credere (ἀόρων κόνειν, to carry on a cheerful and confidential conversation for amusement rather than instruction, esp. in the comic writers).—to chat with *aby* (secretly), fabulari or confabulari cum *qo* (cum *qo* fabulari insuavians ac praebens iuvicem aures, Suet. Cal. 22).—garrere (to chat, gossip).—blaterare (to chat without ceasing, also to say much about trifling matters).—harrolari (to speak incoherently, to talk nonsense).—alucinari (to speak without thought or pre-meditation).—nugari (to talk absurdly or to say absurd and ridiculous things; all mostly tr. with Accus.).

**CONFABULATION**, sermo, sermones (conversation of two or several persons in general).—fabulae (mere talk, which is founded on no facts).—ineptiae (absurd, silly talk). confabulatio (the confidential talking or conversation between two or among several persons: the two last only in later writers only).

**CONFECT**, condire (fruit, &c.). See PRESERVE.

**CONFECTION**, dulcia, ium, or dulciola, pl. (Apul. Met. 4, p. 115, 12).—bellaria (sweetmeats); also menas secunda (dessert).—cuppedia (q. l. for any dainty morsel, Com. and late).

**CONFECTIONARY**, merces cuppediarum (ast. Plin. 6, 28, 32, where we also find merces odorum).

**CONFECTIONER**, praeplis or dulciarius (in later writers); cuppediararius or cuppediarius (Comic and in later writers).—c's shop, taberna cuppediaria (ast. Sym. Ep. 8, 19, who has forum cup.).

**CONFEDERACY**, foedus (a public treaty, confirmed by the authority of the government; at Rome, by that of the senate and the people).—sponsio (between the chiefs of the hostile armies without being ratified by the senate and people of the belligerent parties; see Liv. 9, 5, in: non fœdere pax Caudina, sed per sponsonem facta est). To enter into a c. with *aby*, foedus cum *qo* facere, iocere, ferire, percutere; foedus iungere cum *qo*; fœdere iungi ci; foedus inire cum *qo*: I am in a c. with *aby*, mihi cum *qo* foedus est: ictum: to rectify *aby* into a c. *qm* foederi ascribere: to observe the terms of a c., foedus servare; foedere stare; in fide manere: not to observe it, foedus negligere: to break the terms of a c., foedus violare, rumpere, frangere; Jn. foedus violare frangereque.

**CONFEDERATE**, see CONFEDERACY.

**CONFER**, inter. To discourse with, rem conferre inter se (to c. with *aby* about *athg*).—colligū qd cum *qo*, *my* coll. de re (see commentators on Nep. Them. 9, 4).—conferre qd. consilia conferre de re. communicare cum *qo* de re (to communicate *athg*).—coram conferre qd: agere de qd re or with ut (to speak about

*athg*), with *aby*, cum *qo*—loquū cum *qo* (to talk with *aby*).—colligū cum *qo* (to talk with *aby*, esp. to settle *athg*).—habere sermones de qd re (to discourse about *athg*).—consiliiari; in consilium inire (to take counsel together: the latter of judges).—deliberare or habere deliberationem (to enter into a deliberation).—consultare or consultare (to ask *aby*'s advice).—deliberare or consultare cum *qo*; *qm* adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes: to c. with one another, consilia inter se communicare. TRANS. To contribute, conferre ad qd (to co-operate, i. e. to contribute one's share).—vim habere, valere ad qd (to exercise an influence upon *athg*).—To compare, comparare or conferre inter se.

To bestow upon, dare, tribuere (to give, to allot).—donare ci qd or *qm* qd re (to present with; all of persons only).—afferre (of things only, as C. N. D. 2, 60, 151: quadrupedum celeritas et vis nobis ipais affert celeritatem et vim): to c. a benefit upon *aby*, beneficiū in *qm* conferre: to c. an office upon *aby*, munus ci deferre, mandare; assignare (to deferre signifies 'to c. on *aby* else what another has hitherto managed or possessed'.—a. g. ad *qm* summam imperii, to c. upon *aby* the chief command: regnum ac diadema uni, H. Carm. 2, 2, 22): to c. advantage or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre: to c. a title on *aby*, titulum imponere ci: to c. a benefit, obligation, favour, &c. See those substantives.

**CONFERENCE**, consultatio, deliberatio (consultation).—colloquium (conversation, interview): to hold a c., see To CONFER: secret c.'s, consilia arcania: to have or hold private c.'s, secreto colloqui: to attend secret c., consiliis arcanis interesse: to have a c. about *athg*, rem conferre inter se.—I Comparison: Vid.

**CONFESS**, fateri (g. i. and presumes that one is asked).—confiteri. profiteri (conf. to c. what one cannot conceal any longer, e.g. a crime, a fault, &c.; prof. to c. of one's own accord, to disclose without fear, &c., hence freq. combined with prae se ferre. Cf. C. Cæcilia 9, 24: confiteatur, atque ita libenter confiteatur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur. Rab. Perd. 5, 17: fateor, atque etiam profiteor, et prae me fero).—not to c., celare (to conceal); negare (to deny); infutire ire, infutiri (to deny a fact): to c. freely, openly, sincerely, aperte, ingenuè, aperte et ingenuè confiteri: libere profiteri: to c. to a priest, \*peccata sua sacerdoti confiteri: \*peccatorum suorum confessionem ad sacerdotum interpretem deferre: to c. Christ, \*Christum sequi; doctrinam Christianam profiteri. It is confessed, constat; omnes sciunt; nemo ignorat; inter omnes constat.

**CONFESSEDLY**, aperte. Often by Crcl. He is to a good man, inter omnes eum virum probum esse constat.

**CONFESSION**, confessio, professio (see To CONFESS). To bring *aby* to a c. of *athg*, *qm* adducere ad confessionem *cs* rei (by persuasion); ci expirare confessionem *cs* rei, or expirare, ut *qm* confiteatur qd (by exercise or compulsory means): to extort a c. fm *aby*, expirare or extorquere, ut fateatur, &c.; cogere, ut confiteatur or ut concedat (to compel *aby* to confess, whether a matter be such or such; see Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14, and 1, 8, 15 and 16). [Confession, in Eccl. sense: \*confessio peccatorum. \*mysterium sacrum confessionis peccatorum (as a holy act).—\*ministerium peccatorum cum Deo conciliandorum (as duty of the priest). To go to c., \*obire confessionis mysterium sacrum: to hear c.'s, \*confitentibus operam dare: the form of c., \*confessionibus (peccatorum) formula.

**CONFESSIONAL**, \*sella audiendis confessionibus.

**CONFESSOR**, \*sacerdos a confessionibus; \*venie divine interpres (the priest, who shrives). *Aby*'s c., \*sacerdos qui est ci a confessionibus (Sciopp.).—\*arbitri conscientie (Pontan.).—\*qui animum *cs* regit et moderatur: to have *aby* as one's c., \*uti *qm* venie divine interprete. —I C. of the Christian faith, \*qui Christum sequitur.

**CONFIDANT**, familiaris. Intimus (as friend, see INTIMATE).—consiliarius particeps or socius (as conseller).—conscius (who is privy to *athg*). He is the c. of the king, rex ei omnia credita credit: he is my c. in all my plans, conjunctissimus est mecum consiliarium meorum societate: to become the c. of *aby*, in familiaritatem *cs* venire: to make *aby* one's c., *qm* in familiaritatem recipere; sibi conjungere *qm* familiaris amicitia. To have *aby* as a c., *qo* familiariter or intime uti: to be the c. of *aby*, in familiaritatem *cs* versari.

**CONFIDE**, fidere; or confidere ci or ci rei or qd re (to place one's confidence in *aby* or *athg*).—fretum esse *qo* or qd re (to trust in, depend upon).—niti qd re (to rely upon).—fiduciam habere *cs* rei (to have confidence in

**athg**: credere. fidem habere or tribuere or adungere *to put faith in; all four without distinction; see C. de Divin.* 2, 55, 113, 2, 59, 122: *not to c. in aby, ci parum fidere; ci fidem non habere; ci parvam fidem habere: not to c. at all in aby, ci diffidere. Confiding in, fretus qd re; nixus qd re (trusting in athg, relying on it).*—ferox qd re (*confiding presumptuously, e. g. ad parte virium*). **¶ To entrust, credere.** commendare et concedere.—committre. permittere (*to leave to aby*).—mandare. demandare (*to give to aby to keep, or in charge*).—deponere qd apud qm (*to give athg to aby in trust*).—*to c. athg to the faith of aby, fidelis es qd committre or permittere; tradere in ca fidem qd: to c. one's plans to aby, consilia sua ci credere: one's secrets, occulta sua ci credere: one's life, vitam suam ci credere or committre: to c. oneself to aby's protection, se permittere, committre, tradere in ca fidem: to c. every thing to aby, summam fidem rerum omnium ci habere: to c. several boys to the care of one master, unius magistri curae plures pueros demandare: to c. one's honour to aby, existimationem suam committre ci: to c. in aby's secrecy, taciturnitati es qd concedere: to c. an office, command, &c. to aby, munus, imperium ci dare or mandare: to c. a town to aby (in order to defend it), urbem ci tuendam dare: a person to whom one c's all one's secrets, secretorum omnium arbuter: a person to whom one may c. athg, or in whom one may entirely c., homo certus or fidus: a person who c's too easily in others, incautus fidei estimator.*

**CONFIDENCE, fiducia.**—fides (*faith in aby's integrity*): apes firma or certa (*firm hope*).—*in oneself, fiducia (aut).* fidentia (*self-c., boldness*).—confidentia (*a blind trust, aply in one's own strength*).—audacia (*boldness*). *To have or place c. in aby, fidere, or confidere ci and ci rei; fretum esse qd or qd re (to rely upon athg): fiduciam habere rei (to have c. in athg): to have c. in oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to place too much c. in oneself, nimis confidere: to place one's whole c. in aby, se totum ci committre; omnia consilia ci credere: to have no c. in a person, ci diffidere: to tell athg to aby in c., ci qd secreto dicere. I tell you this in c., hoc tibi soli dictum puta: hoc in aures tui dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim: secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto. Arcano tibi ego hoc dixi sub rosa tibi hoc dixerim, not Latin). I wish to say a word or two to you in c., tribus verbis to volo. From c. in myself, yourself, fiducia mea, tua. From c. in athg, qd re fretus (subjectively, as being protected by it) or confusus (subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making oneself easy. Did.). To feel some c. that &c., fiduciam habere with accus. and inf.: to have c. in oneself, sibi confidere (*great c.*), multum in se fiduciam certis curae collocare: to have great c. in aby, multum ci tribuere (*to think much of aby, to inspire c.*), fiduciam facere: to lose the c. of others, fidem aliorum amittere: he places so much c. in me, as to believe that I shall do nothing, &c., fides apud hunc est me nihil facturum, &c. To omit the c. of men, hominum animos sibi conciliare: full c., firma animi confusio; with c., fidenter. fidenti animo (*confidently*). *to speak with c., confideriter or asseveranter loqui: to assert with c., asseverare qd or de qd re; pro certo affirmare qd: full of c., fiducie plenus.**

**CONFIDENT, fidens (confiding).**—confidens (*with confidence, daring*). *To make aby c., ci fiduciam asserere. He feels c. that I shall do nothing, &c., fides apud hunc est, me nihil facturum, &c. I feel c., or entertain c. hope, certam spem habeo; magnam fiduciam habeo: a c. witness, testis certus or loquax.* **Bold, confidens (confiding in oneself): in classico prose in a bad sense only, e. g. bold, impudent.**—impavidus. Intrepidus (*without trembling, not pusillanimous*).—protervus (*pert, almost impudent*): a c. face, os ferreum (*in a bad sense*).—audax (*bold, in a good and bad sense*).—audens (*is post-Aug.*).

**CONFIDENTLY, adv. fidenter; confiderenter; fidenti animo.**—impavide; intrepide;—certe; sine dubio. See more phrases under **CONFIDENCE, CONFIDENT.**

**CONFIGURATION, ¶ In astrology, positura stellarum (Gell. 14, 1).**—positus ac spatia siderum (*T. Ann. 6, 21, 3*). **¶ External form, forma externa.**—species (*the external look*).

**CONFINE, adj. finitimus.**—confinis (*having a common border or c's*).—propinquus (*g. i. near, all with Dat.*).—conjunctus ci loco.—continens ci loco or cum qd loco (*adjacent*).

**CONFINE, intr.** *To border upon, finitimus, vicinum, confinem ci esse (aply of nations who dwell on the c's).*—adjacere, imminere ci termin; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (*aply of lands that border upon one another*).—**TR.** *To limit by boundaries,*

*finire, definire (to mark the limits or boundaries).*—terminare, determinare. terminationibus finire (*to determine the limits beyond which one ought not to pass; not to transgress*).—includere *to shut in or enclose, e. g. of one district enclosing another, and so forming its boundaries*.—cancellis circumscribere (*improp. to c.*). *To be confined by, finiri qd re (to be bordered, e. g. by a promontory).*—attingi, contingi qd re (*to be bordered by, or to be contiguous, e. g. of a land*).—contineri qd re (*to be surrounded, e. g. by a river*).—impedi qd re (*to be obstructed by athg, e. g. the view by a mountain*). **¶ To imprison, to lock up, qm in custodiam includere.** includere. In custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conficere: in custodiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere; custodie or vinculis mandare: in carcerem conficere, detrudere: in ergastulum mittere: to c. for life, vinculis aeternis mandare: to be confined in prison, in custodia esse or servari; custodia teneri; in carcere or in vinculis esse. **¶ To restrain, terminis or cancellis circumscribere.** finire. definire. terminis circumscribere et definire, also circumscribere only (*to surround with boundaries, as it were*).—finire, definire (*to keep between certain boundaries*).—coercere (*to keep within proper limits, to curb or bridle*): to c. a thing within its proper limit, qd intra terminos coercere: to c. one's empire within its ancient limits, antiquis terminis regnum finire: to be confined within their own narrow limits, suis finibus exiguus contineri: to c. a thing within a narrow sphere, in exiguum angustumque concludere (*e. g. friendship, C. Off. 1, 17, 53, Brier*): to c. the view, definire aspectum (*C.*): to c. the orator within narrow limits, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (*C. de Or. 3, 19, 70*): to c. one's speech, orationem finire or in angustias compellere (*opp. oratio exultare potest*): to be confined for time, temporis angustias includi: **¶ To oneself,** certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possit: to c. oneself to athg, se continere re or in re (*of things and persons*). *To be confined, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse.* See **RESTRAIN.** *To be confined to one's bed, lecto detineri or teneri: lecto affixum esse. e. lecto surgere nequeo (fm illness).* **¶ To be confined (i. e. in child-bed), puerperio cubare.**

**CONFINEMENT, inclusio (act of enclosing).**—circumscriptio (*limitation*).—cohibitio (*act of restraining*: late: *Imprisonment, in custodia inclusio.* Liv. Sen.). **Imprisonment, in custodia inclusio.**—captivitas (*captivity*): to be in c., in custodia haberi or servari; custodia teneri or retineri: to keep aby in close c., qm clauso conclavi servare, qm clausum asseverare: to release aby fm c., qm e custodia emittere: to deliver fm c. (by force), qm e custodia eripere: not to bear c. to the house, durare in aedibus non posse. **Child-bed, puerperium, to die in one's c., ex partu perire (ap. Suet. Calig. 12).**

**CONFINEES, fines (pl. of finis, the limit of a thing as the end of its extension; in the pl., as above, the borders of a land, and the land itself).** terminus (*the land mark, then ag. like finis, the point beyond which athg is not allowed to pass, with this difference, that term. indicates the exact point, finis is more general; therefore, fines et terminus; fines et quasi termini, necesse the reverses*). *To live on the c's of two countries, finem sub utrumque habitare (H. Sat. 2, 1, 35): to determine the c's, fines terminare: fines constituere.*

**CONFIRM, ¶ Make or declare valid, sancire (e. g. augurum the choice of an augur; pactum, legem, &c.).**—ca rei auctorem fieri (*to approve of and receive: e. g. of a law, legis: said of the senate*).—ratum facere or efficere: ratum esse (*ubere (to declare something that has taken place, valid, &c.)*). **¶ Strengthen by arguments or witnesses, confirmare, with or without rationibus or argumentis.**—probare, comprobare (*to declare to others as true, valid or fit*): by athg, qd re: by example, exemplis comprobare, firmare, affirmare: confirmare (*to c. the truth of athg*).—fidem ci rei addere (*to add confirmation or faith to athg*): to c. the truth of a saying, that &c., facere, ut vero dictum videatur, &c. (*see Nep. Attic. 11, 6*). *the result, the issue of the matter has confirmed it, exitus docuit (†)*. *To c. by one's testimony, testimonio confirmare: to c. by one's oath, iurejurando obstringere (to asseverate with an oath, T. Ann. 4, 31, 3): to c. by oath, iurejurando firmare, sancire. To be c'd, probari; comprobari. ¶ To make firm; esta blish, stabilire (to give duration or stability, e. g. to liberty, government, &c.).—fundare (to found, e. g. the security of the state, one's power, &c.).* **¶ A ratigious action to c. young Christians, adolescentes**

utrinque sexta doctrinam Christianam professos com omnibus commendare Deo. — *secr* sacris Christianis initiare is (according to the adapted idiom) our baptizing.

**CONFIRMATION, confirmatio.** — auctoritas (the consent, reply of the senate). — fides (certainty). — affirmatio (affirmation). This news requires c. — fama non dum certa est: rem certis auctoribus non comperi (of a person relating: *aff. C. At. 14, 8, 1*): the c. by auspices is still required, auspiciorum adhuc fides exigitur. For the better c. of the matter, ut res maiorem vim habeat. — *As religious act, confirmatio (Ecclesi.)*: sollemnis ritus, quo adulescentes utriusque sectae doctrinam Christianam, in quam ab ineunte aetate imbuti sunt, coram omnibus profitentur.

**CONFIRMATORY, ci rei fidem afferens. ad fidem valens. ci rei fidem faciens (all Q.).**

**CONFISCATE, confiscare.** in fscum redigere (to c. for the benefit of the imperial treasury, properly, &c.). — publicare. in publicum addicere. proscribere (to take away for the benefit of the state, proscr. if it is done by public notice). — commissio tollere, commissio vindicare (to declare forfeited to the treasury on account of arrears of taxes, *Scaevola, Dig. 19, 2, 61, exir. Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11*: in the same manner, to be c'd. in commissum cadere or venire, *Marcian. Dig. 39, 4, 16, in. Quint. Decl. 341*).

**CONFISCATION, confiscatio (the c. of property for the benefit of the imperial treasury, regis, i. e. of his goods, *Flor. 3, 9, 3*). — publicatio (c. of property for the benefit of the state). — commissio (c. or appropriation of goods, &c., by the state for arrears, taxes, rates, &c., *Jurid. t. i. in the times of the emperors*). — proscriptio (the dooming to death and c.). — *secr* sectio was a sale by auction of booty or confiscated property.**

**CONFITURE, salagma, pl. (pickles or preserves).**

**CONFLAGRATION, incendium.** — ignis (fire = c.). — confragatio (*Sen. conf. atque diluvium*). incendium commune (if it rages at many places at the same time, see *C. Phil. 10, 10, 21. Lio. 28, 42, 10*): the c. increases, incendium crescit (opp. decrescit): the c. is extinguished or put out, incendium restinguatur or extinguitur. To be consumed by a c., incendio or flammis conficari. See FIRE.

**CONFLICT, v. [Come into hostile collision, configure, with or without arms, manu, proelio (to fight, with ref. to the violence and not the nature of the arms; of any violent c.), with aby, cum qo, or with one another, inter ac. — conflictari, with aby, cum qo (to fight about, also fig. to struggle with adversity, cum adversa fortuna). — luctari, with aby, cum qo (as a wrestler, for instance, also fig. e. g. cum fluctibus). — pugnare (to fight: g. t.). — certare. — concertare. contendere (mly with addition of arms, proelio, acie, verbis). — decernere (mly with arms, ferro, proelio, acie). — dimicare (mly with proelio, acie). — digladiari (all these verbs also, with aby, cum qo, or with one another, together, inter ac). — proelari. proelium or pugnam facere or edere (*SYN. in FIGHT, vid.*). — To be at variance or inconsistent with, ci rei repugnare or adversari; cum qd re pugnare or discrepare: — to be conflicting (of words, evidence, &c.). Inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare or dissidere. Conflicting, pugnans, repugnans (of things).**

**CONFLICT, [Battle, engagement, pugna. proelium. acie, proelii dimicatio. proelii concursus or congressus only, see BATTLE. — Act of contending, contest, certatio (contest with aby, as action, as well in general as before a court) — concertatio (of two or several persons, the dispute). — certamen (as thing). — contentio (a dispute carried on with violence). — pugna (with regard to opinions; of literati, *C. de Div. 2, 51, in*: hic quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum). — discrepatia. repugnantis (conflicting nature of opinions, &c.). See CONTEST, STRUGGLE.**

**CONFLUENCE, confluentis or confluentes (as the point of union of two rivers, e. g. of the Moselle and the Rhine, Mosae et Rheni. If taking it as the act, it is to be expressed by the particip. confluentis, e. g. 'the c. of the Rhone,' confluentis Rhodanus). — [Concourse of people, concursus; concursatio. — cœtus (an assembly, see ASSEMBLY). — frequentia (a numerous concourse or assembly). — conventus (concourse in concreto, assembly for any purpose).**

**CONFLUENT, confluentis.**

**CONFORM, oneself; or c. INTRANS.** cs rationem habere (to c. or regulate one's movements or actions according to those of another person). — ci or cs voluntati obtemperare or obsequi (to obey a person); qm auctoritati sequi (to follow aby as the leader); ad cs voluntatem se conformare; ad cs arbitrium et nutum se fingere (to c. oneself to the will and fancies of others): to c. oneself entirely to the will &c., totum se fingere et accomodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere: c. oneself to (= regulate one's conduct by atq), cs rei rationem habere. qd spectare (to take into consideration, to regard). — ci rei obsequi (to regulate one's mode of acting according to atq). — qd sequi (to take atq as a pattern or model): to c. oneself to the times, or to the circumstances of the times, tempori or temporibus servire or inservire: to c. oneself to time and circumstances, tempori et rebus servire. TRANS. accomodare qd ci rei or ad rem (e. g. orationem ad intelligentiam auditorum accomodare: sumptus peregrinationis ad mercedes; orationem aurius auditorum, ad vulgarem popularumque sensum: suum consilium ad consilium alterius). — dirigere qd ad rem (to regulate, e. g. to c. one's mode of living to a certain law, vitam ad certam normam: one's opinion to the will of another person, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius).

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**CONFORMABLE, consentaneus.** — conveniens or congruens (agreeable; all three ci rei) — accomodatus ad qd (suitable to atq, arranged accordingly). — aptus ci rei or ad qd (fit for atq); Jx. aptus consentaneus ci rei. To be c. to or with atq, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. — *secr* It may likewise be expressed by esse with Gen. of the quality, e. g. it is c. to Gallic custom that &c., est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, ut &c.: he maintained that it was not c. with the Greek custom, negavit, moris esse Græcorum. Not c. to or with atq, alienum esse re or a re: to be c. with (suitable to) the character one has assumed, and with circumstances, decere. quasi aptum esse consentaneumque personæ et temporibus (*secr* the latter as definition of the former, *C. Orat. 22, 74*).

**CONFORMABLY, convenienter, congruenter ci rei; apte ad qd. — accomodate; apte; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque: to line c. with nature, congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere. C. with nature, secundum naturam (e. g. vivere): c. with the laws, secundum leges (i. e. in conformity with, opp. contra leges): c. with the law, ex lege: c. with circumstances, pro tempore et pro re; ex re et ex tempore. — or Abl. only, if it signifies according to or in conformity with, e. g. instituto suo; consuetudine Romanorum: or lastly, by ut or uti with a verb, e. g. uti doctus sum.**

**CONFORMATION, conformatio (e. g. of the features, lineamentorum: of words, verborum or vocum). — figura. species. forma (form); Jx. conformatio et figura (e. g. of the whole face and body, totius oris et corporis). The c. of the body, omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura, or corporis figura only (corporis structura is without ancient authority).**

**CONFORMITY, convenientia. consensus. consensio. concentus. — similitudo (similitudo). — congruentia (so far as the similitudo depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts, the latter Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11). — congruentia morum (c. of manners, character, *Suet. Oth. 2*). — in c. with, see CONFORMABLY.**

**CONFOUND, [Mix together in confusion or entanglement, implicare (prop. and fig.). — turbare. conturbare. perturbare (to put into disorder, g. t.; cont. and pert. also = to perplex, to disturb). — miscere. permiscere (fig. to throw into disorder by entangling together). — confundere (to pour together; hence fig. to put into disorder; then to disturb; to perplex): to c. aby's project, rationes ci conturbare: to c. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere. (See CONFUSE). — To take in a wrong sense, qm alium esse putare (to take aby for aby else). — qd confundere qd re (to c. atq with atq, to mix, e. g. vera falsis). — To a bash, pudorem ci injicere, incutere (†). — ruborem ci afferre (to cause to blush, *T. Ann. 13, 15, 2*). I am confounded, pudor suffunditur mihi; by atq, pudore afflictor qd re: cs mentem animunque perturbare in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (not percellere, see above). — To destroy, to overthrow (plans, &c.), ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (avoid ad nihil redigere in this sense). — perimere (See the examples). — disturbare (e. g. nuptias, legem). To c. all a person's plans, disturbare ci omnes rationes: unless some accident or business had confounded his plan, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset: all his hopes and plans were confounded by death, omnem spem atque omnia vite consilia mors pervertit: thus was their whole undertaking confounded, ita frustra id**

inceptum his fuit. *To be confounded, irritated; ad irritum cadere, recidere or venire: to c. one's hopes, spem fallere, ludere, or destituere: to see one's hopes confounded, spe excidere: a spe decidere: spe deijci: spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur.* See **DESTRUXIT**, **ОУВЪТЯВЪ**. *To c. in argument, argumentis qm vincere.*

**CONFUNDED**, confusus (*put into disorder, and then = perplexed*).—**turbatus**, **conturbatus**, **perturbatus** (*put into disorder: cont. and pert. also = perplexed*). *Jx. conturbatus et confusus, commotus, per-motus (violently moved or agitated).—perculus (shaken); not perculsus, weh means, deeply afflicted or dejected, see Bremi, Suet. Tib 11; Nep. Dion, 5, 2).—perter-ritus (violently terrified). Jx. obsupectatus ac per-territus.—afflictus (deprived of all courage and energy).—attonitus (as if struck by a thunder-bolt). Jx. con-fusus et attonitus.—spe dejectus (having one's hopes utterly destroyed).—fulminatus (as if struck by light-ning, Petron. 80, 7).—exanimatus (entirely beyond one-self, annihilated): to become c., obsupectare, and the passives of the verbs in **TO CONFUND**. *To be c., stupere: cs animum stupor tenet: to be very much c. about althg, qd re exanimatum esse: he was c. to such a degree, as not to be able to utter a single word, torpebat vox spiritusque (L. 2, 25). A c. rascal, homo ex omni parte detestabilis. You c. rascal, O hominem impurum! monstrum hominis!—A bashed, pudore suffusus.**

**CONFOUNDEDLY**, fœde.—**nefarie**. *C. ugly, in-signis ad deformitatem.*

**CONFRATERNITY**, collegium, corpus.—**sodalitas**, **sodalitium** (*if for the real or ostensible purpose of feast-ing together*).—**hetæria**.

**CONFRONT**. *To stand opposite to aby or althg, ex adversus qm stare, contra qd esse or positum esse, ex adverso positum esse (g. lt. the former of persons, the latter two of things). To place or hold together in order to compare, comparare. con-ferre, contendere, among another, inter se, with althg, ci rei or cum qd re (cont., however, in poets only and with Dat.). To be confronted, in contentions judicium vocari.—To place opposite to aby, comparare qm ci (to match with another person: e. g. a prize-fighter: see Suet. Calig. 35); or committere qm cum qo (T. Germ. 10, 10): to c. a criminal with aby elae, componere qm cum qo (T. Ann. 15, 51, 4).*

**CONFRONTATION**, compositio, with aby, cum qo (*alt. T. Ann. 15, 51, 4*).

**CONFUSE**, miscere (to mix) permiscere (*together thoroughly*), with althg, qd cum qd re, qd qd re or qd ci rei.—**commiscere** (*to mix together*), with althg, qd cum qd re or qd ci rei.—**confundere**, with althg, cum qd re (*prop. to pour together; hence, fig. to mingle or con-found, e. g. vera cum falsis*).—**turbare**, **conturbare**, **perturbare** (*to bring into confusion: g. lt.: cont. and pert. also = to throw into consternation*). *To c. a person by indefinite answers, qm incerta responsa impli-care: to c. the minds, animos implicare or confundere: to c. the understanding, mentem turbare: mentem alienare (to render senseless).—A bash, ruborem ci ellicere or afferre. See also **TO CONFUND**.*

**CONFUSED**, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus (*put or thrown into disorder: cont. and pert. also = confounded*).—**confusus** (*out of order: then also = confounded*). *Jx. conturbatus et confusus.—Incondi-tus (not properly arranged).—Impeditus (difficult, not easily to be unravelled, as it were, &c.).—perplexus (unintelligible, obscure, intricate): c. ranks or march, ordines turbati or conturbati or perturbati or confusi: c. sight, fuga effusa: a c. cry, clamor inconditus: a c. speech, oratio confusa; sermo perplexus: a c. notion, notio complicata: c. in one's head (mind), mente tur-bata: my head is quite c., sum animo conturbato et incerto: to make aby c., cs mentem turbare (of the un-derstanding): cs animum confundere (of the mind, the courage, &c.); qm conturbare or perturbare (to confuse aby). To become c., mente turbari (to become c. in one's head); memoria turbari. memoria cs confunditur (aby's recollection becomes c.). A c. and intricate affair, res impedita or contorta or difficilis or contorta et difficilis.—Thrown into confusion, perturbatus (animo), consternatus (besides oneself, put out of composure)—(animo) confusus (c.), commotus, per-motus (agitated).—perculus (shaken).—perterritus (violently frightened). See **TO CONFUSE**.*

**CONFUSEDLY**, confuse, perplexe (*e. g. loqui*).—**perturbate**, permiste, obscure (**SYN. IN CONFUSIS**).

**CONFUSION**, perturbatio (*disturbance of the order of althg, as act, e. g. of an army, exercitiis*).—**pertur-**

**batio ordinis** (*disturbance in the succession or order of althg*).—**implicatio** (*e. g. rei familiaris, c. in one's ac-counts or circumstances*).—**mens turbata** (*c. of the un-derstanding*).—**perturbatio** (*absolute consternation*).—**trepidatio** (*trembling from fear of an approaching danger, &c.*).—**turba** (*the noise which proceeds when every thing is in wild c.*).—**tumultus** (*the impetuous or boisterous c. and noise of an assembly, tumult, commotion*). *General c., omnium rerum perturbatio: a general c. takes place, omnibus locis trepidatur: to cause a general c., omnia miscere et turbare: to put into c., see **TO CONFUSE**: to fall into c., turbari; conturbari; perturbari.—A Blushing: pudor (shame)—rubor (blushing).—verecundia (shame, in a good sense): to my c., cum magno meo pudore.—dedecus (disgrace): to our c., cum nostra ignominia; cum nostro dedecore: with much c., cum summo probro; cum probro atque dedecore; cum ignominia et dedecore.—Destruction, disturbatio, eversio, see **DESTRUCTION**.—ex-stinctio (*fig. extermination*).—**ruina**.—**interitus**. *Jx. occasus et ruina. occasus interitusque [See **DESTRUCTION**].**

**CONFUTATION**, responsio (Q. 5, 7, 14).—**confuta-tio**, refutatio (*see **TO CONFUTE***).

**CONFUTE**, refellere (*to show by argument, that what has been said, is false; to c. aby's opinion or althg*).—**redarguere** (*to convince of falsehood, of persons and things*). *Jx. refellere et redarguere.—convincere (either to convince a person of his error, or establish the falsehood of althg triumphantly, e. g. errores).—re-vincere (to prove the contrary of an assertion by an irresistible argument; of persons and things; compare L. 6, 28, 7: crimina, revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet).—confutare (to make althg fall to the ground, a person or althg, e. g. argumenta Stoicorum: the refutans acts on the defensive in refuting the argu-ments brought against him: the confutans on the offensive in exposing their worthlessness and cutting them up).—refutare (see confutare: not to admit, to push back, re-pulse, as it were, = refute; often with the addition of oratione, a person or thing; e. g. the contrary, contra-ria: to refute althg more by deeds than by words, qd magis re, quam verbis).—diluere (to weaken the force, or to show the invalidity of althg, e. g. of an accusation, crimen: the arguments or proofs of the opposite party, confirmationem adversariorum). Jx. refutare ac di-luere, or diluere ac refellere.—diluere qd et falsum esse docere (to make althg fall to the ground and show that it is false).—dissolvere (to dissolve or annihilate by proofs and explication, e. g. a sophism, mentem: an accusation before the judge or in the court, criminatio-nem). To c. althg by evidence, qd testimonis refutare: he has c'd himself, suo sibi argumentis confutatus est: to c. aby by his own words, suo sibi gladio qm jugulare (proverbially in Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34): to endeavour to c. aby with weak proofs, plumbeo gladio qm jugulare (C. Att. 1, 16, 2).*

**CONGE**. *A bow, corporis inclinatio (of men).—genuum flexio (of women).—Leave, discharge, dimissio (dismissal from service, of servants and sol-diers).—missio (the discharge of soldiers). To give aby his c., ci commeatum dare (prop. of soldiers, but also of other things). To ask for his c., commeatum petere. See **LEAVE, FAREWELL**.—In architectura, apo-physis, apophysis (apophysis is erroneous: see Schneider, Vitr. 4, 1, 11, and 4, 7, 3), the infected part on the roof of a column.*

**CONGEAL**, congelari; nive concrecere; frigoribus congelari; gelu consistere; fm the context also du-rescere (almost all in Cic. N. D. 2, 10, init.).—**con-gelare** (*to freeze, to congeal by getting cold*).—**coire** (*to run together, to curdle and thus congeal*).—**spissari** (*g. l. to grow thick, consistent*). *Jx. spissari et in densat-um coire (all of any liquid mass).—coagulari (to curdle, of milk, and liquors of that nature; then coa-gulate, of any liquid mass). To cause or make to c., con-gelare (by letting althg get cold); coagulare (by running &c.).—lac gelatum, concretum (curd).*

**CONGELATION**, coagulatio. See **TO CONGEAL**.

**CONGENER**, congener (Plin.).

**CONGENIAL**, propinquus, with aby or althg, ci or ci rei (*bearing resemblance to*).—**affinis** (*in this significa-tion, without classic authority*).—**accommodatus** ci rei or ad rem (*adapted to, suitable*).—**aptus** ci rei or ad qd (*fit, proper*).—**congruens**, consentiens, concors (*con-gruous, agreeing*). *Jx. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruens et aptus; aptus et con-gruens.—c. with althg, consentaneus ci rei: conjunctus cum qd re (compatible, suitable to its nature).—animo conjunctus cum qo (of a c. character with a person).*

*Stu jucundus (delightful); or suavia, dulcis, pergratus. —to be c. with, congruere, convenire, respondere ci rei. A. c. tempus, "cognatio quædam nimirum."*

**CONGERERE**, congerere, congruus, murmurare conger (*Lin.*).  
**CONGERIES**, congeries (lapis, lignorum, &c.).  
**CONGESTI**, v. congerere. conferre, comportare.

See **HEAR UP**.

**CONGESTION**, congestio (*as act, or thing heaped up, post-Aug.*).—congestus, ūs (C.).—C. (of blood, &c.), "congestio (i. e. *conspicua*), or *big Crcl. with conglutination*: if there is any c. of blood, si conglutatur sanguis (*off. Plin.* 23, 2, 28; ob id conglutabatur sanguine, there being a c. of blood from this cause).

**CONGLOBATE**, conglobare, rotundare; corrotundare (*to make round*).—complicare (*to wind into a ball*).—glomerare, conglomerare (*wind into a ball*). See **O**. Met. 6, 19): *to be conglobated*, conglobari (*to assume the form of a sphere*), also in speciem orbis globari.—*se rotundare*, rotundari (*to round itself, g. i.*); in rotunditatem globari.

**CONGLOBATE**, adj. conglobatus.—ipse in se conglobatus (C.). conglobatus utrique æquilibrium (C.; of the sea).—globosus; JX. solidus et globosus.

**CONGLOMERATE**, conglomerare (*to collect into a mass in the shape of a ball*; see **CONGLOBATE**).—complicare (*to wrap up*).—convolvere (*to roll together*).—circumvolvere qd ci rei (*to roll a thing round a thing*).

**CONGLUTINATE**, conglutinare (*to glue together*).—conferminare (\**Plin.* 27, 3, 45. *to join with putty or cement*).—neglutinare qd ci rei (*to stick a thing to a thing, or upon a thing*).—glutinare (*to glue*).

**CONGLUTINATION**, conglutination, glutinatio. See **CONGLUTINATE**.

**CONGRATULATE**, congratulari (cl. *abol.*: ci rei).—gratulationem facere, gratulatione fungi (*to offer one's congratulations*; also, mutuâ gratulatione fungi, i. e. *to c. one another*).—gratulari: on account of a thing, ci qd or de re (*that a thing has taken a happy turn, e. g. on a ship's arrival, on an adventum or ci de adventu: also with acc. and inf.*); *to c. abby on the arrival of the new year, optare ci et ominari in proximum annum læta* (*incentis* (*Plin.* Ep. 4, 15, 5); *on another, primum incipientis anni diem læta precationibus invicem faustum ominari* (*Plin.* 28, 2, 5; cf. *O. Fast.* 1, 175: *cur læta tunc dicuntur verba Kalendis*). *A subst. after "to c."* *usque transit, by a past participle, e. g., to c. abby on the recovery of his liberty, gratulati ci recuperatam libertatem*. *to c. oneself, gaudere*—*to c. oneself on a thing, gaudere, lætari qd re, de qd re*—*see c. conuolere (rjor)* *that &c.*, bene nobiscum actum esse putamus, quod &c.

**CONGRATULATION**, gratulatio.—congratulatio (*of several persons*). *To offer c.*; see **TO CONGRATULATE**. *A letter of c.*, epistola gratulatoria (*Capitol. Max. ci Balb.* 17).—*from the context also, gratulatio: to send a letter of c. to abby, per litteras gratulari ci: on account of a thing, qd or de re (e. g. on a victory, devictos hostes or victorem)*.

**CONGRATULATORY**, gratulabundus.—gratulatorius (*post-Class.*). *A c. letter, epistola gratulatoria*.

**CONGREGATE**, tr. cogere (*prop. to drive together, to collect at one point in a heap*).—congregare (*to bring together, to unite in one flock, as it were*).—convocare (*to call together, to convoke*).—conducere, contrahere (*to draw together, to concentrate, e. g. troops*).—*IVT.* *to assemble or form themselves into an assembly, cogi; se congregare; congregari: convenire, coire (to come together)*.—confluere, frequentes convenire (*to flock together, to assemble in masses*).—convolare (*to assemble in great haste*).—concurrere (*to run together, in masses*).—concurrere.

**CONGREGATION**, congregatio (*act of assembling*).—conventio.—conventus (*an assembly*).—cortus.—conrō.—conressus.—*I C. = body assembled at church*, "cortus sacer." *Church, ecclesia, populus Christianus*. *Prps conventus the best word for the c.*, = "members of any sect in a country," e. g. "conventus Lutheranus."

**CONGREGATIONAL**, ad cortum, &c., pertinens.

**CONGRESS**, *I Meeting (copy that of plenipotentiaries): conventus; concilium*—congressio, congressus (*any, esp. friendly, meeting, interview, &c., the former as act, the latter as state, opp. digressio, digressum*). *The c. of the Greeks at Thermopylae, conventus Pythæus; commune Græciæ concilium: to hold a c., conventum agere; in quo locum convenire*. *The body of such plenipotentiaries, apolliti; legati*.

**CONGRUENCE**, convenientia, congruentia (*conformity*).—congruentia morum (*conformity of character*).

*ter, Suet. Oth. 2*)—similitudo (*similitudo*; sunt quædam animi similitudines cum corpore).—consensio, consensus, concentus (*agreement*).—cognatio quædam (*a sort of relationship*; *fig.*).

**CONGRUITIA**, congruentia. See **CONGRUENCE**.

**CONGRUOUS**, congruens, congruens (*congruus is un-Class.*).—concentaneus ci rei or cum re (*conformable or agreeing with a thing, suitable*).—accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (*adapted*).—aptus ci rei or ad qd (*fit for or appropriate*).—decors ci rei or ci rei (*becoming to a thing; appropriate to it*): *to be c., convenire, congruere, respondere ci rei*.

**CONGRUOUSLY**, convenienter; congruenter; decore; accommodate. Also JX. congruenter convenienterque; apte et quasi decore; apte congruenterque.

**CONIC**, } "cono similis; \*conicus (κωνικός); con-  
CONICAL, } noides (κωνοειδής); \*in coni formam  
reductus. *A c. tower*, \*turris in coni modum excitata (*ast. Curt.* 8, 11, 6). *A c. hill, collis in coni modum erectus (ast. Curt. and others)*; collis in modum coni fastigatus (*ast. Liv.* 37, 27); coni forma: c. section, \*sectio conica: the apex of a cone, acumen coni (*Lucr.* 4, 432).

**CONJECTURABLE**, quod conjecturâ prospici or providi potest (*what may be conjectured*);—quod conjecturâ consequi possumus (*whatever can be arrived at by conjecture*).

**CONJECTURAL**, conjecturalis (e. g. causa, C.—ars, medicina, Cels.).—in conjecturâ positus. C. criticism, \*critica conjecturalis. *To be merely c., in conjecturâ positum esse*.

**CONJECTURALLY**, conjecturâ; quantum conjectare licet. *To judge of a thing c.*, conjecturâ judicare qd: *to judge c.*, conjectare or conjectare de re: *to judge c. from a thing; to infer c. from a thing, ex qd re conjecturam facere de re*.

**CONJECTURE**, conjectere, conjectare (*to put things together*; *to c. from reasons of probability*).—conjecturâ prospicere or providere or augurari (*to foresee conjecturally; to c.*).—conjecturâ consequi (*to arrive at by a c.*).—opinioe or animo præcipere (*to anticipate conjecturally*).—suspicari (*properly "to look upon; to suspect, or of good things, to hope"*).—opinari (*to imagine; to think it most probable, though one cannot prove its possibility by valid reasons; not autem, see TO BELIEVE*).—*as I c.*, ut opinor; ut mea fert opinio: *as far as I can c.*, quantum opinione auguror; quantum ego conjecturâ augurare possum; quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum animi mei conjecturâ colligere possum: *to c. from a thing, conjecturam facere or sperare ex qd re* (*see* **CONJECTURE** is bad).

**CONJECTURE**, opinio (*opinion, presumption*).—suspicio (*suspicion*).—divinatio (*a secret foreboding*). *According to my c.*, quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum equidem judicare possum; mea opinio: *to form a c. about a thing, conjectare or conjectare de re: to be very acute in forming c.'s about a thing, callidissime conjectare de re: to be founded on a mere c., in conjecturâ positum esse; conjecturâ niti; conjecturâ contineri: to be deceived in one's c.'s, falso suspicari: I find my c.'s confirmed, ea, quæ fore suspicatus eram, facta cognosco*.

**CONJOIN**, See **JOIN**.

**CONJOINT**, junctus, conjunctus, connexus.—universus (*all parts of a mass united at one point*).

**CONJOINTLY**, conjuncte.—una (*together at one place, in conjunction with*); hence, una cum (*together, simultaneously with*).—conjunctim (*in conjunction, a. g. to ask for help, auxilia petere*).—ad unum omnes (*all, without a single exception*).—cuncti (*all together united somewhere, opp. dispersi*).—universi (*all taken together, wherever they may be, opp. singuli*).

**CONJUGAL**, conjugalis (†) or conjugal. connubialis (†). matrimonialis (*concerning wedlock*).—maritus (O.). maritalis (*concerning married people*).—the c. union, conjugium maritale: c. rights, jura conjugalium or connubialia (†): c. fidelity, conjugii fides; fides marita: c. love, conjugalium amor.

**CONJUGALLY**, conjugaliter, connubialiter.

**CONJUGATE**, flectere, declinare (*the latter used by Varro, of all grammatical changes (e. g. derivation, comparison, &c.), as well as of conjugation and declension*).

**CONJUGATION**, (verborum) flexura (*in Gram.*).—or declinatio (Varro. See on declension in the preceding words). *I Union, conjunctio (the combination of several things, e. g. ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum urbem appellant)*.—concurus (*a concursus of things e. g. honestissimorum studiorum*).

**CONJUNCTION**, *¶* **A** connecting particle, conjunctio. particula conjunctiva. [*C. of the heavenly bodies, astrorum concursio. ¶ Association, conjunctio (g. i. also = friendly connexion). —societas (existing union, alliance, association); ¶X. conjunctio et societas.*]

**CONJUNCTIVE**, modus conjunctivus or subjunctivus (*in later writers and Gram.*).

**CONJUNCTURE**, tempus; tempora, pl.; temporum ratio. *There are often c.'s, &c., incident aspe tempora, quum &c. In such a c. of affairs, in hoc or in tali tempore (of a bad state of things). —¶ Mode of joining, conjunctio.*

**CONJURATION**, *¶* **A**n earnest entreaty, obtestatio. obsecratio [*SYN. in To CONJURE*]. *¶ Form of enchantment, carmen. canticum (the prescribed form). —cantio (c., as actually used). —fascinatio (by looks and words). —theurgia (late). —delentatio, pl. —ars magica, magice (the art). —veneficia et cantiones (C.). —præstigia (tricks of a juggler). —cantus magicus. —to practise c., præstigia agere (play juggling tricks). —Inferorum animas elicere. animas or mortuorum animas excitare (of raising spirits).*

**CONJURE**, *¶* **T**o entreat earnestly, obtestari. —obsecrare. —implorare et obtestari, by *aby*, per *qm.* —to c. *aby* with tears, &c., multis precibus et lacrimis obtestari: to c. by all that is holy, multis, omnibus, infinitis precibus petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari *qm.* *¶* **T**o enchant, fascinare. effascinare (*both of enchantment by looks, i. e. the fascinum, still called in Italy, 'mal occhio chettatura'; then also, of oral enchantment: for weh reason the words, visu, linguâ, voce atque linguâ, are additionally joined, to determine the sort of enchantment*). —incantare (*in the signification of enchanting by magic means: not mei wish, in this sense, before Appul. Apol. p. 305; for incantata vincula, H. Sat. 1, 8, 49, does not apply: to c. up (spirits, fœdas, &c.), animas or mortuorum imagines excitare (C.): Inferorum animas elicere. infernas umbras carminibus elicere. —Jubere Manes exire ex sepulcris (O.). elicere animulas noxias et præstigia sollicitare larvarum (make them tell the future). —carminibus compescere (restrain by c. —a. g. ignes). —to c. away, \*incantentia fugare. —adjuratione divini nominis expellere (e. g. demones, Lact.). *¶* **T**o practise the arts of a conjurer, \*elocare artem magicam or artes magicas.*

**CONJURER**, magus (μάγος, g. i.). —præstigator (*who plays juggling tricks*). —circulator. planus (*who goes about conjuring for his bread, circ. often with serpents*). —pillarius (*with glasses, balls, &c.*). —ventilator (*who makes pebbles, dice, &c., disappear; changes them fm hand to hand, &c., ψυποδακτύλιος or ψυποδακτύλιος*). *To play the c., præstigia agere.*

**CONNATE**, insitus. innatus. Ingeneratus. Inginitus. Jx. insitus et innatus (*originally inherens*). —naturalis. natus (*natural, opp. assumptus, adventicius, ascitus, i. e. acquired by art, &c.*). —congeneratus. a parentibus propagatus (*inherited fm our parents*).

**CONNECT**, conjungere (*to combine, in general*). —copulare (*to couple, as it were; to combine closely*). —connectere (*to c., to unite, all three, with atq, cum qâ re*). —to be connected with atq, conjunctum esse ei rei or cum qâ re. *See JOIN.*

**CONNECTEDLY**, conjunctim. —conjuncte (*e. g. conjuncte cum qâ re contexere, C.*). *See CONJOINTLY.*

**CONNECTION**, conjunctio (g. i. also = friendly c.). —colligatio. copulatio (*copulation, a coupling together, &c. = firm c.*). —societas (*an existing union, alliance, &c.*); Jx. conjunctio et societas. —necessitudo (*the reciprocal c. in wch a person stands as relation, colleague, friend, patron, or client, with another person*). conjunctio affinitatis (*by marriage*). sodalitas (*c. of companions, e. g. in Rome, of certain priests; then, in general, a society, in wch atq secret is carried on*). —commercium (*intercourse in general, proper and fig.*). *The c. of the soul with the body, societas et contagio corporis: intimate c. (= friendship), conjunctio et familiaritas: to enter into c.; to form a c. with, se conjungere; conjungi; jungi; consociari: with aby, see To COMMET. To form an intimate c., arte conjungi: a more intimate c., auctoritate necessitudinis vincula cum qo contrahere: to bring into c., see To COMMET: to stand in c., conjunctum esse, with aby, cum qo (or, among one another, inter se): to stand in c. with atq, conjungi or conjunctum esse cum qâ re (to be connected with atq): pertinere ad qd (to stand in c. with atq, to belong to it): to have great or extensive c.'s, cum multis hominibus usu or consuetudine conjunctum esse: in c. with aby, conjunctus cum qo; (154)*

*also cum qo only (apply if it means with the co-operation, or in the company of a person). —¶ Similitudo, cognatio; conjunctio (e. g. cognatio studiorum, the mutual relationship of sciences). —consensus (agreement of opinion: e. g. animorum). To stand in c. with atq, cognationem habere cum qâ re; propinquum or finitimum or propinquum et finitimum esse ei rei: there is a c. between the human soul and the gods, animus tenetur cognatione deorum: not to have even the remotest c. with atq, remotissimum esse qâ re. —¶ Coherence; connected arrangements: coherencia (*coherence, e. g. of the world, mundi*). —contextus (*the c., as state, e. g. of a speech, orationis, sermonis: of things and words, rerum et verborum. Comp. Ernesti Lex. Techn. Rom. p. 90*). —systematica c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se apte colligateque videantur (*C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.*). —being in c., continens, continua. —¶ I. c. (= person connected by marriage, &c.), affinis. Relations and c.'s, genere proximi. necessarii. propinqui et affines.*

**CONNIVANCE**, venia. indulgentia. —*Sis disimulatione (the pretending not to see). —or Crcl. by connivere in qâ re [convenientia, Post-Class.] —by way of c., dissimulanter.*

**CONNIVE**, connivere in re (*to wink at it*). —ei rei or ei qd ignorare (*to hold excused, to take no notice of*). —ei rei ei rei indulgere (*to indulge aby in atq*). —indulgentiâ tractare *qm* (*to treat aby with indulgence*). —omittere. prætermittere (*let atq pass, not punish it*).

**CONNOISSEUR**, homo elegans; spectator elegans (*Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18*). intelligens existimator; homo ingeniosus atque intelligens; doctus estimator (*e. g. of poetry, carminum*). —doctus et intelligens existimator; homo doctus et prudens: to be a c. in atq, qd intelligere, callere, cognitum or perceptum habere; multum in qâ re versatum esse: to be so c., cs rei ignarum or imperitum esse; in qâ re peregrinum or hospitem esse: a c. in the fine arts, intelligens or sciens or peritus artis (*in coniaz, apply in pl. without artis*). —artium judex or subtilis artium judex et callidus (*judge of the fine arts, aff. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 23*). The judgement of a c., judicium intelligens; judicium eruditissimum: the eye of a c., eruditus oculi; acumen argutum judicis (*H. A. P. 364*). The ear of a c., aures eruditæ or teretes: c.'s (also) il, qui intelligunt; docti atque prudentes: one who is so c., (homo) rudis (*see Fell. 1, 13, 4*). Mummus tam rudis fuit, ut &c., i. e. was so little of a c. that &c.; homo imperitus, ignarus, of atq, cs rel.

**CONNUBIAL**, see CONJUGAL.

**CONQUER**, vincere (g. i.). —superare (*to overcome; both prop. and improp. c. g. the enemy, difficulties*). Jx. vincere et superare. —domare (*to tame, stronger term than vincere, see Flor. 4, 12, 30*). Germani victi magis quam domiti erant). —profligare (*to overthrow a hostile army so completely, that it cannot be rallied again*). —subigere (*see SYN. under SUBDUCE*). —strangere (*fig. to break the power of atq, e. g. of a passion*). —imperare (*fig. to govern, command, have the empire of, &c., e. g. the passions, cupiditatibus*). To c. entirely, devincere (*in a general battle*); perdomare (*to tame entirely*); prosternere (*prop. 'to dash to the ground'; hence, to discomfit, defeat utterly*). To be conquered, inferiorem discedere; victum or superatum recedere: to have never been c'd, semper superiorem or victorem discessisse: to confess oneself c'd, manus dare (*also with addition, vincique se pati, see Hers. Cæs. B. G. 5, 31*). To c. oneself, se ipsum or animum vincere; animum contundere (*if by very violent measures*). To c. (towns or countries), capere. potiri (qâ re). occupare. expugnare.

**CONQUERABLE**, qui (quæ, quod) vinci, domari, expugnari potest; superabilis (O. T.); vincibilis (*Ter., easy to gain, causa*). —expugnabilis (*e. g. urbs, L.*).

**CONQUERED**, formed by the past participle of the verbs in To CONQUER.

**CONQUEROR**, victor. —expugnator with Gen. (c. of a town, urbs). —domitor (with Gen., expugnator, e. g. of Spain, Hispaniæ). —Pompey's troops considered themselves already the c.'s, Pompejani vicissim jam sibi videbantur: to come off c., victorem or superiorem discedere: to be the c. of aby or atq, see To CONQUER.

**CONQUEST**, occupatio (*the taking possession of*). —expugnatio (*the taking by storm*). —victoria (*victory*). To make great c.'s, magnas terras expugnare: to consolidate one's c.'s, firmo ea, quæ bello subegi: to retain one's c.'s, \*parts retinere. *See VICTORY.*

**CONSANGUINEOUS**, sanguine conjunctus. consanguineus (†).

**CONSANGUINITY**, consanguinitas; sanguinis conjunctio, communio, or by *Crel.* with sanguine qm attinere; sanguine cum q conjunctum esse.

**CONSCIENCE**, conscientia virtutis et vitiorum conscientia factorum. conscientia animi or mentis (the consciousness of having done right or wrong, for which, in classic prose, conscientia never stands alone, unless the gen. of 'virtute,' or 'guilt,' is implied by the context).—religio (scruple); also conscientiosus, vid.

(conscientiosus). A good c., conscientia bona (Cels. 2, 15, 32. Q. 6, 1, 33, and 9, 2, 93. T. Agr. 1, 2); conscientia recta (C. Att. 13, 20, 4); but more usually conscientia recte facti or recte factorum or pulcherrimi facti; conscientia recte voluntatis; conscientia optime mentis; mens bene sibi conscia; also bonae mentis fiducia; but seldom conscientia (\*C. Att. 12, 23, 2); a very good c., conscientia optima (Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3); but conscientia egergia saepe repetiti regni patrum is = 'a noble, lofty feeling of the mind, satisfied with itself,' L. 29, 33, 9); to have a good c., nullius culpe sibi conscius esse; sustentari preclara conscientia sua: to console oneself with a good c., optime mentis conscientia se consolari: a person who has a good c., homo integer et bonus (integer vitae scelerisque purus is poet.). A bad c., conscientia mala (S. Jug. 62, 8. Q. 12, 1, 3); but more usually conscientia delictorum or peccatorum or malefactorum or scelerum; also mens male sibi conscia; animus sibi conscius; in the contexti also conscientia only: to have a bad c., conscientia morderi (see REMOVAL). To read a bad c. in ab's face, conscientiam notas in ipso ore es deprehendere: with a good c., sine sollicitudine religionis (without scruple, Trajan. Plin. Ep. 10, 62); salva fide; salvo officio; salva legibus; bona mente or bono animo (but never bona or salva conscientia); also liquido (with perfect certainty, without scruple, e. g. to say, to maintain, to take an oath, dicere, affirmare, jurare, see Rahk. Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 14): I swear with a good c., ex animi sententia juro: I can take my oath of it with a good c., liquet mihi dejerare (Ter. Eum. 2, 3, 40); or liquido possum jurare: as far as you can with a good c., quantum fides tua patietur: my c. does not allow me to pass over in silence, that &c., illud me tacere conscientia mea non patitur, quod &c. (see L. 5, 25, 6): I cannot do this with a good c., hoc sine scelere fieri nullo pacto potest: to attribute a thing to an evil c., qd in conscientiam ducere (see Sall. Jug. 85, 26); ab's feels the sting of a c., conscientia mordetur qs; conscientia animi stimulat or terret qm; angore conscientie agitantur: qm conscientia malefactorum suorum stimulantur: the voice of c. is powerful, magna est vis conscientiae: the stings of a c., angor conscientiae fraudulose eructantur: a man without a c., homo sine illa religione se fide: to have no c., sine ulla religione se fide esse; ubi religioni sibi habere (Afr. Cic. de Div. 1, 35, in.). To make a c. of not doing (or not to do) a thing (i. e. my conscientious scruples prevent my doing it), religio mihi est; subit animum religio, both with infm.: to make no c. of doing a thing (e. g. to kill ab's, &c.), religio ei non est, with following quo minus; non habet religionem, with infm.: the people make a c., res illa in religionem venit populo: I make no c. of doing it (feel no scruple about it), nulla mihi religio est (Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 76): I will take that on my c., culpam in me transferas or transferas (Afr. Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 8). Upon my c., I don't know, ne vivam, si scio: for upon my c., I did think so, nam, ita vivam, putavi (hoc, illud): I ask you on your c., have you a wife I ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? (see C. de Ex. 2, 64, extr.). Cases of c., vid. under CAUSE (end).—[Conscientiosus, vid.]

**CONSCIENTIOUS**, religiosus; sanctus; severus; justus (SYN. CONSCIENTIOSUS). To be c. in a thing, religionem adhibere: to devote [in the c. performance of a duty, a religious officii] declinare: in the most c. manner, optima fide (e. g. to pay ab's, cf. qd annuere): sanctissime (e. g. tueri religiones publicas).

**CONSCIENTIOUSLY**, religiose; sancte; severe.—diligenter (exactly, punctually).

<sup>1</sup> [62] The phrase 'to make a conscience,' appears to be used with some difference of meaning; thus, 'we must make a c. in keeping the just laws of superiors' (Jerr. Taylor) = 'we must observe them religiously.' But L'Estrange uses: 'to make a c. of betraying for gold,' in the sense of not betraying for gold from a conscientious principle of duty. Locke says, 'we must make c. not to mislead children.' Hence we must consider whether the meaning of 'making a c.' is the making it a point of c. to do the thing in question, or not to do it.

**CONSCIENTIOUSNESS**, religio (e. towards the gods and all weh concerns them, e. g. of a judge who acts faithfully to his oath, &c.).—sanctitas (severe integrity, as quality of one who, respecting the laws of God and man, shrinks fm avarice, rapacity, oppression, &c.). severitas (strict c., as quality of him who practices justice and right without partiality).—justitia (love of justice and equity).—fides (faith and honesty, in general, towards those with whom we deal): Jx. religio ac fides.—diligentia (exactness, punctuality, in general): c. in giving advice, religio in consilio danda.

**CONSCIOUS**. To be c., conscius sibi esse ea rei, or with Accus. and Infin.: not to be c. of any guilt, not to be c. of a thing, nullius sibi culpae conscius esse; nihil conscire sibi (H. Ep. 1, 1, 61): I am perfectly c. of it, bene memini. I am c. how, that &c., scio (if it is a matter of knowledge); sentio (if it is a felt conviction, e. g. si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, &c.). I am not c. that I was ever, &c., conscius mihi sum, numquam me fuisse, &c. (C.).

**CONSCIOUSLY**, sciens. prudens. Jx. sciens ac prudens.

**CONSCIOUSNESS**, conscientia (also, in a more limited sense of the word = the c. of having acted rightly).—sensus (feeling). The c. of having acted rightly, conscientia recte factorum: the c. of having lived a holy life and done much good, is a pleasant feeling, conscientia bene actae vitae multorumque benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est: I have the c. of having acted rightly, mihi conscius sum, recte me fecisse.

**CONSCRIPT**, conscriptus.—novus miles.—tiro miles, tiro (a newly levied soldier, opp. vetus miles, veteranus). The c.'s, milites thrones; milites in supplementum lecti; also supplementum (as supplementary troops): to supply the army by c.'s, supplere; explere supplemento; delectibus supplere; supplementum scribere cl.

**CONSCRIPTION**, delectus (of soldiers).—conquisitio militum (stronger term). A strict c. is ordered, 'acer delectus denunciatur: delectus acerbitas (L.). To raise 30,000 troops by the c. rigidly enforced, intensissima conquisitione ad triginta millia peditum conficere.

**CONSECRATE**, ¶ To make holy by ceremonies, dedicare. inaugurare (to c.; inaug. also in speaking of a person, e. g. of a priest. [63] dedicare is only used of things who relate immediately to the cultus of the gods, as statues, images, altars, temples, &c.: if it was performed by the augurium, it was termed inaugurare).—consecrare (to make holy or sacred, of a thing, even of fields and animals: the consecratio might be performed by ab's, the ded. only by a magistrate, to whom the pontifex, in that case, repeated or dictated the customary form of words).—cultui divino sacre (to c. for purposes of worship, Ammon.). To c. an altar, aram dedicare, consecrare: to c. a temple to a god, deo templum dedicare or templum consecrare: to c. ab's (as a god), qm deum consecrare. Consecratus, sacratus; consecratus; sacer (holy, as the quality of the gods); religiosus (sacred).—Pie.—to dedicate, dedicare. dicare.—offerre (to offer).—dis primitias offerre. To c. one's life to the service of one's country, vitam suam totam patriae dedere.

**CONSECRATION**, consecratio, dedicatio [SYN. IN CONSECRATE]. C. also = apotheosis (T. Ann. 13, 2, extr. Suet. Dom. 2): the c. of a priest, consecratio (Inscr. Græc. 303, 2, see TO CONSECRATE). [64] Inauguratio is without any classical authority. To receive c., consecrari: the feast of the c. of a thing, dies rei inaugurandae consecrandae sacer.

**CONSECUTIVE**, continens, continuous (following immediately one after the other without interruption).—contextus (hanging one on the other, not interrupted).—ordine (according to order, in turn).—alter post alterum. alius post alium (one after the other, the former in speaking of two: the latter of several persons). During three c. days, triduum continuum; tres dies continui: what have you been doing for so many c. days? quid tot continui dies egisti?

**CONSECUTIVELY**, continenter (in one succession, in one continuance, continue and continuo, un. Class.).—deinceps (successively, one after another).

**CONSENT**, consensio, consensus.—assensus.—St voluntas (the will): permissio (permission, a q. that ab's may remain where he is, mansio, C. ad Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 3).—clementia (indulgence in a thing, c.).—auctoritas, jussus (c. of any superior, the former in Rome of the senate, the latter of the people). With your c., to consentiente, probante: with the c. of the people, secundo populo: with



out your c., te adversante, renuente, nolente; Injussu tuo: with the full c. of *Calulus*, summā Catuli voluntate: with *aby's* c., ea permissu (i. e. permission): ea voluntate (with his good will, e. g. to do *athg*, facere qd): without *aby's* c., injussu ca (prop. without any order): with the c. of all, consensu omnium (i. e. with the concurrence of all in one opinion): they gave their unanimous c. that *gc.*, assensu omnes permiserunt, ut &c.

CONSENTANEOUS, consentaneus, conveniens or congruus (all three with ci rei). See also CONFORMABLE.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, see CONFORMABLY.

CONSEQUENCE, ¶ The following of one thing after another; *Consequencia*, *consequentia* (e. g. eventum consequentia, C.). ¶ Of cause and effect, *consecutio* (the c., as effect; *philos. t. t.*)—*exitus* (issue)—*eventus* (effect): quod ex qā re evenit, evenit or eventum est, or quod ex qā re evenit, eveniunt, eventura sunt (*Auct. ad Her. 4*, 55, in.): c's and circumstances, res consequentes et circumstantes: it is the unhappy c. of *gc.*, culpa est in qā re. vitium est c's rei (i. e. you maintain it to be the unhappy c. of human error, in hominum vitia als esse culpam; *C. N. D.* 3, 31, in.): it is the lamentable c. of too great abundance, copiae vitium est (*Q. 10*, 1, 62. *Herz.*, p. 110): to have such or such a c., consecutionem c's rei asserere. consequitur qd qam rem. manat qd ex re (of errors, *sins*, *gc.*, e. g. peccata ex vitis manant): what other c. can result fr the change of the camp, but *gc.*? castrorum mutatio quid habet, nisi &c.! (*Cas. B. G.* 2, 31, p. in.) The natural c. was that *gc.*, id hujus modi erat, ut &c.: the c. of it was that *gc.*, quo factum est, ut &c. To have important c's, magni esse momenti: to have bad c's, male evenire. secus cedit res, ac speraverat q: to have good c's, bene evenire, for *aby*, ci evenire ex sententiā: the c. of *athg* lat during one's whole life, omnis vite perturbatio qā re (e. g. errore, inclementia, see *C. Fin.* 1, 14, in.): to judge of measures by their c's, consilia eventis ponderare: to fear the c's of *athg*, quorsum qd casurum or evasurum or erupturum sit, vereri: to dread the c's, quorsum res eruptura sit, horreri: to calculate the c's of *athg*, rationem habere c's rei (see *Cas. B. G.* 1, 13, *Herz.*), not to know the c's of *athg*, nescire ea, que ex qā reventura sunt (of c's that will follow): not to know what the c's of *athg* will be, nescire quid ex qā re eventurum sit (of c's that may follow). In c. of causā c's rei (e. g. timoris causā, *Cas. B. C.* 1, 33)—ex (e. g. ex divitiis juvenutem luxuria atque avaritia invaserat, *S. Cat.* 12, 2). —prae (of a preventive cause; *ost. a neg. e. g. prae strepitum vi audiri*): vid. 'on account of', under ACCOUNT. —¶ Moment, importance: —momentum, pondus; discrimen (weight, importance). To be of much c., magni momenti esse; magni referre. A matter of great c., res gravissima or summa or maxima. res magni momenti or discriminis: to be of c., auctoritate valere or posse (of persons); vim habere or exercere (of persons and things). of c. (of things), gravis (opp. levis, of c.), magnus, grandis, luculentus. A town of c., urbs magna, opulenta, florens: a state of c., civitas ampla et florens or gravis et opulenta (opp. civ. exigua et infirma, of no c.): to be a person of c., gravem personam sustinere: to suffer a loss of some c., magnam facere jacturam: to be of no c., nullo esse numero. nullum numerum obtinere, nihil posse or valere (of persons); leve esse. nullius momenti esse (of things): that is of no c., \*hæc sunt levia or inania. That very thing is of great c., magni refert id ipsum: to know something of c., aliquit, quod referret, scire: it is of no c. to me, meā minime refert: to think *athg* a matter of no c., qd parvi facere; qd in levi habere. In auctoritate gravis; auctoritate or dignitate præditus, opibus or gratiā florens (influential)—vir illustris, nobilis, generis nobilitate clarus (by birth or rank)—vir potens (by power): a man of no c., homo neque honore neque nomine illustris (C.); homo ignobilis, obscurus. See also IMPORTANCE. ¶ In logic (1), the last proposition of a syllogism, conclusio, complexio (2): conclusio fm premises, conclusio. Does not this c. necessarily follow? satane hoc conclusum videtur? I deny the c.; or, that c. does not follow, id inde effecti nequit: id inde non conficitur or sequitur. If the premises cannot be denied, the c. is necessary, si quod primum in connexo necessarium est, sit etiam quod consequitur necessarium (C.).

CONSEQUENT, consequens. (quod non est consequens, vituperandum est):—it is c., consequens est (it stands to reason).

CONSEQUENT, a. (in logic) conclusio, complexio. Vid. CONSEQUENCE.

CONSEQUENTIAL, ¶ Following by rational deduction, consequens, consentaneus (*Phil. t. t.*)—ex necessariā conclusionē confectus (following necessarily fm premises)—alibi constans (consistent). ¶ *Pomposus*, magnificus.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, consequenter (*Appl. Met.* 10, in 238)—recte (C. according to correct deduction, de *Divin.* 2, 17, 40). constanter (consistently); very, constantissime. ¶ *Pomposus*, magnifice, vid. AFFECTUALLY.

CONSEQUENTLY, igitur, ergo, itaque.—proinde (in a sentence of ashortation).—Ita quod (= in reference to what, e. g. Male metuo, ne Philumen morbus adgravescat; quod te, Æsculapi, et te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro. *Ter.*—vid. *Pract. Intr.* 2, 829).—Sit jam (of what a person knows after and fm a previous statement, e. g. Ego Apulum—valde diligo.—Jam me Pompeii totum esse scis, C.).—¶ If fm a number of premises or observations an inference is drawn, que quum its aint (this being so) is used. See THEREFORE.

CONSERVATION, conservatio, tutio (as act).—salus, incoluntia (the unimpaired condition or state).—sustentatio (maintenance; *Ulp. Dig.* 24, 3, 22, § 8). Vid. PRESERVATION.

CONSERVATIVE, *Crcl.* by verbs, servare, conservare, tueri: Sit the substantives, servator, conservator, conservatrix (sem.) taken adjectively. A c. (member of a political party), qui optimatum causam agit. optimatum fautor (prop. aristocrat).

CONSERVATOR, servator, conservator, conservatrix (sem.). ¶ Keeper of a public institution, custos, curator. To make *aby* the c. of *athg*, constituere or præficere qm curatorem ci rei.

CONSERVATORY, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, or quibus objecta sunt vitæ (after *Mar.* 8, 14).—hiberna plantarum, specularibus instructa.

CONSERVE. Vid. PRESERVE.

CONSERVES. See COMPTURES: PRESERVES.

CONSIDER, ¶ To look at *athg* carefully, spectare (g. t.).—contemplari (esp. of examining objects of art or nature, generally implying a calm but attentive contemplation).—considerare (in order to judge of it; *Cf. C. Off.* 1, 41, 147. *Gell.* 2, 21).—intueri (to look upon *athg*); Jx. intueri et contemplari.—contueri (with great attention).—oculus collustrare or perlustrare (in a scrutinizing way).—visere. Invisere (to look upon near or close by, see *Görenz*, *C. Fin.* 5, 11, p. 151).—perspicere (in all its parts, to examine); Jx. contueri perspicereque. circumpicere (all round).—oculus percurrere (superficially).—intents oculis contemplari (attentively). IMPR. with the mind: contemplari animo or animo et cogitatione. considerare secum in animo; or contemplari, considerare only. Jx. contemplari et considerare.—referre animum ad qd. lustrare animo or ratione animoque. perlustrare animo or mente animoque. circumpicere mente (with all collateral circumstances attending *athg*).—expendere. perpendere (to weigh):—to c. *athg* as closely as possible, qd quam maxime intents oculis, ut aiunt, accerrime contemplari: to c. the matter in its proper light, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to c. oneself, considerare se ipsum cum animo; contemplatione sui sui. ¶ To look upon, to reckon, spectare. Intueri.—habere. ducere. rationem c's rei habere or ducere. respicere qd (to weigh a matter): they all considered Pompey as a messenger fm Heaven, omnes Pompejum sicut qm de cælo delapsum intuebantur: to c. *aby* as a father, qm in patriā loco habere; observare qm et deligere ut alterum parentem: to c. *aby* as one's child, qm in liberorum numero habere: to c. *athg* (as) a fortunate circumstance, boni consilere qd (*Cf. Q. 1*, 6, 32): to be considered a good man, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: to c. *athg* an affront, ad in et contumeliam accipere qd: not to c., negligere (qd). To c. the person, discrimen personæ (discrimina personarum) servare: the judge has to c. the cause, not the person, non hominum, sed causarum oportet iudicem totum esse: without considering the person, nullius ratione habitā. delectu omni et discrimine omissio. omissis auctoritatibus. ¶ To take into account, e. g. not to c. the expense, money, &c., pecuniam, sumptibus non parere: to c. oneself, suam rationem ducere, de se cogitare.—¶ To reflect upon, commentari de re (to c. about *athg*): meditari; meditari (secum) de re or qd (to think over how *athg* is to be done). Jx. commentari atque meditari de re. considerare (secum in animo) qd or de re (to take into consideration).—perpendere qd (examine carefully).—qd reputare (secum), in et cum animo

*(calculate, e. g. the consequences of atq;—*cogitare qd or de re (g. i. *to think or meditate about*): *to c. maturely, du multumque secum reputare. toto animo or toto pectore cogitare. intendere cogitationem in qd.—*agitare mente or animo or in mente or cum animo. volutare secum animo, in animo, or *(with aby)* cum qo. volvere animo or secum. versare secum in animo *(turn over in one's mind; not in C., in Liv. and Sall. frequently). To c. with one's friends, cum amicis volutare: to c. carefully, frequently, &c., multa secum reputare de re; etiam atque etiam reputare, quid &c.; videre etiam atque etiam et considerare, quid &c.: a g. what is to be done, quid agendum: to c. every thing on all sides, omnia diligenter circumspicere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo versare unamquamque rem; after having considered and calculated every thing, circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis: to c. all that can be urged both for and against atq; omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere.—**To esteem, respect, see these verbs.—**To recompense, remunerari qm premio. meritum premium ci persolvere (according to merit). See TO RECOMPENSE.*

**CONSIDERABLE**, haud spernendus, non contemnendus (*not to be despised*).—non mediocris (*not middling*).—magnus, grandis (*great*).—gravis (*important*).—luculentus (*c. in value*).—also by aliquidum (i. e. *a c. quantity*) with Gen. e. g. al. praedem: pretty *a. debts*, al. eris alieni. *Not c., tenuis, levis: a c. pari, pars bona: c. in number or extent, amplius.—*procerus (*with regard to breadth, height*):—*a. sum of money, magna or grandis pecunia: a c. patrimony, luculentum patrimonium: a c. edifice (building), opus conspiciendum: a c. territory, agri lati (Virg. Aen. 8, 8): a c. loss, damnum grave (opp. leve): to have a c. income, \*luculentio reddito uti. See also GREAT, LARGE.*

**CONSIDERABLY**, ample. magnifice.—aliquanto (*with comparatives*), or aliquantum (*Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 13*).

**CONSIDERATE**, providus, cautus. Jm. cantus providusque. circumspectus, consideratus.—prudens (*prudent*). Jm. prudens et providus; prudens et cautus—diligens (*careful in the choice of means, &c.*).—humanus (*kind and attentive*).—qui aliorum (or ca) rationem diligenter habet.

**CONSIDERATELY**, provide, caute, circumspecte, prudenter, considerate, diligenter. *To go to work c., circumspectus facere qd; cautionem adhibere in qd re: to act very c. in any matter, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qd re: to act and speak c., circumspecte dicta facere.—**X i n d i l y, v i d.*

**CONSIDERATENESS**, providentia (*foresight; leading us to adopt such measures as will ward off a foreseen danger, \*Liv. 30, 5, 5, compare with C. de Invent. 2, 33, 160*).—circumspēctio (*circumspection*).—circumspēctum judicium (*instead of wch Gell. 14, 2, uses circumspēctia, sound, prudent judgement*).—prudentia (*that prudent wch acts in all cases with circumspection*).—diligentia (*careful choice of measures in atq;: to act with much c. in atq; cautionem or diligentiam adhibere in qd re. omne cautionis genus adhibere in qd re. See PRUDENT.*

**CONSIDERATION**. *Reflection, examination, deliberatio (mature c. what resolution to take, see C. Att. 8, 15, 2; Off. 1, 3, 9).*—consultatio (*with others*).—cogitatio (*meditation*).—estimatio (*reflection, e. g. estimatio in locum ire successit, anger gave way to c., Justin, 12, 6, 5*).—judicium (*e. g. judicio facere qd, to do atq; with c.: the matter requires c., res cadit in deliberationem; res est consilii: we must take the matter into further c., rem amplius deliberandam esse censui. After mature or due c. re consultā et exploratā re diligenter perpensa or considerata. Initā subductāque ratione. circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis. With c., consilio, consulte (not consulto, wch means with a premeditated purpose).*—considerate, remotā temeritate; after mature c., bono consilio (*e. g. to do atq; facere qd; without c., sine consilio. Inconsiderate, temere: a person who acts with c., homo consideratus; who acts without c., homo inconsideratus or inconsultus: to require a good deal of c., multae cogitationis esse: to have no c., nullā cogitationis esse. Imprudentem or Inconsideratum or Inconsultum or temerarium esse. nullius consilii esse: not to take atq; into c., rationem c. ex nullam habere. In examine atq; with the greatest c., exactissimum judicio examinare qd. See also TO CONSIDER.—**M o m e n t i, respectus, momentum, discrimen: to be a c. of importance, magni momenti esse. magni referre: a c. of great importance, res gravissima or summa or*

*maxima, res magni momenti or discriminis. See also IMPORTANCE.—**W e i g h t, authority, vis, gravitas: a person of great c., homo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo (as statesman); homo gravis (g. i. for one who is looked up to): to be of c., gravem esse (of persons and things): to be a person of some c., qo numero atque honore esse, qo loco et numero esse: it is a matter of c., res habet gravitatem: to be of no c., nullius ponderis esse. ponderis nihil habere (of things); tenui or nullā auctoritate esse (of persons).—**R e g a r d, respectus (prop. a retrospective glance, hence retrospection with the mind, as it were).—**r a t i o (in taking any measures). To take a person or thing into c., respectum habere ad qm. respicere qm or qd. rationem habere cs or cs rei. rationem ducere cs rei: to take one's own interests into c., suam rationem ducere. de se cogitare: to have particular c. for aby or atq; cs or cs rei rationem diligenter habere: to have no c. for &c., negligere qm or qd. nihil curare qd: out of c. for aby (this is freq. expressed in Latin by the mere dative of the person for whom one shows that c.): to pardon aby, out of c. for aby, condonare qd ci (e. g. animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in qm, remittere ci et condonare, Vat. in C. ad Div. 5, 10, 4): in c. of these circumstances the people preferred, &c., haec respiciens populus maluit, &c.: fm the c., that the enemy might cross in five days, quod sine respectu ca rei, nullā cs rei ratione habita: without c. of persons, nullius ratione habita. delectu omni et discrimine omisso, ommissis auctoritatibus: to act without any c. for aby, omnia ad libidinem suam facere: in c. of this, ejus rei ratione habita: ejus rei respectu.—eo quod (because).—**M o t i v e, causa. ratio: to be induced by some c., qd or nonnihil sequi (in atq; in re, see C. Off. 1, 11, 35. Beier, p. 81, sq.; Rosc. Am. 3, 8, Matthia): fm or for more than one c., aliquot de causis.—**C o m p e n s a t i o n, remuneratio, premium or pretium (the latter in gold, age for praem. honos, merces): to expect some c. for one's services fm aby, pretium meriti a qo desiderare.—**E s t e e m, to treat aby with great c., vereri, revereri qm. qm colere, tribuere ci cultum, observare, honorare qm. reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or prestare.*

**CONSIDERING**, *Taking it into consideration, qd respiciens or intuens.—**cum ea ratione.—**ratione habita (cs rei).—**C. i t h s, h e &c., h m c respiciens: id l i e i n t u e n s, &c.—**W h e n 'considering' is used restrictively in sentences that make a statement, not absolutely, but comparatively, it is trans. in various ways: the battle was a sharp one, c. the small number of the combatants, proelium atrociss, quam pro numero pugnantium: a wealthy man, c. the time he lived at, ut tum erant tempora, dives: ut temporibus illis, dives: a good speaker, c. that he was a Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet: he was a learned man, c. that he was a Roman, multae, ut in homine Romano, littere: c. the manners of these times, (praesertim) ut nunc sunt mores. See also INASMUCH AS.*

**CONSIGN**, *Deliver over, tradere qm or qd: to aby or atq; ci or ci rei.—**demandare.—**assignare (e. g. Eumenem custodibus, Just.): to c. one's boys to the care of a master, pueros magistro tradere (C.). or demandare (L.): to c. a person to the care of another, commendare et tradere qm ci (by a recommendation).—**a business over to aby, permittere ci negotium: 'to c. to writing' (Addison) consignare litteris (C.). v i d.* **EXTRUST**. *To c. goods to aby, prps \*merces (vendas) mittere ad redemptorem qm or redemptori ci: to c. to the flames, in flammis conijcere.*

**CONSIGNMENT**, *Crcl. by verba under CONSTAT.*  
**CONSIST**, *To be composed of, constare: (ex re, in re, or ex re or re (g. t.), compositum esse (ex re), contineri qd re; also esse with gen; man c.'s of body and soul, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore, e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore: the gods have not bodies consisting of veins, nerves, and bones, non venis et nervis et ossibus continentur dii: a part of his property consisted of ready money, partem rei familiaris in pecunia habebat: a dactyl c.'s of one long and two short syllables, dactylus est e longa et duabus brevibus: the army c.'s of 6000 men, exercitus est militum decem milium, numerus copiarum explet decem milia.—**To be comprised or contained in atq; consistere in re, contineri re or in re (the latter, i. e. with 'in', seldom, although classic, see C. Off. 3, 15, 61; Ferr. 4, 27, 60 where we find, in qd re contineri atque inesse).—**versari. situm or positum esse (to be placed in, to*

*depend on*).—*cerni* (to show or display itself) in re.—*niti* re or in re (to lean on *aliquid* for support). *Virtus c.* in acting, *virtus* cernitur in agendo.—*To be consistent with*, consentire ci rei or cum re. *convenire*, congruere, concordare: the former cannot c. with the latter, posteriori priori non venit: not to c. with, abhorreere a qâ re. dissimulare, dissidere, discrepare. See *TO AGREE*.

**CONSISTENCY**, [Degree of solidity; the nearest substantives are: soliditas, densitas, spissitas, crassitudo: *stil* it is of the c. of honey, donec mellis crassitudinem habeat (Cels. 6, 6, 1).]—*Suitableness, agreement with*, convenientia (e.g. partium).—*congruentia* æqualitasque (of the proper proportions of the parts of any whole, see *Plin.* Ep. 2, 5, 11).

**CONSISTENCY**, [firmitas (of bodies, and impr. the c. of character, *vel* his it to resist temptations, &c.).—firmitudo (innate c.).—rectitudo, constantia (consistency).—perseverantia (c. of one who does not allow himself to be deterred by difficulties).—ratio constans (equanimity: also of things that do not alter): to observe a rule with great c., regulam constantissime servare; in c. with *aliquid*, see **CONSISTENTLY**: for the sake of c., constantiæ causâ: these assertions do not seem remarkable for their c., hæc non constantissime dici mihi videntur.—] Degree of denseness: see **CONSISTENCE**.

**CONSISTENT**, [Harmonizing with, consentiens, congruens, concors. C. with *aliquid*, consentaneus ci rei. decorus ci or ci rei. conjunctus cum qâ re.—accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (Al. proper).—aptus ci rei or ad qd (becoming, suitable); Jx. aptus et accommodatus. aptus consentaneusque, congruens et aptus, aptus et congruens: c. with the circumstances or times, consentaneus temporis, ad tempus accommodatus: to be c. with *aliquid*, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum, consentaneumque esse ci rei; respondere ci rei.—also by esse with Gen., e.g. it is c. with the Gallic custom, that &c., est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut &c.: he maintained that it was not c. with the manners of the Greeks, negavit, moris esse Græcorum, &c.: to be c. with the character one has assumed, and the circumstances of the time, decere, quasi aptum esse consentaneumque personæ et temporibus (the latter as definition of the former, by C. Orat. 22, 74): not to be c. with, alienum esse re or a re. ] Observing consistency; a c. person, homo stabilis et constans; Jx. firmus et rectus (C. Fam. 12, 5, 2. et quis consideratior illo, quis rector, quis prudenter). A c. mode of thinking, constantia: to be or remain c., sibi constare, secum consentire, se non deserere, sibi consentaneum esse, suis iudiciis stare: he would never say this if he cared to be c., numquam id diceret, si ipse se audiret (C. Tusc. 5, 10, 3): not to be c. (of persons), a se discedere.

**CONSISTENTLY**, convenienter, congruenter, decore, accommodate, apte; Jx. apte et quasi decore, apte congruenterque, congruenter convenienterque: to live c. with nature, accommodate (accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere, secundum naturam vivere: to act c., constanter facere (very c., constantissime). *Sis expressed by the prepositions, ad, ex, pro; e.g. ad veritatem (c. with truth).—ex lege (c. with the law).—pro tempore et pro re. ex re et ex tempore (c. with the times and circumstances); or by abl. only, e.g. Instituto suo, c. with his design.—c. with the customs of the Romans, consuetudine Romanorum.*

**CONSISTORY**, \*senatus ecclesiasticus. \*synedrium: the president of the c., \*princeps senatus ecclesiasticus: to c. the president of the c., \*senatus ecclesiasticus præsidere: member or counsel of the c., \*a consiliis ecclesiasticis: assessor of the c., \*assessor senatus ecclesiasticus. [The] consistorium was the cabinet-council of a Roman Emperor, and the members of it, consistoriani, Cod. Just.

**CONSOciate**, consociare qd cum qo; or abiol. consoc. qd or rem inter sese (C. L.). **INTRAS.** consociari cum qo. See **ASSOCIATE**, v.

**CONSOciate**, see **COMPANION**, **ASSOCIATE**.

**CONSOciation**, consociatio. See **COMPANIONSHIP**.

**CONSOLABLE**, consolabilis (C.).  
**CONSOLATION**, solatium (c. *vel* *aliquid* affords and *vel* one feels).—consolatio (act of consoling).—confirmatio animi (strength).—medicina (the consolatory means: \*smedy: solamen, poet.).—*St* fomentum (e.g. *nec* sunt solatia, *hæc* fomenta summorum dolorum, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 59): to be some c. (to *aliquid*), to afford c., solatium præbere or afferre. solatio or solatium esse: to afford some small degree of c., nonnullam consolationem or aliquid solatii habere: to afford no c., nihil (158)

habere consolationis: that is my c., eo solatio utor: this is my greatest c., consolator me maxime illo solatio: to be free fm guilt is a great c., vacare culpâ magnum est solatium: the misfortune of others is a poor c., levis est consolatio ex miseris aliorum: this is the only c. that supports me, hæc una consolatio me sustentat: to find c. in misery, consolationem malorum invenire: to find c. in philosophy; or to apply to philosophy for c., medicinam petere a philosophia: to need no c., non egere medicinâ: a letter of c., littere consolatorie. codicilli consolatorii (a note): a state that admits of no c., desperatæ res: a word of c., solatium: to look to one only source for c., omnia in unam consolationem conjicere: a good conscience is the best c., conscientia rectæ voluntatis maxima consolatio est (C.): a source of c., *mlg*, solatium; \*solatii copia: unde solatium peti or repeti potest: it is a great c. that, magnum est solatium (followed by *infm*): this is no trifling c. to me, hæc res mihi non mediocrem consolationem affert: a recent sorrow will not admit of c., recens animi dolor consolationes rejicit ac refugit (Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11). It is often some c. to know one's fate, *æpe* est calamitatis solatium, nosse sortem suam (Curt.). I have none of the c.'s which others have had in similar circumstances, ea me solatia deficiunt, quæ ceteris simili in fortunâ non defuerunt. [The] Consolatio is the term used by Cicero for the discourse he composed for his own c. after the death of his daughter.

**CONSOLATORY**, consolatorius. \*solatii plenus: to be c., solatio esse: very, magno solatio esse: it is very c. that &c., magnum est solatium, with following *infm*.

**CONSOLE**, consolari qm (in qâ re, as in miseria; de qâ re: of persons and things).—solatium ci præbere or afferre.—ci solatio or solatium esse (to be of consolation to *aliquid*): to c. *aliquid* by letter, qm per litteras consolari: on account of *aliquid*, consolari qm de qâ re: this c.'s me, hoc est mihi solatio: to go away c., æquiore animo discedere. To c. oneself, se consolari (on account of *aliquid*), de qâ re: to c. oneself with *aliquid*, se consolari qâ re (e.g. with vain hopes, *spe* inan): consolari qâ re or de qâ re, less commonly qd qâ re, as C. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur, Krebs. To c. oneself, se consolari (so memet, vos ipsos).—I c. myself by thinking that &c., hoc solatio utor, quod &c. [The] solari does not belong to the prose of gold, *æpe*: not to be able to c. oneself, \*nihil consolationis admittere: nothing is able to c. me in my grief, vincit omnem consolationem dolor: *aliquid* cannot be c.'d, *sa* dolor or luctus nullo solatio levari potest. [The] Stronger terms for to console are, erigere; excitare; firmare. confirmare (to inspire with courage).—relevare, recreare (comfort): to c. an afflicted person, qm confirmare, excitare, afflicti c. animum recreare (comp. C. Att. 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflicti animos bonorum unumquemque confirmans, excitans); animum *sa* facientem or qm abjectum et facientem excitare; sublevare stratum et abjectum: ad animi æquitatem extollere qm: to c. a dejected person, animum demissum et oppressum erigere: to be c.'d by a hope, *spe* infari.

**CONSOLE**, s. (in architecture) ancon or parotis (ἀγκών, ἑνὸς δ. ὑπερῶν, idot, h. Vitruv. 4, 6, 4. Schneid.).

**CONSOLIDATE**, v. *trans.* firmare, confirmare (to make lasting, e.g. the reign, empire).—stabilire (to give firmness, e.g. of liberty, empire).—fundare (of power, security, liberty, dominion).—*trans.* solidescere (to become firm: to unite, to form one whole, Plin. 11, 37, 87; also spissescere).—[The] consolidate is used by C. in the participle, consolidatus, of accounts that are settled: Vitruv. *ut* it of a wall, &c., as l. i. Krebs.]—See **TO COLLECT**, **TO UNITE**.

**CONSOLIDATION**, confirmatio.—for the c. of the empire (or the power of the empire), ad munendas opes imperii.

**CONSONANCE**, concentus, concordia, consensus.

**CONSONANCY**, consensus conspirans. consensus concentusque, conspiratio: to be in c., concinere, concordare, consentire, consentire atque concinere, conspirare: with *aliquid*, convenire ci rei (e.g. sententiae).—not to be in c. with, dissimulare, dissidere, discrepare [consentantia only Vitruv. and late writers]. See **CONFORMITY**.

**CONSONANT**, adj. concinens, concors, congruens; Jx. concors et congruens, consonus (opp. absonus).—modulatus (proper, harmonious). See also **CONFORMABLE**, **CONSENTANT**.

**CONSONANT** (littera) consōnans, consōna (later). C.'s come together, cœunt: clash, rixantur (Q.). The clashing of c.'s, consonantium inter se congressus: to end in a c., in consonantem cadere or excludere.

CONSONANTLY, concorditer, congruenter, modice. See also CONFORMABLY, CONSISTENTLY.

CONSORT, maritus (opp. cōsbebe).—conjug. (spouse).—vir (man).—novus maritus (lately married, Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36): fem. conjux; uxor (married according to the usual ceremonies; wife).—marita opp. vidua (widow).—materfamilias (opp. concubina). c. mariti (Papian. Dig. 24, 1, 52, extr.; so, of newly married persons, novi mariti, Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36).—conjuges (Catull. 64, 234). To become the c. of aly, subere ci (of the female). See also HUSBAND, WIFE.

CONSORT, v. See TO ASSOCIATE.

CONSPICUOUS, | Obvious to the sight, conspicuus, oculis subjectus (obvious to the sight).—expressus (clearly discernible, e. g. traces, vestiges, vestigia: marks, indicia).—apertus (lying openly before one's eyes, opp. occultus).—manifestus (plain, palpable, evident, opp. latens, occultus): to be c., ante oculos positum esse, apertum esse, apparere (g. i.). See also CLEAR.—| Unusual, remarkable, notabilis or notandus.—Insignis, insignitus, conspicuus or conspicendus (that will draw upon itself the eyes of people; See Bremi. Suet. Oct. 45).—mirus (strange, odd, extraordinary): a c. dress or costume, dissentiens a ceteris habitibus: c. fm one's dress, cultu notabilis: to be c., esse notabilem (remarkable, of persons and things).—conspici conspicuum esse (to draw upon itself the eyes of the public, e. g. by its extraordinary nature, of persons and things, See Bremi. Nep. Att. 13, 5, and Suet. Oct. 45).—| Eminent, insignis, praestans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens, eximius (SYN. IN DISTINGUISHED). See EMINENT.

CONSPICUOUSLY, manifeste or manifeste, ita ut facile appareat, mirum in modum, aperte, dilucide, palam.—| Eminently, egregie, eximie.

CONSPIRACY, conjuratio (v. pr.).—conspiratio (any association either for good or bad purposes). To form a c., see TO CONSPIRE.—To discover a c., conjurationem invenire atque deprehendere, conjurationem detegere (of a non-conspirator).—conjurationem patefacere or prodere (on the part of a member): to suppress a c., conjurationem opprimere; privity to a c., conjurationis connexio, or (fm context) consocius only.

CONSPIRATOR, conjurator.—conjurationis participes or socius: the c's, conjurati conjurationis globus.

CONSPIRE, conjurare, conjurationem facere (v. pr.).—conspirare (to join for a certain purpose in general). To c. with aly, conjurare cum qo: to c. agst aly or aly, conjurare contra qm or qd. conspirare in qm or qd; for accomplishing a certain purpose, conjurare de qd re faciendā or in qd; conspirare in or ad qd: to c. agst aly's life, conjurare de qo interficiendo or in c's mortem, conspirare in c's caedem.

CONSTABLE, "constabularius, qui dicitur (as t. i.), "disciplinis publicis praepositus or custos.—inquisitor (who is employed in search of suspicious characters, See Bremi. Suet. Cæs. 1).—apparitor (the officer of a court of justice who executes arrests).

CONSTANCY, | Perseverance, perseverantia (that c. which is not deterred by difficulties).—constantia (consistent conduct).—assiduitas (unremitting perseverance).—pertinacia (pertinacious adherence to aly, e. g. an opinion, design).—pervicacia (firmness in endeavoring to attain one's end).—obstinatio, obstinatio voluntas, obstinatus animus (obstinate persistence in, e. g. a resolution, decision).—stabilitas (fm friendship)—animi firmitas (firmness of mind, or c. of sentiment): of opinion, perpetua in sententiā suā permancio, obstinatio sententiae: in faith, obstinatio fidei: aly does not possess c. in bearing adversities, malis resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens est: with c., perseveranter, obstinato animo, constanter. See also CONSTANTLY.—| Patience, patientia (the will to endure sufferings and adversity without flinching; cf. C. de Inven. 2, 54, 163).—tolerantia (the courage and perseverance displayed in suffering, with collateral notion of the feeling but endurance of the misery; generally with Gen. e. g. tol. doloris).—aequus animus, equitas animi (equanimity, calmness): to endure sufferings with c., pati ac ferre qd. perpeti, perferre qd (see L. 28, 34, H. Ep. 1, 15, 17).—| Continuance, perpetuitas (uninterrupted duration).—perennitas, duritudo (long duration).—stabilitas (immutability).—| Faithfulness, fidelitas (erga amicum, erga patriam).—fides.—Fidus amor (e. fm love, but fidelitas erga conjugem, if conjugal fidelity is meant).

CONSTANT, | Firm, constans (remaining like itself)—stabilis (steady, unchanging).—firmus (firm, (159)

resisting external impressions; all these may be said, e. g. of a friend). A c. mind or courage, animus firmus: to be of a c. mind or courage, stare animo or (of several) stare animis (in circumstances of danger).—stabilis et firmo esse animo: to bear aly with a c. mind, aeque animo ferre qd.—| To be c. to aly, in qd re manere or permanere (e. g. in veritate; in sententiā; in suā erga qm voluntate perm.).—in qd re perstare (e. g. in sententiā suā; in pravitatē suā; in societate): not to be c. to aly, defecere a qd re (e. g. a virtute).—decidere a re (e. g. a consuetudine parentum; a societate; a veritate): to be c. to a person, fidum manere ci, fidem servare or tenere; in fide or in officio ca manere or permanere.—| Incessant, perennis (e. g. cursus stellarum).—perpetuus (continual, e. g. laughing, risus).—continens, continuus (uninterrupted, incommoda, labor, imber).—aemternus (lasting, eternal, e. g. ignis Vestis).—assiduus.

CONSTANTLY, | Firmly, constanter, perseveranter, firmiter, affirmato animo, pertinaciter, pervicaciter, obstinate, obstinato animo: to endure pain c., constanter ferre dolorem (See SYN. IN CONSTANT).—| Continually, perpetuo, continenter, sine intermissione, nullo temporis puncto intermisso (See CONTINUE and CONTINUOUS are un-Class.).—assidue (assiduo, un-Class.).—uaque, semper: to study c., studia nunquam intermittere; totā vitā assidue literis; hærere in libris: to work c., nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to be c. entreating aly, qm precibus fatigare.

CONSTELLATION, | Considered astrologically, the 'aspect' of the stars, astrorum or cœli affectio (C. Fat. 4, 8, de Divin. 2, 47, 99).—siderum significatio (Plin. Ep. 2, 20).—positus siderum (the relative position of the heavenly bodies; their 'aspects'). To be born under the same c., eodem statu cœli et stellarum natum esse: if it be of any consequence under what c. any living being is born, si ad rem pertineat, quomodo cœlo affecto, compositisque sideribus, quodque animal oriatur (ibid. § 98). Born under a lucky c., dextro sidere editus or natus: born under an unlucky c., malo astro natus. See STAR.—| Considered astronomically, as a group of stars; sidus.

CONSTERNATE, see, TO throw into consternation, under CONSTERNATION.

CONSTERNATION, perturbatio, consternatio: tripeditio (state of agitation and consequent indecision).—res trepida (the state of things that produces c.). His consternatione betrayed extreme c., ore confuso magnas perturbations notas prae se ferebat: to fill aly with c., ca mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (See Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5): to be in c., stupere, ca animus stupor tenet: to be in great c. about aly, qd re examinatum esse: he was in such c. that he could not utter a single word, torpetat vox spiritusque (L. 3, 25).

CONSTITUTE, | To condense, densare, condensare.—spissare, conspissare.—conferre, comprimere, see CONDENSE.—| To produce consistence, alvum astringere, supprimere, comprimere, durare (Cels.), cohibere, firmare, sistere, inhibere.

CONSTITUTION, alvus astricta or restricta; alvus durata or suppressa; venter suppressus. I am suffering fm c., venter or alvus nihil reddit, nihil per se venter excremit (Cels. 2, 12, 2).—habeo alvum suppressam (Cels. 2, 12, 2). I have been suffering fm c. for several days, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus.

CONSTITUENT, a. mandator (Gay. Instit. 2, 9, 20).—elector (Auct. ad Herenn., g. i.). A person's c's, either mandatores mei (those who have commissioned me), or "il, quorum ego vicarius sum (in senatu).

CONSTITUENT, adj. C. partis, c'ementa ca rei, res, ex quibus confutur et efficitur qd (C. Off. 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of wch aly consists or is composed, C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126).

CONSTITUTE, statuere, constituere, designare (to order). Jm. constituere et designare.—dicere (say or indicate in general).—| To appoint, constituere (establish, settle; set on a right footing).—Instituere (institute; appoint; ordain a thing or person). See APPOINT.

CONSTITUTION, | State, status, conditio. Ob. cond. is lasting, status, transient.—| Composition, compositio: structura (the manner in wch aly is composed).—| Ordinance, law, lex. The c's (of a church, &c.), leges; instituta et leges.—Constitutio (in sil. age).—| Temperament, corporis constitutio, affectio: a good, strong c., firma corporis constitutio or

*fectio. corpus bene constitutum. valetudinis proprietates: to have a strong c., corpore robusto esse. ci corpus bene constitutum est: a bad, weak c., corporis or valetudinis infirmitas, imbecillitas, valetudo tenuis, infirma or non firma: to have a weak c., valetudine infirmā uti: to have a very bad or weak c., tenui aut nullā potius esse valetudine. — Form of government, civitatis forma. — civitatis status (state of the country). — reipublice ratio or modus (with reference to the nature of the government). — reipublice genus (considered as a species of the various c.'s) — instituta et leges (its laws and institutions collectively). A c. very judiciously established by our fathers, descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris sapientissime constituta: to change the c., formam reipublice mutare: to give a c. to a state, rempublicam institutis temperare. rempublicam or imperium constituere. rempublicam stabilire: agere the c. of the country. \*legibus civitatis repugnans. non legitimus; non justus.*

**CONSTITUTIONAL**, legitimus. \*legibus civitatis repugnans. — *Arising from constitution of body, mly by innatus. innatus, ingeneratus. ingenuus or innatus et innatus (innate) — naturalis, natus (natural, opp. to what is artificial or assumed). — congeneratus. a parentibus propagatus. — avitus (e. g. hereditary).*

**CONSTITUTIONALLY**, legitime. *Not c., non legitime; non juste.*

**CONSTRAIN**, qm vi cogere or cogere only (if = necessitate: to &c., ut with subj.). — qm vi cogere ad qd (or with following infin.). ci necessitate imponere or injicere qd faciendi: to c. oneself, sibi vim facere. naturae repugnare: to be constrained, necessario cogi (with following infin.). Vid. **COMPEL**.

**CONSTRAINED**, by the past partic. of the verb under **CONSTRAIN**, if = compell. *Not natural, coactus, durus (hard). — contortus (C.). A c. style, oratio contorta: a c. look, vultus compositus, fictus: a c. laugh, risus invitatus, coactus, fictus. Vid. **FORCED**.*

**CONSTRAINT**. See **COMPELUSION**.

**CONSTRUCT**, or **CONSTRINGERE**. *To contract, contrahere (opp. porrigere, tendere). — To bind, copulando jungere or conjungere. constringere. — astringere (to pull closely together; then of cold, also of medicines: opp. solvere). — coartare (to draw into a narrow compass).*

**CONSTRUCTION**, constructio (q. t.). — constructio (prop. the tying or lacing together, then of the inner parts of the body by medicines: late).

**CONSTRUCT**, edificare (v. pr. e. g. ships, towns, &c.). — struere. construere (e. g. a building, vessel, &c.). Jx. construere atque edificare. — extruere (erect, e. g. a tower). — condere (to found, e. g. a town). — excitare (erect, e. g. a monument, tower, &c.). — educere (to erect a lofty building, e. g. pyramids). — facere (to make, build in general). — architectari (to c. according to the rules of art, e. g. a temple, &c.). — prae-truere ei rei (before any object). — astruere, adungere qd ei rei (near or joining any object): to c. close together, e. g. houses, domos continuare (S. Cat. 20, 9, Herz.): all around, circum struere: of heavy stone, saxo quadrato construere: to c. a house, extruere or edificare domum: to c. a bridge over a river, pontem in flumine (not in flumen) facere, efficere, injicere: to c. fortifications, munimenta exilare: to c. (describe) on a given line an equilateral triangle, in datā lineā triangulum aequilaterum constituere (Q. 1, 10, 3). **GRAMM.** componere.

**CONSTRUCTION**, *The act of constructing, edificatio. extructio: c. of a wall, ductus muri. — Grammatical c., verborum conformatio or compositio (the way in which one word follows another). — consecutio verborum (the logical order of the words according to Gramm.). — constructio (as used in C. for the artificial arrangement of a speech; but in grammarians = construction). — Meaning, sense, e. g. a word admits of various c.'s, hujus vocis potestas multiplex est (Aul. ad Her. 4, 54, in.). this word does not admit of any other c., but &c., neque ulla alla huius verbo subjecta notio est, nisi &c.: whenever a word admits of more than one c., quum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi: to put a good or favorable c. on alth, qd in bonam partem accipere or bene interpretari; sine offensione accipere qd: to put the worst c. on alth, in malam partem accipere or male interpretari qd: to put a better or more favorable c. on alth, in meliorem or in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari qd: a worse c., in pejorem partem accipere or deterius interpretari qd: a worse c. on every thing, omnia in deterius trahere. — [Note] these phrases with*

*the comparative are used where we should use the positive: 'to put a good, bad, &c., c. on alth.' — To put a c. on alth, that it was not intended to have, aliter qd, ac dictum erat, accipere.*

**CONSTRUCTOR**, edificator. — conditor (founder). **CONSTRUE**, interpretari qd. explanare (q. t.): 'to construe alth, favorably, unfavorably', &c., see 'put a good, bad, &c. construction on', under **CONSTRUCTION**. *In the technical sense of construing Latin, &c., \*verba ita inter se jungere, ut nostra loquendi consuetudo fert. — To be construed with = to be followed by &c., jungi or conjungi cum &c. (e. g. hoc verbum conjungitur cum ablativo: &c. not constructur).*

**CONSUBSTANTIAL**, consubstantialis (Tert.). ejusdem naturae.

**CONSUL**, consul (at Rome). *One who has been c., vir consularis: the c. of last year, qui proximo anno consulatus gerebat: who is c. for the second time, bis consul: for the third, fifth, &c. time, tertium, quintum consul: regarding the c., consularis: he was unanimously elected c., populi cunctis suffragiis consul factus or declaratus est. — Mercantile consul, procurator mercaturae. The Dutch c. at Livorno, \*procurator mercaturae Batavorum in Italiae portu Liburno (Wyltenb.).*

**CONSULATE**, **CONSULSHIP**, dignitas consularis; fastigium consulare (the dignity). consulatus (the office or duty).

**CONSULT**. *To ask advice, qm consulere (q. t. also to c. a physician): about alth, de re: by letter, per literas: petere consilium a qo. exquirere consilium es (stronger terms). qm in consilium adhibere. — rogare. interrogare qm sententiam (to ask abq's opinion, the latter of a presiding senator). — \*rogare, quid ci videatur, quid censeat (q. t.). To c. the books of the Sibyl, adire libros Sibyllinos: to send to Delphi to c. the oracle, mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum: consulted, rogatus, interrogatus (asked one's opinion). To take counsel with abq., consilari. in consilium ire (the latter of judges, &c.) — deliberare (to take into consideration). also habere deliberationem: consulere or consultare. consilium mrire or capere (to take counsel). — about alth, de re: with abq., deliberare or consultare cum qo. qm in consilium vocare or assumere. consilium capere una cum qo, qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes: with abq. about alth, qm (or qd) in consilium es rei adhibere. — consilia inter se communicare: for the sake of consulting, consiliandi causā: one must c. about alth, consilii res est. res in deliberationem cadit: to c. nobody, se so'm in consilium vocare: as to the rest you had better c. yourself, de reliquo malote ipsum loqui tecum (C. ad Dec. 12, 3, extr.). — Have regard to: to c. abq's interests, consulere ci: consulere or prospicere ca saluti or rationibus: to c. the interests of mankind, utilitati hominum consulere.*

**CONSULTATION**, consultatio. consilium (the taking counsel with oneself or with others: the former as action). — deliberatio (the careful consideration of what is to be done, or what resolution is to be taken. C. Off. 1, 3, 9; Att. 8, 15, 2). Jx. deliberatio et consultatio: to hold a c., consultare or deliberare. consilium habere de re; deliberationes habere de re (of several persons): to hold a c. with abq., deliberare, consultare cum qo (C.): to hold c.'s on the state of the republic, deliberationes habere de republica (C.): to require any c., aliquam in deliberationem or consultationem res venit: to call or invite abq. to a c., qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes (C.).

**CONSUME**. *To destroy, consumere, absumere; conficere (e. g. of care, &c.). Jx. conficere et consumere. — haurire (of fire): of such consumere, absumere, are also used: to be consumed by fire, flammā absumi. incendio consumi: fire c.'s all things, ignis consumit or conficit omnium: the fire c.'s every thing, ignis omnia disturbat ac dissipat: abq. is consumed by grief, aegritudo exest es animum: to be consumed by grief, morore consumi: to c. one's energies, strength, &c., vires consumere. Time c.'s all things, nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas: to c. oneself (itself), se conficere: tabescere (see **CONSUME**, **INTRE**): consuming, tabificus (perturbations, morbus): omnia hauriens (of fire). — To lavish, e. g. property, effundere, conficere; Jx. effundere et consumere. — dissipare. obliturgere. lacere (e. g. patrimonium, patria bona). — perdere (c. unnecessarily, waste, e. g. tempus; or tempore abuti). To use for the sustenance of the body, edere. comedere (eat up). — exedere (eat away or up: used also of grief).*

CONSUME, INTR. ac conficere. tabescere. contabescere (to waste away gradually; of persons; e. g. morbo, desiderio).

CONSUMER, consumptor, confector (veterani consumptores ac patrimonii, Sen.). See TO CONSUME. | The consumer (opp. to 'the seller') emptor, emptores.

CONSUMMATE, ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere. conficere (Aesch.).—consummare (Class. after the Aug. age: see Ruhnck. Fell. 2, 89).—absolvere.—persicere [Syn. in PERFECT, v.].—ad effectum adducere (opp. spe concipere, C.).—ad effectum ea rei pervenire (e. g. consiliorum, C.).

CONSUMMATE, adj. summus.—perfectus. absolutus. Jn. perfectus atque absolutus. absolutus et perfectus. expietus et perfectus. perfectus cumulatiusque. perfectus completusque (having the highest degree of perfection): also absolutus omnibus numeris. perfectus expietusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus (perfect in every part).—A c. philosopher, philosophus absolutus: e. c. orator, orator perfectus. homo perfectus in dicendo: e. c. learner, homo perfectus or vir doctissimus. homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrina: a physician of c. skill, medicus arte inagnis. For a c. rogue, rascal, fool, &c., see ARRANT.

CONSUMMATELY, perfecte absolute.—plane. prorsus. omnino.—summo (in the highest degree): officiosus, C.). Ss by superlative adj.—c. foolish, stolidissimus. stultissimus: c. impudent, impudentissimus.—bene et naviter impudens (C.).

CONSUMMATION, | The completing, confectio.—consummatio (post-Aug.).—effectio. effectus (the carrying into effect)—peractio. executio (execution).—finis. exitus (end). | State of completion, absolutio. perfectio.—Jn. absolutio perfectioque.—to bring one's plans to their c., consiliorum suorum executorem esse: the work has not yet been brought to its c., operi nondum accessit ultima manus: to bring atq. to its c., qd ad exitum or ad finem adducere.

CONSUMPTION, consumptio (a consuming; see TO CONSUME). | The disease, tabes (of which Cels. 3, 72, gives the different kinds in Greek; later writers in Latin: as, atrophica; cachectica; phthisis).—A slow c., lenta tabes: to fall into a c., corpus ad tabem venit. tabes qd invadit: to be dying of c., \*tabe laborare [Sidon. Ep. 5, 14, uses phthisicare, to be suffering in c.]: to die of a rapid c., subito macie, et deinde morte corripit.—Oss. Phthisis is (according to Cels. 3, 72) the large periculosissima species; oritur fere ex capite; inde in pulmonem desillat; hinc exulceratio accedit; ex hac febricula levis fit, quae etiam cum quievit, tamen repetit: frequens tussis est: pus exscreatur; interdum cruentum aliquid. This is 'vera phthisis'.

CONSUMPTIVE, tabidus (g. t.).—phthisicus (phthisis, phthisical, Virr. Phila.: to be c., \*tabe laborare [Sidon. phthisicare]. See also CONSUMPTION. | Descriptive. Vid.

CONTACT, tactus, tactus (a touching).—contactus (e. g. mulieris, viri: also improp. cont. valentiorum; and = 'contagious example,' T.).—contagio (c., in a good or bad sense: contagium only in poets [in plur.], and in post-Aug. prose: not to come into c. with atq., ne minima quidem ea rei societate contingi: point of c., \*punctum contactus (prop. in Geometr.): angle of c. (where two lines cross each other), \*angulus contactus.

CONTAGION, contactus (prop. and trop. as act).—contagio (contagium only in post-Aug. prose; in plur. in poets, Lucr. H.: the infection and the disease itself; prop. and trop.). They keep their morals pure from c., mores sinceris integrosque a contagione servant (with gen. of the persons from whom the infection proceeds: e. g. accolarum).—To infect a whole flock by c., univ. verum gregem contagione proterere: the disease propagates itself by c., contactu morbus in alios vulgatur: crime, like a plague, spreads amongst the well disposed by c., licentia scelorum, quasi tabes, ad integros contactu procedit (S. Pragm. 1, 19, p. 220). See CONTAGIOUSNESS.

CONTAGIOUS, pestilens, contagiosus (Veget.—but used in mod. Med.): a c. disease, contagio (m. Cl. contagium) morbi.—pestilentia.—vulgatus in homines morbus (of one that has spread itself c., L.). A c. example, contactus (e. g. ceterae legiones contactu bellum meditantur, T.).

CONTAGIOUSNESS, contactus (e. g. dominationis, T.).—contagiosus (e. g. criminis: illius scelera; turpitudinis).—contagiones (e. g. Graecum evexit contagiosis malorum, C.).—contagia. pl. (in poetry, and post Aug. prose: e. g. lucr. H. scelorum, Luc.).

CONTAIN, | To hold (as a vessel, &c.), continere. (161)

complecti. comprehendere.—habere (e. g. quid tandem habuit liber iste, quod, &c. what after all did the book c., which, &c., see C. Brut. 4, 14): to be contained in atq., qd re contineri: in qd re inesse: to be contained in philosophica works, philosophorum libris contineri, (C.). | Restrain; to c. oneself, se tenere, cohibere, coercere or continere, potentem sui or mentis esse. compotem esse sui or mentis or animi. in potestate mentis esse: to be hardly able to c. oneself, vix se continere posse, quin, &c., vix temperare sibi posse, quin, &c.: I can hardly c. myself, vix comprimor, quin, &c. (see Plant. Most. 1, 3, 46): to be unable to c. oneself, sui non potentem or sui impotentem esse; sui non compotem esse; also non apud se esse (to be beside oneself, e. g. pra. iracundia, not to c. one's anger): to c. one's anger, iram reprimere: not to c. one's anger, ira teneri: not to be able to c. one's anger, impotentem esse ira: to c. ab. in his duty (Spenser), coercere qm et in officio continere; to c. one's tears, lacrimas tenere. Metum reprimere. lacrimis temperare (C.): one's laughter, risum tenere, continere. Vid. RESTRAIN.

CONTAMINATE, contaminare, commaculare. inquinare.—polluere. spurcare. conspurcare [Syn. in DEFILE].—obnubere (e. g. parcidio oblitus, C.).—(to dare (to defile, to make foul).—violare (to dishonour, also to profane): to c. oneself, se inquinare sordibus; turpitudinis notam subire (to disgrace oneself): to c. one's hands with blood, contaminare se sanguine (C.): manus suas sanguine cruentare. to c. one's character by debauchery, vitam obnubere libidine. libidinibus inquinari: to c. one's glory, gloriam fœdere, infuscare: one's fame, famam inquinare: to c. the mind by all manner of wickedness, contaminare mentem omni scelere (L.): to be contaminated, contaminari (e. g. parcidio): contaminated with crime, flagitiis commaculatus (T.): to be contaminated by no crime, nullo crimine imbutus esse: not contaminated, involutus.

CONTAMINATION, contaminatio. pollutio (both late).—macula. labes (blot; stigma).—contagio. contactus (contagious infection): free from c., involutus (opp. pollutus).

CONTEMN, see DESPISE.

CONTEMPLATE, PROPR. spectare.—contemplari (only of contemplating natural objects or works of art).—considerare (to examine or consider with reference to forming a choice or decision: when applied to beauties of nature or art, consid. is an act of the understanding, contemplari, of the feeling or imagination, Cf. C. Off. 1, 41, 147. Gell. 2, 21).—intueri (to fix one's eyes upon).—Jn. intueri et contemplari—contueri (to c. with fixed attention).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (to survey carefully).—vivere. Invenire (to take a close view; e. g. of things that interest us, Görrenz, C. Fin. 5, 1, p. 531).—perspicere (to look through and through; examine carefully).—Jn. contueri perspicereque.—To c. eagerly, intently, &c., intently oculis contemplari. IMPROPR. contemplari animo, or animo et cogitatione, considerare secum in animo, or simply contemplari or considerare, and Jn. contemplari et considerare. referre animum ad qd (to direct one's mind to any object); lustrare animo, or ratione animoque.—perlustrare animo, or mente animoque. circumspicere mente.—perpendere, expendere (weigh).—to c. atq. with the utmost care, qd quam maxime intente oculis, ut ajunt, accerrime contemplari: to c. the thing as it really is, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to c. oneself, considerare se ipsum cum animo: contemplatione sui frui.

CONTEMPLATION, contemplatio. consideratio. inspectio (as well with the eyes as with the mind): careful, minute c., conspectus (e. g. of nature, nature).—repeated or diligent, constant c., contemplationes (see Görrenz, C. Fin. 5, 10, 51): to be blind in the c. of things, cæcum esse in contemplandis rebus: a careful and accurate c., magna ac diligens contemplatio (C.): the c. of nature, consideratio contemplatioque nature. | Meditation [vid. j], meditatio. commentatio.—to be wrapped in c., multa cum animo suo cogitare: wrapped in c., mente in qd re defixus. In cogitatione defixus: worthy of c., contemplatione dignus. contemplandus, considerandus, visendus.—See CONSIDERATION. | To have atq. in c. agitare alio with (in) mente or animo—cogitare (with following inf.).—parare (to be preparing).—molliri (a great at d difficult work).—Id agere, ut, &c.: the c. of great undertakings, magnarum rerum agitatio. vid. PURPOSE.

CONTEMPLATIVE, contemplativus (philosoph. t. t. Sen. Ep. 95, 10, philosophia contemplativa opp. activa). A c. life, degendae vitæ ratio in contemplatione et cognitione rerum (divinarum) posita (C. Sen. 5, 4, 11): c. philosophy, philosophia contemplativa (Fin. 1)

or quae in rerum contemplatione versatur: *to be a c. philosopher, or to lead a c. life, studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (in a philos. sense): c. studies or pursuits, studia cogitationis (C. Off. 1, 6, 19), or studia scientiae cognitionis laque.*

CONTEMPLATOR, contemplator. *fem. contemplatrix: animadversor (who watches a thing, C. Off. 1, 41, 146): c. of nature, speculator venatorque naturae (C. N. D. 1, 30, in.). See also OBSERVER.*

CONTEMPORARY, quod uno or uno et eodem tempore est fit. *To be c., eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri (of things).—Of persons, aequalis ci or c. (living about the same time), or aequalis illorum temporum. qui ejusdem aetatis est [to be] c. conviva, contemporaneus et contemporaneus, belong to declining Latinity.—aby's c., ca or ci aequalis: a man's c.'s, ejusdem aetatis et temporis homines. ca aetates: nearly my c., meus fere aequalis: a celebrated c., of his was Protagoras, simul floruit Protagoras: Alcibiades, Critias, et Theraemenes, were almost c.'s, eidem aetati suppare Alcibiades, Critias, Theraemenes: Socrates was not understood by his c.'s, Socratem aetas sua parum intellexit: Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur. C. history, historia nostrae aetatis; or nostri (illius, sui, &c.) temporis (v. Lamprid. Anton. Diadum. &c.).—earum rerum historia, quae nostrae aetate, or ipsius aetate, or illa aetate gestae sunt (v. C. Brut. 83, 286): a writer of c. history, qui scribit (scriptis, &c.) historiarum earum rerum, quae sunt ipsius aetate gestae (C. Brut. 83, 286), or historiarum sui temporis.*

CONTEMPT, contemptio, contemptus.—despicientia (a looking down with c. upon a thing): JN. contemptio et despicientia.—apretio (a disdainful, L. 40, 5) [SYN. IN DESPISE].—A proud c. of others, fastidium, to fall into c., in contemptum adduci (by a thing, qd re): in contemptum venire (with aly, ci): to be regarded with c., contemni (by aly, a qo): to be an object of c. to aly, contemptui or despicui (not despectui) esse ci: to draw c. upon aly, ci contemptum or contemptum afferre: with c., or in c., contemptim. cum contemptu. cum fastidio: to speak of aly with c., contemptim loqui de qo: to look down upon aly with c., despiciere qm.—*Sic the parip. contemnens may serve (e. g. transibit contemnens ossa (passed them by with c., Prop. 3, 1, extr.). 'In c. of aly, by contemptum or neglectus in abl. aboli, he returned to Rome in c. of all my entreaties, contemptia or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit: one who shows c., contemptor. f. contemptrix. apretor. See CONTEMPTUOUSLY.*

CONTEMPTIBLE, contemnendus (to be despised).—contemptus. despectus (despised, SYN. IN DESPISE).—abjectus (worthless): JN. contemptus et abjectus.—villa (mean, e. g. honour).—[to be] c. contemptibilis, despiciabilis or aspernabilis].—c. in the eyes of all the rest, abjectus or contemptus or despectus ceteris: a c. fellow, homo despiciatissimus. homo contemptissimus, or contemptissimus et despiciatissimus: to become c., in contemptum venire or adduci: to render c., contemptum or contemptum afferre ci. in contemptum adducere qm: to render aly c. in aly's eyes, afferre ci contemptum apud qm: to be c., contemptui or despicui (not despectui) esse.

CONTEMPTIBLY, abjecte.—humiliter. illiberaliter (meanly).—timide. ignave (in a cowardly manner).—serviliter. mullebriter (like a slave or woman: all C.). To behave c., \*humilem or illiberalem se præbere (meanly).

CONTEMPTUOUS, contemnens: c. behaviour, fastidium. superbia. insolentia. See PROUD, HAUGHTY.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, contemptim: to speak c. of aly, contemptim loqui de qo: to look down c. upon aly or aly, despiciere qm or qd, or despicui (not despectui) habere: he passed by the bones of the dead c., transibit contemnens ossa (Prop. 3, 1, extr.): to think c. of aly, male de qo opinari (see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51): to treat aly c., \*qm contemptim tractare. qm contemnere (or despiciere) et pro nihilo ducere.—despicere et pro nihilo putare.

CONTEND, J. C. with = fight; see TO COMBAT. J. FIO. (in argument), impugnare. oppugnare. To c. agi aly's views, sc opinionem repugnare.—certare cum qd de qd re (to endeavour to get the better of an antagonist in argument).—concertare (of two endeavouring to do so alternately, cum qd de qd re).—contendere verbis or jurgio (c. violently, in a quarrelsome manner, cum qo).—decertare (to bring to a decision by argument or words).—altercari cum qo (to have an altercation with aly): controversiam habere (to have a dispute or difference, before a court or elsewhere), with aly, cum qo, about aly, de qd re (e. g. de fundo, de hereditate).—litigare (to be

involved in a dispute, gen. and before a court, cum qd de qd re).—disceptare, also with verbis (to have a dispute, discuss with a view to discover the truth, or ascertain what is right; with aly, cum qo, about aly, de qd re).—rixari (cum qo, to quarrel with aly).—jurgio contendere cum qo. jurgis certare, see TO QUARREL.—to c. for and agi, disputare in contrarias partes, or in utramque partem: to c. neither for nor agi, in nullam partem disputare: to c. for aly, pro re pugnare. See also DISCUSS, DISPUTE. J. A mainia, affirmare. [not asserere], confirmare. asseverare. velle. contendere. defendere. ajo.—To c. that aly is not so, negare, with acc. and inf. (e. g. Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, C.)—[SYN. IN ASSERT]. J. CONTEND FOR; see STRIVE (for).

CONTENT, J. Contented, vid. J. To be c. (to do aly), velle or paratum esse. facile pati. I am quite c. to let the balance of kind offices be in my favour, apud me plus officii residere facillime patior (C.).

CONTENT, v. Satisfy, vid.—J. Gratify, please, vid.

CONTENT, CONTENTMENT, tranquillitas animi. animus tranquillus (mental tranquillity, absence of passions and desires. See Sen. Tranq. 2, 3).—hilaritas. animus hilaris (serenity, cheerfulness): to live in c., sorte sua contentum vivere. tranquille vivere: to my great c., cum magna mea voluptate. See also SATISFACTION.

CONTENTED, contentus; with aly, qd re: to be c. with one's lot, sorte sua contentum vivere: to be c. with very little, minimo contentum esse (C.): to be, &c., qd re contentum esse; acquiescere qd re (not to require any more or aly else): in qd re acquiescere (to find contentment in aly, f. Zumpt, § 416): qd probare or approbare or accipere (to approve of; accept). J. Aboli parvo or paucis contentus (with little).—sorte sua contentus (with his fate).—suis rebus contentus; eo, quod adest, contentus.—tranquillus (in his mind): a c. mind, animus aequus or tranquillus. Vid. SATISFIED and CONTENT, adj.

CONTENTEDLY, tranquille. placide (calmly): to live very c., sorte sua contentum vivere. See CONTENT, adj. [to be] c. Not contente, vch is 'econtently'.

CONTENTS, quod qd re continetur (that which is enclosed in a certain space).—summa (the principal bodies of a letter, discourse, &c.).—sententia. sententiae (principal or leading thought in a speech, writing, dissertation).—argumentum (the subject-matter of a speech, &c.; for vch materia is not classical; see Quint. 5, 10, 9, Spalding).—epitome (short extract).—vid. PURPORT.—A table of contents, argumentum (will my do, from the context). \*argumenti conspectus (aft. pecuniae conspectus, Gell.).

CONTENTION, concertatio (the reciprocal exertions of two persons to conquer each other in argument).—certatio (dispute in general, as act; also before a court).—certamen (contest with words, as event).—contentio (carried on violently).—disceptatio (a discussion for the purpose of arriving, e. g. at the real truth of aly; also before a court).—pugna (between literati in matters of opinion, as C. de Divin. 2, 51, in.: hic quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum).—controversia (the dispute, in as far as each believes himself in the right; also before a court; and, in general, a literary dispute).—altercatio (any violent discussion, but esp. a dispute arising from difference of opinion, and vch, at times, is carried on from mere obstinacy, and vch with heat).—jurgium (dispute accompanied with abusive, insulting words).—rix (a violent dispute, on trifles esp.; attended by menaces and even acts of violence).—lis (in standard prose only of a suit before a court). To cause c., controversiam facere (as well of the thing as of the person that causes it).—causam jurgi inferre (to get up a quarrel; of the author). See also DISPUTE, QUARREL, J. Emulation, xxi. simulatio. studium. certamen: an honorable c., honesta certatio: to enter into a c. with aly, in certamen cum qd descendere. Vid. ZEAL. J. Contentiousness, vid.

CONTENTIOUS, certandi or concertationis cupidus.—litigiosus. cupidus litium (fond of law-suits, litigious).—cupidus rixae, ad rixam promptus (fond of quarrels). See also QUARRELSOME.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, \*litium cupiditas. certandi or concertationis studium. altercandi or rixandi studium. alacritas ad litigandum [SYN. IN CONTENTIOUS].

CONTENTMENT, see CONTENT.

CONTERMINOUS, confinis (having a common frontier).—conjunctus ei loco (see Held. Cas. B. G. 1, 64).—contineus ei loco, or um qo loco.—attigens qm

locum (*C. Fam.* 15, 4, 4).—~~Not~~ *affinis*, in *this* sense, occurs in *Cl. prose* only in *L.* 28, 17, 5: *conterminus* and *contigua*, *Post.*, and in *later* writers. See *CON-*  
*TIGUOUS*.

CONTEST, v. impugnare. oppugnare (*to attack an opinion*).—qd in controversiam vocare, adducere, or perducere (*to call it into controversy*).—To c. a point with *aby*, contendere cum qd de qd re: to c. *every thing*, contra omnia disserere: to c. *aby's opinion*, ca opinionis repugnare: to be *contested*, in contentione venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci; in disceptationem vocari. ¶ *Vie with*, vid.

CONTEST, *s.* *With weapons, vid. COMBAT.*  
**| With words, vid. DISPUTE, CONTENTION.**—*to enter into a c. with aby, certamen cum* qo *instituire: a c. arises, oritur certamen or controversia: to engage in a c., in certamen descendere, with aby, cum* qo: *to be involved in a c. with, gc., venire in certamen cum* qo. *to contend, certare, contendere, with aby, cum* qo: *to contend, controversari, cum* qo: *habeo contentiones, or aliquid contentiosis cum* qo: *habeo controversiam cum* qo (*g. t.*). *They are engaged in a c. with each other respecting some property, est inter eos de possessione*

sione contento. I have a c. with *about* *aligh*, est mihi controversia ca rei cum qo. habeo controversiam cum qo de qâ re. litigo cum qo de qâ re : to terminare a c. (*by an arrangement*, &c.), controversiam componere or dirimere or sedare : the *interference* of the *Commissary put an end to the c.*, intercursum consilium rixam sedata est : to decide a c., iudicicare controversiam. *(L'empire)* certatio (c.g. virtutis cum voluptate) : there is no c. between the useful and the good, utilitas cum honestis pugnam non passunt : a c. agni luti is no every matter, cupiditatis resistere difficile est : the a. of the elements, pugna rerum naturae secum.

CONTESTABLE, quod in controversiam cadit, or  
in controversiam vocari potest. — [105] disputabilis  
(Sen. Ep. 88, 37) = *a subject for and agst wch much may  
be said*.

CONTESTED, qd in controversiâ est or versatur.  
 controversus. quod or de quâ ambigitur (*the object c., e.g.*  
*tres, ager*). — dubius (*doubtful*); Jm. dubius contro-  
 versusque. [*In L. 3, 72, and Sen. Ep. 85, 20, we find*  
*controversiosus: controversiosam sibi adjudicare rem,*  
*L.]—To be c., in controversiâ esse or versari. in con-*  
*troversium deductum esse. in contentione esse or ver-*  
*sari. in disceptatione versari. *Athg* is still a c. point,*  
*adhuc sub indice lia est (H.).*

CONTEXT, *verbum* (scriptoris) *contexta* (*opp.* *singula* *verba*: *af.* *Q. 9, 4, 23*, ejus [ordinis] *observatio* *in* *verbo* *est* *singulis* *et* *contextis*): *fm* *the c.*, *ex* *contextis* *ipius* *scriptoris* *verbum* *et* *ex* *ipso* *scriptoris* *verbis*, *non* *singulis*, *sed* *contextis* (*e. g.* *iudicare*, *indiligere* *qd.*)—*Oms.* *contextus* *orationis*, *sermonis*, *&c.*, *is* *the* *manner* *in* *which* *it* *is* *put* *together*, *the* *mutual* *dependence* *of* *its* *parts*, *&c.* *His* *perhaps* *continuation* *of* *the* *thought* *in* *the* *words* *of* *the* *author*, *the* *dependence* *reciprocal* *of* *verborum* *mutuo* *help*.

CONTEXTURE, contextus (*Lucr. and Ulp. Dig.*).

**CONTIGUITY**, *Contiguitas*. See **ADJACENCY**.  
**CONTIGNATION**, *contignatio* (*Cass.*).  
**CONTIGUITU**, *Contiguitus*. With adjectives or verbs under  
*Contiguus*. From the c. of their houses, \*propter  
*contiguas domos*. [*continentia*, *coherrentia*, are used in  
this sense by Macrobius. Sat. 5, 13, *continentia regionum*.  
*coherrentia regionum*.]

CONTIGUUS, continuous (e. g. aer terræ, Sew.)  
 continens ei loco or cum quo loco (e. g. per Cappadociam continens eam, quem domus Cilicis continens est, C. G.)  
 continens atque adjunctus prædixi hinc fundo, C. G.)  
 continens atque adjunctus (ei loco)—conjunctus  
 ei loco (e. g. Np.; not cum quo loco, since that would imply 'internal connexion', *internal connexion*, Held, *aus dem B.C. 64*), confinis (*having a common frontier*)  
 contiguus (e. g. contiguus tenere domos, O. Poet. *and the other prose writers*). To be c., adiacere, immineere c. c., tangere, attingere, contingere terram (espily of c. c. continens), continentes or continuus (poët. conti-  
 guos esse (of houses)—contingere inter se (of walls or such touches the other); our houses are c., continuus  
 abutemur or tenemur domos (afl. O. Met. 4, 57, see Ciceron).

**CONTINENTIA.** | *Self-restraint*, continentia; continencia; continence; sexual abstinence opp. libido; luxuria  
continentia vid. C. Inveni. 2, 4f Gr. ἡσυχία)  
continentia (moderation in sensual enjoyment) abs-  
tinentia (in the gold. age, is command over the desire  
of what belongs to another). —imperium sui (the mastery  
over one's own passions, Phil.).—Osa. animi continen-  
tia, integritas et continentia are = Osa. the integrity ana-  
logous to a good emigrate, &c. || Chastity, castitas  
continentia (as an abiding quality, and in a religious

*point of view*).—continentia (*Eccl. t. t.*).—abstinentia veneris (Q.). *To preserve c.*, castitatem tueri. castitatis gloriam tenere (*both Laclant.*).—continentiam servare (*August*): *an example of c.*, exemplum continentiae: *to live a life of c. (of a nun)*, \*sanctimoniam per omnem vitam servare.

CONTINENT, *a. continentis terra; but commonly continentis, f. only* (Abt. *c.* and *equally common*. Freum.). On the *c.*, in continentis (Ng.): to send an ambassador to the *c.*, in continentem legatos mittere (Cæs.): to be brought to him on the *c.*, in continentem adduci: to reach the *c.*, ad continentem pervenire: to fetch *fm* the *c.*, ex continenti comportare (things); ex continenti arcescere (persons); *s. g.* fabros, Cæs.): to leave *ab* the *c.*, *qm* in continente relinquere (Cæs. B. G. 5, 8): to spend the winter on the *c.*, in continentia hiemem agere (ib. 22). [Politian is wrong in using it *masc.*: utraque continentia, adverbia continentia. Krehl.]

**CONTINENT**, adj.; continens (lu qđ re).—abstinens [SYN. in CONTINENCE].—castus continensque. abstinentes rebus veneris (Col.); *to lead a c. life*, continenter vivere (C.); rebus veneris non uti (*ast. C.*); rebus veneris abstinere, Col.

\*oppidum continentis (cf. L. 35, 43): the c. powers or states, \*principes or civitates Europæ.

**CONTINENTLY**, continenter.—abstinenter [SYN. IN CONTINENCE]: *to live c.*, continenter vivere (C.); abstinēre rebus venereis (Col. 12, 4, 3).

**CONTINGENTIA.** *The quality of being fortuitous; Crcl. by in casu esse; fortuito accidere (C.); \*casu non necessitate accidere, fieri, &c.; cæco casu fieri (C.). [Kraft gives: conditio fortuita, in casu posita; nulla necessitas.] To probe the c. of a thg., \*probare rem casu evenisse; probare rem non esse necessariam. A contingency (= a contingent event): quidam casus est, quod quædam res contingat, quod fortuito, et tæmere, ac fortuito, id (factum esse, &c.) quod fortuito accidit. Contingencies, fortuita (pl.); res fortuitæ: casus.*

CONTINGENT, fortuitus, forte oblatus, in casu positus, non necessarius, adventivus [SYR. in ACCIDENTAL]: *To be c.*, in casu esse (e. g. quod externum, id in casu est): *if these things are governed by any necessary law of this kind, what in the world is there, that we can believe to be merely c.* I si hoc habent aliquam tantum necessitatem, quid tandem, quod casu fieri possit? *But fortuitous events are not contingent* (i. e. res fortuitae, or in fortuna posita (C.).—*casus*. *These things are necessary, not c.* hic quaedam ex necessitate eodem modo semper sunt (C.).

CONTINGENT (*of troops*), quantum militum quæque civitas mittere debet (*auct. Np. Arist. 3, 1*): *alecque auxilia only (if they are auxiliaries). To determine the c. of each state, quantum militum quæque civitas mittat, constituere. auxilia singularum civitatum describere (Just. 9, 5, 4). To bring one's c. into the field, auxm numerum conferre (Cæs. B. G. 7. 75. extr.).*

CONTINGENTLY, casu.—fortuito or fortuitu.—  
 sorte fortunâ. temere. Jn. casu et fortuito: temere  
 ac fortuito [SYN. in ACCIDENT].

**CONTINUUAL**, continuous (*uninterrupted bella*, labor, litorea, febris). — **CONTINUUS** (*sans interruption*, bella, L.; *cursus peliorum*, T.; *inaccommoda*, Cæsar; labor, Q.; *lithera*, Lepid.; *continuum*, C.; *assiduus* [also *uninterrupted*; but of time, not of place]; constant imbre, opera, v.; recordatio; febricula; otium sterilitas incurtus barbarorum; gemitus, O.). — **PETUUS** (*continuing all through to the end*; historia; risus, O.; defenso contra qm; amicitia; sumptus, voluntas), perennis (*lasting the whole year; then lasting through many years*; militia; cursus stellarum; aquae; annis). **JN.** continuus et perennis (e.g. motio); perennis atque perpetuus (e.g. cursus stellarum). Vid. **CONSTANT**.

**CONTINUALLY**, *continenter* (**CONT** in this sense) continues to *præ-* and *post-Clas.*, continuo is found twice in G. [2, 20, 3; 9, 1, 11], but *Hand* entirely rejects it in this sense: "quod perpetuum est—id veteres scriptores adverbialiter continue et continenter, non adverbio continuo expriment. Hoc enim non ponitur, nisi—pro 'statim,' 'nulla mora interposita'." (l. 104.).—uno tempore. perpetuo. assidue (**CONT** assidue, *præ-* and *post-Clas.*; *Plant.*; *Plim.* **STX.** in **CONSTANT**).—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (*without intermission*).—semper. usque (*always*: the former absolutely, the latter with a reference, expressed or implied, to a definite limit).—Jx. continuo usque ad qd. (= up to a certain point). e. a. ad idem negotium. C. (=



*rain c. for two days*, continenter biduum—pluere (L.): *to be c. at his books*, studia numquam intermittere: *totā itā assidere libris*: hāerere in libris: *to be c. at work*, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: *to be c. beseeching abg.*, qm precibus fatigare.

CONTINUATIO, continuatio (e. g. imbrum, Cæs.; laborum, Suet.; causarum, C.)—diuturnitas (long c., bell, Np.; pugne, Cæs.; reipublicae, C.)—tenor (equale course)—perpetuitas (e. g. voluntatis)—stabilitas (firmness: steady continuance; amicitiae, fortune).—*To be of long c.*, durare; manēre; stare; stabilem, firmum, esse: *to be of short c.*, non diu manēre; stare; fragilem, caducum fluxum esse.

*Long c. of abg.* may often be translated by diuturnum with the word that in English follows of: *a long c. of peace, labour, &c.*, diuturna pax; diuturnus or diuturnus labor; *a long c. of wretched health*, diuturna perturbatio totius valetudinis.—*This joy was not of long c.*, hæc lætitia non nimis diuturna fuit (Np.): *this emotion is generally of no very long c.*, hæc perturbatio animi plerumque brevis est, et ad tempus (C.).—*they maintain the c. of the human soul after death*, aliunt animas post mortem manēre et remanēre.—*For a c.*, diu: *to please for a c.*, diu placere. || Perseverance. Vid. || Abode. Vid.

CONTINUATION. || Act of continuing a thing: Crel. by verbs under CONTINUS: for the c. of the species, ad genus faciendum (Just.). || Continuance. Vid. || Continuation (i. e. later portion) of a narrative, &c.: reliqua pars. \*quod reliquum est (Crel.) continuatio non Lat. in this sense; the c. is to follow, reliqua deinceps persequimur (as proleptus of the author, C.).—plura, alia or quædam sequuntur, adduntur, subiciuntur (Kraff.).—*As a title or heading*, 'Continuation' may be translated by \*pars or particula altera, tertia, &c. (as the case may be; Krebs); or by \*res instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur. \*porro et instituta tractatur eadem res, or de eadem re (Krebs).

CONTINUE, TR. || To go on with a thing: facere qd pergo.—exsequi, exple persequi qd (to carry it through till the proposed end is reached: e. g. an undertaking, incepta exa. or pers.: emuliy, inimicitias persequi.—ci operi insistere (to carry it on with activity and spirit).—perseverare in re or with inf. (to carry it on with pertinacity, perseverance: to c. the war, perseverare in bello, or persev. bellare: the siege, perseverare in obsequio).—extendere (to lengthen: the battle to night-fall, pugnam qd ad mediam noctem; to prolong: e. g. abg's command for another year, propag. ci imperium in annum, L.).—producere (to draw out: to lengthen: e. g. sermonem in muliam noctem).—continui non or intermittere qd (to carry on without interruption: a. g. opus, Cæs.).—*Never use continuation unless the action has been uninterrupted: to c. after an interruption* is pergere qd facere.—*'to c. a journey'* may be iter continuare (Cæs.), or iter non intermittere, if it is uninterrupted, but to c. it after a halt (= to resume it) must be pergere conficere iter reliquum (C.); iter persequi; to c. a drinking bout for two days and two nights, contin. perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus (Plin.); to c. one's studies, literarum studia tenere or persequi; to c. the war (vid. perseverare above), bellum persequi or (after an interruption) bellum renovare, instaurare (Krebs aft. Dietrich).—*The work is continued without any interruption through the whole of the night*, nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur (Cæs.): *that the work might be continued without the slightest interruption*, no quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur (Id.).—*Altho has been continued by altho up to this day*, qd usque ad hoc tempus qd re continuatum permansit (C.): to c. a subject, ea, quæ restant, persequi (C.).—*'The same subject continued'* (as the heading of an article in a review, &c.), \*res instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur (vid. CONTINUATION). || To extend in an unbroken line (of extension in space), continuare (e. g. pontem, T.; so Milton: 'a bridge From Hell continued').—extendere (stretch out; e. g. of the lines of an army: cornua; aciem; agmen ad mare, Curt.).—|| To retain: to persevere in a custom, in the habitual performance of a thing, &c., tenere; retinēre.—servare (ill opp. relinere).—to c. a barbarous custom, retinēre (illam) immanem ac barbaram consuetudinem (e. g. hominum immolationum, C.); yow c. your old ways and character, morem antiquum atque ingenium oblines (Ter.); to c. one's kindness to abg., \*pergere benigne or comiter qm tractare; \*pergere beneficia in qm conferre; \*pergere

benevolentiam ei prestare; abg c's his kindness to me, oblineo ea benevolentiam (gratiam, humanitatem, &c.); ea gratiam mihi retineo; ea benevolentiam tueur; to c. one's intimacy with abg., in consuetudine cum qo permanēre.

CONTINUE, INTR. || To last; manēre. permanēre.—durare.—stare (to last long without being shaken or overthrown: regnum stetit, L.; qui al steterit idem, C.).—perstare (in the same sense as stare: nihil est toto, quod perstet, in orbe, O.).—integrum manēre (to last without being injured, spoilt, &c.).—*Tenēre in the sense of 'lasting' occurs in L. only of the writers of the golden age: the rain continued all night*, imber per totam noctem tenuit. I am your friend, and shall c. to be so, et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; \*good semper tui studiosum habebis. If my health c's mine, si sanitas constabit (Pædr.).—*To c. long*, diuturnum esse: the battle continued without any pause for five hours, horis quinque continenter pugnatum est. Oms. qd non intermittit may be followed by infm.—*The weather c's, year after year, to be fine at the proper season*, non intermittit suo tempore cælum nitescere (C.). || Abide: manēre (e. g. with abg., apud qm)—morari (e. g. hic; in provincia; Rome)—commorari (e. g. at Rome, Rome; with abg., apud qm; in those parts, circum isthuc loca).—sustinēre se in qo loco (to stop there, fm thinking is dangerous to proceed, &c. till certain intelligence is obtained. Vid. C. Att. 10, 2, in.). || To continue in a thing: manēre (e. g. in amicitia, voluntate, &c.).—stare (to remain unshaken: stare in sententiā, L.; also with abg. only: suis iudiciis stare, C.).—perstare (e. g. in sententiā, Cæs.; in incepto, L.).—perseverare.—constare (e. g. in sententiā).—consistere. perstare (Vid. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 36).

CONTINUED, continuatus.—As adj. continuus. continens.—perpetuus. assiduus. perennis. [Syn. in CONTINUAT. vid.] A. c. continuum (of persons), continens agmen (e. g. migrantium).—A. c. fever, febris continens (Cels.). perpetua (Plin.); a. c. sleep, somnus continens; a. c. labour, labor continens (Cæs.), assiduus (C.). In consequence of the long c. rains, continuatissime imbrum (Cæs.).

CONTINUITY, continuatio.—continuitas (very rare: Varro; of the spine, spinæ, Plin.).—perpetuitas (uninterrupted continuance in any course).

CONTINUOUS, continens. continuus.

CONTORT, contorqueo: used esp. of whirling round, hurling, &c. weapons; but also of other bodies: globum, tantum corpus, currum, amnem).—distorque, depravare (distorti, tacti in an unnatural, unpleasing manner; with os, oculos, labra, &c.).—Contortus, contortus: Jm. contortus et delectus.—distortus (e. g. vultus, crura, depravatus (oculi, crura).

CONTORTION, contortio (the swinging round: dextre)—distortio depravatio both of the mouth, also distort. membrorum).—Jm. distortio et depravatio.

CONTOUR, extreme lineæ; extremitas picturæ (Plin.); to draw a line; extremi; corporum, facies (or plingere) et desinientis picturæ modum includere (Plin. 35, 10, 36); primas lineas ducere; primis lineis designari qd (sketch, Q.).

CONTRABAND, vetitius. C. goods, \*vetitæ merces.—To import c. goods, \*clam importare or invchere; \*merces vetitas importare; rumpublicam fraudare portorio; a dealer in c. goods, \*merces vetitas importans (of the importer). \*qui mercaturam vetitam facit.

CONTRACT, locatio, conductio (the conductor stipulates to receive fm the locator a certain sum, merces, for the performance of some work, e. g. the erection of a building, or in consideration for the use and enjoyment of a thing to be returned. In the case of buildings, the contractor was called redemptor. redemptio (building-c., or c. for the performance of a work); redemptura (only L. 23, 48, redempturis agere patrimonium, and Ulp.).—conditio (the stipulated terms).—For the general terms, pactum, pactio; conventus, conventum, pactum conventum; conditio atque pactum, vid. Contract.—The contract, lex locationis or conductionis (the terms of it), tabulum locationis (the c. itself, for which locatio is used meton. Att. 1, 17, 3).—\*tabulum conductionis or conductio (for the conductor).—syngrapha (the deed, as signed by both parties): the portico was restored by c., porticus locatione refectibatur (C.); they complained that the c. was too high, questi sunt, eo nimium magno conduxisse: to cancel a c., locationem inducere (C.). pactiōnem rescindere (C.): the c. was thrown up, renuntiata est tota conductio (C. Ferr. 1, 6, 17, ed. Zumpt. al. conditio): to undertake the c., opus redimere (e. g. navem fabricandam, Ulp.), or

conducere (e. g. columnam faciendam, C., the person *from whom it is taken, de quo*).—By the terms of the c., ex conductione: ex lege locationis.—the amount of the c., the sum specified in the c., locarium (the sum which the *lower* fees and receives; but *Farr.*, L. L. 5, 15, seems to confine it to the sum paid for a shop, stall, &c., quod datur, in stabulo et tabernā ubi consistant, *Lib.* 5, 15).—merces, mercedula (the sum to be paid by a lessee, *rent*, &c.).—vegetal (as income, revenue, &c. of the lessor, &c.).—pretium conducti. The faithful observance of c.'s rerum contractarum fides (C. Off. 1, 5, 2). In every c., in omni re contrahenda (C. Off. 1, 18); in concluding c.'s, in contrahendis negotiis (C. Off. 2, 11); to enter into a c. with *aby*, contrahere cum *qo* (C. *Tusc.* 5, 36; and *Off.* 2, 18, 64). || MARRIAGE-CONTRACT; pactio nuptialis; pactio matrimonii (T.).—The m.-c., tabulae nuptiales; dotis tabellae.—To conclude a m.-c., pactationem nuptialem facere (L.; to enter into it); dotis tabellam consignare (to sign it, of the actual signing and sealing); to violate a m.-c., tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

CONTRACT, v. || Draw together into a smaller compass: contrahere (g. t.—the limbs; membra [opp. porrigere];—supercilla [opp. deſcucere]; collum [opp. tendere]; frontem [= to wrinkle it, C.] a speech, orationem [opp. ſummittere] into the space of a few books, in paucos libros)—constringere (to bind together, then *fig.*—to compress; a speech; chain of reasoning, &c.).—astringere (to compress tightly; opp. ſolvere; e. g. the hands; then of cold, medicines, and finally of compressing a speech)—coartare (to force into a narrow space; iter, viam)—colligere (e. g. orbem, of troops)—coangustare (rare: *Hist. Farr.* to c. a pipe, tabe, &c., ſtulum, Cel.).—|| Draw together upon ourselves; hence form, incur, &c., contrahere, (g. t.—in nearly all the meanings of the *Engl.* verb: thus, contr. amicitiam, C.; morbum, *Plin.*; ſaginum corporis, *Just.*; ſe alienum, C.; matrimonium, *Suet.*).—colligere (e. g. the habit of endurance, uſum patiendi, O.). To c. an intimacy with *aby*, recipere *qm* in familiaritatem. conſuetudinem facere cum *qo* [*not* contrahere familiaritatem cum *qo*, *Krebs*].—to c. an illness, contrahere aduerſam valetudinem; *fm* or by *athq.* qā re, contrahere cauſam valetudinis ex qā re (e. g. ex proſtruo alui, *Suet.*). morbum nanciſci: to c. debts, ſe alienum contrahere, facere, conſtare: ruſi, robiginem trahere (*Plin.*), *fm* any cauſe, qā re; to c. a habit, facere ſibi morem (qd faciendi: but this implies more exorcice of will than to 'contract' vid. colligere above). To c. a marriage, in matrimonium ire, matrimonium contrahere.—More under the ſubſtant., with *which* 'contract' is uſed. || To contract *aby* to another (in marriage); ſpouſere or deſpondere *cl* *qm* [*not* deſpondere, late]—to be contracted to *aby*, *cl* deſponderi: contracted to *aby*, ſponſa or deſponſa *cl*. || To ſhorten ſyllables by ſubridgement, contrahere (contrahi duo verba dicuntur, quum in priore ultima vocalis eliditur, quā ſequens verbum a vocali incipit, ad hiatum evitandum: item ſine vocalibus brevitatis cauſa; ut multi modis. Singula etiam verba contrahi dicuntur, ut quum bis dicitur pro duis, ala pro axilla. *Schütz.*, *Lex. Cic.*).—Imminuere verbum (C. *Or.* 47, 157; e. g. moſſe for noſſice).—duas ſyllabas in unam cogere (to c. two ſyllables into one: *aff.* Q.).—excutere ſyllabam (to throw out a ſyllable; as dixi for dixiſti; deprenderi for deprehendere, Q.). || Render contracted (= narrow): to narrow; coangustare (prop. e. g. ſtulum. See above).—angustum reddere To c. the mind, animum angustum or parvum et exiguum reddere [*not* contrahere animum is to make it ſad; to diſturb it].

CONTRACT, v. INTR. ſe contrahere (e. g. the lungs, pulmones—also of animals).—ſe astringere, astringi (of the inteſtines).

CONTRACTED (as adj.), contractus, contractus et angustus.—angustus (narrow). C. means or circumſtances, angustie rei familiaris. tenuitas.—contracta paupertas (H.). || As an epithet of the mind: angustus (narrow); animus, C.: minutus et angustus (C.).—parvus (C.); parvus exiguique (J. little).—tenuis (e. g. animus, ingenium).—imbecillus (weak).

CONTRACTEDNESS, of mind; angustus animus et parvus; pectoris angustie.

CONTRACTIBLE, CONTRACTIBILITY; *Crell.* by verbs: ſe contrahere or ſe contrahere poſſe; contrahi poſſe; constringi, coartari, coangustari, &c., poſſe.

CONTRACTION, contractio (g. t. digitorum [opp. remiſſio] or porrectio); brachii [opp. proſectio]; super-

cillorum [opp. remiſſio]; frontis [opp. remiſſio].—contractio (the binding together; hence, of the inteſtines by medicine: late).—coartatio (of tubes, &c., opp. laxatio, *Vitr.*).—C. in words, writing, &c., verborum nota. (ſcriptura) compendium.—[Oss. note are any conventional marks or ſigns that ſtand for a word; thus, *Augustus*, when he wrote per notes, uſed b for a, c for b, &c., and ſo for z, *Suet.* Oct. 64.]—coitus ſyllabarum (as vitæſe for vitaviſe, Q. 9, 4, 69).—[*not*] correctio (as 'the ſhortening' a ſyllable: opp. productio.) To write with c.'s, 'per compendia ſcribere.—notare (opp. perſcribere, cf. *Brem.*, *Suet.* Oct. 64).

CONTRACTOR, contrahens (g. t.).—paciscens (who makes a c. or agreement).—conductor. redemptor (who undertakes to ſupply articles, e. g. for an army, opp. locator, he who offers the c. to others: redemptor eſſe of a c. for a building). [*not*] parochus. præbitor were perſons who provided certain neceſſary articles for Roman citizens, travelling in an official character. This præb. (in C. Off. 2, 15, 55) is probably an attempt to translate the Greek *ἀγογός*.

CONTRADICT, obloqui, *aby*, *cl*.—contra dicere (absolute; to ſpeak againſt *athq.*; contradicere *cl* or *cl* rei, was not uſed before the ſilv. age).—adverſari (to oppoſe: *cl*: to c. every body, adverſari ſemper omnibus, C.).—impugnare *qd* (to aſſail, e. g. an opinion, ſententiam).—repugnare (to fight againſt, oppoſe, e. g. *cl* rei or contra *qd*).—To c. in a noisy manner, obſtopere: to c. with a loud voice, reclamare: to c. one another, obloqui (of perſons). Inter ſe pugnarē or repugnare or diſcrepare or diſſidere (to differ, to be inconſiſtent with each other, &c.: of opinions): to c. oneſelf, ſecum pugnarē (g. t.); pugnantia loqui (to ſay contradictory things); a ſe diſſidere. ſibi diſſentire. ſibi non conſtare (of perſons who do not abide by a ſtatement they have made: e. g. of a witneſs, &c.): they (the witneſſes) contradict one another, non congruentia reſpondent.

CONTRADICTION, *as* action: contradiclio (poſt-Aug.).—reclamatio (loud c. uttered).—the ſpirit of c., \*obloquendi or obloquendi et repugnandi libido: concertationis ſtudium (C. de *Divin.* 1, 30, 62).—without c., nullo obloquente (nobody contradicting); beyond (ali) c., ſine dubio (C.); procul dubio (L.); haud dubie (S. L.); non dubie (C. rare: all, without doubt); ſine (ullā) controverſa. (to meet with c., impugnari; non omnibus probari (of ſtatements): to meet with no c., non impugnari; omnibus probari (also of ſtatements): to meet with violent c., acriter or graviter impugnari; to bray no c., non pati ſibi *qm* obloqui (of perſons); to admit of no c., nihil dubitationis habere: infirmari non poſſe; certum, evidentem eſſe (opp. dubium eſſe, of things; e. g. evidence, &c.).—a) as ſtate: discrepancy, inconſiſtency: repugnantia. pugna.—diſcrepantia (diſcrepancy, e. g. ſcripti et voluntati)—diverſitas (great diverſity between things, as *Tac. Germ.* 15, 3: mira diverſitas naturæ).—to ſtand in c. to *athq.*, *cl* rei repugnare or adverſari; cum qā re pugnarē or diſcrepare; abhorreſcere a qā re (e. g. a vitā hominum et a moribus): to ſtand in c. to each other, inter ſe pugnarē or repugnare or diſcrepare or diſſidere. See 'to be at variance with', under VARIANCE. There is a c. between theſe ſtatements, hæc inter ſe repugnant, non cohærent. A monſter made up of c.'s, monſtrum ex contrariis diverſiſe inter ſe pugnantibus naturæ ſtudis conflatum (C. *Cal.* 5, extr.).

CONTRADICTION, cui mos eſt, adverſari ſemper omnibus (C.).

CONTRADICTOR, obloquens [oblocutor, only *Plant.* *Mil.* 3, 1, 48].—contra dicens [contradictor only in forensic Latin].

CONTRADICTORILY, repugnanter (C.; but opp. to patienter), contrarie, diverſe.

CONTRADICTORY, contrarius.—pugnans, repugnans (of things).—diverſus (quite different).—diſparatus (in logic, vid. C. de *Invent.* 1, 28, 42).—obloquens (of perſons contradicting). C. things, &c., quæ inter ſe pugnant, repugnant, ſunt contraria (C.): c. aſſertions, ſtatements, &c., \*verba, quæ inter ſe repugnant or non cohærent. C. laws, leges contrariæ (Q.): to be c., inter ſe pugnarē or repugnare.—in maximā inconſiſtentiā verſari (of opinions, C. *N. D.* 1, 16, 42).—To iſſue c. decrees, contrarium decernere atque (paſſo ante) decreverat. See CONTRARY.

CONTRADISTINCTION, *Crell.* by quod c. rei contrarium eſt; quod a qā re toto genere diſjungo, or diſjunctum eſſe volo; or aliud enim [hoc]—aliud [illud] eſſe volo. Virtutes in c. to vices, vitia, quæ ſunt virtutum contraria (C.): the refinement of thoſe who reſide in towns, in c. to the rudeneſs of thoſe who live in the

country, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas [C. *uses the gen. after contrarius*]. *National law in c. to civil law* (jus gentium), aliud enim jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo. *What is right in c. to what is expedient*, honesta, quae a commodis non nomine, sed genere toto disjungo et disjungenda sunt (cf. C. de Nat. l. 7, 16).

**CONTRADISTINGUISH**, non nomine, sed genere toto disjungere (qd a qd re, C. de Nat. l. 7, 15). — quod ea rei contrarium esse volo. — See **CONTRADISTINCTIO**.

**CONTRARIETY**, repugnancia, pugna, — discrepantia (want of agreement, inconsistency; e. g. scripti et voluntatis). — (mira) diversitas [C. contrarietas tale; Macrobr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, Sid.].

— **contrarie**, in contrarias partes (in opposite directions): 'to be carried to contrarily' (Locke), distrahil in contrarias partes (C.); contra ea (on the other hand. Not C. but Cae.).

**CONTRARIWISE**, ex or e contrario [not vice versâ]. Vid. 'on the CONTRARY'.

**CONTRARY**, contrarius, — adversus (prop. opp. to one who is looking at it; then impropr. in rhetoric, of notions opposed to each other in the same species; as, sapientia et stultitia, C. Top. 11, 47; but also for contrarius, generally, vid. C. Or. 19, 56 [compared with 39, 135], and Gell. 16, 8). — oppositus (placed opposite; opposed to; of the action; but not in the sense of 'contrary,' the opposite). — **CONTRARIA** cum Cicerone appello, quae barbari opposita, Murel. On the meaning of oppositum and antithesis, see **OPPOSITE**, s. — **diversa** (the diversa will have nothing in common, and go different or even opposite ways from each other; whereas the contraria confront and stand directly opposite to each other; hence, diversa aut etiam contraria, Dôd.). — **Sto alienus** (a qd re (inconsistent with). — **disparatus** (contradictory, vid. C. Incent. 1, 28, 42). — **C. to each other, contrarii inter se.** — To be of a c. opinion, dissentire, dissidere a qd or inter se; even here some are of a c. opinion, id ipsum nonnulli secus videtur. On this subject, authors are of c. opinions, discrepat inter scriptores, or (if they are not merely writers, but the great supporters of an opinion) inter auctores. Obs. 'To be c. to althg., is my contra qd esse (e. g. contra naturam, contra officium esse, to be c. to nature, to duty). A c. wind, ventus adversus: to have the wind c., vento adverso navigare; ventus (naviganti) uti adversum tenet: to have c. winds, ventis adversis uti. Every virtue has its c. vice, omni virtuti vitium contrarium nomine opponitur (C.). In a c. direction, in contrarias partes (e. g. fluere, to flow back, of streams, C. Dio. 1, 35); contrarie (e. g. procedure, of the stars, C.). — **CONTRARIUS** is often followed by ac [Pr. Intro. ii. 183, 206]: to move in a c. direction to that of the heavens, versari contrario motu atque cœlum. — **Used as virtually an adverb** [sm being referred to the subject, or to the whole affirmation]. My by præter. C. to the laws of God and man, præter jus fasque: c. to abys's wish, præter ea voluntatem: c. to expectation, præter opinionem: c. to one's hopes, præter spem, secus ac speraveram [on contra, see next Obs.]: c. to my wishes, præter optatum meum (e. g. accidit qd). — [C. contra with spem, expectationem, consuetudinem is rare, for præter (Krebs); it is, however, quite Class.]; contra opinionem, Cae. S.; expectationem, Hirt.; spem, S. L.]; To act c. to, negligere qd (e. g. legem, consuetudinem); migrare qd (e. g. jus civile); to a precept, directions, &c., extra præscriptum egredi; to one's promise, fidem non servare; fidem frangere. Contra is often used with atque or quam and a verb: c. to his expectations, contra atque ratus erat: c. to the opinion he had himself delivered, contra quam ipse censuerat [Hand rejects Herzog's distinction, that contra ac compares, contra quam heightens and excludes]: c. to what is the custom with us, contra atque apud nos.

**CONTRARY**, *used as subst.* — **contrarium**, pars contraria, contraria, pl. [C. diversum, in this sense, belongs to the age of T. On oppositum and antithesis, see 'THE OPPOSITE.']: my views are the very c. of these, mihi contra videtur (S. Jug. 85, l. but Kritiz has contra ea). — (1) 'The contrary' is my translated by the adj. contrarius, in concord; it is in the neut. — e. g. hujus virtutis contraria est vilitas; fidemque contrarium est diffidentia: both C. (2) 'The contrary to what, &c.' is contrarium ac or atque: e. g. to decree the very c. of what he had decreed a little before, contrarium decernere, atque paullo ante decreverat, C. — To do the very c. of what, &c., contra facere ac (atque)

or quam. — **As opposed to an adj., it must be translated by contra: whether he is happy or the c., utrum felix sit, an contra: some things seem probable, others the c., aliae res probabiles videntur, aliae contra.** — **On the c., ex contrario.** e contrario [C. Gôrens and Bremi say, that contrario has no authority; that ex contrario is used by C.; e contrario by Np. and Q.; but e contrario is found C. de Fin. 2, 12, 36: ad Herenn. 1, 10, 17; 2, 11, 16. Hand thinks that ex contrario = ex altera parte contraria; e contrario = contra, vol. ii. 631]: contra (on the other hand; on the c.) — contra ea (Cae. L., and epy Np. who very seldom uses contra alone. Freund). — **In many cases, where the antithesis need not be so strongly marked, it is enough to use at, attemen, autem.** — Far from — on the c., tantum abest, ut — ut, or (L.) ut contra: whereas on the c., quod contra; ac — so on the c. ut — sic contra; ut — sic ex contrario (Cae. B. G. 7, 30): for on the c., nam contra: but on the c., atqui contra; sed contra; a. contra; or contraque after a neg. (e. g. non enim tua ulla culpa — contraque summa laus, quod, &c., C.): nos only not — but on the c., non modo non — contra: not that — but on the c., non quo — sed contra (e. g. non quo acui — ingenia adolescentium nollem, sed contra ingenia obundi nolui, C.); and on the c., et contra, contraque, or on the c., vel contra: if on the c., si ex contrario (C.). — **On the c. (in answers of dissent), imo. imo vero, imo enim vero, imo potius.**

**CONTRAST**, 1. In painting, architectura, &c., asperitas (relief; sharp c., opp. monotonous smoothness: e. g. quum aspectus ejus scene propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, Plur. 7, 5; ut aspectus propter asperitatem intercolumniorum haberet auctoritatem, Id. 3, 3). — To form a pleasing c., propter asperitatem omnium visus eblandiri, or habere auctoritatem. — **gratâ quadam asperitate placere** (Kraft gives fm Doer. res inter se pugnantes, contrarie invicem se excipiunt or mire occurrunt, such is not very happy). A c. of colours, colorum varietas, displices colores (C. Fin. 2, 3, 10: varietas — proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur). There is too strong a c. of colours, colores nimis inter se discrepant. — **Striking dissimilitudo, diversitas, discrepantia, dissimilitudo.** mira quædam dissimilitudo, distantia (e. g. between characters, morum; pursuits, &c., studiorum). A striking c., mira diversitas (e. g. nature). To form a c. with althg., ci rei repugnare; cum qd re pugnare or discrepare or multum discrepare: a striking c., a qd re abhorre. There is a striking c. between his actions and his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant: there is a strange c. between such and such things, hæc inter se discrepant. See **DIFFERENCE**.

**CONTRAST**, v. TR. — See **COMPARE**. **INTR.** differre (multum) discrepare (inter se; cum qd re, a qd re; also in re, in any respect).

**CONTRAVALLATION**. To form lines of c., munimenta munimentis obicere, opponere (Kraft).

**CONTRAVENE**, contra qd esse, contrarium ea re or ci rei esse (to contradict it). — ad vanum or ad irritum or ad vanum et irritum redigere (make of no effect). — **adversari**, repugnare (oppose, contradict).

**CONTRAVENTION**, violatio [with gen. e. g. fœderis]: to be in direct c. of althg, qd migrare or transcendere (to transgress, jus gentium, morem, ordinem naturæ, &c.). — violare (e. g. fœdus, jus gentium). Jn. migrare et non servare. — **adversari**, repugnare (to oppose, contradict): to act in c. of a law, legem migrare or violare or negligere.

**CONTRIBUTE**, 1. To give money jointly with others, &c. conferre, for any object, ad or in qd — pecuniam or stipem conferre. collationem facere (absol. to give a c.). — **afferre qd (C.): to c. for a public purpose, for the common good, &c.** In commune, in publicum conferre: to c. to a feast, symbolam dare (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 61): to c. according to one's means, pro re sua or pro facultatibus conferre [C. contribute pecuniam in C. Phil. 14, 14, extr. is now read attribuerre, to give an order on the exchequer for payment; in the sense of 'contribute,' it is found in the poets of the Aug. age, but not of money: e. g. of rivers contributing their waters, O. Met. 7, 231; of contributing to another some years of one's own life, Tib. 1, 6, 64]. — **To assist in effecting althg, conferre ad qd.** — vim habere ad qd. valere ad qd or (stronger) multum valere ad qd. — **prodesse** or **adjuvare** ad qd (the latter also with ut). — **adjuvamento** esse ci rei, cs rei or in re adiutorem or adiutricem esse (g. s. for affording any sort of help or assistance). — **cs rei or ci rei** esse ministrum or ministrum (to supply the means of effecting it, in a bad sense; to assist subordinately in

offering it): so c. much, plurimum conferre or valere ad; magnum momentum afferre ad qd: to c. more to sth, plus momenti afferre ad qd (C.): running brooks c. very much to the beauty of scenery, ad amenitatem locorum salientes rivi plurimum conferunt (C.).

**CONTRIBUTION**, collatio (act of contributing, e. g. coll. stipis aut decimae; and 'contribution,' as thing; in post-Aug. writers, the c.'s paid to the emperors).—collatus, ūs (late: *Censor*. quum tuo collatu scirem me plura didicisse).—'pecunia ad rem jurandum collata, data.—stips, collecta, m (money collected or contributed; the former esp. of what is begged; the latter, at places of entertainment, &c.).—symbola (c. to a feast, Com.).—[182] contributio not used in this sense except in Dig. and J. Cit., but collatio, or, if a forced c., tributum, pecunie imperatæ or exactæ, &c., see *Imposit.*].—To levy c.'s on the towns or states, pecuniam a civitatibus cogere: to exact the payment of their c.'s, pecunias exigere (with great strictness, &c., acerbitasime): to demand a c. from a guest, collectam a convivâ exigere (C.): to give a c., stipem conferre; (for a feast) symbolam dare. A c. to the expenses of a war, tributum, unde belli impensæ tolerantur (aff. *Plin.* 12, 14, 32): to pay c.'s, stipendium or tributum pendere: to refuse to pay their c.'s, stipendium or de stipendio recusare: to levy c.'s on a country, or put a country under c., regioni stipendium imponere, pecunias imperare, argentum in stipendium imponere. || Article contributed to a journal; to send many c.'s to the transactions of a literary society, acta eruditorum multis accessionibus augere (Mort.).

**CONTRIBUTOR**, collator (*præ-* and *post-Class.*).—tributarius, stipendiarius (who paid tribute, &c.).

**CONTRITE**, acerbissimâ penitentia afflictus.

**CONTRITION**, || Act of rubbing to powder, &c., attritio, attritus, ūs (attritus, *Plin.* Sen.; attritio *prop. only* *Lamprid.* and *Marc. Capella*; *Freund.*).—To reduce sth to powder by c., quam minutissime commolere qd (to a very fine powder, *Col.* 12, 28, 1); qd conterere in pulverem (*Plin.*). || Deep sorrow for sin, 'animus acerbissimâ penitentia afflictus' [182] contritio has the sufficient authority of *Lactant.* for *Ecd. Lat.* As distinguished fm 'attrition,' by *Rom. Cath. writers*, 'contritio, quam Pontifici vocant. The Roman Catholics distinguish c. fm attrition, 'Pontifici aliud contritionem, aliud attritionem esse volunt.' So deep, or so sincere was his c., tanta vis erat penitendi (*Curt.*).

**CONTRIVANCE**, || As act, inventio.—excoGITatio. —|| As thing, inventum. res inventa (invention; see *C. Brut.* 56, 205).—ars, artificium, machina (trick, artful means; in Com. techna, strophæ, fm *τέχνη*, *τροπή*).—machinatio (c. agere ab, in a bad sense).—To apply c.'s, adhibere machinas (ad qd faciendum, C.): to devise some c., commoliri dolum et machinam qm; artificium quoddam excoGITare: to ruin aby by one's c.'s, machinis labefactare or percellere qm (C.). The Greeks are adepts in all c.'s for getting money, Græci omnes vias pecunie norunt: a peculiar c. of one's own, quod qd per se invenit.—By aby's c., cs machinis (e. g. to be ruined, labefactari): cs operâ (by aby's means or exertions); qd auctore. O cunning men! O clever c.! O callidus homines! O rem excoGITatum (C.)! || Scheme, plan, consilium.—ratio (means, method).—machina, machinatio, conatus (malicious, ill-natured c.). To adopt, have recourse to, &c. some c., consilium capere, inire: agere aby, in consequence of sth, contra qm, de qd re. *Vid. SCHWZ, PLAN.*

**CONTRIVE**, invenire, reperire (invent; *SYN.* in *FIND*).—excoGITare (think out; c. as the result of thought),—commolisci (devise, c., mly in a bad sense; not used of material objects),—machinari (to c. artificial means; if agere a person, in a bad sense; but also used of the contrivances of nature).—moliri (something requiring great exertion, extensive combinations, &c.; mly in a bad sense, qd mali, insidias or periculum ci).—facere or efficere (to c. to do sth; with ut, with in short sentences with facere is often omitted). C. to let me know, facito, ut sciam (C.): c. to be at home, domi assitis facere: he contrived to get a surplus revenue, effecit, ut ex vectigalibus superasset pecunia, quæ in ætario reponebatur (*Np.*). I contrived to get the first place in the elections of them both, effecit, ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior (C.): to c. a plan for aby's de-direction, ad pernecium cs qd cogitare (*Np. Dat.* 6, 8): to c. crafty devices, dolos necitare (L.), procudere (*Plaut.*).

**CONTRIVER**, inventor, excoGITator, repertor (*Præ-* and *post-Class.*).—architectus et machinator (the c. of

any bad business, troubles, confusion, danger, &c.).—auctor. See *AUTHOR*.

**CONTROL**, s. disciplina (c. of those who are teachers, including the state).—co-RTITio (right of c. over aby, in qm; see *Suet. Oct.* 45).—moderatio (act of controlling, calming, e. g. mod. populi effrenati).—potestas (power; e. g. of parents),—ditio (power over one who is kept in subjection, or complete dependence).—To preserve or possess an absolute c. over aby, qm in meâ potestate ac ditione teneo (*C. Verr.* 1, 37; of one who is the creature of another).—continere qm potestate suâ (C.): to be under the absolute c. of an individual, in unius potestate ac moderatione verti (of things that depend on his will, C.): to have no c. over oneself or over one's mind: to have lost all self-c., exisse ex or de potestate (of those who, from lust or rage, non sunt in potestate mentis, are not under the c. of reason, *C. Tusc.* 3, 5, 11). Any one has the absolute c. of sth, cs est summa potestas cs rei (e. g. rerum omnium, C.): cs rei potestas omnis in quo sita est (C.): to have the absolute c. of sth, cs rei (or cs rei faciendæ) potestatem habere; also, over aby, cs (e. g. Pontifices potestatem habent iudicium, C.): to be impatient of c., alienæ auctoritatis impatientem esse.—sibi indulgere: parental c., potestas patris.—parentum disciplina: to exercise severe c. over aby, qm severius coercere; tristiore disciplinâ continere qm: to be under aby's c., esse in potestate cs or cs rei (e. g. *Pompeii*, mentis, C.): to keep one's feelings and one's grief under strict c., motum animi et dolorem in suâ potestate tenere (C.): to subject oneself or submit to aby's c., se sub cs potestatem subicere (*Auct.* ad *Her.* 2, 31, in.). to give up one's power or right of c. over aby, esse potestatem qd dimittere: to another person, omnem suam potestatem de quo tradere ci (C.): to be under nobody's c., in suâ potestate esse (reply of a Roman who is no longer under the c. of a father). || Counter-register, 'rationes contra scriptas' (aff. contrascriptor rationum, *Inscr.*).

**CONTROL**, v. || Keep in check, inhibere (to c. a lifeless object), cohære, reprimere, comprimere, supprimere.—coercere, continere.—frenare, refrænare (*SYN.* in *RESTRAIN*).—moderari, temperare (*SYN.* in *GOVERN*).—modum or moderationem adhibere ci rei or in qd re.—To c. oneself, se continere; sibi temperare; sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; animo suo imperare: not to be able to c. oneself, intemperantem esse; sui impatientem or non potentem esse; sui non competentem esse, animo suo imperare non posse: to c. one's anger or wrath, iræ moderari or temperare; iram tenere, continere (opp. iræ indulgere); iram reprimere: one's passions, cupiditates continere, coercere; comprimere, frenare, domare ac frangere; cupiditatibus modum facere; appetitus contrahere; perturbationes in angustum deducere (*C. Acad.* 1, 10, 38): to c. one's grief, dolori moderari; dolorem in potestate tenere: to c. sth by strict laws, vincere qd severis legibus: not to be able to c. one's anger, irâ teneri; impatientem esse iræ: to c. one's tongue, linguæ (or orationi) moderari; linguam continere; modum tenere verborum: not to bear to be controlled, alienæ auctoritatis impatientem esse. || To c. accounts, 'rationes contra scribere' (aff. contrascriptor rationum, *Inscr.*).

**CONTROLLER**, || One who keeps in check, governs, dominator cs rei (e. g. dom. rerum Deus, C.).—moderator, gubernator, rector. Jux. rector et gubernator (ruer, guide, &c., esp. of God).—repressor (one who represses, restrains; e. g. cædis quotidianæ, C.; tributum, *Eutrop.*).—custos, curator (custos, in spector). || C. (or comptroller) of accounts, contrascriptor rationum (*Inscr.*).

**CONTRVERSIAL**, controversus et plenus dissensionis (C., of a subject).—pugnax et quasi bellatorius (*Plin.* *Ep.* 7, 9, 7, pugnax hic et quasi bellatorius stilus).—contrroversus (that which is controverted; e. g. jus controversum, C., also that is fond of, quod esset acta illa gens et controversa natura, C.) [contraversialis on'y *Sid.*: controversialis, *L.* contr. res, a thing in dispute; contr. res, *Sen.*, a disputed point].—C. theology, 'theologicæ epars, quæ se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat' (*Fr. Jacobus*).—'theologia controversa' (aff. jus controversum, C.); or 'theologia controversa et plena dissensionis' (aff. C.).—'contraversiæ theologicæ' (aff. contr. scholasticæ, Q.).

**CONTRVERSIALIST**, \*qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat: a stout c., homo per-pugnax in disputando (C.); qui pugnacissime defendit suam sententiam.

**CONTRIVERSY**, *contraversia* (the point about which a contest takes place, the parties placing themselves in array on different sides).—disceptatio (an amicable discussion, to arrive at what is true or right): to decide or put an end to a c., *contraversiam tollere, sedare, dirimere, distringere, alio componere* (Cæs.): to judge c's, *contraversias dijudicare*: to leave a c. undecided, qd in *contraversia* relinquere: a c. arises, *oritur, existit, nascitur* *contraversia*: beyond all c., *sine (ulla) contraversia*: to carry on the c. till night, *contraversiam usque ad noctem ducere*: to have a c. with any, *habere contraversiam cum qd* (de qd re): the whole c. turns on this, de hac re omnis est *contraversia*: I have no c. with him, *mihi cum eo contraversia nihil est*: to keep a c. alive, *contraversiam alere* (Cæs., but of a dispute). [Obs. *Contraversari* inter vos de qd re, to have a c. about a matter, occurs once in C. Præm.; but that is authority enough.] || Subject of c., *quantio, res contraversa*.—causa (the subject proposed, &c.), often *Crel.* quod cadit in *contraversiam*. The c. is this, *agitur de, &c.*: to become a subject of c., in *contraversiam venire*: to be a subject of c., in *contraversia esse* or *versari*: to make *aliquid* a subject of c., *rem in (dicendi) contraversiam vocare*; in *contraversiam adducere* or (Cæs.) *deducere*.

**CONTRVERT**, *impugnare, oppugnare*: to c. successfully, see *REFUTE*. To c. any's opinion, as opinions *repugnare* (C.): as sentimentally *impugnare* (T.).

**CONTOVERTIBLE**, quod in *contraversiam* cadit or in *contraversiam* vocari potest.—*contraversus* (that is *controverted*, and therefore *disputable*, *opp.* *confessus*). Jm. dubius et *contraversus* (e.g. res, C.).—quod or de qd ambigitur (on which people disagree). A c. point, res dubia et *contraversa* (C): res de qua in utramque partem disputari potest (Sen. Ep. 88, who also uses, in utramque partem *disputabiles*; *sch.* admits of arguments for and against). [On *contraversious*, see **CONTOVERSIAL**.] Not c., see **INCONTOVERTIBLE**.

**CONTOVERTIST**, see **CONTOVERSIALIST**.

**CONTUMACIOUS**, *contumax*, *pertinax* (SYN. in OBSTINACY; *contumax* is also the proper legal term for one who disobeys the peremptory order of a court, *Herzog. Dig. 42, 1, 53*).—*imperium detrectans* (resisting authority; refractory). [Obs. *refractorius*, *pugnacius*, once C. Att. 2, 1, 3; but Orelli thinks the passage doubtful: *refractorius* once Sen.; *præfractus* is (1) rugged, of style; *opp. rotundus*; (2) harsh, unbending, *præfractus* et *ferreus*. C.]

**CONTUMACIOUSLY**, *contumaciter, pertinaciter*.—[Obs. not *præfractus* = "in a harsh, unbending manner, stiffly." vid. C. Off. 3, 22.]

**CONTUMACIOUSNESS**, *contumacia* (also, in the legal sense, of disobeying an order of the court, &c.).—*pertinacia* (SYN. in OBSTINACY). To be guilty of c. (= i. e. of disobedience to the orders of a court), *jus dicenti non obtemperare*: to condemn any with costs for c., *contumaciam ejus, qui jus dicenti non obtemperat, litis damno coercere* (Herzog. Dig. 42, 1, 53): to pronounce sentence *against* any, or *against* him, *for c.*, \*in *contumacia* *penam* or *contumaciae* nomine *absentem* *damnare* (Bau.).

**CONTUMELIOUS**, *contumeliosus* (of persons and things): in qd re: *adversus qm*—*probrus* (attacking one's moral character).—C. *language*, *contum.* dicta (S.) or *verba* (Q.); *verborum contumelia* [Obs. *ignominiosa dicta*, in connection with *immunda dicta*, H. A. P. 247, not = "contumelious language"]. To assail any with c. *language*, *contumeliam* *facere* in qm; *verborum contumeliis* *lacerare* qm; *contumeliâ qm* *insequi*: to *verberare* any with c. *language*, *contumeliis* *operire* atque *opprimere* qm; *verare* qm *omnibus* *contumeliis*: to *look upon* any as c. to me, in *meam* *contumeliam* *qd* *verbo*.

**CONTUMELIOUSLY**, *contumeliose* (C: also, -ius, -issime).

**CONTUMELIOUSNESS**, see **CONTUMELY**. C. of *language*, *contumeliosa dicta* or *verba*; *verborum contumelia*.

**CONTUMELY**, *contumelia* (a wrong done to any's honour).—[For kindred meanings, see **INSULT**, **AFRONT**, &c.] To suffer or bear c., *contumelias* *pati*. [Obs. C. mocks M. Antonius for using *contumeliam* *facere*; but Freund observes, that it is not very clear why: whether because it was an archaism, or because it is used in the sense of *contumelia* *affici*, cf. analog. of *lacturam* *facere*.—*Contumeliam* *facere* *est*, is used by Ter.] To *assail* any with c., see under **CONTUMELIOUS**.

**CONTUSE**, *elidere* (e.g. the foot, *pedem*).—*contun-*

*dere* (e.g. qm *fustibus*, *pugnis*; *ca* *faciem* *palmâ*, Juv.). *obterere* (by tramping on it).—*augillare* (to strike on the face, so as to leave a bruise; Cf. *Schneid. Gr. Lex. on bruise*).

**CONTUSION**, *compressio, contusio* (as act).—*contusum* (Scrib. Comp. 209; *Plin.* 29, 6, 39, &c.): \**membrum* *pars* *elisa* (as thing; the injured limb).

**CONVALESCENCE**, *sanitas restituta, or* (Just.) *recuperata*.—*inclinata* in *melius* *valetudo* (*incipient* c., when the disease has taken a good turn).—*valetudo* *confirmata* or *a morbo* *confirmata*; but as these rather denote 'recovery,' it is better to use *Crel.* with *convalescere*. [Obs. *convalescentia*, late; Symmach.] To assure any of his speedy c., *dicere* *ci*, *fore* ut *perbrvi* *convalescat*.

**CONVALESCENT**, *Crel.*—To be c., *convalescere*.—*morbum* (e.g. *quantum*) *passum* *convalescere* (*viresque* *integras* *recipere*): *recreari* *e* or *a morbo*; *sanitatem* *recipere*; *evadere* *e morbo*; *ex* *incommoda* *valetudine* *emergere*; *sanum fieri* *e morbo*; *melius* *ci* *factum* *est*; *q* *melius* *s* *habet* (*is* *better*). To be quite c., *plane* *convalescere*: to be slowly c., *tarde* *convalescere* or *paullatim* *sanitatem* *recipere* (Just.). [See **RECOVER**.] [Obs. *convalescere* *ex* or *de morbo*; not, with *Muretus*, *a morbo*: the simple *abl.* after it denotes the means by which the convalescence has been brought about]. To assure any that he will very soon be c., *dicere* *ci*, *fore* ut *perbrvi* *convalescat*. He is almost c. already, *inclinata* *jam* in *melius* *agri* *valetudo* *est*.

**CONVENE**, || *Convocare*, *convocare*.—To c. a meeting or assembly, *concilium* *convocare*; *q* *ad* *concilium* (or *ad* *concionem*, L.) *convocare*; *concionem* *vocare*, *advocare*. || To summon judicially (*Aytle*), *citare* (*summon* to appear, e.g. before a court), *qm* *evocare*, *excire* (on the part of magistrates).—in *jus* *vocare*. In *judicium* *accessere* (before a court of justice).—[INTR.] SEE **ASSEMBLE**, **INTR.**

**CONVENIENCE**, *commoditas, commodum*.—opportunitas (*convenient* nature of *aliquid* with *ref.* to time and place).—(In a house) one must consider c. and *bowly*, *est* *adhibenda* *commoditatis* *dignitatisque* *diligentia* (C. Off. 1, 39, 138): with these faults it has this great c., in his *vitâ* *ineat* *illa* *magna* *commoditas* (C. Rep. 2, 4): the c. of life (*op* to us necessary), *commoditas* *vitæ*; *commoda*, *ornamenta* *vitæ*.—*vitæ* *cultus* (of refined, civilized life);—also *usus* *op* (see *Herzog. Cas. B. G.* 6, 24).—*Convenientes*, *commoditates*; *commoda*; *opportunitates*. At your c., or, if it suits your c., at *commodum* *tibi* *erit*; *quod* *commodo* *tuo* *fiat*; *quum* *commodum* *tuum* *erit*: but only if it suits your c., *tuo* *tamen* *commodo*; or *sed* *tamen* *quod* *commodo* *tuo* *fiat*; I would wish you to come as soon as ever it suits your c., *tu*, *quod* *commodo* *tuo* *fiat*, *quam* *primum* *vellem* *venias*: from c. considerations of c., *commodi* *causa*.—See **CONVENIENT**.

**CONVENIENT**, || *Fit, suitable, commodus*.—opportunitas (*apply* with *ref.* to situation; then also *fm* the time of its occurrence, its age, &c.).—*aptus* (*fit*)—*accommodatus* (*ad* *qd*; or *ci* *rei*, adapted to it).—*idoneus* (*fit*, c. *fm* its natural properties). Jm. *opportunus* et *idoneus*; *commodus* et *idoneus*; *habilis* et *aptus*.—*appositus* *ad* *qd* (e.g. well adapted for; *mensæ* *ad* *agendum* *maxime* *appositus*, C.). *Stæ* *expeditus* (*offering* no difficulties; e.g. via).—*Veryc.*, *percommodus*; *peridoneus*; *peropportunus* (*ci* *rei* or *ad* *qd*): a c. dress for running in, *vestis* *commoda* *ad* *cursum*.—If it is c. to you, *si* *commodum* *tibi* *erit*: but only if it is c. to you, *tuo* *tamen* *commodo*: *sed* *tamen* *quod* *commodo* *tuo* *fiat*: I will not claim it till it is c. to you, *non* *exigam*, *nisi* *commodo* *tuo*: when it is c. to you, *quum* *tuum* *erit* *commodum*: come as soon as ever it is c. to you, *tu*, *quod* *commodo* *tuo* *fiat*, *quamprimum* *vellem* *venias*: see him yourself (i. e. have an interview with him) as soon as it is c. to you, *ipse*, *quod* *commodo* *tuo* *fiat*, *cum* *eo* *colloquere*: a c. time, *tempus* *opportunum*, *idoneum*, *commodum*: for doing *aliquid*, *tempus* *ad* *agendum* *idoneum* or *appositum*: a c. house, \**domus* *commoda* or \**commode* *instructa*: *domicilium* *bonum*: a c. opportunity, *ocasio* *idonea*, or, *commoda* *et* *idonea*; *opportunitas*. || *Proper*, *ci* (*vid.*), *utilis*.—It is c. *convenit* (*is* *suitable* with *inf.* *aply* *Lucr.*; with *ut*, C.), *convenit*, *ut* *qui*—*idem* *improbos* *sæ* *quam* *populares* *esse* *malint*.—*utile* *est* (*is* *useful*).—*debet* (*is* *becoming*).

**CONVENIENTLY**, *commode*: *opportune*, *bene*.—*idonee*, *apte*, *recte*, *accommodate*, *apposite* (SYN. in **CONVENIENT**).

(CONVENT, *monasterium, cœnobium* (Ecel.): to go into a c., \*in *cœtum* *monachorum* or *monacharum* *recipi*.—more Christiano cultu *divino* *sacrari* (of one who

take the course, *Amician. Marc. 18, 10. extr.*: of or belonging to a c., monasterialis (*late*), or by Gen. monachorum (monacharum), or cenobit, monasteri. The c. rolls, *muri*, qui cenobium, or monasterium, cingunt: the c.-rule, *lex cenobitica* (or monachica) *seruanda*: the c.-school, *scholae*, in quibus a cenobitis, or monachis, litterae traduntur; *scholae*, quae in cenobio habentur.

CONVENTICLE, conventiculum (*conuenticle*, used by T. for the place of meeting; so *Amob.*).—*conuenticulum eorum*, quod patriam religionem, or patriam sacra, decernerent.

CONVENTION, *¶ An assembly; see ASSEMBLY, CONVENTION.* *Agreement, vid.*

CONVENTIONAL, quod fit (&c.) ex pacto, ex fœdere, ex conuento (*Auct. ad Her. 2, 13. extr.*), or ex conuento (*C. Att. 6, 3, 7*); *J. ex pacto et conuento.* *CONVENTIONALIA*, founded on, or relating to, a convention, e. g. *conv. stipulatio, Pomp. and Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 5 and 52*. *C. arrangemente, pacta, pactiones.* *¶ The word is also used in a wider sense for what is arranged by a tacit agreement or understanding; prope uiam receptus (Plin.).—trallatius (handed down in father to son; a matter of routine).*

CONVERGE, vergere (in or ad qd): to the centre, in medium (*C. N. D. 2, 45, 116*); to a point, ad unum idemque punctum vergere; eodem vergere: to c. to that point, illuc vergere (*T. but in a fig. sense*).

CONVERGENT, *¶ Crcl. with verb. under CONVERGENCE.* *VERGE.* From the convergence of all its parts to the centre, *ex eo, quod omnes ejus partes in medium vergunt, &c.*

CONVERSABLE, affabilis.—in omni sermone affabilis (*C.*).

CONVERSABLENESS, affabilitas.—affabilitas sermonis (*C. ubi joia comitas affabilitas sermonis*).

CONVERSABLY, affabiliter (*Maer. -issime, Gell.*).

CONVERSANT, exercitatus in re or in qd re faciendâ.—versatus in re. *J. exercitatus et paratus versatus exercitatus (who has been much engaged in sth, and thus has had much practice)—pertus c. re (skilled in sth)—qd re instructus (familiar with sth, of some knowledge; e. g. dialectici, with logic. C.): to be c. with all the usual topics and common-places of philosophy, habere omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos (*C. Or. 13, 188*).—*Not c. with sth, in qd re rudis (C.).—ca re ignarus (see IGNORANT).—To be tolerably c. with sth, exercitatus in modicum consecutus esse: I am c. with sth, in re satis exercitatus sum; ca re us exercitatus sum: c. with Latin and Greek, Graece et Latine doctus doctus Graecis et Latinis litteris (apply with Lat. and Gr. literature): c. with the law, eruditus disciplina juris: to be c. with many subjects, multarum rerum peritus esse in re; magnam usum habere in re (to possess practical knowledge, e. g. of military matters, of politics, &c.): vers. c. with nautical affairs, in rebus maritimis exercitatus maximus paritissimus (*C.*). *¶ To be conversant about (e. g. Mathematicae are c. about extension). See TALK OR.***

CONVERSATION, sermo (mostly without definite or serious object), colloquium, colloquium (agreed upon for any given purpose; a conference).—(*= DIALOGUE, vid.*)—a private c., sermo cum quo communicatio: a familiar c., sermones familiares, confabulatio: a c., for the sake of passing the time, sermones ludici: a c. (a tête-à-tête), praesentis cum praesenti colloquium; praesens sermo: a learned, sermo doctus: to enter into a c. with sth, se dare in sermonem cum qd; sermonem cum qd instituere or ordiri or conloquere: to have or hold a c. with sth, sermonem conferre cum qd; cum qd colloqui: to have or hold a secret c. with sth, arcano or secreto cum qd colloqui: to carry on a c., sermocinari; colloqui cum qd; confabulari; sermocinari; eadere or serere cum qd (with the notion of a familiar or agreeable c., serm. cand. apply Comic.). I have a c. with sth, est mihi sermo cum qd, about sth, de re: to touch on such or such a subject in the course of a c., in sermonem deibi or incidere: to turn the c. to some other subject, sermonem alio transferre: the c. flags, sermo friget: not to let the c. drop or flag, sermonem quærare; fabulâ arcessere (by endeavouring to find subjects; see *Rabek. Ter. Eus. 3, 3, 10*): to break off the c., sermonem incidere (or suddenly) praecedere [medium sermonem abruptum, *P. Eus. 4, 60, 2*]; sermonem, quem abruptum, *P. Eus. 4, 3, 13*; hence abruptum sermonem is by no means unclassical: the usual topic of c. is, sth, sermo plerumque habetur de, &c.: to be the subject of general c. (of persons), in ore or in

sermone omnium esse; in fabulis esse; omnium sermonibus vulpare: to become the subject of general c., fabulam dari; in sermonem venire.—in sermonem incidere (*C. Fam. 9, 3*; tamen in sermonem incidemus): sth is the subject of every body's c. through one whole summer, qd unam aestatem aures refertit sermonibus: to report to abay a person's c., ca sermonem ad qm deferre: I will send you a full and exact account of the c. I had with him, omnem illius meumque sermonem omnibus verbis expressum mittam: to say frequently in c., in sermonibus dictitare (*C. Fam. 1, 9, extr.*): to speak of sth frequently in a c., qd crebris usurpare sermonibus: to take part in a c., sermoni interesse: a c. gets abroad or is reported by abay, sermo per qm emanat. There is some c. about, sth. (see TALK): in the course of a c., in sermone: to mention sth to abay in the course of a c., cl in sermone injicere, with Acc. and Inf. (*C. ad Div. 12, 18, 2*): a thing is said in the course of a c., incidit mentio de qd re; incidit sermo in qm rem.—*Crassus began the c.*, Crassus princeps fuit sermonis ordiendi: to carry on a c. till a late hour (of the night), sermonem in multam noctem producere: he seized upon something that had fallen in c., and pretended that it was a commission, sermone aliquo arrepto pro mandato abusus est (*C.*). The language of common c., sermo (= oratio remissa et finita quotidiana locutioni, *Auct. ad Her. Cf. 2, 9, 4, 19*; soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistolis; and H. sermoni propiora). *¶ Criminal conversation, adulterium.* To have a c. with abay, adulterio cognovisse ca uxorem.—*VID. ADULTERY.*

CONVERSE, *¶ Conversation, vid.* *¶ In Logic (the predicate becoming the subject, and the subject the predicate), Crcl. In some propositions the c. is also true, quædam et retrorsum idem valent (C., who gives as the example, vivit homo, qui spirat; and spirat, qui vivit; 5, 9, 6): of some propositions the c. is not true, quædam in contrarium non recurrunt (C. ib.). his example is, movetur, qui ingreditur, non movetur converted to: qui movetur, ingreditur).*

CONVERSE, loqui cum qd (q. t. = to speak).—sermocinare or sermonem conferre cum qd (to have a discourse).—cum qd colloqui (of a tête-à-tête, apply to settle some matter).—confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum qd (of familiar or intimate conversation): to c. very agreeably with abay, jucundissime loqui cum qd: to c. about sth, habere sermones de qd re; disputare de qd re (alleging reasons for and agt sth): have they conversed on literary, scientific subjects, *erant ibi sermones de literis or de artium studiis atque doctrinâ: Tiberius hardly ever conversed even with, &c., nullus Tiberio aut rarissimus etiam cum (proximo) sermo (Suet. Tib. 68).*—To c. together, colloqui inter se or inter nos, vos, &c. [*CON*] colloqui secum, = to c. with oneself, to think over sth with oneself, &c.].—See also 'to have or hold a conversation, under CONVERSATION.

CONVERSELY, retrorsum (*C. N. D. 2, 33, 84*: ex terrâ aqua, ex aquâ oritur ser, ex aere ether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex æthere aer, &c.—So too iter, *Lucr. N. D. 1, 760*).—To hold good c., retrorsum idem valere: not to hold good c., in contrarium non recurrere (both Q. vid. under 'the CONVERSAS').

CONVERSION, *¶ Act of changing, change, conversio.—commutatio. ¶ Moral change, morum mutatio.*—qd bonam frugem revocatio (from vice).—mores emendatores.—vita emendator (with reference to one's former mode of life, *Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11*).—accessio ad Christi doctrinam (the embracing of Christianity).—C. of a proposition (in Log.), Crcl. by (identical) retrorsum dicere (see the CONVERSE).

CONVERT, a. *proselytus (Ecc. Tertull.).—¶ qui a patris sacris ad aliena transit. To make a c. of abay; see TO CONVERT.*

CONVERT, *¶ To change; TR.* mutare (into sth, in qd).—vertere (qd in qd).—convertere in qm or qd (to c. sth or abay into something or somebody else; e. g. He cubam in canem; crimine in laudem; providentia munera in mutuum perniciem Q.).—convertere in formam c. rel (e. g. terras in freti formam, O.).—finger or formare in qd; transformare or transfugare in qd; figurare in habitum c. rel (to give it the shape of something else); figurare in naturam c. rel (to communicate to it the properties of something else).—transferre or traducere (in or ad qm or qd, or with adv. of motion to a place, huc, alio: to remove or change it from—to).—To commit into friendship, inimicitias in amicitiam traducere (C.); of the ground or consideration that wrought the change): to c. pain into joy, dolorem gaudio mutare: to c. abay's gratia into mirth, ca minimum ad

hilaritatem risumque traducere (C.). || *To change the use or destination of alth.*—To c. alth. to one's own use, qd suum facere.—qd in se transferre (unjustly).—convertere qd in suam rem or ad suum commodum (C.; *turn it to one's own advantage or profit*): to c. another man's property to my own use, in meam rem aliena convertere (C. Off. 1, 14, 42).—convertere in aliam naturam (to change into another nature).—|| *To change beneficially; in a moral point of view, corrigere, emendare (to rectify).*—also mores es emendare; qm ad virtutem revocare (with a qd re; e. g. a perditia luxuria, Np. Dion. 6, 2); qm ad frugem corrigere or compellere (Comic.).—|| in melius traducere (Sen. de Ira, 2, 13, extr.): one who is not capable of being converted, insanabilis. || *With reference to opinion, qm de sententiâ deducere, demovere; in aliam mentem adducere; aliam mentem inficere; qm a consilio revocare (with ref. to a purpose): opinione qm deicere (with ref. to a prejudice).* || *With reference to creed, \*ad verum Dei cultum es animum convertere.* || *To convert a proposition (in Log.), idem, &c., retrorsum dicere.*

*TO BE CONVERTED.* || *To be changed into a different substance, converti in aliam naturam.* mutari in qd (e. g. in taurum).—se vertere or convertere (in qd).—transfigurari in qd (e. g. into a wolf, in lupum).—abire in qd (e. g. oppidum abire in villam). || *In a moral point of view, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere; morum mutationem facere; ad sanitatem redire.*—In melius traduci (Sen.): he is quite a converted character, totus factus est alius; commutatus est totus; in melius mutatus est. || *In a matter of opinion, sententiâ mutare, sententiâ suâ deedere.* || *With reference to creed, \*fictorum deorum superstitionibus purgari.* \*Christum sequi. \*ad Christianam fidem transire (to embrace the Christian religion: of a heathen).

CONVERT, INTR.) See *TO BE CONVERTED, above.*

CONVERTIBLE, commutabilis (C. and Q.): but mly by Crel. with verbis in CONVERT. || *A c. proposition (in Logic), quod retrorsum idem valet; quod in contrarium recurrit (Q.).*

CONVEX, convexus.—gibbus (opp. concavus, Cels. 8, 1, in).

CONVEXITY, convexitas (prob. only in the elder Plin.).—convexa (pl. of convexus, substantively used; e. g. convexa cœli).

CONVEY, || *To carry, portare.*—asportare (fm one place to another, as corn, effects, &c.).—vehere, vectare (sply by animals, a vehicle, or by slaves, all three indicating the state of motion).—erre (to carry, e. g. a burden).—bajulare (on one's shoulders or back).—transportare, transvehere (to (c. either by water or land to a place; of persons and things).—A loco transferre or deportare (to (c. from any place to some other).—transvehere (to c. across by means of a vehicle, &c.).—abducere (to c. fm a place, sply of persons, then of things also); Jn. auferre et abducere.—perferendum curare (to c. to the place of its destination).—comportare (to c. together, or to one place).—transferre (c. across).—devehere (fm a place, e. g. qm equo devehere qd, to c. aby fm a place to some place on horse-back): to c. provisions to the army, exercitui comineatui suppetere: to c. food (the hand, &c.) to the mouth, cibum ad os ferre, admovere; manum ad os admovere: to c. across a river, traducere trans flumen: to c. aby under an escort to any place, qm cum custodibus mittere qd: not one of the transports, that conveyed the soldiers, was missing, nulla navis, quæ milites portaret, desiderabatur: to c. the troops back in two embarkations, duobus comineatibus exercitum reportare (Cæs. B. G. 5, 23, in.).

|| *To transmit; see TO SEND.*—perferre (to carry to aby, e. g. literas; and impropr. commissions or commands, cs mandata).—perferendum curare (to have alth conveyed).—He had every thing conveyed to his own house, ad se omnia transtulit (i. e. fm another's, Np.).—deportare (to have a person conveyed under the care of guards to the place of his banishment). || *To convey oneself to any place, se conferre qd.* in qm locum se conferre, ire, proficisci qd. || *To make over (a right or property), cedere ci qd or qd re; concedere ci qd; transcribere ci qd (by a written document, Dig.): to c. a part of some property, cedere ci qd de qd re: of one's share in a thing, cedere parte suâ; also cedere ci possessione cs rei (e. g. gardens, hortorum): to c. property to a mortgage, rem hypothecæ nomine obligare (Jct.). || *To convey away, amovere (e. g. nebuloenm illum ex istis locis, C.).—demovere.—removere (put it aside).*—portare, asportare (e. g. corn, effects, &c.).—amoliri*

(to remove a mass by violent exertion)—avellere, devehere (draw away by a vehicle or beast of burden; devehimly with mention of the place to which).—abducere (propr. to lead away a person; then also things). Jn. auferre et abducere.—To c. away secretly or by stealth, clam removere; furto subducere (of hostages, L. 9, 11).—subtrahere (e. g. the baggage, impedita).—|| *To convey oneself away, amovere se (e. g. he resolved to c. himself away at once, and to the greatest possible distance, statuit repente recedere, seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet.).—abire, &c. (See GO AWAY.) IMPROPR.*—To c. a meaning, nly by vis subjecta est voci; hæc vis est verbi, &c. [See MEANING.] || *Communicate intelligence, &c. Vid. COMMUNICATE, IMPART.*

CONVEYANCE, || *As act, transvectio (c. across, or fm one side to the other; e. g. Acherontis)—portatio (act of carrying away; transporting goods, &c.).—asportatio (the conveying or carrying away: C. Ferr. 2, 4, 49, extr. eorum [signorum] asportatio dignissimi videbatur).*—vectura (the being conveyed by wagg-n or ship; pro vecturâ solvere; sine vecturâ periculo; vect. mercium, Paul. Dig.).—exportatio (c. out of a country).—deportatio (the being conveyed to the place of one's banishment).—Invectio (c. into a country).—subvectio, and (T.) subvectus (the c. of supplies to an army, &c., whether by land or sea).—[RE] vectio occurs only in, efficere quadrupedum vectioes, C.; vectatio is exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, Suet.).—|| *A conveyance, see VEHICLE.*—In the pl., conveyances, vecturæ (for corn, supplies, &c., Cæs. B. C. 3, 32). || *The means of c., \*ocasio vecturæ (of getting alth conveyed).—ocasio vehiculæ (for a traveller).—casus navigandi (by sea).*—I have hitherto been unable to find any means of c., \*me adhuc vecturæ occasio frustrata est. || *Conveyance of property, transcriptio (v. Gb). Inst. 3, 130: fm aby to another, a qd ad qm).—cessio (the giving up one's rights over a property to another).*

CONVEYANCER, scriba publicus (q. t. for any scribe, notary, &c., authorised by the state).—signator (one who signs wills, deeds, &c., as a witness).—tabellio (who draws up deeds, wills, &c., Ulp. Dig.).

CONVICT, convincere; a person, qm (also without any mention of the crime); of alth, es rei, sts in qd re, de qd re (in pari peccato, C., in homicidio, Plin., in affectatione imperii, T.); or with inf. (e. g. to c. aby of utter ignorance, qm nihil scire convincere, C.).—coarguere qm cs rei (expresses generally only the hope of convicting; hence the perf. must be used of actually convicting; Ulp. says 1, 192, de F. S. arguisse = accusasse et convicisse).—condemnare (to condemn, vlt.).—|| To c. (a statement, &c., of falsehood, error), convincere.—redarguere; revincere (by establishing the contrary). || *Convicted, convictus es rei and in re; compertus cs rei.—of an assault, de vi; of a capital crime, rerum capitalium. C. by his own mouth or confession, convictus confessusque. See CONDEMNED.*

CONVICT, s. damnatus, condemnatus.

CONVICT, adj. see CONVICTED.

CONVICTION, || *The finding, or being found, guilty; Crel. with convictus, compertus, &c. [RE] convictio, in this sense, not Lat.).—If it is his second c., on a charge of this kind, si quo in pari ante peccato convictus sit (C.). [If it is not necessary to distinguish between conviction and condemnation, see CONDEMNATION.] || *Full persuasion, persuasio; but mly by Crel. with persuasum habere, &c. (See 'to be convinced,' under CONVINCE).* To entertain a full or firm c., persuasissimum habere; plenum persuasionis esse; mihi persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin; certe scio (absol. and with acc. and inf.).*

CONVINCE, convincere qm cs rei or de qd re (to make good one's position agst aby by invincible arguments).—persuadere de re (persuade a man; induce him to believe it). [RE] Instead of de re, persuadere takes the acc., but only of a neuter pronoun: id, illud, quidquam, or unum, multa, &c.—To c. aby that, &c., convincere or persuadere with acc. and infm. To be convinced, that, &c., persuadetur or persuasum est mihi, tibi, &c. [RE] by no means persuasor, or persuasum sum.)—sibi persuadere (to c. oneself): I am convinced, mihi persuasi; mihi persuasum est, of alth, de qd re; persuasum habeo (C. Ferr. 45, 25; but Zumpt strikes out persuasum and reads habet only).—[RE] persuasum mihi habeo, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, being a somewhat doubtful reading, is better avoided; although Herzog seems to defend it satisfactorily: I am fully convinced, mihi persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin, &c.; certe scio, with acc. and infm.—Sis exploratum, per-



pectum, cognitum habere qd (to know it for certain). I could be convinced, non possum adduci, ut credam: I would wish you to be convinced, that, &c., hoc tibi persuades velim; velim tibi ita persuades; sic volo te tibi persuadere: I hope you feel convinced, that I shall do every thing, &c., illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam. Not to be easily convinced, non facile adduci ad credendum (Np.): you c. me that it is just as you say (in a letter), prorsus ita esse, ut scribis, mihi persuades: I earnestly wish to be convinced of the existence of the gods, deos esse persuaderi mihi—plane velim: I could never be convinced that the soul, &c., mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit, animos, &c. All men are convinced, that you are as sound a lawyer as any man living, constat inter omnes neminem te juris peritiorem esse. [E]ss. Oms. That hoc, sic, ita, are often used with persuaderi, where to us they seem superfluous; e. g. having convinced himself that my letters, &c., quum sibi ita persuasisset, meas—litteras, &c.]

CONVINCING, ad persuadendum accommodatus. ad persuasionem appositus.—firmus ad probandum (cogent, e. g. argumentum).—gravis (weighty, e. g. argumentum; comp. C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36); a most c. proof, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum. [Q. uses persuasit: dis = πεισάτωρ, in three passages.]

CONVINCINGLY, ad persuadendum accommodat; ad persuasionem apposite (e. g. to speak, dicere), manifeste.

CONVIVIAL, ¶ Pertaining to a banquet, convivialis (instead of convivialis, e. g. oblectamenta ludionum, L.).—epularis (e. g. accubitus, C.). ¶ Fond of banquets, company, &c., qui convivialis delectatur. qui in convivis versatur.—qui nullum convivium renuit.—qui cenas obit; ad cenas itat, &c. [epulo, late, Appul.].—One suited to be a pleasant guest. A c. person, conviva commodus, hilaris.—[A convivial meeting, convivium.—comptatio (if there is much drinking).—comissatio (of a riotous kind).—accubitus epularis (in C. but rather as a definition of convivium, &c.)]

CONVIVIALITY, either Crcl. by lætum convivium agere (H.), &c., or by the general terms for MIRTH.

CONVOCACTION, convocatio (the act of convoking, Pseudo-Cic.). ¶ Assembly, congregation; vid.

CONVOKE, convocare.—to c. an assembly of the people, in concione vocare or convocare populum; also convocare populum only: to c. the senate, senatum vocare or convocare: to c. the soldiers, milites in concione convocare (to an assembly).

CONVOLVULUS, convolvulus (Plin. 21, 5, 11).

CONVOY, qm præsidii causâ comitari.—præsidio esse ei—or ei rei (e. g. impedimentis).—qm comitari (q. t. for accompanying).

CONVOY, s. ¶ A protecting force, præsidium (q. t.).—milites præsidarii.—(of ships) navæ præsidariæ. To grant aby a c. præsidium ei dare; a strong c. firmo præsidio qm munire: to grant aby a c. to any place, præsidium dare, ut q. tuto perveniat qm locum (Np. Epam. 4, 4); efficere, ut tuto q. qm locum perveniat (Id. Timol. 2, 2).—To serve as a c., præsidio esse (ci, navibus, &c.). ¶ Oms. Sts. 'convoy' includes both the protecting and protected fleets (Webst.), navæ mercatorie (firmo) præsidio or præsidarii classe munire; or commætus (body of persons sailing, travelling together: e. g. commætus nostri Pontico mari ac Transpontino oppido adstantes, T.). To cut off our c's, commætus nostros intercepti (if they were bringing in supplies).

CONVULSE, (PROPR.) ¶ Cause convulsions; spasmos facere (off. spasmos fieri prohibet, Plin. 30, 12, 36), and, probably, convellere, as convulsus is so used. IMPROPR. ¶ Shake violently, convellere (e. g. rempublicam, instituta, &c.). Jn. labefactare et convellere. quare, quassare. concutere, concussare (to shake)—percutere. percellere (to make a violent impression on any: percut. of a sudden, unexpected convulsion: percell. of one, the effects of wch are of long duration). To c. the state, rempublicam convellere, quassare, concutere, labefactare, dilacerare.—rempublicam agitare (Sall.): the empire, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: to c. the earth (Thomson), terram ingenti motu concutere. To c. aby with laughter, magnum, maximum, mirum risum ei movere, concitare. To be convulsed with laughter, risu carere (C.), emori (Ter.), rumpi (Afran. ap. Novm.): cachinnum tollere; mris risu edere.

CONVULSED, convulsus (med. t. t. Suet. Q.).—To be c. convelli spasmo laborare. IMPROPR. ¶ See CONVULSE.

CONVULSION, spasmus, spasma (both Plin. swas mōr, σπασμα, pure Latin, convulsio (Scrib. Comp. 163): to be seized with c's, convelli: one who is subject to c's, spasticus (σπαστικός). To prevent c's, spasmos fieri prohibere (Plin.). To be useful in c's, ad spasmos utile esse.

CONVULSIVE, spasticus.

CONVULSIVELY, quasi spasmo vexaretur.

COO (of doves), gemere (Virg. Ecl. 1, 58). FIG. To be billing and cooing (of lovers, &c.), columbulatio labra conserere labris (Martial ap. Gell. 20, 9, 2).—labris columbulari ci (Mæcen. ap. Sen. Ep. 114).—columbatim dare basia (Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 3, 219).

COOLING, gemitus. ¶ Billing and cooing, exosculatio.

COOK, coquus, fem. coqua; coquula (dimin.): the head c. in the house of a wealthy Roman, archimagirus (ἀρχιμαγειρος, Juven. 2, 109): to be one's own c., sibi manu sua parare cibum: a c.'s boy, puer culinaris; pl. culinarum (Scrib. Larg. 230): hunger is the best c., cibi condimentum fames est (C. de Fin. 2, 28, 90): malum panem tenerum tibi et aligneum fames reddet (Sen. Ep. 123, 2): a c.'s-shop, popina: one who keeps a c.'s-shop, popinarius (late). A c.'s knife, culter coquinaris (Var.).

COOK, v. coquere (to prepare food by heat).—mitigare. igne mollire (to make soft by heat): to c. alth in alth (e. g. in milk, oil, &c.), coquere in or ex qâ re (e. g. in lacte; ex oleo, &c.); incoquere qâ re or cum qâ re (e. g. aquâ ferventi, cum aquâ): to c. alth well, percoquere: to c. some food, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (q. t. for prepare): to c. one's own meal or dinner, sibi manu sua parare cibum: cooked, coctus; igne mollitus.

COOK, v. INTR. coquinaræ (Plaut.).

COOKERY, res coquinaræ.—coctura (the manner in wch one cooks). A c.-book, liber, qui observationes coquendi continet (s. Plin. 18, 25): ¶ liber, qui est de re coquinarâ, or de opsonis et condimentis. [E]ss. Liber de re coquinarâ, would not be Lat.] (as little, de re coquinarâ or de opsonis et condimentis. See also 'the art of cookery,' in COOKING).

COOKING, coctura (the manner of c.); also Crcl. e. g. to make use of fire for c., ut igne ad mitigandum or ad mollendum cibum: meat for c., \*caro coquenda: a vessel for c., vas coquinarium; pl. vasa coquinarâ; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti assolent or assolentur; vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent: the art of c., \*ars coquinarâ; \*ars culinaria: wine used for c., vinum cibarium: wood used for c., ligna cocta, coctilis, acapna (dried wood wch burns without smoke).—ligna, quibus ad coquenda cibaria uti assolent (off. Col. 12, 3, 2).

COOK-MAID, see Cook.

COOK ROOM, \*culina.

COOL, frigidus (that makes c.).—alsus (c. in itself, of houses, rooms, &c., it so happens that it is found only in the comparative, e. g. nihil alius).—somewhat c., subfrigidus; frigidulusculus (late): to make or render c., refrigerare. frigidum facere (refrigerare and refrigerare not used in prose).—¶ FIG. Lukewarm, see TEPID. ¶ With ref. to temperament, tranquillus, quietus. pacatus, sedatus. placidus (Syn. in CALM).—lentus (indifferent).—æstus (c. ngt a lover): c. in danger, impavidus; fortis (despising danger): to be c., quietum, &c., esse. ¶ Impudent, vid.

COOL, s. frigus (the being cold, and so refreshing, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 10; fr. amabile).—algor (the being felt to be cold): the c. of the evening, æther vespertinus. \*aura spirans non occidente.

COOL, v. TR. refrigerare; frigidum facere; are 'to make c.' in COOL.—dare ci frigus (q. t. to afford coolness).—recreare (to refresh); to c. a person (who is in a perspiration) by fanning him, ventum lenis frigus ventilare fiabello (Mart. 3, 82): the winds c. the atmosphere, ventorum flatu nihil temperant calores: to c. oneself in the shade, umbris refrigerari.

COOL, INTR. frigescere. refrigerescere. refrigerari (propr. and fig. of persons and things)—languescere. elanguescere (to grow languid; flag, e. g. industria).—defervesce (of the heat, æstus; and impropr. of passion, ira).—(sensim) residere (to subside, e. g. tumor animi, C.); cs impetus, L.; or animorum impetus ardorque, L.; mentes a superioribus certamine, Cæc.).—remittere animum (opp. to a former state of intense exertion or excitement; a qâ re; e. g. a contentione pugna, L.).—Aby's zeal in a cause c's, languidior studio est in re: to allow one's zeal to c., studium rei deponere: to allow one's intimacy with aby to c., amicitiam sensim dissuere (C. Læt. 21, 76; wâ-re am eluere is a doubtful reading).



**COOLER**, \*alveus refrigeratorius.  
**COOLING**, refrigerans. refrigeratrix (fem.). *C. medicinae, draughts, medicamenta refrigerantia.* All lettuces have *c. properties*, est natura omnibus lactucis generibus refrigeratrix: *a. c. potius, potio refrigeratoria* (Fest. Vet. 28, med.). —potio refrigeratrix, potio nivata (cooled with snow). | *Subst.*: the *c. of algh*, refrigeratio.

**COOLING-SALVE**, \*unguentum refrigeratorium.  
**COOLING-FURNACE**, fornix refrigeratoria.

**COOLLY**, frigide *algh*. *in a cold manner.* H. A. P. 171, has gelidus in a bad sense). —languide, lente (in a feeble, sluggish way). —placide, placato, sedate (in a calm, tranquil manner). —equo animo (with undisturbed tranquillity). —lento pectore († Tib.). —To take *algh* *c.*, equo animo ferre qd. —placide or sedate ferre qd. qd. re non moveri, non laborare de re (e. g. de cs morte, to take his death very *c.*) —lento pectore ferre qd († Tib. 4, 11, 6). —To look *c.* on (at an action one ought to prevent), qm qd facientem lentus specto (L. &c.). —To praise *algh* very *c.*, frigide laudare qm (Gell.); to think a matter *c.* over, tranquillo animo qd conferre (C.), reputare. | *Bravey*, vid. | *Impudently*, vid.

**COOLNESS**, \*frigus temperatus or (H.) amabile; also frigus only, vid. Cool, *c.* | *Impudence*, vid. | *Bravery*, vid. | *Indifference*, pectus lentum († Tib.). —lentuudo (indifference with which one looks on any wrong done to others). —frigus (want of interest that one displays towards others).

**COOM**, †Soot over the mouth of an oven, &c. \*fuligo forcalis.

**COOP**, †Barrel, cupa. | *Cage for poultry*, agnarium (e. g. includit in agnario; in this instance, for geese, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, extr.).

**COOP UP**. See to SHUT or

**COOPER**, viator (Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51). —doliarius (a doubtful reading, Plin. 3, 6, 12).

**COOPERAGE**, \*victoria merces. | *Place where cooper's work is done* (Webst.), dolearia officina (Insar. Orell. 4888).

**CO-OPERATE**, aua agere; in *algh*, juvare or adjuvare qd. to *c.* very effectually to an end, multum valere ad qd (see C. Tense, 3, 3, 5). —in partem *c.* rei venire; interesse ci rei (by personal attendance or influence). —attingere qd (to the execution of *algh*): not to have co-operated in *algh*, *c.* rei expertem esse; non contulisse ad qd (not to have contributed one's share) to undertake to *c.* capessere partem *c.* rei (e. g. belli).

**CO-OPERATION**, opera, auxilium. With *algh's* *c.*, *c.* operā or auxilio, qd juvante or adjuvante or ai jutorē: to promise *algh* one's faithful *c.* in *algh*, polliceri ci nec infidelent, nec sequeum operam in qd re. See also PARTICIPATION.

**CO-OPERATOR**, socius, particeps or socius *c.* rei. affinis *c.* rei or ci rei, adiutor (assistant). —minister, administrator (who takes or has a subordinate character in the performance of *algh*, mostly in a bad sense). In minister et adiutor; socius et particeps *c.* rei; servus et minister *c.* rei; to be *algh's* *c.* in *algh*, *c.* socium esse in re; to give *algh* a person as his *c.*, ci dare qm ad rem adiutorem.

**COOT**, fulica (F. and Plin.); fulex, Yels, f. (C. Poet. de Din. 1, 8, in.).

**CO-PARTNER**, see PARTNER.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP**, see PARTNERSHIP.

**COPE**, \*atola sacerdotalis. vestis lintea religioſaeque (Suet. Oile. 12).

**COPE**, TRANS, fastigare (to terminate by a pointed top). —To *c.* a wall, *prps* \*coronam muro imponere, or \*summum murum opere tectorio (testaceo, &c.) lorice (aft. parietes) opere tectorio marmoreo loricare, to coat them with, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1).

**COPE** with, confingere (q. t. when the stress is on the weakness, spirit, &c. of the combatants, not on the kind of weapons; of two persons or whole armies) —obstare, resistere ci (stand agst). —certare cum qd or cum qd re (to contend agst, with a probability of success; vie with). To be able to *c.* with *algh*, parem ci esse posse (C. pro Font. 26). —Not to be able to *c.* with *algh*, *c.* potentiam sustinere non posse (C. Phil. 7, 6, 17). —parem ci esse non posse (e. g. distracti adversaria pares esse non possumus, C.); with *algh* or *algh*, non posse ci or ci rei resistere. —cum qd or cum qd re certare non posse (C.).

**COPIER**, COPYIST, transcribens —librarius (see Schütz. Len. C. a. v.). —librariolus (Dimin.). | *Comptier*, vid.

**COPING**, lorica (any defensive coat of stucco, bricks, &c., whether for walls or floors). —corona, fastigium (fastigium *g.* i. for top; corona, with ref. to its being

set on with a projection or moulding; it was also used for other mouldings or Aletas: angusta muri corona erat: non pinna fastigium ejus distincterant, Curt. 9, 4). —To put a *c.* on a wall, *prps* \*coronam muro imponere, or \*summum murum or muri fastigium opere tectorio loricare: to put a brick *c.* on a wall, \*murum opere latericio fastigare. \*coronam operis latericii muro imponere.

**COPIOUS**, copiosus (also = copious in thought, opp. exilis). —abundans (opp. inops). —largus. *Sic dives, locuples (rich): a c. writer, scriptor creber rerum frequentia* (C. de Or. 2, 13, 56). —a *c.* language, lingua locuples (C. Fin. 1, 3, 10); lingua dives (Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9). *A c. fountain*, fons largus aquae (†). —*A c. flood of tears*, largus fletus (†).

**COPIOUSLY**, copiose, uberrime, ubertim, abundanter, large, abunde, prolixè, largiter: too *c.*, effuse; *Jn.* large effusque. See ABUNDANTLY, PLENTIFULLY.

**COPIOUSNESS**, copia, —abundantia (abundantia). —rerum frequentia (of matter, as C. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Thucydides creber est rerum frequentia). —*C. of thought*, crebritas sententiarum (C. Brut. 95, 325).

**COPPER**, †The metal, *as cyprum* (its *fm* context, *as only*). —cuprum (whence our 'copper' and the German 'Küpper' are derived). —of *c.*, cyprus; cupreus (late); cuprinus (late). —To engrave *c.*, in *as* incidere: containing or abounding in *c.*, æreus. | *A copper* (= small piece of money), numus cyprus. *Jn.*, assis (small piece of money). —Dumulus. —Coppers, rudera, pl. (all. raudera; *c.* coins, *aris* acervi, quum rudera milites religione inducti jacerent, post protectionem Hannibalis magni inventi, L. 26, 11, 9, Drahenb.). *A few c.*, numulorum aliquid. | *A copper* (= vessel), vas cyprum (any vessel made of *c.*). —cortina (round vessel for cooking, &c., it stood on three legs). —ahénium.

**COPPER**, v. (= sheathe with *c.*) \*prps lamellis cypris or geneis loricare.

**COPPER**, *as* adj. cyprus; cuprētus (late); cuprinus (late).

**COPPER-BOTTOMED**, *A c. b. vessel*, \*navis, cujus carina lamellis cypris lorica est.

**COPPER-COLOUR**, \*color cyprus.

**COPPER-COLOURED**, *ari similis* (e. g. capillus). —rubidus (e. g. rubida facie). —æneus (bronze-coloured, e. g. barba, Suet. Ner. 2).

**COPPER-DROSS**, *aris recrementum*.

**COPPER-MINES**, metallā *maria*, pl.

**COPPER-ORE**, chalcitis (Plin.).

**COPPER-PLATE**, \*pictura linearis per æneam laminam expressa (Erw.). —Imagere excusa (Wyt.); figura ænea; also *fm* context, Imago only. *A book with c.-p. engravings*, opus picturis linearibus per laminas æneas expressum (Erw.). —\*liber figuris æneis ornatus (the former, if it consists entirely of such engravings). The art of *c.-p.* engraving, \*chalcographia. *A c.-p. engraver*, chalcographus. *A c.-p. press*, prelum chalcographicum.

**COPPER-RUST**, *erugo cyprā*, *erugo *aris**.

**COPPER-SHEATHINGS**, *Cyrl. with lamellæ cypris*.

*A ship with c.-s.*, *prps* \*navis lamellis cypris or æneis loricata.

**COPPER-SMITH**, *ærarius*.

**COPPER-SNAKE**, coluber chersēa (Linn.).

**COPPER-WIRE**, virgula ænea.

**COPPER-WORM**, teredo.

**COPPERAS**, chalcanthum or (pure Lat.) atramentum (Plin. 34, 12, 32).

**COPPERY**, æreus.

**COPPECE**, silva cædua (Cat. Var. = silva, quæ in COPE) hoc habetur, ut cædatur; or, according to Servius, quæ sacris rursus ex stirpibus aut radicibus renascitur, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 30). —In a less strict sense, fructus, virgulta, pl.; fructuum, frutuum, spinetum, viminetum (Sv. in Thacker). —locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque oblitus (off. Cas. B. G. 2, 17).

**COPULA**, \*copula (f. t.) or \*copula, quam grammaticè vocant.

**COPULATE**, †Cope; vid. | *Sexually* (of animals); coire (absol. or with cum). —inire, comprimere (coir. and comprim. also of men; comp. of the peacock, Col.). —iniri, maritari. marem pati (of the female).

**COPULATION**, coitus, —inſitus. The season of *c.*, coitis tempus (q. t.). —admissare tempus (of quadrupeds). —tempus, quo aves coeunt (of birds). —The mutual desire of *c.*, coitis libido. —catullio (of dogs and wolves): subatio (of swine). —The passionate desire rabies. coeundi ardor. —salacitas.

**COPULATIVE, connexivus** (e.g. conjunctio, *Gell.* 16, 29, 1).

**COPY.** | *Of any written document, &c., exemplar.* exemplum: a c. of a speech written out by the author, oratio sua manu transcripta; an exact c. of a will, tabula testamenti eodem exemplo. testamentum eodem exemplo (*Cass. B. G. 3, 108. Suet. Tib. 76, Brevi*): a c. of a letter, exemplar litterarum or epistolae: I have submitted a c. of the letter, earum litterarum exemplum infra scriptum est: I have received a letter from Balbus, of which I send you a copy, habeo a Balbo litteras, quarum exemplum ad te misit. | *Copy of a painting, exemplar* (*Plin.*); imitatio; tabula picta ad aliam expressa. To make or take a c. (of a picture, bust, &c. (imaginem) exscribere pingereque (*Plin. Ep. 4, 28*).—picturam ex alterâ exprimere (*Plin.*): the c. of a c., imitatio imitationis: to make a c., imaginem exscribere. | *Of a book, exemplar; exemplum.*—exemplar typis exscriptum (*printed c.*): before any c. was struck off, antequam liber typis exscribatur (—eretur): to publish a thousand c.'s of a work, librum in exemplaria milia transcribere, or, of printed c.'s, describendum curare. —I a copy (to be imitated by one who is learning to write), versus ad imitationem scribendi propositus (*ast. Q. 1, 1, 35*).—litteræ præformatae (of single letters). To set a boy a c., ei præformare litteras (*Q. of single letters*).—ei versum ad imitationem scribendi proferre (*Q.*).

**COPY, v.** | *Imitate, imitari.* imitando or imitatione exprimere. imitando effingere (et exprimere). *See* IMITATE. | *Of writers, painters, &c.: describe.* exscribere (of a writer or painter).—exscribere pingereque (of a painter only): to c. after nature, or the life, similitudinem effingere ex vero.—exscribere (i. e. to write over again, make another c.): to c. after with one's own hand, qd suam manu transcribere: he c. the fifth book of abby's work, a quo librum quintum describere: to c. a writer word for word without acknowledgment, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (*Plin. Hist. Nat. perf. § 22*); furari qd a quo (*stronger term*). | *Copied, descriptus.* exscriptus, transcriptus.

**COPY-BOOK,** \*liber ad imitationem scribendi paratus (*ast. Quint. 1, 1, 35*); versus ad imitationem scribendi propositi or proponendi (*ast. Q. 1, 1, 35*).

**COPY-HOLD, emphyteusis** (*hypotheca*): this is the nearest term of Roman law, being thus defined in *Just. lib. 3, 25, 3*: (prædia) que perpetuo quibusdam fruenta traduntur; id est, ut, quamdiu pensio sive redditus pro his domino præstetur, neque ipsi conducti, neque hæredi ejus, cuive conductor hæresve ejus id prædium vendiderit aut donaverit, aut dotis nomine dederit, aliove quocunque modo alienaverit, cessare liceat).—A c.-h. estate, emphyteusis.—prædium emphyteuticarium or emphyteuticum.—ager beneficiarius or prædium beneficiarium (*ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 2*).—To grant abby a c.-h. lease, dare rem per emphyteusam (*Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1*); prædia ei perpetuo fruenta tradere (*Just. Inst. 3, 25*).—The law of c.-h., \*eæ leges, quæ ad prædia emphyteuticaria pertinent.—lex, quæ emphyteusæ contractus propriam statuit naturam (*Just. Inst. lib. 3, 25*).

**COPY-HOLDER, emphyteuta.**—emphyteuticarius (*Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1*).

**COQUET, v. oculis venari viros.**—in amorem pellicere (to allure to love).

**COQUETRY, nimium studium placendi viris** (*cf. Plaut. Pers. 5, 4, 43*).—Immodici sui ostentatio (*ast. Appul. Apol. 323, 11*).

**COQUETTE, \*que, quum nimis sibi placeat, operam dat ut placeat viris, or quæ nimis dat operam, ut placeat viris** (*ast. Plaut. Pers. 45, 4, 43*).—improba juvenum circumpectatrix (*Appul. Apol. 323, 10*).—Immodici sui ostentatrix (with regard to manners).

**CORAL, corallum or corallum** (*reply the red*).—corallo-achates (κοραλλοαχάτης, agals of c.; *Plin. 37, 10, 54*): a c. necklace, \*linum or linea corallorum (*comp. Böttger's Sab. 2, p. 151*).

**CORAL-FISHER, \*corallorum piscator.**

**CORAL-FISHERY, a. g. to carry on, &c., \*corallia piscari.**

**CORAL-MOSS, \*Hichen corallinus** (*Lin.*).

**CORALLINE, corallinus** (κοραλλινος). *Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651*.

**CORD, restis** (thin, of different lengths, and for various purposes).—resticula; funiculus (*Dimin.*).—linum (*apud for tying together documents, letters, &c., also for pearls or beads*). | *A measure for wood, \*orgyia* (ὀργυία); the Romans had not this measure; \*terni cubiti.

**CORD-MAKER, restio.**

**CORD, v. constringere** (e.g. sarcinam, *Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 96*).—colligare (e.g. vasa, of soldiers, *Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 16*; not to be confounded with colligere vasa, which was afterwards a t. i.).—circumligare (qd qd te; e.g. chartam lino, *Plin.*).

**CORDAGE, funes** (cords or ropes in general).—rudentes (of a ship).

**CORDIAL, s. potus jucundissimus; \*potus viros reficiens: to give abby a c., potione firmare qm.**

**CORDIAL, adj.; verus** (true).—sincerus (genuine, sincere).—suavis, dulcis (gratifying, agreeable).—reficiens. recreans (refreshing; with animum, if relating to the mind).—To meet with a c. reception, benigne, comiter, amice, honorifice excipi a quo (*ast. C.*): not to meet with a c. reception, male excipi a quo. A c. reception, \*liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quæ qd excipitur or accipitur. To send abby one's c. salutations, ei plurimam salutem impertire, or qm plurimâ salute impertire.—*See* HEARTY.

**CORDIALITY, animus verus or sincerus** (true, sincere mind).—liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, &c., quæ qm excipimus or accipimus (as shown in the manner of receiving a person).—With great c., animo libentissimo (very willingly).—benigno vultu (e.g. recipere qm, *L.*). To be received with equal c., pari humanitate accipi (*T. Germ. 21*).

**CORDIALLY, ex animo** (from the heart; e.g. to love abby, opp. simulate).—animo libentissimo. libentissimo (very willingly).—sincere (in a true, genuine manner). *JN.* sincere et ex animo (*Catull.*).—benigno vultu (with looks of kindness; excipere qm, *L.*).—To receive abby c., qm benigne or benigno vultu excipere: libentissimo animo (or, of several, animis) recipere qm (*Cass.*).—\*summâ humanitate (liberalitate, comitate) excipere qm.—late accipere qm (*ast. aut receptus est lætius, Vell. P. 2, 45, 3*). To salute abby c., qm benigne salutare (*C.*, joined to comiterque appellare). *See* HEARTLY.

**CORDON, milites limitanei** (late): to surround with a c., \*fines præsidis militum turri. | *In fortification, corona muralis.*

**CORDUROY, \*pannus (xylinus) crassior.**

**CORDWAINER, see SHOE-MAKER.**

**CORE, i. Interior, medium.** | *Of fruit, volva pomorum* (*Scrib. Larg. 104, extr.*). | *Matter, pus.*

**CORIEAUO, corio-similis** (resembling leather). \*o corio factus (made of leather).—scorteus (from a hide or skin).

**CORIANDER, coriandrum** (κοριανδρον). Coriandrum sativum (*Lin.*).

**CORK, The tree, suber.**—\*suberqueus (*Lin.*): of a c., subereus (late). | *The bark of it, cortex* (also melonym. = a c. for a bottle, *H. Od. 3, 8, 10*).—cortex suberea (late): made of c., subereus (late). A c.-jacket, cortex (*H. nare sine cortice, Paov.*).—scirpea ratia (*Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 9*; pueris, qui nare discent, scirpea induitur ratia).

**CORK-SCREW, \*instrumentum extrahendis corticibus.**

**CORK-SOLES, \*soles e cortice facta.**

**CORK, v. \*cortice obturare** (*ast. obturare d olla operculis, Plin.*).

**CORMORANT, \*pelecus carbo** (*Lin.*).

**CORN, frumentum** (g. l.).—fruges (as it stands ripe in the field, or is reaped).—annona (as brought into market and sold).—C. of this year, frumentum hornotium: an ear of c., epica frumentaria: the exporting of c., \*frumentum exportatio: distribution of c., frumentatio: a heap of c., frumentum acervus: abounding in c., copiosus a frumento or a secali (g. l. where there is c. in abundance).—terra frumento or secali ferax (rich c. land). Relating to c., producing c., frumentarius (e.g. leges; ager): the price of c., annona.—frugum pretium or pretia (g. l. *T. Ann. 2, 59, 1*): the present price of c., hæc annona: the former price, vetus annona: the price of c. is altered, annona commutata est (g. l.): is rising, annona incenditur; is falling, annona levatur: the fluctuations in the prices of c., annone varietas: to reduce the price of c., annonam levare or laxare; frugum pretia levare: to raise it, annonam incendere, excandefacere, excandefacere et incendere: annonam flagellare: a want of c., rei frumentariæ inopia or angustia; or difficultas; frumenti penuria; also *JN.* annone difficultas et rei frumentariæ inopia: there is a scarcity of c., annonâ laboratur: to be in want of c., ut to suffer from the want of it, rei frumentariæ angustia, or, rei frum. laborare: to supply the want of c., rei frumentariæ mederi; rei frumentariam expedire: a supply of c., copia rei frumentariæ: to procure a large supply of c., maximam frumenti vim comparare. abby's supply

of *c.* is getting very low, re frumentaria q. angusto attitur; res frumentaria q. defecere cepit (begins to run low). *C. fetches no price, annona pretium non habet: to keep back their c., frumentum (or annonam) comprimere (for the purpose of raising prices). A spectator in c., qui annonam flagellat (vendidit, ex-candefact); qui iniquo fenore frumentum vendit (all = one who tries unfairly to raise price). The crops (of *c.*) were very good this year, magnam proventum frumenti hic annus attulit (aft. *Plin. Ep.* 1, 15, 7). The crops of *c.* had been very bad that year, anno frumentum angustum proveniret (*Cæ.*). Sicily was a very rich *c.*-country, \*Sicilia erat frumentaria feracissima. A *c.*-field, ager frumentarius (*g. t.*).—ager secali, tritico, &c., consitus (with rye, wheat, &c.). Good *c.*-land, terra, ager, &c., frumento ferax: the tilke of *c.*, decuma frumenti (see *C. Ferr.* 3, 70, in.). — *I Indian corn, \*zea mays (Linn.). I Corn = in clavi, clavus pedis, qui vulgo morticinus appellatur, Plin.* 22, 23, 49, morticinus was, probably, a bad kind of *c.*—thymum (a wort-like *c.*; that often spits at the top, and its blood; nascuntur—vel in palma, vel in inferioribus pedum partibus, *Cels.* 5, 28, 14).—myrmecium (wasps, locusts, locusts, more painful, and with deeper route than the preceding; also in inferioribus pedum, *Cels.* ib.).—To cure, extract, scrape a *c.*, clavum sanare (*Plin. Cels.*); extrahere (*Plin.*), excidere (*Cels.*), superradere (*Plin.*); but the last only in particip. superradens: to remove a *c.*, clavum tollere (*Cels.*). To cure a *c.* with cautery, clavum medicamentis adurere (*Cels.*); a *c.* dies off, emoritur (*Cels.*). A *c.* should be kept well scraped, clavum subinde radere commodissimum est (*Cels.*); who also uses, circumpurgare).*

CORN-BIN, cumstra (*H.*).  
CORN-BIND, \*convolvulus arvensis (*Linn.*).  
CORN-BLIGHT, \*urædo frumenti (*Linn.*).  
CORN-BLUE-BOTTLE, \*cyanus centaurea (*Linn.*).  
CORN-CHANDLER, see CORN-MERCHANT.  
CORN-COCKLE, \*agrostemma githago (*Linn.*).  
CORN-CRAKE, \*Rallus crex (*Linn.*).  
CORN-CUTTER, \*qui clavos pedum sanat, extrahit (aft. *Plin.*).

CORN-FACTOR, see CORN-MERCHANT.  
CORN-PEPPER, \*pyrithrum inodorum (*Linn.*).  
CORN-FIELD, ager frumentarius—solum frumentarium (for growing corn)—campus frumentarius (of greater size than ager).  
CORN-MARKET, \*forum frumentarium. An inspector of the *c.*, qui rationibus frumentariis præest.  
CORN-MARYGOLD, \*chrysanthemum segetum (*Linn.*).

CORN-MEASURE (a) modius (see *Lucil. Nom.* 18, 22, *Petr.* 37, 2).—modus frumentarius (*Pand.*).  
CORN-MERCHANT, frumentarius (negotiator).  
CORN-MILL, \*mola frumentaria.  
CORN SALAD, \*valeriana locusta (*Linn.*).  
CORN-TRADE, quaestus frumentarius (*g. t.*). negotiatio frumentaria (the exportation of *c.* from the Provinces to Rome; Romans engaged in this traffic; they were then called negotiatores): to trade in *c.* (in this way), negotiari.

CORN, v. salem aspergere ei rei.  
CORNEIL, cornus (\*cornus mascula, *Linn.*); called so fm its hard horn-like wood. Also cornus, us; and cornum, i, u. (*Ovid.*) | The fruit, cornum (*Virg. Colum.* and others).

CORNELIAN, sarda.—sardachites (agate).  
CORNER, A. PROP. A. versura. angulus: the corners of the gable, fastigiorum versura: having corners, angulatus; angularis: having three *c.*s, triangulus: that has four *c.*s, quadrangulus: having several *c.*s, angulosus (poet. multangulus); that stands or is in a *c.* (e. g. windows, pillars), angularis (property of that which has *c.*s; hence, it can only be used of what both stands at a *c.*, and is itself of an angular shape): in every *c.*, omnibus angulis, per omnes angulos (proper, then also improper, = all over, every where; *Sen. Qu. N.* 3, proem. 6, *Vell.* 2, 102, 3); ubique (every where): fm all *c.*s, undique: in no *c.* (i. e. no where), nusquam. The *c.*s of the eye, anguli oculorum. To look at obliquely out of the *c.*s of one's eyes li nisi oculis aspicere (*Plaut.*); limis spectare (*Ter.*) limis oculis intueri (*Plin.*). | A hiding-place, angulus, recessus.—Interea. Intibulum (hiding-place): in a *c.* of Italy, in angulo Italiae: in every *c.*, in omnibus angulis: a small *c.*, angellus (*Luer.* 2, 428, *Forbig.*). | [K] angulus is a wrong reading; *Arnob.* 7, p. 253. | To hide in a *c.* (intrins.), in occulto or occulte latere (in angulo latere, doubtful, *Kræ.*);—(trans.) abdere (in qm locum); (174)

occultare. To be done in a *c.*, in occulto, occulte, sine arbitrio, secreto, &c., factum esse; see SACRILEG. To hide himself in a *c.* of Cappadocia, see Cappadocia latere occultare (*C.*; of *Mithridates*): good men should act, and not shut themselves up in a *c.* and give rules for others to act by, bonos facere oportet, potius quam in-clusum in angulis faciendâ præcipere, &c. (*Lactant.* 3, 16).

CORNER-HOUSE, \*domus ultima platæ.  
CORNER-PILLAR, pila angularis.  
CORNER-STONE, lapis angularis.  
CORNER-TILE, tegula angularis.—tegula colli clavis (for carrying off water fm roofs, corners, &c.).  
CORNER-TOOTH, dens caninus.  
CORNER-WINDOW, \*fenestra extrema.  
CORNERWISE, see DIAGONALLY.

CORNET, | A wind instrument, cornu, buccina: to blow a *c.*, cornu or buccinum inflare. | In the army, signifer, vexillarius (*Syn.* in *Colours*). aquilifer (who carried the Roman eagle). | A woman's head dress: see CAP. | Of puer, cucullus (e. g. *piper.* *Mar.* 3, 2). \*capsula chartacea (*Bau.*).  
CORNICE, alm. (*Vitr.* 3, 3). corona.—hyperthyrum (ornament over doors).

CORNIEROUS, cornutus (e. g. animalia, *Farr.*).—corniger (poet. and late prose: *Plin.*).  
CORNUCOPIA, cornu copim (e. g. aurea fruges Italiae pleno defudit copia cornu, *Lat.* 1, 12, 26).  
COROLLARY, corollarium (late in this sense, *Boeth.* = 'douceur,' *Class.*).—addendum, addenda (*Krebs*).—consecrarium (conclusion drawn fm a proposition; but esp. of a short striking argument, *C.*).

CORONAL, see CROWN.  
CORONATION, | A *c.* act; *Crel.* by the verbs under To CROWN; for his *c.*, accipiendo diademati (e. g. in urbem venire). | The celebration, sollempnia, quibus rex diadema accipit or regnum auspiciat: day of *c.*, dies, quo rex diadema accipit: the anniversary of the king's *c.*, dies, quo rex diadema accipit. pompa (fm the context).

CORONER, \*magistratus, qui de ambiguis mortibus cognoscit or inquiri (mors ambigua, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9; inquirere de causis capitalibus, *Curt.*). \*magistratus, qui selectos iudices convocat, quoties suspicito est qm præter naturam præterque fatum obitus: or \*magistratus, quem nos coronarium vocamus (as *t. t.*; coronarius, *Plin.*—a maker of coronæ). A *c.*'s inquest, cognitio de morte ambigua. A *c.*'s inquest will be held, data est inquisitio (*g. t.* for any formal investigation in a criminal case, censuit inquisitionem Bithynis dandam, *Plin. Ep.* 5, 20): to demand that a *c.*'s inquest should be held, postulare inquisitionem (*Plin. Ep.* 3, 19).

CORONET, vid. CROWN, GARLAND. | Peerage, vid.

CORPORAL, decurio.  
CORPORAL, corporalis (*Sen.*; but only as a philosopher. *t. t.* opp. incorporealis).—It may be translated by gen. corporis. C. pain, dolor corporis.

CORPORAL, corporalis (post-Aug. belonging to the body; e. g. vitia, *Sen. Ep.* 53).—corporeus (e. g. corporeum—omne necesse est esse quod datum est, *C.*; corp. res, natura, vox, *Lucr.* Corporeus = that of which the substance is a body; corporalis, that of which the nature and qualities are those of a body).—In corpore situs. But *Sen.* the gen. corporis is the usual term: e. g. a *c.* blossom, &c., corporis vitium; but also corporale vitium (*Sen. Ep.* 53); c. palma, corpora dolores (*C.*). Sic corpus may be used: see CORPORAL. | Corporal punishment, fustium admonitio, flagellorum castigatio (both *Callistr.* *Dis.* 48, 19, 7).—verbera, pl. (this is only the best substantive).—Often by *Crel.* to inflict *c.* punishment, verberibus coercere (*C.* *Leg.* 3); verberibus castigare; verbera afferre ci (*L.*). To inflict *c.* punishment on citizens, verberibus animadvertere in cives (of the infliction by a magistrate, *S. Cat.* 51). | Corporal oath (= solemn oath, confirmed by touching the *c.* corporal, or cloth that covers the consecrated elements). \*Iusjurandum quasi deo teste juratum (aft. *C.*'s definitions of an oath, affirmatio religiosa; affirmare, quasi deo teste, promittere)—Iusjurandum sanctum. To take a *c.* oath, sancte jurare, or sancte, quasi deo teste, jurare.

CORPORALITY, see BODILY.  
CORPORATION, corpus, collegium.  
CORPOREAL, corporeus (see CORPORAL); but only by gen. corporis. C. pleasures, corporis voluptates. The mind is not *c.*, animus non est corpus. C. and visible, corporeus et spectabilis (*C.*).—See CORPORAL.  
CORPS, corpus. collegium.—the diplomatic *c.*, lega-

tones. | *A division, manus; exercitus; pars exercitus; copiarum agmen (on the march, a detachment).*

**CORPSE**, corpus mortuum. corpus (hominis) mortui; also corpus only, or mortuus (see *ad* corpus examine and exanimatum only in *Liv.* 8, 24, and *Cur.* 10, 12).—cadaver (in a state of decomposition, as *C. Mil.* 13, 35; Clodii cruentum cadaver canibus dilanandum relinquere; only in later writers = corpus mortuum generally).—funus (the c., with ref. to the obsequies): *aby's c.*, corpus ca; *qs mortuus*; funus ca: to wash, lay out, embalm, &c. the c., corpus mortuum curare: to bury a c., corpus mortuum efferre or sepelire.

**CORPULENT**, corpus amplum.—habitus corporis opimus (C.).—nitro corpora (of a sleek, shining habit of body, *Ter. Eum.* 2, 11).—obesitas (in being full-fed; all opp. gracilitas). **CORPULENTIA**, *Plin.*; but not to be rejected: see *corpulentus*, under **CORPULENT**.

**CORPULENT**, corpore amplo.—opimus (fat, from plenty and good-living; *πικρὴν*).—obesus (fat and c. in a bad sense, as connected with unwholesomeness; opp. gracilis).—corpulentus (in a good sense, as implying portliness).—**CORPULENTUS** is used by *Plaut.* *Ep.* 1, 1, 8; and by *Q. Col.* and *Plin.* It seems, therefore, hypercritical to reject it.—habitus (rare: *pre-class.* *Plaut.* *Ep.* 1, 1, 8: corpulentior videtur atque habitior).—To be c., corpore esse amplo or obeso; nitere (*Phaedr.*).—to grow c., corpus facere, pinguescere: on what food have you grown so c.? quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? (*Phaedr.*)

**CORPUS-CHRISTI-DAY**, \*dies per corpus Christi mortuum sacra.

**CORPUSCLE**, corpusculum (emph. of atoms, *Lucr. C.*).

**CORPUSCULAR**, *Crel.*—Democritus, the inventor of the c. philosophy, Democritus, auctor atomorum (C.). The c. philosophy, \*eorum ratio, qui docent ex atomis effectum esse eorum atque terram, nulla cogente natura, sed concursu quodam fortuito, or \*eorum ratio, qui ex individuis omnia signi affirmant. Democritus attemptus to explain the origin of the soul by the c. philosophy, Democritus laevibus et rotundis corpusculis efficit animum concursu quodam fortuito (C.).

**CORRADE**, corradere.

**CORRECT**, v. | *A mend, corrigere (g. t. for making atq. right, by altering what is wrong, or supplying what is deficient; e. g. mendum, delictum, mores, errorem penitendo).*—emendare (to remove what is faulty; according to *Död.* after the manner of an experienced teacher, or sympathizing friend. To c. *aby's* v. utiq., ca scripta emendare = to remove faults of a transcriber; ca scripta corrigere, would be to improve the author's words or thoughts).—*Jn.* corrigere et emendare. emendare et corrigere.—*melius facere (to improve atq.).*—*It has been doubted whether it is right to say, corrigere se or hominem = corrigere mores suos, mores, vitia, &c., hominibus; but there is abundant authority for the acc. of the person: tu ut unquam te corrigas (C. Cat.* 1, 9, 22). Alii ratione malevolus, alii a maior—corrigendus (*Tusc.* 4, 81, 65). Nearly so, tota civitas (= clives) emendari et corrigi solet continentia (*Leg.* 3, 13, 30). *Krebs.*—To c. the manners (= mores), mores corrigere or emendare: to c. mistakes, menda, tollere (emph. errors in writing; and consequently the right expression for correcting errors of the press): to c. (moral) faults, vitia emendare: to c. a bad habit or custom, emendare consuetudinem vitiosam (C.): to c. errors of the press, \*menda typographica tollere. To c. the press, \*plagulas de prelo corrigere; or librum, plagulas, &c., perspicere et corrigere (aft. C., tam depistolas) ego, oportet, perspiciam, corrigam; cum denique odentur, *Att.* 16, 5, extr.).

\*prima specimina typographica corrigere (*Wyténb.*). *Ruhnken* used to c. the press himself, \*Ruhnkenius ipse specimina typographica tractare solebat (*Wyténb.*). | To correct by some mistake or other application, corrigere, emendare (both used *ad* *len.* terms).

—to c. the taste of atq., saporum c. rei lenire: the acuity of fruit, amaritudinem frugum mitigare. To c. acidity, lenire acrida (*Plin.*). | *Chaastie*, vid.

**CORRECT**, | *Nos falsity; free from errors:* ab omni vitio vacuus. vitio locus (free fm faults, whether physical or moral; of persons or things).—accuratus (made, prepared, &c., with care; that has been carefully attended to; of things only: sermo, dicendi genus, C.)—emendatus (freed fm faults; of compositions).—emendate descriptus (correctly written or printed).—a) With respect to the text of an author, or to an edition of his works, *Ruhnken* uses emendatus, castigatus, emaculatus. To print a very c. and beautiful edition, \*librum nitidissime et accuratissime describere, typis excubere. β) with respect to style,

purus, emendatus, rectus, bonus, accuratus (see above, sermo, dicendi genus, C.).—comptus (neat)—elegantis (select in the choice of words; showing good taste: the two last, both of the speech and of the speaker). A c. style, sermo purus, bonus, &c.; also, accuratus (C.).—oratio sana, recta, pura, emendata, &c. (see *CONTRACTUS*).—a c. Latin style, incorrupta quaedam Latini sermonis integritas (C., as possessed by an orator): to speak c. Latin, pure et Latine dicere. | *Morally right, probus*.—honestus (of persons or things).—bene moratus (e. g. *Vir.* a c. civitas, C.).—Innocens. Insons (innocent). A c. life, recti mores, vita honesta or emendata.—vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta (O. *Pont.* 2, 7, 49; and 4, 8, 20): to be c., culpa carere.—sancte vivere (of persons).—sine vitio esse; vitilis carere or vacare (also of things). | *Conformable to truth; accurate*, justus (according to right or law; then according to a rule or directions, complete; opp. non justus).—rectus (prop. straight; then, preserving the right mean between excess and defect; consistent with reason, propr.: opp. pravus, perversus. It is only in these senses that rectus = 'correct': hence, an oratio recta is not a 'correct', but a plain, sober, sensible speech, without rhetorical ornament: vox recta or sonus rectus, is one that is neither too high nor too low: see *Ern. Lec. Techn.*, p. 325).—verus (true). A c. account (= bill), ratio, quae convenit or constat: a c. measure, mensura justa.—mensura publice probata (stamped as such by public authority: this verse is not c., in hoc verus qd peccatum est, or qd claudicus (C.): a c. thought, verum dictum; sententia vera: a c. judgment, iudicium sincerum: to form a c. judgement, verum iudicare; about atq., de qd re: to draw a c. conclusion, verum concludere: that statement is not c. (= is inconsistent), non coherent (*Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 22): your statement is quite c., res ita est, ut dicis.

**CORRECTION**, correctio, emendatio. *Jn.* correctio et emendatio. *Syn.* in To CORRECT, v. **CORRECTIO** is also the rhetorical fig. *ἐναντιόθεσις*, when an orator corrects himself, for the purpose of adding something stronger, &c.—(*Krebs*) correctura = the office of a corrector, a sort of land-agent or steward in the time of the emperors).—The labour of c., \*emendandi cura—\*molestia corrigendi et emendandi (*Krebs*).—The most careful c. of the press, \*cura, qua nulla eruditior cogitari potest, in plagulis de prelo corrigendis: to employ a person in the c. of the press, \*c. librum ab operam mendis (or erratis) liberandum tradere: to attend to the c. of the press, \*curam tollendis operam erratis et mendis insumere: not to attend to the c.'s that have been made, \*non inspicere, quae emendata sunt (e. g. in an exercise). | Under correction, bona hoc tua venia dixerim (when offence is to be deprecated; e. g. 'points of arch the Roman augurs, I am speaking under c., are now themselves ignorant; quidem nunc a Romanis auguribus ignorant; bona hoc tua venia dixerim, *C. Div.* 1, 15, 25)—salvo tamen tuo iudicio (with deference to your better judgement).—nisi tu aliter exstimas, sentis, censes; nisi tibi aliter videtur (unless you think differently). But, to speak under c., you do not prove your assertion, sed da mihi nunc: satius probas? (*C. Ac.* 1, 3, 9.) | *Chaastie*ment; vid. | House of correction, ergastulum: to put any into a house of c., qm in ergastulum ducere or dare: to be confined in a house of c., esse in ergastulo.

**CORRECTIVE**, adj. *Crel.* with verbs under **CORRECT**. C. medicines, temperativa medicamina (only in *Caes. Aur.* *Tard.* 4, 1). | A c. corrective, temperamentum.—temperatio (e. g. huius vitii, *C. Leg.* 3, 12, 28)—mitigatio (*C. and Auct. ad Herenn.*).

**CORRECTLY**, iuste, recte, vere.—pure, emendate.—accurate.—elegantior [*Syn.* in **CORRECT**, adj.].—To conclude (= infer) c., recte concludere: to judge c., vere iudicare: not to judge c., perperam iudicare: to speak c., pure or emendate dicere; pure et Latine dicere: not c., vitiose, barbarae, male (all of language). See **INCORRECTLY**.—You state it c., plane ita res est, ut dicis; res ita se habet (ut dicis): to discuss a subject c., accurate disputare (de qd re, fully and particularly): printed c., emendate descriptus; ab omnibus vitiis purus: to print a book c., librum emendate describere: to write c., emendate scribere.

**CORRECTNESS**, iusta ratio (proper order, proportion, or quality).—veritas (truth)—elegantia (in the choice of words and phrases).—accuratio (studied c., very rare; *C. Brut.* 67, 238).—often by *Crel.* to doubt the c. of an account (= bill), \*dubitare, num ratio constet or conveniat: to doubt the c. of a statement, \*fidem narrationis in dubium vocare; \*dubitare, num vera

harrentur. *C. of style, integritas sermonis (C.); oratio emendata, compta, &c. [see FURR.] sermo accuratus. [Correctness of life and conversation, recti mores; vita honesta; vita emendator. [See under CORRECT, adj.]*

**CORRECTOR**, corrector. emendator (*f. emendatrix*). *Jm. corrector et emendator; also "qui (menda) corrigat. A c. of the press, qui librum perspicit et corrigat (aft. C. Aft. 16, 7, extr.). "qui regere operas succipit. "qui plagiulis emendandis praestat; also "corrector only.*

**CORRELATIVES**, quae se mutuo respiciunt. \*quae sub eandem rationem cadunt (*Notit.*, correlata *prps* *as t. t.*).

**CORRESPOND**, *Answer to a thing, respondere ei rei or (less frequently) ad quam rem (g. t.).*—convenire ei rei (*to suit*),—non fallere qui or *qd (to answer, e.g. one's respondent: there is no Latin expression such so nearly c. e. with the Greek ὁμῶς, as the word voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Graece ὁμῶς, quam declarat voluptas: the success does not c. with ably's expectation or hope, eventus ci non respondent ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erat, or as speraverat, evenit: correspond-ing words (in different languages), verba, quae idem declarant or significant (quod, &c.). [See To ANSWER = correspond,] *To be placed or situated = opposite, exadversus qui stare, contra qd esse or positum esse, ex adverso positum esse (the first of persons, the last, of things). To agree with, consentire, convenire, congruere, concordare (Syn. in ANSWER)—Not to c. with, dissentire; dissidēre; discrepare, abhorrere dā re. To hold intercourse by letters, literas dā re et accipere: to c. with ably, cum qo per literas colloqui. "epistolatum commercium habere cum qo.**

**CORRESPONDENCE**, *Epistolary c., epistolatum commercium, litterarum remittendae atque accipiendae (epistolary intercourse). litterarum sermo (as the means by which absent friends converse): a brisk c., litterarum ebreitas: epistolatum frequentia: an uninterrupted c., assiduitas litterarum: to carry on a c. with ably, "epistolatum commercium habere cum qo; colloqui cum qo per literas: our c. has been interrupted, "epistolatum commercium inact: our c. has been dropped, litterae requiescunt. Agreement, convenientia, —consensus, consensio, concentus [congruentia, post-Aug. and rare, See Plin.]. Friendly intercourse, "To hold good c. with (Bacon), concordatior or familiariter vivere cum qo; in gratia esse cum qo; or by bene litter nos (vos, eos, &c.) convenit.*

**CORRESPONDENT**, a. "litterarum commercio cum qo junctus —to be a punctual or good c., "crebras litteras ad qm dare: to be a dilatory or bad c., cessatorem esse in literis: he is a c. of mine, utor ejus literis. *Mercentile agent, ac procurator (C.); or negotiorum curator (S. Jug. 71, 2).—per quem agimus.—To be ably's c., ca rationes negotiaque procurare; ca res gerere.*

**CORRESPONDENT**, adj. **CORRESPONDING**: *By respondents or qui (quae, quod) respondet.—consuetudinis, conveniens or congruens ci rei, accommodatus ad qd.—Jm. apte, as to form a pair with it). To show a c. affection, ci in amore respondēre; or amori amore respondēre (both C.). A c. portico, porticus, quae ci rei (e. g. Palatio, C.) respondet or respondeat. A c. expression (in another language), verbum, quod idem declarat or significat, quod, &c.—To be c. to a thing, respondēre ci rei. See ANSWERABLE.*

**CORRIDOR**, prothyrum (*see Virg. 6, 7, 8*).

**CORRIGIBLE**, emendabilis (*Liv.*) qui corrigi or emendari potest.

**CORRIVAL**, corrivalis (*once, Q.*).—see COMPETITOR, RIVAL.

**CORROBORATE**, confirmare qd (strengthen a statement, e. g. testimonio, argumentis).—fidem ci rei addere or afferre. [See] *but adungere fidem ci rei, ut to attach credit to it, to believe it.*—fidem cs or cs rei confirmare.—fidem facere ci rei (*to cause it to be believed*).—Every witness has corroborated the statement about this money of Dion's, (quorum) omnium testimonis de hac Dionis pecuniā confirmatum est (C.). [See] *Not corroborare, which is 'to make strong, 'strengthen, 'confirm.'*

**CORROBORATIVE**, quod confirmat qd or fidem cs rei, quod fidem ci rei affert or addit.

**CORRODE**, rodere.—corrodere (C., very rare).—ero-

dere (*stronger*): rust c.'s iron, ferrum rubigine roditur (*Ovid.*).

**CORRODIBLE**, quod rodi, corrodī potest.

**CORROSION**, rosio (*Cels. and Plin.*).

**CORROSIVE**, rodens.

**CORRUGATE**, rugare. corrugare (e. g. nares, H.).—[See] *Never corrugare frontem, bas contrahere; rugare fr. frontem.*—See WRINKLE.

**CORRUPT**, TRANS. corrumpere (*prop. to break to pieces; hence, to make a thing utterly bad and unserviceable; also of internal and moral corruption. Also of falsifying writings, documents, &c.*)—depravare (*Jm. pravus, to pervert Jm. its right use, direction, &c.*; hence, to make a thing relatively bad; also of moral corruption; dep. mores; qm).—Jm. corrumpere ac depravare.

—vitare (*to destroy the purity or genuineness of a thing; e. g. auras; also to falsify writings*). Jm. vitare et corrumpere. adulterare (e. g. Judicium veri, Jus pecuniā).—infuscare (*prop. to make a thing dark-coloured, destroy its transparency; hence, fig. to make a thing impure by some addition, e. g. saporem vini*). To c. a word (by bad pronunciation), nomen, verbum, &c., corrumpere (S.). To c. a person, qm depravare, or corrumpere, cs mores, depravare or corrumpere, cs animum corrumpere; vitilis sua inficere qm; vitius sua ci allinere, affricare (of one, who c.'s by his own bad example, Sen.).—qm ad nequitiam adducere (Ter.); to c. by indulgence, indulgentia depravare. To make dishonest by bribery, corrumpere, with or without pecuniā, mercede, pretio, largitione, &c.—pretio mercari qm; largitione cs voluntatem redimere (to buy him).—donis qm ad suam causam conducere (with his support by gifts).—largitione cs mentem evasare (blind his eyes by a gift).—To try in c. ably, qm pecuniā sollicitare or opusculari; cs animum donis evasare (blind his eyes by a gift).—to be or, allow oneself to be corrupted, largitionibus moveri; pecuniā accipere (e. g. ob dicendum falsum testimonium); pecuniā accipere ac pretio idem habere addictam; fidem pecuniā mutare; by ably, pecuniā accipere a qo; se vendere ci, not to allow oneself to be corrupted, largitioni resistere; ad verbum donis inivictum animum gerere (habitually: S. Jug. 43, extr.). One who c.'s are CORRUPTA. To c. the judge (in a cause), Judicium corrumpere; Jus pecuniā adulterare.—One who cannot be corrupted, incorruptus, integer (opp. venalis pretio).

**CORRUPT**, INTRA. putrescere: putrediti. corrupti; depravari; vitari [Syn. in CORRUPT, TRANS.].—passum ire (*to be ruined, destroyed*): the corn c.'s, frumentum corruptum.

**CORRUPT**, *In a moral sense: impurus (impure).—incestus (unchaste).—inquinatus (polluted).—perditus (lost without hope).—profligatus (profligate).—turpis (vile). Jm. perditus profligatusque.—C. manners, mores corrupti depravatique; mores turpes; mores perdit. See also VICIOUS. Bribed, venalis pretio.—gratia depravatus (by personal or party feeling). See To CORRUPT = bribe: e. g. judge, numarius iudex.—Spoiled, corruptus; vitiatius, depravatus. [Syn. in To CORRUPT.] In a state of decomposition, putrefactus, putridus.—C. blood, insanens cruor (Virg.). Falsified, adulterinus; subditus; vitiatius. A c. passage, locus librarii manu depravatus. To restore c. passages, "depravatius locis (veterum scriptorum) mederi (Ruhnck.). See FALSE.*

**CORRUPTER**, corruptor. fem. corruptrix. —corruptēla (abstr. pro coner.; in a moral point of view, e. g. liberorum nostrorum)—perditor, e. g. of the state, republicae.—perniciēs, pestis (the plague, ruin, &c. of youth, and of the state, adolescentium, reipublicae). Bribor, corruptor, largitor.

**CORRUPTIBILITY**, *Crel. e. g. to deny the c. of a thing, "negare qd corrupti, depravari, vitari, &c. posse. Willingness to receive a bribe, "animus venalis.*

**CORRUPTIBLE**, quod corrupti, depravari, vitari potest [corruptibilis, Lact.]. Willing to receive a bribe, venalis (pretio, that may be bought, opp. incorruptus, integer).

**CORRUPTION**, *Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupted, corruptio (rare: prps only C. Tusc. 4, 13, 28, totius corporis corruptio as definition of morbus; and id. ib. 29, corruptio opinioinum).—depravatio (e. g. of mind). Ont. corruptēla is what contributes to the c. of a thing; or c. as action, corruptēla juvenutis (gen. obj.). Krebs. State of decomposition, putor, —putredo (the state of putrefaction). In a moral sense, corruptio; depravatio; pravitās; turpitudō [Syn. in To CORRUPT].—C. of mind, depravatio et fuditās animi; of manners, mores corrupti depravatique mores perdit.*

more turpes.—more corruptela depravati (C. Legg. 2, 15; *not corruptela morum*). **Bribery**, corruptela (*with ref. to the demoralization of the person bribed*).—*largitio* (*with ref. to the bribe itself*).—*ambitus* (*with ref. to the canvassing, e.g. for places under government*).

**CORRUPTLY**, corrupte (e.g. *judicare, C.*)—vitiose; turpiter; depravate; flagitiose; mendose; improbe; impure; inceste; scelerate [SYN. in **CORRUPT** and **VICTIOUS**].

**CORRUPTNESS**; see **CORRUPTION**.

**CORSAIR**, pirata (*sepirat*), or *pure Latin*, prædo maritimus, or *fm context*, prædo only.—*archipirata* (*superspirata*, the chiefpirate).

**CORSE**; see **CORPSE**.

**CORSET**, \*thorax linteus; or *prps*, mamillare (*used for confining the bosom*; Mart. 14, 66).

**CORSET**, thorax (*of brass, reaching from the neck down to the groin*, Liv. 42, 61; *loricæ thoracæque*).—*lorica* (*of unannealed leather*).—*cataphracta* (*iron or brass armour made in the shape of fish-scales, for men and animals*): to cover aby with a c., lorica or thorace or cataphracta induere qm. To put on a c., lorica or thorace or cataphracta se tegere or se induere: covered with a c., ferratus, cataphractus (Tac. Ann. 3, 45, 3, Liv. 35, 48); loriciatus; cum lorica.

**CORTEGE**, comitatus, comites (g. t.) for companions, attendants on a journey, &c.—*collores*, assecles (*suit*; coh. *esply* of a governor going out to his province)—*stipatio*, stipatores corporis (*for security*).—*Procer*, qui eunt or proficiuntur cum quo; qui sunt cum quo; quos qs secum ducit, qui qm sequuntur, comitantur: to be seen in aby's c., inter comites ducis aspect: to belong to the c. of a prætor, asseciam prætoris esse: to join aby's c., se comitem ei adungere.

**CORTICATED**, corticosus (*of trees, plants, &c.*)—*corticatus* (*that has a part of the rind or bark clinging to it*, Pallad.; e.g. *pix*, resin that has been taken from a tree with a part of the bark, Colum.).

**CORUSCANT**, coruscus (V.). fulgens. nitens. micans. [SYN. in **TO SHINE**.]

**CORUSCATION**, coruscatio (Solin.). fulgor; splendor; nitor [SYN. in **SHINE**].

**CORVETTE**, celox (*Cor*). Not corbita. See **SHIP**.]

**CORYMBUS**, corymbus (*esply of the ivy*).

**CORYPHEUS**, corypheus (*κορυφαίος*; e.g. *cor*, Epicurean Zeno, C.). princeps.

**COSMETIC**, lenocinium. adjumentum ad pulchritudinem (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55; *both as means of beautifying*).

**COSMOGONY**, (*prps*) indagatio initiorum et tamquam seminum, unde sistit omnia orta, generata, concreta (C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69).

**COSMOGRAPHER**, cosmographus (*κοσμογράφος*, *Art. de Progen. Arg. 2*).

**COSMOGRAPHICAL**, \*ad descriptionem mundi pertinet.

**COSMOGRAPHY**, descriptio mundi; \*cosmographia (*κοσμογραφία*).

**COSMOPOLITAN**, \*a totius mundi amore profectus.

**COSMOPOLITE**, mundanus (C. Tusc. 5, 37, 108, *in web passage he renders it by, qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrat*).—*incola* mundi. *Cosm.* Cosmici, a um, as *subst.*, Mart. 7, 41; *cosm.* esse tibi, Seneca Tuca, videris.

**COSMOPOLITISM**, \*totius mundi amor, studium.

**COST**, a. *Price*, pretium. *See PRICE*, or (*if it is price of corn*), see **CORN**. *Expense*, sumptus; impensæ; impendium; arbitria, pl. n. [SYN. in **EXPENSE**].—*et aby's c.*, impendio c.: the c. of a funeral, arbitria funera (*prop. fees paid to the persons who assisted at it, and for living which an 'arbitr' was employed*): *et aby's own c.*, privato sumptu; impendio privato; sui pecuniæ; de suo: *at the public c.*, publico sumpto. de publica. publico; *impensa publica*; impendio publico: *et a great c.*, magnâ impensâ: *without any c.*, nullâ impensâ: nullo sumpto. To my c., cum magno meo damno. See **EXPENSE**. *Costs* = legal expenses, impensæ in litem factæ (Pawl. litig. 3, 3, 30): to condemn aby in the c's, damnare in expensæ: *let him be compelled to pay both damages and c's*, et damnum et impensæ liti adversario inferre cogatur (Just. Instit. 4, 14, 1).

**COST**, v. e. g. *athg c's so and so much*, qd stat n constat, *only with abst. of the price*.—qd est, *with gen. of the price*.—qd venit or venditur (*athg is sold at*).—*emittit* (*athg is bought at*).—*licet qd* (*to have such a price bid for it*); *all these generally with abst. of the price*.—*athg has c. me so much*, emi qd (*with abst. of the price*): *stat mihi qd* (*with abst.*);

*in qâ re consumo* (*with acc. of the sum spent*), i. e. *I spend so much in athg*: e. g. *The siege of Samos c. the Athenians took hundred talents*, in Samo oppugnandâ Athenienses MCC talenta consumperunt: to c. but little, parvo stare or constare or venire or vendi or licere. [SYN. ABOVE.] To c. but half as much, dimidio minoris constare (C.).—to c. nothing, gratis or nibilo constare: to c. more, pluris stare, vendi or licere: *not to c. more*, qd non excedere (e.g. centenos numos). *How much do these gardens c.?* quanti licent hi hort? *The question, 'what does such a thing c.?' is often expressed by quanti and a verb corresponding with the nature of the object, the price of which one wishes to know, e.g. huc much did it c. him?* quanti emit? *what does your dinner c. you?* quanti cenat? *What does the passage c. you on board this vessel?* quanti vehit navis?—*It has c. me a good deal of money and labour*, nec impensæ nec labori peperci: *the victory c. many lives*, victoria multo sanguine stetit: *the victory c. the Romans*, as well as their enemies, a good many lives, nec Romanis incruenta victoria fuit: *the victory c. no lives*, victoria sine sanguine stetit: *victoria haud cruenta fuit: athg c's aby's life*, qd morte ca stat or constat (i. e. it is obtained by the sacrifice of his life): *qd causa est, quare qs necetur* (as the cause of aby's death): *the war has c. a great many lives*, bellum multos homines absumpsit: *if c's a great deal of trouble or labour*, (re) est multi laboris: *it has c. me a great struggle with my feelings*, vix a me ob animo meo impetrare potui, ut, &c.

**COST-PRICE**, Crcl. To be selling at c-p., \*merces suas tanti vendit qs, quanti emit (emerunt, &c.).

**COSTIVE**, astrictus, restrictus, &c. e. g. to make or render c., alvum astringere, comprimere, durare (Cels.). I am neter c., alvum mihi satis reddit quotidie (Cels.); alvum bonam facere soleo (Aft. Cat. R. 114).—I am of a c. habit, saepe fit, ut pluribus diebus non descendat alvus (Aft. C. 2, 7).

**COSTIVENESS**, alvus astricta, restricta, suppressa, obstructa (Cels.).

**COSTLINESS**, a) *with ref. to what it c's*; caritas.—*β) with ref. to its excellence*; excellentia. præstantia.

**COSTLY**, sumptuosus (requiring a great outlay; *banquets, games, &c.*)—pretiosus, magni pretii. multorum numorum (*that has cost much money, as utensils, goods, a library, &c.*)—*carus* (dear, g. t.)—*lautus* (*exquisite, choice; of utensils, furniture, banquets, &c.*)—*magnificus* (*lordly, magnificent, e. g. furniture, games, banquets, &c.*)—*splendidus* (*splendid*)—*egregius*. eximius (*excellent in its kind*)—*pulcherrimus* (*very fine*)—*jucundissimus*. suavissimus. dulcissimus (*esply of what pleases the senses*)—*C. apparel*, vestes majoris pretii or pretiosæ (C.): a c. present, donum eximium, magnificentum; munus magnificentum, præclarum (C.): to prepare a c. banquet, convivium opipare apparare (C.): to furnish a house in a c. manner, domum opipare instruere (Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 6)—*in a c. manner*, sumptuose. pretiose egregie: *to dress in a very c. manner*, vestibus pretiosis uti.

**COT**, or **COTTAGE**, casa (*inasmuch as it affords a shelter to its inmate and his property*).—*tugurium* (*inasmuch as it affords protection agst wind and weather*: according to *Voss*. Virg. Ecl. 1, 68, a shelter, the roof of wch was made of straw, reed, branches or turf reaching down to the ground, and used by the shepherds in the fields).—*mapale* (*of wch the plural, 'mapalia,' only occurs*, was a c. of the African Nomades: the word itself is of Punic extraction).—*umbraculum* (*made of foliage*): a small c., casula. tugurium. *β) A sheep c. (or sheep-cote), dole-c. (or dove-cote)*, vid.

**COT** (= a small bed): lectulus (*little bed; bed*).—*lectus suspensus* (*hammock*; with Cels. 3, 18).

**CUTEMPORARY**, see **TEMPORARY**.

**COTTAGER** or **COTTER**, casarius (Cod. Theod. 9, 42, 7), or Crcl. *If 'peasants' wld do, vid.*

**COTTON**, lnum. xylum (Plin. 19, 1, 2, 3, § 14. The Greek, *κοτόνιον* only *Ulp*. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 9, where it is literally translated by lana lignea).—*flax*, c., bombyx; byssus (*late*).—*made of c.*, xylum.—*bombycinus*, byssinus (*the latter late*; *both 'made of flax c.'*).—*c. stuff*, thread, byssus (*late*).—*the c. plant*, xylon.—*gossypion*. gossypinus (*both, probably, Egyptian words*).—[*gossypium* herbaceum; \**gossypium* arbo-reum, Linn.].

**COTTON-GRASS**, \*eriphorum (Linn. aft. eriphoros, Plin.).

**COUCH**, cubile (g. t. also that of wild beasts in a forest). See **BED**.

**COUCH**, (TRANS.) sternere, prosternere. To c. oneself any where, se abdere in occultum (of persons).—*Te*

*be couched under alth, latère or additum latère sub qâ re.* *See To COCCAL.* || *To place in ambush, in insidia locare, collocare, or disponere.* *Vid. COUCH, INTRANS.* || *To c. a lance, spear, &c., hastam porrigere, less only projicere (to extend it, e. g. as a bayonet, see Brem. on Np. Chabr. 1, 2).—hastam ad ictum parare. To receive an attack with their lances couched, projectâ hastâ impetum expicere hostium (Np. Chabr. 1, 2): to ride agst. aby with couched lance, infesto spiculo petere qm (L. 2, 20), with lances couched, infestis hastis (e. g. conitare equos, L. 23, 47); infestis cuspidibus (e. g. ruere in medium agmen hostium, L. 10, 41).—|| To operate on the eye, "glaucomam oculis c. objectam solvere. || To couch in writing, literis consignare; literis o scriptis mandare; per scripturam complecti; conscribere.*

**COUCH, INTR.** || *Lie down, throw oneself down; sternal. se or corpus abjicere. decumbere. procumbere (g. it. as well of persons as animals).—subsidiere (to sink down).—conquiescere (præ-class. Plaut. = caput inclinare, Prisc.): to c. in the grass, se abjicere in herbâ (Np. not in herbam, see Interp. C. de Or. 1, 7, extr.).—cubare (to rest).—recubare. recumbere (with accessory notion of leaning backward). To c. down when the enemy hurled their darts, subsidere adversus emissâ tela (L.): to c. down in the rear, subsidere in insidiis (C.). || To lie in secret or ambush, delitescere in qo loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco (hide oneself; SYN. in HIDE): latibulis se tegere (of wild beasts).—aditum latère; in occulto se continere; additum et inclusum in occulto latère (to keep oneself hidden).—subsidiere in insidiis (of an ambush): to c., or be couched in ambush, in insidia esse or subsistere.*

**COUCHANT, to be formed by the past partic. of the verbs under To COUCH.**

**COUCHER, medicus ocularius or ocularius only.**

**COUCH-GRASS, \*agropyron repens (Linn.).**

**COUGH, tussis.**—*A dry c., tussis sicca, quæ nihil emittit: a slight c., tussicula: inclined to a c., tussiolosus (late): to have a c., tussire: \*tussi laborare: a bad c., male tussire (t): to alleviate, to relieve the c., tussim inhibere, levare, discutere, sanare. a tussi liberare (of the remedy).*

**COUGH, v. tussire.**—*Not to expectorate in coughing, in tussit nihil exsperare.*

**COULTER, dens or culter atrii.**

**COUNCIL, concilium or consilium (most regularly, concilium; but the MSS. vary much: 'the distinction given by Gronov., Liv. 44, 2, that concil. is a council in which one person addresses the rest, and says authoritatively what must be done; consil. (when used of the assembly), one in which the assembled body deliberate, seems to be unfounded. Comp. Cass. B. G. 2, 4; and 1, 40, \*Frensd.)—senatus (as supreme c. of a state or town).—decuriones (in a small town; of the town-c.): the supreme c., penes quos est summa consilii. A privy-c., consilium sanctius (L. 44, 35).—See 'cabinet-c.' under CABINET.—C. of state, consilium publicum (C. Mil. 33, 90); consilium republicæ (Flor.): a permanent c. of state, consilium republicæ sempiternum: the elders formed the supreme c. of state, respublica penes senes erat: to hold a c., consilium, senatum habere: to summon a c., consilium convocare (C.), advocare (L.); vocare, cogere († F.): to dismiss a c., concilium dimittere: to remove it (to another place), concilium transferre (a. g. Lutetiam): to take a part in their secret c.'s, consiliiis arcanis interesse (L. 35, 18): to be chosen member of a c., in consilium delectum esse (C.).—fieri publici consilii participem (of a state-c., C.). || Council of war, consilium militare or castrense, or, fm context, consilium only.—prætorium (if assembled in or before the tent of the commander-in-chief).—duces or principes, quos sibi imperator ad consilium capendum deligit (Cass. B. G. 1, 86); fm context, duces or principes only (if composed of the superior officers): to hold a c. of war, consilium habere: to summon one, cons. convocare: to dismiss or break up one, prætorium or duces dimittere: the c. meets or assemblies, duces conveniunt: to lay ably before a c. of war, rem deferre ad consilium (Cass.); referre qd ad consilium (Np.). C.-chamber, curia. || Meeting of the heads of the Church, \*concilium principum rei Christianæ, or concilium only.—synodus (Eccl.).**

**COUNCILLOR, consiliarius (as i. l., with the ancients it was one who gave advice in a particular case).—A consilius—senator (member of the state council).—decurio (town-c. in a small town). Privy c., see CABINET-c. under CABINET.**

**COUNSEL, || Deliberation, consultatio. consilium.** (178)

*lium (the former, as act; the latter, as state).—deliberatio (a mature consideration of what is to be done, what resolution is to be taken, &c.): to take c., consultare or deliberare de re, in consilium ire, de re; consilium habere, de re (of several persons): to take c. with aby, consultare or deliberare cum qo; qm in consilium vocare or assumere or adhibere; consilium capere una cum qo: to take c. together, consilia Inter se communicare: to take c. with oneself, se solum in consilium vocare: as to the rest, I had rather that you should take c. with yourself, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (C. ad Deo. 12, 3, extr.). || Advice, consilium (g. t.).—auctoritas (if pronounced by a person of weight): good c., consilium bonum or rectum: bad c., consilium malum; male consulta, pl. (bad c.'s): prudent, wise, salutary c., consilium prudens, sanum, sapiens: by my c., me auctore; me suatore or consuasore. Jm. me auctore et consuasore, or me suatore et auctore; me suatore et impulsore: to give aby c., c. consilium dare; consilii auctorem esse ci: to give aby good, faithful c., c. rectum, fidele consilium dare; maxime utilis ci suadere (very salutary c.): to ask for aby c., qm consulere (if by writing, per literas); petere consilium a qo; exquirere consilium c.: to offer one's c. and advice, consilii copiam præbere (e. g. of a physician, Tac. Ann. 6, 50, 2): to follow aby c., sequi c. consilium; c. consilio uti; c. consilio obtemperare. I follow aby's c. in alth, quod mihi dederit qd de qâ re consilium, id sequor: to act according to aby's c. and advice, facere de or ex c. consilio: to disregard aby's c., c. consilium spernere (t): to assist aby with good c., c. adesse; c. præsto adesse; c. non deesse. || = Counsellor, vid. || Purpose, consilium.—Id quod volo, cupio (id, quod vult or cupit qd).—propositum.—quod specto, sequor, peto (or quod spectat, &c. qd). Secret c.'s, consilia arcanâ, interiora. To declare, entrust, &c. one's c.'s to aby, consilia sua credere ci (Ter.). To keep one's own c. in any matter, qd tacitum tenere, habere; secum habere; tacere, reticere; celare; occultare; occultare; occulte ferre.—tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenere. || Prudence in planning, advising, &c., consilium (e. g. vir maximi consilii; est in qo satis consilii).*

**COUNSEL, v. consiliari (mly absol.; but H. A. P. 196; ille bonis faveat et consiliatur amicis).—consilium dare.—To c. aby to do alth, auctorem esse c. rei, or with ignis; also with ut (e. g. militi, ut abim, vehementer auctor est; C. Att. 15, 5, 2).—suasorem esse c. rei. suadere ci qd, or mly, with ut.—hortatorem esse c. rei. hortari qd. hortari (qm), ut.—Jm. suadere et hortari; auctorem et suasorem esse.—monere or admonere qm (ut, nē).—censere (ut, or followed by subj., without ut).—SYN. in ADVISE).—To c. peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadere; ad pacem hortari: to c. unanimity, hortari ad concordiam. I c. you to leave off, censeo desistas. Those who will not be counselled, cannot be helped, \*actum est de iis, qui spernunt monentes or recte præcipientes.**

**COUNSELLOR, || Adviser, consiliarius.—consiliorum c. socius et adiutor.—auctor consilii or consiliorum, or, fm context, auctor only.—suasor. impulsor. monitor. consiliorum minister or minister only. Jm. auctor et consuasor. suasor et auctor. auctor et impulsor. consiliarius et administrator. consiliarius et auctor (SYN. in ADVISER).—A faithful, friendly, experienced c., consiliarius fidelis, benevolus, non imperitus (or isisimus; all C.). The king and his c.'s, rex ipse consiliariique ejus (C.): his friends and c.'s, amici et consiliarii ejus: to have aby for one's c., c. consilio or consiliis uti; qm consiliorum auctorem habere: to be aby's c., consilium ci dare; consilii auctorem esse ci.—consilio regere qm (of one who regularly influences another). || Advocate, causarum actor. causidicus. advocatus. actor. cognitor. [SYN. and phrases in ADVOCATE.]**

**COUNT, s. || Computation, vid. || Charge in an indictment, formula (the prescribed legal form; of which several might be used, but not 1 in publicis judiciis, in Quintilian's time, Cf. Q. 3, 10, 1; privata judicia unum iudicem habere multos et diversis for. multis solent). There are many c.'s in the indictment, \*multis et diversis formulis accusatur qd or actio ci intenditur. There are two c.'s in the indictment; one charging the prisoner with sacrilege, another with manslaughter, qd sacrilegii et homicidii simul accusatur (Q. 3, 10, 1; where others read, simul et homicidii).**

**COUNT (as title of honour), \*comes (the title of c., \*nomen comitis: the rank of c., \*comitis dignitas: c.**

*infer upon any the title of c.*, \*qm comitis nomine et dignitate ornare: *the seat, residence, &c. of a c.*, sedes v. domitium comitis.

COUNT, v. numerum inire.—*To c. alth*, qd numerum (q. t. also = *to reckon amongst*).—*dinumerare* (to *c. the whole number, one by one; to c. all through*).—*numerum* c. rei inire or exequi or efficere (to *c. over*); *computare* (to *reckon*): *enumerando* percensere (to *reckon them all through, naming each*): *to c. the stars, stellas* dinumerare: *to c. on one's fingers*, numerare digitis or per digitos; *computare* digitis: *to c. the number of troops*, numerum copiarum inire: *not to be able to c. up all a person's services*, promerita enumerando percensere non posse: *it is correctly counted*, numerus conuenit: *to c. (= have) many friends*, multos amicos numerare (O. Trist. 1, 9, 5), or *habere*: *veterans who c. thirty years of service*, veterani tricensa stipendia numerantes (Tac. Ann. 1, 33, 2) or *meriti*: *to c. alth by such or such a thing*, qd numerare ex qâ re (as C. de Or. 2, 32, in.: *ea, ut ex reis numerus innumerabilis sunt, si rebus, &c.*): *the Gauls do not c. by days, but by nights*, Galii non diurnum numerum, sed nocturnum computant; or *Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero diurnum, sed nocturnum finiunt*. ¶ *Eseme, consider, look upon as, duere, putare, ponere, numerare*.—*arbitrari*, *iudicare*, *existimare*. ¶ *All these, except ponere, have two accusatives, when the person or thing really is, or is believed by us to be, what we consider him. But to express that we treat him like such or such a person, put him in the situation of such a person relatively to ourselves, then we use either qm pro (ast. habere, putare; sed. ast. duere), or (in) numero, with qm. plur. (ast. habere, duere, existimare), or with 'in, and ast. sing. or plur. (ast. putare, ponere, numerare; also ast. habere).*—*If an adj. is used predicatively with 'count, it should be translated either by 'in, with ast. of ast. (ast. ponere, duere), or by dat. of subst. (ast. habere, duere); or by gen. of adj., used substantively with case and habeo, &c. (see examples below).*—*To c. a person one's enemy*, habere qm hostem (so far as he really is so); *habere qm pro hoste*, or, in hostium numero (so far as one looks upon and treats him as such): *to c. aly a god*, habere qm deum, numerare qd (e. g. totum); *deum*: *to c. alth a favour*, ponere qd in beneficio, habere qd beneficii loco et gratie (C.): *to c. alth as evil*, habere qd in malis: *to c. it an insult*, ignorare loco ferre qd: *to c. a man happy*, qm beatum habere: *to c. it honorable*, qd honori habere or duere; *qd in laude ponere, or laudi duere*; *qd in gloria duere or ponere*: *it has ever been counted wise*, semper sapientia est habitum (e. g. temporis credere). *To c. aly your friend*, qm in tuum numerum ascribere: *one's friend*, numerare qm inter suos: *to c. as for nothing*, qd pro nihilo duere; *nullo loco habere or numerare*. ¶ *To reckon or depend upon*, spem in qo ponere or collocare; *auxilium* or *salutem* a qo expectare: *you may count upon me, tibi non deero*: *to c. on alth*, qd pro certo expectare. *I c. upon you*, \*spero fore ut venias (i. e. *reckon on your coming*); *fac mihi non desis (on your assistance)*: *not to c. on alth*, in qâ re nihil spei reponere posse. See also TO CONTRIVE; RICKON or. ¶ *To calculate*, rationes or calculos subducere; *rationum* inire et subducere; *fm the context*, subducere only (as C. Att. 5, 21, 12).

COUNTENANCE, vultus (v. pr.).—*as (the whole face, as image of the inner man)*. A friendly c., vultus benignus: *a cheerful c.*, vultus hilaris, serenus: *a quiet or tranquil c.*, vultus tranquillus: *a tranquil and serene c.*, fronte tranquilla et serena (C. Tusc. 8, 15, 31): *a sad c.*, vultus maestus: *a sallow or dull c.*, vultus tristis: *a serious c.*, vultus austerus; *vultus adductus* (wrinkled like that of one deep in thought): *an important c.*, supercilium grande (Juvenal. 6, 189): *a bold or impudent c.*, os durum or ferreum (as quality; fm c. context, os only, as C. Ferr. 4, 29, 66); *on hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite*: *a hypocritical c.*, vultus acti, simulati: *to assume a calm c.*, frontem explicare or exporrigere (†): *faciem* or *vultum* diffundere; *frontem* remittere: *to put on a sad c.*, vultum ad tristitiam adducere: *to assume a serious c.*, severum vultum inducere (†): *vultum adducere* (that of a person, profoundly thinking): *to assume an angry c.*, frontem contrahere: *to assume a threatening c.*, supercilium tollere (cf. Caes. 57, 46): *to put on a different c.*, vultum mutare: *novos capere vultus* (poet.); *vultum sagere* i. e. *a c. not corresponding with one's feelings*, e. g. *a cheerful c. whilst one is mourning*, see Cas. B. G. 1, 30, med.). *To have a cheerful, dull, sad, &c. c.*, hilari, maestus, tristis, &c., *vultus ease*: *to take alth with a cheerful c.*, benigno vultu qd excipere (ast. O. Fast. 1, 3);

*to invite aly with a friendly c.*, qm benigno vultu in hospitium invitare (L. 26, 28): *stupidity is written on aly's c.*, vicia prorsus inest in cs vultu: *to change c.*, see TO CHANGE colour.—*to put out of c.*, qm differre (to put him out, so that he does not know what to say, see Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5); *qm or cs animum conturbare or perturbare (to confuse aly)*; *qm in angustias adducere (stronger)*: *to keep one's c.*, risum tenere or continere. ¶ *Encouragement, tutela* (see). *The nearest words are those that imply favour, protection, approval*.—*praesidium*.—*clientela* (properly the relation of the protégé to his protector).—*patrocinium* (paternal protection wch a patron affords to his client): *to give c.*, ci auxiliari or opem ferre; *ci favere*. See TO COUNTERMANCE. *To claim aly's c. and protection*, conferre se in fidem et clientelam cs (C.); *commendare* se ci in clientelam et fidem (Ter.).

COUNTENANCE, v. ci auxiliari or opem ferre (render assistance).—*ci favere* (to favour aly, or promote his interests by advice and assistance).—*ci tribuere* (to be favourably disposed towards aly, to interest oneself for him, e. g. *quomodo ordini publicanorum libentissime tribuimus*, C.). See also TO FAVOUR. *You c. it, if you do not cry out against it*, \*rem, cum quiescis, probas (ast. C.).

COUNTER, † Shop-table, \*mensa tabernaria or mensa only. ¶ *An imitation of coin, calculus* (a small stone, used by the ancients for computations).

COUNTER, adv. *To run c. to alth*, adversari or repugnare (be opposed to it).—*qd negligere* (legem, &c.).—*qd non servare* (e. g. legem, consuetudinem).—*qd migrare* (e. g. jus civile).—*contra* or *secus facere* (act agt a rule, command, &c.).—*To run c. to a direction*, extra praescriptum egredi: *to one's own interests*, repugnare utilitati suae: *to run c. the one to the other*, inter se contraria esse.

COUNTERACT, obviam ire ci rei; occurrere ci rei (to take preventive measures).—*Jn. occurrere atque obistere* (C.).—*comprimere*, *reprimere*, *supprimere* (to check it, keep it under): *to c. aly's designs*, cs consiliis occurrere atque obistere (C.): *the factious proceedings of your enemies*, factioni inimicorum resistere (C.).—*obniti*, oblocuti (struggle agt).—*To c. the symptoms of a disease*, morbo opponere medicinam. See RESIST, OPPOSE.

COUNTERACTION, \*vis contraria (force, acting in the opp. direction). ¶ *Purpose, act, &c. of resisting*: *Cret. My plans for the c. of aly's designs*, consilia, quibus ci restiti (C. 2 de Orat. 48), or ci resisto, resistam, &c. (according to the time meant).

COUNTERBALANCE, s. \*vis renitens (ast. Plin. 2, 82, 84, e. g. *altera vis alteri renititur*).—*aequilibrium* (in so far as it establishes an equilibrium with another weight, Plin. 10, 5, 4).

COUNTERBALANCE, v. equare, exaequare (to make equal).—*pensare*. *compensare* qd qâ re (to weigh, as it were, one thing agt the other, to establish an equilibrium).—*parem calculum ponere* cum qâ re (to be as good in return, e. g. a present, Plin. Ep. 5, 2 = remunerari qm quam similimodo munere): *the benefits received c. those conferred*, par est ratio acceptorum et datorum: *to c. the deficiency in the revenue by economy*, quod cessat ex reducto, frugalitate supplere.

COUNTER-BASS, prp. vox gravissima.

COUNTERCHANGE, commutatio. See CHANGE.

COUNTERCHANGE, v. See TO CHANGE.

COUNTERCHARGE, \*actio petitori intenta.—*For the meaning of actio contraria*, see GEN. THEO. s. v. Actio, p. 223.

COUNTERCHARM, v. \*incantatum or effascinatum praestigis exsolvere.

COUNTERFEIT, † Make a (fraudulent) imitation of, imitari (q. t.).—*imitando* exprimere or effingere; *Jn. effingere* et exprimere. *Imitari* et *exprimere*; *also effingere* or *exprimere only*.—*assimulare* (to make alth like another; then with accessory notion of deception; e. g. the human voice, sermonem humanum): *to c. aly's handwriting*, cs chirographum imitari or assimilare: *to c. money*, numos adulterinos percutere (ast. Suet. Ner. 25); *monetam adulterinam exercere* (Ulp. Dig. 48, 15, 6, § 1): *to c. a will*, testamentum subficere, supponere, subdere.—See FOMOS.

¶ *To put on the appearance of, simulare* or *assimulare* (e. g. sim. studium cs rei, zeal in a cause; mortem, metum, diffidentiam cs rei; sedulitatem; assimilare animum (†); se letum): *to c. sickness*, simulare egrum; *assimulare* se egrum; *simulare valetudinem*: *to c. learning*, simulare se doctum esse; *simulare doctrinam*: *to c. cheerfulness*, assimilare se letum; or *hilaritatem fingere*: *to c. piety*, \*se pium



erga deum simulare: the appearance of youth, mentiri juvenem († Mart.); insanire, simulare se furere (C.).

COUNTERFEIT, COUNTERFEITED, ficticius (g. t. not genuine, e. g. jewels, wine, Plin. 37, 13, 76, and 15, 7, 1, ed. Hard.); adulterinus (with accessory notion of deceit or falsification, opp. bonus, e. g. of coin, a false hawk, &c. opp. verus).—falsus (false in general, e. g. a letter).—fucosus, fucatus (that has only the external appearance of althg, opp. sincerus, probus, e. g. merchandize).—subditus, suppositus, subditiolus, institutus (e. g. of a book, a will, &c.).—simulatus, fictus, confectus (not natural, but produced by art; forced; e. g. lacrimae confectae): c. pecty, pietas erga deum simulata. A man of c. pecty, pietatis erga deum simulator: one c. tear, una falsa lacrimula: in a c. manner, simulate; simulatione; per simulationem; fctio; falso; fallaciter.

COUNTERFEIT, s. Crcl. with the adjectives under COUNTERFEIT; e. g. to prove althg to be a c., qd adulterinum (ficticius, &c.) esse probare (aff. C. 2, 17, 17).

COUNTERFEITER, falsarius (who commits forgery, see Sect. Tit. 3).—falsus signator (who affixes a false seal to althg, e. g. a will, S. Cal. 16, 2; cf. C. Clement. 14, 41; testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare).—testamentarius (a forger of wills, C. Off. 3, 18, 73).—adulterator (who adulterates althg, Pandectae).—parachacter (παράχακτης, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9, a coiner of false money).

COUNTERMAND, \*alter or contra praecipere.—\*alter, atque antea, praecipere.

COUNTERMARCH, s. imperium mutatum.

COUNTERMARCH, v. signa convertere.—signis conversa retro redire (L. 8, 11; in urbem, 8).—versis signis qm locum repetere (of counter marching to a particular place, L. 9, 35).—reducere (march back, e. g. exercitum, legiones, &c.).—castra retro movere (L. 2, 58): to be counter marched, retro repetere viam (to retrace their steps, L. 9, 2).

COUNTERMARCH, s. \*iter conversum, oppositum, contrarium.—conversa signa or (L.) versa signa; or by iter retro (e. g. Cal. in C. ad Div. 8, 15; quodnam ob scelus iter mihi necessarium retro ad Alpes versus incidit? Cf. fuga retro, Lio. 8, 19; fugam magis retro quam proelium—spectante milite).—reditus (g. t. for return).—Or by Crcl. with verbs under TO COUNTERMARCH. By a c., conversis signis.

COUNTERMARK, tessera (g. t. for any ticket).

COUNTERMINE, s. cuniculus transversus (L. 28, 8).—to make a c., see TO COUNTERMINE.

COUNTERMINE, v. transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere. Fia. obviam ire. occurrere (adopt preventive measures).—\*fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPANE, or COUNTERPOINT, see COVERLET.

COUNTERPART, res ci rei simillima (exceedingly like it).—res ci rei compar (quite equal to it).—res ci rei ex altera parte respondens (corresponding to it).—To be the c. of althg, ci rei similem or simillimum esse (vid. L. 4, 54); ci rei comparum esse (vid. L. 28, 42); ci rei ex altera parte respondere (vid. C. Or. 32, 114).

COUNTERPLEA, \*actio petitori intenta (not actio contraria, vid. COUNTERCHARGE).

COUNTERPLOT, s. See the next word.

COUNTERPLOT, v. To c. p., \*fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPOISE, v. pari pondere parem pensioem perficere (to produce an equilibrium by making the two weights equal).—examinare (Vitruv. 10, 8, of the lever; caput vectis faciundo motus circinationis cogit pressioibus examinare paucis manibus oneris maximi pondus).—tantumdem pendere (Lucr. 1, 360).—librare (Plin. huius [aeris] vi suspensam—librari medio spatio tollere).—pari momento librare (aff. Col. 3, 12, 3; temperamentum pari momento libratum).—Fia. ¶ To make equal to, qd ci rei in equo or parem ponere; qd ci rei par facere.—quare or adquare qd cum qd re.—compensare qd cum qd re or qd re (e. g. bona cum vitis, H. lettium cum doloribus, C.).

COUNTERPOISE, s. sarcōma, klis, n. (the weight placed in the other scale, or appended to the other arm, &c., Vitruv. 9, pref. 9, and 10).—aequilibrium (this weight, so far as it establishes an equilibrium agest another weight, Vitruv. 10, 3, 4).—paria pondera.—See EQUILIBRIUM.

COUNTERPOISON, antidōtus or antidōtum (ἀντιδότης, ἀντιδότης), or, pure Latin, remedium adversus venenum.

COUNTERSCARP, ¶ Exterior slope of the ditch, pppe fossae crepidio. ¶ The covered way, squalicus (g. t. for mtna) with or without tectus; or (180).

inferna via (aff. Veg. 4, 24; cavato specu in exitum urbis infer na queritur via), or as t. t. \*via caeca, quae dicitur.

COUNTERSIGN, \*una subscribere, subnotare or subsignare.

COUNTERSIGN, s. ¶ Private signal given to soldiers on guard, and to those whom they are to admit; tessera (if a ticket).—signum (g. t.). To give the c., tesseram or signum dare: to aby, ci.

COUNTER-TENOR, \*vox ab acuta altera; \*alter ab acuto sonus.—To sing the c.-t., \*alterum ab acuto sonum modulari: one who sings the c.-t., \*secundum vocis cantor.

COUNTER-TICKET, tessera (any ticket).

COUNTER-VAIL, vid. COUNTERBALANCE.

COUNTRESS, \*domina comes (in her own right; Voss.).—\*comitis uxor or conjux (by marriage).

COUNTRESS, see INNUMERABLE.

COUNTRY, ¶ Region; terra, regio (the former more extensive; e. g. Italy, Sicily, &c.).—regio (any district).—tractus (a tract of c., with ref. to its length rather than its breadth).—[625] plagia in the best ages denoted a quarter of the heavens, not of the earth's surface.]—ager (the c. of a small people or tribe).—fines (with ref. to its boundaries; empty when it is to be marked, that the action is done within the limits of a particular state).—pagus (district consisting of several villages; e. g. the c. of the Helvetii).—loca, pl. (with demonstr. pronouns, ea loca, &c. = 'those parts', 'that neighbourhood'; e. g. hi ea loca incolunt, Cae.). An uninhabited c., terra inhabitabilis or quem nemo incolit: open c., loca patetia. In a c. of that kind, in ejusmodi regione: a rugged and mountainous c., aspera et montuosa regio (C.): a desert c., regio deserta, vasta; loca deserta (quem nemo incolit, Cae.).—[626] In the historians, when the name of a country is connected with the name of its inhabitants, the name of the inhabitants is often placed under the government of a preposition, the word country being omitted; thus, in the c. of the Etrusci, in Etruscis, or in Etruscorum finibus; also in agro Etrusco.—The c. of Italy, Spain, Africa, &c., terra Italia, Hispania, Africa, &c.: to remove to other c.'s, alias terras petere: c.'s that are blessed with pure air, terrae em, in quibus sit aer purus ac tenuis (C.).—The enemy's c., terra or ager or fines hostium; terra hostilis (ancly, ager hosticus or hosticum only): to reside in a foreign c., peregre habitare: to be staying or residing in a foreign c., peregrinari: in this c., in his regionibus.—apud nos (= with us, of habits, institutions, &c.).—To banish aby from a c.: send him out of the c., qm civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere; qm in exilium pellere, expellere, ejicere, agere; exallo afficere, multare; patria pellere. ¶ Native country, patria.—patria nostra, patriae solum (the 'land,' empty as an object of affection).—locus, quo qd genitus est, urbs, in qua qd genitus est (Just.).—domus (home).—urbs patria. In one's c., domi: to remain in one's c., domi manere: to leave one's c. (for a time, = go or travel abroad), peregre proficisci.—The love of c., patriae caritas, amor patriae, pietas erga patriam [See PATRIOTISM].—republican studium. A lover of his c., patriae or republicae amans.—civis bonus: to love one's c., amare patriam: to die for one's c., pro patria mori, or mortem optetere: to devote oneself to one's c., patriae se totum dedere (C.). Fidelity to one's c., erga patriam fidelitas. A betrayer of his c., patriae proditor; civium or republicae paritricida (C. S.).—[627] locus or urbs natalis and solum natale are poet.; solum familiare, without authority).—His native c. is Athens, natus est Athenis: one's c.'s, &c., patrius: after the manner of one's c., patrio more. ¶ In contradistinction to town; rus.—ager, empty in pl. agri (the fields and what pertains to them, as a village, &c.). into the c., rus: in the c., ruri ( seldom rure): to live in the c., ruri vivere, vitam agere (prop. as peasants); rusticari (for one's pleasure).—A c. life, vita rustica (c.-life, i. e. with all its occupations).—vita rusticana. rusticatio (residence in the c. for a time, or excursion from the town): to go into the c., ire rusticatum. abire rus habitatum (g. t. to spend one's time there); rus concedere (to retire there).—rus excurrere (for an excursion): to remain in the c., ruri se continere: the people from the c. hastened together, homines ex agris concurrunt.

COUNTRY-AIR, \*aer ruris (opp. air of the towns).

COUNTRY-CHURCH, \*aedes sacra vici.

COUNTRY-DANCE, see DANCE.

COUNTRY-DWELLING, domicilium agreste (g. t.).

See COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-ESTATE, rusticum prædium. See *Country-House*.

COUNTRY-GIRL, puella rustica (cf. *Hor. Od. 3, 13*).

COUNTRY-HOUSE, villa (with or without land).—small c.-h., villula; a very small c.-h., villula pusilla; see c.-h., prætorium (in the time of Emperors; *Suet.*).

COUNTRY-LIFE. See *Country*.

COUNTRYMAN, Fellow-countryman, popularis (proper for the same nation or tribe; then also for the same country, town, or place, instead of which only *Gal. 17*, uses gentilis).—qui ejusdem est civitatis. qui in eadem civitate natus est (cf. *1 Cor. 10*) conterraneus not found before *Plin. præfat. § 1*.—civis (fellow-citizen; concivis is spurious Latin).—municeps (from the same municiplum): say or our c.-man, nostras; popularis, civis, municeps noster: your c.-man, vestras: our c.-men, populares nostris; homines nostri; also nostri, nostrates only. § *Rustic*.

COUNTRY-PARSON, sacerdos rusticanus.

COUNTRY-PEOPLE, rustici, agrestes, pagani. [*SYN. in Rustic.*]

COUNTRY-SCHOOL, schola provincialis. ludus vicana.

COUNTRY-SCHOOL-MASTER, ludi vicani magister.

COUNTRY-SEAT, see *Country-house*.

COUNTRY-SQUIRE, nobilitas ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-SURGEON, medicus ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-TOWN, municipium (a Roman town which enjoyed the citizenship).—oppidum (g. i. for any town, that is not the metropolis): a small c.-t., municipium (*Sidon. Ep. 3, 1*).—oppidulum (*SYN. ab-ve*).

COUNTRY, comitatus.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL, morbus ex solis fervore contractus (*Just.*).

COUPLE, par (in a strict sense, of two persons or things belonging together, see *Pair*).—jugum (proper of draught-cattle; then also of two persons who are joined for any bad purpose, as *C. Phil. 11, 2*, extr., jugum impiorum nefarium).—bini (two together, or at once; with two objects are viewed, that belong together, as *binos [serphos] habebam: jubeo promi utrosque, C. Ferr. 4, 14, 32*).—utrique (the two that have been mentioned; see the passage just quoted from *C.*).—pauci, aliquot (in a looser sense a few, some): a c. of pigeons, par columbarum: a nice c. (ironic), par nobile frustum (*Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 243*): a married c., conjuges, mariti.—nova nuptia et novus maritus (a young c. who are going to be married, or a young married c.): a c. of days, biduum: a c. of years, biennium (if positively two): a c. of eggs, bina ova. § *Band, link, &c.*, cupula (e. g. for dogs; cupula dura canem tenet, *O.*, also vincula, vincia; e. g. vincia canibus demere).

COUPLE v. *TA*. uno vinculo copulare (see *L. 28, 12, 14*).—connectere. jungere. conjungere. copulare cum qd re. miscere qd re. [*SYN. in To COMBINE.*].—TRA jungi. conjungi. se jungere. se conjungere. coniungi.

COUPLET, strophæ (στροφῆ).

COURAGE, animus; also in pl. animi, if speaking of several persons. [*NOTE*]. *Obs.* Of one person, animi should not be used (unless he is speaking of himself in the pl.; e. g. stamus animis, *C. Att. 5, 18*), since its usual meaning is, 'a proud spirit', 'pride', &c.: of several animi or animus may be used, e. g. nostris animis as augurio, *Cæs.*; but in some constructions the sing. should not be used; e. g. one would not say, animo cadere or excidere, of several.—animus fortis, fortitudo (mainly c., *isopæta*).—virtus (moral c., that shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive).—ferocia, ferocitas (matured, wild c., of which wild beasts and even barbarians are capable).—audacia (daring c.).

—spiritus (energetic c.): a man of extraordinary c., vir ingenuis spiritus: to possess or to have c., animo forti esse: for altho, satis boni animus non suppetit, ut qd faciat (e. g. Vitruvius nec aana constare mens, nec, ut lingua a castris dimicaret, animus suppetere, *L.*): not to have c. enough for altho, est parum animi ad qd; to take c., animum or (of several persons) animos capere or colligere: to take c. again, animum or se recipere: I take c. again, animus mihi redit; animus redintegratur; animus me recipit: to inspire ably with c., to raise or kindle ably's c., ci animum facere or afferre or addere; cs animum incendere, erigere, augere; cs animum verbis confirmare (by exhortation); or simply, firmare or confirmare quis and cs animum: to be inspired with c., to have one's c. raised, ci animus accendit (*C.*), augetur (*Cæs.*), accenditur (*S. Cat. 20, 6*): to

inspire ably with fresh c., animus es redintegrare; animum ci reddere. Be of good c., bono animo es; fac animo magno fortique sis: to be of good c., stare animo, or, of several, animis: ably's c. begins to fail, animus labat: is failing, animus cadit: to lose one's c., animo or (of several persons) animis cadere or concidere: animum demittere or deponere; se animo demittere (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 29*); animo deficere: to have lost one's c., animo abjecto or fracto esse: never lose your c. in adversities, in duris laud umquam defice (*Pal. Fl. 4, 35*): now show your c., tu illum nunc adhibe animum.

COURAGEOUS, animosus (bold to act in dangerous circumstances; has an energetic spirit confident in its strength, opp. timidus).—fortis (brave, relating to a manly strength, both to act and to suffer; opp. ignavus); *JN.* fortis et animosus.—ferox (possessing natural, wild courage to rush into battle or face danger; esp. a v. pr. of savages and wild beasts).—animus promptus; also promptus only (ready to dare and do).—acer, alacer (active and spirited to face danger, or take measures to prevent it).—strenuus (resolute, opp. ignavus).—Impavidus (intrepid, opp. pavidus).—audax (bold).—To be not so c. as another person, animo esse infelior: To be waz c., alacriorem fieri ad rem gerendam; animum erigere or tollere: he waz c., accessit ci animus.

COURAGEOUSLY, animose; fortiter; forti animo; acriter or alacri animo.—intrepide (*L.*); impavide (*L.*). audacter. [*SYN. in COURAGEOUS.*].—To meet death c., se acriter morti offerre; animo fidenti gradi ad mortem.

COURIER, veredarius (who carries the post; late).—nuncius volucer, nuncius expeditus, nuncius trepidus.—cursor (a runner).—eques citius or citatus (on horse-back): to send c.'s in all directions, in omnes partes nuncios dimittere.

COURSE, PROPRIETY, cursus (g. t. also in the pl. if several things are spoken of, e. g. to observe the course of the stars, stellarum cursus notare).—curriculum (within a definite space, e. g. in the circus and of the regular motion of the heavenly bodies).—decursus (a running through a space; hence the c. in the circus).—lapsus (the quiet and equable motion, e. g. of water, the stars).—conversiones (the circular motions, revolutions, &c. e. g. of the stars, stellarum; also stellarum progressionem, their apparently forward c. in the heavens).—motus (g. i. for motion; e. g. of the stars).—mentus is poet. The regular c.'s of the stars, astrorum ordines.—With rapid c., contento cursu: to direct one's c. to any place, cursum dirigere qd (in a carriage or ship); cursum flectere ad qd (e. g. to the north, ad septentriones, also of the heavenly bodies): to direct one's c. to another place, or to take a different c., alium cursum petere (in a carriage or vessel); flectere iter (of a traveller, army, &c.); in alium cursum conconverti et deflecti (e. g. of a river): to pursue different c.'s, diversos abire or discedere: to have a fixed c., certos et constantes cursus habere; constanter tenere eundem cursum: to take different c.'s (e. g. of rivers), in diversas partes (in contrarias partes, opp. directiones) fluere: to change the c. of a river, flumen avertere (i. e. to turn it); amem in alium cursum deflectere: to have a gentle c. (of rivers or water in general), labi; a rapid one, ferri (see *Hirt. B. G. 8, 40*): to take the c. from &c., effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c.: to take the c. towards or to, e. g. to the sea, effundi in qd: to take the c. through altho, e. g. through a town, fluere per qd; medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfluere; medio loco fluere (if right through, see *Lit. 24, 3*): to take the c. along the very foot of the mountains, in limis radicibus montis ferri (*Hirt. B. G. 8, 40*). IMPROGRESS, I Progress, iter, via, cursus. *JN.* iter et cursus (e. g. naturali quadam itinere et cursu, *C. Rep. 2, 16*).—Lenor (the regular progress of altho).—progressus (e. g. rerum, *C.*). The c. of events, rerum cursus or progressus; rerum itinera flexuosæ (all *C.*); see *PROGRESS*.—To let ably take his own c., to leave ably a free c., qm non coercere, non impedire: to let ably take the c., qd non morari; ci rei non obistere; qd non impedire: to have the free c., non coerceri; non impediri: to interrupt the c. of the conversation, cursum orationis interpellare. In the c. of conversation, in sermone: to throw out in the c. of conversation, that, &c., in sermone injicere, with acc. and inf. (e. g. quum mihi in sermone inieciisset, as velle Asiam visere, *C.*). In the c. of the discussion or debate, inter disceptandum (e. g. cognitâ inter disceptandum iniquitate, se causâ, *Q. 12, 3, 10*): to observe the c. with public affairs are taking, itinera flexuosæ rerum publicarum videre (*C. Rep. 2, 25*): that is the natural c. of almost all things, id natura fert in omnibus fere rebus: according to the natural c. of things or events, ut fieri solet: the c. of a conversation, iter sermonis

*C. de Legg.* 1, 13, 37): the *c.* of an oration or speech, orationis ingressus, ingressus, cursus (all three with ref. to the manner of its progress, its force, spirit, &c., see *C. Or.* 59, 201; intermedium cursus est in oratione incitator, intermedium moderata ingressus; cf. *de Or.* 1, 35, 161; 2, 10, 39): *aliquis* takes a different *c.*, *res* aliter procedit. || *Manner of proceeding*, ratio, consilium.—remedium (a corrective or preventive measure)—to adopt a *c.*, rationem inire; consilium capere: to shape one's *c.* according to the times, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere (act according to circumstances); temporibus servire (adapt myself to circumstances, &c., in a serene manner): to adopt a prudent *c.*, bonis consiliis uti. I am enquiring what *c.* I should take in this state of my affairs, rogo, quid faciam de rebus meis: to pursue a *c.* of one's own, autum quoddam institutum consequi: to pursue a different *c.*, diversam inire rationem: what *c.* is to be taken with this person? quid hoc homine facias? quid tu huic homini facias? (both *C.*) I am adopting the same *c.* in my proceedings, hæc eadem est nostræ rationis regio et via (*C. Verr.* 6, 70, 81). || *Course* = space of time. *A c.* of years, multi anni (if the ref. is only to the whole space); annorum series (their succession, one after another, *H. Od.* 3, 30, 55).—inter multos, tot, &c. annos (i. e. within so many years; *c. g.* all the crimes that have been committed in the *c.* of ten years, omnia que inter decem annos—nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, *C.* 162). The abl. of anni is less rare in this sense than is commonly supposed: The cities of Africa had seen no Roman army in the *c.* of almost fifty years, urbes Africæ annis prope quinquaginta nullum Romanum exercitum viderant (*L.* 29, 28): he died in the *c.* of a few days, paucis diebus moritur (*S. Jug.* 11, 1), intra paucos dies moritur (*L.*). In the *c.* of that year, in illo anno (*C. Off.* 3, 25, 95; and *Hand.* 3, p. 281): in the *c.* of the present year, in hoc anno (*C. Fam.* 15, 16, 5): the sun turns twice in the *c.* of a year, sol binas in singulis annis conversiones—facit: three times in the *c.* of a year, ter in anno: in the *c.* of ten months, in decem mensibus: in the *c.* of a short time, in brevi temporis spatio (*Suet.*); in paucis tempestatibus (*e. g.* solertissimus omnium factus est; *S. Jug.* 96, 1); in brevi (*Ruhnk.* ad *Vell.* 2, 61, 2). In the *c.* of the month, year, &c., is also anno or mense vertente. || The order of succession in *aliquis*; see ORDER. || *Naval term* (denoting the direction in which a ship is steering), cursus—the ships could not keep their *c.*, naves cursum autem tenere non poterunt: to steer or keep the same *c.*, cursum tenere: to get out of its *c.*, a vitæ aberrare. || A number of lectures (collectively), \*institutionis cursus, quem didicimus. To embrace too many subjects in one *c.*, uno (*e. g.* semestri) cursu nimis multa complecti: to attend the same *c.* of lectures, magistratos auditioneque obire: to attend the same *c.* of lectures, eandem auditiones eodemque doctores colere: to give or deliver a *c.* of lectures on *aliquis*, scholam habere de re, *e. g.* on the Stoic philosophy, scholam habere Stoicam: on rhetoric, scholam præcipere artem oratoriam. || Of dishes, fericulum (that is served on the board at one and the same time, for which, much later, missus was used): to give a dinner of seven *c.*s, cenam septem ferulis præbere (cf. *Suet.* Oct. 74): his dinners were of three, or, at the most, six *c.*s, cenam ternis ferulis, aut, quum abundantissime, senis præbebat. || *Race, vie*. The *c.* of life, vitæ curriculum, spatium (but only with ref. to its duration, space, &c.; hence, with longum, exiguum. 162). It must not be used to denote one's manner of living, &c.). To run one's *c.*, vitæ spatium decurrere; etatem decurrere: now that my *c.* is almost run or finished, prope actâ jam ætate decursâque: to finish one's *c.*, cursum conficere (well, bene, *C.*); corpore solum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis ferri (see TO DIE). The whole *c.* of life (= the manner of its progress from beginning to end), totius vitæ cursus (162) not totius vitæ cursus, *C. Off.* 1, 4, 11, Kræb). In the whole *c.* of his life, in vitâ (*e. g.* nihil in vitâ vidit calamitatis, *C. Client.* 6, 18): in omni vitâ (*p. Redit.* ad *Quir.* 8), omni vitâ (*L.* 2, 33); in totâ vitâ (*e. g.* inconstans, *C.*, where it = manner of living). || *Course* = manner of life, vitæ, mores: the whole *c.* of his life establishes his innocence, ce innocentia perpetuâ vitâ est perspecta: a virtuous *c.* of life, vitâ honesta, sancta; vitâ honeste or sancte acta: a sinful *c.*, vitâ omnibus flagitiis or libidinibus dedita. || *A c.* of medicine, curatio. To be under a *c.* of medicine, curationem recipere: to prescribe a *c.* of medicine, curationem valetudinis præscribere. || Row (of bricks), ordo (*e. g.* lapidum).—See LAYER. || *Race-course* a) propr. curriculum

(*g. t.*)—stadium (in the Olympic games).—circuitus (public place for the exhibition of races, &c.)—hippodrōmos (ἵπποδρόμος; for horses and chariots, *Plant.* 4, 8). || Of course, or as a matter of course, necessario (necessarily); manifesto (plainly); plane (entirely so): of *c.* his wife could not be indifferent to all this, non mirum fecit uxori, si hoc ægre tulit; or si hoc ægre tulit uxori, quid mirum? (see *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 87; *Ovid. A. A.* 3, 110). || Words of course, verba: those are mere words of *c.*, verba sunt (*Ter.*): a letter filled with mere words of *c.*, inanis sermo literarum. || ADDITIONAL PHRASES.—To let the law take its *c.*, jure agere; summo jure experiri.—\*non impedire, quominus qs ad mortem ducatur or supplicio capitis afficiatur, &c. (not to stop an execution).—The law must take its *c.*, supplicio capitis puniendus or afflicendus est qs; morte multandus est qs.

COURSE, *v.* Chase, pursue, vid. || Hunt with greyhounds, \*canibus vertigis lepores sectari. *Wyttenbach* says of *Ruhnk.* (p. 271, *Ed. Bat.*), unice eo genere [venationis] utebatur, quod longis canibus earumque velocitate capiendo lepore continebat.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, \*pretium pecunie or numorum.—[ratio ætaria, *C. Quint.* 4, 17, is our 'standard of coinage'] the *c.* of each. is unsteady, numus jactatur (*C. Off.* 3, 20, 80).

COURSER, equus pernix or velox.—|| Runner, cursor (post, equus bellator).

COURT, *s.* || Any open place, in front or behind a house, area. 162. The area in front of a Roman house, together with the adjoining halls, formed the vestibulum, where the clients assembled.—propatulum (a front-c.).—cavum medium or (later) cavardium (the inner *c.*, round which the rooms of the house were arranged. 162). It was roofed in with the exception of an open space called the compluvium, through which opening the rain-water fell into the impluvium, i. e. the uncovered part of the *c.*, see *Plant.* *M.* 2, 2, 319).—chora or cohors (a yard for cattle). 162. aula, an open place before the houses of the Greeks, where also cattle were kept, only occurs, in this meaning, in the Latin poets. || The residence of a sovereign, or the sovereign himself, and those by whom he is surrounded: aula (*g. t.* post-Aug.).—regia (the royal palace; then = royal family, see *L.* 24, 23, extr.: affinitate regiam contingere, 35, 19, mid.; hoc patriâ extorem in tuam regiam adduxit).—palatium, domus palatina (the palace of the emperor; time of *Empp.*).—rex, princeps (the king, prince, himself).—aulici (the courtiers). 162. curia and curiales are very late. The royal, imperial *c.*, aula regia; aula Augusta: to stand well at *c.*, aulâ et rege potitum esse (*T. Ann.* 6, 43, 1); aby is a favorite by the *c.*, aulæ favere inclinât in qm (ast. *T. Ann.* 2, 56, 2); aulâ ci favet (instead of *sch T. Hist.* 1, 13, extr. has: aulâ in qm prona, &c., however, is to be rejected on account of pronus; see INCLINED). Not to be fit for a *c.*, non aulæ accommodatum esse ingenio (*Cur.* 8, 8, 21); to be the butt of the *c.*, inter ludibria aulæ esse (*Suet.* *Ner.* 6): he subjected king Narsæus, together with his children, his wives, and the whole court, Narsæum regem in ditonem subegit, simul liberos conjugesque et aulam regiam (*Aurel. Vict.* de *Cæs.* 39, 35): an officer at *c.*, purpuratus. \*muneri aulico præfectus; famulus aulicus (a menial; late); *c.* intrigues, \*fraus or fallacia aulæ; vafres aulicorum artes: persons who are initiated in *c.* intrigues, interiores aulici (*Suet.* *Cal.* 19, *Ruhnk.*): a lady about the *c.*, \*femina nobilis, quæ vitum cum reginâ (sm the context, fem. nob. only; see *Cur.* 3, 11, 25): one who has been introduced at *c.*, qui (quæ) ad aulam admittitur (the fashion or manners at *c.*, or of the *c.*, aulæ ingenium (i. e. the peculiar tone that prevails); consuetudo regia (with ref. to the sovereign himself, see *Np. Dat.* 5, 4); \*mos aulicorum (with ref. to the courtiers): the splendour of the *c.*, or at *c.*, apparatus aulicus or regius. || Art of pleasing, civility. To pay one's *c.* to aby; to make *c.*—See TO COURT. || Court of justice, and the judges collectively, iudicium (the place where justice is administered and the judges).—judices (the judges; in Rome, the prætor).—tribunal (the tribunal or bench on which the judge and his assessors were seated).—subæilla (the benches of the judges and advocates).—forum (the public place where the *c.* was held).—The king's (or queen's) *c.* of justice, \*regia tribunal: to appear before the *c.*, in iudicium venire (*Np. Ep.* 8); se assistere (at a fixed time, of the defendant and the bni); vadimonium sistere (of the bail, opp. vadimonium deserere): to appear for aby in *c.*, ei adesse in iudicio (as counsel for the defendant): to surround the *c.* with armed men, iudicium claudere

multibus armatis (Q.). *In the three c.'s, in trino or triplici foro (i. e. the forum Romanum; for. Julii Caesaris; for. Augusti): to remove a cause fm the c.'s of law to the assembly of the people, iudicium a subsellis in rostra deferre: to explain what the cause before the c. is, exponere, quæ causæ in iudicium deducta sit (C.): to sit in c., sedere iudicem: to bring a matter before the c., qd deferre ad iudices. To settle a matter out of c., rem intra parietes peragere. None of the c.'s sat, or the c.'s were closed, for some days, iustitium per aliquot dies servatum est (L.): to open the c.'s (after a vacation), iustitium remittere (L.): to proclaim or give notice that the c.'s will be shut, iustitium indicere: to hold a c., conventum agere; forum agere (i. e. quum is, qui provinciam præstat, civitates vocat, et de controversiis eorum cognoscit, Fest.).—Jus dicere (g. t.). To be put out of c., causâ cecidisse; causam perdidisse.*

COURT, v. *¶* Pay court to, qm cultu quodam et honore prosequi (aff. C. de Invent. 2, 53, An.).—se ci venditare (to insinuate oneself into his favour by flattery, &c.).—cs gratiam aucupari: to c. aby by flattery, blandiri ci (R. non abblandiri ci).—assentiatunculâ qd cs gratiam aucupari: to c. the people, studium populi cs favorem aucupari (Flor.).—To c. a female, qm colere (Suet. Otho, 2); cs cultorem esse (O. A. 1, 72); amare qm or amatorem esse cs (A cultor is not necessarily an amator, O.); cs amore teneri or captum esse (to be in love with).—Obs. nuptiis ambire is used of parents making proposals of marriage to a person; e. g. to one considered a good match (T. Germ. 18; cf. connubilis ambire, F.): to c. avaricious widow, venari viduas avaras. *¶* Endeavour to obtain, aucupari (e. g. gratiam cs; studium cs favorem populi); capere (e. g. plausus, misericordiam, favorem populi); venari (e. g. laudem).—querere.

COURT-BARON, \*eae leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; \*jus feudale (t. t.).

COURT OF CHANCERY, \*curatores rei pupillaria.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, \*a sacris regis orator. \*a sacris principis orator. *¶* Avoid concionator aulicus.

COURT-CHAPLAINCY, \*munus oratoris a sacris regis.

COURT-DAY, dies iudicii (L. 2, 54).

COURT-DRESS, vestis, quam aulici gerunt or gere-re consueverunt (aff. Np. Dat. 3, 1).

COURT-DRESSER (= flatterer, Locke), parasitus (capitator)—adulator.

COURT-LIKE, see COURTEOUS.

COURT-LIVERY, vestis, quam famuli aulici gerunt (aff. Np. Dat. 3, 1).—\*vestis famulorum aulicorum.

COURT-MARTIAL, \*consilium castrense: fm the context, consilium only, as Np. Phoc. 3, 4: according to the sentence passed by a c.-m., ex consilii sententiâ: those who are absent are condemned to death by a c.-m., exercitu suffragium ferente abentes capitis damnamur.

COURT-MINION, principi or principis familiaris (see Suet. Ner. 10. Fd. 4); also apud principem gratiosus: principi omnium amicorum carissimus.

COURTEOUS, comis (obliging to all, without regard to rank).—humanus (mild, fm principle and nobleness of character); fm comis et humanus—bellus et humanus (C.).—urbanus (polite).—officiosus (ready to render a service).—benignus (kind, well-disposed).—liberalis (showing a friendly disposition, e. g. answer, invitation).—blandus (cajoling, engaging in manner; polite in words).—affabilis (condescending or affable in conversation, or speaking to others).—mansuetus (amiable, in general).—[R.] civilis, in the sense of 'affable or civil,' belongs to the post-classical prose: to give c. refusal, belle negare qd (Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 12). C. persons, homines belli (C. Att. 1, 1); c. manners or behaviour, comitas; liberalitas: a c. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris. He is very c. to me, perhonorificus in me est. In a very c. and friendly manner, perhonorifice atque amice.

COURTEOUSLY, comiter; humane or humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande (Syn. in COURTEOUS).—perhonorifice. To salute aby c., benigne qm salutare: to address aby c., comiter, blande appellare: to answer c., ci respondere liberaliter: to invite c., benigne qm invitare: to insist aby c. to remain (i. e. if he is going to take leave), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive aby c., qm comit hospitio accipere: to behave c. towards every body, erga omnes se affabilem præstare: to address every body c., unumquodque comiter appellare. He behaves very c. to me, perhonorificus in me est.

COURTEOUSNESS, comitas; humanitas; urbanitas; benignitas; liberalitas; affabilitas (Syn. in

COURTEOUS); voluntas officiosa (readiness to oblige aby, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17): C. in conversation, comitas affabilitasque sermonis: to combine c. with dignity, comitatu cum severitate conjungere: with c., comiter, &c.—See COURTEOUSLY.

COURTESY, *¶* Courtousness; vid. *¶* A kindness, officium. munus. beneficium. To do or show aby a c., ci officium præstare; beneficium qm afficere; gratum ci facere; gratificari ci: I shall esteem it a great c. if you will, &c., gratum or gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.; beneficium mihi feceris, si, &c. The common c.'s of life, officia urbana: to dismiss a man with all possible c., dimittere qm cum bonâ gratiâ.

COURTESY (= kurti-se), \*genuum flexio.—To make a c., Georges gives, genua flexa submittere (aff. O. Met. 4, 340; but it is there = 'to fall down on her knees') or prope \*flexis poplitibus salutare; or fm context, salutare (qm) only.

COURTIER, aulicus (one who lives at court, in the strict sense of the word).—purpuratus (holding a high office at court, according to ancient notions).—homo aume ingenio accommodatus (who knows how to adapt himself to the spirit prevailing at court).—homo vafis aulicorum artibus imbutus (initiated in the intrigues of the court).—\*homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus (always ready to do the civil thing in the most polished way).—\*homo ad fraudem or ad fallendum compositus.—homo callidus (a courteous and prudent man, in general): like a c., aulicorum more.

COURTINE, agger (g. t. for mound).

COURTLINESS, See COURTEOUSNESS.

COURTLY, See COURTEOUS, POLITE, ELEGANT. *¶* Flattering, vid.

COURTSHIP, cs sollicitatio (but such an adj. as honesta should be added, to distinguish it fm an improper solicitation; e. g. Sen. Contr. 2, 15, tot sollicitationibus expugnari non potuit). Mly by Crcl. with verbs under TO COURT.

COURT-YARD, see COURT.

COUSIN, consobrinus (first c.).—sobrinus (second c.).—patruellis (child of a father's brother).—amitinus (child of a father's sister, or of a mother's brother).—propinquus. cognatus (g. t. for relation).—Syn. in RELATION.

COVE, sinus.—See BAY, SHELTER.

COVENANT, see COMPACT.

COVENANT, v. pactum cum qo; pactiōem facere or conficere cum qo. See 'to make a compact or contract,' under either of the two subtt.

COVENANTER, qui pactiōem facit or conficit cum qo. See CONFEDERATE, CONSOCIATE.

COVER, *¶* Any moveable thing which is placed on another, tegumen or tegimen or tegmen. tegumentum. integumentum.—operimentum (that c.'s it all over).—involucrum. velamentum (that c.'s it all round).—stragulum. stragula vestis. stramentum (that is spread over alth, the two former imply of costly c.'s over pillows or couches).—operculum (for any vessel. See also Lid).—lodix (coverlet of a bed; prop. 'a small shaggy blanket'.—opertorium was the upper bedding, opp. stragulum).—gauseape (of thick woollen stuff, e. g. for a table).—cllicium (c. or cloth of goat's hair).—stora or storta (plaited of straw, cord, rushes, &c.).—matta. teges (thick c. made of rushes): the c. to a well. \*putei operculum (but putai is = νεπεριόμω, which was generally made of marble with the aculeis, and of a circular form, C. Att. 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul. Dig. 19, 1, 14); the c. of a book, \*tegmentum. \*Involucrum: to take off the c. of alth, ci rei tegumentum detrahare (to draw off; e. g. acutia, C.): to put a c. on alth; see TO COVER. *¶* Cover for protection or concealment, perugium (place of refuge).—præsidium (protection).—tutlo. munio (defence).—tegmentum (Plaut. Trin. 2, 32).—Under c., in occulto (e. g. opus in occulto fiebat, Cæs. B. C. 1).—To finish the whole work under the c. of 'vineæ,' opus vineis tectum perficere (Cæs. B. C. 2, 10, and Herz. ad loc.); sub tecto (if covered over, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15): under c. of a wall, muro tectus (Cæs. B. C. 2, 15); mœnibus adversum hostes munitus (L.). Under the c. of a pluteus, plutei objectu (e. g. quæ usul sunt, supportare, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15). Under c. of the night, nocte.—multa de nocte (= late at night a. g. proficisci).—interpestâ nocte (in the dead of the night).—clam nocte (e. g. ex præsidio effugere, Np. Eum. 2, extr.).—*¶* At (table, mappa (convive).—A table of twenty-c's, \*cœna viginti convivis instructa or apparata. *¶* Cover; vid. *¶* Pretext, involucrum (e. g. simulationis, C. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 5, & 15); Integumentum; velamentum. obtentus, præscriptio. titulus. See PRETEXT, PRETENCE.

**COVER**, v. *tegere* (g. t.).—*contegere*. *obtegere*. *integere*. *protegere* (to c. over; with *athq*, qd qā re).—*velare*. *operire*. *coopertire* (to envelope).—*sternere*. *consternere*. *insternere* (to spread over *athq*).—*occultare*. *abscondere* (to hide).—*vestire*. *convestire* (to clothe, of persons; also of the natural covering of animals, villis vestire; then also of things, e. g. a tomb covered with thorns, sepulchrum verpibus vestitum).—*espere* et *vestire* (e. g. oculos membranis). See also **HIDE FROM**.—*obducere* (to c. over; of what is drawn over as an outward coating or layer; e. g. arbores cortice obducuntur: to c. over with a hard skin, callum obducere ei rei: the skin is covered with clouds, crelum nubibus obducitur; also fig.: to c. the plainest things with a dark cloud, obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis).—[**COVER**] *Tegere* is also used of water covering (i. e. rising higher than) piles, &c.; of course not *tegere* lectum, mensam, &c., but *sternere*.] Every thing was covered with snow, omnia nives opplevant: *tey* c's every thing, hederā omnia convestit: to c. one's head, caput velare, *operire* (C.). *adoperire* (L.): with his head covered, capite operito (C.): to c. one's nakedness, \*vestibus ad verecundum velatum esse: to c. the sea with fleets, the river with ships, maria classibus, amnem navibus consternere: to c. the earth with flowers, humum spargere floribus: a covered walk, cryptopoculus (having the sides closed); ambulatio tecta (for walking): covered with dust, pulvere sparsus: covered with wounds, vulneribus onustus, obrutus: a breast covered with scars, pectus insigne cicatricibus bello acceptis: to c. aby with garlands (to honour him), complere qm coronis ac floribus: with abuse, omnia maledicta in qm conferre: covered with glory, gloriā circumfusiens: covered with infamy, &c., infamia et dedecore operitus (C.); coopertus flagitiis et facinoribus (S.) or sceleribus (C.): to c. with thatch, stramento tegere (Ces.), integere (Hirt.). to c. with shingles, scandulis contegere; with turf, cespitiibus consternere (e. g. tabernacula, Ces.): to c. the walls with marble, parietes marmoreis excolere: to c. the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubiiculis parietibus vestire: cubiculum tabellis picturatum adornare: to c. with festoons and roses, aertia redimire et rosā: with festoons, aertis velare (e. g. a house, &c., O. Trist. 4, 2, 3): covered with rage, pennis obstitus: to c. with planks or boards, contabulare. A covered (=decked) boat, scapha, &c., tecta, or tecta et instructa: to c. much ground, raras constitisse (e. g. Samnites pari constiterant, were drawn up so as to c. much ground) || **To protect**, tegere (g. t.; also t. f. for covering the position of an army).—*protegere* (to guard fm harm by preventive measures): fm *athq*, a qā re or contra qd.—*munire* (by a defence set up as a fortress: a qā re or contra qd; also fig. e. g. oculos membranis munire or espere, to c. the eyes with a membrane for their protection).—*obtegere* (e. g. partem castrorum viuela, Ces. B. C. 3, 54).—*praesidio esse* (of troops; e. g. praes. esse impedimentis).—*abincursionibus hostium tueri* (of covering a district). To c. the retreat, fugientem tegere (=to conceal his retreat; Ces. 6, 30).—*agmen claudere*, et novissimis praesidio esse (Ces.): hostium ("Insequentium") impetum sustinere (Ces.). *Hirt.* sent the cavalry to c. his retreat, equitatum, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit (Ces. B. G. 1, 24): to be covered by mountains, montium altitudine tegi: the right wing of his army was covered by the bank, dextrum cornu ejus rivus muniebat: the second line was covered by the bridge, alter odor ponte (ab incidentibus tellis) tegebatur (Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4): to c. a wing by a strong body of cavalry, armare cornu magnis equitum copis: to be covered, tectum or tutum esse (i. e. to be safe): to c. oneself, corpus suum protegere (in fighting, e. g. with a shield).—|| **To cover** (=equal) the expense, qd sarci or resarci sumptum suum (brings back as much as it has cost, cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 19).—quod impense factum est in rem, efficeret (Hirt. L. 2, 18). The profit does not c. the outgoings, impendia exsuperant redditus (e. g. in the management of an estate). || **To copulate**, colire. *inlire*. *salire* (of quadrupeds).

**COVER**, s. See **LID**.

**COVERING**, jf *Whatever is placed on or over any object; see COVER.* || *Dress*, vestis, vestimentum. vestitus (g. tl.).—*amictus* (if intended to be wrapped round the body).—*velamen*. *velamentum*. *livoculmen*. *integumentum* (*kusk*, outer covering).

**COVERLET**, *opertorium lecti* (the upper covering, opp. stragulum, the under bedding, see Sen. Ep. 87, 2).—*peristroma*, *atis* (*probr.* large enough to hang over the sides of the bed or couch).—[**COVER**] *lodix* was a rough, shaggy blanket; two of which were sometimes sewed together for a c.—*Dict. of Antiqu.*

**COVERT**, *tectum* (place covered over agst wind and weather).—*perfluvium* (shelter; as place of refuge).—*receptaculum* (the place wch affords shelter, and thus secures agst persecution).—*portus* (*prop.* port: fig., a safe shelter): *Jm.* portus et p. rifugium: to conceal oneself in a c., latebrā se occultare: to frighten aby out of his c., qm excitare latibulo.—*To be under c.*, tutum or munition esse: to put oneself under c., in tuto collocare: to put oneself under c. agst dangers, corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula. || *A thicket*, locus crebris condensus arboribus (Hirt. B. Afr. 50). locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (Hirt. Ces. B. G. 2, 17).—|| *For beasts*, lustrum (lair of wild-beasts).—*latibulum* ( lurking-place, the haunt of a wild beast): cubile (*prop.* a couch for men; then, also, of animals).

**COVERT**, jf *Sheltered: to be formed by the past part of the corresponding verbs in TO COVER.* || *Secret*, clandestine; vid. || *C.-way* (in fortification), tectus cuniculus, or (as t. f.) *via caeca*, quæ dicitur.

**COVERTLY**, see **SECRETLY**.

**COVERT**, *appetere* (to desire).—*cupere*. *concupiscere*. *cupidum*, *avidum* esse c. rei (to desire a thing violently). *desiderare* (to long after or for a thing; esp. what one misses).—*optare* (to wish).—*expetere*. *affectare* (to strive to get; to be hankering after, opp. fugere, aspernari).—*gestire* (to express a longing for a thing by gestures, with infm.).—*ardenter cupere* qd. *cupidiata* c. rei ardere, flagrare; desiderio c. rei magno teneri; sitire qd; sitienter expetere qd (stronger term); to thirst after a thing: to c. or abhor, appetere aut fugere (refugere). *I am coveting a thing*, concupisco. *appeto* (both with acc. and infm.); c. rei desiderio capior. *appetens sum* c. rei; *cupidus*, *avidus sum* c. rei: to c. earnestly, omni cogitatione ferri ad qd: to lay one's hands on a coveted possession, grassari in possessionem c. rei (L. 6, 5).

**COVERTABLE**, see **DESIRABLE**.

**COVERTOUS**, habendi cupidus (g. t.).—*aliquantum avidior* ad rem. *avarus* (endeavouring to enrich oneself at the expense of others).—*pecunie cupidus* or *avidus* (with regard to money).—*fm the context* also, *cupidus* only (as C. Sext. 43, 93, where we find: homo castus ac non cupidus, and Vit. 1, 1, 7); or *avidus* (as C. de Or. 2, 43, 183; and opp. liberalis, as C. Roec. C. m. 7, extr.).—*sordidus* (richly c.).—*petens* (striving after). To be c., avaritia ardere. \**divitias cupido* or *avide expetere*. See also **TO COVER**.

**COVERTOUSLY**, *avide*; *avare*: *stulose*; *sordide*; *cupide*; *appetenter*.—(SYN. IN COVERTOUS.)

**COVERTOUSNESS**, habendi cupiditas, or cupidus (g. t.).—*avaritia* (the desire of enriching oneself by any means, at the expense of others, opp. abstinentia).—*pecunie studium* or *cupiditas* or *aviditas* (with regard to money). From the context also, *cupiditas* only (as C. Roec. Am. 35, extr.; Quint. 7, 2, 30 [opp. pecunie contemptus], and Suet. Dom. 9 [opp. abstinentia], &c.) and *aviditas* (as Plant. Merc. prol. 29; C. Off. 2, 11, 38); *Jm.* *cupiditas* et *avaritia*.—*sordes* (stronger term, e. g. vile c.).—*avaritia ardens*; *avaritia hians* et *imminens* (a burning thirst, as it were, after a thing).

**COVEY**. The best term is, probably, *pullities* (word of pigeons, Col. 8, 9, circa messem, cum Jam confirmata est pullities [where, however, it may = 'the young broods' collectively]; cf. 9, 11, in eo vase nata est pullities, of bees).—*grex* (but this is too strong). See **BROOD**, s. || *Company*, *set*, *grex*. *globus*. *caterva*.

**COW**, *vacca*.—*bos* femina, or *bos* only (if it is not necessary to allude to the sex): a little c., *vacuola* (Catull.). a c.-calf, *vitula*: a young c., *juvenca* (g. t.); *bucula* (if it has not yet calved): *forda* (that is in calf): a milch-c., \**vacca*, quæ lac habet (lactarius means, that is still fed with the mother's milk; e. g. bos lactarius, Varr.). C's employed in husbandry, *vaccæ* operariæ (Col. 6, 24): a c. that gives no milk must be put to the plough, sterilis vacca aratro deputanda est (Pall.). to use c's in the plough, *vaccas arare* (Col.): to put or take a c. to the bull, *vaccam tauro submittere*, or *vaccæ taurum admittere*: of or from a c., *vaccinus*.—*bubullus* (if the sex is not important).—[**COW**] *bovinus*, in L. (de bovino grege), is fm an old religious form.—c's milk, *lac vaccinum* or *bubullum*. A c.'s udder, *uber vaccæ*.

**COW-BANE**, *cicuta*.

**COW-DUNG**, *stercus bubullus*.

**COW-HAIR**, \**pilus vaccinus*.

**COW-HERD**, *armentarius* (who has the care of the cattle).—*bulbulus* (=qui bobus arat; but afterwards = c.-h.).

**COW-HIDE**, *corium vaccæ* or *bovis* (cf. Plin. 11, 32, 47).

COW-HORN, \*cornu vaccae.

COW-HOUSE, bubile.

COW-LEATHER, see Cow-HIDE.

COW-LEECH, veterinarius (g. t. Col.): to be a skilful c., veterinarius medicinus prudentem esse.

COW-PARSLEY, chærophylum.

COW-PARSNEP, \*heracleum (the common, \*arvense, Linn.).

COW POX, \*variolæ: the natural c.-p., v. naturales; if by vaccination, v. artificiales. To have the c.-p., variolis laborare, affici, affectum esse.

COW-WEED, cærefolium (Plin. 19, 8, 54, the Greek παρόδιον [parodion], aft. Plin. and others), and chærophylum (χαίροφυλλον, which is used by Col.).—scandix cærefolium (Linn.).

COW, v. See TO INTIMIDATE.

COWARD, homo ignavus [see COWARDLY]. Do you take me for a c.? adeone me ignavum putas? I am not such a c., as to be frightened by the fear of death, non is sum, qui mortis periculo terreat: by aby, ex qo. See TIMID.

COWARDICE, ignavia (inaptitude for any noble deed, copy for a deed of valour; opp. fortitudo).—timiditas (timidity, pusillanimity); Jm. timiditas et ignavia. See TIMIDITY.

COWARDLINESS, see COWARDICE.

COWARDLY, ignavus (copy of a soldier, opp. fortis, strenuus).—timidus (fearful, pusillanimous); Jm. ignavus ac timidus; timidus atque ignavus; ignavus et imbecillus; imbecillus timidusque.—demissus. qui animo demisso or affecto est (out of heart, in despair).—pavidus. trepidus (timid).—in a c. manner, ignave; timide; timido animo; pavidè; trepidè.

COWER, genua flectere (g. t.), subdere or in genua subdere; se demittere.—conquiescere (pra-Class.).

COWL, cucullus: with a c., cucullatus; a travelling habit with a c., penula (wch used in later times to be worn by the orators, see Dial. orat. 39, 2).

COWSLIP, \*primula veris (Linn.).

COXCOMB, PROPE. crista galli. [Vain, empty fop, &c., homo ineptus.—homo opinionibus inflatus (C. Off. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (too full of himself, Quint. 10, 1, 83).—homo inepti tudinis cumulus (Cæcili. ap. Non.). An old amorous c., cana culex (as epithet, in Plant. Cas. 4, 3, 12): a boardless c., adolescentulus imberbis. To play the c., ineptè se gerere. ] Sort of flower, \*celosia cristata.

COXCOMBRY, ineptia (with such an adj. as putidus, ridiculus, puerilis).—putida elegantia (affected style of an author).

COY, pudicus. pudens. modestus. verecundus. timidus (Syn. in MODEST): rather c., subtimidus.

COYLY, pudice. modeste. pudenter. verecunde. timide (Syn. in MODEST).

COYNESS, modestia. pudor. verecundia. pudicitia. timiditas (Syn. in MODEST).

COZEN, see TO CHEAT, TO TRICK.

COZENAGE, see TRICKERY.

COZENER, see CHEAT.

CRAB, 1. A shell fish, cancer, gen. cancri; seld. canceris (Cat. R. R. Lucr. Arnob.).—pagurus (way-pur, Plin. 9, 30, 51).—pagur (a species of crab, O.). 2. A sign of the zodiac, cancer (e. g. sol cancri signum transit). 3. A peculiar sort of apple, malum alvitre. 4. An engine; the nearest words are caprelli (Cas. B. C. 2, 10).—machina tractoria; tetrapastus, pentapastus (according to the number of its rollers, see Virg. 3, 1. in. and 3, 2, 3). 5. A morose fellow: see CRABBED.

CRABBED, 1. Morose, morosus.—acerbus.—tristis.—male affectus.—tetricus.—intractabilis (Syn. in MOROSE). 2. Unpleasant, rough, ingratius; insuavis; gravis; molestus; odiosus. 3. Difficult or intricate, obscurus.—abstrusus (e. g. disputatio).—perplexus (intricate, e. g. sermones, carmen).—durus (rough, inharmonious; of style, versu, &c.).—perplexus (intricate, e. g. sermones, carmen).—impeditus (difficult to understand).—Implicatus (confused).

CRABBEDLY, acerbè; asperè; molesto; duro, durior; obscure; implicite; perplexe; abstruse. Syn. in CRABBED.

CRABBEDNESS, morositas; asperitas; tristitia; acerbitas (Syn. in MOROSE).

CRACK, a. 1. The sound of athg cracking, sonitus fragilis (Lucr. 6, 111).—crepitus, fragor (the noise produced by fire, thunder, houses, &c. that come down). 2. A chink, rima (g. t.).—Assura (of larger size): little c., rimula; little c., parvule rimule (C. l. 4, 4). Full of c., rimosus—plenus rimarum (Ter.; 126)

but fig.): to be full of c., fissuris dehiscere.—\*plurimas rimas egisse or duxisse.

CRACK, intr. 1. To produce a sound, sonitum fragile dare (cf. Lucr. 6, 110, seq.).—fragorem dare (of a loud sound).—crepare (to rattle). 2. To open in chinks, rimas agere; rimas fieri pati (rimas ducere is poet.).—Andi (e. g. of the skin, the soil, &c.).—se findere.—dissilire (to burst asunder); displodi (to burst with an explosive sound).—rumpl. dirumpli (burst by force).—dehiscere. diacedere (gape open, of the earth; diac. magna quibusdam imbribus, C. off. 3, 9): to c. fm the effect of frost, rumpl. gelu. 3. To boast: vid.

CRACK, tr. findere (e. g. sol f. statuas, arva, &c.; also of the skin, and of a bone, opp. frangere, perfringere, to break it).—[diffindere (to cleave, split, e. g. saxum).—displodere (to make it burst with an explosive sound).] to c. nuts, nucas frangere: to c. a joke, jocularia fundere. ridicula jactitare (both in L. 7, 7): to c. dirty jokes, crepare immunda dicta (H.): to c. aby's skull with a stone, cs caput saxo elidere, or (Plaut.) dirumpere: to c. a whip, flagello insonare (V.); (equos, boves, &c.) flagello admonere (to c. it for the purpose of urging on one's team); cracked lips, labrorum fissuræ (e. g. efficax aini sevim laborum fissuris, Plin.).

CRACK-BRAINED, vecor.—ceruus.—mente caput.—delirus (Syn. in MAD): to be c., ceritum esse (H., see MAD).

CRACK-HEMP, or CRACK-ROPE, fureifer. crux. patibulum. carcer (Comic. See Ruhn. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26).

CRACKLE, sonitus dare. crepare (e. g. laurel in the fire).—crepitum dare, crepitare (of a flame; and also of substances in it; e. g. flos salis in igne, Plin.); sternuere (of a candle).

CRACKLING, sonitus. crepitus.

CRACKNEL, spiræ. spirula (dimin. and later). To bake c., spiras coquere.

CRADLE, cunæ (e. pr.; for children; then poet. melon = birth, infancy).—cunabula, pl. (the bedding of a c.; then the c. itself; melon, as our 'cradle,' a. early abide, β. = birth, origin).—incunabula, pl. (swaddling-clothes; then melon. [as our 'cradle,' a. = native place, β. = very beginning of athg, e. g. of learning, doctrine]: to put into a c., in cunas condere: fm the c., a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis: to rock a c., \*cunas movere: to put a child into its c., puerum in cunas condere (Plaut.): to sleep in a c., in cunis dormire: to be in its c., in cunis esse.

CRADLE, v. 1. To rock in a cradle, cunas infantis movere (off. Mart. 11, 39, 1, who says: cunarum motor mearum, i. e., who once rocked me in my c.); \*infantem cunis motis sopire (to rock to sleep). 2. Put into a c., in cunas condere (Plaut.).

CRAFT, 1. A manual trade; see a TRADE. 2. Cunning, vld. 3. A small vessel, navicula. navigilum.—scapha. cymba. Inter. ratia. (Syn. in VESSEL).

CRAFTILY, see CUNNINGLY.

CRAFTINESS, see CUNNING.

CRAFTSMAN, see WORKMAN, TRADESMAN.

CRAFTY, see CUNNING.

CRAQ, scopulus.—saxum (rock).—See ROCK, CLIFF.

CRAGGED, or CRAGGY, saxosus. scopulosus (full of crags).—salebrosus (rough).—confragosus (of plains where holes, stones, &c. are met with, and wch are difficult to pass).—scaber (rough, opp. levís): a c. place, locus asper or salebrosus. appretum (with ref. to soil), also solum asperum or horridum.

CRAGGEDNESS, asperitas (visarum, saxorum).

CRAM, tr. referre.—effere. inferre. differre. qd re facere or referre (to stuff quite full with athg).—stipare (crowd together; esp. of personal objects and in pass. partic.).—conferre (e. g. together; of persons or things; esp. in pass. partic.).—coartare (force into a very narrow compass; also of persons).—comprimere (press persons or things together): to c. into athg, stipare in qd re (e. g. asses in aliquâ cellâ, wch Varro defines, componere, quo minus loci occupant).—conferre in qd; to c. many subjects together into one book, plura in unum librum coartare; to c. poultry, facere (e. g. gallinas, anverses); also opimare (to fatten, esp. of poultry); alere qd re (e. g. with bran, snuffure): to c. into athg, facere in qd re (e. g. handkerchiefs into aby's mouth, pannos in os); crammed full of athg, repletus qd re: crammed full of people, repletus hominibus.—stipatus (if one person stands close to the other): a theatre that is crammed full, theatrum celebratè repletissimum. To force into, cogere introire.

CRAM, v. intr. heluari (prop. and fig.). arguis se invitare.—se cibo invitare (S. Frag.)

**CRAMP**, s. || *Spasm*, spasmus (σπασμός, *Cels.* 2, 1, p. 54, ed. *Hip.*, nervorum distentio; *Plin.* and later writers always use spasmus).—tetānus (τρίανος, *Cels.* &c.).—rigor nervorum.—See **SPASM** for phrases. || *Cramp-iron*, fibula. cōnfula (*Cat.*): an iron c. fibula or ansa ferrea (*Vitr.*).

**CRAMP**, v. tr. || *spasmo vexare* (*Scrib. Larg.* 171). || *To fasten together with a cramp*, fibulare.— || *To confine, congregate, coartare*, circumscribere, coercere, reprimere, contrahere, in angustum deducere.—in exiguum angustumque concludere. *To s. a person*, qm circumscribere, coercere (in his actions, &c., *C. Mil.* 88, sq.); in breve tempus conficere qm (to confine him as to time; *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 2); to be cramped for room, anguste sedere (*C. Ping.*; receptissem to nisi anguste sederem, of room in his house).—angustus fines habere (of a nation or tribe). *Cramped circumstances*, (rerum) angustiae; res angusta (*H.*). *To write a cramped hand*, anguste scribere: a c. style, oratio contorta; confortum dicendi genus: to be cramped, angustius se habere.

**CRAMP-FISH**, torpedo.

**CRAMP-IRON**, see **CRAMP**.

**CRANBERRY**, \*oxycoccus. *The common European c.*, \*oxycoccus palustris (*Lin.*).

**CRANE**, grus.—\*ardea grus (*L.*).—vipio (a young c., *Plin.* 10, 49, 69). || *A machine for raising weights*, carchesium versatile (carch. = a structure surrounding the mast above the yard, antenna; here the sails were managed, &c.). 'The carch. was sometimes made to turn upon its axis [carch. versatile], so that with its apparatus of pulleys it served the purposes of a c.' *Dict. of Antiqu.*; and *Indes to Rod's Vir.*—trochlea (τροχλία)—tympanum (*Lucr.* 4, 903; Miltaque per trochleas et tympana pondere magno Commovet, atque levi sustollit machina nisi. See *Vitr.* 10, 2—*Rode translates trochlea, "a sheaf of pulleys."* Tympanum was probably "a windlass.")—prehensio (*Cies. B. C.* 2, 9; turris tectum per se ipsum prehensibilis—suspendere ac tollere; see *Herz.*: others read, prehensionibus: to raise by a c., machinā in carchesio versati constituta corripere qd ac tollere (*Afr. Vitr.* 10, 22).—per trochleas sustollere; prehensionibus elevare or suspendere ac tollere. *Another machine for lifting weights was vucula.* || *An instrument used to draw liquor out of a cask*, siphon or siphon (σῆψον, *C. de Pin.* 2, 8, in.).

**CRANES-BILL**, \*geranium (*Lin.*).

**CRANK**, || *Of a machine; the nearest is uncus, hook.* || *A winding passage, deverticulum.*—deverticulum flexuosum (*C.*)—circuitus—circuitio.

**CRANNIED**, rimosus. plenus rimarum.

**CRANNY**, rima.—fissura (of larger size)—foramen (hole in general)—rimula (*Din.*).

**CRAPE**, \*textum subcrispum, quod nostri vocant 'crapae.'—pannus Cous (see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 101): a c. dress, or a dress made of c., vestis Coa (see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 101).

**CRAPULENCE**, crapula. *To sleep off one's c.*, crapulam edormire, edormiscere, obdormire, exhalare, or edormire et exhalare; crapulam excutere or discutere.

**CRAPULOUS**, crapulæ plenus.—bene potus, temulentus. ebrius (*stronger terms*).—[crapularius, *Plaut.*; crapulentus, *Amilian*].

**CRASTH**, v. intr. fragorem dare (†). strepere. strepitum edere. sonitum dare. crepare. crepitare.—concrepare (of the c. of arms, &c.).

**CRASTH**, s. fragor.—fragores (if the noise it produces is continued for some time). *To cause or produce a c.*, fragorem dare (†): there is a c., it, exurit fragor (†): *to fall down with a tremendous c.*, cum ingenti fragore procidere (e. g. of a tower, &c.): there was a c. of horns, cornua streperunt rauco cantu (*poet. V.*): with the c. of pipes and drums, tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu (e. g. strepere, *Plin.*).

**CRASSITUDE**, crassitudo.—densitas.—splissitas.—obesitas (with ref. to the human body). See **THICKNESS**.

**CRATCH**, praepepo. praepepis. praepeptum.

**CRAVAT**, focale (for = faucale, fm faux, sc. linteum or vinculum, worn accord. to *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 155, only by sick and effeminate persons).

**CRAVE**, || *Ask, beg for, flagitare*; efflagitare; ponere; exposcere; expetere [*SYN. in DEMAND*]; JN. poscere et flagitare. || *Desire, long for, requirere*, vid. *To be ever craving for food*, cibi plurimae esse. nimium gulosum esse (*Lark.*); cibi avidum esse voracem esse.

**CRAVEN**, see **COWARD**.

**CRAVING**, contentio, cs rei (e. g. honorum, palmae)

—appetitio, cs rei (e. g. alieni; principatus).—Impetus (a violent longing, e. g. for praise, animorum ad laudem).—desiderium cs rei—sitis cs rei (thirst for it): an insatiable c., sitis importuna, immensa, \*inexplebilis.

**CRAUNCH**, morsu divellere (*O. Met.* 8, 877).—morsu dividere (e. g. food, escas).—morsu lacerare (to tear into pieces with one's teeth).—corrodere (to bite into pieces).—morsu frangere (e. g. nuts).—conterere. obterere (to crush).

**CRAW**, ingluvies.—guttur (the throat, as the seat of the 'ingluvies').

**CRAWFISH**, or **CRAYFISH**, astacus (αστακός, *Plin.*).

**CRAWL**, s. ostrearium. ostrearium vivarium (an artificial oyster-bed, see *Plin.* 9, 54, 79. *Macrob.* 2, 11).

**CRAWL**, v. repere. reptare (as well of animals, with or without legs, as of persons who move on their hands and feet).—serpere (in this meaning of serpents only: of worms, snails, &c., repere must be used): to c. on one's hands and feet, reptare per manus et genua; quadrupede gradu repere; to any place, qd: crawling on hands and feet, quadrupes; more bestiarum quadrupes: to c. forth fm or out of atq, erepere, prorepere ex re: to c. into atq, repere in qd; irrepere ei rei in qd (in order merely to get into it); abdere se in qd, not in qd re (for the sake of concealment): to c. into all corners, perpertare in omnibus latebris: to c. underneath the stairs or the stair-case, abdere se in scalarum latebras: to come crawling along, arrepere; arrepere: to c. forth, prorepere (e. g. ad solarium proximum; *Suet. Claud.* 10): to c. fm their holes, prorepere o cavis terrae (e. g. cochleae, *Plin.*).—erepere (*Plaut. Varr.*)—ereptare (*Sen.*). *To c. up, erepere* (per aspera et devia ad qm, *Suet.*; in puppim, *Lucan.*); surrepere (fortis fm beneath): to c. behind, subrepere (e. g. murum, *Varr.*): to c. under, subrepere (e. g. sub tabulas, *C.*): to c. down, derepere (e. g. fm a tree, *Phaedr.*): to c. down trees backward, arborem aversum (am, os, as, &c.) derepere (*Plin.*). || *To move slowly, repere* (to move, travel, &c. slowly, *Hor. Np.*); gradū lente. tarde ire or ingredi. tardo pede or gradu incedere. lente incedere. tarde moveri (to move on slowly).—fessae aegre trahere membra (fm fatigue): to c. along on the road, repere. iter facere tarde. tarde procedere (to move on, or get on very slowly); lente et paulatim procedere (slowly and by degrees): to c. through the town, the streets, perpertare oppidum, plateas (*Plaut.*). *To c. up hills, montes erepere* (i. e. in travelling; *H.* 1, 5, 79).

**CRAWLER**, \*animal repens. serpens (g. i. for any creeping animal). See **REPTILE**.

**CRAWLING**, reptatio (on hands and feet, per manus et genua).

**CRAYON**, || *Pencil*, \*stilus cerussatus.—creta (chalk). *To draw in c.*, cretā pingere qd; λευκωγραφειν: monochroma pingere (with c. or chalk of one colour, see *Hard. Plin.* 35, 9, 36, No. 2): red c., rubrica (c. terra): a drawing in c., monochromatos pictura (if of one colour only, *Plin.* 35, 3, 5); in the pl., monochromata, orum, n. (μονοχρωματα. vii, see *Hard. Plin.* 35, 9, 36, No. 2), or, if in the sense of the kind of drawing, i. e. the style of colouring, monochromata genera picturae, \**Plin.* 35, 5, 11).

**CRAZE**, || *To break, vid.* || *To pulverize*, in pulverem redigere (p. pulveris is superfluous). || *To turn the brain*, qm deturbare de mente et sanitate, ad insanitatem adigere. In rabiem agere. qm omnibus orbare sensibus (gradually stronger terms).

**CRAZINESS** or **CRAZENESS**, || *Of the body*, imbecillitas. infirmitas. || *Of the mind*, imbecillitas animi (p. but animi infirmitas means, 'want of character').—mentis alienatio (*Cels.* 4, 2); or alienata mens (absence of mind in general)—vesania. insanis. vicia delirium. furor (madness). *SYN. in MADNESS*.

**CRAZY**, || *Weak*, imbecillus (imbecillus is a later form; deficient in proper strength, as well with ref. to the body as the mind, opp. fortis, valens, firmus)—flagills (not durable).—caducus (that is inclined to fall or to give way). See also **WAAK**.—*A c. head*, ingentium imbecillum. homo imbecillus: atq, that is c., e. g. a house, ruinous. pronus in ruinam; vitiosus (damaged); delabens (tumbling to pieces): to be c., ruinous esse. ruinam minari; labare (to lering): a c. house, vides ruinous. || *With reference to the mind*: ingentim imbecilli (mentally weak).—mente captus. mente alienatus. cemens. amens. vesanus. insanus. vecors. delirus (*SYN. in MAN*).—to be c., mente captum; mento alienatum esse; insanire; delirare: to become c., mente

clenari; in insaniam incidere: *to turn or make abey.*  
ad insaniam adigere qm.

CREAK, crepare, concrepere (e. g. doors, fores, ostium, &c.).—stridere or stridere (e. g. of hinges; foribus cardo stridebat aenis, V.; also of waggon, plaustrum, &c.).—sonare (e. g. to produce a sound or noise): the doors c., fores crepare; ostium concrepat: the hinge c. cardo sonat or stridet: the hinge does not c., non multo et multo cardo (Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 94; but apparently personifying it).

CREAKING, s. crepitus (of hinges; also of the feet, C. Top. 12).—streptus (e. g. of doors, wheels, &c.).—stridor (Janu. O.; pennarum, Plin.).—sonitus (e. i.).

CREAKING, adj., stridulus (e. g. of waggon, O. Trist. 3, 12, 33).

CREAM, v. INTR. \*colligere florem (of milk). See TO FLOTH.

CREAM, s. flos lactis (Fidr. 8, 3, 6): to skim off the c., \*florem lactis tollere. || FIG. flos. floscul. robur.—optima (pl.): to skim of the c. of alk, ca rei flosculos carpere et delibare.

CREM-OF-TARTAR, \*sal tartari (t. i.).—fœcula (a sort of burnt sulphate of potass, v. Schmidt. Col. 12, 30, 2).

CREASE, ruga (prop. a wrinkle; then also, fm its likeness, of the c. of a garment).—[Not sinus, which is a larger space between the folds of a garment, as produced by the manner in which the ancients look up their togas, see Macrob. Sat. 2, 9]: sitting in c.s., rugosus (Mort.): to take the c.s. out of alk, erugare qd (Plin.): to sit in c.s., rugare (Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32, vide pallium ut rugat): s. c. in a book, \*plicatura (dog's ear).

CREASE, tr. rugare; corrugare.—artare in rugas. qd replicare in rugas (aft. Plin. 17, 14, 24).

CREATE, || To call into existence, create. procreare.—gignere (to bring forth).—fingere (to shape, to form).—facere. efficere (to make, to frame): to c. the world, mundum creare, condere, gignere, fingere, edificare, fabricari. || Elect, appoint: to c. consuls, prætors, &c., consules, prætores, &c. creare. || To cause; to c. a sensation, admirationem movere: to c. admiration, admirationem efficere: to c. confusion in alk, turbare, perturbare, miscere, confundere qd: to c. uneasiness, sollicitudinis qd afferre: to c. disturbances in a country, terram turbare novis consiliis; seditionem movere, excitare: to c. a suspicion, suspicionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, præbere. See TO CAUSE, and the subtt. with which 'create' is used. || To invent, vid.

CREATION, origo (origin).—principium. Initium (beginning): the c. of the world, \*mundus conditus: before the c. of the world, \*ante primordia rerum, mundi: since the c., inde ab hominum memoria; post humanum memoriam: post homines natos: at the c. of man, quum primum fingeretur homines: the day of the c., dies, quo procreatus est mundus. || The sum of things created, mundus (the world).—universitas rerum (the universe). || Production: the c.s. (i. e. works) of men, \*que ab hominibus inventa et excogitata sunt. || Election to an office, creatio.

CREATIVE, effectivus (Q.).—sollers. ingeniosus (of an inventive mind). A c. mind, sollertia: c. power, effectio (C. Acad. 1, 2, 6): c. nature, rerum natura creatrix (t. Lucr.): every thing was brought into being by the c. power of nature, omnia sunt opera sollertia nature: nature seems here to have taxed her c. powers to the utmost, in hoc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta.

CREATOR, procreator.—fabricator (he who produces or brings alk to light).—(quasi) parens (founder).—auctor (author): the c. of so great a work, fabricator tanti operis: the c. of a national literature, Latinarum (Anglicarum, &c.) literarum parens: the c. (= founder) of alk, ca rei parens (e. g. of a national literature, Latinarum literarum); a quo initium ca rei profectum est: the c. of the world, procreator, effector or fabricator mundi; opifex edificatorque mundi; genitor mundi or universal; ille quasi parens hujus universalitatis: every one is the c. of his own fortune, faber est quisque fortune sue (S. ad Cæs. de Rep. Ord. 1); sui quoque mores fingunt fortunam (Np. Att. 11, 6); ut quisque fortunâ utitur, ita præcellet (Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 13).

CREATURE, || Created being or thing, res. res creata. natura.—animal (animated being, living on the earth, whether man or beast; often also in contradiction to man, as a rational being; and likewise of man, as term of contempt).—animals (though used sometimes by C. in his philosophical writings for animal,

properly denotes any being that exists by a power within itself; hence, also used of the deity, and of plants).—homo (man, esp. in the case in which we should use the word 'creature' as term of compassion or contempt).—negotium (being or thing; as term of contempt for a man, a woman, &c., e. g. that Teucris, a tedious creature indeed, Teucris illa, lentum sane negotium, C. Att. 1, 12, in: cf. p. redit. in Sen. 6, 14): a rational c., or a c. gifted with reason, animal intelligens or rationis participans or ratione præditum: an irrational c., animal brutum (in pl. also bruta only). || ~~Fig.~~ creature belongs to Eccl. latinity. FIG. We are all the c.s. of circumstances, omnibus nobis ut res dant sese, ita magni atque humiles sumus (Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 20): a vile c., nequam mulier.—scelestus; scelus: there is not in the whole universe a more detestable c. than a tyrant, tyranno neque tetricius neque fœdus animal ullum cogitari potest: that pestilent c. Clodius, Clodius illud funestum animal. Sometimes 'creature' is used in English as a term of endearment for girl or woman, in which case it is to be turned by puella, virgo, mulier, e. g. that Teucris is an amiable c., Teucris illa suavissima puella (virgo, mulier); also by 'anima,' e. g. O thou dear c., O tu carissima anima. || An absolute dependence on the will of another, ca proprius (Np. Lys. 1, 5: so illius fure proprium fide confirmat).—qui omnibus in rebus est in potestate ca; qui ex ca arbitrio pendet.—qui ad ca arbitrium, non ad suum vivit: Lentulus is the mere c. of Pompey, Lentulus est totus in potestate Pompeii (C.).—[Fig.] The meaning of beneficiarii sul, Cæs. B. C. 1, 75, is not certain; they were, probably, soldiers who, having served their time and received rewards, &c. fm the general, were afterwards serving voluntarily with peculiar privileges. Hæra. thinks them the veteres fideique clientes ca, S. Cat. 19, 5.] Abys's c.s., assæclæ ca (C. Verr. 3, 12, 30; coll. Dio. 2, 37, 79): centurions who were his c.s., sul beneficii centuriones (Suet. Tib. 12).

CREDENCE, fides.—auctoritas (authority); Jn. auctoritas et fides: to procure c. to alk, ci rei fidem facere or afferre or addere: alk gains or obtains c., addit ci rei fides: to lose c., fidem amittere. See also FAITH. || A letter of c., see CREDENTIALS. CREDENTIALS, publicæ auctoritates (e. g. legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus, C.); civilitas auctoritates ac litteræ (C.); \*regiæ auctoritates or auctoritates ac litteræ (fm a king).—litteræ ad fidem faciendam datæ (e. i. for 'letters of credence') to deliver his c.s. (of an ambassador), \*legationi fidem facere litteris redditus.

CREDIBILITY, fides.—auctoritas (the o. it derives fm a sufficient voucher).—probabilitas (C. 4 Acad. 75 = verisimilitudo): to establish the c. of alk, credibile qd facere; fidem ci rei facere, addere, or afferre (of things that cause alk to be believed): to prove the c. of alk to abys's satisfaction, ci qd or de qd re probare. [Fig.] not credible qd ci facere, though credible qd facere is correct, Krehl; the supposed c. of dreams is done away with, tollitur auctoritas somniorum (C.): not to overstep the bounds of c. in alk, veritatis fidem servare in re: to lose their c., fidem amittere (of words, &c.).

CREDIBLE, credibilis. facilis ad credendum (that is easily believed).—probabilis (that deserves belief).—verisimilis (probable, likely).—a fide non abhorrens (J.).—fidem non excedens (Curt.). c. (of witnesses, evidence, &c.), fide dignus, fidus, certus.—bonus, locuples, luculentus: it is scarcely c., vix credibile dictu (Curt.): to render alk c., probabilis facere qd probare (to cause it to be believed); qd confirmare (if by proof, or facts); fidem facere or addere ci rei (to gain credit or acceptance for it): it seems hardly c. to me, that, &c., illuc vix adduci possum, ut, &c.: it seems more c. to me, magis adducor, ut credam: not to be c., a fide abhorre, fidem excedere.

CREDIBLY, credibiliter. To be c. informed, certo auctore (or certis auctoribus) comperisse qd (Cæs.). CREDIT, || Belief; the deserving of belief, fides.—[Fig.] A man dat fidem, 'promises; a thing dat fidem, 'adds credit'; a man habet fidem, 'believes'; a thing habet fidem, 'is credible.' Copleton.]—auctoritas (arising from the weight of testimony, character, &c.). Jn. auctoritas et fides. To give c. to, are TO CREDIT.—we must consider what c. is to be attached to his assertion, considerandum est, quanta fides ci habenda sit: abys's c. stands very low with abys, parva ci est apud qm fides; parvam ci habet qs fidem: to be deserving of c., auctoritatem or fidem or auctoritatem et fidem habere (of letters, documents, &c.), dignum esse, cui fides habetur (of a person): not to deserve c., indignum esse, cui credatur (of per-



*sons*); fidem nullam habere (of letters, documents, &c.); the *c.* of the document is gone, tabulae fides resignatur; see BELIEF, CREDIBILITY. — *Reputation*, auctoritas. — gratia (influence, favour). — opinio (opinion of a person, whether good or bad). — existimatio (good opinion): to support *aby* by one's *c.*, gratia qm juvare: to gain *c.*, auctoritatem sibi comparare: *aby's* or *one's c.* increases, gliscit auctoritas: *aby* is losing *c.*, cadit auctoritas, gratia minuitur: *one who injures aby's c.*, dignitatis et auctoritatis afflictor et perditor: to keep up or preserve *one's c.*, gratiam tueri: to be in high *c.*, magna esse auctoritate: auctoritate florere or vigire: with *aby*, gratiosum esse apud qm; gratia *c.* florere; gratia multum valere apud qm (to be high in his favour). *To do credit to, &c.*; *athg* does no *c.* to *aby*, qd ci est dedecori or turpitudini: to do no *c.* (of a thing), pudori esse: it does me great *c.*, that, &c., summo honori mihi est, quod, &c.: your behaviour does you no *c.*, non te dignum facis (Comic.); what does *aby c.*, honestas, honorificus: it does us no *c.* at all, est dedecus nostrum: to do great *c.*, magna esse gloria. *In a commercial sense*; fides (faith, trust, in general). — existimatio (opinion entertained of a man's solvency, honesty, &c.). Public *c.*, populi fides, or fides only: *aby's c.* does not stand so high as it did, fides cecidit, concidit: *aby's c.* has begun to fail, fides qm defecere cepit: public *c.* has received a blow in every part of Italy, fides tota Italiâ angustior est: public *c.* is gone, fides de foro sublata est: to endeavour to injure *aby's c.*, fidem *c.* moliri: to ruin a person's *c.*, fiduciam arce conturbare: to take away *one's c.*, fidem tollere: to reestablish *one's c.*, fidem revocare: to maintain *one's c.*, existimationem tueri: to uphold the public *c.*, fidem populi retinere: to raise *one's c.*, ad fidem aliquid acquirere: for my own part, both my money and my *c.* is gone, ego non rem familiarem modo, sed etiam fidem consumpsi (Pomp. ap. S. Frag.): to assist *aby* with *one's c.*, fide sustentare qm (*C.*): to borrow money on *aby's c.*, pecuniam *c.* fide mutuam sumere: *one's c.* remaining good, fide incolumi: to let *aby* have *athg* on *c.*, credere ci qd: to sell on *c.*, vendere in diem (if the day for payment is fixed); vendere pecuniâ non presenti (q. t. for selling without ready money, *ast. Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 97*): to buy on *c.*, emere in diem (see the remark above, as to in diem); emere pecuniâ non presenti (in general). — A letter of credit (prps), diplomâ, *n.*: the *c.* side of an account, acceptum: to set down or place to *aby's c.*, in acceptum referre ci (*C. Furr. 1, 36, 37*).

**CREDIT, v.** *To believe*, ci rei or ci credere (of a thing), qd credere (= to believe it true: the acc. being a neut. pronoun, id, quid, &c. e. g. quid jam credas, aut cui credas, Ter.). — qd esse credere (to believe *athg* to be true, or the case, opp. negare qd esse): ci or ci rei fidem habere, tribuere: ci rei fidem adungere (Syn. in BELIEVE; *aby* not fidem dare or adhibere): to *c.* *athg* without examination, or [as is often incorrectly said] implicitly, ci rei servire (e. g. incertis rumoribus, *Cæs.*): to cause *athg* to be credited, ci rei fidem facere, afferre or addere: *athg* cannot be credited, qd excedit fidem (*Curt.*); abhorret a fide (*L.*). To *c.* *athg* on *aby's* authority, credere tibi de istis (*Plaut.*); or by *qo* auctore: to deserve, or not to deserve to be credited: see 'to deserve (or) not to deserve credit', in CREDIT. See TO BELIEVE. *In a mercantile sense*: To *c.* *aby* with a sum, in acceptum referre ci.

**CREDITABLE, a.** Respectable, honestus (morally good, opp. inhonestus and turpis). — liberalis (worthy of a free-born man, opp. illiberalis): Jn. honestus et liberalis. — *Laudable, honorable, honorificus, laudabilis, laude dignus, predicabilis, laudandus.* (Syn. in PRAISEWORTHY, vid.) — To be *c.*, laudi esse: to be considered *c.*, laude dignum duci; laudi duci: to be *c.* to *aby*, honestum or decorum esse ci; qm decere: ci laudi esse: to be highly *c.*, gloriæ esse: not to be *c.* to *aby*, qm dedecere: it is very far fm *c.* to us, est dedecus nostrum: in *a c.* manner, see CREDITABLY.

**CREDITABLY, adverb.** honeste, honorifice, decore. — laudabiliter, cum laude. — ut decet. — bene. To live *c.*, decore, honeste vivere.

**CREDITOR, creditor.** — fem. creditrix (*Paul. Dig.*). To deceive or cheat *one's c.*, fraudare creditores.

**CREDULITY, credulitas** (Planc. ad C. Epp.; afterwards common). *C.* is quite innate to this class of people, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperâ.

**CREDULOUS, credulus, or Crel.** qui facile ad credendum impellitur; qui temere incognita pro cognitis habet, hisque temere assentitur (*aff. C. Off. 1, 6, 18*;

to be *c.*, credulus esse; facile ad credendum impelli or induci (see C. de Rep. 2, 10, 18. *Np. Con. 3, 1, in web passage, however, modern editors substitute adduci*): to show oneself *c.* in *athg*, credulus se præbere in qâ re, levem auditionem pro re comperâ habere (in believing rumours, &c.).

**CREED, || Confession of faith,** "profession, quid sentias de rebus divinis (any profession of one's faith). — formula Christiana, lex Christiana (the established law, by which the Christian is to regulate his life, the latter according to Amman. 2, 5, 10). — fides (in a subjective sense; cf. V. En. 4, 12). — doctrina. formula. lex (in an objective sense, profession, law). — *It is obvious, that such an attributive as Christi or Christianus (a. um) or Christianorum (and thus in a similar manner, Mahumedi, &c., as the case may be) ought to be added, unless it is sufficiently implied by the context. — To desert or apostatize fm the c. of one's fathers, sacra patria deserere: to change one's c., "mutare sacrorum forum: article of the c., "caput doctrinae sacrae [*ab*] caput or articulus fidei is barbarous. See RELIGION. *In a narrower sense*; "profession, quid sentias de qâ re (e. g. de republicâ, one's political c.): a philosophical c., ratio. — disciplina. — auctoritas or cs disciplinae auctoritas (as laid down by the founders, and deriving importance fm their authority). — dogmata; præcepta or (post-Aug.) placita; scita (all n. pl., with gen. of the philosopher's name, or of a school): to change one's c., animi iudicium mutare: to adopt *aby's c.*, cs rationem auctoritatemque suscipere (*C. Acad. 1, 9, 34*): to explain the philosophical c. of the Peripatetics, explicare Peripateticorum auctoritatem (*Ac. 1, 9, 34*). *I incline rather to their c., who, &c.*, eorum magis sum sententia, qui, &c. — see OPIXION.*

**CREEK, sinus.** — sinus maris or maritimus. *|| A turning, flexus.*

**CREEKY, flexuosus, tortuosus, sinuosus.**  
**CREEP, reperi, reptare** (in all the proper meanings of our 'to creep' of animals: of men moving on their hands and feet; of plants which trail along the ground). — serpere (of animals that move on their belly, e. g. serpents, but reperi must be used of worms, anais, &c.): serpere is also used fig. of an evil that spreads itself). — obrepere (with the accessory notion of gradual, imperceptible approach; of death, sleep, &c.; mors, somnus, senectus). — perrepere (to *c.* along or through): to *c.* through a grating, clathris subrepere (*Col., of hares*). — Obs. For creep on all fours; creep forth, into, up, down, &c. — see CRAWL. *|| Move along slowly*: see CRAWL = 'move slowly'. — *|| Fin.*) a) To travel slowly, reperi, reptare. b) To move stealthily, obrepere (see above). To *c.* into *aby's* friendship, se insinuare in cs familiaritatem, ad cs amicitiam arripere: into *aby's* affection, favour, &c., irrepere in cs mentem, arripere cs animo, influere in cs animum: into *aby's* friendship, by flattery, or (Prov) to *c.* up *aby's* sleeve, blanditis et assentationibus cs amicitiam colligere, or in cs consuetudinem se immergere: to endeavour to *c.* into *aby's* favour by flattery, assentationibus acupari cs gratiam; also, humiliter servire or servire only (of mean subservency; v. L. 24, 25; C. Parad. 5, 2, 39): vice *c.* into the heart of men under the appearance of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (*Sen. Ep. 45, 6*).

**CREEPER, || One who creeps; Crel.** qui reptat, reptat, &c. *|| A creeping plant, a* Trailing on the ground, herba, quæ jacet atque serpit humis (*Pin. 27, 11, 74*); herba, quæ serpit or reptat in terrâ (*Id. 22, 18, 21*; and 22, 22, 39). — herba, quæ humi reptat (*Id. 19, 24*). — *|| Climbing, herba, &c.*, quæ serpit multipli lapsu et errático (*C. of the vine*); or quæ claviculis suis, tanquam manibus, quicquid est nacta, apprehendit (*C.*). — herba, quæ reptantibus flagellis scandit parietum aspera (climbe up walls, cucurbitæ, &c., *Pin. 19, 24*). *|| Creepers, a genus of birds; the genus* "Cercithia (of many species). *|| Instrument with hooks; drag for rivers, &c.*, harpago, uncus (fm ὄγκος), *Enn. Gell. 4, 17, extr.* *|| A sort of patten or clog; vid.* *|| An iron sliding on a kitchen grate, prps* "subex coquinaria (subex, quoted by Gellius fm Ennius, = any 'support').

**CREEPING, s.** reptatio (e. g. infantium per manus et genua, Q.). — reptatus (post-Aug.; only in abl. sing. e. g. of plants, vitium, Pin.).

**CREEPLY, see SLOWLY.**

**CREPITATE, crepitare.** crepitum dare.

**CREPUSCULE, see TWILIGHT.**

**CREPUSCULAR, sublucanus** (towards day-break). — sublustris (somewhat bright). — subobscurus (somewhat dark).

**CRESCENT**, a. luna crescens (waxing).—luna decrescens or senescens (waning).—cornua lunae (the horns of the c. moon): in the shape of a c. lunatus; semicircundus, semicirculatus (*Cele.*, semicircular).—**¶** The crescent (as opp. to the cross). \*res Turcice or Mahomedanae (politically or historically considered; opp. \*res Christianae).—\*doctrina Mahumedi or Mahomedana (as opp. doctrina Christi or Christiana).—\*superstitio Mahomedana (opp. religio Christiana).—\*signum militare Turcarum (their standard).

**CRESS**, \*lepidium (*Lin.*).—\*lepidium sativum (*Gerard.*, *Lin.*).—\*silybrium nasturtium (*water-c.*, *Lin.*).

**CRÉSSET**, **¶** Beacon, &c., ignium significatio (e. g. ignibus facere significationem, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 33*). See **BRACON**. **¶** Lamp, vid.

**CREST**, **¶** Of animals, crista (gall, of a cock; *Dim. cristula*, *Col. 8, 2, 8*).—Juba (of the cock). **¶** The crest of a helmet, crista (the plume); conus galeae (the apex in which the plume was inserted). **¶** On a coat of arms, insigne generis.

**CREST-FALLEN**, fractus, demissus. Jx. fractus et demissus; demissus fractusque, humilis atque demissus.—abjectus or abjectior.—Jaecens.—afflictus, perculsus, profligatus. To be c.-f., animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, abjecto, fracto, fracto et demisso, or demisso fractoque; animo defecere or cecidisse; esse perculso et abjecto animo.

**CRESTED**, cristatus. See also **CREST**.

**CRETIC**, pes Creticus (*Dion.*; the foot).

**CRÉVICE**, see CRACK; CRANNY.

**CREW**, **¶** Multitudo, multitudo.—cœtus (society): a cœtus, perdit homines or (stronger) perdit homines latrocinios: a cœditious c., conjurations globus (an assembled body of conspirators). **¶** Of a ship, nautici; nautæ (g. l.).—classarii, classici (those belonging to a fleet).—socii navales (mariners, sailors as a class; its soldiers serving on ship-board, *L.*).—remiges (the c., i. e. rowers, of a galley): the whole c., remigum classicque mittes (both those who manage the vessel and those who fight).

**CREWEL**, glomus (lanæ, *Lucr. and H.*; lini, *Plin.*).

**CRIB**, præsepe, præsepium, præsepium. **¶** The stall of an ox, bœble. **¶** An infant's couch, see CRADLE.

**CRIBBAGE**, ille lusus paghnam, qui apud nos 'Cribbage' dicitur.

**CRIBBLE**, **¶** Sieve (vid.), cribrum. — **¶** Coarse ground corn, (prope) farina crassior.

**CRIBBLE**, v. cribro cernere, see **SIEVE**.

**CRICK**, **¶** Of door-hinges; see TO CRACK, CRACKING. **¶** A pain in the neck, cervicis rigor or dolor (both *Plin.* 23, 12, 52): to have a c. in one's neck, torpentibus rigore membris, vix flectere cervicem posse (*æst. L. 21, 58*).

**CRICKET**, **¶** An insect, gryllus.—cicada (a species, that lives on trees). **¶** A game, pilas lunas ille, qui apud nos 'cricket' dicitur. **¶** A stool, or low seat; see SEAT.

**CRIER**, præco (herald, also the c. at a public sale).—pronunciator (one that proclaims alth; g. i.). To be c., præconium facere; prædicare (as an auctioneer).

**CRIME**, a) The lighter terms; delictum, peccatum (del. rather the transgression of positive laws fm levity and thoughtlessness; pecc. that of the laws of nature and reason fm ignorance, or want of judgement).—malefactum (a misdeed, at once a synonyme and a description of the preceding words).—**¶** b) The stronger terms: maleficium (as visible effect of malicious intention).—facinus (a daring action manifesting strength of character and will; sometimes in a good sense, but more rarely in a bad one: = devotus v. *Dd.*).—scelus (a c. with manifest contempt of law, religion, and character): Jx. scelus et maleficium; scelus et facinus. — nefas (an unnatural, impious, execrable deed, exply agst what is holy or sacred).—injuria (any action contrary to law).—crimen (c., inasmuch as one may accuse aby of it, accusation, reproach: see Obs. below).—sceleratum ac nefarium facinus; scelus nefarium (i. e. an abominable deed; an impious, atrocious outrage).—impetras (a deed that violates love and gratitude towards the Drity, our country, sovereign, neighbour, &c.).—dedecus (a deed that will cause the loss of honour and esteem to the person that commits it).—flagitium (disgraceful to oneself, disgusting; e. g. gluttony, sensuality, cowardice, and other c.'s proceeding not fm strength of character, but weakness of principle): Jx. dedecus et flagitium.—Cicero uses pec. and del. in the same sense, e. g. pro *Murena*, 30, 63: facit aliquis se peccatore, et ejus delicti veniam petit. A capital c.,

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res capitalis; facinus capitale (C.); capitalis noxa (L.): to accuse aby of a capital c., qm rei capitalis accusare or reum facere: to find a man guilty of a capital c., qm rei capitalis damnare, condemnare. **¶** Culpæ, in a juridical sense, stands only for 'unpremeditated c.', opp. dolus, which conveys the notion of premeditation and bad intent. **¶** Crimen is hardly ever, except in poetry and post-Class. prose, used for 'crime,' except where 'charge,' 'accusation' might be substituted; thus, crimini dare, = 'to throw it in one's teeth as an accusation,' = 'to impute it as a crime.' Hence, the crime imputed will be in the gen., not in the same case; e. g. crimen patricidii summum erat (really 'the charge of parricide was the heaviest that could be brought agst a man'); not summum crimen erat patricidium, or summum erat crimen patricidium; but scelus maximum erat patricidium would be correct; Krebs *æst. Weber* and *Grotius*.—C.'s of noxious nature, leviora delicta: the principal in a c., sceleris auctor or architectus or molitor: to commit a c., delictum committere; maleficium or facinus admittere or committere or in se admittere; scelus facere or committere; also flagitium committere; dedecus or scelus admittere; scelus perficere; scelere se devincire or se obstringere or alligare [see the *SYN.* of the *subst.* above]: to commit all manner of c.'s, facere scelera et flagitia: in omni genere et scelus et flagitiorum in omni dedecore volutari: to commit c. after c., in flagitia se ingurgitare: to disgrace oneself by c.'s, flagitiis se dedecorare or se inquinare: to commit a disgraceful or atrocious c., scelere astringi or se astringere; aliquid nefarie facere or committere; aliquid scelestè or imple or imple nefarieque or proterve agere or facere: to be guilty of many c.'s agst both gods and men, multa imple nefarieque in deos homineque committere; to commit a c. with one's eyes open, scientem se contaminare scelere; with an atrocious c. / O indignum facinus! to clear oneself of a c., crimen amoliri or propulsa: to be guilty of a great c., magno crimine se astringere: to impute alth as a crime to aby, ei qd crimini dare: ei qd in crimine ponere: to paint his c. (to the judge) in the darkest colours, crimen atrociter deferre (*T. Ann.* 13, 19, extr.): stained with c., scelere contaminatus (of persons only).

**¶** Perduellio is a c. agst the state, a treasonable c.; high-treason.

**CRIMINAL**, adj. facinorosus; scelestus; sceleratus; scelerosus (of persons only); nefarius (of persons and things); Jx. scelestus et nefarius (e. g. action); impius; protervus (*SYN.* in CRIME).—pena or supplicio dignus, animadvertendus (deserving punishment; the latter of things only).—capitalis (with ref. to capital offence, i. e., in Justinian's time, not only those of which the punishment was death, but some of which the punishment was condemnation to banishment, or the mines, *Just. Inst.* 4, 18, 2). It is only in forensic Latin that 'criminals' is used (*Cod. Just.* 3, 35, 3, and 9, 41, 15); and the adv. 'criminaliter.' (*Ulp. Dig.* 47, 2, extr.).—C. law, jus publicum. A treatise on c. law, de jure publico; de causis publicis (as title of a book): a c. judge, or judge in c. cases, qui iudicium publicum or capituli exercet; quaestor ac iudex. Aby's treatise or work on c. law, is liber (ca), qui est de iudiciis publicis: one that has studied c. law, juris publici or causarum publicarum peritus: a c. court, forum rerum capitalium, or forum, ubi iudicia publica fiunt. A c. cause, iudicium publicum.—causa publica.—quaestio (C. distinguishes iudicia puniendorum malefactorum causa reperta = 'criminal causes,' fm iudicia distrahendarum controversiarum causa reperta, 'civil causes').—causa capitalis; res capitalis; lie capitalis (if the punishment was death, banishment, or the mines). **¶** Causa criminalis, not before *Cod. Just.* 9, 41, 13. To commence c. proceedings, publicum iudicium instituere (*Inst. Just.* 4, 18, 1): to commence c. proceedings agst aby, item capituli in qm inferre: to defend oneself in a c. court, causam publicam or publicam dicere: c. acts, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria, pl. (the two last stronger terms): to lead a c. life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere. **¶** Criminal conversation; see ADULTERY.

**CRIMINAL**, a. sons (e. g. punire fontes, C.).—nocens.—maleficus.—qui scelus fecit or commisit. **¶** Reus, in this meaning, is not Latin, since it conveys only the notion of 'being accused.' A c. condemned to hard labour, ad opus damnatus.

**CRIMINALITY**, improbitas; but mly by *Crel.* Who does not see the c. of this action? quis non videt hoc facinus pena dignum, or hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?

**CRIMINALLY**, **¶** Wickedly, scelestè; scelerate;

nefarie; imple; proterve; turpiter; flagitiose. [SYN. IN CRIME] JN. imple nefarieque. — See WICKEDLY. — *With reference to criminal law, capitaliter: to prosecute c., item capitis in qm inferre: to proceed c. in any matter, causam ad capitis iudicium revocare: agat aby, qm capitis accusare (the punishment being death, banishment, or the mines). — qm in ius vocare, cs nunc deferre (according to the Rom. forms of criminal proceedings). — publico iudicio quempiam arcescere (aft. C. Fluc. 6). — vocare qm in publicum iudicium (aft. C. Balb. 28). 603 'criminaliter' only in later forensic Latinity (Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, extr.).*

CRIMINATE, see ACCUSE.

CRIMINATION, see ACCUSATION, CHARGE.

CRIMINATORY, accusatorius (e. g. lex. C. vitam accusatorium vivere, Q. 12, 7, 3): in a c. manner, accusatorie (e. g. dicere; agere cum qo, C.); accusatorio more et iure.

CRIMP, *|| Friable, vid. || Inconsistent, vid. CRIMP, s. (= one who decays and catches up reverts) \*qui militis in supplementum (exercitus) scribit, cogit (g. t. for recruiting officer); \*qui (homines) ad militiam illicet et luescat illicque.*

CRIMPLE, *|| Contract; vid. || Curl; vid.*

CRIMSON, a) *|| Adj., coccineus, malochinus. ||* *|| Subst., color coccineus, malochinus. ||*

CRINGE, *|| To contract; vid. || To bow or fawn, se submittere. — adulari qm (seld. and never in C. cl.) — demittere se or demitti in adulationem (T.). — A cringing fellow, homo summissus et abjectus: homo in adulationem demissus: a cringing, servile fellow, homo usque ad servilem patientiam demissus (T.): with a cringing manner and whining voice, demisso vultu, voce supplci. In a cringing manner, demisse, subjecte. demississime atque subjectissime (Cez.).*

CRINGER, see under TO CRINGE.

CRINGEROUS, see HAIRY.

CRIPPLE, s. homo debilis (weak: the part being added, e. g. coxa, manibus pedibusque) — claudus (lame). — mancus (aply with ref. to the right hand). — homo mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis (with ref. to all his limbs and extreme infirmity). — homo mancus ac debilis (with ref. to the right hand and general infirmity). — homo claudus ac debilis (with ref. to the feet and general infirmity). — homo omnibus membris extortus et fractus (with all his limbs contracted). — homo pravus et extortus (bent and crippled, t). To become a c., mancum et debilem or claudum ac debilem fieri: to make aby a c.; see TO CRIPPLE.

CRIPPLE, v. qm claudum, mancum or debilem facere. [SYN. IN CRIPPLE] — mancum ac debilem or claudum ac debilem facere. — qm omnibus membris debilem facere (aft. Sen. Ep. 101, 11). — clauditatem or caudicationem asferre (to lame). *|| FIG. ||* debilitare (to weaken). — accidere (by curtisment, &c., e. g. accidere hostium, their power was crippled). — frangere (to break down; courage, strength, &c.). — JN. frangere et comprimere, frangere et debilitare. — delumbare (deprive of nerve, spirit, &c., e. g. the expression of a thought, sentiment).

CRISIS, *|| Decisive or turning point of affairs, discrimen (g. t.) — momentum (the point at which a matter is decided, ποῦν). A c. of affairs, inclinato tempora, rerum, &c. (the change effected by a c.) In this alarming c. of our affairs, in ipso discrimine periculi (L.): in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ (C.): to be brought to a c., (summu) in periculum ac discrimen vocari or venire (of a thing; salutis cs, C.): the c. of our affairs is come, in summo res est discrimine (Cez.): when the c. comes, quum in discrimen ventum est; quum ultimi discriminis tempus adventat: the c. is over, discrimen sublatum est. See CRITICAL (state). || In medicine: the height of a disorder, when a favorable or unfavorable turn may be expected, dies potens, gravis or quo deegro iudicatur (Cels.); crisis occurs Sen. Ep. 83; eandem [cum qo] crism habere. — dies crismus (Cael. Aur. Tard.: these expressions = the critical day) — [morbi] accessio, quam cricism medici vocant (Aug. Confess. 6, 1, extr., of its occurrence). See CRITICAL (day).*

CRISP, adj. *|| Curled, crispus (opp. rectus or directus, i. e. straight, plain; propr. of hair, also of leaves, &c.): rather c., suberispus: crispulus; also leniter inflexus: to render or make c., crispare, conlrispare. || Brittle, friable, vid. || friabilis (that may be reduced to powder or dust by rubbing, Plin.).*

CRISP, v. crispare, conlrispare See TO CURL. (190)

CRISPATION, crispitudo (very late, Arnob.). See CURLING.

CRISPING IRON, or CRISPING-PIN, see CURLING-IRONS.

CRISPNESS, Crcl. — crispitudo (very late, Arnob.).

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, literarum nomina et contextus. See ALPHABET.

CRITERION, signum (g. t.). — Insigne (the characteristic mark of a thing) — nota (the mark impressed on a thing, to distinguish it by) — indicium (that which indicates its nature): JN. indicium aque insigne: also (cs rei) insigne proprium et peculiare; proprium cs rei: to see a thing as a c., adhibere qd tanquam obrusum (C.): to serve as a c., signo esse: that is the c. of such or such a thing, hoc est cs rei obrussa (Sen. Ep. 13, 1): to try a thing by a c., qd ab obrussa exigere (Sen. Qu. 4, 5, 1): the c. of true and false, veri et falsi nota; insigne veri; veri quasi obrussa.

CRITIC, *|| A judge of any literary or artistic object, criticus (C. Fam. 9, 10, Q. 2, 1, 4). — Iudex criticus. — \*artis criticæ studiosus (who takes up criticism as a profession). — \*corrector (verbal c., who occupies himself with the emendation of writings, manuscripts, &c.). — \*censor. \*Iudex doctus (an able judge of literary productions, e. g. in periodicals, &c.). — \*librorum censor (before the printing). — \*Iudex criticus. \*censor literatus (after the printing). — \*intelligens or sciens or peritus artis (also fm the context, aply in pl. without artis: a critical judge of artistic objects; also artium iudex): an able c., subtilis (artium) iudex et callidus (H. Sat. 2, 7, 101); also homo callidus only (see H. Sat. 2, 3, 23). || A severe censor, iudex iniquus or inimicus. — homo minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus. — obrectator (who censures or stigmatizes actions fm a spirit of envy): a severe c., Aristarchus (C.); pl. Aristarchei (propr. the disciples of 'Αριστάρχος, a c. from Alexandria; then improper. = severe c.); Varr. L. L. 8, 119; patruus (with ref. to morals, proverbially used; see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 2, 97); censor castigatior (H. A. P., 174, of an old man, who severely censures the morals, &c. of youth, minorum).*

CRITICAL, *|| Belonging to or referring to criticism: critica. — \*ad criticam rationem emendatus (critically correct; of an edition, &c., F. A. Wolf). A c. edition, \*editio ad criticam rationem correctâ. — \*editio ad optimas membranas castigata. A work of such there is hardly a single c. edition, liber criticam manum vix semel expertus: c. writings, \*libri, qui sunt de critico genere; \*libri critici argumenti: c. exactness or precision, critica subtilitas: c. talents, \*facultas critica: c. mind or faculty, ingenium acutum (605 not subactum): to cultivate one's c. powers, \*ingenium ad criticam facultatem formare: according to, or consistently with, c. rules, critica ratione; ad criticam rationem: to write a c. commentary on a work, or on an author, \*critica grammaticâque ratione interpretari: to publish a c. edition, \*ad criticam rationem corrigere. \*A corruptelam sordibus iudicando purgare (by correcting errors): an extensive acquaintance with c. investigations, \*magnus totius rei criticæ usus: with no sufficient knowledge of c. matters, \*nullo criticæ usu: to possess no c. knowledge or talent whatever, \*artis criticæ expertem esse: to be engaged in (or to occupy oneself with) a c. review of the writings of Velleius, \*in recensendo Vellejo elaborare. || Censorious, censorius, morosus, malevolus. SYN. IN CRITIC. — mordax (liter. that is biting; bitter: mortifying in words, e. g. carmen, Ovid.). || Belonging to crisis, and a thus dangerous, anceps, — dubius (doubtful). — incertus (uncertain): a c. situation, res dubia; discrimen: to be brought into a c. situation or position, in discrimen adduci: in this c. situation, rebus ita suspensis: in hoc tempore (Np. Milt. 5, 1, where Bremi says, that the preposition denotes a continued, and aply a c. time): public matters have come to, or are in a c. state, res publica in ancipiti est: res publica in discrimen adducta est: c. times, tempora periculosa or dubia: the c. turns and changes of affairs, inclinationes et momenta rerum, temporum, &c.: it was c., anceps erat. See CRISIS. — a c. day (e. g. of an illness), dies crismus (ἀπικνισμός; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14); dies potens, gravis, or quo deegro iudicatur (Cels.). The c. point of a disorder, critica morbi accessio (Aug. [Illa]) — anceps morbi fluctuatio (Id. Conf. 6, 1, extr. wch, as fluctuatio has the authority of L., may be safely used).*

CRITICALLY, critica ratione; ad criticam rationem. — accurate (carefully, e. g. perscrubere): c. correct, \*ad criticam rationem emendatus (F. A. Wolf): to correct c., \*ad criticam rationem corrigere: \*A corruptelam sordibus iudicando purgare: to treat (a thing) c. (e. g. his

*byr, &c.*, "criticā ratione tractare: to explain *c.* and grammatically, criticā grammaticis ratione interpretari. | *Dangerously*, *e. g.* the state is very *c.* situated, res publica in discrimen adducta est; in anipili est res publica.

**CRITICISM, or CRITIQUE.** | *Examination* (aply according to the rules of art): censura.—judicium (the judgement itself): beneath all *c.*, "non dignus, de quo iudicium feratur; praviusimus; pessimus (the too late stronger terms): too severe a *c.* agst oneself, nimia contra se calumnia (Q. 10, 1, 115): without ref. to the conventional laws of *c.*, non aurificis statēdā, sed quadam populari trutinā (*e. g.* examine qd. *C.*): to undertake the *c.* of a work, "libri censuram scribere: to subject one's rulers to *c.*, censuram agere regnantium: to submit atq. to the *c.* of one's friends, qd amicum iudicio examinare. | *Examination of different readings; or examination of the sense of a literary work* (esp. of the Classics): "ars critica (*critica* as art).—"critica ratio (as theory; rules of *c.*).—"critica studia (as occupation; critical studies).—"cendi iudicandiue munus (as office or duty incumbent on the critic).—"criticism genus, res critica (as scientific employment, in contradistinction to the other branches of philology): an extensive acquaintance with the rules of *c.*, "magnus totius rei criticae usus: by the aid of *c.*, iudicando (*e. g.* to correct spurious passages in ancient writers, "veteres scriptores a corruptelam acribus iudicando purgare): without any acquaintance with the rules of *c.*, "nullo criticae usu: to pursue *c.* as a profession, "artis criticae studiosum esse: "criticism artem exercere: to devote oneself to the higher branches of *c.*, altioris criticae studio duci: to be quite ignorant of the art of *c.*, artis criticae expertem esse.

**CRITICIZE, JUDICARE.**—notare qm (sc. verbis, to point out, and thus *c.* him).—reprehendere (to blame).—vituperare (to blame as false or wrong, opp. laudare).—improbare (to reprove).—castigare (to *c.* with words, to reprehend).—obtectare (to *c.* fm a feeling of envy). To *c.* atq. or aby, censuram agere cs rei or ca (*e. g.* the king, regnantium): inquire in qd (stronger term, *e. g.* in vitia ca, the faults of aby).—carpere. velicare. destingere (mattionically, &c.): to *c.* severely, corripere: to *c.* ironically, cavillari. To *c.* every thing too minutely, minutus et scrupulosus omnia scrutari (Q. 5, 14, 78): to *c.* atq. in a popular way, not according to the rules of art, qd not aurificis statēdā, sed quadam populari trutinā examinare (*C.*): the act or deed was not criticized, factum reprehensio caruit: to *c.* a literary production, "libri censuram scribere; argumentum libri recensere: to be severely criticized, reprehendi; vituperari: in vituperationem venire or cadere or incidere or adduci; vituperationem subire: to be criticized on many points, in varias reprehensiones incurere.

**CROAK, *As a frog*, coaxare: he ordered the frogs to cease croaking, obtempentes ranas silēre iussit (Suet. Oct. 94). | *As a raven*, crocin. croitare (as the natural voice of the raven)—canere. occinere (*g.* *l.* also of a raven, &c.; occ. inasmuch as its croaking is taken as an omen): a raven croaked before the consul with a loud voice, corvus clarā voce ante-consulem occinuit. | *Complain*; vid.**

**CROAKER** (= *Complainer*; *collog.*), "qui reipublice male ominatur; "qui desperare solet de republica (a political *c.*). "qui de adversā or incommodā valetudine queri solet (about his health).

**CROAKING, or CROAK, *Of frogs*, "ranarum voces. | *Of ravens*, crocitas (as natural sound, Nov. 45, 48)—cantus (like emission of sound in general like that of the raven, of the owl).**

**CROCEOUS, croceus** (*e. g.* colour, croceus tinctus, Plin.).

**CROCK** (obool.), see *POT.*

**CROCKERY, vasa, pl.—vasa fictilia; also fictilia, lum. s. only. See EARTHENWARE.**

**CROCODILE, crocodilus.** *C.'s* tears, lacrima or lacrimula falsa (Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22).—lacrima dolo conficta (Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 26): to shed *c.'s* tears, lacrimas dolo confingere.

**CROFT, septum. See also ENCLOSURE.**

**CROISADE, see CRUSADE.**

**CROISER, see CRUSADE.**

**CRONE, vetula** (as term of contempt for an old woman or maid).—anus. ancula (both as a term of respect and of contempt): like an old crone, anlier.

**CRONY, amicus. familiaris. See FRIEND, ACQUAINTANCE.**

**CROOK.** | *Curve, bend*; vid. | *Hook*; vid. (191)

*By hook or by c.*, iure an injuriā.—"saltem aliquo modo. | *A shepherd's c.*, pedum.

**CROOK, v. curvare. incurvare (inward).—flectere. inflectere (to bend inward). See TO BEND.**

**CROOK-BACKED, gibber (hump-backed).—pandus homo** (Q. 3, 58).

**CROOK-SHANKED, varus, valvus. vatiis. cruribus varis, valgis, varilis** (Syn. at end of CROOKED).

**CROOK-SHOULDERED, qui est obstipā cervicē.**

**CROOKED, *Ad Bent* (Bent). For the convenience of giving the synonyms together, several words are given here, that we should never construe 'crooked', curvus**

(*g. l.* = καμπύλος, bent in any degree; epoly circularly; as quality, opp. rectus).—curvatus (bent in any degree; *e. g.* as a hook, in hamum; more common in prose than curvus).—incurvus. leniter inflexus (bent inwards; inc. also of persons who stoop in their gait).—aduncus (bent inwards, in the shape of a hook, as the beak of a hawk, also of an aquiline nose).—reducens (bent outwards in the same shape).—pandus (in the shape of an arch; Vitr. 2, 9, 12, of timber that is warp; hence, pandus homo, according to Quint. 6, 3, 58, signifies a crook-backed man, or one with a slouching, stooping gait).—repandus (bent backwards, as in *C.*, calceoli repandi, i. e. shoes with a sort of twisted heel in front).—falcatus (scythe-shaped, sickle-shaped).—lunatus (like the horns of the crescent moon).—obliquus (slanting, λοξός).—pravus (σκολιός, denotes as a fault, what obliq. and curv. represent as a property; all three opp. rectus, ὀρθός).—Procurrens is poet. (*e. g.* litora, falx, V.).—intortus (opp. surrectus et patulus, *e. g.* the horns of a sheep, cornua ovium).—tortuosus (full of windings).—flexuosus (full of bendings).—sinuosus (full of cavities or folds).—distorto corpore (of persons only). | *Perverse, pravus* (σκολιός; deviating fm the right direction, purpose, &c., *e. g.* mens, opinio, iudicium, opp. rectus, ὀρθός).—perversus (prop. that has been placed out of its natural position into a wrong one; hence, fig. not as it ought to be, *e. g.* sententia).—præpostere (done, or, of persons, acting, in the wrong order; beginning at the end, &c.). | *Bent in different ways or directions*, distortus (διεστραμμένος).—*C. legs or thighs*, crura distorta or vara (straddling, σκλή σκαυρά: one who has *c. legs*, varus); crura valga (bent outwards like a badger's, σκλή θλαστά: that has such, valgus); crura vata (bent inwards, σκλή παύτα: one who has them, vatiis).—pedibus distortis (διεστραμμένους τοὺς πόδας, with or having *c. feet*).

**CROOKEDLY, torte** (Lucr. 4, 308).—Intorte (Plin.).

| *Perversely, prave; perperam; præpostere; perverse. SYN. in CROOKED.*—| *Untowardly; vid.*

**CROOKEDNESS, curvitas. aduncitas** (the being crooked; ad. the *c.* that assumes the shape of a hook bent inwards, *e. g.* of the beak, rostri).—curvatura (as property; *g. l.*)—pravitās (as fault). | *Perverseness, perversitas* (*e. g.* hominum: *c.* of opinions, opinionum: of manners, or aby's ways, morum); pravitās (i. e. perversely wrong direction, *e. g.* hominis.—consilii, of a project).

**CROP, s.** | *The crop of a bird*, ingluvies.

| *Fruits of the earth, trees, &c.*, messis (prop. the time of the harvest and the fruits, &c. that are gathered).—fructus (the produce; impropr. the profit).—seges (the standing corn; also green crops, before they are cut; also fig.; but poet. and rare in this sense).—

fructus arborum. poma, pl.; arborum baccae. and baccae only (produce of trees; opp. terræ fruges).—quæ ex arboribus gignuntur. An abundant *c.*, messis optima; seges grandissima atque optima (Var.). ubertas in fructibus percipiendis: to gather the *c.'s*, messem facere (of harvest).—fructus demetere et percipere; fructus percipere: the *c.'s* have been very fine this year, magnum frugum fructumque proventum annus hic attulit (aff. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1); hic annus copiam frugum fructumque effudit (aff. C. Brut. 9, 36): abundant *c.'s*, uberrimi lætissimique fructus (C. of vineyards and oliveyards): the gathering of the *c.'s*, frugum perceptio: to sow *c.'s*, fruges or fructus serere: to store or husse *c.'s*, fructus comportare et condere: vines with a large *c.* of grapes, graves fructu vites: to yield a good *c.*, fructum ferre; fructum edere ex se: vineyards yield a very profitable *c.*, uberrimus est vinearum reditus: to gather an abundant *c.*, large condere: this field produces a good *c.*, hic ager efficit plurimum: this estate produces abundant *c.'s*, hic fundus est fructuosissimus. | *A crop* (= hair cut close), capilli detonsi, præclis, &c.

**CROPP, v.** | *Cut short, decurtare* (to shorten by cutting).—curtare (to shorten, to diminish).—detruncare (to mutilate by cutting).—recidere (my poet. and post-

*Aug. prose*: pilos, barbam, capillos). præcidere (e. g. capillos): to c. the hair or head, præcidere or detondere capillos or erines: to c. the hair very short, caput attondere (*Cels.* 4, 3); of cutting it away in illness): to c. a man's ears, aures decidere (*T.*). † To pluck or cut off (produce), mete-e. demetere (to mow, to cut off)—legere (of fruit); sublegere (in case of too great an abundance on the trees).—detrahere ci qd (to take off or down).—carpere. decerpere (of flowers and g. t.).—destringere ci qd (of berries and leaves together).—avellere (to pluck off). † Of cattle, depascere. depascere herbas.—derodere (to nibble or gnaw off; vites).—tondere (gramina, pabula, dumeta).—attondere († e. g. virgulta, P.).—detondere (e. g. salices, gramina, Nemes. *Ecl.* 1, 6).

CROP-FULL, satur.—plenus.—cibo satiat. exsatiatus cibo vinoque.

CROP-SICK, epulis obrutus (*Np.*).—vino cibique prægravis.—qui cum ad prandium crudior venerit, et sibi tum non pepererit, ægroat (*C.*).

CROSIER, lituus. \*lituus episcopi.

CROSS, s. † The figure: crux (+; or a St. Andrew's s. T.).—decussis (in the shape of a St. Andrew's c. X).—diæsis (diæsis, in music, with the ancients, answering to our crochet, †): to divide in the shape of a X, decussare—in the shape of a c., \*in crucis formam reductus or factus; in crucis speciem.—in decusum or in decusses; decussatum (in the shape of a St. Andrew's c. X). A church built in the shape of a c., \*ædes sacra opere arcuato extracta (opus arc. *Plin.* Ep. 10, 47, [46]. C. in a different but similar sense).—ædes in crucis formam extracta.—† A object made of some material, crux (the material of which it is made, is to be expressed by an adjective, e. g. of gold, aurea).—\*crux or insigne honoris (c. of honour, *aff. Np. Thras.* 4, 1): to decorate any with the c. of honour, \*honoris cruce[m] ci dare. † For malefactor, crux: to erect a c., cruce[m] constituere or figere: at a place, cruce[m] deligere in quo loco: to nail any to the c., cruce[m] qm affigere or suffigere; in cruce[m] qm suffigere (†); qm in cruce[m] agere or tollere (C. uses cruce[m] affigere, *Verr.* 1, 14, 9; but only in connection with morte, cruciatus, cruce[m] aff.: to die on the c., in cruce[m] agi: to hang upon a c., pendere in cruce: to take any down from the c., cs corpus refigere (*Just.* 9, 11); also detrahere qm ex cruce: the death on the c., crux (†m the context would be sufficient).—supplicium servile (none but slaves being executed in this way at Rome, *L.* 24, 14): to threaten any with the c., cruce[m] ci militari or militari (C. Tervili' animadvertere in qm: the banner of the c., \*vexillum, in quo cruce[m] figura picta est, soldier of the c., miles (if knight, eques) rei Christianæ propugnator; \*miles (or eques), qui Dei signis sequitur: to preach the c. (i. e. exhort men to undertake a crusade), hortari homin[es] ut rei Christianæ causâ arma capiant (*aff. Cels.* B. G. 4).—† Cross is also used for the doctrine of Christ crucifix: \*doctrina Christi or Christiana: its for the 'Christian body politic' (opp. to the crescent), res Christiana, &c. † Metum. The sign of the cross (made with the hands), \*crucia figura: to make the sign of the c., \*digito cruce[m] figuram imitari. † Fto. adversity or suffering, mala. pl. (evil of any kind).—calamitas (misfortune that befalls us)—niseria (i. isary)—crux, in this signification, is poet., and therefore not to be recommended. To take up the c., or one's c., \*Christo auctore mala et incommoda non subterfugere: to have many c., \*multis malis vexari or confectari: he that carries a c., or a c.-bearer, \*qui cruce[m] fert (prop.). ærumnoso et calamitosus (improp., for sufferer). † On coins, signum, nota (*see L.* 44, 27. Suet. Oct. 75. *Aurel. Vict. Cas.* 35, 8. See also COINAGE).

CROSS, adj. † Transversus; transversus.—transversarius (lying across).—† Not obliquus, which denotes an oblique direction. †—A c. line, linea transversa; vericulus transversus (written across another line): c. linea, lineæ in decusses obliquæ (thus X): the c. piece of athg. pars transversa; (if of wood) lignum transversarium: c. furrows, sulcus transversus (*cf. Col.* 44, extr.; in arando est observandum, ut transversus mons sulcetur . . . that on a hill c. furrows should be drawn with the plough): c. wall, \*paries transversus. ONS. The words in which 'cross' is joined by a hyphen to the following substantive, as CROSS-bow, are to be looked for in their alphabetical order. † Contrary: e. g. cross accident, incommodum. Incommodum.—adversus. See UN-  
TOWARD. † Angry, sullen: difficilis, naturâ difficilis.—inoratus. Jm. difficilis et morosus (instead of

work *Gell.* 18, 7, *inf.* has, naturâ intractabilior et morosior).—tristis. [SYN. in ILL-TEMPERED.] To make any c., stomachum ci movere; qm irritare or exacerbare: to pretend to be c., iratum simulare (*aff. Sen. Herc.* Act. 429); with any, cs simulare ci iratum or (stronger) ci inimicum (*aff. Np. Dion.* 8, 2): a c. wife, mulier or uxor sæva, incommoda et importuna (*Comic.*): a c. humour or character, natura difficilis, morositas, asperitas (the latter, as far as it displays itself against inferior, S. Np. Att. 8, *inf.*): to be in a c. humour, male affectum esse: to be c. (habitually), difficilem ac morosum esse. difficile esse naturâ: to be very c., difficillimâ esse naturâ: to be c. with any, ci irasci, succensere; with or about any, graviter or moleste ferre qd.

CROSS, see ACROSS.

CROSS, TRA. To lay crosswise, decussare (in the shape of X).—cancellare (like lattice-work, *Col. Plin.*): to c. each other (of lines), decussari.—Two roads c. each other, \*via altera huc fert, altera illuc: lines that c. each other, lineæ in decusses oblique: to c. one's legs, poplites alterna genibus imponere (so that one knee rests upon the other, *Plin.* 28, 6, 17). † Fto. To c. the breed (for the purpose of improving it, e. g. viginti milia nobilium equarum ad genus faciendum in Macedonia missa, twenty thousand full-bred mares were sent into Macedonia, for the purpose of crossing the breed. † To go across, (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (pen. = penetrare). per locum iter facere.—transgredi. trajicere. transmittere (all three of a mountain or a river).—transcendere. superare (by ascending).—supervadere (to pass beyond).—transmigra- (to c. to any place for the purpose of settling).—transvelli. vehi per locum (to c. in a carriage, in a ship).—An army that is crossing or in the act of crossing, exercitus transiens: to c. on foot, pedibus obire (e. g. regionem).—percurrere (to c. a country hastily).—per locum penetrare (with fatigue and exertion).—agere, agitare per locum (at full speed).—to c. the forum (= walk across it), transverso foro ambulare.—to c. (a letter, &c.) transversâ charâ scribere.—easy to c., pervius. penetrabilis. apertus, opp. impervius, impenetrabilis: to let any c. (through a country), transitum dare ci or iter per agros urbesque. qm per fines suos ire pati (speaking of an army or a general): dare ci viam (a single person, e. g. one's premises or estate, per fundum): to refuse to let any c., qm ab transitu prohibere or arcere: he must c., transeat necesse est: to c. a river on horseback, equum (per flumen) transmittere: to c. a sea, a river, pernavigare. enavigare (e. g. the bay in twelve days and nights, sinum duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, *Plin.* 9, 2, 2): to c. a river by a bridge, transmittere amnem ponte: to c. by swimming, transare or transnare or transnare; from the contact also transmittere only: to c. (of birds), transvolare (e. g. t.); also transmittere (the sea, mare, e. g. of cranes, &c.). to c. the sea, Italiam, in Italiam trans mare advolare (of birds of passage); [E] transare fretum belongs to later Latinity.—to c. back again (over the sea) from Italy, ex Italiâ trans mare revolare (also of birds of passage): to c. with the rapidity of a bird, transgredi pennis sublimè elatum, (*L.* 21, 30: legatos non pennis sublimè elatos Alpes transgessit, i. e. the ambassadors had not crossed the Alps by flying on the wings of a bird): to prepare or take the necessary measures for crossing, \*transitum parare: \*transire conari (to venture the passage): to c. the Alps, Alpes transcendere or transire or superare: to c. a river, flumen transire or transjicere or transmittere: to make the troops c. a river, copias flumen or trans flumen trajicere. † Of inanimate objects, secare or qd medium secare (e. g. a field, agrum: of streams, hedg[e]s, roads, &c.).—flueri per qd (of a stream). [E] not conflueri: a white streak crosses the centre of a jewel, gemma per transversum lineâ albâ media præcingitur (*Plin.*). † To thwart, ob- sistere.—repugnare.—obniti. reniti. adversari qm, not ci. Jm. adversari et repugnare.—obtare or officere ci and ci rei cs (with this difference, that ob- means merely to be in any's way off, to be opposed to him in a hostile manner, e. g. to c. any's plans, cs consilia obtare or officere, observing however the difference of meaning just alluded to): retardare qm, in alio, ad qd faciendum or a qd re faciendâ, in qâ re (to c. any in alio or in the execution of alio, e. g. in his privileges, in suo jure): to c. any's designs, cs consilia pervertire: to see one's hope crossed, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: to c. all any's plans, contrariare ci omnes rationes: if accidents and engagements had not crossed his projects, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio eius consilium premisset: to c. any in every thing, omnia adver-

sum qm facere: to c. one another's designs, obtricare interesse (of two vitals): to c. one's own interest, repugnare utilitati suae. || **PRO.** to c. ab y's mind, e. g. it crosses or is crossing my mind, or the thought crosses my mind, ad cogitationem deducit, subito cogitatio animum, succurrit mihi res, venit mihi in mentem or in opinionem (see *Brenti Np. Mill.* 7, 3); adducit in suspicionem (I am led to the supposition; venit mihi in susp. is unusual: vid. *Brenti*, &c.). || **TO CROSS OUT, or over (of a writing):** cancellare (properly to make in the shape of lattice-work: to c. o'er in that shape, thus X; to cancel, late; Dup.).—delere. extinguere (q. li. for blotting out or over).—inducere (to obliterate any thing on the wax, or to smear over by using the other end of the stilus).—eradere (to erase, scratch out): to c. out a name in a book, nomen tolle e ex libro: to c. ab y's name out in the lists, sc nomen eximere de tabulis: to c. out in the lists of senators, eradere qm alio senatorio (*Obt.* Ann. 4, 42, 43): to c. out a line, versum atrum signum traverso calamo allinere (poet.). || **TO C. ONESELF:** \*digito crucis figuram imitari. \*qd crucis figuram imitando abominari.—\*crucis signo amoliri (q. if done to avert an evil).

**CROSS BAR, pl.** cancelli (in the courts of justice, fort. C; also in the circus).—transtrum. See **CROSS BEAM.**

**CROSS-BEAM,** tignum transversum or transversarium; transtrum (*Vitr.*: derived from *trivior*, dimin. *trivior*: eo. lignum).—a small c.-beam, transtilla: *tridax* by c.-beam, qd materia jugamentare (*Vitr.* 2, 1, 3, ed. Schmid.).

**CROSS-BEARER,** \*qui cruce[m] fert (in a Rom. Catholic procession).

**CROSS-BILL** || bird, \*Loxia curvirostra. || *Action filed by defendant agst plaintiff*; \*actio petitionis intentio.

**CROSS-BOW,** arcuballista (*Veget.* Mil. 2, 15, and 4, 22).

**CROSS BOWMAN,** arcuballistarius (*Veget.* 4, 21).

**CROSS-EXAMINE,** \*coartat[ur] rogare or interrogare; *but fm the context testem rogare mihi vult* (e. g. *C. pro Plac.* 10: bene testem rogavit; calidè accessit: reprehendit: quo voluit, adduxit; convict et elingum reddidit).—\*testem inimicum (Q.) interrogare; \*testem ab adversario, or ab advocatione diversae partis, prolatum or excitatum interrogare. See **CROSS-EXAMINATION.**

**CROSS-EXAMINATION,** percontationes ab adversario habitae (aft. Q. 5, 7, 11, varis percontationibus, quales ab adversario haberi solent, &c.).—He must be subjected to a very severe c.-e., interrogandus est quam infestissime ac premendus (Q.).—The witness becomes confused, and his evidence is shaken by an artful c.-e., turbatus est testis, et a patrono diversae partis induitur in laqueum (Q. 5, 7, 11: Zumpt, but Codd. Inducitur).—To re-examine a witness, whose evidence has been somewhat shaken by his c.-e., testem, si quid titubavit, opportuna rursus interrogatio velut in gradum reponere (Q.).

**CROSS-GRAINED,** see **PERVERSE, MOROSE.**

**CROSS-LEGGED,** *Crci.* with poplites alternis genibus imponente (*Plin.*).

**CROSS-PURPOSE.** To be at c.-p.'s, to be translated by *Crci.*—ambo errore quodam contrario ducuntur. \*uterque utrumque parum, male, or non recte, &c. intelligit. \*alter alteri, summam questionis non intuens, male respondet or non ad proposita respondet (of disputants: aft. Q. 5, 13, 35).

**CROSS-STREET,** via transversa; a small c.-street, angustior.

**CROSS-WAY,** via transversa (g. l.).—transversus (e. by way).—limes transversus (e. field-path).

**CROSS WISE,** \*in crucis speciem (g. l.).—in decussam or in decussas, decussatum (in the shape of a X).—to divide any c.-wise, decussare qd.

**CROSS-WORT,** \*galium cruciatum (*Lin.*).

**CROSSING,** || *Act of crossing over;* transitus (g. l.; also of a c. over to a party, e. g. ad hostem). transmissio. transectio. trajectio (over the sea, &c.; traj. also of the motions of the stars).—transgressio (e. g. over the Alps, Alpium, C.).—transitio (sly of going over to a party, the enemy, &c.). || *Space to be crossed over,* transmissus (*Cæs.*). || *A crossing (in the street),* prop[ri]e vitæ or plateæ transitus (after fossam transitus, *Cæs.*) or transitus only.

**CROSLY,** || *Peevishly;* stomachose. morose. [*Syn.* in **ILL-TEMPERED.**] || *Atwart;* vid. || *Unforunately;* vid.

**CROSNESSE,** morositas. nat[ur]a difficilis. asperitas. [*Syn.* in **ILL-TEMPERED.**]—Iniquitas (inasmuch as it

displays itself in unjust proceedings agst others).—tristitia (e. combined with gloom).

**CROTCH,** see **CROOK.**

**CROTCHET** (in music, diésis (diésis)). See *Obs.* in *Cross, subst.* || *A whim;* vid. || *In printing,* \*uncinus.

**CROUCH,** se demittere. caput demittere.—To c. in a place, deile cere in qo loco; se adhibere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco: the wild beasts c. in their lairs, feræ latibulis se tegunt: to c. at ab y's feet, supplicem esse ci ad pedes; cs or ci ad pedes se adhibere, proicere, provolvere (q. cs. error: vult); ad pedes cs jacere or ci ad pedes jacere (*C. Verr.* 5, 149, 129) or stratum esse or stratum jacere (to lie at ab y's feet): to c. before ab y, i. e. to salute him in a servile manner, qm adorare; se venditare ci. adulari qm (the two last are stronger terms); also in humiles preces demitti or se demittere (s. *Claudian.* *Rapt.* Pros. 3, 295); or \*ad infimas preces descendere: crouching, humilis, humilissimus; summissus et abjectus (displaying a servile mind).

**CROW,** || *The bird;* cornix.—A young crow, cornicula (*Proc.* cornix cornici nunquam oculos effodit; *Macro.* Sat. 7, 5).—to pluck or pull a c., de lana caprina rixari (quarrel about a tripe).—causam jurgii inferre (*Phar.*), try to pick a quarrel). Prov. the c. thinks her own bird the fairest, \*astutus asinus, suis sui pulcher, et autem cuique pulchrum (*Ray*). || *An instrument to lift things or weights with:* vectis; \*vectis ligneus (of wood); \*vectis ferreus (of iron).

**CROW, v.** || *Of a cock;* canere. cantare. cantum edere. (q. cucurire is not the natural crowing of this bird, but the loud boastful crowing of the cock: opp. to the 'clucking' of the hen, gracillare.)—as soon as the cock crows, at cock-crowing, gall galli cantum: the crowing of the cock, cantus. || *To boast,* se efferre. se jactare. jactare se et ostentare. suhlatius de se dicere. gloriosius de se predicare. gloria et predicatione se efferre: to c. about any, qd jactare or ostentare. insolenter qd jactare (stronger term). [*Syn.* in **TO BOAST.**] || *To triumph (fig.),* triumphare. exultare et triumphare; over any, triumphare de qo († Prop. O.).

**CROWS-FOOT,** || *Callipso;* stimulus (*Cæs.* B. G. 7, 73, where it is defined thus, tales, pedem longa, ferreâ hamis infixa, quæ tota in terram infodiuntur, &c. The same is 'stilius cæcus,' according to *Hirt.* B. Afr. 31).—murex ferreus (a square iron instrument, which when thrown, always presented the points or iron spikes uppermost, *Curt.* 4, 13, 36).

**CROW-FOOT,** ranunculus.

**CROWD,** turba (an unorganized mass of people, reply of low rank, hence Jx. vulgus et tur; a; then also of things).—caterva (any body of men who form one irregular whole, s. *Np Chabr.* 1, 2: conducticæ catervæ, in opposition to the well-disciplined phalanx).—grex (liter. a herd, then of a number of persons; also used as a term of contempt, as in *C. Rosc.* Am. 32, 89: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer).—frequentia (more in the sense of an assembled body, as thronging a place; also of things).—multitudo (any multitude).—vis (a great number, e. g. of animals).—concursum (a running together of people, e. g. hominum in forum).—A great c., magna frequentia; magna multitudo: to be attended home by an immense c., domum reduci cum maxima frequentia ac multitudo (C.).—a dense c., turba conferta: to get into a dense c., \*turba confertâ premi: to find oneself in the c., in turbâ consistere: to press through a thick c., penetrare pro densam turbam: a noise, tumultuous c., tumultuosa turba: he stood in the thickest c., in confertissimâ turbâ stetit: to throw oneself into the midst of the c., in mediâ turbam se conicere: to struggle with or against the c., luctari in turbâ (H.); keep the c. back! submove turbam! (i. e. to make room, reply as order given to the lictors to make room for the consul): the tribunes ordered the c. to keep back or to make room, tribuni submoverunt populum (sc. per lictores, L.). to be raised above the c., longe ab imperitum intelligentiâ sensuque junctum esse (in an intellectual point of view); also plus sapere, quam ceteri: an uneducated or ignorant c., multitudo imperita or imperitum. || *Of inanimate objects:* acervus. cumulus (*Syn.* in *HEAP*).—frequentia (e. g. speculorum).—silva (e. g. rerum et sententiarum: silva observationum; it can, however, only be used of intellectual objects).—nubes (cloud; but not to be used unless the image of a 'cloud' can be kept up; hence not nubes exemplorum, but multa exempla, or magna copia exemplorum, esp. if to be used for a purpose): in the c. of laws that fill our statute-book, in

hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo. *¶* If a large, but at the same time indefinite number of things is to be expressed, 'sexcenti' (lit. six hundred) is sometimes used in Latin, e. g. I received at once a whole crowd of letters, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi, meaning an unusual number of letters.

**CROWD**, v. TA.) coartare. coangustare (Hirt.). —conferre (of both men and things). constipare (C.) —condensare (e. g. his ranks, aciem, Hirt.). —constringere (to bind together, that it may take up little room). peranguste referre (in qā re; c. subjects, arguments, &c. into a small compass). —comprimere (to press together; persons and things; e. g. ordines; versus ordinibus, O.). —astringere (in a speech). —To c. so many men together, tantum numerum hominum constipare (e. g. in agrum campum, C.); so crowded that they cannot turn round, ita coartati, ut ne versari quidem possint (oft. Col. 8, 7, 2); to c. one another, urgere se; coangustari (Hirt.). they were crowding each other, sese ipsi premebant (L.). To crowd sail, plenius velis navigare; passis velis vehi. To c. many subjects into one book, plura coartare in unum librum; also contrahe (e. g. in paucos libros) crowded, confertus: a very crowded theatre, theatrum celebratè refertissimum.

**CROWD**, v. IMPTA.) confluere (to c. together in a mass). —concurrere (to run together hastily). —cogi. —se congregare or congregari (to assemble, to meet). —artius coire or cogi. frequentes convenire (if in great masses). —acervari. cumulari. crescere (to increase, to swell, of a mass of persons and things): to c. together in one place, se congregare ac condensare in locum unum (Varr.). —fresh business is perpetually crowding upon me, negotiis veteribus nova accrescunt: majus in dies occupationum agmen extenditur (Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3); misfortunes are crowding upon me, malum malo additur (aft. L. 1, 3). *¶* **PROPR.** To crowd in or (to) influence. infundi (to pour in, of a multitude). —irruere. irrumperere (burst in). —percurrere (violently burst through all obstacles). —invadere (prop. of an enemy into a town, harbour, &c.; and impr. of evils, &c.). *¶* **IMPROPR.** Crowd upon (of things crowding on aby): se offerre. obijci (e. g. animo); se inculcare (e. g. oculis). All three of imaginaries, recollections, thoughts that crowd upon us or press themselves upon our mind; se incul. of imaginary objects that present themselves, as it were, to our eyes. Many thoughts are crowding upon me, multa simul cogito. *¶* To crowd through, penetrare (e. g. per locum. —ad locum, ad locum usque). —penetrare per (densam) turbam. —percurrere (burst through). —The enemy were crowding through the narrow gales, hostes angusto exitu portuum sese ipsi premebant.

**CROWDER**, see FIDDLER.

**CROWN**, s. *¶* As ornament of the head (copy of heroes, poets, &c. given as a reward): corona (in the shape of a wreath, given by the ancients as a token of gratitude; e. g. for having saved the life of a Roman citizen, corona civica; for him who had been the first to scie a wall or enter the enemy's camp, corona vallaris, muralis, castrensis; for him who had delivered Romans, fm a blockade, cor. obsidionalis). —to present aby with a c., qm coronare; qm coronā donare. *¶* Regal crown: insigne capitla. insigne regium (with the ancients = diadēma, fasciā, v. Sen. Ep. 80, 9. C. Sest. 27, 58. T. Ann. 2, 56, 3). —diadēma, atla, n. (diadēma or (srid.) pure Latin fascia (a tie of blue and white, studded with diamonds, as sign of imperial dignity amongst oriental princes; afterwards adopted by the Romans [e. C. Phil. 2, 34, 85; 3, 5, 12; 10, 3, 7. H. Od. 2, 22. Curt. 3, 9, 9. T. Ann. 15, 24, 2], fm web, in course of time, the crown of our princes took its origin, whence 'diadēma' is likewise to be used for that, since 'corona' never conveyed that meaning with the ancients, and Ammian. 21, 1, distinguishes diadēma lapidum fulgore distinctum [i. e. the brilliant crown] from villis corona [a simple wreath]). —To place the c. on aby or aby's head, insigne regium or diadēma ci or capitli ca imponere: to accept the c., diadēma accipere: with a brilliant c. on his head, insigni capitli decorus: like a c., 'corone similis. *¶* Empire; summa rerum; regnum; imperium; e. g. to succeed to the c., the c. is placed on aby's head, summa rerum or regnum ac diadēma defertur ci or ad qm: to deprive aby of his c., regnum ci auferre or eripere: a pretender to the c., amulus regni; the pretenders to the c., quidē de regno inter se contendunt (Cæs.). the heir to the c., heres regni (L.). See CROWN-PRINCE. *¶* State, kingdom; regnum. rex. —The c. of England, 'regnum Britannicum, 'rex Britan-

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norum: estates of the c., c.-lands, prædia publica. *¶* The highest point; vertex (fm vertere: also 'a. of the head,' propter flexum capillorum = pars summa capitis: ex hoc, id, quod in montibus eminentissimum, Q.). —[Greatest ornament; decus, ornamentum. Jx. decus et ornamentum. insigne atque ornamentum. —This is the glory and c. of aby, hoc ci rei tamquam ornamentum accedit. Athē is the c. of virtue, qd primus est virtutis honos (H. Sat. 1, 6, 83): this was the c. of his prosperity, supremus felicitatis ejus cumulus accessit (Plin. Ep. 2, 1): to place the c. on aby, 'ci rei qd tamquam fastigium imponere. *¶* Crown-piece, prps numus regius (with Suet. Oct. 7).

**CROWN**, v. *¶* To reward with an honorary crown: coronare (e. g. as coronare comediam, to c. the comedy, instead of 'to crown its author,' see Suet. Claud. 11). —coronare lauro (with laurel). —præmio ornare (to reward with the offered price, e. g. a writing or its author). —a poet or orator that has been crowned, coronatus de oratoribus, de poetis (see Suet. Dom. 13). —Aeneas [Fig.] To perfect aby; cumulare qā re (e. g. he crowned his military glory by eloquence, eloquentiā cumulavit bellicam gloriā): magno cumulo augere qd (a. g. beneficium, C.): cumulum ca rei ci afferre (e. g. aby has crowned my joy, qd cumulum mihi gaudii attulit. C.). —accidit ad qd quam maximus cumulus (C.). —absolvere qd (e. g. beneficium, L. 2, 2). —The end crowns the work or labour, 'exitus acta probat: the undertaking was crowned with happy success, res prospere successit or eventit: fortunā in eā re prospere usque est (aft. Sall. Jug. 93, 1): may heaven c. your wishes with success, dil dent, que velis; dil tibi dent, que (or quæcumque) optes; dil tibi dent, quæcumque commoda preceris —to be crowned with success, felicem exitum habere, bonos exitus habere (to turn out well). *¶* To crown a sovereign; insigne regium or diadēma ci or capitli ca imponere (prop.). —qm purpurā et accepto et illis insignibus regis exornare (to invest him with the insignia of royalty, aft. C. Sest. 26, 57); regnum ac diadēma ci or ad qm deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22). —rerum summam ad qm deferre. —to be crowned, diadēma accipere. —a crowned head, princeps (prince, in general); rex (king); imperator, Cæsar (emperor).

**CROWN-GLASS**, vitrum purum or candidum (Plin.). —vitrum translucens quam proximā crystalli similitudine (Plin.).

**CROWN-IMPERIAL**, 'Atrillaria Imperatoria (L.). **CROWN-PRINCE**, filius regis (principia in spera imperit gentis (Curt. 4, 14, 22, of 3, 11, 24). —filius regis tamquam haud dubius regni heres (L. Od. 4, 16, extr.). —filius regis summum ad fastigium gentis (aft. T. Ann. 13, 17, 3). —heres regni (e. g. for heir of the empire, L. 1, 48). *¶* Not 'princeps hereditarius.' —the wife of the c.-p., conjux heredis regni.

**CROWN-SCAB** (i. e. a cutaneous disease of the head): porrigio, tinea (also of animals, according to Juven. 2, 79).

**CRUCIATE** (obol.), see EXCRUCIATE.

**CRUCIBLE**, catinus (Plin. 33, 6, 35: it appears to have had two divisions, called superior and inferior catinus).

**CRUCIFIX**, 'Christus cruci affixus.

**CRUCIFIXION**, crux (fm context will why do). —supplicium servile (fm its being inflicted on slaves only). To threaten aby with c., crucem ci minari or minitari: to put aby to death by c., vid. TO CAUCIRE. The c. of Christ, 'supplicium summum or servile a Christo sumptum. The day of our Lord's c., dies, quo Christi crux constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis celebrandus or celebrans (aft. Plin. Ep. 10, 103).

**CRUCIFY**, cruci qm affigere or suffigere; in cruce qm suffigere (†); qm in cruce agere or tollere (C. mura cruce affigere, but only in connection with other abili. morte, cruciati, cruce affigere, 2 Verr. 1, 4, 9). —supplicio servili animadvertere in qm (e. g. t.). —To be crucified, in cruce agi. —pendere in cruce (to hang on the cross). —To threaten to c. aby, crucem ci minari or minitari (C.).

**CRUDE**, *¶* Raw; vid. —[Unwrought; rudis (without any preparation by art, such as nature produces it). —incultus (not properly wrought or refined). —infertus (e. g. of gold, silver, &c., opp. factus). *¶* Unripe; vid. —[Unfinished; imperfectus (imperfect). —inchoatus (a fav. word of C.'s: only begun, not brought to perfection. Jx. inchoatus ac rudis. mancus quodammodo et inchoatus. inchoatus quidam et confusus. inchoatus quidam, non perfectus (all C.). —adumbratus (only traced, superficial, e. g. intelligentia opinio). —vitiosus (incorrect). —mancus (that has defects or wants). —informis (that has not the proper shape or



*Arm.*—Indoctus (e., with reference to *aby's* notions).  
—to leave a *hg* in a *c. state*, inchoatum relinquere  
qd: e. notions or ideas, intelligentem inchoatē (so  
far as they are in a *c. state*, not fully developed; e. g.  
rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo  
ac mente concipere, C.).

**CRUDELY**, inculcē; dure; imperfecte; villosē;  
Indocte. [SYN. in CRUDE.]

**CRUDENESS**, *Crudi*, by *adj.* under CRUDE.  
**CRUDITY**, *Cruditas* indigētia; overloading of the  
stomach; also *pl.* cruditates = undigested food, Plin.).  
[Crudeness: vid.]

**CRUEL**, crudelis (cruelly disposed, acting with  
cruelty, opp. clemens).—aevus (blood-thirsty, e. aivē).  
—ferus (wild by nature, opp. mitis; different fm ferus,  
i. e. untamed, haughty, &c.).—immanis (producing ter-  
ror fm its unnatural savageness; hence wild, e. opp.  
mansuetus. These four, also of whatever shows or pro-  
ceeds fm cruelty). Jx. diris (dreadful; as a property of  
things or persons) et immanis; ferus et immanis; imma-  
nis et crudelis.—durus (hard, inext-rable, of persons, as  
well as their character, opp. misericors).—atrox (fear-  
ful; likely to make an impression of terror on *aby*, of  
things, e. g. dead, act); Jx. aevus et atrox.—inhu-  
manus (inhuman)—barbarus (cruel by nature, e. g.  
aeque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu  
natur et moribus, C.). A *c. character* or disposition,  
immanis natura (C.). = a *c. stepmother*, dira noverca.  
—very *c.*, crudelissimus (of persons and things).—a  
most *c.* punishment, supplicium exempli parum memo-  
ris legum humanarum.

**CRUELY**, crudeliter; dure; atrociter; inhumane.  
[SYN. in CRUEL.]—very or most *c.*, crudelissime.—to  
treat or use *aby* *c.*, crudelitatem suam in qo exerce-  
re; crudelitatem adhibere in qm;—most cruelly,  
ultimā crudelitatem sūvere (in qm).

**CRUELNESS** or **CRUELTY**, crudelitas; aevitia;  
feritas; immanitas; duritas; atrocitas. [SYN. in  
CRUEL.] Jx. diritas et immanitas; feritas et immanitas;  
immanitas et crudelitas.—To treat *aby* with *c.*,  
crudelitatem suam in qo exerce; crudelitatem ad-  
hibere in qm (when other means are of no effect, e. g.  
of the master against his slave): to exercise or indulge in  
all manner of cruelties, in omne genus crudelitatis  
crumpere; nullum genus crudelitatis intermittere: to  
exercise the greatest cruelty, ultimā crudelitatem sūvere:  
opiniō *aby*, crudelitatem suam in qo expromere;  
crudelitatem explēre in qo: to display a ferocious *c.*,  
"sanguine et cōde sūvere (by bloodshed and murder):  
to exhibit unaccomplished *c.*, ultra humanarum irarum  
fōdem sūvere (L. 8. 14): Sulla after the victory indulged  
in unaccomplished *c.* Sulla post victoriam audito fuit  
crudelior: to exercise and suffer unheeded-of *c.*, facere et  
peti infanda: with the greatest *c.*, crudelissime.

**CRUENTATE**, see BLOODY.  
**CRUET**, urceolus (Col. 12, 16, 4. Juren. 3, 203).—  
cruetum (with a narrow neck for ointments and oil, as  
used in the bath-rooms or at a sacrifice, ὑπόχορον, H. and  
Plin.).—urceus olearius (an oil-cruet).—octabulum  
(a vinegar-c.).

**CRUISE**, *c.* [Cruci, vid.] Of a vessel, expeditio  
(y. L.). To send a vessel on a *c.*, navem in expeditionem  
mittere (off. milites equitaeque in exp. mitt. Cass.).  
A piratical *c.*, \*expeditio prædandi gratia facta.

**CRUISE**, *v.* mari vagari; pervagari mare (L.): to *c.*  
along the coast, præter costas vagari (L. 12, 14; but not  
ocean voyage, which means merely to sail close in by the  
shore): to *c.* (of a pirate), piraticam facere or exercere;  
latrocinio maris vitare tolerare (inasmuch as the cruiser  
when a *hijack* by it).

**CRUISER**, prædo (maritimus, piratical *c.*). [Meton.  
the ship itself: navis armata in expeditionem  
missa, navis prædona or prædatoria (piratical).—to make  
the sea unsafe by their (piratical) cruisers, mare  
infestum facere navibus piraticis; latrocinio et præ-  
dationibus infestare mare.

**CRUM** or **CRUMB**, mollis pars panis. panis mollis  
*pl.* (the soft part of the loaf, opp. to 'the crust').—In-  
terius pars panis (the inner part of a loaf, in general).—  
mica (a bit, a particle of bread).—frustula (small pieces  
of bread that have been broken from the loaf).—reliquie  
(remnants, pieces of bread that have been left, or not  
been eaten at any given meal).—A few *c's* of bread,  
panis scilicet: a person who picks up the crumbs that fall  
from the table, analecta (αναλετὰ; Mark.).—A small *c.*,  
micula.—I have not a single *c.* of bread to eat, in  
summa inopia vivo. [To pick up one's crumbs  
i. e. to recover from illness, see TO RECOVER.]

**CRUM** or **CRUMBLE**, *v.* tr.) fricare.—comminuerē  
(to break into small pieces, in general).—conterere (to  
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rub to dust).—To *c.* bread into milk, panem interere lu  
lacte. [v. INTR.] friari, se friare. in micās friare. in  
micās friari. [To *c.* into dust, a) tr.) in pulverem  
resolvere. βιντρα.) in pulverem resolvī.—conterere (y  
houses, &c., falling down).

**CRUMMY**, Cruti. the *c. part* of a loaf, mollia panis  
(Plin.).—friabilis (that will crumble away). [Soft: vid.]

**CRUMP**, see CROOKED.

**CRUMPT**, crustulum (dim. of crustum, H. Sen. &c.).

**CRUMPLE**, *v.* tr.) rugare, corrugare.—Crumpled,  
rugosus.—INTR.) corrugari.—rugare (Plaut. Cas. 2, 3,  
30: palliolum—rugat).

**CRUMPLING**, \*pomum degener (aft. arundo de-  
gener, Col.).—*c's*, poma priores succos oblita (aft. V  
pomace degenerant, succos oblita priores).

**CRUPPER**, postilēna (\*Plant. Cus. 1, 37).

**CRUSADE**, \*bellum rei Christianæ causā suscep-  
tum; \*bellum pro sacris Christianis susceptum.—  
Expeditio cruciata or sacra is barbarous.

**CRUSH**, *s.* compressio.—contusio. Sis pulvis, ictus,  
percussio, collisus, collisio, attritus may serve. [A  
dense crowd, turba confertissima.]

**CRUSH**, tr.) contundere (g. l. both propr. [as, caput;  
colla, pectus; olea; flos, aratro, Catul.] and fig. qm,  
cs animum, audaciam, opes, &c.).—elidere (prop. 'to  
strike or thrust out, or violently' talos, caput saxo).—

illidere (to strike into; injure by a crushing blow; e. g.  
serpens illisa, C.).—premere (to press).—comprimere (to  
press together).—deprimere. opprimere (crush down;  
prop. and fig.).—confringere (to beat to pieces).—cum-  
minuere (to break or beat into bits).—conculecare (to *c.*  
by treading on it).—perfringere (to break thoroughly).—

diminuere (to reduce to small pieces or atoms, e. g. *aby's*  
head, or brains, caput, cerebrum).—deterere (to reduce  
by rubbing, to bruise, e. g. frumenta).—pulsare (to  
pound).—conterere. obtterere (to reduce to atoms by rub-  
bing, to pulverize).—in pulverem redigere or conterere  
(to reduce to dust, to pulverize—~~sed~~ but not pul-  
verare).—oblidere (to mangle, to jam).—To *c.* grapes,  
torcularē (late): prelo premere; calcare (Col. 12, 39, 2).

—to *c.* olives, oleas contundere: to *c.* in a mortar,  
contundere in pillā (e. g. thymum).—to *c.* a *thg* with a  
weight, qd elidere pondere (Plin. draconem).—[To *c.*  
crushed, frangi; contundi; elidi. (SYN. above).—to *c.*  
crushed between rocks, contundi ac debilitari inter  
saxa rupeque (L.): to have been nearly crushed by the  
fall of a tree, prope funeratum esse ictu arboris (J. H.).

—to be crushed by the fall of a room, ruinā conclusiva  
opprimi (C.). [Fig.] contundere (see above).—affligere  
(to dash to the ground: opp. erigere): opprimere (to  
quell, e. g. a commotion, tumultum: to oppress, destroy  
violently, libertatem; cf. C. Lat. 4, 78: ut exstincte  
potius amicitia, quam oppressa esse videntur).—com-  
primere (to stop or quell by main force, e. g. tumultum,  
seditionem).—obruere (to cover over with a mass that  
is: or overwhelms one).—obtundere (to beat on a *thg* and  
thus deprive it of its power: e. g. to dull the mental  
powers, mentem, ingenia).—To *c.* *aby's* pride, super-  
biam cs retundere (Phædr. 4, 23, 21): a manly char-  
acter is not to be crushed by pain, viri non est debilitari  
dolore, frangi, succumbere: to be crushed (e. g. under  
deep affliction, ingritudine afflictum debilitatumque  
esse; by a burden, onere opprimi, deprimi): to  
be crushed by the magnitude of debts, an affair, &c., obrui  
ere alieno, negotii magnitudine: to be almost crushed  
by one's own greatness, magnitudine suā laborare: by the  
power of fate, impetum fortunæ superare non posse:  
to *c.* *aby*, qm obtundere (J. Propert. Deus me obtundit).—  
qm or cs opes contundere (e. his power).—qm conterere  
or contemptum conterere (Plaut.).—qm frangere (break  
his spirit: opp. erigere).—qm deprimere (dash him or  
his soul: opp. extollere).—tyrannica crudelitate im-  
portune vexare (of a tyrant, e. g. speaking of a nation,  
see Justin 42, 1, 3).—tyrannum esse in qm; superbe  
crudeliterque tractare qm (of a single individual; see  
C. Phil. 13, 8, 17. Justin 42, 1, 3).—to *c.* *aby's* hopes, cs  
spem extinguere, incidere or infringere: *aby's* power,  
cs opes contundere; cs potentiam extinguere: to *c.* the  
enemy, hostes profligare.

**CRUSH**, INTR.) denari; condensari; spissari; con-  
cassari; concresecere.—compressione coactum esse  
(Vitr.).

**CRUST**, *s.* crusta (any natural rind or coating, e. g.  
of bread, a wound, &c.).—To cover with a *c.*, crustare.  
crustā obducere.—covered with a *c.*, crustatus. crusto-  
sus—the *c.* of bread, crusta panis.—A *c.* (= morsel) of  
bread, frustum (dim. frustulum). I have not a *c.* of  
bread to eat, see CRUM.

**CRUST**, tr.) crustare; crustā obducere. INTR.)  
crustari.





(with the hand), nictare (with the eyes): *ci signum dare* (with all of them of signifying by a sign what one wishes a man to do): *to give a man his c. secretly*, *ci furitum nutu signum dare* (prop. *O. Fast.* 1, 418).—*summonere* qm, *se any subject*, *de qd re (of a private warning)*.—*To take one's c. fm aby*, *ad nutum cs qd facere*: *nutu quod vult*, *vult*, *et. cs*, *conficere*: *it would have been done in a moment, if I had but given him his c.*, *si innuisssem modo*, *hoc facile perfici posset*. | *Humour*, *temper*: *vid.*—*temporarius animi motus* (see *Q. 5*, 10, 28). [*STY. in HUMOUR*].—*The last word of a speech, as hearing which the other actor is to begin*, *verbum*, *quod alterius orationem excipit*. | *Straight rod*, *used by billiard-players*, *\*clava lusoria*.  
**CUFF**, *s.* | *A blow*, *pugnis*.—*colaphus* (κόλαφος, *i. e.* blow with the fist in any's face)—*alapa* (with the flat hand). *To deal or give aby ac.*: see *TO CUFF*.—*to come to sdy-c's*, *res venit ad manus*, *ad manum accedere*. | *The end of a sleeve*, (*prps*) *limbus*. | *Hand-cuffs*, *manica*.

**CUFF**, *v. tr.* |—*pugnare* or *colaphum ci impingere*.—*qm pugnis cedere*, *qm colaphis pulsare*, *pugno hospium accipere qm* (*Com.*). | *v. intr.* *pugnis certare* or *inter se contendere*.

**CUIRASS**, *thorax*.—*cataphractus* (see *ARMOUR*).—*Covered with a c.*, *thoracatus* (*Plin.*); *cataphractus* (*covered with defensive armour*).

**CUIRASSIER**, *\*eques thoracatus* (*aff. navarca thoracatus*, *Plin.*); *eques cataphractus*; *eques gravis armatura*, *a regiment of c's*, or *c.-regiment*, *\*chilias equitum thoracatorum* or *cataphractorum* or *equitum gravis armaturae*. *Cuirassiers*, *thoracati* or *eques thoracati*.

**CUIRH** (*i. e.* the armour that protects the thighs), *\*tegumenta ferrea femorum*, or *\*aquama ferrea*, *que lorice modo femora tegunt*.

**CULINARY**, *coquinaris* (*belonging to the kitchen*, *c. g. vasa*, *Plin.* 33, 11, 49).—*coquinaris is another form* (*te* *c. culter*, *Parr.* *in Nov.* 159, 17).—*coquinatorius* (*c. g. instrumentum*, *Ulp.* *Dig.* 34, 2, 19, § 2): *c. matura*, *\*res culinaria*, *the c. of*, *\*ara coquinaris*, *\*ara culinaria*, *c. utensilia*, *instrumentum coquinatorium*: *c. utensilia*, *vas coquinarium* (*any vessel*): *c. vesella*, *vas coquinaris*; *vasa*, *quibus ad cibum comparandum uti mosuunt* or *assolentur*; *vasa*, *que ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent*.—See *COOKERY*.

**CULL**, *eligere*; *deligere*; *selegere*; *delectum habere*, *facere* (*STY. in TO CHOOSE*): *to c. fine passages where- over one merits with them*, *omnes omnesque flosculos carpe- re atque delibare*: *to c. fine passages out of a book*, *c. libro* excerptare.

**CULLION**, *A rascally c.*, *homo deterrimus*—*scelus* *virt.*

**CULM**, *culmus* (*of corn*, *fm the root to the ear in- cluding*); *calamus* (*prop. of a reed*, *then also of corn*).

**CULMINATE**, *in summo fastigio esse*.—*ad am- plissimos gradus promoveri* or *promotum esse* (*to reach or have reached the highest honour*). *The culminating point*, *summus fastigium*. *It is at this point that the culminating point*, *summus ejus felicitati cumulus accessit*.

**CULMINATION**, *summum fastigium* (*the highest point*; *improp.*).

**CULPABLE**, *reprehendendus*, *vituperabilis*, *vitupe- randus*, *reprehensio* or *vituperatio dignus* (*deserving reproof*); *STY. of vit.* and *repr.* *in TO BLAME*).—*malus* (*bad*).—*pena dignus* (*deserving punishment*).—*animadvertendus* (*only of actions deserving severe notice or punishment*; *c. g. facinus*). *To be c.*, *in vitio esse* (*of persons and things*); *in culpa esse* (*of persons*). *He who does not prevent the commission of an injury, when he can*, *is as c. as ac.*, *et. c.*, *qui non obstitit, si potest, iniuriæ*, *tam in vitio est, quam ac.*

**CULPABLENESS**, or **CULPABILITY**, *culpa* (*the guilt itself*). *Crci.*—*I deny my c.*, *non sum reprehendendus*. *I deny the c. of this*, *hoc nihil in se habet, quod reprehendi possit*. *Who does not see at once the c. of this act?* *quis non videt, hoc facinus pena dignum esse*, *hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?*

**CULPABLY**, *male* (*badly*). *Crci.*—*To have acted c.*, *in culpa esse*: *not to have acted c.*, *a reprehensione absque*; *sine vitio esse*. *He who suffers a wrong he might have prevented*, *acts as ac.*, *et. c.*, *qui non obstitit, si potest iniuriæ*, *tam in vitio est, quam si, et. c.*: *to consider any to have acted c.*, *qm nonstem habere*.

**CULPRIT**, *noxius*.—*nocens*.—*noxius* (*STY. in CRIMINAL*). *\*reus* = *an accused person*, *a defendant*.

**CULTIVATE**, *agrum co're*, *agrum arare*, *colere* (*to till also of growing vines*).—*facere agrum* (*to till a field*, *in general*, *Col.* 2, 2, 8).—*benen facere* (*to put the seed into the ground*): *to c. a woody district, or a forest*, *silvestrem regionem in avorum formam* (197)

*redigere* (*Col.* 2, 2, 8): *a piece or tract of land that has never been cultivated*, *agrum nullâ ex parte cultus*: *to leave the care of cultivating one's fields to somebody else*, *agros ci colendos dare*: *the land is not cultivated*, *\*terra non habet cultores*: *\*terra jacet inculta*: *soil that is fit to be cultivated*, *campus or terra arabilis*; *ager cultum facilis*: *a soil that is not easy to c.*, *terra vix ullâ culturâ vinebilis*: *the Gauls considered it degrading to c. their own fields*, *Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu querere*. | *Of intellectual cultivation*, *finger*, *formare*, *conformare* (*to shape*).—*colere*, *excolere* (*to train and develop*).—*expolire* (*to polish*)—*instructure* (*to instruct in any given branch of learning*): *to c. one's mind*, *or mental powers*, *animum*, *mentem* *finger* or *conformare*: *animum colere*, *excolere* (*doctrinâ*): *to c. one's manners*, *or those of others*, *morem conformare*; *expolire* *hominemque reddere*; *omni vitâ atque cultu excolere atque expolire*; *ad humanitatem informare* or *effingere*: *to c. the minds of youth*, *puerilem etatem ad humanitatem informare*, *juventutem ad honestatem formare*; *juventutis mentem ad virtutem finger*: *to c. aby's mind or taste for the arts and sciences*, *artibus et literis qm erudire* or *instructere*: *to c. an art or science*, *ad qd se applicare* (*e. g.* *arti scientiæ*, *literis*, *virtuti*; *Col.* *ap. Gell.* *in qd re poetica artis non erat, si quis in eâ re studebat*, *et. c.*).—[*STY.* *artem colere*, *exercere*, *facitare*, *in qd arte versari* = *to practise it*.]—*doctrinâ* (or *disciplinâ*) *imbui* or *erudiri*: *to c. a taste for literature*, *literis studere*; *literis se tradere* or *se dedere*; *literarum studio se dedere*; *animum ad studia referre*: *to c. the higher branches of the arts and sciences*, *altioribus studiis artibusque se dedere*: *to have cultivated the sciences*, *literis imbutum esse* (see *C. Eccl.* p. 23): *in literis aliquid profectisse* (*to have cultivated them to some considerable degree*): *to cease or to over cultivate an art*, *desinere artem* (*to be no longer cultivated* (*of an art*), *cessare*.—*Cultivated nations*, *populi eruditi* (see *C. Rep.* 2, 10).—*To cultivate aby's acquaintance*, *c.*, *appellare*, *cs familiaritatem*; *aby's friendship*, *cs amicitiam* sequi; *ad cs familiaritatem* or *amicitiam* *se applicare* (*C.*): *to c. the friendship of the Athenians*, *ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare* (*Np.*).

**CULTIVATION**, *cultura*, *cultus* (*both propr. and impropr.*).—*C.* *of the soil*, *agri cultura*; or *cultura only*, or *agricultus* or *agri cultio* or *agrorum cultus* (*g. l.*)—*aratia* (*the ploughing*).—*arandi ratio* (*the mode or manner in which this is done*).—See also *TO PLOUGH*; *PLOUGHING*. | *Intellectual cultivation*, *animi cultura*.

—*cura* (*the care itself bestowed on the c. of an object*); *humanitas* (*physical and mental elevation*, *exply with ref. to manners and morals*); *Jm.* *cultus atque humanitas*: *the c. of literature*, *literarum studia*, *pl.*: *the c. of all the arts and sciences*, *omnes bonarum rerum disciplinæ*; *the c. of the liberal arts*, *cultus honestarum artium*, *studia liberalia*.

**CULTIVATOR**, | *With ref. to agriculture*, *cultor*, *agricola*, *agricultor*, *colonus*.—[*STY.* *agricola* is *port.* only (*STY. in PEASANT*).—*astor*, *qui serit* (*who plants*); *astor* *planitor* or *qui plantat* (*is not classic*): *the c. of the soil in Sicily*, *il.*, *qui in Sicilia arant*. | *In an intellectual point of view*, *cultor*, *curator* (*who takes care of aby in general*).—*educator* et *altor* (*alt.* *C. de N. D.* 2, 84, *in.*—*one that nourishes and fosters*).—*fautor* (*one who protects or patronizes any or alig*): *to be a c. of an art*, *arti ci studere*.—*Sts Tu CULTIVAT*.

**CULVERIN**, *\*colubrinum* (*ac. tormentum*).  
**CUMBER**, *impedire*, *obstruere* (*STY. in TO OBSTRUCT*).—*gravare*, *prægravare*.—*molestiam ci afferre* or *exhibere* (*to become troublesome to a person*).—*obstare* or *impedimento esse ci*. (*to be in aby's way*).—*onerare qm* or *qd qd re*.—*onera ci imponere*. *To c. with care*, *curis impedire* (*Ter.*).—See *OBSTRUCT*.

**CUMBERSOME**, or **CUMEROUS**, *gravis* (*heavy*; *burthensome*).—*onerosus* (*poet.* and *post-Class. prose*).—*molestus*, *incommodus*, *iniquus* (*inconvenient*, *incon- modious*).—*Inhabilis* *prope magnitudinis* (*so large as to be almost unmanageable*, *L.*; *so inhabilis* *pondere*, *Curt.*): *the c. bulk of his body*, *inhabilis* *vas- torum corporum moles* (*of elephants*, *Curt.*).—*durus* (*heavy in expression*; *of a verse*, *et. c.*)—*operosus*, *labo- riosus* (*laborious*; *troublesome*).—*difficilis*. *Jm.* *gravis* et *incommodus*: *laboriosus molestusque*.

**CUMBERSOMELY**, *gravior*; *incommode*.—*one- rose* (*very late*, *Paul. Nol.*).

**CUMBERSOMENESS**, *inhabilis moles* (Curt.). — corpus vastum (*huge body*). — *oneratus* (*very late, Tertull.*). *Sto onus, impedimentum, &c., may serve, or (of a verse or passage), duritas.*

**CUMBRANCE**, see **ENCUMBRANCE**.

**CUMIN**, cuminum (*if grown in a garden*). — \*carum carvi (*if grown in the fields, common c. l.*): seasoned with c., *cuminatus* (*late*). — c.-bread, panis *cuminatus* (*late*): c.-broth, *cuminatum* (*see Jus, in Apio, l. 29*): c.-cheese \*casarius *cuminatus*.

**CUMULATE**, v. tr. See **HEAP UP**, or **ACCUMULATE**.

**CUMULATION**, see **ACCUMULATION**.

**CUNCTATION**, see **DELAY**.

**CUNNING**, s. *astutia*. — *calliditas* (*clever c., astut. as natural quality; callid. as acquired by practice*). — *versutia* (*the c. that is fertile in expedients*). — *vafrities* (*trickiness; especially in legal affairs*). — *consilium*. *callidum inventum* (*a shrewd or subtle design, c., as single act; astutus hardly belongs to the prose of the gold. age*). — *dolus* (*a subtle or c. design or plot, for the purpose of defrauding or deceiving ably*). — *ars*. *artificium* (*a trick*): *to allow oneself to be deceived by ably's c., arte or dolo capi, falli*: *to have recourse to c., arte uti, agere atq; adversus qd (c. g. vim)*: *dolum commoliri*: *to have recourse to c. in deceiving ably, dolum intendere ad qm fallendum*. — See **DECEIT**, **FRAUD**. | *Art; skill, ars, dexteritas*. — *soleritas*. — *ingenii dexteritas*. — *peritia* *ca rei*. — See **SKILL**.

**CUNNING**, adj. | *Crafty, astutus; callidus; versutus; vafer; dolosus* [SYN. in **CUNNING**, *subst.*]. — *vetator* (*of a person who, for practice, is versed in all sorts of trickery*). | *Jm. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus; veterator et callidus; callidus et acutus ad fraudem*. — *subdolosus* (*deceitful, with e.*). — See **DECEITFUL**. | *X knowing, peritus* (usu). *usu atque exercitatioe praeclitus* (*having experience*). — *expertus*; *callidus; peritus* *ca rei, gnarus* *ca rei; exercitatus, versutus in qd rei; instructus; solers; habilis; dexter* [SYN. in **SKILLFUL**]. | *A cunning woman, harlots, vates* (*fortune-teller*).

**CUNNINGLY**, | *Craftily, astute; callide; versute; vafr; subdole; dolose; fraudulenter* [SYN. in **CUNNING**, *subst.*]. | *Skilfully, perite; scienter; solenter; prudenter; dextere* or *dextre; callide; ingeniose* *most c., solertissime*.

**CUP**, vas potiorum. *poculum* (g. t.). — *poculum majus* (*of a larger size*). — *calix* (*καλὴξ, beaker, of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more pointed spouts to it, Juven. 5, 47; calix quatuor nasorum*). — *scyphus* (*σκύφος, a larger drinking vessel, without legs and ears; this was also used at sacrifices, and was a ther of wood or metal*). — *calichus* (*καλῖχος, like the expanded c. of a lily; see Voss. Virg. Ecl. 5, 71*). — *cantharus* (*κάνθαρος, a sort of jug, of a largish size, swelling out in the middle, and with ears, made of clay, stone, or metal; it was particularly consecrated to Bacchus, although it was also made use of on common occasions*). — *capla*. *capēdo*. *capula* (*a small c. with ears to it, made of clay, wood, metal, for sacred and profane use, although in the latter case considered as a rarity or article of luxury*). — *phiala* (*φιάλη, a vessel with a broad, flat bottom, artistically wrought of fine metal or stone*). — *patēra* (*a c. with a still flatter bottom than the phiala, like which it was made of some precious metal, &c.*). — *ciborium* (*κύβητος, in the shape of the pericarp of the Egyptian laburnum*). — *carchesium* (*καρχήσιον, a tall c., diminishing in circumference towards the middle, with ears, reaching down fm the brim to the foot*). — *scaphium* (*in the shape of a boat*). — *cymbrium* (*also in the shape of a boat, though somewhat different fm the scaphium*). — *batiola* (*a larger vessel, made of gold*). — *chylulus* (*a clay goblet used by the pontifices and vestals at their sacred services; then, also, a small jug of gold, used by the wealthy*). — *scutula* or *scutella* (*a flat square plate in the shape of a rhombus, also used as a drinking-vessel*). — *cythus* (*a small vessel used for pouring wine fm the 'crater', in which it was mixed, into the c.'s of the guests; see H. Od. 3, 19, 12*). *A small c., pocillum* (Cat. and L.): *to empty a c. at one draught or full, poculum, &c., uno impetu epotare: cups, pocula, pl.; vasa potoria, pl.: siliceo c., argentum potiorum; potiora argentea; gold c.'s, potiora aurea*. PROV. *There's many a slip 'twixt the c. and the lip*: see **SLIP**, v. | *Tea-cup, pocillum anatum in scutella positum (c. and saucer); fm the context, \*pocillum anatum only*. | *Calix of a flower, dolium floris* (Plin.). *calichus* (*later and poet. only*) [CUP Calix is not found in this sense.] | *Fig. The c. of sorrow, e. g. to empty the c. of sorrow to the wegs, exanclare omnes labores* (*'less correctly exanclare'*).

*Friend.*) — | *Melon*. for *WINE*. — *to like a c., vinum delitum esse, vinum indulgere: over his c., in pocula*. *In mediâ potione. inter scyphos or pocula. ad vinum. A stirrup-c., or parting-c., prpa. poculum viaticum* (*ast. cena viatica, Plaut. wch was given to a friend about to set out on a journey*). *To have had a c. too much, bene potum esse; vine gravem, or vini* [CUP not vino] *plenum esse*.

**CUP**, v. per *cucurbitulas* *cl sanguinem detrahare* (*by means of cupping*); *also cucurbitulas admove* or *imponere* or *accommodare* or *aptare* or *agglutinare corpori* (= *to apply cupping-glasses*).

**CUPPING**, scarificatio (g. t.). — *detractio sanguinis per cucurbitulas*.

**CUP-BEARER**, minister or ministrator vini. — *a cyathos or a potione* (*sc. servus or puer, inscript. of the time of the emperors, whence it may be inferred, that they were known as early as the gold. age; cf. H. Od. 1, 29, 71*). — *præguator*. *præguator* (*inasmuch as he tasted the wine before handing it*). — [CUP] *pinicera* [Ascon. ad C. II. Verr. 1, 26 extr. and quite late] and *pocillator* [only in *Appul. Met. 6, p. 179, 16, &c.*] *should be avoided as later forms, very little used*. — *The royal or imperial c.-b. c.-b. to a or the king &c., regia, Caesaria* *a cyathos or a potione: to fill the office of c.-b., pocula ministrare; stare a cyathos; præguare potum or pocula: to be ably's c.-b., ci pocula ministrare; ci bibere ministrare; esse a cyathos &c.*

**CUPBOARD**, a. *armarium parietis insertum* (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8). — *to make or to contrive a c. (in the wall), armarium parietis inserere: to shut a c., armarium obcludere* (Plaut.). *to open a c., armarium recludere* (Plaut.). *to steal aught out of a c., ex armario subripere qd* (Plaut.). *to cut out the bottom of a c., armarii fundum exsecare: to place or put aught in a c., in armario reponere qd* (Plaut.). *A meat-c., or c. in store-room, &c., armarium promptuarium: a c. for books, clothes, &c., armarium librorum or vestium gratâ paratum* (Pent. Dig. 33, 10, 3). *for books also, armarium parietis in bibliothecæ speciem insertum* (Plin. 2. Ep. 17, 8).

**CUPBOARD**, v. in *armario reponere* (Plaut.). — *in armario condere, recondere*.

**CUPIDITY**, cupiditas. *cupido*. [CUP] *Cupido, for the most part, only occurs in the poets and historians; never in C.* — *cupiditatis ardor, impetus, sitis*. — *aviditas*. — *libido*. [SYN. in **DESIRE**, s.] *insatiabile unestrained, &c. c., indomita atque effrenata cupiditas: cupiditas insatiabilis: to tempt the c. of ably, ci cupiditatem dare, or (stranger) injicere; qm cupiditatem impellere; qm cupiditate incendere, inflammare. For more phrases, see **DESIRE**, s.*

**CUPOLA**, thūlus.

**CUPPING-GLASS**, cucurbitula. *To apply e.g.'s: see To CUP*.

**CUR**, see **DOSE**.

**CURABLE**, sanabilis; quod sanari potest. — [CUP] *Medicabilia* *is poet. only; and curabilla, in this meaning, not Latin*.

**CURACY**, \*sacerdotis vicarii munus.

**CURATE**, \*vicarius or vicarianus (*est vicaria præfectura, Ammian.*; *vicariani apparitores, Cod. Theod.*).

\**vicarius sacerdotis*: or \**quod successit vicarius sacerdotis* *ca muneris* (*est. C. sacerdotis ego vicarius tuo muneris*).

**CURATOR**, curator (g. t. *for one on whom the care of aught devolves*; e. g. *medici curatores urbis, annonæ, ludorumque solemnium, C.*, but *esp. as t. t. the guardian of a person of age, until his twentieth-fifth year* [see **HEINECC. Antiqu. Rom. Synt. 1, 23, 6, p. 226, sq.], while tutor designates the guardian of *aby* under fourteen and thus, according to Roman law, not of age: also the guardian of a spendthrift or one labouring under mental debility, &c.). — *custos* *ca rei* (e. g. *hortorum, fani*).**

**CURB**, s. | *Propr. prps. catenula maxillaris: see BIR.* | *Fig. Restraint: frenum, coërcitio*. — *to use the c., ci frenos adhibere* (*opp. calcaria adhibere, to use the spur*) or *injicere, or* (Curt.) *imponere*.

**CURB**, v. | *PROPR. for curbing a horse: oreum ori* (equi) *insere* (*to bit*). *habenam adducere. frenos adhibere* or *dare. equo frenos injicere. infrenare equum. frenare* (*to bridle*). | *FIO. To restrain, hold in check: frenare. ci frenos adhibere* or *injicere. qm vinculo alligare et constringere* (C.). — *coërcere* or *cohibere* qm. — *domare. reprimere*. — *to c. one's passions, &c., frenare* or *coërcere* or *comprimere* or *continere cupiditates* (*or libidines*); *moderari cupiditatem*. *frangere cupiditates, cupiditatis impere*; *aby's wrath, frenare* *ca furor*: *not to c. one's passions, &c., cupiditatum avarum licentiam non eo-*

*drive*: to c. the licentiousness of youth, or young men, juvenem refrenare or coercere: uncurbed, effrenatus (b-h prop. and fig.): dissolutus (fig. only).

**CURD** or **CURDLE**, coire.—*pisari*. Jx. *pisari* et in densitatem coire.—*congelari*. se congelare.—*conglari* (prop. to curdle by means of rennet): of milk, &c., *also* also to curdle in general, of any liquid mass.—to cause to c., *conglare* (by cooling): *conglare* (by rennet, &c.).—*Milk that has curdled*, lac gelatum, concretum. See **COAGULATE**.—*Milk curdles*, lac colit: *conglatur* (if by rennet): lac arescit: lac *spissatur* *grossa* thick or thickens).

**CURDS**, *coagulum* (lactis). lac concretum. *oxygila* (sour milk).

**CURDY** or **CURDLED**: by the past participle of the verb under **TO CURD**.

**CURE**, s. § Of a disease, curatio (cura never occurs in C., and but seldom in Cels.).—sanatio (act of healing, C. prop. and fig.: e. g. malorum).—medendi facultas (the means of curing a thing)—*medicina* (the remedy as prepared for a thing, ca rei).—*A certain c. for a thing*, sanatio certa et propria ca rei (e. g. perturbationis animi, C.): a dangerous method of c., curatio periculosa et anceps.—to employ a method of c., curationem adhibere morbo (in an illness): curationem admoveb. ad qm (to apply it to a thing): this method of c. may be adopted in the case of young people, and whenever the evil is not of a serious nature, hanc curationem puerilis aetatis et modicum malum recipit. A c. for evils, sanatio malorum (C.): to follow a prescribed method of c., curationem recipere: to undertake a thing's c., curationem suscipere: the method of c. promises to be successful, bene procedit curatio: to be called on to undertake the c. of a disease, ad curationem c. morbi adhiberi: method of c., curandi ratio, via. curatio. medendi ratio: without a c., insanabilis. *Qui c. sanari non potest: a thing is without a c.*, non est in qd re medicinæ faciendæ locus: *a thing is the only c. for a thing*, ca rei in unâ qd re posita sanatio est: to attempt a thing's c. by a different mode of treatment, aliam quandam curationem adhibere ad qm: to look about for a c., medicinam ci rei querere (prop. and fig.). **CURE** or **SOULE**, cura animarum. *Living with c. of souls*, \*beneficia, quibus animarum cura subest (Conec. Trid. Sess. 24, c. 12): \*beneficia curam animarum habentia (ib.): *living without c. of souls*, \*beneficia, quibus animarum cura nulla subest (ib.): one who has a c. of souls, qui animos regit or moderatur. \*animarum servator (not pastor).—\*qui beneficium obtinet, cui animarum cura subest (off. Conec. Trid.).

**CURE**, v. sanare. sanum facere qm or qd, sanitatem ci restituere (to cure a thing, or a disease, a wound, &c.).—mederi ci or ci rei (to assist or help a thing by remedies; all three as well of the physicians as of the medicines or remedy, and also improper: for to restore to a former healthy state or condition).—curare qm or qd (to bestow the necessary attention and care on a person or disease; = "treat a thing" or "a thing," but never in the sense of "effectually curing").—Medicari or medicare do not belong to class. *proce.*—To c. a thing effectually or radically, qd per sanare or percurare (post-Aug.): to c. a thing perfectly, veram sanitatem ci reddere: to c. one's self by a thing, mederi sibi qd re (e. g. cancero edendo): to be cured of a disease, sanum fieri ex morbo: to c. a thing mentally, sanare qm or c. animum: qm ad sanitatem reducere or perducere or revocare: sanitatem c. animo reddere: to be cured mentally, ad sanitatem reverti or redire: or se convertere: *sanas cannot be cured*, insanabilis: *is immediately cured* (to post.). § To preserve, sale ligurare. sale condire. sale macerare.—salire. sale conpergere. salem aspergere ci rei (to strew salt on or on a thing, to salt it): sale obstruere (to put a great deal of salt on a thing).—Cured meat, caro sale indurata: the curing of meat, sal, &c., salura.

**CURELESS**, see INCURABLE.

**CUREN**, see PHYSICIAN.

**CURIOSITY**, § The desire of seeing something novel, &c., curiositas (very rare: C. Alt. 2, 12). nova noscendi studium. nova videndi studium. ignara viandi cupiditas (desire to see something novel; see L. 1, 9, S. Gell. 9, 12, extr.).—spectandi studium (desire of seeing or beholding objects in general, Hist. B. Alar. 20).—audiendi et cognoscendi studium (Cels.).—audiendi cupiditas (c. to hear, &c.).—expectatio (the long and anxious desire to see something).—*I'm c.*, spectandi studio, fm c. to see the new town, studium videndæ novæ urbis (L. 1, 9).—*A thing is possessed by an insatiable c.*, est qm in curiositate detinere (C. Alt. 2, 12, 2): to gratify or satisfy one's c., studiū spectandi indulgere: after having satisfied his c., omnibus perspecta: some of them were induced or led by curiosity to go there; ut,

venit there from c., pars eorum spectandi studio ferbatur. § A thing not seen or met with every day, raritas res rara. res rara vix inventu. res raritate notabilis.—res visenda (a thing worth seeing). Her ears were rent by a c., gubere auribus quam maxime singulare et vere unicum opus naturæ (Pim. 9, 35, 58): to be no longer a c., novitatis gratiam exuere: a thing that is quite a c., monstrum.

**CURIOS**, § Inquisitive, curious (fond of learning or finding out news or new things)—nova videndi or ignara viandi cupiditas (anxious to see new sights).—spectandi studiosus (fond of seeing, gazing at, &c.).—audiendi cupidus (c. to hear). To be c. to hear, audiendi cupiditate incensum esse.—(I am) c. to see him, ejus videndi cupidus: to be c., esse curiosum, &c.: I am curious to learn, expecto (am anxious): miror (our vulgar 'I wonder?' see interpp. to Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 11), e. g. I am c. to know (I wonder) what you want, expecto, quid velis: I am c. to hear (I wonder) what cause or reason they will have to allege, quam causam repertent, miror. § Not common, rarus (not frequently met with; but if = singularis (unique in its kind).—eximius (distinguished by its peculiar features or advantages, rare)—insolitus. inebilis (uncommon, unusual, of things, e. g. word, precepta).—mirus (strange of things).—novus (new, of things).—monstruosus (extraordinary, with ref. to the nature of things; also of persons, with regard to their manners or conduct).—A c. person or sort of person, mirum caput (Com.).—A c. chance, mirus quidam casus: a c. dress, dissentiens a ceteris habitus: it seems to me a c. thing, permirum mihi videtur: that sounds c., hoc dictu est difficilis (see C. Eccl. p. 199): hoc neclo quomodo dicatur (see C. Tusc. 2, 30, 47): it is c. how, &c., mirabile est, quam (with a thing): how c. I mira narras or memoras (i. e. you are relating c. or strange things). § Worthy of being seen: spectatu dignus. spectandus. § Eager to obtain knowledge, \*discendi cupidus or studiosus: propensus ad discendum: to be of a c. turn of mind, discendi studio or audiendi cupiditate incensum esse (stronger). See **INQUISITIVE**. § Accurate, curious (he who desires much accuracy, eply in investigations, &c.).—accuratus (made with accuracy, of things).—diligens (proceeding with punctuality, precaution, and accuracy; or made with accuracy, &c.: in a thing, qd re).—To be c. in a thing, curam adhibere de qd re or in qd re; curiosum or diligentem esse in qd re.

**CURIOUSLY**, curiose, raro (§~~er~~ rarer is not good Latin); perraro: perquam raro; rarissime (very c.).—mirum in modum: mire (strangely).—unice (in a unique manner).—C. dressed, cultu notabilis.—to enquire too c., curiosus, quam necesse est, qd requirere: very c. wrought, præcipue artis (†); summo artificio factus; summa or singulari arte factus; singulari operati, ficioque peritus; politissima arte perfectus: callidissimo artificio fabricatus. § In an enquiring manner, &c.; studioso; cupido: accurate; diligenter; eximie; exquiste; exacte; subtiliter. (§~~er~~ in CURIOSUS.) Jx. diligenter et accurate. accurate et exquisite.

**CURL**, v. tr. torquere. convolvere. involvere. See **TO TWIST**.—crispare. concrispare (to make curly, in general).—To c. one's hair, calamistro intorquere or convertere. calamistro ornare. calamistro inuere; also inuere only (with a curling-iron, &c. g. comam, crines, capillos).—Curled hair, capillus crispus: curled locks, concrispati capilli (Vitr.) curled (with an iron), calamistratus (also of one who has his hair curled in that way).

**CURL**, intr. § To twist itself, curvari. se curvare. incurvari (to round itself, or assume a circular form, of things): also crispari. leniter inflecti, se crispare or concrispare. se vertere or vertere only; se convertere: converti se torquens; se verare; circumagi; ferri; se convertere at torquens circum qd; ambire qd; versari, volvi, ferri circum qd. (§~~er~~ in To Twist.)—one whose hair curls naturally, cirratus: hair that curls naturally, cirrus (generally used in the plural). Curling of exposure, se concrispans (Vitr.).

**CURL**, s. cirrus (a natural c.).—having natural c., cirratus.—cincinnus (an artificial c.).—he who wears them (cincinnatus).—annulus (a ringlet)—the ends of c., cincinnorum ambræ: U n d a t i o n e, ductus (a curling of the waves, or well as the wave itself).

**CURLEW**, \*ecolopax aquata.

**CURLING-IRONS** or **TONGS**, calamister. calamistrum; also ferrum only. To curl one's hair with the c.—crines calamistro inuere. comam calamistrate

**CUR** The *three* who heated the c-i. was cinisio or cine-  
rarius (Heind. ad H. Sat. 1, 2, 98).

**CURLY**, crispus (e. g. capillus). A man with c. hair,  
cincinnatus (*naturalis*). calamistratus (*with the curl-  
ing-iron*).

**CURMUDGEON**, homo tenax; homo sordidus;  
homo libidinalis, &c.

**CURRENT**, \*ribes (Linn.).—\*fructus ribum (*the  
fruit*). The red c., \*ribes rubrum; black c., \*ribes  
nigrum. [Dried] currants; \*uvae passae Corin-  
thiacae.

**CURRENCY**, *Fluency*; vid. [Course of  
things, cursus (rerum).] Current coin, numi  
circumforanei (ast. C. ad Alt. 2, 1, 11), or numi only;  
lawful c., numi boni: copper c., aes signatum; silver c.,  
argenteum signatum or (fm context) argentum only; see  
COIN.

**CURRENT**, vulgaris, usitatus (*usual*).—more or  
usu receptus. In usu or more positus (*received as a cus-  
tom, or generally received*).—tritus (*that has been and is  
still in use*).—obsoletus (*that has become common*).—  
quotidianus (*occurring every day*). Jm. usitatus et  
quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vul-  
garis. vulgaris communisque.—bonus (*good, of money*;  
opp. malus or adulterinus) —To be c., in usu esse  
(*usual*); valere (*that has currency, e. g. a coin*); alth  
is c. at a place, in qo loco versari (see C. Manil. 7, 19):  
to become c., more or usu recipi (*to become an adopted  
custom*).—a c. opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi;  
sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio;  
opinio vulgata (*with ref. to alth*); omnium opinio de  
re: the c. opinion, that, &c., opinio vulgata, quā  
creditur, &c. (see L. 40, 29): according to the c. opinion,  
ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: to render a  
word c. by frequent use, tractando facere usitatus ver-  
bum et tritum; verbum usu molliore: a c. expression,  
verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare or vulgi;  
see also COMMON: this is not a c. expression, sed  
philosophorum.—a c. saying, proverbium sermone  
tritum: to become c., in vulgus probari: to make c.,  
probare (*also of money*, T. Germ. 5) A thing passes c.,  
qd sumitur, putatur, or habetur pro certo: qd rei fides  
tribuitur: res fidem habet.—qd in vulgus probatur.  
For c. payment, praesenti pecuniā. [The c. year,  
annus vertens or hic annus: the c. month, hic mensis.]

**CURRENT**, s. [Stream; vid. [Course; vid.  
**CURRENTLY**, vulgo (commonly; publicly). It was  
c. reported, that, &c., vulgo loquebantur (*with acc. and  
inf.*).] Fluently; vid.

**CURRENTNESS**, see CURRENCY.

**CURRICLE**, see CARRIOT.

**CURRIER**, coriarius; coriorum confector (*late*).

**CURRISH**, mordax.—morusus.—acerbus.—rixosus.  
rixæ cupidus.

**CURRY**, [To dress leather, subigere, depesce.  
—conficere, perficere (*to prepare, e. g. aluta tenuiter  
confecta*).] [To beat, qm verberibus cedere or in  
qm verberibus animadvertere (*with leather thongs or a  
whip*).—qm cedere virgis (*with a rod*).] See TO BEAT.  
[To carry favour with one, venditare se ci.—  
blandiri et suppliciter insinuare ci (C.)—blanditis et  
assentationibus cs amicitiam colligere or in cs con-  
suetudinem se immergere; blanditis et assentationi-  
bus cs benevolentiam sibi adiungere (ast. C. Muren.  
20, 41); blanditis influere in aures cs, insinuare se in  
cs familiaritatem; gratiam sibi parere apud qm: to en-  
deavour to c. favour with aby, assentationiculā aucu-  
pari cs gratiam; locum gratiae apud qm querere.

**CURRY** (a horse), strigili ridere: subradere.

**CURRY-COMB**, strigilla.

**CURSE**, v. execratione uti. To c. aby, execrari  
qm or in qm.—devovere qm, also with the addition of  
dira (*to devote aby with execrations to the infernal gods*).—  
detestari in caput cs minas et pericula (*to call down on  
aby's head terrible dangers*, L. 39, 10, 2).—detestari  
in caput cs iram deorum (*to call on him the wrath of  
the gods*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 6).—ci pteim exoptare (C.).  
Whenever they see you, they c. you, te—quum viderunt,  
tamquam auspiciū malum detestantur. [detestari  
qm, by itself, means merely 'to detest aby', but  
never 'to c. him'.—male precari ci (*to wish him evil*),  
diras (pœnas) imprecari ci. SYN. in CURSE, s. [To  
utter impious words, 'impious voces jactare, emite-  
tere. diras voces addere.

**CURSE**, s. [Malediction, execratio (*by which the  
wrath of the gods is called down on aby*).—devotio  
(*by which aby is excluded from every thing ho'y, and devoted  
to the infernal gods*).—imprecatio (*by which the wrath of  
the gods, and evil generally, is called down on aby*): the

c. of the gods (*inasmuch as it rests upon aby*), irre-  
cantes (see L. 9, 1).] An imprecatory expres-  
sion, execratio. diræ.—maledictio (*malediction*).  
[Meton. cause of mischief, pestis; perniciēs; Jm.  
pestis ac perniciēs. [et] 'lues' and 'vomica' have  
not this meaning of 'causing destruction or ruin.'

**CURSED**, devotus (*that has been c.*)—execrabilis.  
execrandus (*that is c. or ought to be c.*)—nefarius. ne-  
fandus (*that is impious; sinning agst what is holy or  
sacred: the latter of things only*).—detestabilis (*to be  
abominated*).

**CURSEDLY**, pessime.

**CURSER**, qui execratur, &c. [et] execrator,  
very late, Terullus.

**CURSING**, execratio.

**CURSITOR**, magister scriniorum (*later only*).

**CURSORY**, brevis (*briefly*)—leviter (*lightly*).—  
cursum (*in running over alth*).—strictum (*superficially,  
briefly*).—negligenter. parum diligenter (*with little  
attention bestowed on it, inaccurately, opp. diligenter,  
e. g. to work, to do alth, to write, &c.*). To go through  
alth or read alth over c., percurrere (*also with the addition  
of oculo veloci*).—pervolvere. pervolutare (*i. e.  
merely to turn the leaves over*); also ad extremum re-  
volvere or strictum attingere (*to skim alth over, or to  
run through it, e. g. librum, a book*): to read the annals  
over (or go through them) c. only, paginas in annalibus  
percurrere (L. 9, 18, med.): to look at papers c.,  
scripta lectione transcurrere (Q. 10, 5, 3): to look over  
some books (or examine them) c., libros cursim transire  
(i. e. at the bookeller's, Gall. 9, 4, p. fn.).

**CURTAIL**, curtare. decurtare (*to shorten by cutting  
off a part*).—detruncare (*to cut off and so mutilate*).—  
subsecare (*to cut off below, or a small part*).—abscedere  
(*not abscondere: to shorten by heaving off a part*).—præ-  
cedere (*to cut or hew off the ends, to clip, e. g. pilos,  
the hair*).—resccare (*to cut off what is too long*). [Fig.  
to c. aby's power, pinna cs or nervos cs incidere: to c.  
aby's alth, præcedere ci qd (e. g. his liberty): to c. one's  
expenses, parce vivere. sumptus circumsidere. modum  
facere sumptibus. impensæ corripere (*with regard to  
luxury, the last in Suet. Tib. 34*): se collidere (*to re-  
strain oneself in one's manner of living, in general*): to  
c. alth that one has written, e. g. commentarios, com-  
mentaries, writings, &c., in augmentum cogere (Sen. Ep.  
39, 1).—Injuria detrahere aliquid de qâ re (*to c. or dimi-  
nish in an unjust manner, e. g. aby's wages or salary,  
de cs mercede, ast. C. Verr. 3, 78, 182*).—deminuere  
partem cs rei, or qd de qâ re. detrudere de re (*to lessen  
alth by the abstraction of a part*).—fraudare qm parte  
cs rei (e. g. servitia parte cibi diurni). To c. aby of his  
rights, deminuere partem juris or qd de jure; detrudere  
de jure.

**CURTAIN**, s. velum (g. i. for any piece of cloth or  
stuff, that is hung or spread before alth, e. g. bed-c., c.  
before a door).—plagiola (c. spread over a bed, a dining-  
chair, &c.).—aulæum (Hædæia, a splendidly wrought  
c., eply to draw before or to spread over a bed,  
e. g. lectus aulæis obductus [ast. Curt. 8, 5, 21]  
then = c. before the stage in the theatre, vch was let  
down at the beginning of the piece [mitto aulæum  
aulæum], and drawn up at the end of it [tollitur  
aulæum]; compare Schmid. H. Ep. 2, 1, 189): to draw  
the c.'s round alth, vells qd obtundere: to draw or pull  
down the c.'s, vela obducere: to open or draw the c.'s,  
vela reducere. [Term in fortification, murus  
intergerinus [A curtain lecture, 'uxoria admo-  
nitio or objurgatio. 'uxoris nocturna objurgatio: to  
read a husband a c.-lecture, maritum gravior monere.]

**CURTAIN**, v. See CURTAIN, subsl.

**CURULE**, curulis.

**CURVATED**, curvatus; incurvus; leniter inflexus;  
incurvus (SYN. in CROOKED).

**CURVATION**, curvatio. incurvatio. flexio. inflexio  
CURVATURE, curvamen (*curved direction, as per-  
manent and existing appearance*).—curvitas. adcurvitas  
(*as quality in abstracto, e. g. of the beak, rostrum*).—cur-  
vatura. flexura (c., in relation to other local objects).—  
flexus (a bending).—anfractus (*the bending or wind-  
ing, eply of a road; hence, fm the context = winding  
of a road, in general*).—tortus (a winding).—sinus  
(any winding, in the shape of a bay).

**CURVE**, curvus, curvatus. incurvus.

**CURVE**, s. See CURVATION. CURVATURE.

**CURVE**, v. curvare. incurvare.—flectere inflectere  
(to bend inwards). See also TO BEND.

**CURVED**, see CROOKED.

**CURVET**, v. See TO JUMP

**CURVET**, s. saltus

**CURVILINEAR**, \*lineis curvis et obliquis or pravis [St. in CAOKEED].

**CUSHION**, pulvinus (g. t.).—pulvinar. pulvinarium (only of the c's for the images of the gods; see Romish. St. No. 391).—culcita (a mattress, to repose on, stuffed with some soft or compact substance).—culcita, quem corpori resistit or in qua vestigium apparere non potest (a c. or bolster, well stuffed); a couch with c's, lectus. A small c., pulvillus. <sup>183</sup> torus is hardly used except by the poets; for sofa, &c.

**CUSP**, see CASCENUS.

**CUSPATED**, or **CUSPIDATED**, cuspidatus; acutus; mucronatus; spiculatus; acuminatus; cacuminatus; fastigatus [St. in Porphyrio].

**CUSTARD**, *prope* ovorum puls. \*puls e lacte facta.

**CUSTODY**, *Imprisonment*, custodia (g. t.). carcer, vincula, pl.—To keep *aby* in c., qm custodia asservare: to take *aby* into c., qm in custodiam dare or includere or concludere: to be in c., in custodia esse. In custodia haberi or servari, custodia teneri or retineri. <sup>184</sup> For custodia libera, and the different degrees of c.; see IMPRISONMENT. *Charge*, cura, custodia; also Jx. cura custodiaque. tutela, presidium [St. in CHARGE]: to have in one's c., curare, regere, moderari qd: to give into *aby*'s c., credere ci rei custodiam; qd in custodiam ca concedere or committere: to give *aby* into *aby*'s c., qm es curae custodiaque mandare; qm ci in disciplinam tradere (for the sake of being taken care of and brought up). *Defence*, presidium, custodia (the latter, self-guard). See DEFENCE, PROTECTION.

**CUSTOM**, *Habit*, mos, consuetudo; Jx. mos atque consuetudo.—Institution (a c. now sanctioned either by formal or tacit agreement); Jx. mos atque institutum or mos institutumque or institutum ac mos.—ritus (the external form observed in any holy or profane act); Jx. mos ac ritus.—cerimonia (the form in sacred things). <sup>185</sup> usus (= the constant use of *athg* or practice of *athg*) always requires an object either expressed or understood, and can never stand for mos, &c. An old c., vetus mos, vetus consuetudo. receptus inter veteres mos (i. e. a custom practiced by the ancients); mos ab antiquis ad nostram aetatem traditus, mos a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus, mos institutumque majorum. ritus patrius (a c. handed down to us from our ancestors): it is the c., mos est; moris est: it is an old or ancient c., a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus est mos; a majoribus institutum est: it is a c. with the Greeks, that, &c., est moris Graecorum, ut, &c.: it has thus become the c., that, &c., est hoc in more positum, ut, &c.: this used to be his c., sic *ejus* erat mos: it happens to be my c., sic meus est mos: it is a c. among them, ita illis mos est: c. requires that it should be so, consuetudo ita fert: *agat* or *contrary* to c., contra morem; praefer morem: according to c., e or de more; more; institutio ac more: according to an old or ancient c., recepto inter veteres mos; veteri consuetudine; more institutioque majorum; recepta jam priorem consuetudine: to be received as a c., in morem venire: to follow the same c., eodem instituto uti: to introduce a new c., novum morem inducere sacred by c., solemnitas (L. 4, 53). *Habit of purchasing*, *Crit*.—To give *aby* one's c., \*a go (multa) emere; \*ca tabernam frequentare.—uti cs opera (to employ a workman). *Customer*, emptores (of a merchant).—\*qui cs opera utuntur (of a mechanic): to have a good c., \*multos emptores habere (of a merchant); \*multis operam suam praebere or praestare (of a mechanic). He is losing his c., \*discedunt a go emptores pristini. *Deis*, vectigal (g. t.).—portorium (for imports and transit): to pay the c., vectigal pendere, portorium dare. See also DURR.

**CUSTOM HOUSE**, telonium or teloneum (τελώνιον, telonion. late). A c.-h. officer, portitor, telonarius (Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3, extr.); exactor portorii (the receiver); pl. qui vectigalia exercent atque exigunt.

**CUSTOMABLE**, see CUSTOMARY.

**CUSTOMABLY**, consuetudine (aft. the fashion or usage, a. g. Romanorum)—ut solet, ut assolet. See also CUSTOMARILY.

**CUSTOMARILY**, usitato more; tralaticio more; more suo; moribus suis; (ex) consuetudine. See USUALLY.

**CUSTOMARY**, usitatus; In usu or more positus; usu receptus, consuetus (a. g. verba consuetissima, O.). To be c., in usu or more positus esse; usitatum or morem or moris esse, with *Inf*, or Acc. and *Inf*, or ut: remanere in usu esse: to be very c., vigere: it was c. among the Greeks, to, &c., moris erat Graecorum,

ut, &c.: to become c., In usum or morem venire; usu or in usum recipi, In consuetudinem or morem venire. more recipi [See also CUSTOM]; ab omnibus recipi. inveterascere (stronger terms): to render *athg* c., In morem perducere; celebrare qd: *athg* that is c., solitum. <sup>186</sup> \*Customary may also be translated by solere or (of persons) assuevisse, consuevisse: these are the c. signs of *athg*, haec cs rei indicia esse solent.

**CUSTOMER**, emptor; emens (g. t. = buyer).—\*qui officia cs opera utitur (of an employer)—emens qd, qui emit qd (who purchases). empturus qd, qui emere velit qd (who is going to purchase). a good c. of *aby*'s, \*qui multa or saepe a go emit (of a purchaser).—\*qui saepe cs opera utitur; \*qui operam cs exercet, alit, juvat (Bau.; of an employer). bonum nomen (of one who pays punctually; opp. malum nomen). He is a good c. of mine, \*multum pecunia ab eo aufero, magnum fructum ex eo capio (Bau.). to drive away c's, \*emptores detertere, depellere (Bau.); to take away *aby*'s c's, \*emptores a go avocare, abducere (Bau.). To be losing one's c's, \*emptores a go discedunt.

**CUT**, *to* *scare* (g. t. also with a surgical instrument).—scalpellum admovere or adhibere ci rei (with a surgical instrument).—scalpere (to shape or frame by cutting, to carve, a. g. wood, stone; see TO CARVE).—metere, demetere (to cut with the scythe).—castrare (to castrate, of men and beasts; then also = to off a part).—temperare (to give *athg* a point by cutting, e. g. a pen). To cut out of *athg*, exsecare qd ci rei: to c. to pieces, secare, consecare: to c. up a tree into boards, arborem in lamina secare: to c. into pieces, minutum or minutatum concidere: to c. to the bone, consecare usque ad ossa: to c. *aby*'s throat, jugulum ci praecidere: Jugulare qm: to c. *aby* for the stone, ci calculos excidere: to c. oneself, cultro se vulnerare: the morning air cuts one's face, matutinus frigus mordet os: to c. wood, lignum caedere (by hewing): to c. stones out of a quarry, lapides ex lapidicina, or merely lapides caedere (which is different fm \*lapides secare, i. e. to c. stones to serve as parts for any given work); also saxa de lapidicina eximere (to take them out): to c. poles, palis caedere: to c. (= prune) trees, putare; amputare; deputare. See also under TO CUT down: to c. (hedges), tondere; detondere: to c. meat, carnes concidere: to c. the hair, pilos recidere, tondere: to c. glass, vitrum tornare; vitrum torno terere (on a lathe); vitrum caelare (to c. figures in alto-rilievo into it): to c. the meadows, prata secare or desecare: to c. with an axe, (ascia) dolare. dedolare. edolare (to shape roughly; asciare = to shape or chip away with a tool, see Vitr. 7, 2, 2; exasciare is only used in the partic. exasciatus, see Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 93, and used tropic. for 'to prepare'); asciâ polire (to make smooth with an axe); circumdolare (to c. or make smooth all round with the axe): to c. wood (to serve as timber), materiari; materiam caedere (Ces. B. G. 7, 73); lignari (for burning): a forest in which the wood may be c., silva caedua (opp. Incrudua): to c. and carry (e. g. corn), frumentum in horrea invhere. *Engrave*, or cut into, scalpere in qâ re (e. g. qm in gemma); incidere ci rei. describere in qâ re (to c. into or write with a sharp instrument on *athg*); insculpere (with a chisel); exculpere qd ci rei (exculp. if in alto-rilievo, 'insculp.' if in basso-rilievo). *Of sharp instruments c. g. the teeth of a saw, &c.*, incidere (O. Met. 8, 245).—atterere, stringere (e. g. cutem, the skin; e. g. sprinkling of a cord, &c.): a knife or instrument that does not c.; see BLUNT. *FIG.* To cut a figure in the state, in administratione republicae florere; principis personam tueri in civitate: he did not c. a very splendid figure, \*minus splendide se gessit. *To* c. *aby*, ignorare qm (i. e. to pretend not to know him, eodem nunc, quom est melius, me, cujus opera est, ignora mala, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 18).—ab amicitia cs se renovare; amicitiam cs dimittere (of giving up his acquaintance). Every body c's you, nemo te agnovit (C.); omnes te oculis fugiunt (C.). *To* cut (run away), vid. *To* cut capers, exultare (Np. Eum. 5, 5, of a horse). See TO CAPEX. *To* cut on; See TO RUN. *To* cut away; see TO CUT off and ALONG. *To* be cutting one's teeth, dentire.

To CUT down, a) To fell, arbores colluare or interluare (to c. down trees on different spots, to clear, i. e. of trees); arbores intervellere (to c. off the branches); silvam excidere (to clear the forest): to c. down the forest, silvas sternere dolabrâ (Curt. 8, 4, 11). b) To kill, trucidare. trucidando occidere (to slaughter); obtruncare (to massacre): a. down every thing, omnia sternite ferro (L. 21, 38): a great number of the fugitives were c. down, magna caedes fugien-

*vim est facta: a great number were c. down on both sides, pugnatum ingenti caede utrimque: to c. aby down (who has hanged himself), praecidere ei laqueum (Sen. Controv. 5, 1, astr.).*

**To CUT INTO; incidere. accidere (to c. althg so nearly through, that the least touch will cause it to fall, e. g. arborem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27): to c. into small pieces, minutim or minutatim concidere: to c. pieces of bread into soup, mollia panis incoquere (Aft. Plin. 29, 4, 23): to c. bacon into small squares, spatulam porcinam tessellatim concidere (Apt. 4, 3, p. 133. ad. Lat.).**

**To CUT OFF, a) To separate althg by cutting off a part fm its whole; secare, desecare. rescare (q. it.)—subsecare (to c. off a small part; e. g. of one's nails, ungues).—abscidere (not abscindere, to hew off).—praecidere (to c. off in front): to c. off aby's head, amputare ei caput: aby's tongue, excicare ei linguam: ears, nose, lips, &c., praecidere or decidere or abscidere ei aures, nasum, labiaque: aby's hair, pilos recidere; praecidere capillos: to c. off one's beard, barbam ponere (see Bremi Swet. Cal. 10): to c. off grapes, detrahare uvas arboribus; uvae legere. ß) To distard or interrupt althg in its course by cutting or digging: to c. off their supply of water, flumen avertere (by turning a river; Cæs. often in a hostile sense); also praecidere fistulas, quibus urbi aqua suppediatur (to c. the water-pipes): to c. off all access to a place, intercludere viam (by ditches). **IMPROPR.** a) To impede althg or aby in any course: to c. off fm althg, intercludere qm re or a re (e. g. the enemy fm a town, their magazines, the main body, &c.): to c. off the enemy's proposed line of march).—excludere qm re or a re (e. g. the enemy fm the harbour, the sea-coast, &c.). ß) Of things or circumstances that impede or break off althg, praecidere ei qd (to c. off aby's return, hope, &c.).—excludere or intercludere qm qd re (e. g. the retreat): the enemy fm their supply of water, prohibere hostem aqua or aquatione (i. e. prevent them fm fetching water): to c. off supplies, commeatu qm intercludere or prohibere; re frumentaria qm intercludere; frumento commeatuque qm prohibere; urbem omni commeatu privare (if a town): to c. off all approach or access to aby, ci omnes aditus ad qm intercludere: all opportunities, praecidere ei omnes causas (Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 22): to c. off short, praecidere. 7) To destroy, funditus tollere or evertere; delere, extinguere; exterminare; extirpare; excidere (Syn. in To DEXTOR); Jx. extirpare et funditus tollere. 8) To shorten, curtare, decurtare.—contrahere (e. g. orationem).—e) To take away, demere; auferre; tollere; eripere; detrahare; surripere; amovere; removere; adimere (Syn. in To TAKE AWAY). 9) To interrupt (a speaker, &c.), interpellare (to interrupt an orator or speaker).—Interceptere (to interrupt a conversation abruptly, sermonem medium).—dirimere (to cause to cease entirely, e. g. sermonem).—Interumpere (to cause althg to cease in its course or the midst of the progress).—n) To intercept, deprehendere (to take or seize in its course e. g. as tabellarios, a messenger; literas, letters; naves, vessels).—Intercipere (messengers, letters, &c., if secretly or by lying in ambush).—Intercludere (to obstruct, e. g. ci fugam; aditum ei ad qm). 9) To deprive of an inheritance, exheredare. hereditate excludere. exheredem facere or scribere (to c. one's son off with a shilling, Allum \*exheredare (i. e. in one's will); Allum abdicare, however, is used in the case of the son being disowned by his father during the life-time of the latter, and thus losing his inheritance).**

**To CUT OFF, incidere (i. e. to open aby by cutting).—inscare (to make an incision in althg, in order to open it, e. g. of an anatomist opening a body, corpus mortuum).**

**To CUT OUT, To shape, e. g. pannum in habitum vestis consecare (to c. out a coat or any garment or dress).—formare (to give althg the shape or form which it requires).—conformare (to shape so as to produce symmetry in the various or different parts of the whole).—figere; contingere; figurare; formam ci rei facere; imaginem ci rei ducere; sculperre; scalpere (Syn. in To FORM). Jx. fingere et formare: to c. out althg off a certain pattern, qd in formam ci rei redigere. **To contrive, excogitare; cogitatione asequi; invenire; comminisci; coquere; concoquere (the two latter in a bad sense), machinari (stronger term). **To adapt; natus ad qd: e. out for althg, for an (orator), unus ex omnibus ad (dicendum) maxime natura aptusque: he is quite c. out for a philosopher, inest natura philosophia in hujus viri mente quaedam; also ad qd factus; ei rei or ad qd natus factusque (pro, ad qd doctus or institutus): to be c. out for althg, idoneum esse ad qd: (202)******

*not to be c. out for althg, alienum esse ci rei. non utilem or inutilem esse ad qd. **To out-do, superare or exsuperare qm (in) qd re; vincere qm qd re; antecedere or praecedere or antere or praestare qm or ci qd re; priorem esse qd re; esse ante qm qd re; excellere (in) qd re, e. g. all others, allis (Syn. in To EXCEL). **To debar, excludere; segregare; removere (Syn. in To EXCLUDE).—To c. aby out fm althg, qm a re excludere, segregare; excludere qm re (e. g. honore magistratus). **To cut out with a sharp instrument (e. g. with a knife, scissor, &c.), excicare, exculperre. See To CUT, tail.—excidere (with an axe, pick-axe, &c., e. g. lapides e terra; columnas rupibus, &c.): to c. out a road between the mountains, viam inter montes excidere: to c. out an obelisk, obeliscum excidere: to c. out the leaves (of a book), librum intercidere (if for the purpose of falsifying it, Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 4, Glerig).*******

**To CUT SHORT, To abridge, contrahere (e. g. orationem); in angustum cogere; amputare; immuere; notare. Syn. in To ABRIDGE. See also To ABBREVIATE. **To interrupt suddenly, interpellare (to interrupt a speaker, or one who speaks); also obloqui ci (if for the purpose of contradicting him).—Interceptere (to check or interrupt suddenly or abruptly, e. g. sermonem medium).—Intervenire ci rei (to step, as it were, between and interfere, e. g. deliberationi).—dirimere (to cause to stop entirely, e. g. sermonem).—moram facere ci rei. moram afferre ca or ci rei. collibere.****

**To CUT THROUGH, secare. intersecare.—dissecare (to c. asunder, into pieces, and thus mutilate).—persecare (to c. through entirely).—concidere. praecidere (to separate, c. or hew into pieces, praec. in front).—consecare (to c. through and into small pieces).—scindere, discindere (to c. or cleave through forcibly).—decussare (to c. through crosswise, e. g. a line): to c. through in the middle, medium secare: to c. through with an axe, actu findere: to c. through with a knife, a sword, &c., ferro dividere: to c. one's way through the enemy, viam ferro facere or patefacere (Inter, &c., see T. Ann. 1, 32, 2); iter ferro aperire or patefacere (see S. Cal. 53, 7, Herz.). erumpere ad qm (to aby); per medios or per medium hostium aem perumpere (through the midst or the thickest of the enemy): to c. through the snow, nivem secare (L. 21, 36).**

**To CUT UP, To carve or c. into small pieces, consecare; persecare; concidere; dissecare. Syn. in To CUT THROUGH.—to c. up [a dead body], secare. incidere corpus mortui ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels. praef. p. 16. Alp. p. 7, ad. Kraus.). rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen. Controv. 5, 24); Insecare aperireque humana corpora (of an anatomist, Gell. 10, 10). To c. up by the roots, ca rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes ca rei stirpes ejicere. radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, avellere et extrahere. **FIG.** **To scissare, acerbis faciliis irridere.—destringere. perstringere. carpere (vocibus or aliter sermonibus).—vexare. peragere.****

**CUT, INRA. (but only fm omission of object). **To be sharp, acutum esse.—It is a cutting wind, frigus mordet ca: a cutting wind, ventus perfidius. ventus nivalis (bringing snow). A cutting whitticism, facetiam acerbam.****

**CUT, a. sectio (esp. of a surgical incision).—ductus facies (to c. with a vintager's knife, as act, opp. lectus facies, i. e. when used for hewing).—ictus (a blow that reaches althg and thus wounds it, whether with a stick, a cudgel, or a weapon, &c.).—incisio. Incausa. fissura (e. g. foricis or jecoris). see INCISION.—sectura (a cutting, Farr. L. L. 6, 23, 415. Plin. 27, 8, 23).—conclusio (the division itself made by a c. cut).—Plin. 34, 8, 19).—fissura (to cleft).—pila (the stroke that falls upon the person that is hit, althg with a weapon or a blunt instrument, as a stick, &c.).—verber (a c. or strike with a whip, rod, &c.; compare T. Ann. 13, 57, 5; 'ictu fustium aliiqve verberibus ut feras absterberet'). In the pl. sometimes Jx. verbera et plagas. See BEAT. **A slight c. plaga levis (i. e. if received): to make a c. at, cum lectu cadere (e. g. with a scythe), at aby, ictum ei inferre; plagam ci inferre or injicere or infigere.—ictu qm vulnerare. plagâ qm sauciare (to wound with a c.; the former, however, only if a wound is actually inflicted; the latter, only if blood appears): a c. in the face, cicatrix (i. e. a healed wound): a c. with a sword, gladii ictus: a c. that disfigures the face, stigma, stis, n. (crippa, Mart. 11, 85, 13, speaking of a c. in the face made by an unskilful barber). **IMPROPR.** A sarcastic remark, facetiam acerbam (e. g. omnes acerbis facetiis irridere, to hane a c. at every body in his turn). **A channel (made by art) = canalis (q. i.).—******

**specus** (if a subterranean one; see *Cass. B. G. 3, 49*).—**stula** (if serving as an aqueduct).—**fossa** (as junction of two rivers, &c.).—**small c.**, canalicula, canaliculus: to make a c. in order to effect a junction (e. g. of a river with the lake); fossam percutere ad committendum flumini lacum (*Plin. Ep. 10, 70, 4*).—**A part** (c. of fm a whole), segmen or segmentum, rosegmen (g. l.).—**præsegmen** (that which has been c. off in front).—**particula** (a small part, c. off). See also **PART**.—**FRAGMENT**.—**A nearer way, frames; a short c.**, trames compendiosus.—**via proxima et quasi compendiaris** (g. e. ad gloriam, C.).—**rectissima via** (g. e. g. laudis, C.).—**semita** is a narrow path, that runs along but distinct fm the main road, and is intended for foot-passengers).—**The shape of a garment or dress; fashion observed in its style, habitus vestis: a new c.**, habitus novus: a coat or dress of a quite new c., vestis nova: to wear a dress of a quite new c., nove vestitus esse (*Plaut. Epid. 2, 40*).—**Prin. stamp**, \*figura ligno incisa (as wood-c.).—**pictura linearis** or image per æneam laminam expressa (if engraved on copper).—**\*lamina cypria** or ænea (the plate itself).—**CUTS** = lots (c. g. to draw c's); vid. *Lora*.

**CUTANEOUS**, e. g. a c. disease, scabies (g. l.); porrigo (if on the head); pustula (on the whole body); mentigra, mentigo (on the chin).

**CUTICLE**, cuticula, membranula, pellicula (*SYN. in SKIN*).

**CUTICULAR** (belonging to the skin). See **CUTANEOUS**.

**CUTLASS**, culter venatorius (a forester's knife).—**ferum** (meton. for any sword).—**acinctus** (ἀκινκτός, the short sword of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians; wch, however, can only be used, when we are speaking of those nations).

**CUTLER**, cultularius (*Isacr.*).

**CUTLERY**, **A** The business of making knives and edged tools. \*fabrica ferrea (g. l. art of working in iron, *Plin. 7, 56, 57*).—**Cutler's wares**, culturi (utens).—**\*vasa ferrea** (for ligones, falces, &c. are *vasa*; *Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8*).

**CUTLET**, \*caro fixa, caruncula (any small piece of meat, a chop).

**CUT-PURSE**, sector zonarius (*Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20*).—**\*crumenica** is without any classic authority.

**CUTTER**, sector (g. l. for one who cuts athg, cuts off or into pieces, &c.). e. g. hay, feni, Col.: a glass-c., vitri casso; vitri torno terendi artifex (*SYN. in 'to cut glass', in TO CUT*).—**a stone-c.**, lapidarius (post-Aug.).—**\*quadrarius** is one who cuts stone out of a quarry; *latr.*—**A cutting instrument, culter; dolabra** (as a butcher's chopper, *Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18*).—**A sort of small vessel** (ppr.), coclearis (ἀσφαρος).—**Cutlers** (dacti), dentes, qui digerunt cibum lani acutique (*Plin.*).—**dentes, qui secant** (Col.).

**CUT-THROAT**, e. cicatrix; fm the context insidiator only (*C. Mil. 7, 29*): to hire a c., percussorem c. subire. See **ASSASSIN**, **MURDERER**.

**CUT-THROAT**, adj. cruentus, sanguinarius (of men, thoughts).

**CUTTING**, e. segmen (a piece cut off fm a whole).—**rosegmen** (e. g. chartæ, *ast. Plin. 13, 12, 23*, res. papyri, of paper).—**scobis** or scoba (of wood, metal, by sawing, fling, boring, &c.).—**recisamentum, ramentum, pl. ramenta** (chips, see **CHIT**).—**assula** (for burning, e. g. of a pine-tree, schidula or assula (æde)).—**propago, tradax, mergus** (layer of a wine).—**sarmentum** (any thin branch of a tree or plant, that has been cut, either green or dry, *C. Cat. Maj. 15, 52*; pl. sarmenta, are dry c's of wch fagots are made, e. g. ligna et sarmenta circumdare, C.; sarmenta arida, L.; fascies sarmentorum, id.).—**talpa, taleba** (c. of trees, i. e. pieces that are cut at both ends to be planted in the ground).—**malleolus** (new shoot, e. g. of the vine, cut off fm planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it, in the shape of a mallet).—**clava**, clavilla or clavilla (*Divin. of clava, a slip or twig for planting, Varr. R. E. 1, 40, 4*).

**CUTTING**, adj. acutus (sharp, or that makes a painful impression).—**acer** (penetrating).—**acerbus** (*Fig. bitter, of words, &c.*).—**mordens**, mordax (*biting*).—**aculeatus** (*liter. pricking; mortifying*).—**C. cold**, gelu acutum († of cold weather; also prægelidum frigus): a c. wind, ventus perfrigidus; ventus nivialis (inasmuch as it brings snow): a c. or intense pain, dolor acer or acerrimus: e. words, verborum aculei: a c. verse, carmen mordax: a c. letter, or a letter containing c. or bitter remarks or words, litteræ aculeatæ: c. fœta, asperiores lacrimæ: willy in a c. manner, cum aculeo aliquo fac-

tus: the c. nature of wit or humour, acerbitas salis: in a c. manner, mordaciter (*late*); acerbè (*impr. bitterly, e. g. dicere*).

**CUTTLE**, sepia (*Linna.*). Two species were known to the ancients, namely, the sepia (\*sepia officinalis, *Linna.*), and the loligo (\*sepia loligo, *Linna.*), see *Plin. 9, 28, 44*, and *29, 45*.—**Fig.** A slenderer; vid.

**CYCLE**, see **CIRCLE**, **ORA**.

**CYCLOPEDIA**, see **ENCYCLOPEDIA**.

**CYCLOPS**, cyclops, ópis (κύκλωψ), in the singular apply the c., Polyphemus (*H. and Ovid.*).

**CYGNET**, \*pullus olerinus.

**CYLINDER**, cylindrus (κύλινδρος).

**CYLINDRIC**, or **CYLINDRICAL**, cylindricatus (*Plin. 18, 12, 33*, ed. *Hard.*).

**CYMBAL**, cymbalum (κύμβαλον, generally in pl., as two were always beaten together).—**ses**: to play the c's, cymballasare (*Cass. Hemina with Non. 90, 25*); sera concrescere (*Petron. 22, estr.*); cymbala quater (*Virg. Georg. 4, 64*).

**CYMBAL-PLAYER**, cymbalista (*Appul. de Deo Socr. 19, 18*); fem. cymbalistris (*Petron. 22, estr.*).

**CYNIC**, a cynicus (κυνικός, a c. philosopher).

**CYNIC**, or **CYNICAL**, adj. cynicus (e. g. sect, gens).—**severus; rigidus, asper**.—**mordax** (*biting*).—**\*satyricus** (*satiric*): a teacher of the c. philosophy, cynicus institutionis doctor.

**CYNOSURE**, ura minor; parvula Cynosura (see *C. Acad. 2, 20, 66*); if speaking of both the constellations [the bears], \*septentriones is used, hence, in *Vitr.* the great bear is called 'septentrio major,' and the little bear, 'sept. minor.'

**CYPRESS-TREE**, cupressus: made of a c.-tree, cupressæus; cupressinus.—**cupressifer** (bearing c. is poet. only): a c.-grove, cupressæum.

**CZAR**, \*imperator Russorum.

**CZARINA**, \*imperatrix Russorum.

## D.

**DAB**, **A** To strike gently, leviter attingere qm or qd: to d. a sore with lint, vulneri linamenta applicare.

**DAB**, **A** spot, punctum, punctulum, or punctillum (if very small; late).—**macula** (if larger).—**A gentle blow, alapa** (with the flat hand).—**asperio** (with something).—**An adept, rerum intelligens; sciens; peritus, in athg, os rei**: to be a d. at athg, bene or probe versatum esse in re; instructum or eruditum qd re. **A small flat fish**, \*pleuronectes rhombus (*Linna.*).—**A dab-chick, fulica**.—**\*fulica chloropus** (*Linna.*).

**DABBLE**, **A** To play in water, in aqua ludere; like a duck, \*coenum rostro fodere. **A** to besprinkle, aspergere; conspergere. See **BEDABBLE**. **A** To do athg superficially, &c., inscienter facere qd: to d. in an art, &c., \*inscite opifitium qd or artem qm exercere: to d. in athg; see 'to be a DABBLER in athg.'

**DABBLER**, **A** One who dips slightly in athg, without fully understanding it, homo imperitus; non satis versatus in qd arte (*Ast. C.*).—**offensator** (a stumbler; a mere d.; see *Spald. ad Q. 10, 3, 50*).—**\*imperitus artifex**, **A** d. in literature, qui leviter, qui primum, ut alunt, labris gustavit litteras, parum versatus in literis arteque (*Ast. C.*).—**To be a d. in athg**, vix imbutum esse qd re. imperitum or parum peritum esse cs rei; leviter attingisse qd: to be a d. in music, male or imperite tractare fides (but all these expressions fail in expressing that the person is fond of meddling wth the subject, though he does it unskilfully).—**A superficial meddler, ardello** (*Phædr.*).

**DACE**, a sort of fish, alburnus (\**Æsop. Mos. 126*).—**\*cyprinus leuciscus** (*Linna.*).

**DACTYL**, dactylus (fm δάκτυλος, a finger).

**DAD**, or **DADDY**, see **PAPA**.

**DÆDAL** = ingeniously VARIATED; vid.

**DAFF** (provincial), to thrust away, or off, proturbare; propulsare; aspernari.

**DAFFODIL**, or **DAFFODILLY**, a plant of the genus Narcissus. \*Aphodellus ramosus (*Linna. æpodeolus*).

**DAGGER**, pugio (g. l. for d. as a weapon; not regularly employed for murder); alia (the secret weapon of bandits, sicarii).—**To draw one's d.**, aliam vibrare; agi alii, sicarii intentare c.; pugnare petere qm: to stab any with a d., qm pugione percutere: ut d's-drawing, rixantes inter se. ad depugnandum instructi et parati:



*be at d.'s drawing*, *jurgils certare inter se. acerrime rixari inter se: with abq, certare cum qo pugnaciter; summā contentione cum qo pugnare; tantā contentione cum qo pugnare, ut res ad manus atque ad pugnam ventura videatur.*

**DAGGLE**, || *To trail*, trahere; verrere terram (to sweep the ground, *Claud. Stilic. 2, 248*). || *To dirty with atq*, inquinare qd qā re: *to daggle oneself*, se inquinare (qā re, e. g. ceno o sordibus).

**DAGGLETAIL**, lūtoseus; cōnosus; aqualore sordidus: cōno oblitus (with ref. to that part of the dress that comes in contact with the mud).

**DAHLIA**, \**Gorgia variabilis* (Botan.).

**DAILY**, quotidianus (happening every day, customary; but not necessarily taking up the whole day).—*diurnus* (recurring every day, and having some ref. to the whole day). *D. food*, victus quotidianus (one's usual d. food); *cena quotidiana* (one's usual dinner, opp. *cena magnifica*); *victus diurnus*; *cibus diurnus* (d. rationes, the rations prepared for the whole day; e. g. of the slaves): *to seek their d. bread*, victum diurnum querere.

**DAILY**, adv. quotidie; in dies singulos (quotidie applies to things that are d. repeated; in singulos dies, to things that, from day to day, increase or decrease; *C. At. 5, 7*. Quotidie, vel potius in singulos dies breves litteras ad te mitto, *Död.*)

**DAINTILY**, adv. delicate; mollior; belle; venuste; elegant; nitide; laute; fastidiose.

**DAINTINESS**, || *Fondness for dainties*, \**cuppedia*, m, f.—*ligurratio* (both *C. Tusc. 4, 11, extr.*). || *Exquisite taste*, elegantia. || *Fastidiousness*, fastidium.

**DAINTY**, adj. || *Fond of dainties*, \**cuppedium* studiosus (*aff. Suet. Cas. 46*).—*fastidii delicati*. *I am not at all d.*, nihil moror cuppedia: *to be d.*, ligurrare (*Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14*). || *Possessing exquisite taste*, nitidus; elegans. || *Fastidious*, fastidiosus.

**DAINTY**, s. cibus delicatus; in the pl. *cuppedia*, or *cuppides*, cibi delicatissimi; res ad epulandum exquisitissime; bonæ res (*Np. Ages. 8, 5, τὰ ὑψόβα*);—*gula irritamenta* (inasmuch as they tickle the palate, or make the mouth water). Such expressions as *eucæ mollicule*, *scitamenta*, belong to Comedy, and *lautilis belokena* a magnificent style of living): *to live on the choicest d.'s*, unum quidque, quod est bellissimum, edere (*aff. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51*): *this bird is a d.*, seldom to be met with, hæc aies nunc inter primas expetit: *this, too, is one of Gunter's d.'s*, est hoc quoque inter opera ganæ: *don't talk to me of d.'s*, nihil moror cuppedia.

**DAIRY**, lactaria cella: *d.-maid*, \**mulier*, or puella quæ lac curat, or quæ lac vendit et venditat.

**DAISY**, \**bellis minor* (Linn.).

**DALE**, vallis. See **VALLEY**.

**DALLIANCE**, || *Carresses*, blanditiæ; blandimenta: *to lavish many acts of d. upon abq*, multa blandimenta ei dare. || *Delay*, dilatio; prolatio (*pulling off*): *fm one day to another*, procrastinatio.

**DALLIER**, cunctator; cessator (the cunctans delays to begin an action; the cessans, to go on with an action already begun; *Död.*).

**DALLY**, || *To caress*, blandiri ei (with words or gestures).—*permulcere* qm, also with the word manu, expressed or understood.—*amplexari* et *oculari* qm (to clasp and kiss). || *To trifle with*, nugari cum qo; *nugas agere*. || *To delay*, morari; remorari; qd procrastinare; qd differre quotidie et procrastinare: *to d. with atq till the winter*, qd in hiemem producere.

**DALMATIC**, dalmatica, with veils understood (*Isid. Orig.*). \**vestis liturgica*.

**DAM**, || *Of a person*, mater; *of a beast*, matrix; procreatrix; genitrix (*poet.*). || *For confining water*, moles; agger; moles fluctibus opposita: *to make a d.*, molem or aggerem or molem et aggerem extruere; molem or aggerem facere.

**DAM UP**, moles atque aggeres obficere ei rei: a river, fluvium extra ripas diffuentem coercere; moles atque aggeres obficere fluctibus; mollis crepidinibus fluvium coercere; or merely fluvium coercere.

**DAMAGE**, incommodum (any adverse and prejudicial accident, opp. commodum).—*damnum* (loss, especially by wrong, opp. lucrum).—*detrimentum* (detriment, opp. emolumentum): *without d. to your health*, sine incommodo valetudinis tue: *to inflict d.*, incommodum ei ferre, or afferre; detrimentum qm afficere: *to suffer d.*, incommodum or detrimentum capere or accipere: *to suffer some d.*, aliquid damni contrahere. See **DETRIMENT**, **HURT**. || *Damages*; *to get costs* (204)

and d.'s, litem cum impensis obtinere. *To sue abq for d.'s*, qm iudicio recuperatori persequi.

**DAMAGE**, v. nocere; damno or detrimento esse.—*damnum inferre*; detrimentum afferre, inferre, or apportare: *the storm d.'s the ships*, tempestas affligit or afflicta naves. See **INJURE**.

**DAMAGEABLE**, || *That may be damaged*, quod damnum accipere potest; quod corrumpi potest. || *That may damage*, noxius; nociturus; damnosus.

**DAMASK** (*linen*, or silk woven in flowers), \**pannus Damascenus*.—*linum Damascenum* (if of linen): *d. blade*, \**ferrum Damascenum* (d. plum or damon, prunum Damascenum (*Mark.*): *d. rose*, \**rosa Damascena*).

**DAMASK**, v. auro or argento distinguere atque ornare.

**DAME**, matrona (with ref. to her rank).—*domina* (with ref. to her title).—*femina* (with ref. to her sex).—*mater familias* (with ref. to her family, opp. concubina).—*hera* (with ref. to her slaves).—*magistra* (with ref. to her school).

**DAMN**, || *To condemn*; vld. || *To consign to eternal torments*, qm æternis suppliciis addicere. || *To hiss*, sibillare; exsiliare; sibilis consecrari (*ἐκσπῖρῃν*, in order to convey to the speaker or player displeasure).—*a scena sibilis explodere* (to hiss off the stage, actorem, the player).—*exigere* (*ἐκβάλλειν*, *ἐκπῖρῃν*, oratorem, actorem, or poetam, or fabulam): *to be damned*, ejci; *exigi*: *one who has never been damned*, intactus a sibilo: *to fear being damned*, sibilum metuere: *that ought to be damned*, exigendus.

**DAMNABLE**, adj. dammandus; condemnandus; sceleratus; scelestus; impius.

**DAMNABLY**, nefarie; scelestè.

**DAMNATION**, damnatio; condemnatio (*post-Aug.*).—*pœna*, quæ quis post mortem afficitur; pœnæ; quæ improbos manent.

**DAMNATORY** (containing a sentence of condemnation), damnans, or condemnans qm or qd.

**DAMNED**, || *Condemned*, damnatus; condemnatus; æternis suppliciis addictus. || *Hissed off the stage*, sibilis explosus.

**DAMNIFIC**, noceus; noxius; nociturus: *things that are thought d.*, ea quæ nocitura videantur.

**DAMNIFY**, damno or detrimento esse; obesse; officere. officere et obestare.—*damnum inferre*; detrimentum afferre, inferre, or importare.

**DAMP**, adj. || *vaporis plenus*.—*vaporosus* (*Appul. Met. 8, p. 222, 31, &c.*), humidus; humore vitiatu (if the dampness is perceptible by the smell).—*laxus* (not well strung, hanging loosely, opp. strictus). || *Flo.* (*Milton*) demissus; tristis; abjectus.

**DAMP**, s. || *vapor*; exhalatio; nebula (*mist*); humor. || *Flo.* animi demissio; animus abjectus, or afflictus, or jacens: *don't let him perceive that there is a d. upon your spirits*, cave esse tristem sentiat (*Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29*): *to dispel the d. that is upon abq's spirits*, animum cs jacentem excitare.

**DAMP**, v. || *humectare* (e. g. the cheeks with tears, genas lacrimis): *to be damped*, humescere: *the eyes are damped with tears*, oculi humectati. || *Flo.* || *to depress*, deprimere; comprime; restinguere; sedare: *to d. the fire*, ignem, incendium restinguere: *to d. the impetuosity*, impetum comprimere or sedare: *to d. abq's courage*, cs animum, or qm frangere (opp. cs animum excitare, or qm erigere); cs animum infringere, or affligere, or percellere.

**DAMPISH**, subhumidus.—*poet. humidulus*.

**DAMSEL**, puella; virgo (a young maiden, with nobilis added, if of noble birth).—*See 'young lady' under LADY*.

**DAMSON**, \**prunum Damascenum*.

**DANCE**, saltare (g. t.).—*se movere* or *moveri* (t).—*se ad numerum movere* (to move the limbs in accordance with time, as in the stately minuet).—*tripudare* (of a religious d.; and fig. for joy): *to know how to d.*, saltare scire: *to learn to d.*, or dancing, saltare discere: *to be taught to d. by abq*, a quo saltare doceri: *to d. well*, comode or elegantiter saltare: *to d. in a ring*, orbem saltatorium verare: *to d. to music*, ad symphoniam cantum saltare; ad symphoniam cantum saltatione quadam moveri (but only of balanced motions like dancing; e. g. of dancers on horseback, *Plin. 8, 42, 64*). *To d. on the tight rope*, per funem extensum ire (*Hf.*). See **ROPE**. *To d. to abq's pipe*, se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere (C.); tutum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum (C.). *To d. attendance*; vld. **ATTENDANCE**.—*To d. for joy*, exul-

tare ac tripudiare (C.); gaudio exsillire; gaudio or lætitiæ exsultare: a dancing-bear, \*ursus, qui ad tibiurum cantum saltatione quadam moveri solet (Plin. 8, 42, 64).

DANCE, *ra.* To d. a child in one's arms; \*puerum, infansem, &c. in manus acceptum jactare; on one's knee, \*puerum genibus impositum jactare.

DANCE, saltatio; saltatus; saltandi ars.—chorœa (*χορεία*, d. in a row with singing).—orbis saltatorius (is a circle).

DANCER, saltans (g. i. one who is now dancing).—saltator (one who understands the art; if a female, saltatrix): a good or scientific d., saltationis artifex: to be a good d.; vid. 'to DANCE well.'—a rope-d., funambulus (Ter.).—schœnobotas (χοινοβοτάς, Juv.).

DANCING, saltatio; saltatus: the art of d., ars saltandi: a d.-master, \*saltandi magister: a partner in d., saltationis socius, or sociæ: a d.-room, \*locus, quo utriusque sexus juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (ast. Cic. Lel. 15, 30): a d.-school, ludus saltatorius (Scip. Afr. 6. ep. Macrob. Sat. 2, 10).

DANDELION, a plant, \*leondōtton taraxicum (Linn.).

DANDIPRAT, homo pusillus.—frustum hominis (a bit of a man, or an apology for a man).

DANDLE, see DANCE, *ra.*

DANDRUFF, furfuris (scurf on the head).—porrigo (diseased scurf on the head): affected with the d., porriginosus (caput porriginosum, Plin.).

DANDY, homo elegans or elegantior (nice in his dress).—bellus homunculus (a spruce little fellow, Varr. Gell.).—homo pumicatus (who smooths his skin with pumice stone, Plin. Ep. 2, 11).—homo vultus (who has the hairs of his face pulled out; see Spald. on Q. 2, 5, 12).—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capulâ totus (who struts along trimmed and curried just as if he came out of a band-box, Sen. Ep. 115, 2).—homo putidus (affected in manner or speech).—trossulus (in ancient times, eques Romanus; about the end of the republic, a nickname for a coxcomb; see Ruhnck. Sen. Ep. 76, 1).—delicatus adolescens (C. Brut. 53).

DANGER, periculum (a dangerous situation).—discrimen (the critical moment of danger; hence, sometimes opp. to periculum, as Phil. 7, 1, adducta est res in maximum periculum, et extremum pæne discrimen; also L. 8, 24; quid in discrimine periculi cunctaretur, interrogans; still oftener, however, combined; allatum est periculum discrimine patriæ, C. Off. 1, 43, 154; discrimina periculaque).—dimicatio fortunæ (or fortunarum), vitæ or capitis (when one's fortune, one's life is at stake). D.'s and tolli, pericula ac labores (e. g. obire): the toils and d.'s of life, vitæ pericula laboresque (the usual order; vid. C. Arch. 12, 30; Off. 1, 10, 29). D. and difficulty, periculum negotiaque: to rush into certain d. under the influence of uncertain hopes, dubiâ spe impulsus certum in periculum se committere: don't foolishly court d., minime sis canterium in fossam (Prov. L. 23, 47; see Lat. Dict. canterius): to expose oneself to d., periculum adire, obire, subire, suscipere: to rush into d., in periculum se offerre or inferre (not periculo se exponere); in discrimen se conferre, se inferre, se obicere. Aby is in d. of not, &c., qm in periculum venit, ne, &c. (C.). To be in d. of falling, a periculo decedendi abesse (Plin.): to encounter d., periculum adire, ingredi: certum d., manifestò periculo corpus obicere, or caput offerre; ad pectus ante oculos positam proficisci; needlessly, periculo temere or sine causâ se offerre; for aby, subire pro quo periculum; for aby's safety, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen pro cs salute (if one's life is risked): to bring aby into d., qm in periculum, in discrimen adducere, deducere, vocare: to lead or bring aby into great d., multum periculi ci inferre; magnum in periculum qm adducere: to bring into extreme d., qm or qd in præcepta dare (e. g. renipublicam): to try to place aby in circumstances of d., periculum ci intendere, moliri: to change aby's peaceful condition into one of extreme d., qm ad scopulum et tranquillo auferre; qm in scopulum (e tranquillo) inferre (v. Ter. Phorm. 4, 48; L. 38, 10): to be in d., in periculo or discrimine esse, versari; in cubio esse (of life).—in periculum or in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (of things): to be in very great d., in summo (ingenti) periculo esse; in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (of things): in extreme d., in præcipiti esse; in extremo situ esse (of things); Prov. Inter sacrum et saxum stare (to be between the victim and the knife; Plant. Capt. 3, 4, 84): to be in d. of losing aby, decernere, dimicare de re (see Interpp.

on Np. Timoth. 4, 3. C. Off. 1, 24, 83): to be in d. of losing one's life, de vitâ dimicare; vitæ periculum adductum esse: you are in the same d. yourself, in eadem es navi (Prov. C.): algh is in d., agitur qd (= is at stake); Jn. res agitur, in discrimine ventum est. to be in d. on every side, undique imminent discrimina; lupum, id quod aiant, auribus teneo: to be exposed to two d.'s, periculo accipiti premi: to be out of d., extra periculum esse; in tuto esse; a periculo abesse, vacare, periculo vacuum esse; in portu esse or navigare (Prov. to be safe in port; the first, of persons and things; the last, of things only): to pass through a d. safely, periculo perfungi: to be threatened with a d., periculum ci impendit, instat: to avoid a d., periculum declinare (C.), vitare (Cæs.): to escape from a d., periculum effugere, subterfugere: to exaggerate the d. of aby, \*periculum cs rei verbis augere or exaggerare: to put out of d., tutum præstare, in tuto collocare qd or qm: to avert d., periculum depellere, propulsare; sm aby, a qo: to avert a d. that threatens every body, periculum, quod omnibus intenditur, propulsare.—! Danger of one's life, vitæ or mortis periculum (g. ii.).—vitæ or salutis discrimen (critical state of things, when one's life is at stake).—capitis periculum or discrimen (d. of losing one's head).—To be or stand in d. of one's life, in capitis or vitæ periculum vocatum esse; ad mortis periculum adductum esse (of an accused person); in præcipiti esse (of a sick person). He says that aby's life (= his neck) is in no d., a securi negat ci periculum esse (C.). See 'Risk one's life, under To Risk. To bring aby's life into d., qm in capitis periculum inferre, inducere, accersere. ! Of a sick man. To be in d., in præcipiti esse; in periculo mortis esse (Cels.). qm vix ultra medicina periculo subtrahit, or qs vix sanescit (of a case that is always one of great d.): to be out of d. (of a sick person), omni periculo vacare; tutum esse: to be almost out of d., in bonâ spe esse; potest ci secunda valetudo contingere (he may recover): to be quite out of d., ex toto tutum esse (all, Cels. 2, 8); sine ullo metu esse (ib.): he is in some d. of his life, salus ejus infestior est (C.).

DANGEROUS, periculosus (g. i.).—periculi plenus. (not) alen plenus is poet.).—anceps, dubius; Jn. periculosus et anceps.—periculosus (leading to destruction or ruin)—capitalis (threatening a man's life or temporal well-being with danger).—gravis (far fm inconsiderable or unimportant; e. g. a war, an opponent; then, also, d. to one's health, &c.). Jn. gravis et periculosus.—A d. person, homo periculosus, periculosus, capitalis: a very d. affair, res magni periculi: a d. situation, res dubie; angustia (state of doubt and difficulty).—discrimen (the critical point in a d. question or affair). In this d. state of affairs, hoc in tempore (see Interpp. on Np. Milt. 5, 1): to be in a d. situation, in discrimine (in angustia) esse or versari: in a very d. situation, in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (of a state, &c.): our country is in a very d. state, allatum est periculum discrimine patriæ: to bring aby into an exceedingly d. position (where life or property, &c. may be lost), qm in summum capitis periculum accersere; qm in discrimen omnium fortunarum vocare. It will be very d. for you to do, &c., summo periculo facies, &c. (C.). d. times, tempora periculosa, periculi plena; tempora dubia: d. places in the sea, \*loca maris periculosa, or incerta (poet. brevia or vada brevia).—! It is dangerous, is often translated by adeo periculose; thus, —it is d. to sail in the winter, periculose navigatur hieme.

DANGEROUSLY, periculose. To be d. ill, periculose ægrotare.—in periculo mortis esse; in præcipiti esse.

DANGEROUSNESS, see DANGER.

DANGLE, ! To hang loose, pendere. suspensum ex qo loco pendere (C.).—fluctuare (of any thing hanging loose; vela, vestes, &c.).—to dangle on a gibbet, in furcâ suspensum esse (Up. Dig.): to d. by a rope, reate suspensum esse (L.). ! To dangle after (= cleave to) aby, associari qm; associam or sectatorem esse cs; quasi umbra qm sequitur qs; se agglutinare (Plant. Men. 2, 63).

DANGLER, associæ; sectator or associator; ci deditus: to be a d. ast. aby, studiosum esse cs; cs esse studiosissimum; valde observare qm.

DANK, see DAMP.

DAPPER, pernix; agilis; promptus; versatilis; dexter.

DAPPERLING, homunculus, or adolescentulus, pernix, agilis, &c.

DAPPLE, adj. varius.—varii coloris.—coloris maculati; maculosus; maculis sparvus d.-grey, scutula-

tas (of horses): a d.-grey horse, equus scutulatus (Pall. Irid.).

DAPPLE, maculis spargere; maculas facere in qd re.

DARE, ¶ To possess courage to do althg, audere; non vereri, both followed by inf. — hoc sibi sumere, ut, &c. (to take upon oneself): he dared to ask him, ausus est eum rogare. ¶ I do not take the liberty of reproving you, mihi non sumo tantum neque arrego, ut te vituperem (C.): they durst not stay, non aut sunt manere: to dare to do althg, audere qd; periculum facere cs rei (to venture upon it); all things, ultima or extrema audere. ¶ To challenge; vid.

DARING, animosus.—fidens (confident).—confidens (in a bad sense).—strenuus (resolute, opp. ignavus).—audens (with ref. to a present occasion; only in a good sense; opp. ignavus).—impudens (shameless). See BOLD, COURAGEOUS.—audax (in good or bad sense; and as an abiding quality).—cordatus in this sense is not Lat.

DARINGLY, animose; fidenter; animo fidenti or praesenti; impavide; audacter or audacius; impudent (lus, lastime).

DARINGNESS, audacia (sometimes a laudable boldness, sometimes fool-hardiness).—confidentia (blind trust in one's own strength).—temeritas (recklessness of danger); temeritas et audacia; confidentia et temeritas.—audentia is always a laudable daring or spirit of enterprise. See BOLDNESS, COURAGE.

DARK, ¶ Void of light, obscurus (dark, obscure; not sufficiently illuminated; opp. illustris).—tenebri-cosus (veiled in darkness; esp. of shameful things and places; libidines; popina; tempus ineutis etatis).—caliginosus (quite without light; tenebr. stronger than obs; callig. than tenebr.).—tenebrius (very rare), and tenebrosus, are poetical words.—caecus (when it is impossible to see; e. g. night, a house).—opacus (shady; with ref. to pleasant coolness; opp. apertus, apricus, like aëreus).—umbruosus (stronger than opacus, with an approximation to darkness; = nubosus).—nubilus (cloudy; of a day, &c.).—somewhat d., subobscurus.—subnubilus (fm clouds): a d. night, nox obscura (in such the sky is cloudy); nox caliginosa (a very d. night); nox caeca or obducta (in such one can't see two steps before one); it is d., tenebræ sunt: it grows d., tenebræ oboriuntur; caligo offunditur; vesperascit; advesperascit: when it was already d., jam obscura luce; tenebris obortis: when it was, or is being, still d., obscuro etiam tum lumine: when it was just beginning to grow d., primis se intenditibus tenebris; primo vespere; prima nocte: to make althg d., obscurum facere, obscurare (both, e. g. of a room, cubiculum, conclave); ei rei lucem eripere (to deprive it of light).—A d. lantern, \*latera furtiva or surda: to see as it were in the d., quasi per caliginem cernere (obscurare; C. Pin. 5, 15, 43). ¶ Difficult to understand, obscurus; caecus; involutus (obscurus, dark).—non apertus ad intelligendum (not clear).—abstrusus (e. g. insidius, disputatio).—perplexus. Impeditus. Incertus, &c.—Somewhat d., subobscurus: to make althg d., ei rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre; tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ei rei offundere (C. N. D. 1, 3, 6): to make a speech d., orationem occaecare: to be so d., as to be unintelligible, in tenebris latere: obscuritate involutum latere: to be as d., as possible, crassis occultatum et circumfusus tenebris latere; omni intellectu carere. ¶ With ref. to colour; fuscus (d.-brown, opp. candidus).—austerus (= nigricans; opp. to a gay colour).—niger (opp. albus).—pultus (of a dirty black; e. g. like the wool of a black sheep).—ravus (of a yellowish grey): to be somewhat d., nigricare (of a colour).—colore nigricare (of a stuff, &c.).

DARK, or DARKNESS, obscuritas; obscurum.—tenebræ (opp. lux).—caligo (complete d.). SYN. of adj. under DARE. To strengthen the notion, Jx. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ: d. of the sky, cœlum caliginosum. ¶ Abstruseness, &c. of a subject, obscuritas. ¶ Want of knowledge; see IGNORANCE. In that state of d. and uncertainty, in ea obscuritate et dubitatione: althg about which we are in the dark, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta. To be in the dark about althg, \*ignorare qd (once de qo, C. Ignorat etiam de filio, Att. 8, 14, 3). We are still in the dark about althg, qd res nondum ad liquidum perducta or explorata est: to be involved in d., obscuritate involutum jacere: to dipeel d. fm the mind as fm the eyes, caliginem ab animo tanquam ab oculis dispellere. ¶ The prince of darkness; see DEVIL.

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DARKEN, obscurare.—tenebras offundere, or obducere ei rei, or ei (to wrap in darkness, so that it can no longer be seen in a clear light; propr. and fig.): noctem offundere ei rei (propr.).—denigrare (to make black; rare, Varr. lanam, capillum, Plin.).—colorare (to d. the complexion, &c.).—[Obs] inficere, poet.; as inf. diem, O.] aby's eyes are darkened, oculi caligant; tenebræ oboriuntur; tenebræ mihi sunt; caligo oculis offunditur: aby's \*joy is d.-rkened, oculi cs tristitia quodam nubium ducunt (Q. 11, 3, 75). It is natural that my walking in the sun should d. my complexion, quum in sole ambulem, natura fit, ut colorer (C.): no forgetfulness shall d. the remembrance of you, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: to d. a subject, ei rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre or tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ei rei offundere (C.): to d. aby's doors (colloq.). cs limen intrare or transire: not to let aby d. one's doors, prohibere quum limine tectoque.

DARKISH, subobscurus; subnubilus: a d. night, nox subnubilus; it gets d., nubilare cepit.

DARKLING, in tenebris latens.

DARKLY, obscure; perplex: to speak d., obscure dicere; abscondite disserere: to see, as through a glass, d., quasi per caliginem cernere.

DARKNESS, see DARK.

DARKSOME, ¶ Dark; vid. ¶ Darkish; vid.

DARLING, delicias; amores: aby is my d., est mihi qd in deliciis, or in amoriis, or in amore et deliciis; qm in deliciis habeo; est qd in sinu et complexu meo; est mihi qd longe omnium amicorum (if a friend), liberorum (if a child), carissimus: my d., anime mi; dulcissime rerum.

DARN. Either the general terms for repairing, mending; as reconcinare (e. g. pallam); resarcire (e. g. vestem); sarcire (e. g. vestimentum), or \*suende reficere, sarcire. \*acu sarcire.

DARNEL, lolium.

DARNER, sarcinator. sarcinatrix (of one who patches and repairs, Lucil. Varr. Inscript.). A good d., \*tibialium callida sarcinatrix.

DARNING-NEEDLE, prope acus grandior.

DART, telum missile; also missile (q. it.).—jaculum (q. t. including the hunting-d.); pilum (a short d., used by the Roman infantry).—verutum. tragulum (military d.).—lancea (a long d., used by the Praetorian guard).—hasta and lancea serve both for thrusting and hurling; pilum, jaculum, more for hurling (Dd.).: to hurt a d., missile (jaculum, &c.) mittere. See SPEAR.

DART, ¶ To hurt, mittere; jaculari; coniecere. (Syn. &c. in HURL, vid.).—to d. althg at aby's head, in caput cs qd jaculari: to d. lightning, fulmina jaculari; fulminare. ¶ To dart upon (= fly at; attack), cs coniecere in qd or qm; involare in qm or qd; also, ad qm (B. Alex. 52; to fly at): to d. suddenly upon aby, incurrere or irumpere in qm. ¶ To rush; to d. into a place, involare in locum.—coniecere se in locum.—raptim intrare locum.—praecipitem ire (to d. headlong, in qd).—Emit (of beams, &c.), mittere (e. g. lucem mittere). The moon d.'s her beams to the earth, luna lucem mittit in terram. [Obs] jactare lucem (e. g. proprio de corpore, Lucr.) is poetical.—jaculari lucem (Plin.). ¶ FIG. To d. a look at aby, oculos or os in qm coniecere. To d. an angry or threatening look at aby, \*infestos, truces or minaces oculos ad qm coniecere.

DASH, tr. ¶ Strike or knock agst, offendere qd ad qd (unintentionally; e. g. one's head agst the door, caput ad fores; one's foot agst a stone, pedem ad lapidem).—qd illidere or impingere ei rei (purposefully; illid. referring to the injury received; imp. to the violence of the shock: one's head agst the door, caput furib. illidere; one's head violently agst the wall, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere).—allidere (to d. althg agst althg; rare, but Class. pars ad scopulos alia, Cæ.).—affligere (to strike down; propr. and fig.; opp. excitare; also to d. agst; e. g. affligere navem ad scopulos, C.): to d. oneself agst althg, impingere se in qd (e. g. in columnas, Sen.).—offendere qd; illidi or impingi ei rei.—Incurrere qd ei rei (to strike it agst it; e. g. podem terræ [= to stamp on it], Q., pollicem limini cubuli, Plin.). To d. one's fist into aby, impingere pugnum ei (Plaut.).—To d. aby's brains out, caput elidere (e. g. saxo, L. 21, 45); cs cerebrum or caput comminere (præ-Class.).; excutere cerebrum ei (Plaut.).—cerebrum effringere (I. P.).—[Obs] Osa, L. 8, 6; lapus per gradus, capite graviter offenso, ita impactus est saxo, ut soporatus, shows that imping. may be used in the passive without implying intention;—To d.

*the ships one agst another, inter se navigia collidere* (Curt.): *to d. a cupm fm aby's hands, excutere poculum e manibus (Pers.)*. *To dash to pieces, confringere, effringere (break to pieces)*.—discutere (by a violent blow, separating the parts of a structure; e.g. columnam; lateritium; aliquantum muri).—contundere (to pound to pieces, contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeque, L. 21, 40). *To be dashed to pieces (of ships)*, elidit et naufragio interire (Cæs. B. C. 3, 27, very rare).—*To sprinkle with alyg, e. g. water, aspergere; conspergere; respergere*. *To mingle alyg with alyg, miscere qd cum qd re, qd qd re, or qd ci rei; admiscere ci rei; or, in the passive, admisceri qd re*. *To dash, or put out of countenance, pudorem ci injicere, incutere (†)*.—ruborem ci afferre (to put to the blush, T. Ann. 13, 15, 2).—*To be dashed, pudor suffunditur mihi; pudore afficior qd re: dashed, pudore suffusus*. *To frustrate (vid.)* ad vanum, or ad hritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere; ad nihil redigere; disturbare (e.g. nuptias; legem): *to d. all aby's projects, conturbare ci omnes rationes; ca consilia discutere (Just. 2, eutr.)*: *dash d.'s all one's hopes and projects, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mora pervertit*. *Dash only; see ERASE*. *To beat down; to d. aby's pride, ca spiritus reprimere: to d. aby's hopes or confidence, ca spem infringere, debilitare; spem ci precipere*. *Sketch hastily (Pope)*, primis velut lineis qd designare.

**DASH, INTR.** impingi, illidi, alldi et rei (e.g. saxo), offendere ci rei and in qo (e.g. offendere solido, H.; puppis offendit in scopulo, O.).—affligi (e.g. naves saxo). *Rush; vid.—to d. (= rush) into; see 'To DART' into*. *The waves d. violently agst the shore, fluctus so illidunt maximo cum sonitu in litus. The waves d. over the ships, naves fluctibus complentur* (Cæs. B. O. 4, 28).

**DASH, s.** *Collision, collisus (post-Aug.)*.—concurio.—illius (only in obl.; illius aquarum, Sil.).—letus levis (a light stroke).—*Violent and sudden onset, incurso, incursum*.—impetus. *To make a d. agst the enemy, equum or se immittere in hostes; incurere, inveli in hostem*. *A sprinkling, resperdo*. *A small portion, or admixture of alyg, paululum*.—extrigum (L. and post-Class; e.g. aquæ, mellis).—nescio quid, aliqui. *A d. of literature, literarum nescio quid* (C. Att. 7, 3, 7). *A man with a d. of impudence, paululum impudens. It may often be translated by non sine (with or without quidam): not without a d. of envy, non sine invidia: to have a d. of (any colour, e.g.) violet, in violam vergere; violam sentire; in violam desinere*. *A mark in writing, signum orationis præciæ (unknown to the ancients)*. *By a single d. of his pen, unum literarum significatione (of an order given by a single letter)*.

**DASHING, see DASH, s.**

**DASTARD, see COWARD.**

**DATA, concessa res (C.)**. concessa (points, &c. that are granted). *Jw. certa atque concessa—Sis indicia, argumenta may serve, or initia (necessary first principles, e.g. in geometry, C.)*.

**DATE, dies**. *Without d., sine die et consule (aft. Roman custom)*.—*sine die*. *His third letter bears d. the 12th of November, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data (C.)*. *Your letters were of an earlier d. than Cæsar's, antiquior dies in tuis scripta literis, quam in Cæsariæ*.—*End; vid.* *Duration; vid.* *To grow out of date, obsolescere: out of d., obsoletus; desuetus*. *The fruit of the palm-tree, palmeta; palmæ pomum*. *The tree itself, palma* ("phœnix dactylifera, Linn.). *A d.-grove, palmetum*. *D.-wine, vinum palmeum*. *'Date,' as adj. palmetus*.

**DATE, v.** *To d. a letter, diem in epistolâ ascribere: to neglect to d. it, diem in epistolâ non ascribere: the third letter is dated November 12, tertia est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data* (C. Att. 3, 23, 1, 5): *not dated, sine die et consule (since the ancients reckoned by consule; Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1, § 1)*.—*Obs. In a wider sense, 'to date' may be translated by dare, scribere. His letter was dated the first of January, epistola Calendia Januarii data or scripta est (aft. C.)*. *To refer the beginning or origin of alyg to alyg or aby, repetere initia ca rei ex qd re (C. Fam. 6, 16)*. *To d. alyg too far back, qd longius repetere: further back than is necessary, qd longius repetere, quam res postulat*.

**DATE, INTR.** initium capere. incipere, complisse: *alyg will d. from to-day, hodiernus dies initium ca rei erit* (T. Agric. 30): *alyg d.'s fm such a time or* (207)

*event, duco initia ca rei ex qd re: fabulae do not d. fm Æsop, fabulae originem non ab Æsopo accipiunt (Q.)*.

**DATIVE, casus datus, or datus only (Q.)**; dandi casus (Farr.).

**DAUB, linere; oblinere (qd qd re)**.—illinere (qd qd re).—perlinere (Col.).—ungere; perungere (with alyg greasy).—*male pingere (of a painter)*.—*Defile*. Inquinare qd qd re: *onceil, se inquinare qd re (e.g. cæno, or sordibus)*. *To coat over, inducere qd ci rei or super qd; inducere qd qd re (e.g. to d. the walls with wae, inducere ceram pariet, or parietem cerâ)*.—circumlinere qd qd re (if coated all round). *To cover with something specious, honestâ prescriptione qd tegere, rei deformi dare colorem*. *To flatter grossly; see FLATTER*.

**DAUB, s.** *\*tabula male picta (aft. C. tabula bene picta)*

**DAUBER, opus negligenter faciens (generally)**.—*\*male pingens (of a painter)*.—*Fig. Flatterer; vid. adulator*.—assentator.—homo blandus.

**DAUGHTER, filia (opp. filius)**.—puella; virgo (opp. puer, juvenis): *the d. of aby, ex qo nata (Pope) but not mea, tua nata: the master's d., filia herilla (with ref. to the servants); filia familias (with ref. to her being still under age, and, therefore, under her father's power)*. *little d., filiola or (if very little) filiola admodum parva: d.'s son, ex filia nepos: d.'s d., ex filia neptis: my, thy, his, ex filia meâ, tuâ, suâ nepos or neptis: d.'s children, ex filia nepotes: d.'s husband, gener. d.'s in-law, nurus*.—*Fig.*—quasi alumna quædam: *the Latin language is the d. of the Greek, \*lingua Latina e Græcâ nata est*.

**DAUNT, see TO FRIGHTEN.**

**DAUNTLESS, see FEARLESS.**

**DAUNTLESSNESS, see FEARLESSNESS.**

**DAUPHIN, \*Delphinus**.—*\*silus regis Francogallie in spem regni genitus*.—*\*regni Francogallie heres (see CROW-PRINCE)*.

**DAW, monedilla** ("corvus monedilla, Linn.).

**DAWDL, cessare**.—tempus perdere.—tempore abuti.

**DAWDLER, cessator**.—homo ignavus et cessator.

**DAWN, v.** *The day or morning d.'s, luceat; illucescit; dilucescit (Pope) but not elucescit*; lux oritur: *the day has dawned, lucet: before the day d.'s, antequam luceat: as soon as ever the morning d.'s, ubi primum illucescit: as soon as it has dawned, simul atque lucet (or luceat)*: *the morning had not yet dawned, when, &c., nondum lucebat, quum, &c.*—*Fig.*—*To unfold itself, adolescere (advance towards maturity, e.g. ratio, ingenium)*.—ostendere se (show itself).—*elucere (shine forth)*.—*His genius is beginning to d., scintilla ingenii jam elucet in puero (aft. C. Rep. 2, 21)*.—*ingenium ejus sece ostendit or clarius conspicitur*.

**DAWN, s.** *prima lux; diluculum: at d., diluculo; primâ luce*.—*ubi primum illuxit*.—*ad lucem; luce oriente: called up at the first streak of the d., ad primam Auroram excitus*.

**DAY, dies (opp. nox)**.—lux (opp. tenebræ or nox): *the longest d., dies solstitialis; solstitium (the whole time when the d.'s are longest): the shortest d., dies brumalis; bruma (the whole time when the d.'s are shortest): the d.'s are longer than with us, diernum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram* (T. Agr. 12, 3): *before d., ante lucem: at break of d., (cum) primâ luce; luce oriente: by d., die. Interdu: by d.-light, luce: night and day, diem noctemque; dies noctesque; noctes diesque; noctes et dies; noctes atque dies (all equally common; but noctes precedes, when the notion of 'night' is to be made prominent. Noctesque et dies is poet.)*.—*die ac nocte; nocte ac die; die noctemque; nocte et interdu (= by night and by d.): they worked at it night and d., nocturnum diurno continuus labor est: the d. breaks, luceat; illucescit; dilucescit; lux oritur: for many months there is no d., multis mensibus dies non cernitur: it is broad d., clara dies est: the d. is far advanced, multus dies est: when it was already broad d., or when the d. was already far advanced, multo die: it is eight d.'s to-d., hic est octavus dies: to the d. (= at or by any appointed d.), in or ad diem; ad diem dictum, statutum or constitutum; in diem certum: to sleep till it is broad d., ad lucem dormitare; in mediis dies dormire: to wish aby good d., qm saluum esse jubere; qm salutare: good d., salve or (if several are addressed) salvete: to make a d. (= a merry d.) of it, diem festum agere: a good d. (in a fever), dies intermissionis: a bad d. (in a fever), dies accessions febris: a lucky d., dies albus or candidus: an unlucky d., dies ater or omi-*

notus: a space of two, three, four d.'s, biddum; triduum; quadratiduum: three whole d.'s, totum or universum triduum: every other d., alternis diebus: *finis* d. to d., in dies: d. after d., diem ex die; diem de die (*not* de die in diem): every d., quotidie (occurring every d.)—in dies singulos or in dies (when there is daily increase or decrease). To be waiting or expecting: d. after d., diem ex die expectare: to put off d. after d., diem de die differre: qd in diem ex die differre: the evil is gone by for in-d., or deferred to another d., malum abiit in diem: to ask for a thing for a d., qd rogare in diem: promised by such a d., in diem promissus (e.g. pecunia): to make but one meal a d., in dies singularis escas edere (Plaut.); but for a d. (= for a very short time), in diem (e.g. natura flores in diem gignit, C.); five times a d., quinque in die (the Plin.); several times a d., saepius in die (Plin.): to make every very verses a d., paucissimos dies versus facere (C.). ~~Not~~ Dies is also used for 'the events, &c. of a d.': e.g. penas ejus diem dare (C.); totum diem in medium scrutari (Sen.). Within a few d.'s, paucis diebus: within the last few d.'s, his diebus; per hos dies (C.); after a few d.'s, a few d.'s, afterwards, post paucis diebus (L.); paucis post diebus (Sulp. ap. C.); paucis diebus interjectis (L.): after nearly 40 d.'s, prope xl diebus interpositis: to pay on the d., in diem solvere: every d. (= upon every d.), in omnes dies: the d. before, pridie: the d. after, postridie; postridie ejus die: the d. before his arrival, pridie adventum. ¶ Space of time in such persons are living. Up to our own d.'s, usque ad hoc tempus; adhuc; usque adhuc; hodie (s.g. we have retained it up to our own d.'s, retinemus id hodie (C.); now-a-d.'s, hodie; hoc tempore; his temporibus; nunc: even at the present d., hodie (arch then generally stands first in its clause, unless an emphatic verb precedes, as in, id quod retinemus hodie, C. Rep. 2, 9, 15); hodie quoque; hodie etiam (~~Not~~ hodieque does not occur, in this sense, in C. or even in L.; but it occurs in C. at the beginning of a clause where que = 'and'. In Vell. and later writers, it is found = hodie quoque.—hodie num and hodieum are barbarous. Hand. Turs. 3, 100. &c.): this very d. (= immediately), hodie (C. Fragm. Or. pro Tull. 53, p. 66, Beter.); and this very d., hodieque (Hirt. B. Afr. 54). Our own d.'s, nostra aetas: the men of our own d.'s, homines nostrae aetatis; homines, qui nunc vivunt: in our (own) d.'s, nostra aetate; nostro tempore; nostris temporibus: in *aby's* latter d.'s, in senectute: to spend one's d.'s in ease, in want, vitam degere in otio, in egestate: to end one's d.'s, diem supremum obire. ¶ Order of the day, prae edictum: to publish an order of the d., edictum proponere: that, &c., edicere, ut or nē. ¶ Fig.) To be the order of the d., vigère (e.g. pro pudore, pro virtute auctoritas, avaritia vigeant).

DAY-BED, *lecticula lucubratoria* (a couch, on which the ancients lay in the day-time, to meditate and study).

**DAY-BOOK**, *ephemeris, idis, f. (ἐφημερίς)* or *pure Lat., commentarii diurni.*—*adversaria, pl.—to enter atq into a d.-b.,* qd in *commentarios diurnos* referre; qd in *libellum memoriz causâ* referre: *to keep a d.-b. (= journal),* facta dictaque describere per dies.

**DAY-BREAK**, lucis ortus; prima lux; diluculum:  
before d.-b., ante lucem; antequam luceat (lucet);  
about or towards d.-b., sub ortum lucis; ad lucem;  
lucis appetente; at d.-b., primâ luce; simulatque  
luceat (lucet); ubi primum illucescit (illuxit).

DAY-LABOURER, in diem se locans.—mercenarius.—operarius. in *pl.* operæ mercenariæ; or merely operæ: to hire *d.-l.'s*, operas (mercenarias) conducere: to be a *d.-l.*, operas præbere: *he was a d.-l.*, ei opera vita erat (*Ter. Phorm.* 2. 3. 16).

DAY-LIGHT, lux.—~~lux~~ lux diurna only Lucr. 6, 848, and lumen diurnum (the sun, or morning star) only, O. Fast. 4, 450. Lucr. 4, 459:—to see d.-l., in lucern edl: auscini: nasci: to show d.-l. lucem fingere.

DAY-STAR, stella diurna (*Plant. Men.* 1, 2, 26).—  
Lucifer.

2. **BLAZE**, oculus, or oculator aclem praestringere  
 (not aclem praestringere). — *The sun's rays daze the eyes,*  
 (not aclem praestringunt nostrum, i.e., dazzle).  
 To blind the eyes of the mind, e.g., *caecare,*  
*excacare, occacare, eum de ca mente[m] anili, or mentis*  
*caecare, oculos ca praestringere; by beauty, &c.,*  
*capere, Irretire, in amorem pellicere: the dignity, &c.,*  
*splendor of Domitius dazzled the eyes of Valianus.*  
*Domitii dignitas et splendor praestringebat oculos Vati-*  
*nit. He is dazzled by the splendour of his own name,*  
*Illius animi aclem praestringit (not perstringit) splendor*  
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**sui nominis (C.): my eyes are dazzled, oculi fulgore stupent.**

**DEACON**, *diacōnus* (*Eccī.*).

**DEACONESS**, diaconissa (*Eccl.*).

DEACONRY, diaconatus (*as an office; Eccl.*). —  
\*munus diaconi.

DEAD, mortuus (κατὰ in classical prose gener de-functus);—exanimis; exanimus (when life is gone);—inanimus, inanimis (without life; inanimate, opp. ani-male; animal);—vita et sensu carens (naturally with-out life and feeling);—exsanguis (without blood; the blood having ceased to circulate; also fig. e. g. genus orationis).—A d. body, mortuus, funus (a corpse).—Almost d., prope exsanguis; intermortuus: the kingdom of the d., inferi: to rise from the d., ab inferis exsistere: to raise from the d., ab inferis excitare, or revocare; a morte ad vitam revocare: to strike d., plagam mortiferam indigere ci (C. in Vat. 8, 20; where it is fig.): to be struck d. by lightning, ictu fu, minis defla-grare (C.). It is said that such a person is d., mortuus esse quod dicitur or nunciatur.—He is a d. man, actum est de quo am a d. man, perili, occidit, nullus sum: to be half d. with laughing, risu pæne emori: the city is like a city of the d., ingens solitudo est in urbe; vastum in tota urbe silentium est (a d. silence).—¶ INFIRMUS, mor-tuus (that has died away; e. g. carpones; natura; also mare; and no longer in use; e. g. leges, lingua, C.).—languidus (feeble; unimpressive; e. g. imago. colores).—emortuus (quilt d. e. g. membrum, carbo).—præmortuus (before its time; e. g. limbo; also fig. vires).—intermortuus (of what has lost its brilliancy).—opp. exarscere: also of what has wholly disappeared, Catilines reliquæ; memoria generis).—d. capital, pecunie otiose, vacue, or steriles: his capital lies d., pecunie otiosæ jacent.—vapidi; saporis expers; infirmi saporis (of liquors): d. sleep, somnus morti similis; somor mortis simili-limus. I lay in a d. sleep, somnus artissimus me complexus est (C. Somm. Scip. 1)—tam gray somno prenor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (Plin. 8, 36, 54. § 127): d. water, aqua stagnans; aqua pigra; stagnum: d. flesh, caro hebes.—D. colours, colores languidi, fuscil, non læti: a d. silence, aures silentium. The cars are d., frigide lingueque aures (Cels.).—A d. language, lingua mortua (aff. leges mortui, C.): or \*lingua, quæ ex vitâ et consuetudine communis abilit; \*lingua ex usu communis remota; \*lingua soli litera-rum monumentis servata (Wytrenb.). A d. calm, tanta malacia ac tranquillitas, ut de ex loco movere non pos-sint (sc. naves. Cæs.): d.—drunk, vino sepultus (†): a d.—lift, res desperatæ or perditæ or perditæ et desperatæ, desperatio rerum: to help a man at a d.—lift, (thærentem) cum expedire. ¶ In the dead of the night nocte întempestâ.

DEAD-NETTLE, galopelis (γαλοπέλι, Plin.; also Lina.); pure Lat. lamium.

DEADEN, ἡ τὸ πρᾶξαι, imbecillum or infirmum reddere (e.g. stomachus);—debilitare; delubrare (e.g. sensus);—infirmare (to take away its strength, force, vividness);—infirmare (e.g. fidem testis). attenuare; extenuare (proprie, to make thin; atten. vires, curas; ext. spem, curas, molestias, mala, vires);—minuere; immnuere; comminuere (to abate);—frangere; infringere; refringere (to break the force of athg);—hebetare; obtundere (to make dull; empty the senses): the right, hebetare aciem oculorum, oculos; the sense of hearing, hebetare aures; obtundere auditum; the mind, animum, or ingenium, or ingeni vires comminuere; the mind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere; hope, spem debilitare or extenuare; courage, animum fran-gere or infringere; their violence, impetum comprime-re, or sedare.

**DEADLY**, adj. mortifer (death-bringing, e. g. a cut, thrust, wound, sickness; ~~Not~~ Not to be used fig. poet. letalis or letifer).—**EXALTS** (bringing ruin and destruction).—**CAPITALS** (even to death): a *d. enemy*, inimicus (hostis, adversarius) capitals: to show oneself *aby's d. enemy*, se «i implacabilem inexplabilemque præbere. A *d. hatred*, odium capitale or implacabile, or inexplabile (~~Not~~ not odium mortiferum): a *d. feud*, inimicitia gravissima: to harbour a *d. hatred* agst *aby*, capitali odio a qo dissidere; implacabile odium in qm suscipere. A *d. poison*, venenum dirum, malum or exaliale (*aff. Plup.*; animalia venenata magis exaltialia, et, &c.). (*a cup of d. poison*, poculum mortis: *d. sin*, (grande) nefas: to think it a *d. sin* to, &c., nefas habere or credere (with in.).

DEADLY, adv. mortifere: *to fall d. wounded, mor-*

tifro vulnere ictum cedere. *D. pale*, cadaverosus. *luridus* (in a bad sense). — *perpallidus*, — *exsanguis*.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. \**Atropa Belladonna* (Linn.).

DEADNESS, rigor (*numbness, rigidity fm cold*). — torpor (*insensibility, as a state*). — torpēdo (*numbness, as an accident only*; *fig. for stult.*). — stupor (*fig. the stuning caused by fright*). — languor (*sometimes applied to colour*). — lassitudo (*caused by fatigue*). — hebetatio (*Plin.*; *the blunting or bluntness, hebetudo, very late*; *sensuum, Macrob.*). Imbecillitas, infirmitas, debilitas (*weakness, all three also fig. of the mind*). — virium defectio (*the loss or failing of strength*). — resolutio (*relaxed state, e. g. nervorum, Cels.*). — inertia (*want of activity*). — frigus (*coldness, inactivity, C.*). — \*asporus rei nullus; insuilitas (*d. with ref. to liveness and beauty, e. g. villae*); *d. of the flesh*, caro hebes: *d. to the world*, \*animus ab omni rerum humanarum curā alienus: *d. of the eye*, hebetatio oculorum. — resolutio oculorum (*Cels.*); *d. of the stomach*, imbecillitas or infirmitas stomachi: resolutio stomachi: *d. of the pulse*, venarum exiguū imbecillique pulsus: *d. of the mental faculties*, animi imbecillitas; animi debilitas; animi vigor obtusus; animi acies or vis obtusa: *d. of the limbs*, vires corporis affectae.

DEAF, surdus (*both of one who cannot, and of one who will not, hear*). — auribus captus (*whether naturally d., or through illness*). — surdaster (*C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*). — *naturaliter d.*, ci auditus negatus est: *to grow d.*, obsurdere: *to make aby almost d.* with *ath*, qm or cs aures cs ad qd surdus: or ad qd clausa sunt; surdus est qd in qd re; qd in aures non recipit or accipit: *to be d. to advice*, qm (monentem) non audire: *to preach to d. ears*, surdus or audis auribus canere (*P. 40, 4*); frustra, surdas aures fatigare (*Ter.*); surdo narrare fabulam (*Ter.*): verba sunt mortuis (*Ter.*): *d. and dumb*, naturaliter surdus idemque mutus — *cul et auditus negatus* (st. et sermonis usus ablatu) (*both off. Plin. 10, 69, 88*). — *To turn a d. ear to aby*, respicere qm auribus, or aures qm respuunt (*to refuse to listen to a person one dislikes*).

DEAFEN, exsurdare (*v. pr. e. g. aures*). — obtundere (*to stun with clamour, aures, or aby with entreaties, qm rogitando*).

DEAFISH, sui iaster (*C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*). — *to be d.*, gravior auditus: *not male audire, vcl meina to have a bad character*. — gravitate auditus laborare; aures hebetiores habere.

DEAFNESS, s. rditas.

DEAL, *d. considerable quantity*; *sis by copia, via, multis sdo* (e. g. copia argenti; infinita via marcoris; copia frugum); *but mys by the num. adjectives of quantity*; *d. athg*, multum; plurimum (*and less s. ony*) aliquantum (= *a considerable d.*; e. g. argenti). — *d. of trouble*, plurimum laboris et operae: *A great d.* = *a by a great d.*, multo, longe, sis multis partibus. — *Deal by a card*, \*paginarum partitio or distributio. — *It is your d.*, \*tuum est paginas dispartire. — *It is your d.*, \*tuum est paginas dispartire.

DEAL, *tm.* dividere; dispartire; distribuere; dispensare (*to d. out in share*). — largiri; dilargiri; elargiri (*to d. out or spend with liberality*; *elargiri, Pers. 3, 70*): *to d. out core*, frumentum metiri; *meat*, viscerationem dare; *among the soldiers*, militibus; *the tablets used in writing*, tabellas diribere: *to d. aby hard words*, verbis castigare qm: *bloes*, pugnos obsecrare ci (*Comic.*); *to d. cards*, \*paginas dispartire, \*chartas or acidas distribuere.

DEAL, *ISTR.* — *Behave* (*absol. or towards a person*; followed by 'with' or 'by') — tractare qm (*to treat him*; e. g. liberaliter, injuriosus, honorificentius, benignus). — habere qm (e. g. bene, male, liberaliter). — agere; qm esse in qm (e. g. who did not d. with you quite fairly, qui in te injuriosus fuit); se præbere erga or in qm: *to d. honorably in athg*, in qd re bene, or optimā fide versari, or probe agere; *to d. liberally with aby*, liberaliter qm habere; *to d. harshly with aby*, asperere male qm tractare; *qo deuti* (*Np. Eum. 11, 3*); *to d. indulgently with aby*, indulgentius or indulgenter tractare qm. Indulgere ci. (*s. Herx. Cas. B. G. 1, 40*); *to d. with aby exactly as with every body else*, qm eodem loco habere; *qo alium*: *to d. with aby as with an enemy*, (in) hostium numero habere; *pro hoste habere* or *ducere*: *he dealt kindly with me*, benigne se mihi præbuit; *benignum cum expertus sum*; benigne me excepit, or mecum egit. *Sis* 'to d. with', = 'to do with', facere ci, qo, or (vcl) de qo. *How would you d. with this fellow?* quid huic homini facias? *Manage a person*, tractare qm. — *cs animum flectere*. — *ex voluntate uti qo* (*to do what one pleases with him*): *one who knows how to d. with aby*, artifex cs or cs animum tractandi: *easy to d. with*, tractabilis (e. g. homo; ingenium); *a temper that is easy to d. with*, mite ac tractabile ingenium. — *Manage or handle* (*subjects, affairs, &c.*), tractare (*to handle*; e. g. questionem, res turbidas); *to d. with a subject*, tractare rem (q. t.). — *dicere de qd re* (*by word of mouth*). — *scribere de qd re*; scripturā perscribi qd; *disserere*, disputare de qd re: *to d. briefly with athg*, paucis absolvere qd: *to d. awkwardly with athg*, rem perperam incipere or aggre-di: *how would he d. with this conclusion?* quid faceret huius conclusioni? (*C.*) — *to deal in*, or *drive a trade in* athg, rem gerere; rem gerere et lucrum facere (*if profitably*); mercaturam (mercaturam, *if in several things*) facere (*as a merchant, especially wholesale dealer*); negotiari; vendere, *com-venditare*; commercium cs rei facere (e. g. thuris, *Plin.*); *the Roman merchants d. with the Gauls*, mercatores Romani ad Gallos committant (*that is, go with their merchandise backwards and forwards, Cas. B. G. 1, 1*).

DEALER, *d. in aby*, mercator cs rei (e. g. thuris Arabicumque odorem, *Plin. 6, 24, 26*) — qui commercium exercet cs rei (*of articles of commerce*; e. g. illi primi commercium thuris fecerunt maxime quod ex-

cent, *Plin. 12, 14, 30*). — *qui vendit*, qd ex — *A d. in leather*, \*qui coria vendit or vendit: *in dry goods*, \*qui merces ad unum vendit. — *retail d.*, *wholesale d.*; *vid. RETAIL, WHOLESALE*. — *retail*; *insitor* (*a retailer, or d. in trifles going from house to house*). — *mercator*, negotiator (*a merchant*). — *tabernarius* (*if he keeps a shop*). — *propola*, *caupo* (*both mere vendors of different articles*). — *nundinator* (*one who frequents the weekly market*). — *A dealer at cards*, \*qui paginas dispartit: *a careful d. at cards*, \*qui paginas studiosè dispartit. — *I T be a plain dealer with aby*, \*sine fraude agere cum qm: *plain d.*, homo sine furo et fallacia; *a double-d.*, fraudator. — *homo ad fallendum paratus* or *instructus*, quadrupla-tor. — *bilings* (*double-tongued*). — *homo ad fraudem acutus*, veterator; *homo totus ex fraude factus* (*opp. homo sine furo et fallacia*): *to be a double-d.*, totum ex fraude et fallacia constare, or (*with ref. to aby*), ei fucum facere; *qm fraude or dolo capere*. — *Fig.* — *A dealer in athg* (e. g. *these small dealers in wit and learning*; *Swift*), *velut insitor quidam cs rei* (e. g. eloquentia, *Q. 8, 3, 12*); or *insitor cs rei only* (e. g. ambitiosus insitor eloquentiae, *Q. = ostentator, jactor*).

DEALING, *i. intercourse, commercium* (*prop. for trade, then also of connexion generally*). — *negotia, pl. (business)*. — *conversatio* (*familiar intercourse in daily life*). — *usus* (*intercourse with a person fm which one derives benefit*). — *consuetudo* (*habits of intercourse, or intimacy*). — *convictus* (*as far as one, more or less, lives with another*). — *To have d.'s with aby*, commercium habere cum qm; commercio cs frui; est mihi commercium or consuetudo cum qo: *to break off all d.'s with aby*, consuetudinem intermittere: *to order one's slave to have no d.'s with strangera*, servia vetare quidquam rei cum alienis hominibus esse: *to have no d.'s with, commercium cum qo non est*; in *athg*, cs rei; *cum qo* or *qo re* commercii nihil est (*Plaut.*). — *to treat*, tractatio (e. g. *of questions, affairs, &c.*). — *rerum, questionum*. — *rei tractandæ modus*. — (*agendi*) *ratio*. — *agendi modus* — *Harsh d.*, severitas (*opp. indulgentia*). — *Gentle d.*, lenitas. — *To be harsh in one's d.'s with aby*, severitatem adhibere ei, or in qm: *to be too indulgent in one's d.'s with aby*, qm nimis indulgentiā tractare. — *Behaviour*; *plain or upright d.*, fides, integritas et fides. *probitas*. — *Double-d.*, fallacia, doli atque fallacie. — *To be guilty of double-d. in athg*, fallaciam in re facere; *towards aby*, fraudem ci facere; *dolum ci struere, nequire, confingere*; *there is some double-d.*, qd doli subest: *there is no double-d.*, nihil doli subest. — *At cards*, \*paginarum dispartitio; *careful d.*, \*paginarum studiosè dispartitio (*so as to avoid a misdeal*).

DEAN, \*decianus.

DEANERY, *i. Dean's house*, \*Decani domicilium. — *domus, quæ ad habiundum semper datur ei, qui Decani munus obinet* (*ast. Vitr. 2, 8, 9*). — *Dean's office*; *see next word*.

DEANSHIP, \*decani munus; \*decianatus, *ts, m.*

DEAR, *d. beloved*, carus; gratus; jucundus: *a d. boy or girl*, puer, puella suavis, dulcis: *a d. man* (*ironically*), suavis homo (*T. Phorm. 2, 3, 64*): *my d. fellow* (*in accosting*), O bone! *v. bone!* also (*in a parenthetical*) amabo, or sodes: *by whatever is most d. to you, have compassion upon us*, per ea, quæ tibi dulcissima sunt in vitâ, miserere nostri. — *I hold aby d., or aby is*

*d. to me, qd mihi carus, gratus, gratus acceptusque est; qm carum habeo; qm diligo, amo: very d., qm unice diligo: to be d. to aby, ei cordi esse; a qo amari, diligi: to hold aby as d. as a son, qm haud secus diligere ac filium: he is as d. to me as my own brother, ne frater quidem mihi carior est: his life is dearer to him than his fame, illi major vitæ quam gloriæ cupido. || Costly, carus (opp. vilis).—magni pretii; pretiosus (opp. parvi pretii).—Corn is d., annonæ cara est; in much dearer times, rebus carioribus multo (Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 8): what you do not want is d. at any price, quod non opus est, asse carum est: to buy althg d., qd emere care, or magno, or male; comparare qd magno pretio: very d. (used adverbially), carissime; impenso pretio, or impenso only: however d. it may be, quanti quanti: how d., quanti: to make things d., annonam incendere, or flagellare, or excandefacere (of persons; e. g. by buying up corn); caritatem annonæ inferre (of things, e. g. of hail-storms): every thing was remarkably d. that year, annus in summâ caritate fuit: to sell d., vendere care, or magno, or bene: to sell dearer, pluris vendere: to be sold exceedingly d., impenso pretio venire: as d. as possible, quam plurimo venire: to pay very d. for althg, qd carissime emere (prop.).—maximas cæ rei penas dare (to smart for it): to be d., care constare; pluris stare; non sine magnâ mercede contingere (not to be had for a small sum): to be much dearer than, &c., multo pluris esse, quam, &c. || Dear (expressing astonishment)! prohi Jupiter; prohi deum atque hominum fidem.*

DEARLING, see DARLING.

DEARLY, adv. blande; amanter; ple: to love aby dearly, intimo amore prosequi qm; ple colere qm. || At a high price; see DEAR.

DEARNESS, || High price, or value, caritas (opp. vilitas).—magnam pretium (opp. parvum pretium): d. of corn, caritas annonæ, or rei frumentariæ: excessive d., or dearth, inopia rei frumentariæ; inopia frumentaria; inopia et caritas rei frumentariæ. || Quality of being dear, caritas.

DEARTH, inopia et fames; of corn, inopia et caritas rei frumentariæ: to suffer fm d., fame or inopia et fame premi. || IMPROPR. Want; deficiency, penuria.—inopia.—A d. of friends, penuria amicorum; of arguments, inopia argumentorum: to be suffering fm a d. of althg, cæ rei inopia laborare or premi; a qâ re laborare.

DEARTICULATE, see DISLOCATE.

DEATH, mors (extinction of life, or the separation of the soul fm the body).—letum (as the lot of man, poetical).—nex (violent death, and confined to this sense in classical prose).—There are also many euphematic expressions for d., such as obitus; excessus vitæ or vitâ; discessus a vitâ.—finis or exitus vitæ.—dissolutio naturæ, &c.—interitus; exitum (violent d., the former usually, the latter always): after d., post-mortem: after the d. of aby, post mortem cæ; qo mortuo: near his d., moriens or moribundus. || The forms in bundus strengthen the notion of the present participial; moribundus = when the hand of d. was laid violently upon him.—d. for one's country, mors pro patriâ optetita: to die a violent d., violentâ morte perire: to die a natural d., naturæ concedere or satisfacere; vitam naturæ reddere; morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori: a sudden d., mors subita: to be cut off by a sudden d., repentinè mori; subitâ morte extingui or corripri: a voluntary, a premature d., mors voluntaria or optetita; mors immatura: to condemn to d. and execute, qm capitis damnatum morte multare: to have an easy d., faciliem exitum habere: to put aby to d., mortem ei afferre; morte qm afficere; morte multare (esp. of a judge, sovereign, &c.; but also of a person himself, of nature, &c.): to suffer d., mortem subire or optetere (opp. impying, if not actually courting it, yet bravely encountering it); for aby, emori, or mortem (seid. mortem, L.) occumbere pro qo: to meet d. bravely, equo animo mortem optetere; identî animo ad mortem gradi: to shun d., mortem fugere: to seek d., mortem optetere: to find an honorable d., honeste occumbere: to punish with d., morte multare; supplicio afficere (persons only).—supplicio vindicare qd (a crime): the punishment of althg is d., ei rei supplicium constitutum est: aby's sorrow will be the d. of him, qd innoxore consumitur: to dread althg as much as d. itself, qd mortis instar putare: to meet one's d. on the field of battle, (in) prælio or acie cadere: to pass sentence of d., to condemn to d., capitis or capite damnare or condemnare: to beat aby to d., qm ad mortem multare: to slay oneself to d., per incediam a vitâ discedere. I (210)

was tormented with the fear of d., metu mortis cruciabar: to let aby choose his own d., ei liberum mortis arbitrium indulgere: to drink of the cup of d., poculum mortis exaurire: the hour of d., hora supremæ; tempus mortis or moriendi: when the hour of d. was nigh, quum jam moriendū tempus urgeret: sentence of d., sententia, quâ qd capitis condemnatur. The punishment of d., pœna vitæ, capitis, or mortis; ultima pœna; supplicium ultimum, extremum, or summum; fm context also supplicium only: a crime of which the punishment is d.; see CAPITAL, adj.: to pronounce sentence of d., constituere in qm supplicium; decernere ei supplicium: to make it d. to do so and so, capite sancire, si quis, &c.; sacrare caput ejus, qui, &c. (L. 2, 8): it was d. to, &c., or, if any one did so and so, the punishment was d., capitale fuit or capital fuit, &c.: sick unto d., morbo gravi et mortifero affectus: to be sick unto d., mortifere ægrotare (Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3); morbo mortifero corruptum esse; morbo gravi et mortifero affectum esse: the sleep of d., sopor æternus (Lucr. 3, 467): a d.-blow, plaga extrema (see C. Sest. 37, 80): to give aby his d.-blow, plagam extremam infligere: the news of aby's d., nuntius mortis: to receive a false report of aby's d., de morte cæ falsus nuntius venit: the pains of d., mortis cruciatus. \*discrimen mortis: a d.-sweat, sudor, quem mors elicit or evocat: the certificate of aby's d., \*litteræ mortis testes: to be at d.'s door, animam agere (to be breathing one's last); mortifere ægrotare (Plin.).—THE DEATH-WATCH (insect), \*termes pulsatorius (Linn.).—THE DEATH'S-HEAD SPHINX, Sphinx Atropos (Linn.).—|| DEATH-BED, lectus vitalis (Petr.). \*lectus fatalis (Erv.). On his d.-bed, moriens (as he was dying).—moribundus (visibly dying; the hand of d. being upon him).

DEATHLESS, see IMMORTAL.

DEATH-LIKE, indidum mortis præ se ferens: a d.-l. silence, silentium summum: a d.-l. countenance, cadaverosa facies. A d.-l. sleep, somnus mortis similis; \*sopor mortis simillimus: to lie in a d.-l. sleep, somnus artissimus me complexus est (C.): tam gravi somno premor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (ast. Plin. 8, 36, 54).

DEBAR, excludere (prop. and fig.; qm qâ re or a qâ re).—prohibere qm or qd qâ re; or with quominus, ne, or (esp. pass.) tñf. (prohibere qâ re = to hold back fm; prohibere a qâ re = to protect agst. Freund.; but this is doubtful).—denegare ei qd (refuse him; e. g. gaudia, O.): to d. fm magisterial offices, qm honore magistratûs: fm a share in the government, qm a republicâ excludere or prohibere; fm being a citizen, qm a civium numero sejungere; qm ex numero civium ejicere, or qm numero civium excidere: to d. aby fm entering a town, qm mœnibus excludere. See EXCLUDE.

DEBARCATION, see DISSEMBARCATION.

DEBARRE, see DISSEMBARK.

DEBASE, || To lower, minuire; imminuere; oneself, se denittere, se submittere: to althg, prolabi ad qd; se prolicere in qd (e. g. to effeminate lamentations, in mullebris stetus); descendere ad qd (e. g. ad gravissimas verborum contumelias): one's rank, minuire suam dignitatem: to d. oneself to the lowest degree, se abjicere or se abjicere et prosternere: to d. an art by practising it for money or gain, artem ad mercedem atque questum abducere: to such an extent did Perillus d. his art, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. || To disgrace, dedecorare; dedecore afficere: to d. oneself by althg, se dedecorare qâ re (e. g. flagitiis); dedecus concipere qâ re (e. g. libidinum intemperantiâ); althg d's me, qd mihi est dedecori, or turpitudini.—|| To adulterate, corrumpere (to spoil).—vitare (e. g. pecunias; merces).—adulterare (e. g. numos; gemmas): money thus debased, numus adulterinus (opp. numus bonus). || Debasing, indecorus.

DEBASEMENT, humilitas (debasing conduct, C. de Invent. 1, 50, 109); ignominia (disgrace); adulteratio (of coin, numorum).

DEBATABLE, quod or de quo ambigitur; ambiguus; dubius et controversus.—quod in controversiam vocari, or adduci, or deduci potest; quod in controversiâ relinquitur. See CONTROVERSIBLE.

DEBATE, v. disputare (not = 'to dispute' in our sense of the word; but either to discuss a question, or to think it over in one's own mind; it does not relate to contest, but to deliberation and discussion: to d. a point, or subject, is not rem, but de qâ re, with the exception of id, hoc, hæc, quæ, multa, &c.).—disceptare verbis (to weigh the grounds of any disputed point, with a view to its decision; de qâ re, excoq hæc, &c.; also abso.).—verbis contendere, concertare (of a vehement controversial d.): the question is debated,

comes in disceptatione versatur: *to d. the point wisely and justly, hæc iuste sapienterque disceptare; pro and con. de re in contrariis partes, or in utramque partem disputare. || To debate in one's own mind upon sth, cogitare et meditari de qâ re; secum in animo versare (unamquamque) rem; omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere; exactissimo iudicio examinare qd.*

**DEBATE, s.** disceptatio (*a quiet consideration of the arguments on both sides, truth being the object*).—*contentio (a contest in words, to make good one's own cause).—A stormy d., prps magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio (aff. L. 38, 32; magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit): there was an animated or violent d. in the senate, magna in senatu disceptatio fuit (L. 38, 32).—If = strife; vid.*

**DEBATEFUL, || Breeding debates, controversus et plenus dissensionis (C.). || Contentious, certandi studiosus.**—*concentrationis studiosus*—*pugnax et quasi bellatorius.*

**DEBATER, Crel.**—*If = fond of debating, certandi or concentrationis studiosus; concentrationis cupidus; ad concentrationem promptus.*—*Not disceptor, who is a legal umpire, &c.*

**DEBAUCH, v. || Corrupt, violate, a rectâ viâ abducere (prop.).**—*qm transversum agere (fig. to d. or seduce fm the path of right or virtue; S. Jug. 14, 20. Sen. Ep. 8, 3)—corrumper e animus et mores; alio corrumpere qm only (aby's moral principles).—a bono honestoque in pravam abstrahere (S. Jug. 29, 2). qm ad nequitiam adducere; ei fenestras ad nequitiam patrefacere (to d. or lead into debauchery; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4. Heaut. 3, 1, 72).—qm in stuprum illicere.—|| Seduce fm duty or allegiance, corrumper (g. l.). To try to d. aby, tentare qm (Np. Ep. 4, 1).—qm (pecunia) corrumperundum suscipere (to undertake to d.).—solicitare (Cæs.) or tentare (oft. quod me tentasti, Np. Epam. 4, 1): to try to d. the soldiers, milites or militum animos tentare (Afr. 57): to undertake to d. the soldiers, milites corrumperendos (pecunia) suscipere: an opportunity of debauching the soldiers, milites sollicitandi occasio (Cæs. B. C. 2, 33, fin.). || Debauch a woman, (per vim) stuprare; stuprum inferre ei; stuprum cum qâ facere; corrumper (notare).*

**DEBAUCH, heinatio (as an act).—luxuria (as a habit).—commissatio (carousing).**

**DEBAUCHEE, homo or vir libidinosus (C.).**—*heluo (glutton, &c; also one who squanders his property in excess).—gurgus; nepos (aspendithrift). Jx. gurgus atque heluo.—commissator (a pot-companion).—scortator (of dissolute habits).*

**DEBAUCHERY, corruptor; corruptela (Ter.).** *stuprator.*—*alienus: pudicitie insidiator (Auct. ad Herenn.).—solicitor (Sen.).*

**DEBAUCHERY, mores dissoluti; vita dissoluta; vta libidinos, or libidinis dedita: the companion of his d., libidinum socius (T.): a youth spent in d., adolescentia libidinosâ et Intemperans: to tempt to d., illicere qm in stuprum; corrumper qm; corruptelârum illicere iretre qm; facem præferre ei ad libidinem. || Corruption of fidelity, sollicitatio (attempt to seduce; e. g. soldiers).—corruptela (e. g. servi, C. Deiot. 11, 30).**

**DEBELLATE, see TO SUBDUCE.**

**DEBENTURE, chirographum (note of hand).**—*syngrapha (a formal contract subscribed by both parties).*

**DEBILE, see WEAK.**

**DEBILITATE, imbecillum or infirmum reddere (prop. e. g. stomachum).—debilitare (prop. and fig.).—cervare; infirmare; vires debilitare, or attenuare, or efflere. See WEAKEN.**

**DEBILITY, imbecillitas; infirmitas: d. of body, valetudo infirma; valetudinis infirmitas or imbecillitas. See WEAKNESS.**

**DEBIT, v. inducere ei qd (e. g. sumptum ei, C.).**—*qd expensum ferre (to me it was paid to him).—In tabulis or in codicem referre (to set down a debt).—nomina facere (see Obs. at the end of 'DEBT').*

**DEBONAIRE, see ELEGANT; WELL-BRED.**

**DEBONAIRLY, comiter; hilariter; blande; hilari vultu.**

**DEBT, debitum (g. l. for every sort of obligation; also e. money-d.).—pecunia debita (money owed).—pecunia credita (money lent).—nomen (the debtor's name as entered in the account-book): the whole d., solidum: debita, e. alienum (with grande, novum, tantum, &c.).—pecunia debita (sums owed); pecunie creditæ (sums lent).—nomina (sums set down as owed by particular per-**

**sons): bac a's, nomina impedita (opp. nom. expedita): a little d., raudasculum (C.; de raudasculo Numeriano multum te amo, Att. 7, 2, 7); also parvum nomen: the extent of his d's, æris alieni magnitudo: to contract d's, æs alienum facere, contrahere (C.). confiare (S.): to fall into d., in æs alienum incidere: to be, or be involved, in d., æs alienum habere; in ære alieno esse; debere (opp. in suis numis versari). to be quite out of d.; to be in d. to nobody, debere nullum numum nemini: to be deep in d., ære alieno laborare, or premi; obratrum esse: to be over head and ears in d., ære alieno demersum, or obratrum esse; animam debere (Prov. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56): to involve aby in d., qm ære alieno obstringere; deeply, ære alieno obruere qm: he is in my d., in ære meo est (also = he is under obligations to me; vid. C. Div. 13, 62. 1. 15, 14, 1): he has been many years in my d., multi sunt anni, quum ille in meo ære est: to exact, or call in a d., nomen exigere: the whole d., in solidum appellare (T. Ann. 6, 17, 1): to discharge or pay d's, d-bita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, or expidire: to free aby fm d., liberare qm ære alieno, or (to free partially) levare qm ære alieno: to forgive aby his d's, pecunias creditas condonare ei (C.).—donare ei æs alienum (Brut ap. C.): to make oneself liable for the d's of one's friends, æs alienum amicum suscipere (C. Off. 2, 15, 56).—Aby's property consists of outstanding d's, pecuniam in nominibus habere (C.): to apply to aby for the payment of a d., debitorem admonere, or \*de pecunia debita appellare: to set down a d. (due to one), nomen referre in adversaria (in a day-book): to take measures for recovering a d., pecuniam persequi; syngraphas suas persequi (d's for wch one has a note of hand): to cancel a d., nomen inducere; pecuniam creditam condonare ei: to get out of d., æs alienum solvere, or dissolvere; ære alieno exire: to be unable to pay one's old d's, in veteræ ære alieno vacillare: to pay old d's, by contracting new; or, take up money to pay one's d's, versura solvere or dissolvere (see Np. Att. 2, 4): the calling in of d's, exactio nominum or pecuniarum: d.-book, tabulæ, codex.—calendarium (showing the interest due on the Calends of each month).—Free from d., ære alieno vacuus (having no d's).—ære alieno solutus or liberatus (whose d's have been discharged): to pay the d. of nature (fig. for to die), debitum nature reddere (Np. de Regg. 1, 4): to discharge one's d. to one's country, solvo patriæ, quod debeo. *Obs.* nomina facere is (on the part of the creditor) to set down a d. to be considered due on some future day (cf. C. Fam. 7, 23; nomina se facturum, quâ ego vellem die); but probably also on the part of the debtor to engage to pay at some future time (see Schütz Lex. Cic. nomen).—*Obs.* When 'debt' is used fig. it is not debitum (except in the phrase 'debt of nature'), but officium, or quod debeo, quod meum est.**

**DEBTOR, debitor; debens; qui debet (in ref. to the creditor).—operatus (with ref. to oneself; deeply in debt).—*Obs.* nomen, prop. 'the debt,' also stands for 'the debtor,' but only relatively; as, a d. who pays punctually, bonum nomen: a d. who cannot pay, or is backward in paying, malum, lentum nomen.—to be aby's d., ei debere; to a great extent, ei grandem debere pecuniam (prop. for to owe much money to aby); in cs ære alieno esse (both prop. and fig.); ei multa debere (fig. for to be much beholden to aby).**

**DEBUT, initium, principium, introitus (Suet.).** *auspicia (Juvl.), with gen. of the thing (e. g. initium regni; introitus sacerdotii): to make one's d. (of an actor). Initium in scenam prodeundi auspicari (Suet. Cat. 54).*

**DECADE, decas, idles (late; used by L. for a period of ten years).—pure Lat. numerus denarius.**

**DECADENCY, see DECLINE.**

**DECALOGUE, Decalogus (eccl. term).—\*præcepta or leges decem tabularum.**

**DECAMP, || PROPRI.** castra movere or promovere; in the historians often movere only (to break up the camp, and march further); or signa movere or ferre (the standard); or tabernacula tendere (to take down the tents). || To set off; depart, se dare in viam; se committere viae or itineri; se commovere; abire; discedere; contendere qd (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 1).

**DECAMPMENT, profectio; abitus; discessus (of the soldiers, e. castris): to give the signal for d., vasa conclamare; signum dare, ut milites vasa colligant: to order it to be given, (vasa) conclamari jubere; to give the signal for d., and for battle at the same time, signum simul itineris pugnaeque proponere.**

**DECANT, vinum diffundere (with or without de dolo; diffundere sc. de dolis in cados, is to be distinguished fm defendere, to pour into glasses, &c., see**



*Inapp. on H. Ep. 1, 5, 4.*—transfundere, transferre.—transfundere in aliud vas.

DECANTER, ¶ lagēna.—ampulla (*big-bellied, such as is used for claret, champagne*): a small d., laguncula; ampullula (*Sulpic. S.v. Dial. 3, 3, in.*): a glass d., \*lagena crystallina; *with a wide neck, lagena patentissimis oris: to empty a d., lagenam exsiccare, secretim, furtim (a jocular expression of Q. C., see Ep. 16, 26, 2).* ¶ *One who decants, capulator (Cat. Col.).*

DECAPITATE, caput cæ prædicere (*with a sword, when the person is not previously strangled*).—caput cervicibus abscondere, or cervicibus fractis caput abscondere (*when the person is previously strangled; C. Phil. 11, 2, 5*).—accuri ferire or percutere (*with the axe, by the executioner*).—decollare (*post-Aug., and in the less elevated style*).

DECAY, v. ¶ INTRANS. in ruinam pronum esse (*prop. to be near falling*).—labi (*prop. to fall in, e. g. of a house, of the cheeks, then fig. to sink, to become worse, e. g. of a breed or race, of manners, of sciences*).

—collabi (*to be falling to ruins, prop. of buildings; fig. of the state*).—dilabi (*prop. to separate fm each other, e. g. of the parts of buildings, of walls; then fig. to be going downwards, e. g. of the state*).—marcescere (*to fall away, of living beings*).—tabescere (*to waste away, of living beings*).—marcescere (*jade away; hence, languish, grow weak; e. g. marcescente senio vires, Plin.; marcescere desidia, L.*).—demiui (*of the moon, also of strength: it would be wrong to use diminui, see Ochs. C. Fcl. p. 13*).—minui; minuire (*to be lessened; e. g. of the memory: my strength d.'s or falls me, viribus senesco, or deficior; vires extenuantur, deficiunt: my memory d.'s, memoria labat, minuitur; deficior memoria: zeal and hope d. together, studium cum spe senescit: the power of the Athenians d.'s, opes Atheniensium senescunt: to d. or be reduced to poverty, ad inopiam or egestatem or pauperatatem redigi. ¶ TRANS. imbecillum or infirmum reddere: attenuare; vitare (see WEAKEN). A decayed tooth, dens exesus.—dens cavus or cavatus (*hollow*): decayed (= reduced to poverty), ad inopiam, egestatem or pauperatatem reductus: beams that are decayed, asseres maridi (Vir.).*

DECAY, diminutio.—defectio vitium; vires corporis affectus; of the understanding, diminutio mentis. To fall to d., to go to d.—see DECAY, v. INTR.

DECEASE, obitus; excessus vitæ or e vitâ; discessus a vitâ; exitus (SYN. in DEATH, vid.).

DECEASE, v., e vitâ discedere: exire de or e vitâ; mortem or diem supremum obire (SYN. in DIE, vid.).

DECEIT, fraus (*fraudulent action*).—fraudatio (*dishonesty, opp. fides, honesty*).—dolum malus, or dolum only (*artifice*).—fallacia (*esp. when the d. is carried on by words*); doli atque fallaciæ: ars; artes; machinæ (*artful means to attain one's end; without d., sine fraude: full of d. (of men), fraudulentus; qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (opp. homo sine fido et fallaciis): to practise d., fraudem inferre: fraudem moliri; agst aby, dolum ei struere, necere, confingere; fallaciam in qm intendere: there is, or is not, any d. in it, aliquid or nihil doli subest. Self-d., error, also fraus.*

DECEITFUL, ad fallendum instructus; fraudulentus.—fallax (*prone to deceive craftily*).—dolosus (*full of deceit, all both of persons and things*).—vafer (sly).—veterator (*grown old in deceit*).—vanus (*empty: of things; e. g. hopes, spes*): d. words, verba ad fallendum instructa.

DECEITFULLY, dolose, or fallaciter; fallaciter; dolose; per dolum: to deal d., dolose, or malâ fide agere.

DECEITFULNESS, fraudatio (*opp. fides*).—fallendi studium (*propensity to deceive*).—vanitas. Inanitas (*emptiness*).

DECEITLESS, sincerus. verus. JN. sincerus atque verus.—incurruptus.—candidus.—apertus. simplex; JN. apertus et simplex.

DECEIVABLE, Crel. qui facile decipi, &c. potest.

DECEIVE, fraudare (*verb. prop.*).—fallere (*also with fraude: to make aby take falsehood for truth without being aware of it, socios induxit, decipit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fessellit, C.*).—decipere (*to outwit by a suddenly executed plot (Död.); to d. by false appearances, and take advantage of aby's folly, or want of caution*).—in errorem inducere, or inducere only (*to lead into error by deceitful counsel; to take in; see fallere above*).—deludere (*to play upon aby's credulity*).—imponere ei aliquid, or merely imponere ei (*under the pretext of giving information*).—verba dare ei (*to pass words for current coin*).—frustrari (*to d. by false hopes; to d. one's expectation*).—destituere (*to leave in the lurch*).—mentiri (*fig. of things, e. g. frons, oculi, vultus mentiuntur*).—circumscribere (*enlarge*).—fallaciam or (212)

fraudem ei facere; dolum ei necere or confingere (*play him a trick; practise deceit agst him*).—circumvenire (*lit. "come round a man": take him in by an artfully laid plot*).—fraude or dolo capere, eludere (*get a fraudulent advantage over him*).—ei fucum facere (*to throw dust in his eyes*).—circumducere (Com.; *to lead by the nose*): to d. his creditors, fraudare creditores: to try to d. aby, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm: it was this that deceived me, hoc mihi fraudi fuit: to d. aby's expectation, spem cæ fallere, or destituere; expectationem cæ decipere: my eyes have deceived me, visus (me) frustratus est. I am deceived, me fallo; fallor; animus me fallit: I am much deceived, vehementer error: I am deceived in alth, qd me fallit: I am deceived in my expectation, a spe destitutor; spes me fallit, destituit, or frustratur: being deceived in this expectation, hac spe lapsus (Cæs.). unless I am deceived, nisi quid me fessellerit; nisi fallor: I am completely deceived, if, &c., omnia me fallunt, nisi, &c.

DECEIVER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—homo ad fraudem actus.—veterator (*a d. who has grown old in the service*).—Deceptor only Sen. Thyest. 40.

DECEMBER, December, bris (*the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoning Jm March; sometimes put for the year that is ended, hic tertius December, ex quo, &c., H.*).

DECEMPEDAL, \*decem pedes habens.

DECEMVIRATE, decemviriatus, as (*government of ten persons; C. and L.*): of or belonging to the d., decemviri (e. g. collegium, C. leges, the twelve tables, L., potestas, L. and T.).

DECENCY, ¶ Fitness, decencia. ¶ Propriety, decor.—decorum.—modestia (*modest, well-bred behaviour, opp. immodestia*): to observe the rules of d., decorum sequi, servare, tenere or custodire: to study the rules of d. in alth, in qâ re quid deceat, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of d., quid deceat, sentire: alth is agst the rules of d., turpe est qd: to forget the rules of d., decoris oblivisci.

DECENNIAL, decem annorum (*in general*).—decennis (*lasting ten years*).—decennalia, lum, pl. a festival, celebrated every tenth year fm its institution by Augustus; a d. period, decennium (late); duo lustra, pl.

DECENT, ¶ Fit, aptus ei (of persons); ei rei or ad qd (of things). ¶ Becoming, quod decet qm (H. decens only by the poets, and in prose-writers of the silver age, applies to Q.; e. g. decentior amictus).—decorus (*only decet to words and actions*): words that are not over-d., verba parum verecunda.

DECENTLY, decore; recte.—decenter (decentius).—honeste; modeste; verecunde; ut decet. D. clad, honeste vestitus (Var.).

DECEPTION, fraudatio, fallacia. circumscriptio, fraus. (H. Deceptio, wch used to stand, Vir. 2, 8, is very lair.) See DECEIT.

DECHARM, \*incantatum or effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.

DECIDE, disceptare qd (*to d. a question of right, aft weighing the arguments on both sides; then = to d. generally, and also to d. by arms*).—decernere qd or de re, or abol. (*to determine judicially aft. deliberation, &c., then to determine generally; also with the sword*).—dijudicare qd (*to give judgement in a cause, and so settle the question; also generally, or with the sword*).—judicare qd or de re (*to d. or pass sentence as judge, or generally*).—arbitri partes auspicere (abol. to d. a controversy as arbiter).—decidere qd or de re (*to cut off, as it were, all further litigation; also decidere cum qo, to settle a matter with a person, and abol.*).—statuere, constituere (*to d. or settle a controverted point*): JN. decidere statuereque (*to d. and determine, &c., what, quld*).—momentum facere ei rei or in qâ re; momentum asserre ad qd (*of a circumstance wch gives the decisive turn to alth*).—pronunciare (*to pronounce sentence, as a judge; and of alth that pronounces judicially; e. g. reason will d. the point equitably, æquum pronuntiabit sententiam ratio, C.*): to d. a point, affirmare de re (i. e. to state one's decided opinion about it): to d. a cause, pronunciare de causâ, re, &c. (Q.). to d. a controversy, controversiam disceptare, decernere, dijudicare (all three also by arms, ferro).—controversiam dirimere (C. Off. 3, 33, 119; dirimere Item, O.).—de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere.—Oss. secare, lites, res, &c. is poet. (H. Ep. 1, 16, 42 and Sat. 1, 10, 15).—controversiam componere (*to arrange it; to bring parties to an agreement*): to d. a question, questionem solvere; also decidere (Ulp.) a law-suit, dijudicare litem (†): in favour of the accused, secundum reum

dece litter or iudicare (opp. contra reum dare litter): matters not to be decided by mere opinion, res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae: to d. the battle, pugnam decernere; the victory, momentum afferre ad victoriam: arma must d., omnia armis agenda sunt: when circumstances require it, the sword must decide, quum tempus postulat, manu decertandum est: the sword has already decided, jam decretum est (C. ad Div. 10, 1, 2): the fate of the republic will be decided by a single battle, in uno praelio omnis fortuna reipublicae decipiet (ibid.): to d. the affair by arms, ferro inter se decernere: I am to d. it, res penae me posita est: I am not to d. it, ca rei potestas omnis in me est posita: not to d. a case, legem or iudicatum relinquere qd: a thing must be decided, res decidenda: matter not to be decided, adhuc sub iudice lis est (Hec. p. 78): addecide de hac res apud iudicem lis est (Asin. ad C. Verr. 1, 45, p. 335, ed. Schütz.): it will soon be decided, «brevis tempore, manifestum fiet (i. e. it will soon be generally known). Whether the passions are also a part of it, is a question that is not yet decided, perturbations sinitne ejusdem partes, questio est: his/it is not yet decided, non habet exploratum rationem salutis suae.

**DECIDE, INTRAHA.** | *Determina, resolve, decerne, consilium capere.*—*apud animum statuere, constituere.*—*d.* statinare. animo proponere. censere. placet ci.—sciscere. jubere. Jn. sciscere ut jubere (*of the assembly of the people; ut scire, reply of the plebs;* jub. *of the whole populus*): *10. d. upon althg.* pronunciare, constituere de re: *10. d. upon doing althg.* decernere qd faciendum (*S. Cat. 4. 1.*): *10. d. (= deciree oneself)* for *aby*, *as pates equal.*—**Obs.** To '*d.*decide', *abol.* = '*to decide a cause*' (*i. e. in favour of aby*) will be found under **DECIDE, TRANS.** | *I have decided, certum mihi est: as soon as I have decided, simul ac constituere. I have quite decided, statutum cum animo habeo ac deliberatum; deliberatum mihi ac constitutum est: mihi certum est, certum est deliberatumque: mihi judicatum est; all with inf.*—*To d. unanimously, omnium consensu con-*

**DECIDED**, *dijudicatus (by a judicial sentence)*,—*decisus l.* q. quibus omnibus rebus actus atque decisus, *C. decisa negotia*. *H.* jam decisus quaestio, (*Up.*). *Adm. of course*, by the party; cp. of the other words. *Durum*,—certa, exploratus (*certain, ascertained*), under a d. velory, vloria certa = explorata,—destinatus (*determined*), p. g. s. opinio, sententia; a d. opiniono, stabilia certaue sententia (*opp. errans et vaga sent. C.*) ; certa destinata sententia (*C.*): destinata opinio (*C.*) : to give a d. opiniono, "certam sententiam expromere": to utter to give a d. opiniono, nullam rem aperte judicare. *A. ad adj. firmus, resolute, firmus, stabilis, constans.* *f.* firmus et stabilis et constans,—promptus (*also with animi, or animo in T.: ready; hence, vigorosus, &c.*). A d. character, animus promptus certus. A person of a d. character, qui nunquam inopie est consilii (*L.*), "cui, quid consilii capiat, or quid faciat, semper promptum est" (*aff. C.*) : to be of a d. character, in rebus ex cogitantibus promptum esse: In ipso negotio or ex tempore consilium capere (*of the decision of character wech can see what is to be done, and carry it out firmly.*) —*Clear, unequivocal, clarus*—certus,—manifestus, perspicuus, evidens. The most d proofs of his quality, indicia atque argumenta certissima (*C.*) : to be a d. proof, indicio esse (*with subrd. clausus: how, what, quam, qualis, &c.*) : to announce atq. to ably as d., pro certo prescribere qd ad qm: a d. likeness, expressa effigies or imago.

**DECIDEDLY.** — In answers of unhesitating assent, certe. vero.—recte.—ita. ita est.—sic est.—ita plane.—ita scilicet.—etiā. sane.—sane quidem.—w. by repetition of a word in the question; 'will you come?' veniesne? Decidedly, veniam; do you want more? mēde visit te? [SYN. IN CERTAINLY.] — In a fixed determinate manner, definite (in a fixed, express, positive manner).—JN. aperte atque definite.—aderte (in express terms).—certe. certo (certainly).—SYN. IN CERTAINLY.

DECIDENCE, *delapsus* (*e. g. aquæ, Varr.*).

**DECIDER**, arbiter (*one who decides a dispute only by the rules of equity*).—**JUDex** (*who decides according to strict justice*): or **Cycl.** with *qui* decernit, &c.

**DECIDUOUS**, caducus; deciduus (*not perennia*l).

**DECIMATE.** | To take the tenths, decimas  
gere. | To take one in ten out of a cohort,  
etc., to be punished with death (among the an-  
cients by casting lots), decimare cohortem (post-Aug.  
idolator. i. i. see Bremi Suet Oct. 24).—sorte decimum  
quemque (cohortis) ad supplicium legere (L. 2, 59,  
etc.).—decimum quemque cohortis sorte ductos fusti

necare, or *merely* decimum quemque fusti ferire (T. Ann. 3, 21, 1, and 14, 44, *extr.*).

DECIMATION, ¶ *A tithing, decumarum exactio.*  
 ¶ *The punishing one in ten, decimatio (Cappitol. Macr. 12).*

DECIPHER, ¶ *To make out what is written in cipher*, investigare et persequi (*what is written in cipher*, notas, Suet. Cæs. 56, Wolf.). ¶ *Unfold what is intricate or obscure*, explicare; explanare; interpretari; enodare (*to free fm knots = difficulties*).

DECIPHERING, || *Art of making out what is written in cipher, ars investigandi et persequendi notas* (Suet. *Cæs.* 56).—|| *Explanation of what is obscure, explicatio; explanatio; interpretatio; enodatio.*

**DECISION.** *judicatio*; *disceptatio* (*as an act*).  
*judicium*; *sententia* (*as a sentence pronounced*).—*arbitrium* (*the d. of an umpire*).—*momentum* (*down, a decisive turn*): *to leave to ab'y's d.*, *cs arbitrio permittere*: *to bring to a d.*, *momentum afferre ad qd*; *momentum facere ci rei*, or in *q re* (*of things that have an important bearing on the result*).—|| *Unwavering firmness*, *animi fortitudo*.—*constantia*. *animus certus* or *confirmatus* (*firmness*).—*animi presentia*. *animus pressens* (*quickness in d.-diding*). See **TO DECIDE**.

DECISIVE, decretorius (*post-adv.*)—quod habet or  
facit momentum (*what gives a d. turn*).—ultimus (*what  
is d., as being last*; e. g. a battle, a cause): the d. hour,  
hora decretoria; ultimi decernibis tempus (*approaches*,  
adventus): a d. moment, \*momentum, quo fortuna in  
discrimen vocatur; temporis discrimen: a d. battle,  
pugna decretoria (2. 6. 4, 6); proclium, in quo omnia  
fortuna reipublicæ disceptat (*on the result of wch the  
fate of the republic depends*, C. ad Div. 10, 10, 2); a'ao  
ultima, or univ'ersæ rei dimicatio (L. 1, 15, and 38):  
an engagement, wch is not d., prelium anceps: to hazard  
a d. battle, summis cum hoste copiam contendere (*Herz.*  
*Cæs. B. G. 5, 17*); de summâ rerum decernere: it  
comes to a d. battle, venit res ad ultimum dimicationis;  
venit in casum univ'ersæ dimicationis: no d. battle  
was fought, nusquam ad univ'ersæ rei dimicationem  
ventum est.

**DECISIVELY**, modo decretorio.

DECK, ¶ *To cover, tegere* (g. 1.) – contere; obtere; ¶ *Integere* (*athq* with *athq*, q̄ re qd.) – sternere; consernere; ¶ *Insternere* (SRN. in COVER, *sternere* for *phrases*): to d. a horse with *trappings*, equum sternere, insternere. ¶ *To adorn, oriare* (g. 1.) – exornare, distinguere (SRN. in ADORN) – comere to d. with *athq*, ornare, or exornare, or distinguere, or distinguere et ornare q̄ re; excolere q̄ re, or ornatu sc̄ rel (e. g. the walls with *marble*, parietes marmoribus; a room with *pictures*, cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornatu): to d. oneself, se exornare (e. g. I d. myself out to please you, me exorno, tibi ut placeam). ¶ *To cover with a deck*; vid. next word.

DECK, s. constratum navis (\**Petron.* 100, 3 and 6).  
*To cover with a d., constermere (but only found in the past participle; L. 21, 28 being in a different sense) A vessel with a d., constrata navis (C. L.); tecta navis (Caes. L. T.); ships which have d.'s, naves tectae, or constratae (opp. naves apertae).*

**DECLAIM**, pronunciare (*to deliver a speech artistically, e. g. of an actor*). — \*cum putidâ gravitate dicere (*to d. with an affected solemnity; in an inflated style, &c.*). — declamare; declamitare (*to d. for practice, as was customary in the ancient schools of rhetoric; to d. in a striking and graceful manner, graviter et venuste pronunciare*).

**DECLAMER**, declamator (*one who delivered declamations in a school of rhetoric*).—**putidus pronunciator** or **qui cum putidâ gravitate dicit or pronunciat**, or (*with ref. to the style*) **cujus oratio turget atque inflata est**.

**DECLAMATION.** *¶ Style of delivery, pronunciation (according to the rules of art; C. Invent. 1, 7, uses Creti; ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio, Auct. ad Her. 1, 2, estr. vocis, vultus, gestus moderatio cum venustate).—actio (C. de Or. 2, 17, estr.)—pronuntiandi ratio (g. f. for delivery, Q. 10, 1, estr.)—pronuntiatio vocis multationibus regulata (estr.)—*agere clausulae* (Q. 11, 1, estr.)—*agere orationis* (estr.)—*compositio pro practice on a given subject, declamatio.—in ostentationem comparata declamatio* (aff. Q. 2, 9, 10).*

**DECLAMATORY**, declamatorius (pertaining to declamation; i. e. rhetorical exercises in the schools).—tūmidus; turgidus; inflatus (inflated). *His style is d., oratio turgida quae inflata est: their delivery is refined without being unnatural or d., neque ita prorsus, ut nos vulgo*

loquimur, pronuntiant [or, neque sine arte pronuntiant], neque procul tamen a naturâ recedunt (Q. 2, 10, 13).—*A vehement and d. mode of delivery should be avoided, actio ita temperanda est, ne, dum actoris captivum elegantiam, perdamus viri boni et gravis auctoritatem* (Q. lib. 11, extr.).

DECLARABLE, probabilis (*capable of proof*); quod probari, doceri potest.

DECLARATION, declaratio (e. g. amoris suu).—pronuntiatio (*proclamation by word of mouth, Cas.*) *Sto vox, sententia, oratio, may serve*.—denuntiatio (*a threatening*; e. g. belli).—proscriptio (*d. of outlawry*).—*After this d., hac pronuntiatione factâ* (Cas. B. C. 2, 25): for 'to make a d.', see DECLARE.

DECLARATIVE, or DECLARATORY, Crcl. by quod declarat or declarationem habet *et rei* (e. g. liber late)—quantum habet declarationem amoris tui, C.).—*declarativus quite late*; Appul. Mart. Capell.

DECLARE, I To make known, declare (*to make the existence of alth perceived, whether a sensible object or a feeling; also with acc. and inf. or dependent interrog. clause*).—exponere, or expromere e. g. *one's opinion, quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; clearly about alth, accuratius exponere de re; fully, pluribus verbis disserere de re*.—I To proclaim, prodere (*of the response of an oracle*).—indicare (e. g. bellum).—denunciare (*in a threatening manner, e. g. bellum*).—*declarare bellum is barbarous*.—pronunciare (*by word of mouth*). Curio pronunciare—jubeat—se in hostium habiturum loco, qui, &c., Cas. B. C. 2, 25): to d. *any alth, declare, appellare, with a double acc. following* (e. g. *qm regem*). to d. or pronounce *any alth, judicare* (e. g. *qm hostem, proditorum patriæ*); *any consui, qm dicere or declare or rennunciare consulium; emperor, qm imperatorem salutare* (post-Aug.); *any king, qm regem appellare* (Cas.); *declarare* (L.); *any one's heir, heredem qm scribere or instituere; an outlaw, proscribere qm*: to d. *himself a candidate, ostendere se candidatum* (Suet.); to d. *null and void, infirmare; irritum facere; abolere* (apud a law): to d. *one's conquest, victum se proferri*; manus dare: to d. *one's opinion in favour of alth, qd accipere, probare; agere alth, rem recusare, or detractare; rem improbare*: to d. *on oath*. \*juratum qd affirmare: to d. *in writing, literis or per literas significare: the victory d. of itself by the omens, victoria se ostendit omnibus*.

DECLARE, INTRANS. I Assert, affirm, affirmare, confirmare, contendere, dicere, asserere, profiteri (SYN. IN ASSERT, AFFIRM). To d. for *any*, *ca partes sequi*; in *ca partes transire* (*to join any's party*): to d. *agere* *any*, inimicum se ostendere: to d. *off*, rennunciare qd (e. g. *conductionem, &c.*, also *qd ci*; e. g. *societatem ci*, L. 38, 31): *victory d. for*, &c., *victoria* *penes qm est* (e. g. *penes patrem, L.*).—*victoria ad qm venit* (e. g. *ad meliores, C.*).—*victoria ca est*; or *qs victoriam obtinet*; *victoria potitur*.

DECLENSION, I Declining state, ruina (*proper of a building; fig. of a state, republica*). d. of *manner, mores corrupti*; d. of *bodily strength, defectio virium*; *vires corporis affecta*; d. of *one's mental powers, deminutio mentis*. I Inflexion of words, declinatio; flexus; flexura.

DECLINE, s. deminutio, imminutio.—extenuatio, remissio.—mitigatio.—See LESSENING.—To be on the d.; see TO DECLINE.—The d. of life, *ingravescentia ætas* (C.). In the d. of life, *progreſsione ætate* (*in advanced years*); *vergente jam senectâ* (T.); *vergens ætis* (T.): to be in the d. of life, *longius ætate progreſsum esse*. I Consumption, tabes.—phthisis (*phthisis, Cels. 3, 22*): *any is in a d., corpus ca ad tabem venit*; *tabes qm invadit*: to be in a d., \**tabe laborare*.

DECLINE, I To lean downwards, inclinare.—proclivem or declivem esse,—labi; delabi (*to sink gradually*); *inclinari*, se *inclinare* (*of the day, fortune, &c.*). I To grow weaker, or to decrease, deminui (*to be lessened*; of *bodily strength, &c.*—*not diminui*).—minui, imminui (*of price, influence, &c.*)—remittere (*of what is diminished in intensity*).—deservescere (*of heat, desires, passions*).—senescere (*to be weakened by age or time*; of *strength; also of memory, hope, zeal, &c.*).—deficere (*of strength, &c.*): *my strength d.'s*, *viribus senesco, or deficio*; *vires extenuantur, deficiunt*; *the price of corn d.'s*, *annonæ laxat, levatur*; *the price of alth d.'s*, \**pretium mercis imminuitur*; \**res fit vilior: publicæ credit d.'s*, *fides* (totâ qd terrâ [e. g. Italia, Cas.] est angustior: *any's health is declining, qs valetudinem amittit*—*ca valetudo decreſcit* (Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4); *qs tenui, infirmâ, minus commodâ est valetudine: eloquence has declined for its Attic purity of diction, eloquentia omnino illam salubritatem Atticæ*

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dictionis quasi sanitatem perdidit (C.): *the day d.'s*, *dies se inclinât or inclinat, but probably better*, \**in vespertinum tempus inclinatur* (aff. *inclinato* in post-meridianum tempus die, C.); *dies vergit* (Suet. Otho, 7; Plin.): *any's influence, popularity, &c. d.'s*, *ca auctoritas, existimatio, &c. imminuitur est: the power of the Athenians d.'s*, *opes Atheniensium senescunt*.

I To refuse, declinare qd (*by getting out of its way; frequent in C.*)—rennuere qd (*by a shake of the head*): to d. *complying with any's entreaties*, *petenti ci qd denegare*; *preces ca repudiare*: to d. *faintly, subnegare qd; courteously, bello negare; flatly, præcis negare*; *sine ullâ exceptione or plane præcidere*.—I Deviate *fem*; see DEVIATE.—I To decline a word, verbum immutare casibus; verbum declinare (*used in the old Grammarians of every kind of gramm. inflection*).

DECLIVITY, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (*sloping positions*).—locus declivis, acclivis, proclivis, ascensus (*with ref. to a person ascending it*); *a genile d.*, *collis leniter editus or clementer assurgens*.

DECLIVOUS, declivis; acclivis; proclivis.

DECOCT, deservescere.—decoquere.

DECOCTION, decoctio (Cels. Aur. Tard. 2, 13).—decoctum (*that wch is decocted = medicinal drink*; Plin.).—potio medicata.

DECOLLATE, caput *cs præcidere* (*with the sword; it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscidere, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5, unless the person be previously strangled*; *cervicibus fractis caput abscidit*).—*securi ferire or percute* (*with the axe of the executioner*).—decollare (*post-Aug.* and to be rejected in the more elevated style).

DECOLLATION, Crcl. with phrases under DECOLLATE; or caput recisum (O.); or totâ cervicē desectâ divisiâ a corpore caput (L. 31, 34).—*Decollatio, Vet. Gloss.*

DECOMPOSE, I To resolve into component parts, solvere; dissolvere; resolve.—diluere (*dissolve it*).—See DISSOLVE.

DECOMPOSITE, solutus; dissolutus.

DECOMPOSITION, solutio; dissolutio.

DECOMPOUND, see DECOMPOSE.

DECORATE, ornare; exornare.—decori or ornamento esse.—decus affere (*all three applicable to persons or things, ci or ci rei*): to d. *with alth, ornare or exornare qd re*.—vestire (*clothe or cover, e. g. walls*): to d. *the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubiculis parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturatum adornare; with garlands, sertis redimire et rosâ; sertis velare* (*quite cover it; e. g. a house*).—See ORNAMENT, v.

DECORATION, ornatio; exornatio (*as acta*): *as the ornaments themselves, cultus* (*taken collectively*).—ornatus; ornamentum (*taken separately; e. g. of theatrical d.*)—apparatus (*the whole supply of objects with wch to decorate alth*): to change the d.'s (*of a theatre*), mutare speciem ornationis (Pirr. 5, 6, 8).

DECORATOR, qui ornât, &c.

DECOROUS, I Suitable, aptus; accommodatus ci rei or ad qd.—convenientia, consentaneus: to be d. or suitable, aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire.

I Becoming, quod decet qm (*in general*); *decet decens, except in poetry and in the silver age*.—decorus (*only of words and actions*).

DECOROUSLY, decore, recte, honeste, ut decet.—apte, convenienter, accommodate (*suitably*).

DECORTICATE, to d. a tree, corticem arbori in orbem detrahere; decorticare arborem.—delibare arborem (*the inner bark*).—summum corticem desquamare (*the outer bark*; by mistake).

DECORTICATION, decortatio (*no Dictionary produces authority for delibatio*).

DECORUM, decorum (rô *πένος*; for wch Q. uses decor): to observe d., decorum sequi, or servare, or custodire: to observe d. in alth, in qd re, quid decet, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of d., quid decet, sentire: alth is agut d., turpe est qd: it was not then inconsistent with d., decorum erat tum (*with inf. L.*). With d., decore, non indecore.

DECOY, allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare, or allectare et invitare, all qm ad qd.—illicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd.—inescare (*with a bait*): to d. in many ways, multa habere invitamenta. See ALLURE.

DECOY, I As an act, allectatio. I As a thing, invitementum.—Incitementum.—Illecebræ: a d.-bird, allector.—Illex (*Plant. Asin. 1, 3, 68*).—The place where wild ducks are decoyed, \**locus anatis capientiæ factus, idoneus*.

DECREASE, TRANS. I Minuere (*to make less in number, magnitude, weight, and importance, opp. augere, e. g. vectigalia; cs gloriam; molestiam, potentiam et auctoritatem senatus*).—imminuere (*also opp. augere,*

*e. g. the number of the senate, numerum patrum; troops, copias; abys's renown, ca laudem.*—*deminuere* qd or de qâ re (to make less by taking away fm atq, *e. g. vectigalia; vires; aliquid de potestate*).—*extenuare* (to d. by abating, *e. g. sumptus; molestias; spem*).—*levare*; *sublevare* (to d. by making lighter, *e. g. pretium, annonam; inopiam; pericula*).—*elevare* (to d. both in a good sense and in a bad, *e. g. agilitudinem; sollicitudinem; auctoritatem; fidem* ca rei).—*lenire* (to d. by lessening the sensation of atq; *e. g. dolores; febrem quiete; morbum temperantiâ*).—*deminuere* qd de qâ re (by deducting; *e. g. a Grecian mina by deducting five drachmas, de minâ unâ quinque numos; ~~sed~~ diminueret et comminueret cannot be used in this sense*).—*detrahere* qd de qâ re (*e. g. de totâ pecuniâ quinquagesimam partem*).

**DECREASE, INTRANS.** *decrescere* (to grow less, shorter, &c., opp. *crescere*; *e. g. dies, pondus, admiratio; summa, &c.*).—*minui*; *se minuere*; *alio* minuere only (to become less).—*imminui* (to d. inwardly).—*remitti*; *se remittere*; *alio* remittere only (to d. or abate, *e. g. of rain, cold, fever, &c.*).—*levari*; *sublevari* (to become lighter).—*leniri*; *mitigari* (to become milder).—*deferescere* (to become less hot, *e. g. æstus, ira, &c. deferescit*). See **LESSEN, INTRANS.**

**DECREASE, S. deminutio**; *imminutio*.—*extenuatio*.—*remissio*.—*mitigatio*.—*levatio* [SYN. in *LESSEN*].—(165) *Vitr. 9, 14, has quotidiana decrescens luna; for which he uses deminutio a little before*).—*defectio* (*e. g. virium*).—Comp. the *substi.* with the verbs fm which they are derived, under **TO DECREASE**.

**DECREE, V. edicere** (to issue a d.); of magistrates and persons in authority).—*sciscere* (to d. by vote, esp. of the people in a free state).—*Jn. sciscere* subreque (the former, rather of the plebs; the latter, of the whole assembled people).—*sancire* (to d. or ratify by a d., of lawgivers, the people, &c.).—*decernere* (to decide aft. weighing the reasons, &c.).—*censere*. *placet ei* (to be of opinion; to pronounce that the thing should be so; of the senate).—*cavere* (to d. that for the future something should [if followed by ut], or should not [if followed by nē], be observed, or take place).—*constituere* (*g. t. for to determine or fix*).—*prescribere* (to d. or lay down beforehand, as a direction and rule of conduct; to d. on penalty of death, capite sancire).—*There is a law wch d.'s that, &c.*. *lege cautum est, ut, &c.*; *that not, &c.*; in qd lege cavetur or cautum est, ut (ne), &c. *There was also a public edict wch decreed that, &c.*, *decretum etiam publicum exstabat, quo cavebatur, ut: it is not decreed (by law) that—not, &c.*, *nulla lex sancit, quo minus*. || *To fix or appoint by a decree, &c.*, *decernere*; *atq; to ably, qd ei*.—*constituere* (to fix).—*To decree a triumph, &c.* to ably, *decernere* ei triumphum, honores, pecuniam: to d. a punishment, *constituere* ei poenam: to d. a fine, *dicere* ei multam.

**DECREE, S. decretum** (the d. of a magistrate or superior court, of the senate, consul, praetor, &c.).—*edictum* (the regularly published d. of a sovereign power or superior magistrate).—*consultum* (the conclusion come to by a deliberative body; hence also the d. in wch such resolution is embodied); *Jn. consultum et decretum*.—*lex* (law).—*prescriptum* (laid down beforehand as a direction and rule). A d. of the senate, *senatus auctoritas* (so far as a decision of theirs has weight fm the authority of their body and position in the state; hence, of a d. either not yet sanctioned by the tribunes, or formally opposed by the interposition of their veto).—*senatus* or *patrum consultum* (with ref. to the deliberation that has preceded its adoption, and so far as it is formally sanctioned by the tribunes, and has the force of a law).—*senatus* or *patrum decretum* (a resolution of the senate either empowering magistrates to do any important act, or confirming the acts of the assembly of the people and giving them the force of laws).—A d. of the people, *populicium* (adopted by the assembly of the people legally convened).—*plebiscitum* (so far as proposed to the plebs [as opp. the senate] by a presiding magistrate, and adopted by a majority of votes).—*populi jussum* (so far as the people had the right to require the senate to confirm a d. of theirs, aft. wch it had full legal validity). *Jn. populi scitum jussumque*: by a d. of the sovereign, *jussu regis* or principle: *legal d.'s, prescriptum legum*; *quo legibus sancta sunt*: to issue a d., *edictum* proponere.

**DECREMENT, see DECREASE.**

**DECREPIT, decrepitus**; *senate decrepita* (C.).—*confectus senectute* (enfeebled by age).—*enervatus*.—*senia defectus* (Phaedr.).

**DECREPITUDE, defectio virium**; *decrepita ætas* (C.).

**DECRESCENT, decrescens** (*decreasing*).—*senescens* (*growing old*).—*luna tum senescens, tum crescens*.

**DECRETAL, adj., see DECRETORY.**

**DECRETAL, S.** \**codex* or *corpus juris Romani* or *Pontificii*.

**DECRETORY, decretorius** (*post-Aug.*).—See **JUDICIAL**.—A d., \**decretum* Pape.

**DECRUAL, vituperatio**.—*reprehensio* [SYN. in *BLAME*]; *calumnia* (*e. g. ingeni calumnia, C.*).

**DECRY, vituperare** (to blame, rail at; *e. g. rhetoric, rhetoricam, C.*).—*infamare* (to bring into evil report, qd or qm).—*diffamare* (*seld.* and *post-Aug.*; to spread evil reports of a person so as to make him notorious).—*cs famam dehonestare* (by spreading bad reports of him).—*rem suspectam infamemque criminando facere* (L. 8, 23).—*criminiari*. *invidiose criminari* (C.; *e. g. ca potentiam, auctoritatem, res gestas, &c.*).—*cs laudi obstrepere* (*post-Aug., Sen.*); *de famâ or existimatione* ca detrudere (to slander him; try to lessen his reputation).—*calumniari* qm or qd (to censure maliciously).—*To d. the art of rhet.-ric, vituperare rhetoricam* (C.); *criminiari rhetoricen vitia* (Q.); *to d. abys's achievements, criminari* cs res gestas argumentando (C.).

**DECEMBENCE, DECEMBENCY, cubitus, us** (*very rare; e. g. proni; supini*; in *lata, Plin.*).

**DECEMBENT, \*decumbens** (as *Bot. t. t.*).

**DECUPLÉ, see TEN-FOLD.**

**DECURION, decurio, onis, m.**

**DECURSION, decursus** (*e. g. aquæ, amnium*); *lapis; delapsus aquæ* (the d. of water on a field; *Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6*).

**DECURTATION. The nearest subst., are amputatio** (act of cutting off; *e. g. sarmentorum, C.*); *contractio* (act of contracting, shortening; *e. g. paginæ, orationis, C.*).

**DECUSSATE, decussare** (C.).—In *speciem Græcæ literæ X* decussare (Col.). *Decussated lines, lineæ in decuss oblique* (Plin.).

**DEDECORATE, dedecorare**; *dedecore* officere.

**DEDECORATION, ignominia** (whether inflicted on others, or brought upon oneself).—*labes aliqua decoris*.

**DEDECOROUS, inhonestus**.—*turpis*.—*infamis*.—*dedecorus* (*præ-Class. and Silv. age; T.*).

**DEDICATE, || Consecrate, dicare**; *dedicare* (whether to a god or a man).—*sacrare*; *consecrare* (to a god; see **SYN. in CONSECRATE**).—*inaugurare* (to d. aft. consulting the augurs): to d. an altar to Jupiter, *Jovi aram dicare* (also *aram dicare, consecrare*); *a temple to a god, deo templum sacrare* or *consecrare*; *deo delubrum dicare*.—|| *Inscribe a book with abys's name; a book to ably, ci librum dicare* or *dedicare* (*used aft. Aug. age; Q. Phædr. Plin.*); *librum ad qm mittere* (to send a book to ably, wch C. uses as the customary phrase in his time for dicare and dedicate; see *Cat. Maj. 1, 3. N. D. 1, 7, 16*; *on librum mittere ei; e. g. libros, quos Septimio misi, Var.*); *librum ci respondere* (to intend to d. it to; C. *Att. 13, 12, 3*).—*'Dedicated to M. Brutus'* (on the title page of a book), *ad M. Brutum* (without any participle). || *Give up to; devote to*; *dicare* (*e. g. hunc totum diem tibi, C.*; *tuum studium meæ laudi, C.*); *to d. oneself to atq, ci rei se tradere, or se dedere*; *ci rei operam dare*: to d. oneself to the service of the state, *patris se dedere, or se devovere*; *rei publicæ se tradere*: to d. oneself wholly to the service of the gods, *totum se vertere in cultum deorum*: to d. one's time to atq, *tempus connumerare in qâ re; one's talents to atq, ingenium conferre ad qd. See DEVOTE*.

**DEDICATE, or DEDICATED, dicatus**.—*dedicatus*.—*sacratu*; *consecratu*; *sacer* (*holy, as belonging to the gods*).—|| *Devoted to, deditu* ci rei.

**DEDICATION, dedicatio** (d. of a thing).—*consecratio* (d. of a person, *e. g. of a priest*; see **INSCRIPT. Grut. 303, 2**). On the distinction between *ded.* and *consecr.*, see **CONSECRATE**.—~~Not~~ *inauguratio* is without *Class. authority*.—*dicatio* (C.; not in this sense). || *Dedication of a book, \*dedicatio*.

**DEDICATOR, qui dicat**; *qui consecrat, &c.*

**DEDITION, traditio**.—*deditio* (the act of yielding up).

**DEDUCE, ducere, or deducere** a or ex, &c.; *one's race, one's origin fm abys, genus deducere* a qo; *originem ducere* or *trahere* a qo; *originem aui ad qm referre*: to d. atq fm God, *Deum facere* cs rei effectorem. || *Infer*; *vid.*

**DEDUCEMENT, see INFERENCE.**

**DEDUCIBLE, see INFERRABLE.**

**DEDUCT, || To take away; e. g. to d. atq fm a sum total, deträhre, deducere qd de summa.—*detra-***

here qd de totâ pecuniâ (e. g. quinquagesimam partem). deductionem or decessionem de pecuniâ facere. To *d.* 10 per cent., \*remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. If = subtract, deducere only (C. Off. 1, 8, 59; in this sense, detrabere would not be Lat.); to *d.* *athq* fm weight, subtrahere qd e pondere: not to *d.* a farthing for *aby*, nullum numum cuiquam deducere. Not a single farthing can be deducted, non potest triobolus hinc abesse (Plaut.).

**DEDUCTION.** || *Abatement*, deductio: without any *d.*, sine ullâ deductione: to make a *d.*, deductionem, decessionem de pecuniâ facere: to pay without *d.*, solidum solvere. || *Syllogistic inference*, conclusio: is not this a right *d.*? satane hoc conclusum videtur?

**DEED.** || *Thing done*: see ACT, s.—in very *d.*, re; revera, reapse; re et veritate (not in words merely): sane; profecto (forms of assurance): not in word, but in *d.*, non verbis, sed re. || *Writing containing a contract*, syngrapha (Plaut. syngraphus: assigned by both parties); tabula (also with the gen. of what the *d.* referred to: e. g. locationis).—See CONTRACT. To draw up a *d.* or contract, syngrapham conscribere (Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1); tabulas conficere (g. t.).

**DEEM.** || *Think*: to judge, opinari, putare, arbitrari, censere, existimare, aestimare.—veri, judicare, sentire et judicare. See THINK for SYN. and phrases.

**DEEP.** *altus* (what recedes fm a surface by height or depth; hence, relatively 'high' or 'deep': e. g., *d.* water, aqua; a river, flumen; roots, radices; wound caused by a thrust, plaga. The *fig.* translation of 'deep' by *altus* for *magnus*, *summus*, is foreign to class. prose).—profundus (entering *d.* into the ground, e. g. the sea, mare [whereas mare *altum* means both the *d.* sea, and the high sea]; a whirlpool, gurgis. In its *fig.* mean ng, profundus means what is 'unlimited', 'unbridled', and therefore does not belong to 'deep'.—depressus; demissus (lying low, e. g. country, loca).—in altitudinem depressus (e. g. vallis, opp. late patens, Hirt.).—latus (of horizontal depth: e. g. of the depth of a house).—gravis (of sound: base, opp. acutus, e. g. tone, sonus; vox; vocis genus)—arctus or (rather) artus (fast; of sleep).—magnus (great, e. g. affliction, luctus)—summus (very great, calm, quiet; tranquillitas; silence, silentium, learning, eruditio).—*Lat.* 'The measure of the depth' is expressed by *altus* with the acc. (later with abl.) or in altitudinem with gen.; but the latter only when the statement is that *athq* is made or becomes of that depth, consequently only with verb or participle. So with *latus* or in latitudinem, of horizontal depth.—three feet *d.*, tres pedes *altus*, latus: a place ten feet *d.*, locus in altitudinem pedum decem depressus: a house ten feet *d.*, domus, quæ in latitudinem pedum decem exstructa est: very *d.*, præaltus; infiniti altitudine: in mirandam altitudinem depressus: *d.* peace, placidissima pax; in the deepest peace, in lutum sinu pacis (Plin. Paneg. 56, 4, in such relations as gerere consilium): to lie in the deepest peace, placidissimâ pace uti or frui (inter, profundissimâ pace florere): being in a state of the deepest peace, pacatissimus (e. g. of a town, or province): to be lying in *d.* sleep, arte (arte) dormire: to be in *d.* affliction, in summo esse luctu: to be *d.* in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse: to have a *d.* insight into *athq*, accuratam cs rei cogitationem habere: to draw a *d.* sigh, ale suspiria petere (Plaut.); ab ino pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (O.): to pierce *d.* into the body, alte in corpus descendere (of a spear, &c.): a *d.* furrow, sulcus altus impressus (C.): to make a *d.* furrow, sulcum alte imprimere: to make a ditch three feet *d.*, fossam tres pedes altam deprimere; scrobem tritum in altitudinem pedum defodere: to dip one's nose *d.* into one's drink, nates in bibendo altius mergere: to penetrate deeper, penitus penetrare (e. g. of a wound): to lie *d.*, in loco depresso, or demisso situ esse (of a country); penitus abditum esse (to be deeply hidden, e. g. in the earth, of gold, silver, &c.): in profundo demissum or abstrusum esse (fig. of truth): *d.* sunk eyes, oculi conditi: to strike *d.* root, altius radices agere.—capere radices (Cul. Plin. prop.): penitus immittere radices (Q. fig.): to have struck *d.* root: see URSLEY.—they spring up quickly because they have no *d.* root, ut quæ summo solo sparsa sunt semina, celerius se effundunt (Q. 1, 3, 5, fig.): *d.*-rooted; see DEERLE.—*d.*-rooted eice, vitium vitium defixum et herens (C.): vitium aditum et prævitium (T.); *d.*-rooted affection, amor penitus inatus: A *d.* bed (of a river), pressus, in solum alveus (Curt.): a very *d.* cavern, vasto recessu subnota speculca (t. F.): to dig *d.*, altius terram efodire (C.): to dig *d.* ditches, scrobes

in profundum. agere (Plin.): to dig *d.*, depressus patinare (Col.; e. g. the soil for vines): to penetrate *d.* into a country, interiores regiones petere; ad interiores regiones penetrare. || *Cunning* (e. g. not easily fathomed), astutus; callidus; versutus; veterator; vaser; subdolis, &c. Jn. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus; callidus et astutus ad fraudem; veterator et callidus.—See CUNNING. || *Profound*, deeply learned, subtilis (of persons and things).—ingniti acumine valens; acerrimo or acutissimo ingenio (of persons).—obscurus, occultus, involutus, absconditus, reconditus, abstrusus. Jn. occultus et quasi involutus, reconditus et abstrusus (hard to understand; of things).—A *d.* discussion, disputatio subtilis or abstrusa, disputatio paulo abstrusior (C.): without entering upon any *d.* discussion, remotâ subtilitate disserendi: *d.* learning, summa or præclara eruditio; literæ non vulgares, sed quædam interiores et reconditæ: a *d.* thinker, homo subtilis: to be a *d.* thinker, acute, subtiliter cogitare; subtilem or acutum esse in cogitando (off. C.): subtili esse disputatore (C.). || *Dark* (of colour), nigrans or nigricans (blackish); austerus (opp. bright, floridus)—adstrictus (opp. excitatus, Plin.).—nubilus et pressus (Solin.).

**DEEP.** *altum* (the high sea, opp. coast or haven).—salum (the open sea, *σαλον*, opp. haven)—mare (y. t. *Εὐς*) pelagus and pontus are used by the poets only.—Oceanus; mare oceanus (the main, of such seas are parts): to commit oneself to the *d.*, navigationi se committere: to launch into the *d.*, navem solvere; also merely solve; altum petere; in altum provehi.—See SEA.

**DEEPEN.** deprimere (to fix deeper in the ground, opp. tollere, allevare; e. g. a building, ædem).—*m.* majorem in altitudinem deprimere (off. mirandam in altitud. depressus, &c.).—altius imprimere (e. g. a furrow, sulcum).—excavare (to hollow out, e. g. the shore).—depressus fodere (Sea. Cons. ad Hic. 9; e. g. specus).—|| To make darker; to *d.* the darkness, densare tenebras († off. F. obentâ densatur nocie tenebræ): to *d.* a colour, colorâ austeritatem dare (Plin.).—colorem adstringere or astringere (opp. excitare, to make it brighter; Plin.): to *d.* colours that are too bright, nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem dare (Plin. 35, 10) || Increase (e. g. sorrow, &c.), augere (dolorem, molestiam, &c.).

**DEEPLY.** alte; profunde; penitus (inwardly).—valde; vehementer (e. g. to feel pain or affliction): *d.* afflicted, gravior afflicus; mare proligatus (C.): *d.*-rooted, altis radicibus defluxus (prop. and fig. e. g. virtus, C.): inveteratus (fig. of habits, hatred, &c.): very *d.* rooted, altissimis deinx radicibus (e. g. virtus, C.): *d.* rooted in *aby*, penitus defluxus in qo (e. g. fault): a *d.*-rooted opinion, opinio penitus inata: *d.*-rooted evils, mala inveterata, fixa (C.): to be *d.*-rooted, altas radices agere (prop.); inveterascere (fig. of habits, &c.): to be very *d.* rooted, penitus immisissis radicibus niti (Q. 1, 3, fig.).—More under DEEP.—to impress *d.* on one's heart, animi suo penitus mandare qd. || *Cunningly*, astute; callide; versute; vaser; subdole || *Profoundly*, subtiliter, abscondite (e. g. disserere).

**DEEPNESS.** || *Depth*; vid. || *Craft*, cunning; vid.

**DEER.** dama (follow *d.*; Plin. V. H., &c.—as mæne, only V. and Stat. comp. Q. 9, 3, 6).—cervus (g. t. fem. cervæ).—*d.*-hunting, venatio or venatus cervorum. A *d.*-stealer, \*predæ cervorum: to practice *d.*-stealing, \*furtum cervorum intercipere: *d.*-skin, \*pellis damæ or cervi, capreæ, &c.

**DEFACE.** deformare (to disfigure).—turpare (to make ugly).—St corrumperre.—depravare.—in pejus mutare, vertere, or (H.) fingere.

**DEFACED.** deformatus; deformis; depravatus: *d.* by errors, mendosus (as a book, &c.).

**DEFACKMENT.** deformatio (e. g. tantæ majestatis, L.).—depravatio (both as act).—deformitas; turpitude (as a state).

**DEFALCATE.** injuria detrabere qd de qâ re (wrongfully to make a deduction fm *athq*, e. g. fm *aby*'s wages or salary, de cs mercede, C. Ferr. 3, 78, 182).—fraud-re or defraudare qm qâ re (g. t., to cheat *aby* of *athq*).

**DEFALCATION.** deductio (fm a sum total): without any *d.*, sine ullâ deductione: to pay without *d.*, solidum solvere.

**DEFAMATION.** calumnia (false accusation).—criminator (slander; the blackening of a man's character).—obretactor (malicious disparaging; often in pl.).

**DEFAMATORY.** calumniolosus (defaming others; late).—falsas criminationes continens (containing slander).—probrus (T.). A *d.* poem, carmen probrosu

(7.) *A d. libel, libellus famosus.*—[**63**] *The libels of the ancients were mostly in verse: hence carmen probrosum (7.) or famosum (H.).*—carmen, quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (C.).—elogium (*written on a person's door*).—*Plant. Merc. 2, 3, 74.*—carmen refertum contumeliis es (T.).—*To compose a d. libel agst aby, carmen probrosum facere in qm (oft. T.); carmine probro diffamare qm (7.); carmen ad infamiam es edere (Suet. Oct. 55); carmen in qm carmen conderi (H.).*—*to publish a d. libel, \*carmen probrosum or famosum vulgare (all these suppose that it is in poetry).*—libellum ad infamiam es edere (Suet. Oct. 55); qm scriptis procibus diffamare.

DEFAME, cf. infamiam mōvere; qm infamare (*to bring aby into ill repute*).—qm variis rumoribus differe; qm diffamare (*to spread reports agst aby; diffam. post-Aug. T.*).—calumniari (*to accuse falsely, and in base motives*).—crimīnari (*to blacken, and render suspected by false accusations*); aby to aby, qm apud qm. de fama or existimatione es detrāhere (*to detract fm aby's good name*).—maledicere (*to speak ill of aby*).—probrum inferre (e. g. castis. C.); *behind the back, de qo absente detrahendi causa maledice contumelioseque dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134);* cf. absenti male loqui (*Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25*).—*I am defamed, detrahitur de meā fama.*

DEFAMER, homo maledictus (*one who speaks ill of aby in malice*).—maledictus convulator (*when done with calumny and vulgar abuse*).—calumniator (*a malicious slanderer*).

DEFATIGATE, see FATIGUE, v.

DEFATIGATION, fatigatio; defatigatio—lassitudo.

DEFAULT, defectio; defectus (*with the gen.: both express omission, or defect; the first as an act; the latter as a condition*).—*Default, as a law-term, vadimonium desertum: to let judgement go by d., ad dem, or ad vadimonium non venire; vadimonium de serere.—se non sistere.*—[**64**] *Failure (vid.).*—[**65**] *In d. of by Cret. with verbs deesse, deficere, &c.: in d. of arms, quum tela deficient or deficerent (Caes.): in d. of arms they seized upon sticks and stones, \*arma quum evasent (or deficerent, if they had before had some), saxa et ligna corripuerunt: to have recourse to lies in d. of argument, \*idoneo argumento deficiente, ad mendacia confugere.*

DEFAULTER, [ **66** ] *One who lets judgement go by default, qui ad diem non venit; qui vadimonium deserit (qui se non sistit).*—*Pecuniary d., peculator (see perculare, C.).*—qui pecuniam publicam averit, qui peculatum facit or fecit. *To be brought to trial as a d., peculator accusari: to be a convicted d., damnari peculatus. damnari pecuniae publice.*

DEFEASANCE, \*conditio pactum or testamentum, &c. (iunctio faciens, tollens, &c.—*Sis exceptio may do wick is the g. l. for the plea by which the defendant evades or avoids to meet a charge; hence, also, 'a plea in d. of aby';* or adjunctio (*a condition by wch any thing is limited*).

DEFEASIBLE, quod abolēri, rescindi, abrogari, irritum fieri potest.

DEFEAT, v. [ **67** ] *Conquer (vid.), vincere; superare; the enemy, hostem fundere fugareque; cl. cladem afferre, or inferre; qm prosternere; cl. detrimentum inferre.*

[ **68** ] *To frustrate, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere.*—disturbare (e. g. a marriage, nuptias).—dilectare (e. g. an affair, rem; plane, consilia, &c.).—discutere (e. g. rem, C. consilia, &c.). *N. discutere et comprimere: to completely d. aby's plans, contrabare ci omnes rationes: to d. aby's hopes, spem fallere, ludere, destituere: one's hopes are defeated, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur, or by spe excidit.*—a spe decidere; spe dejici: *if my hopes are defeated, si spes destituit: to be defeated, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere or recidere, or venire: unless some accident had defeated his plans, nisi aliqui casus ejus consilium peremisset: death d. all's one's hopes and plans, omnem spem atque omnia vite consilia mors pervertit.*—[ **69** ] *Resist with success; to d. an attack, impetum ferre (to stand it).*—impetum (hostium) propellere (*to stand it, and also drive the enemy back*).—[ **70** ] *To defeat or annul, qd rescindere (e. g. a will, contract, verdict, &c.); qd irritum facere.*—See ANNUL.

DEFEAT, a. [ **71** ] *Overthrow, the state of an army completely routed, clades (g. l.).*—strages (*the d. of the enemy, when heaps are slain*).—Intermeo (*to d. in wch all are slain to a man, no quarter being given*).—[**72**] *When the Romans speak of a d. wch they themselves have suffered, they employ euphemistic expressions, such as adversa pugna, or adversum prae- tium (see L. 8, 31; 7, 29), or incommodum (see C. Luc.*

3, 10. *Caes. B. G. 1, 3), or detrimentum (see Caes. B. G. 5, 52; 6, 31, &c.), or calamitas (see C. Brut. 3, 12. Caes. B. G. 1, 30. L. 2, 12): to inflict a d., stragem dare, or edere, or facere; on aby; see To DEFEAT.—a great d., qm ingenti cladē prosternere: to inflict a complete d. on aby, qm ad interfectionem cadere: to suffer a d., cladem, pugnam, or merely cladem, or calamitatem, or incommodum, or detrimentum accipere: a complete d., ad interfectionem cadit, or deleri; ad interfectionem venire: if we should suffer a d., si adversa pugna eveniret.* [ **73** ] *Defeat, or complete frustration, frustratio es rei (e. g. legis. L. [the making it practically of no effect]; and about. Not C.—Planc. op. C.—Varr.).*—deletio; extinctio; eversio.

DEFECCATE, defecare (e. g. vinum, Colum.); purgare; expurgare; purum facere; all used both propr. and fig. [ **74** ] *Purify: vid.*

DEFECCATION, purgatio (g. l. [ **75** ] purificatio is a bad word).—lustratio (*d. by expiatory sacrifice*).—defeccatio (*very late; Tert. Anim. 27*).

DEFECT, vitium (noxia, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not detracting of punishment, but of censure; also any natural defect, to wch no blame is attached, e. g. of the body, of the organ of speech, oris).

quod deest (*what is wanting*); opp. quod abundat affluit; or to excess, quod superest, superat or redundat: full of d. = faults, vitio purus (*free fm physical and moral d.'s; of persons and things*).—*emendatus (of writings): to be without d.'s, sine vitia esse; vitia carere or vacare (of persons and things); if there is no d. in alth, si nihil est in qā re vitii (C.); e. g. in tecto, parietibus, C.); to perceive d.'s in aby, si deest qd vitia videre: if alth is suffering fm any d., si deest qd vitia quippiam (C.).*—*I have two d.'s which prevent me, &c., duae mihi res, quominus, &c., desunt (e. g. duae sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro dicere, defuisse, C.): to supply a d., quod deest ci, or ci rei, explere (C. Brut. 42, 134): to supply the d.'s of alth, supplere qd (e. g. of your library, bibliothecam tuam, C.); or imperfectum qd supplere (Suet. Caes. 56); partem relictam explere (*to supply a portion that the thing has not yet had*): *excess is better than d., satius est qd superesse (ci rei) quam deesse: to see the d.'s of others, and to forget one's own, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum (C. Tusc. 3, 30, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinguitur (C. Off. 1, 41, 146); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen. de irā, 2, 28, 6).*—*The d. of alth in the one is equal to the excess of it in the other, quanti alteri deest, et ci rei, tantum alteri superest.*—[**76**] *defectus (= 'the ceasing, 'failing' super. Cf. Plin. e. g. lacticis is rare, except in the elder Plin. = defectio (= d. caused by the ceasing or failing of alth) is classical in this sense, but must not be used of any other kind of d.—See FAULT.**

DEFECTION [ **77** ] *A falling away, defectio; fm aby, a go.—rebellio; rebellum (both mean a renewal of war on the side of a people reduced to peace, the last occurs in L. 42, 21).—transfugium; transitio ad hostem (a going over of soldiers to the enemy); a d. fm one's religion, 'defectio a sacris: to try to bring aby about aby's d., es animum a defectione sollicitare: to drive aby to d., qm in societatem defectionis impellere.*—See REVOLT.

DEFECTIVE, mancus; non integer (*not complete*).—non perfectus; imperfectus; aut numeris non absolutus (*unfinished*).—non commodus (*not good of its sort*).—vitiosus (*blemished*): it is better for a narrative to be redundant than d., satius est, aliquid narrationi superesse, quam deesse. *The gram. term d. is defective (e. g., a d. verb., verbum defectivum).*

DEFECTIVELY, imperfecte; haud commode.—vitiose.

DEFENCE, [ **78** ] *Protection, tutela (d. in as far as it has alth under careful inspection, and accers fm it whatever may be hurtful, for wch meaning protectio is late Latin).—praesidium (d., in as far as though it one is sheltered, and can fly to it for refuge, when in need of help).—defensio (the d. or act by wch one's words or damage or danger whensoever proceeding).—tutamentum (L., means of defence).—patrocinium (the d. or further protection, wch a patron affords to his client, or protégé): to undertake aby's d., qm in fidem recipere (as a patron or advocate).—to look to aby for d., se in fidem ci committere; se in fidem et tutelam ci conferre; se ci in clientelam et fidem dare, &c. fidem sequi (vid. Herz. Cen. B. G. 4): that the d. of the city should be committed to the old men, seniores ad urbem*

**custodiam ut praesto essent (L.).**—|| *Vindication, excusatio (apology), purgatio (justification).*—responsio.—causae dictio, or actio (d. before a court by a speech, &c.): to call upon *aby* for his d., rationem *qm* reddere iubere (call him to account): to undertake the d. of a cause, patrocinium causae suscipere: to decline the L., patrocinium ca rei repudiare: to write one's own d., ipsum pro se dicere: to come one's d., or draw up a d. in writing, defensionem suae causae scribere. || *Resistance, defensio; means of d., tutamen (g. t.); arma (arms);* \*quae ad *qm* tuendum ad locum tuendum parantur: to prepare for d., ad resistendum or ad vim propulsandam se parare (of a person): viros instruere (of a besieged general or force putting the walls in a state of d.; see Herz. ad B. G. 7, 18): to put a fortress in a state of d., castellum munire ac rebus necessariis instruere: to make a stout d., fortiter repugnare or resistere: without any means of d.; see DEFENCELESS. —|| *Defensive works; fortification, operis munitio; opus (or opera) munitionesque; also munitiones only, or munimenta, pi.; opera, um, m.—propugnaculum (fig.): the art of d. or fortification, \*ars muniendi; \*architectura militaris: the natural means of d. (of a city), nativa praesidia (urbis, C.).*

**DEFENCELESS, inermis (without arms).**—armis exutus (disarmed).—impeditus (prevented *fm* using arms); Intutus (unprotected).—defensoribus nudatus (deprived of defenders; both of places).—indefensus (L. undefended).—sine praesidio; non tutus; non munitus (of a town, &c.).

**DEFEND, defendere; defensare (to d. *aby* or *aliquem* *fm* an actual attack, whether with arms or words: defensare has the accessory notion of great activity and perseverance; agere or *fm* *aby* or *aliquem*, a quo and a qua re, and contra *qm*).**—tueri; tutari (protect); to d. *fm* possible attacks, *fm* dangers; whether with arms or words; agere or *fm* *aby* or *aliquem*, a quo or a qua re, or contra *qm* or *qd*).—tegere; protegere (to d. with arms, or other means of defence; protegere, also with words); to d. *aby* in *aliquem*, tegere *qm* in *qua re*. Jn. defendere et protegere a qua re or contra *qd*.—propugnare pro qua re (be its champion; to fight for with arms or words); Jn. defendere et propugnare.—ci praesidio esse (to be a bulwark, a protector).—prohibere *qd* (to keep a thing *ajur off*; to ward it off; of things, e. g. medicines: to d. *aliquem* or *aby* *fm* *aliquem* or *aby*, prohibere *qd* a quo or *qm* a qua re; e. g. agros populationibus prohibere, L.; *qm* contumelia militum conviciisque, Cae., injurias a quo, Cae.).—dicere pro quo, or pro qua re (to make a speech in defence, to plead his cause; *espe* in a court of justice).—patrocinium *cs* or *ca rei* suscipere; ci *rei* *rei* patrocinari (to d. or take *aby* or *aliquem* under one's patronage, and speak for): to d. *aby* (in a court of justice), causam *cs* defendere or dicere (to plead his cause); ci in jure cavere (C., of a jurist giving his client the necessary forms and precautions): to d. people (in a court of justice, as an advocate), causas defensare or tueri, *aby* before the praetor, defendere *qm* apud praetorem; *aby* agere *injust* accusare, defendere *qm* contra iniquos; *aby* innocentem, defendere Innocentiam *cs*; *aby* reputationem, propugnare pro *ca fama*: to d. oneself, defendere ipsum sese (in a general sense); dicere ipsum pro se (in a court of justice).—se purgare (to d. oneself successfully in a court of justice); vim vi repellere (*fm* violence): to d. oneself *fm* *aby*'s anger, se tutari a *ca ira*: to d. *aby* *fm* cold, a frigore defendere (V.), munire (Col.); *fm* the heat, tutari a calore (C.); one's life, defendere vitam: to d. one's life and reputation, defendere caput et famam (C.): to permit *aby* to d. himself, defensionem *ci* dare (C.): to d. the frontiers, tueri fines ad incursionibus hostium (C.); *aliquem* agere, *qd* contra ignem firmare; agere frost and storm, a frigore et tempestate munire; *agere* carefully agere wind, cold, and rain, *qm* diligenter munire a vento, frigore, pluvia. || To fortify, firmare (to make secure); agere *aliquem*, contra *qd*.—munire (to fortify); agere *aliquem*, a qua re, contra or adversus *qd*.—sepire (to d. by a trench, or fence of any sort).—custodire (to d. or guard *agere* detriment by vigilant inspection): to d. (by surrounding), circummunire: to d. a garden *agere* the forcible entry of men, hortum munire ad incursu hominum: to d. the pass by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento sepire: defended by the nature of the ground, loci naturā munitus; situ naturali munitus; both by nature and art, et naturā loci et manu, or operibus et loco munitus; quum manu munitus, tum naturā loci: nature has defended Italy by the Alps, Alpibus muniti Italiam natura.

**DEPENDANT, reus (in a criminal process, opp.**

accusator).—is unde petitur; also possessor (*fm* a civil process about meum and tuum, opp. petitur): to be counsel for the d., pro reo dicere; ci adesse (in judicio).

**DEFENDER, defensor (one who wards off hostile attacks).**—propugnator (the champion, who with arms in his hand defends *aliquem*).—assertor only Q. and Suet.—tutor (the d. who takes *aliquem* under his protection).—patronus (the patron, who defends the rights of his clients): the d. or advocate in a court of law: see ADVOCATE.—to have *aby* for one's d., esse in *ca tutela*; esse in *ca tutela* et fide; esse in *ca clientela*.

**DEFENSIBLE, quod defendi potest, &c.**

**DEFENSIVE, Crel.—d. preparatiua,** quae ad *qm* tuendum, or ad locum tuendum parantur: a d. alliance, \*foedus ad bellum defendendum intum: a d. and offensive alliance, \*foedus ad bella et repellenda et inferenda intum or factum: a d. war, bellum, quod defendendo geritur: d. arms, arma, quae sunt ad tegendum (opp. arma, quae sunt ad nocendum, offensive arma): on the d., defendendo: to act on the d., ad vim propulsandam se parare.

**DEFENSIVELY, defendendo.**

**DEFER, || To put off to another time, differre; proferre; conferre (with the distinction, that by diff. the time of putting off may either be fixed or not; whereas prof. and conf. for each transferre said. stands, intimate that the time of putting off is fixed).**—procrastinare; differre et procrastinare (to put off to the following day, *espe* in a dilatory manner).—producere. prolatum (e. g. comitia, diem).—rejicere in or ad (with acc.; to put off what should be done now; also reservare).—protrudere (to thrust off; e. g. comitia in mensem Januarium): to d. from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatum; *aliquem* *fm* day to day, rem in dies proferre ac procrastinare (C.): to d. the payment of a debt, solutionem nominis sustinere (C.): to d. it to another time, in aliud tempus differre, proferre or rejicere; to the next day, *qd* differre in crastinum; *qd* in posterum diem conferre: to d. for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovere; a wedding, prodere nuptiis aliquot dies (Ter.): to d. passing sentence on a person accused (till the third day aft. his trial, or later), comperendinare reum: to d. the sentence (in order to afford the accused ample means of defence), ampliare reum. || To defer to or pay deference to, ci obsequi or morigerari; ci *or* *ca* voluntati morem gerere; ci obtemperare.

**DEFERENCE, observantia (espe the d. which one actually pays to *aby*; see C. Invenit. 2, 22, 66).—reverentia (d., or due respect accompanied with something of a reverential awe).—veneratio. reverentia (a d. that is stronger than rev.; a heart-felt respect for the high worth of a person): to d. to parents, reverentia debetur parentibus: to show or pay d. to *aby*, *qm* observare; *qm* colere et observare, or reveri et colere; *qm* revereri; reverentiam adversus *qm* adhibere; reverentiam ci habere or prestare: to pay the greatest d. to *aby*, *qm* summā observantiā colere; *qm* colere et observare diligenter; perhonorificum esse in *qm*; veneratione *qm* prosequi: he pays me no d., nihil mihi tribuit (C.). I have never been wanting in d. to you, mihi in te nunquam observantia defuit (C.): we should pay d. to the old, æquum est senibus obsequi (Ter.): to pay no d. to *aby*, negligere *qm*.**

**DEFERENTIAL, *qm* observans (towards *aby*, *cs*).**—reverens. venerabundus [Syr. of sublt. in DEFERENCE].—I hope that he will always show you a d. respect, cum semper spero tui fore observantem.

**DEFERENTIALLY, reverenter: to accost *aby* d., *qm* reverenter (issime) alloqui.**

**DEFIANCE, provocatio: to take arms in answer to a d., adversus *qm* provocantem arma capere (see L. 4, 8): to bid to d. to *aby*, provocare or lacessere *qm* ad pugnam (see To CHALLENGE): to set *aby* at d., contumacem esse in *qm*. contumaciā parere ci (to oppose a person whom one should obey, in an obstinate, refractory manner)—(confidenter) resistere ci (to resist a person); confidenter resistenter respondere (to answer with daring resistance): to set *aliquem* at d., contumacem esse adversus *qd* (e. g. imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (to set at naught in the spirit of d.; e. g. imperia validiorum); contumaciter resistere ci rei (e. g. sculpturae, Plin.; speaking of an extremely hard stone); contemnere *qd* (to despise what it might be thought dangerous to overlook; e. g. omnia jura humana); obviam ire ci rei, se offerre ci rei (to encounter it; e. g. periculis); in d. of *aby*, adversus *ca* voluntatem; *qd* in *lo* (agere his will); adversus (agere; e. g. in d. of that decree [of the senate], adversus id senatus consultum); off. by abl. absol. with neglectus, contemptus; in d. of *my***

entration, contemptis or neglectis precibus meis [see 'in NITIS of']

**DEFICIENCY**, defectio; defectus (with the gen.; *express d.*, as the want of *aliquid*; the first as casual, the last as a condition; in the sense of intellectual and moral imperfection, they are used in modern Lat. only without ancient authority).—vitium (includes *d.* of any art, and therefore imperfection, intellectual and moral).—Quod deest or desideratur (what is wanting to make a thing complete).—*para relicta* (the part left undone); *complete d.* of every thing, omnium rerum inopia; summa angustia rerum necessarium: *d.* of money, pecunia; or argenti penuria [1625] defectus pecuniarum; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei numariae, or diff. numaria; angustiae rei familiaris: *d.* of water, penuria aquarum: *d.* of water in the brook, defectus aquarum circa rivos: *d.* of friends, penuria amicorum: to suffer from *d.* of *aliquid*, qđ re cedere (not to have it); qđ re egere, indigere (to be sorry that one has not got it); \*ca rei inopia laborare, premi; also *merely a qđ re laborare*; qđ re premi; ca rei inopia affici (e. g. consilii, C.): *fm a d.* of arguments, inopia argumentorum: there is a great *d.* of *aliquid*, magna est ca rei penuria: *d.* of provisions (corn), rei frumentariae inopia or angustiae or difficultas: to supply the *d.* of corn, rei frumentariae mederi; rei frumentariae expedire: to supply a *d.*, partem relictam expiere (it being a part left undone); inopiam ca rei lenire, levare (to supply it partially)—qđ re anguste uti (to be obliged to use it sparingly): the *d.* of *aliquid* (Justinian), mendosa ca rei natura (H. Sat. 1, 6, 66).—See DEFECT.

**DEFICIENT**, see DEFECTIVE.

**DEPIER**, provocator (Just. and Gell.; a peculiar kind of gladiator; C. Sen. 64, 134).

**DEFILE**, *rm.* maculare; commaculare; maculas aspergere (reply to stain what is white);—contaminare (to soil the purity of *aliquid*);—inquinare (to pollute, with the accessory notion of destroying the beauty of *aliquid*);—polluere (implies a desecration of what is holy and pure);—spargere; conspurcare (to make dirty, with the accessory notion of disgust; scarcely ever used in the elevated style);—violare (to dishonour, to defame, and also to profane): to *d.* one's hands with blood, manus suis sanguine cruentare: to be defiled with the blood of kinmen, parricidio contaminari: to be *d.* with lust, vitam obliere libidine; libidinis inquinari.—See STAIN, POLLUTE.

**DEFILE**, *INTR.* *pprs* in acie procedere: to *d.*, or march through a narrow pass, per angustias iter habere: the army *d.'s* through a mountain-pass covered with woods, agmen per saltum porrigit (T. Ann. 1, 51, 3).

**DEFILE**, angustiae (a narrow pass, through a chain of mountains);—fauces (a narrow pass, opening into a wider space).

**DEFILEMENT**, contaminatio, pollutio (both of a later age);—macula, labea (the stain itself); free *fm d.*, involutus (opp. pollutus): *d.* of a maid, vitiatio (the act); vitium virgini oblatum (as thing done); moral *d.*, labea aliqua decoris. See POLLUTION.

**DEFILOR** (of a female), stuprator; constuprator.

**DEFINABLE**, quod definiti potest.

**DEFINE**. ¶ To give a logical definition of, definire (to fix the limits, so that the thing may be accurately distinguished *fm* other things).—circumscribere (to limit the meaning, so that too much may not be comprehended under it, &c.).—*Jm.* circumscribere et definire. dicere et quasi circumscribere verba.—definitione declarare.—constituere, qui sint in qđ re fines (to limit a moral problem, &c., C.): to *d.* the notion of duty, definire, quid sit officium; the general notion of *aliquid*, universum et proprium ca (rei) vim definire completeque; propriam ca rei vim definitione declarare: to *d.* in a few words, brevi circumscribere et definire; definire rem verbis et breviter describere: to *d.* the term man, dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis, quid homo sit (C.): it is of great importance, how you *d.* the office of a tribune, plurimum interest, quid esse tribunatum putes. Fortitude is correctly defined by the Stoics to be, &c., probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam esse dicunt, &c. (C.): wech they *d.* to be, &c., quod sic definiunt, ut (id) velit esse, &c.: the former term is usually defined thus, illud superius sic fere definiti solent: to *d.* the proper limits of friendship, constituere, qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi termini diligendi (C.). ¶ To determine the extent of *aliquid* with precision, definire.—circumscribere.—terminare (e. g. fines imperii; regiones, &c.).—limitare (very rare; quæstionem, Farr.).—See TO LIMIT.

**DEFINER**, qui definit, &c.

**DEFINITE**. ¶ Fixed, status; constitutus.—*fini-*

tus; definitus (*d.* or closely *d.* fixed).—certus destinatus que (e. g. opinio, sententia, C.; persona, personæ, Q.).—certus (certain, decided); *Jm.* certus et definitus.—præstitus (fixed beforehand): a *d.* day, dies dictus, constitutus, præstitutus; certus: *d.* expenses, expensæ statæ (opp. sumptus fortuiti); *d.* income, redditus statæ: to express a *d.* opinion, \*certam sententiam expromere: to have or entertain a *d.* opinion on no subject whatever, nullam rem aperte judicare.

**DEFINITELY**, certo or certe (SYN. IN CERTAINLY).—definite (with a statement of all the peculiarities, &c., opp. generative).—diserte (in express terms.—[1625] not diserte verbin).—ex destinatio. destinato (post-Aug. Suet., with del berate intention).

**DEFINITION**, finitio; definitio (a strict *d.*).—explicitatio (an explanation). To give a *d.* of; see TO DEFINE.

**DEFINITIVE**, and DEFINITELY, see DEFINITIVE and DEFINITELY.—To answer *d.*, sine ulla dubitatione respondere: a *d.* sentence, sententia, quæ omnis controversia dirimitur; or, quæ lii judicatur.—sententia terminalis (Iule l. i. Cod. Just.): to pronounce a *d.* sentence, item judicare (H.).

**DEFLAGRABLE**, see COMBUSTIBLE.

**DEFLAGRATION**, deflagratio; conflagratio; see COMBUSTION.

**DEFLECT**, deflectere (both trans. and intrans.; *prop.* and *fig.*: de qđ re, of a local relation; e. g. de recta regione, via, spatio; ab qđ re, *fig.*; e. g. a veritate, proposito, amicitia; *intr.* deflecti or deflectere).—declinare, degressi (these three all imply the consent of the will, and are used both *prop.* and *fig.*).—aberrare (to *d.* without consciousness, and the consent of the will, *prop.* and *fig.*).—See 'TURN aside'.

**DEFLECTION**; *d.*, or deviation *fm* the straight path, declinatio [1625] deflexio, Macrobi.; deflexus, Val. Max.): to make a *d.*, deflectere, &c. See TO DEFLECT.

**DEFLOURATION**. ¶ Act of deflowering, a) a female, vitatio.—vitium or stuprum per vim mulieris alatum, ß) a thing, deformatio. ¶ Selection of the best, *fm.* Optima (n. pl.).

**DEFLOUR**, stuprare or constuprare qm; ca pudicitiae vim atque vitium asferre; per vim stuprare qm; per vim vitium or stuprum offerre ei.—stuprum inferre ei (C.). ¶ Fig.; corrumpere, deformare, depravare.—turnere (T.).

**DEFLUOUS**, defluens ([1625] defluus, post-Aug.).—delabens (gliding downwards);—decurrens (running down).

**DEFLUXION**, delapsus (the gliding down).—fluxio; rheumatismus (of the humours of the body, fluxiones omnes, quas rheumatismos vocant, see Plin. 28, 8, 24). destillatio (a *d.* or running, e. g. of the nose, naris).—I am suffering *fm d.'s*, 'rheumatismis laboro: destillationes male me habent (*fm* cold, catarrh).—[1625] defluxio, Firm. Math.; Cat. Aur.—defluxus, Appul.

**DEFORM**, deformare (to *d.* or disfigure).—turpare (to *d.* or make ugly; T.).—In pejus fingere (to make a caricature of; H. Ep. 2, 1, 265);—corrumpere (to *d.*, spoil, or mar);—corrumpere formam et pulchritudinem ca rei (e. g. honestatis, C.).—depravare (to *d.*, distort, or pervert; *improp.* = to interpret falsely; purposely, industriâ);—In pejus mutare or vertere (*improp.* to interpret incorrectly).

**DEFORMATION**, deformatio (L.); depravatio (as an act; def. = disfigurement; depr. = perversion, distortion).

**DEFORMED**, deformatus; deformis (ugly).—depravatus (corrupted; made worse than it should be).—pravus (disproportioned; not such as it should be, membra, crura, &c.).—distortus (abso. of a person; C.).—pravus extortusque (Juv.).—omnibus membris extortus et fractus (*fm* the dislocation and fracture of limbs; Plin.).—D. limba, prava membra.—In pravum elapsi artus (T.): *d.* by mistakes, mendosus (like a book); terribly *d.* distortissimus (C.).—Insignis ad deformitatem.

**DEFORMITY**, deformitas; turpitude (mean deformity, as a state, the result of deformation);—corpora pravitas or pravitates.—membrorum pravitas (misshapen limbs)—distortio membrorum; distortio et depravatio (quædam) in qđ re. A *d.*, res deformis.—monstrum (e. g. monstr. hominis).—Moral or mental *d.*, animi deformitas (C.); depravatio et fœditas animi (C.).

**DEFAUD**, fraudare (v. pr.).—defraudare (rare; twice in C.; not in Cass.).—fraudem or fallaciam ei facere; dolum ei necere, coningere; (fraude) decipere.—fallere, alio with fraude.—frustrari.—Impone re ei.—circumvenire: to *d.* *aliquid*, fraudare, defraudare qm qđ re; of money, qm circumducere, or circumven-



tere argento; qm emungere argento; perfabricare qm (the two last expressions = to trick him out of his money; to take him in: all are confined to Comedy): d. one's creditors, fraudare creditores: to attempt to d. aby. fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm.—[?] The fallens deceives by imparting erroneous views; the frustrans, by false hopes; the imponents, by practising on the credulity of another. Decipere and circumvenire mean to outwit, and obtain an unfair advantage; the decipiens by a suddenly executed; the circumveniens by an artfully laid plot. Fraudare means to injure and rob aby by an abuse of his confidence; Dōd. [see DECEIVE.]

DEPRANDER, fraudator. —[?] defraudator, very late; Gaj. Inst. 4, 65.]—homo ad fallendum paratus, or instructus (one who delights in defrauding). —See DECEIVER.—circumscripser (easily one who takes advantage of the young and inexperienced).—quadruplator (easily one who tries to get the property of others by chicanery, &c.).—veterator (an old hand at defrauding, &c.).—[?] deceptor only Sen. Thyest. 144. See DECEIVER.

DEPRAY, suppeditare (e. g. the expense, charge, cost, &c. sumptus or sumptum): to d. part of the cost, in partem impensarum venire: to be able to d. the expense, sumptus sustinere; sumptibus subsistere: not to be able to d. the expense, sumptibus sufficere or subsistere non posse; sumptus tolerare non posse: to d. the first cost, &c., sarcire or resarcire sumptum suum (Ter.).—quod impensæ factum est in rem efficere: the profits do not d. the expenses of management, impendia superant redditum: to d. household expenses, \*usibus rei familiaris satisfacere. I have enough to d. my expenses, habeo, unde utar.

DEPRAYER, qui sumptus suppeditat, &c.

DEPRAYMENT, see PAYMENT.

DEPT. 1 Apt at alth, habilis, aptus, idoneus ad qd (sometimes, but seldom, with dat.). see Groef. § 197. Zumpt. § 409). 2 Elegant in mien and gesture, bellus.—venustus; elegans.—3 With alacrity, hilaris; (less commonly) hilaris; alacer.

DEPTLY, apte; idonee; apposite.—belle; festive; elegantior or comode.—hilaris; læte, &c.: he who does alth d., qui qd comode facit (e. g. comode saltare).—qui qd scilicet facit (e. g. he plays on the pipe d., scilicet tibia cantat).

DEPUNCT, mortuus ([?] defunctus, unclaus.).

DEPY, 1 Challenge; vid. 2 Set at defiance; are under DEFIANCE.

DEGENERACY, 1 Natural degeneracy: Crcl. with degener or degenerare; or degenerare in feritatem. 2 Moral degeneracy, degener animus (V. degenerans animos timor arguit).—depravitio animi.—L. uses the neut. partic. degeneratum (1, 53; n. degeneratum in alia huic quoque decori officisset, if his having degenerated in other respects had not, &c.).—The gods bear me witness, that I cannot justly be charged with d., di mihi sunt testes non degenerasse propinquos (sc. me, Propert.). d. of manners, mores corrupti, depravatique; mores perdit; mores turpes.

DEGENERATE, v. degenerare.—degenerare in feritatem (to grow wild again, of trees)—degenerare a parentibus (d. fm aversio, of children).

DEGENERATE, indignus parentibus or majoribus.—degener (post. and post-Class. prose; [?] degeneratus, Val. Max.).—A d. age, metas peioris parentibus or avis (aft. H.). If 'degenerate' is used vaguely to denote 'corruption,' see CORRUPT.

DEGLUTINATE, deglutinare (e. g. palpebras, Plin. 25, 13, 103).—reglutinare (Cutell. 25, 9. Marc. Cap. 6, p. 191).

DEGLUTITION, Crcl. with glutire; haurire.

DEGRADATION, 1 Formal act of degrading or deposing, gradus dejectio (Modest. in Dig. 49, 16, 3).—ab ordine motio (Ulp. 37, 20, 3).—depositio dignitatis (Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8). 2 In a wider sense, diminutio cs auctoritatis or dignitatis.—ignominia d. deducere (diagrace).—It is thought a d. to have one's name removed to the city tribes, in urvanas tribus transferri, ignominie est (Plin.). to think alth a d., qd infra se positum arbitrari. See 'to think degrading' in TO DEGRADE.

DEGRADE, 1 Remove to a lower rank, loco movere (of soldiers; Cas. B. C. 3, 74; coupled with ignominia notare, to diagrace)—ex superiore ordine in inferiorum detrudere qm (cf. Suet. Cas. 29, in.).—gradu dejicere qm (aft. Modest. in Dig. 49, 16, 3).—ab ordine movere qm (aft. Ulp. Dig. 37, 20, 30).—militandi ordinem ei mutare (of a soldier; cf. l. 25, 6, 15).—removere, amovere or submovere qm minuire (to remove

him fm his office: espse fm an office of state).—To d. a senator, qm a or de senatu movere: qm senatu or senatorio loco movere (L. 39, 42): to d. aby fm his office, abrogare or abolere ei magistratum (both in the Rom. sense; abol. implying that the degradation is for ever): to d. the governor of a province, qm provincia demovere. 2 In a wider sense; to diagrace, &c., dignitate sua privare or spoliare.—minuere cs auctoritatem—qm ignominia efficere or notare (the latter, Cas. B. C. 3, 74)—ignominiam ei injungere or inuere (to diagrace).—To d. oneself, se abjicere.—se abjicere et prosternere.—minuere suam dignitatem.—dignitatis suam immemorem esse.—se dedecorare (e. g. flagitiis).—se ipsum in ordinem cogere (L.). to forget what is due to oneself: fig. expression fm the notion of reducing an officer to the ranks ([?]).—In pejorem partem raptare: to d. art to a gainful trade, artem ad mercedem atque quantum adducere: to reach a degree was art degraded by Perillus, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. To d. oneself to alth, prolabi ad qd. descendere ad qd. se projicere in qd: to d. alth, qd abjicere et prosternere (Ter.). 3 Degrading; see DISGRACEFUL. To think alth d., qd infra se positum arbitrari; alth is d. to aby, est infra se dignitatem. Thinking it degrading to b, inferiori majestate sua rati si, &c. (T. Ann. 3, 3).

DEGREE, gradus (strictly applicable only to things that are susceptible of gradations, such as relationship, rank, honour, age, &c.; also applied to d.'s of perfection; see C. Ecl. p. 181; and in Metaph. of the d.'s of a circle, &c.).—[?] gradus also stands for 'degree' of relationship; e. g. not to stand in any d. of relationship to aby, nullo gradu contingere cs domum (Suet. Ner. Galb. 2; whence we may form the expressions, 'to be related in the second or third degree,' &c.): to stand in a near d. of relationship to aby, arcto propinquitatis vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse: to stand in a near d. of relationship to aby on the mother's side, a matre artissimo gradu contingere qm. To reach a high d. (of perfection), ad altum gradum pervenire: not yet to have reached so high a d. of wisdom, nondum pervenisse ad istum gradum sapientie: to bring a work to the highest d. of perfection, operi fastidium imponere. [?] In a high degree' is mly translated by summus, &c., without gradus; e. g. you possess that faculty in a high d., ea facultas in te summa est: those faculties have been granted to you in a less d., tibi ea minora data sunt (C. Or. 1, 29, 132): to possess alth in a higher d., qd majus habere (e. C. N. D. 2, 31, 79): to possess alth in a very high d., qd in te summum est; qd re cumulatum esse.—When 'degree' means a quality, it is expressed in Lat. not by gradus, but by some other turn of expression, e. g. a slight d. of cold, frigida leve: a high d. of cold, frigus immodicum: an intolerable d. of cold, frigus intolerabile. To have reached the highest d., venisse ad summum (e. g. of aby's glory): in a high d., valde; magnopere: to a higher d., magis: in the highest d., maximopere; summopere: in an equal d., æque; pariter: to love in the same d., pares in amore esse et æquales: in the same d. as, ita, ut (C. Off. 1, 15, extr.); quantum... tantum (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 7): to such a d. of boldness, eo audacius: to such a d. that, &c., usque eo or adeo... ut, &c.—1 Class, classis (e. pr.).—ordo (d. or rank): mens of the lowest d., hominis infimi ordinis or generis: people of all d.'s, omnium ordinum majoribus: of the same d., ejusdem ordinis homines. 2 By degree, paulatim (gradually).—sensim (by imperceptible d.'s, opp. subito or repente).—pedetentim; gradatim (step by step, ped. opp. curru, equo, &c.; grad. opp. concitato gradu).—sensim et paulatim; sensim et pedetentim; pedetentim et gradatim.—minutim (in separate small portions; e. g. to retreat, &c.).—[?] the combination so frequent in modern Lat., sensum sensinque is false Lat.; a hill rising by gentle d.'s, collis mollior assurgens; also leniter editus, placide or leniter acclivis (opp. leniter declivis): a chain of mountains, ascending by gentle d.'s, molle et clementer editum montis jugum: to go forwards by d.'s, placide progredi: to go backwards by d.'s, paulatim labi.—3 A academical degree, \*gradus honoris academici or dignitatis academice.

DEHORT, see TO DISSUADE; and for its derivatives, see the corresponding derivat res of DISSUADE.

DEIFICATION, apothēosis (ἀποθέωσις, Eccl.).—pure Lat. consecratio (T. Ann. 13, 2, extr.).

DEIFY, qm ex homine deum facere (to make aby a god).—qm in celum tollere (to raise aby to heaven).—qm inter deos, or in deorum numerum referre: qm in deorum numero collocare (to place aby amongst the gods).—deorum numero consecrare; or merely consecrare (to d. a man, beast, or thing).—qm ut deum

colere (to d. or worship as a god).—deorum honores ei tribuere (to d. or pay divine honors to abg).—ad caelum or ad astra tollere. laudes ei in astra tollere; qm ad caelum laudibus efferre (fig. to exalt him to the skies).

DEIGN. ¶ To condescend or vouchsafe, velle.—non gravari (with acc. and inf.); he has deigned, ipse placuit, collibuit, or visum est.—D. to, ꝑ, ꝑro, ut ne fraveris, &c. (C. with inf).—often by Crel. with dignum habere, ducere or iudicare qm qd re, or qui. followed by a subjunctive (see only the poets and writers of the six. age say dignari qm qd re): to d. to have intercourse with abg. qm congressione dignum iudicare; qm dignum iudicare, quicum congruatur: to d. to speak to abg. qm sermone dignum iudicare (C.): to d. to converse with abg. \*dignum habere qm, quicum colloquar or sermonem conferamus: to d. to invite abg. to dinner, qm dignum honore cenae habere (Suet. Vesp. 2. xiv. says dignari qm honore cenae): not to d. to look at abg. qm oculis fugere: qm ne aspectu quidem dignum habere.—[T. a.] (obool.) dignum habere, ducere, iudicare qm qd re.

DEISM, ꝑdeismus.

DEIST, ꝑdeista or \*qui ita deum esse concedit, ut Christianorum deum non agnoscat; or \*qui deum quidem esse concedit, sed factum et commenticium; or \*qui ita deum esse concedit, ut in ejus opinione turpissime laborat (cf. C. N. D. 1, 29).

DEITY, Deus (Gd.).—numen divinum (the divine power, &c.).—divinitas, natura divina (the nature and essence of God).—[G. deitas] deitas quile late; Augustin.] See GOD, GODHEAD.

DEJECT, deprimere; opprimere (prop. and fig.).—frangere (fig. to make spiritless, opp. erigere; see Bremi Np. Thm. 1, 3): to be dejected by the consciousness of one's crimes, conscientia scelorum opprimi.—cs animum or qm frangere (opp. cs animum excitare, or qm erigere).—cs animum infringere, or affligere, or percellere.—\*Nisi dejecti facie: Crel. with dejecte vultum or oculis (e.g. deiecit vultum et submissa voce locuta est F.).—dejectus vultum (Stat.).

DEJECTED, humilis; demissus; humilis atque demissus (saint-hearted).—abjectus or abjectior; afflictus; fractus; demissus fractusque; fractus et demissus; jacens (d., or broken in spirit).—perculsus; profligatus (deeply d.); perculsus et abjectus.—iratus.—a spe alienus (void of all hope; all these epithets are applied to men, and the state of their minds).—[G. dejectus] Dejectus, in this sense, belongs to poetry and post-class. prose (rare): haud dejectus equum duci jubet: dejecti et infracti, Q.—somewhat d., subtristis; siccioris d., gravissime afflicti: to be d., animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, or abjecto, or fracto, &c.: animo deicere; animo occidere; esse perculso et abjecto animo: jacere (see C. Tusc. 3, 17, in.; quid jaces? quid mæres?): to become d., animo demitti, or se demittere; animum demittere or contrahere; animum contrahere et d-mittere; animum abjicere; animum deponere: to be d. by no danger, nulli periculo animum submittere.

DEJECTEDLY, humili animo; demisso; demisso animo; humili atque demisso animo (d., or saint-heartedly).—abjecte; abjecto or fracto or afflicto animo; demisso fractoque animo (with a broken spirit).—tristi animo (sadly).

DEJECTEDNESS, or DEJECTION, animi demissio, contractio, or infractio; animus demissus.—animi debilitatio et abjectio (C.).—recessus quidam animi et fuga.—animus a spe alienus.—Sic tristitia.—animus abjectus, afflictus, debilitatus, or jacens: don't let him be in pour d., cave te tristem esse sentiat (Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29): to rouse abg. from his d., animum cs jacentem excitare.

DELACERATION, see DILACERATION.

DELACINATION, see WEANING.

DELATE, ¶ Convey: vid. ¶ Accuse: vid.

DELATION, ¶ Conveyance: vid. ¶ Accusation: vid.

DELATOR, see ACCUSOR.

DELAY, TA. ¶ Put off; see DEFER. ¶ To delay or hinder sm going on, morari; remorari; moram facere ei rei: moram afferre ei or ei rei; moram et tarditatem afferre ei rei (to cause d. in abg).—tardare; retardare (to d. or retard abg, e.g. the pursuit of the enemy, &c.): to d. abg (i. e. prevent his setting out on a journey, profecturum detinere; cs profectorem retardare: abg on his journey, retardare qm in via; retardare cs iter: unless he has been delayed (on his road), si quid impedimenti in via passus est (C.): to d. abg in pursuit of the enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hostem (of a bog, wch lay in the way): the attack of the

enemy, morari, tardare, or retardare hostium impetum: to be delayed by abg, tardari qd re. I am delayed by the winds, ventis detineor in loco; venti me tardant.

DELAY, INTR or ASSOL. ¶ To linger, loiter, be slow, cessare (to d. sm laziness when a task is to be performed: absol. or with inf.; also in qd re and its ad qd; e.g. ad arma, and poet. in qd; in vota precesque, F.).—cunctari (to d. doing abg sm irresolution; seld. with inf. [e.g. proferri, C.] or rel. clause [quid faciat, S.]);—morari; moram facere (to d. when abg ought to be getting on; morari may be followed by inf.).—tardare (sm ennuui or want of will).—tergiversari (to seek an escape sm the necessity of doing or saying what one dislikes).—Jx. cunctari et tergiversari (with ut, nē, C.).—hesitare (to d. from not knowing what to do or say): to d. sm day to day, diem ex die ducere or prolatere. To punish those who d., tardantes punire (of bees; Plin.).

DELAY, a. mora.—retardatio. Jx. retardatio et mora (d. that makes one late, hinders one, &c.).—suspensio (the being suspended, as to its execution, &c. for a time). Jx. mora et sustentatio.—conmoratio (time one stops at a place).—cessatio (sm laziness when work is to be done).—dilatio (the putting off).—procrastinatio (d. sm one day to another).—tarditas (slowness); Jx. tarditas et procrastinatio (C.).—cunctatio (d. sm irresolution): to grant d., dare dilationem: to grant a few days d. (with ref. to payment), paucos dies ad solvendum ci prorogare: to ask for d., petere dilationem: to admit of d., habere qm moram et sustentationem (opp. necessity of being done at once, statim): to endure no d., dilationem non pati; dilationem non pati or recipere; cunctationem non recipere: without d., sine dilatione; sine mora; nulla interposita mora.—protinus, statim, continuo (immediately).—abjecta omni cunctatione (without any d. sm irresolution): to do abg without d., representare qd (easily of a payment; but also of other actions): it is no time for d., nulla mora est; maturato opus est: to cause d., tarditatem or moram et tarditatem afferre (ei rei); impedimentum afferre (ei rei, T.); moram atque impedimentum (ei rei) inferre (C.): (ei rei) moram facere, afferre, inferre, obijcere.

DELAVER, cunctator (a d. or irresolute person).—cessator (d., or person who sits with his hands before him, when he has work to do).—cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans: if a female, mulier cunctans; mulier cessans: a terrible d., lentum sane negotium (C.).

DELECTABLE, see DELIGHTFUL.

DELECTABLENESS, DELECTION, delectatio.

—oblectatio. See DELIGHT.

DELEGATE, ¶ Send with power to transact business, legare; allegare (to d. or depute).—legatum mittere (to d. or send as an ambassador, esp. in affairs of state).—mandata ci dare (to give him a commission).—[G. It would be wrong to employ amandare and ablegare in this sense (as is frequently done in modern Lat.); those words mean 'to send abg away under a pretext in order to get rid of him': to d. abg to do abg, ci mandare, ut, &c.; negotium ci dare, ut, &c.: to be delegated to do abg, jussus sum facere qd, to d. with full power, ci cs rei faciendae licentiam dare or permittere (cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2).—liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (L. 32, 37): to be delegated by abg, mandata habere a qo; cs nomine, or qo auctore facere qd (to do abg in consequence of being delegated by abg). ¶ To deliver or entrust abg to the care of another on whom one confers authority to manage it, &c., mandare ci qd (commission him to do it; e.g. negotium).—demandare ci qd (give it up entirely to another, so as to think no more about it oneself; e.g. funera curam; bellum).—delegare ci qd (to shore off upon another what one should do oneself; e.g. curam cs rei ei; officium ci).

DELEGATE, s. legatus; cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permissa est (d. with full powers; cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet a qo (commissioned).—publica auctoritate missus, also merely legatus (a d. with authority sm the state);—[G. Here ablegatus would be false Lat.]; d. s. come from Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.

DELEGATION, delegatio (C.; but in the sense of assigning a debt to another; in the usual sense of 'delegation,' Sen. : delegationem ista res non recipit, that 'cannot be performed by d.': t. e. must be done by oneself).—mandatus, ut (but only in the abl.; C.—cujus emptorem istum demonstravi fulvae mandatu Cæseniæ, Cæc. 7, 19).—res mandata (the affair delegated; C.).—potestas qd faciendi; auctoritas, &c. will sit help, or procuratio negotii, munera, &c. (management of an affair, office, committed to a person): by d. from the

seu, auctoritate senatus. § *Body of delegates.* allegati (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 3, 5. Client. 13, 39).—electi, apocleti (chosen *counsellors*, &c.; a more select committee, &c.; L.).—legatio (an *embassy*).

DELETE, See To BLot out.

DELETERIOUS, pernicious; exstius; exitialis (the first of an injurious; the two next, of a destructive nature).—nocens, noxius, nociturus (harmful; d. substatens, ea, quae nocitura videntur).—veneno imbutus, or infectus, or tinctus.—tabidus, tabificus (e. g. venenum, &c., causing substances to waste away, &c.).—virulentus (imbued with poison; or of a poisonous nature): who does not know that this substance is of a d. nature? quia non intelligit hanc rem nocere? to be d., nocere; nociturus esse.

DELETERIOUSNESS, vis nocendi.

DELETION, See ERASURE.

DELF, § *Mine*; fodina (a mine).—See MINE.—§ *Earthenware*, fictilia in lapidis duritiem efficta, n. pl. (Delft-ware).—See EARTHENWARE.

DELIBERATE, v. deliberare (to weigh, as it were, in a balance; about or on a subject, de qâ re; also with utrum—an; with abq., cum qo; also used absol.).—expendere; pendere; pensare.—ponderare; examinare (to examine and weigh the reasons for and agere alq.).—considerare, eply with cum animo, or in animo, or secum (to take alq. into consideration, in order to make one's choice, or come to a decision).—reputare (to calculate in the mind, what will be the probable result of alq., eply with secum, animo, or cum animo).—agitare mente, or animo, or in mente, or cum animo (to stir alq. in one's mind; to think it over repeatedly).—volutare, in one's mind, secum animo, in animo; or with abq., cum qo; with one's friends, cum amicis volutare.—volvare animo or secum; versare secum in animo (to turn every way in one's mind: this expression never occurs in C., but frequently in L. and S.); mature, multa secum reputare de re; etiam atque etiam reputare, quid, &c. (e. g. what is to be done, quid agendum); most carefully and maturely, omnia diligenter circumspicere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo versare unamquamque rem; after I had maturely deliberated, and weighed every particular, circumspici rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; the reasons on both sides, omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere; to d. upon or examine alq. most accurately, exactissimo iudicio examinare qd. § To deliberate or take counsel with others, deliberare or consultare cum qo; qm adhibere in consiliu, or ad deliberationes; to meet in order to d., in deliberationem, or in consultationem venire; in order to d., consilii causâ: it is a thing upon which one must d., consilii res est; res in deliberationem cadit.

DELIBERATE, deliberatus (adopted as a fixed purpose, oft. deliberation; e. g. mora, H. post. in this sense).—consideratus (maturely weighed; e. g. iudicium mentis, C.; also impr. of persons who act with deliberation). Jx. (of things) consideratus ac provusus (e. g. via vivendi, C.); consideratus ac diligens (e. g. excogitatio faciendi qd.).—circumspicius (e. g. iudicium; moderatio animi; prpe. not præ-Aug. Freund; also impr. of persons).—meditatus or meditatus et præparatus inferuntur, C. Off. 1, 8, 27).—cogitatus (e. g. facinus).—Jx. meditatus et cogitatus (e. g. a crime, scelus, C.); or diu consideratus et multo ante meditatatus (C.). It is my resolution, certum ac deliberatum est; deliberatum aut constitutum est; habeo statutum cum animo ac deliberatum (with inf.; al. C.); he had no more d. purpose, than, &c., neque illi quicquam deliberatum fuit, quum, &c.; to take alq. into more d. consideration, consideratus consulere ci rei (C.); a d. opinion (as decision of the mind) or resolution, consideratum iudicium mentis (C.). a d. resolve (of a moral nature), quædam inductio animi ac voluntas (C. ad Q. F. 1, 11); not by any d. and wise choice, but by a sudden impulse, non delectu aliquo aut sapientia, sed impetu et quidam temeritate (e. g. duci, C.). <sup>607</sup> Deliberate may often be translated by 'deliberately' prudens sciensque or sciens only; e. g. to utter a d. calumny, calumniari sciens.

DELIBERATELY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate); caute (opp. incaute).—circumspicius (opp. temere et nullo consilio).—consulto (opp. consulto is præ- and post-Class.); cogitato; inconsulto; inconsulte; sine consilio; sine iudicio; caute or circumspicius (opp. incaute; temere; imprudenter; temere atque impru-

denter).—de industria,—datâ or deditâ operâ (of deliberate purpose).—voluntate et iudicio (C. Tusc. 3, 28, 66; by a deliberate act of the will); to do alq. d., consulte et cogitatum facio qd.; qd. prudens sciensque facio: a method d. chosen, deliberata ac provisa via (e. g. vivendi, C.); a word d. chosen, verbum meditatum, cogitatum (C.); a wrong d. committed, injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit (C.); or quæ meditata et præparata inferuntur (C.).—§ Slowly (vid.), lente, cunctanter; not d. and wisely, non delectu aliquo aut sapientia (C.).

DELIBERATENESS, Sits consideratio.—cautio, circumspectio. prudentia (caution, &c.).—<sup>608</sup> Considerantia only Vitr. 6, 1.

DELIBERATION, deliberatio.—consultatio. Jx. deliberatio et consultatio.—consideratio.—reputatio (SYN. of verbs in To DELIBERATE): the affair requires d., habet res deliberationem; ea res venit or cadit in deliberationem (C.); to have time for d., spatium deliberandi habere (C.); work requires further d., quod majoris consilii est (C.); time for d., deliberandi or consultandi spatium; to demand or ask for time for d., tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandi causâ sibi postulare; to ask a single day for d., deliberandi sibi unum diem postulare; to take time for d., consultandi or deliberandi spatium sumere; after mature d., re consultâ et exploratâ; initi subductaque ratione; circumspici rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; re deliberatâ (Cæs.); to weigh a point with the most careful d., exactissimo iudicio examinare qd.; without alq. of due care and d., temere et nullo consilio; temere ac nullâ ratione; to speak and act with d., circumspiciere dicta factaque; to act with great d., circumspicius facere qd. See also DELIBERATELY.—If = HESITATION or SLOWNESS, vid. those words.

DELIBERATIVE, deliberativus. A d. body (publicum) consilium: the president of a d. assembly (publicorum) consiliorum moderator.

DELICACY, § *Softness, fineness (prop. and imprpr.)*, mollitia, molities, molitudo (softness).—tenuitas (tenderness). Jx. molities et t. neritas.—tenuitas (thinness, fineness; e. g. of limbs, lines, and imprpr. of style).—subtilitas (finesness; e. g. of lines, of the touches of a graving tool, &c., post-Aug. in this sense; Class. in the sense of acuteness, refined accuracy of style, &c.).—elegantia (refinement and taste in selection).—venustas (loveliness).—D. of feeling, molitudo humanitatis (C.); verecundia (C. Q. F. 3, 1, 3); natural d., molitia naturæ (natural susceptibility)—naturale ternerum quiddam atque molle. Attic d. (of style), ea subtilitas quam Attiam vocant; fm d. (of feeling), verecundia, pudore; an absurd or exaggerated d. of taste, fastidium delicatum or insolens; d. of ear, or of taste (with ref. to style), aures tætes et religiosæ; aures tætes, intelligensque iudicium (C.); delicatæ aures (Q. F. 3, 1); the implying something of over-fastidiousness; a person of extreme d. of taste, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus (C.). § Weakness; e. g. of health, imbecillitas or infirmitas valetudinis, valetudo infirma. \*Infirma corporis constitutio (natural d. of constitution); infirma corporis constitutio (C.). § A delicacy, cibis lautus or suavisimus (see a Dainty).—Delicacies, cibi exquisitissimi or suavisissimi; cibi delicatiores.—cupedia, pl. or cupidini (al. cuppi). § Niceness and tact in action; mihi by difficultas or difficultas referred to the thing; to be a matter of great d., magnam difficultatem habere; of great d., difficultis (C.); lubricus or anceps et lubricus (Plin.).—Delicacy (Ep. 1, 86). With d., delicate (post-Aug.; e. g. delicatius tractare iracundos, Sen., with gentleness, tact, &c.).

DELICATE, a) Of persons; a) tender, soft, tener, mollis.—b) not easily satisfied, delicati fastidii (fastidious, whether in eating, or in any other respect).—\*subtilis palati (nice in his rating, H. S. 2, 6, 38).—lautitium studiosus. (C.) Weak, imbecillus, infirmus (see under a).—b) Of things; a) Agreeable, suavis (agreeable to the taste).—Delicatus (mihi in a bad sense, of what is too luxurious).—b) Soft, sine &c. (prop. and imprpr.) tener (tender).—mollis (soft). Jx. tener et mollis.—c) Delicatus (fine, thin).—subtilis (acute; of judgement, taste, &c.).—t. res, fastidiosus (of taste in style, &c.; fast. mihi of what is over-d.).—elegant (easily distinguishing differences; therefore, nice in selection, &c.).—D. feeling, verecundia. a d. ear, aures tætes, elegantæ (see DELICACY). a d. taste, iudicium subtile; a person of the most d. taste, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus (C.).—c) Difficult in manage. difficultis, lubricus, anceps et lubricus (cf.

Pha. Ep. 1, 8, 6). *Weak (in health), imbecillus.*—*Infirmus*.—*parum firmus*. *D. health*, tenuis valetudo (C.). valetudo imbecilla or infirma: *to be in d. health*, tenuis esse valetudine; imbecilliorum esse valetudine: *in very d. health*, tenui, aut nullā potius esse valetudine. *Endowed with quickness of feeling*, facile sentiens. *The eye is a very d. organ*, oculi facilitate laetantur.

**DELICATELY.** *Tenderly, softly, tenere or tenerius (post-Aug.).*—*molliter*.—*delicate*. *Jm. molliter et delicate*; delicate ac molliter: *to live d.*, molliter se curare (Ter.); delicate ac molliter vivere (C.). *I have brought you up too d.*, nimium te habui delicatum (Plaut.).—*Finely, elegantly, exquisitely*.—*mirabili opere* (C.).—*elegant*.—*subtiliter*. [Syn. of *adj.* *under DELICATE.*]

**DELICIOUS**, suavissimus, dulcissimus, jucundissimus.—*pergratus*; *jucundus*; *perjucundus*; *delectabilis* (post-Aug. c. g. avus. T.).—*mirifica suavitatis* (C.; of a villa): *to be very d.*, habere multum suavitatis; suavitatis refertum esse: *to be exquisitely d.*, sensus titillare or fovere, or voluptate permulcere: *to be of d. taste*, jucunde sapere: *to give a d. taste or flavour to aliquid*, suavitatem facere ei rei; condire qd.

**DELICIOUSLY**, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; amene, or ameniter.

**DELICIOUSNESS**, dulcedo, dulcedudo (*the first as a momentary sensation; the last as a quality*).—*suavitas* (c. g. cibi; odorum).—*jucunditas*; *jucunditas et suavitatis*—*deliciae* (*the delights*; ca rei).—*amenitas* (*emphy of visible objects; countries, villas, gardens, &c.*).

**DELIGHT**, delectatio (*real positive pleasure or enjoyment*).—*Jm. delectatio jucunditatisque*; suavitatis et delectatio; delectatio et voluptas.—*oblectatio* (*relative pleasure, fm conversation, amusement, &c.*).—*delectamentum* (*rare*; C. Plu. 25, 60; inanitas sunt ista delectamenta pene puerorum).—*deliciae* (*objectively; as conferring d.*).—*oblectamentum* (*that which amuses; with gen. of object or subject, e. g. senectutis; rerum rusticarum*).—*amenitas* (*beauty of country, &c.*).—*amenitatis orarum et litorum*: *to take d. in aliquid*, magnam voluptatem capere or percipere ex qā re; qd in deliciis habere; delectari qā re; ca rei studio captum esse: *to take no d. in aliquid*, abhorre, alienum esse a qā re (see PLEASURE).

**DELIGHT, v. TR.** delectare (*to give a high degree of positive pleasure*).—*oblectare* (*to confer a relative pleasure*; amuse, dispel wearisomeness and unpleasant feelings).—*laetitia afficere*; *laetitia et voluptate afficere*; voluptate afficere, perfundere (*to d. or fill with pleasure*).—*permulcere* (*to d. or affect with pleasurable sensations, e. g. the ears or the hearing*): *to d. the eyes with aliquid*, pascere oculos qā re; fructum capere oculis ex re (*by beholding it*); fructum capere oculis in qā re faciendū (*to find extreme pleasure in doing aliquid*; e. g. in corpore laetando, C. Phil. 11, 3, 8); dare oculis epulas (Com.): *to have one's mind as much delighted as one's palate*, non minus animo quam ventre delectari (*at a feast*).—*to d. oneself, or to be delighted with aliquid* (see 'to DELIGHT in, INTRANS.'). se delectare; se oblectare; delectari, oblectari qā re; gaudere qā re; laetari qā re; voluptatem capere or percipere ex re; gaudium, laetitia capere ex re; pascere animum, or merely pasci qā re (*to d. one's eyes with an object; e. g. a picture, picturā*); ca rei voluptate animum explere (*to ravish the mind, as it were, with aliquid. e. g. with a very pleasant reading, jucundissimae lectionis*). *To be exceedingly delighted*, valde gaudere; gaudere vehementerque laetari. *I am delighted, that, qd.*, gaudeo with acc. and inf. or quod, &c.—*In hoc delector, quod, &c.* *I am excessively (beyond measure, &c.) delighted, that, qd.*, me gaudeo, quod, &c.; in hoc admodum delector, quod, &c. *I am (excessively) delighted to hear, that Caesar loves you better every day*, quod scribis te Caesare quotidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo (C. Ep.): *aliquid or aliquid delectat me*, gratum, jucundum est mihi qd; probatur mihi qd, or qd; arridet mihi qd; est qd or qā in deliciis meis; est qd stomachi mei (according to the vulgar saying, *it is meat and drink to me*): *this place d's me*, hic locus mihi arridet: *d's me exceedingly*, hic mihi prae omnes locus arridet (H. Od. 2, 6, 13): *to be highly delighted*, maximā laetitia perfundere eas; laetitia exultare or efferi.

**DELIGHT, INTR.** *To d. in aliquid*, gaudere qā re (*of the inward feeling of d. in moderation; whether habitual, or in a single instance; e. g. equitate*.—*equis, pictis tabellis*).—*delectari qā re* (*to take pleasure in habitually; e. g. honore, vestitu cultuque corporis, &c.*).—*gessere qā re* (*to feel d. one cannot conceal; to be elevated by it; e. g. ageritate diel, Col.; otio, L.*;

*secundis rebus, L.*).—*exultare* (*to leap, as it were, for joy; to exult in*: equi ferocitate exultantes, C.).—*laetari* (*to rejoice in*; e. g. equus, quo maxime laetabatur, Suet.; also *improp.* of plants, &c. *liking a particular soil*; Col.).—*oblectare se in qā re* (*to amuse oneself with a pursuit*; e. g. in agri cultione, C.).—*ca rei studiosum esse* (*to be fond of a pursuit*; e. g. venandi, C.).—*ca rei studio captum esse or teneri (in the same sense)*.—*figs.* Delectari with inf. is *post.*; e. g. delectaris bibere humanum sanguinem (Phaedr.) for bibendo humano sanguine. (See 'to be delighted with,' under TO DELIGHT, TRANS.)]

**DELIGHTFUL**, suavis, dulcis. *jucundus* (*or superl. of these adjectives*).—*acceptus*; *gratus*.—*amenus* [Syn. in AGREEABLE]: *very d.*, pergratus; gratus acce, tusque; *jucundus*; *perjucundus*; *oblectationis plenus* (C.): *d. weather*, tempestas laeta: *a d. life*, vita amena: *to be exceedingly d.*, habere multum suavitatis, jucunditatis; suavitatis refertum esse: *to be d. to the eyes*, delectare oculos; *to the ears*, aures mulcere or permulcere; auribus blandiri; *to the senses*, sensus titillare, fovere, voluptate permulcere.

**DELIGHTFULLY**, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; amene, or ameniter.

**DELIGHTFULNESS**, delectatio; oblectatio; delicia; voluptas; amenitas [Syn. in DELIGHT].

**DELINEATE**, *PROP.* *To draw the outline of aliquid*, describere (*in all the meanings of the Engl. word*).—*ca rei primas lineas ducere* (*improp.* in Q. of the first sketch of a subject).—*primis lineis designare qd* (Q.; *improp.*; but both may be used *prop.*).—*ex-primer* *imaginem ca rei* (*ex-primer in order to give an exact representation of aliquid*).—*formam ca rei* (*to d. the whole form*).—*speciem or imaginem operis ca rei* (*to d. a sketch*).—*exscribere imaginem ca rei* (*to copy*).—*qm or qd depingere* (*to d. or depict*).—*I Draw; paint; vid.*—*to d. the river Himerā like a woman, both in form and dress*, Himerā in mulierem formam habitumque formare: *to d. the gods like men*, deos in humani oris speciem assimilare (T.).—*I Pio.* *To give a lively representation of aliquid in words*, dicendo effingere ca rei imaginem; exponere; exprimere (*to make visible, as it were, by words, expr. also with the addition of oratione*).—*adumbrare qd or speciem et formam ca rei* (*to shadow out, and place aliquid in its proper light; of painters and orators*).—*describere* (*to d. characteristically, χαρακτικῶς*).—*deformare qm* (*is sometimes used in a bad sense*: see C. Cael. 2, 1, 11).—*to d. badly*, male narrare rem.—*If there exists such a woman, as I have just delineated, sit qua mulier sit hujusmodi*, qualem ego paulo ante descripsi (C.).

**DELINATION**, *PROP.* (*forma* (*of an architectural object*; cf. C. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2; and Vitruv. visum est mihi formas, sive uti Graeci σχήματα dicunt, duo explicare, *of an illustrative figure*))—*deformatio* (Vitruv.).—*adumbratio* (*a slightly shaded sketch*; Vitruv., and *improp.* C.).—*designatio* (*the marking out, e. g. cellarum, Vitruv.*).—*descriptio* (*e. g. volutarum, Vitruv.*).—*ichnographia* (*the first, a representation in drawing; the latter, a ground-plan or design*).—*Sis figura*. species. imago: *to make a d. of aliquid*, speciem operis deformare; imaginem or formam operis delineare (*late*; Plin.): *to make a d. of a building*, imaginem operis deformare lineis. *The arts of delineation*, artes, quae in effectu positae sunt; artes effectivae (Q. 2, 18, 2 and 5).—*I Pio.* *By words, &c.*, descriptio (*d. of places, characters, &c.*).—*designatio*; imago; forma; figura; species et figura; *operis ratio*. *primae velut lineae ca rei* (*a first sketch of it*; aft. velut primae lineas ducere, Q.). *to give a d. of aliquid*, ca rei speciem et formam adumbrare: *to give a short d. of aliquid*, tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res explicare, Np. Pel. 1, 1).

**DELINQUENCY**, see GUILT, CRIME.

**DELINQUENT**, nocens.—*maleficus*.—*qui scelus fecit or commisit*.—[*Not reus*. See CRIMINAL.]

**DELIQUATE**, deliquare. See MELT, DISSOLVE.

**DELIQUATION**, huiusmodi; confusio (*of meles*).

**DELIQUESCE**, deliquescere.

**DELIQUIUM**, subita (animae) defectio (Suet. Cal. 50; fainting).—[*Not*] animi deliquium *not Lat.*; animi defectio *doubtful*. *No distinction of the kinds or degrees, such as deliquium, syncope, occur in Cels.; they may be retained as it is.*

**DELIRIOUS**, delirius.—*niente alienatus*: *to be d.*, niente alienatus esse (g. t.).—*mente alienata* or perturbata loqui: *to become d.*, mente alienari.

**DELIRIUM**, delirium (*med. term*. Cels. 2, 8; cui calor et tremor, salutē delirium est).—*mentis alienatio* (g. t. as temporary d.; Cels. 4, 2, 1, 1, 1).

**DELIVER.** || *Set free, &c.* liberare re or a re.—  
exsolvere re (to set free *fm* bonds; *propr.* and *fig.* *fm*  
doot, anxiety, punishment, &c.).—*eximere* re, or *ex* or  
*de* re (to release by taking out of, &c. *fm* fear, slavery,  
punishment, &c. with *oe* re, when it means 'to exempt',  
e. g. *agrum* de vectigalibus.—*post-dug.* with *dat.*).—  
levare re (to d. *fm* a weight = an unpleasant state, such  
as that of fear, care, trouble)—*expedire* ex re, re (*dis-*  
*entangle* *fm*; *Cic.* has *ex* laqueis, but molestia without  
*prep.*; also ab omni occupatione; *Ter.* has molestia,  
serumnis, crimine, cura, & *ex* turbis).—in libertatem  
vindicare (to set free, rempublicanum, patriam, populum;  
*fm* *athg.* *ex* re, e. g. *ex* dominiatu *cs.* C.).—extrahere  
*ex* re (to drag out of *athg.*);—eripere *ex* or a re (to  
snatch *fm* *athg.*; the two last mean to d. out of dan-  
gers or unpleasant states); *fm* slavery, servitute libera-  
re or excipere; servitute eximere; e servitute in libe-  
tatem restituere or vindicare; servitute Jugum e cervi-  
cibus *cs* deicere; a quo servituti Jugum depellere: *ci*  
conditionem servitium eripere; *fm* a blockade, liberare  
obsidione; eximere obsidione or *ex* obsidione; *fm*  
*debt.* are alieno liberare or exsolvere; *fm* pecuniary  
difficulties, difficultate pecuniariam exuere. See *TO*  
*FREE*; and the particular *subtl.* *TROUBLE, SORROW,*  
*CARE, &c.*—|| *To deliver* (without express mention  
of *fm* what?). *To d. one's country, patriam* e servitute  
in libertatem vindicare; patriam eripere *ex* hostium  
manibus: to d. a prisoner, qm liberare custodiis, exi-  
mere vinculis: to d. a city, urbem obsidione liberare  
(*fm* a blockade). || *To save, servare; conservare.*—  
salutem *ci* dare; salutis auctorem esse *ci* (to d. *aby.* or  
*sare* *aby's* life, or civil existence): to d. a city *fm* the  
enemy, urbem ab hostibus recuperare (to recover it):  
to d. *aby* *fm* destruction, ab interitu vindicare or retra-  
here: ab exitio ad salutem revocare; a morte eripere.  
(C.): to d. *delivered* *fm* the very jaws of death, a limine  
ipso mortis revocari. || *To deliver* (in child-birth),  
nulleri parenti adesse or opem ferre: to d. *delivered*,  
partum edere; partere; of a child, partum edere  
infantem: to d. *delivered* of twins, geminum par-  
tum edere (L. 1, 4).—|| *Ex* eniti (enitus, L.: enixus,  
Q.) is not found in this sense before *Liv.*: e. g. 40, 4.—  
|| *To hand over to* *aby.*, tradere (to d. *athg.* to the  
care of *aby.*, *ci* qd);—reddere (to d. or restore *athg.*  
received to its proper owner, *ci* qd);—deferre (to d. *athg.*  
to the charge of *aby.*, qd ad qm);—perferre (to convey *athg.*  
to *aby.* and d. it to him, qd ad qm; all these apply to a  
letter, literas; epistolam.—|| *Ex* but dare literas ad qm  
manant to write to *aby.*). || *To d.* with one's own hand,  
rem de manu in manum tradere. || *TO DELIVER OVER:*  
see *DELIVER UP.* || *TO DELIVER DOWN*, tradere (*by*  
writing; and of traditional customs, &c., consuetudo  
a majoribus tradita).—|| *TO DELIVER UP*, dedere  
(e. t., to *aby.*, *ci*; to *athg.*, ad qd; to something to be suf-  
fered, *ci* rei; to something it is to serve, patriam, libidin-  
*cs.*; and *fig.* to a parent, studio, literis).—prodere (treach-  
erously)—tradere (to hand over to; d. over to; e. g.  
urbem, arma, thesaurum), &c.—cedere (to yield up a  
possession; currum, regnum, possessionem; all, *ci*):  
to d. up to be tortured, qm ad cruciatum dedere:  
to d. *athg.* into a person's own hands, qd *ci* ipsi (coram)  
tradere in manum (*Plant.*): to d. up *deserters*, dare or  
reddere transfugas; perfugas restituere (e. g. according  
to compact, ex federe): to d. up arms, bracia of draught,  
&c. (of a city to the enemy, arma proferre; jumenta  
producere (*Cæs.* B. G. 7, 11): to d. *aby* up to be killed,  
dedere qm ad supplicium, necem, or (T.) exitium;  
exhibere qm ad ferrum, qm ad supplicium; tradere  
qm supplicio (*Suet.* Vitell. 14): to demand that *aby*  
should be delivered up, exposcere qm (e. g. of a state,  
publice)—deposcere qm, with or without in penam,  
ad supplicium: to deliver a city up to the enemy,  
urbem tradere hostibus in manum; urbem dedere;  
urbis deditorem facere. || *To utter, speak, &c.*  
pronunciare (to d. a speech);—recitare (to d. with appro-  
priate expression): to d. *athg.* from memory, qd memo-  
riter pronunciare or proferre (prof. applies to recitation  
before an audience): to d. a speech, orationem habere,  
agere or dicere (g. it.).—conciari concionem habere  
(in harangue a multitude; the people, soldiers, &c.);  
before *aby.*, verba facere apud qm; to the people, verba  
facere apud populum (g. t.).—ad or apud populum  
agere (as a public accuser; the proposer of a law, &c.):  
he delivered a speech to this effect, verba ita fecit: to  
d. *athg.* verbatim, or word for word, liadem verbis qd  
reddere: to d. *athg.* in a mechanical, or ring-song manner,  
qd decantare: to d. *aby's* message to *aby.*, mandata *cs* ad  
qm perferre (about *athg.*, de qd re): to d. one's opinion,  
sententiam suam promovere, expromere, depromere,  
promovere, aperire; quid velim, or sententiam, dicere, osten-

dere, profiteri: by deputy, sententiam suam per alium  
ostendere; with freedom, libere dicere or loqui; before  
*aby* about *athg.*, libere qd profiteri apud qm.

**DELIVERANCE, see DELIVERY.**

**DELIVERER.** || *Preserver, servator; conservator*  
(g. it.).—salutis auctor (preserver of life and civil exist-  
ence).—liberator: is qui liberat (*deliverer*).—vindex  
(d. or rescuer, e. g. *fm* danger, periculi).—|| *Sal-*  
vator (for servator) belonged to the country dialect of  
the Romans, but sospitator is defended by *Lindemann*.  
ad *Vid.* Duumv. p. 6.: a female d., servatrix: conserva-  
trix.—|| One who communicates: *Crcl.* (traditor  
very late; *Arnob.*): the d. of a message, nuntius.

**DELIVERY.** || *Act of setting free, liberatio*  
(selling free).—|| *Act of bringing forth children*,  
partus (child birth).—|| *Ex* enixus, lute. *Plin.*—un-  
timely d., abortio.—|| *Act of delivering up*, tradi-  
tio (d. or surrender to the enemy).—*deditio* (full an-  
render into the power and disposal of the enemy).—*prod-*  
*itio* (when accompanied with treachery).—|| *Manner*  
in which *aby* delivers himself (= speaks), genus  
dicendi; dictio (rhetorical manner of ex. reasoning  
thoughts by speech).—actio (rhetorical d. in ref. to the proper  
modulation of the voice, the holding and motions of the  
body, *esp.* in the representation of a theatrical piece).—  
pronuntiatio (including both speech and action, as far as  
the expression of the thoughts is concerned).—elocutio  
(rhetorical d. with ref. to pronunciation, diction, and  
style, *q. p. i. o. s.*): a popular d., popularis dictio: a d. full  
of life or spirit, actio plena nimis or spiritus: a good  
d., facilis et profuens in dicendo celeritas (of the radi-  
ness with which words are found; the absence of hesi-  
tation, &c.): to have a good d., bene or commodè dicere:  
a fluent or ready d., faciliem esse in dicendo; faciliem  
et expeditum esse ad dicendum.

**DELL, vallis.**—convallis (= 'planities ex omni parte  
comprehensa montibus collibus, *Fest.*).

**DELTA.** Delta (æ, or indecl. *sent.*).—Also of 'the  
Delta' in Egypt (*Auct. Bell. Alex.* 27; *Plin.* &c.).

**DELUDE, see DECEIVE, DISAPPOINT.**

**DELUDE, see DECEIVER.**

**DELUGE, s. PROPRI.**—See *FLOOD.* || *Fig.* magna  
vis *cs* rei; \*superflua *cs* rei copia (cf. Q. 1, 2, 28; but  
not in this sense); or by *partic.* superfluous. A. d. of  
enemies, hostes superflui: of the Albanian race, Alaba-  
ni gens superflua (e. g. montibus Caucasii, *Plin.*).

**DELUGE, v., inundare** (*propr.* and *fig.*).—|| *Irri-*  
gare, in this sense, is *port.* in L. 7, 3.—superflui (with  
*dat.* *propr.* and *fig.*—in *fig.* sense also superfundere *se*  
with *dat.* or acc. with *in*; e. g. causa superfundendi *se*  
Italiam; superfluidi deinde *se* in Asiam. *T. joins* nube  
ipsa opere ac superfundere, of overwhelming troops  
irresistibly; *Hist.* 3, 2, An.).—The Tiber deluged the  
fields, Tiberis agros inundavit; continued rain deluging  
the whole country, imbres continui campis omnibus in-  
undantes (L. 8, 24): the Cimbrs deluged Italy, Cimbr  
Italiam inundabant (*Justin.* 38, 4, 15): that the  
Thracians and Illyrians would d. Macedonia, Thracæ  
et Illyrios in Macedoniam *se* effusuros (L. 38, 12): to  
d. Europe with his armies, Europam inundare exerci-  
tibus.

**DELUSION.** || *Act of deluding; see DECEPTION.*  
|| *Delusive representation; false notion, &c.*,  
opinio falsa.—error.—vana spes (*delusive hope*): a plea-  
sant d., error felicissimus or gratissimus: to be under a  
happy d., errore felicissimo duci: an optical d., men-  
dacium oculorum (a false report made by the sense of  
sight): ludibrium oculorum (*Cur.*): superstition, a d.,  
by which the human mind is enslaved, mentium huma-  
narum ludibrium superstitio (L.): to make *aby* believe  
a d., in fraudem qm impellere.

**DELUSIVE, falsus, fallax; Jv. falsus atque fallax.**  
—vanus (*empty*). A d. hope, fallax spes; spes falsa  
atque fallax: a d. image of *athg.*, falsa imitatio simula-  
tione *cs* rei.

**DELUSIVELY, fraudulenter; fallaciter; dolose;**  
per dolum (*fraudulently*).—simulate: to act d., dolose,  
malâ fide, fallaciter, simulate, &c. agere.

**DELVE, see TO DIG; and for fig. meaning, TO**  
**FATHOM.**

**DELVE, a. See PIT, DITCH, &c.**

**DELVER, see DIGGER.**

**DEMAOGUE, concionator** (C. Cat. 5, 9; an ha-  
ranguer of the people).—homo popularis ac turbulentus  
(C.): homo seditiosus; seditiosum auctor; homo ever-  
tendarum rerum cupidus; homo rerum novarum (or  
commutandarum) or rerum mutationis cupidus; prin-  
cipe novandarum rerum: rerum novarum molitor (an  
innovator, a man of revolutionary principles; *Suet.*  
*Domit.* 10).—turbator plebis, or vulgi (an agitator); to

in e d., popularem hominem esse ac turbulentum; rebus novis studere; res novas querere, agere, moliri; novis consiliis rem publicam turbare: *to play the d., populariter agere: the spirit of a d., \*ingenium ad res novandas proclive.*

DEMAND. v. § *Claim*, poscere.—deposcere; exposcere.—postulare; exposulare.—flagitare; efflagitare.—petere; expetere: *§* *dem.* deposcere atque expetere [*§* *in CLAIM*].—exigere (*to d. the payment of a debt*): *to d. athg of or fm aby*, rem a quo petere, postulare, poscere; (*as a due*) rem exigere a quo: *to d. for or on behalf of aby*, petere pro altero (C.).—petere alteri (P.): *to d. by letter*, per litteras flagitare: *to have a right to d.*, jure quodam suo postulare posse; iustum postulandi causam habere.—*§ To d. so much (for goods, &c.)*, poscere (e.g. quanti poscit,—tanti, &c., *Plant.*)—indicare (opp. promittere, *to offer*: *to d. 100 menses*, indicare centum numis).—*§ Require, as needed*, poscere, postulare (see *REQUIRE*, *NEED*).—*the time d.'s athg*, tempus poscit: *when circumstances d.*, quum res postulabit: *what both time and circumstances d.*, quae tempus et necessitas flagitat: *when necessity d.'s it*, quum necessitas postulat: *truth d.'s*, veritas clamat: *my interest d.'s it*, illa sunt rationes nostrae: *do what your honour and the public interests d.*, fac ex tua dignitate et e republica (C.): *necessity d.'s it*, id postulat necessitas (C.); *id poscit usus (Ces.)*: *it d.'s prudence*, est prudentia: *friendship d.'s*, est amicitia: *those subjects d. a long discourse*, multi sermonis sunt ista.

DEMAND. a. § *Claim*, preces (d.'s or solicitations), postulatio (act of claiming; claim. *It has no pl. in good prose, except in sense of 'an expiatory sacrifice'.*)—postulatum (thing demanded): *at aby's d.*, quo petente; postulante: *what is your d.?* quid est, quod me velis? quid vis faciam? *to refuse aby's d.*, ei petenti negare: *a d. not to be put up with*, postulatum intolerabile: *a shameless d.*, postulatio impudens: *very fair or moderate d.'s*, postulata lenissima: *a just d.*, aequa et honesta postulatio: *to resist a d.*, postulatiōni cs resistere (C.): *to comply with a d.*, postulatiōni cs concedere; postulata ferre (Np.): *to take aby's d.'s into consideration*, de postulatis cs cognoscere (Ces. *E. G. 4, 11*): *to make an unjust d.*, iniquum postulare: *I grant aby's d.*, quod qs postulat, concedo: *not to comply with a d. for athg*, postulatiōnem cs rei abjicere: *an urgent d.*, flagitatio; efflagitatio: *an unreasonable d.*, efflagitatio impetitiva.—*§ The inquiring the price of athg; there is a great d. for athg*—*it has a large sale*, qd a multis expetitur. *To be in d.*, facile vendi; facile emptorem reperire (*Plant. Poen. 1, 2, 128*). *Goods that are in d.*, merces vendibiles.—*§ Claim for payment*: *To pay athg on d.*, pecuniam representare; pecuniam praesentem solvere (*to aby, ci*). *The bill is payable on d.*, \*pecunia ex syngrapha statim solvenda est; \*pecunia ex syngrapha representanda est. *I will give you a bill on such a person, payable on d.*, pecuniam a quo [qui mihi debet] representabo (C. *Att. 12, 25*). *I will give you a bill on Faberius payable on d.*, pecuniam a Faberio representabimus (C. *Att. 12, 25*). *To make no further d.*, amplius non petere: *to give a security that no further d.'s will be made*, satisfacere amplius eo nomine non peti (*a technical form of Rom. law*; C. *Fam. 13, 28*).—*§ Legal claim*, jus (a d. or right)—petitio (an action in a court of justice to establish a claim).—vindicta (a judicial claim to athg or person): *an unjust d. or claim*, iniusta vindicta: *the suit or process for establishing a d.*, illa vindictarum: *to make a d. of athg*, rem sibi vindicare, or ad se (whether in a court of justice, or otherwise): *to enforce a d. agai aby*, expetere jus a qo. See *CLAIM*, s.

DEMANDANT, postulator.—flagitator (an urgent d.).—accusator; actor; actor accusatorque (esp. in a criminal process).—petitor; qui petit (in a civil process with regard to meum and tuum); if a female, accusatrix; quae accusat, quae petit.

DEMANDER, qui postulat; qui petit (g. t. for one who demands).—See *DEMANDANT*.

DEMARICATION. Point of d., terminus: *lines of d.*, fines et termini (order never reversed).—termini constituti.—fines terminati.

DEMEAN. § *To d. oneself*, se gerere (with an adv. *[§* *not* *adj.*], e.g. as an honest man, honestly; as *aby*, also pro qo: *in athg*, in re: *to d. oneself suitably to one's rank*, pro dignitate vivere: *to d. oneself towards aby*, qm liberaliter habere; asperere tractare. § *To act in a manner beneath oneself*, se demittere; se submittere.—se abjicere. se abjicere et prosternere;

minuere suam dignitatem: *to d. oneself to athg*, probabi ad qd; se projicere in qd (by shedding tears, like a woman, in muliebres fletus).—decendere ad qd (e.g. the most violent abuse, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias).

DEMEANOUR, \*ratio, quā qs utitur adversus qm (d. in ref. to others).—mores (moral or external d.).—vita (d., or manner of living).—*§* *Demeanour* and its adj. are often expressed together by a substantive; thus:—*unassuming d.*, modestia: *courteous d.*, humanitas (in our intercourse with others): *friendly, condescending, affable d.* (esp. towards inferiors and dependents), comitas: *liberal d.*, liberalitas: *engaging d.*, dulcedo et suavitas morum. *democratic d.*, suavisimii mores: *obliging, courteous, respectful d.* towards others, observantia: *prudent d.*, prudentia: *haughty d.*, superbia: *insolent, presumptuous d.*, insolentia: *savage, brutal d.*, ferocitas (as a characteristic): *unseemly d.*, impudentia: *lawless d.*, intemperantia: *to assume a very different d.*, novum gestum capere (Comic.): *to make aby assume a new d.*, cs mores mutare (under particular circumstances or events). § *Depotment, carriage, gestus*, gestus motusque.—incessus (gait).

DEMENTATE, in rabiem agere (of beasts and men, when brought into a rabid state); ad insanitatem adigere (of men, when brought into a state of insolation); efferrare (to provoke into a fury).—*§* *dementate* = demeritare, 'to be mad,' is a doubtful reading; *Appul. Apol. p. 527*.

DEMENTATION (= Act of making frantic); *Cret.* with in rabiem agere; ad insanitatem adigere; efferrare, &c.

DEMERIT, v. in culpa esse.

DEMERIT, s. See *FAULT*, *BLAME*, s.

DEMI-, semi-, sem- (before vowels); sē- (before libra and mēstris fm mēns).—*§* *Most of these compounds are post-Aug.*—*hemi- (the Greek, hui-)*.

DEMIGOD, heros (poet. semi-deus).

DEMIGRATE, see EMIGRATE.

DEMISE, s. § *Decease*; the d. of aby, decessus cs; decessus cs vita; excessus cs vita; obitus cs: *on the day of his d.*, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vita: *on the evening before his d.*, ad vesperum pridie quam excessit e vita. § *Concealment by lease or will, &c.*, locatio (by lease)—legatum (property demised)—testamentum (will); or *Cret.* by legare, legatum scribere; legatum habere in testamento, &c.

DEMISE, v. § *To leave*, qs, locare, elocare. § *To bequeath*, legare ci qd.—ci legatum scribere: *to have athg demised to one*, legatum habere in testamento: *athg is demised to aby*, qs legatum habet in cs testamento (Petron. 141, 2): *to d. the greatest part of his estate to aby*, qm heredem ex asse instituere: *to d. the whole of his property to aby*, qm heredem omnibus bonis instituere: *to d. half, the third part of his property to aby*, qm heredem ex dimidia parte, ex tertia parte, or ex tercio instituere. See 'to LEAVE by will'.

DEMISSION, see DEPRESSION or DEGRADATION.

DEMIT, see DEPRESS, DEGRADE.

DEMI-TONE, hemitonum.

DEMOCRACY, ex imperii forma, quā vis omnis penes populum est (L. 1, 43): ratio popularis; populi potentia or imperium; populi potestas omnium rerum (as a form of government)—civitas (res publica) popularis (opp. civ. regia); civitas, in quā in populo sunt omnia; civitas, quae a populo tenetur; civitas in quā omnia per populum geruntur; civitas, in quā populi potestas summa est; res publica, in quā per populum aguntur, et sunt in populi potestate omnia; resp. in quā populus plurimum potest, omnique ejus arbitrio geruntur; resp., quae populo, or populi potestate, regitur (all as states. For most of these expressions, see C. de Rep. 1, 26–28; 3, 14, 33 and 35).—For 'a pure d.' take the strongest of these terms.—*To have an antipathy to a d.*, aversum esse a ratione populari.

DEMOCRAT, qui populi causam agit; populi potentiae amicus.—homo popularis.—homo popularis ac turbulentus (as term of reproach).

DEMOCRATICAL, popularis (e.g. a d. constitution, ratio popularis): *to restore the d. form of government*, populo reddere procuratorem republicam (Np.).

DEMOLISH, demoliri (pull down with an exertion of strength; e.g. a roof, part of a wall, tectum; partem muri)—evertere (to d., or turn topsy-turvy, e.g. urbem, statuum; thence fig. to annihilate, e.g. the state; virtus; friendship; rem publicam; virtutem; amicitiam)—disjicere (e.g. mœnia, arcem, munitiones, statuas, &c.)—discutere (to shake to pieces; e.g. colum-

nam, aliquidum muri).—*deleſe* (*destroy utterly*; e. g. urbem): to *d. utterly*, funditus destruere; a or e fundamētis diſſicere; funditus evertere (*prop.*).—*solo ſequere*, or *adequare*; *deleſe* et *solo adequare* (e. g. urbem): to *d. fortifications*, mœnia a fundamētis diſſicere: *there is nothing, which time cannot d., nihil est, quod non conficiat vetuſtas*.

**DEMOLISHER**, *the d. of atq.*, everſor ea rei (*he who overthrows atq.*; e. g. Corinth, Corinthi; a kingdom, or city, imperii, urbis).—*extinctior* ea rei (*ſig.*; *he who extinguishes what may be ſig. conſidered a fire*; e. g. a conspiracy, conjurationis).

**DEMOLITION**, demolitio (*rare*; C. Vitr.). *diſturbatio*.—*verſio*.—*exciſio*; *excidium*.—*exſtinctio* (*ſig. annihilation*).—**SYN. IN DESTRUCTION**.—*deleſio* (*only Lucr.*; *the total d. of our army*, deleſio noſtri ad unum exercitū, Lucr.).—*deſtructio* is not clasiſical. At the d. of Corinth, in Corinthi diſturbatio; before the d. of Troy, Trojā incolūm.

**DEMON**, *Evil ſpirit*, demon (*Lact.* 2, 44, *eqq.*). *diabſolus* (*a devil*; *diabſolus*, Eccl.); *one who expels d.'s*, qui diabſolus expellit ac fugat.—(*if by exorcism*) *exorciſta* (Eccl.).—*A good or bad ſpirit*, Genius, or genius comes (H.).

**DEMONIAC**, *dæmoniſcus* (*Firm. Math.*—*Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Martini*, 18).—*A malis dæmoniis actus*, lymphaticus, lymphatus (*poſſeſſed*).

**DEMONIACAL**, *dæmoniſcus* (*Lact.*): *dæmoniſcus* (*Tert.*); *diaboliſcus* (Eccl.).—*nefandus* (*ſig. e. g. d. malignity, nefanda malitia*).—*ſœdus* (e. g. ſœda conſilia).

**DEMONSTRABLE**, quod argumentis, or rationibus, firmari, quod argumenta doceri poſteſt; quod probari poſteſt; probabiliſ.

**DEMONSTRABLY**, probabiliſ.

**DEMONSTRATE**, docere, gravissiſimis argumentis docere.—*demonſtrare* (*to prove fully, and by incontrovertible arguments*).—*firmare*; *confirmare*; *eply* with argumentis (*to confirm by weighty arguments*).—*probare* ei qd (*to convince aby of the poſſibility of atq.*; *ſee Hera. Cæs. B. 1, 3*).—*efficere* (*to make out by force of logical demonstration*).—*vincere*; *vincere argumentis*; *evinſcere* (*to evince by irrefragable arguments*, evincere *mae*; cf. C. Ep. 2, 28, 4; *vincere* with acc. and inf.; *ſold*, hoc, ut, II.; *convincere*, by irrefragable arguments; *atq.*, qd. e. errores Epicuri; *to nihil ſcire*).—*coarguere* (q. e. errorum, &c.).—*deſt.* *demonſtrare* does not, like the Eng. *demonſtrate*, imply irrefragible force of argument.—*This is demſtrated by the fact, that, &c.*, ejus rei teſtimonium eſt, quod, &c.: *this is difficult to d.*, hoc difficile eſt probatu; *to be demſtrated*, effectum eſſe: *to conſider it demſtrated*, habere pro re comperſt.

**DEMONSTRATION**, probatio (*in the Dig. It is used for the proof of an allegation in a court of justice*).—*demonſtratio* (*proving by bringing strong arguments*; Vitr. 9, *præf.* 4, *also mathematical d.*).—*argumentatio* (*clear and rigorous d. by arguments*).—*via*, ratio probandi.—*The force may often be given by firmissima arguments: to prove to d.*, firmissimis argumentis docere.

**DEMONSTRATIVE**, firmus ad probandum (*adapted to prove, e. g. argumentum*).—*gravis* (*weighty, and thence conclusive, e. g. argumentum, C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36*): a *d. argumenti*, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum.—*deſt.* *demonſtrativus* is a rhetorical t. t. 'containing praise or dispraise', &c.

**DEMONSTRATIVELY**, ad persuadendum accommodatē; ad persuasionem appoſite (e. g. dicere).—*manifesto* or *manifeste*; *evidenter*; *oculorum judicio*.—*deſt.* *demonſtrative*, = *demonſtrando*, *pointing out the object*; *very late*; Macrob.

**DEMONSTRATOR**, qui docet, *eply* with argumentis.—*qui demſtrat*.—*qui probat* ei qd.—*qui interpretatur* qd: *qui diligentius explicat* qd; *qui naturam ca rei evolvit*; *qui notionem rei involutum aperit*.—*deſt.* *demonſtrator* (*one who points out atq.*; C. and Col. *very rare*; in Col. *opp. inventor*).

**DEMORALIZATION**, mores corrupti or perditī.—*vita vitis flagitisque omnibus dedita* (*of an individual*): our d. is on the increase, mores magis magisque lapsi sunt.

**DEMORALIZE**, mores corrumpere or depravare.—*moribus nocere*: the age grows more and more demoralized every d., mores magis magisque labuntur: *having a demoralizing effect*, mores corrumpens; *moribus nocens*: the frequenting of taverns has a demoralizing effect, caupone moribus nocent; *In cauponis mores corruptuntur* (Q. 1, 2, 3 and 4): *in this demoralized age*, tam perditis moribus; *in this demoralized state*, in tam corruptā civitate.

**DEMOLCENT**, dolorem leniens, mittigans (*assuaging*) (229)

*pain*).—*A d., levamen*; *levamentum*; *allevamentum*; *for atq.*, ea rei (*possessing the quality of assuaging pain*).—*medicina*, *for atq.*, ea rei (*possessing healing qualities*).—*fomentum*, *for atq.*, ea rei (*possessing soothing qualities*; *all both prop. and ſig.*).

**DEMUR**, *Hesitate*, &c., *dubitare*.—*dubium eſſe*; *in dubio eſſe* (*to be undetermined*).—*dubitatione* *estuar* (*to d. so as to be completely unſwinged, ſm nos knowing how to make up one's mind*; *ſee C. Ferr. 2, 30, 74*): *animo* or *animi pendere* (*to d. or remain irresolute*).—*abnuſi atq.*, *dubitare* de qā re (*with the acc.*, in *Class. Lat.*, *only if a pronoun is used*: *to d. a little*, subdubitare).—*To plead a point of law*, &c.: *to d. agi aby or atq.*, ei ci rei *exceptione* *uſi*; *exceptionem opponere*; *excipere adverſus qm* (Ulp. and Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 2, and 20; *African. Dig.* 16, 1, 17, § 1).

**DEMUR**, s. *Hesitation*, *dubitatio*.—*hesitatio*.—*scrupulus*—*religio* (*a scruple of conscience*).—*See HESITATION*.—*there will be no d. on my part*, nihil impedit; *non repugnabo*; *without any d.*, non dubitant; *nulla interpoſita dubitatione*; *sine ullā dubitatione*.

**DEMURE**, severus; gravis; verecundus; modestus: *affectedly d.*, qui vultum ad severitatem componit.

**DEMURELY**, vultu ad severitatem composito; or modeste; pudice; decore, &c.

**DEMURENESS**, *No exact expression*: vultus ad severitatem compositus.—*modestia simulata*.—*Quendam vultus modestia* (*vultus modestia*, Q. 4, 1, 55; *though not in this sense*): *to put on a look of d.*, vultum ad severitatem componere.

**DEMURRAGE**, *stipendium pro morā datum*.

**DEMURRER**, dilatio; prolatio (*delay*).—*exceptio* (*d. as legal plea*).—*quod excipitur*: *he who demurs should prove his d.*, qui excipit, probare debet, quod excipitur (*Cels. Dig.* 22): *to put in d.*, *exceptione* *uſi*; *excipere*: *the case admits of a d.*, datur exceptio.

**DEN**, *cavum* (g. f. *for any hole*).—*caverna*. *spelunca*. *specus*. and (*poet.*) *spelum* (*SYN. in CAVERN*).—*latibulum* (*hiding-place of wild-beasts, &c.*).—*lustra*, pl. (*d.'s of wild-beasts, ferarum in the poets*; *in prose-writers, dens*; *for debauchery and other deeds of darkness*).—*cubile* (g. t. *for sleeping-place*; *d.*, *lair, &c.*): *to hide themselves in d.'s*, latibulis se tegere; *in cubilibus delitescere*.

**DENIABLE**, quod negari poſteſt; quod non satis constat: *to be d.*, incertum or dubium eſſe.

**DENIAL**, *Assertion that the thing is not so*, *negatio* (*an answer in the negative*).—*infinitio* (*a d. of some statement or charge that affects one's personal interest*; *eply* with ref. *to pecuniary transactions*): *to persist in his d.*, *pernegare*.—*Refusal*, *recusatio*.—*repudiatio* (*SYN. of verbs under DENY*).—*detrectatio* (*d. or refusal to do atq.*, e. g. *military service, militia*): *to meet with a d. from aby*, *repulsum ferre a qo.*.—*Repulsum pati*, *poſt. O.*—*I give aby a d. of atq.*, qd ea rei a me repulsum ferit: *he gave me a direct d.*, *negavit* *se hoc eſſe facturum*.—*Dental of oneself*, *dolorum et laborum contemptio* (*contempt of pain and hardship*). *animi moderatio* (*self-d.*, *evinced in self-control*).

**DENIER**, qui negat, *recusat*, &c.—*qui infitias* it; *infiliator* (*eply* *one who denies a debt*).—*repudiator* and *negator*, *very late*: a *d. of his Maker*, *repudiator* *Creatoris* (*Tertull.*), *negator* (*Tertull. Prudent. &c.*).

**DENIER**, *numus*: *not a d.*, *ne numum quidem*.

**DENIGRATE**, *denigrare* (*to make black*; *Farr. Plin.*).—*infuscare* (*to make blackish*).—*See BLACKEN*.

**DENIGRATION**, *denigratio* (*late*).

**DENIZATION**, *civitas* (*or, of a small state, civitula*).—*jus civitatis*. *See CITIZENSHIP*.—*civitas sine suffragio* (*of imperfect citizenship without the right of voting*).—**FIG.**—*To give d. to a word*, *verbo civitatem dare* (*Suet. Gramm.* 22): *this word has obtained d. in the Lat. language*, *hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum eſt*.

**DENIZEN**, *v. civitatem ei dare*, *impertiri*, *tribuere*; *civitate qm donare*; *diploma civitatis ei offerre* (*Suet. Ner. 12*); *qm in civitatem accipere*, *recipere*, *or suscipere*; *qm ascribere civitati*, *or in civitatem*; *qm in civitatem, or in numerum civium ascribere*.—*deſt.* *If the notion of 'imperfect citizenship' is to be intimated*, *civitas* *must receive some modifying addition*; e. g. *sine suffragio*.

**DENIZEN**, *non optimo jure civis*.—*civis iniquissimus* (*applied contemptuously to Catiline by C.*).—*civitatī ascriptus* (*if inferiority of right need not be intimated*).—*qui jus civitatis accepiſt*, &c.

**DENOMINATE**, *nominare*.—*deſt.* *denominare* *is post-Class.*, *chiefly in Q.*, and *of derivative words*; *so II*

hinc [a Lamio] *Lamias ferunt Denominatos*. C. uses *nominare* (ex) in this sense; e. g. *qd ex maiore parte nominare*.—See NAME, CALL.

**DENOMINATION**, *nominatio* (tr. and intr.)—appellatio, nomen, vocabulum (intr.): to bring fractions to the same d., \**fracturas diversorum indicium ad alias ejusdem potestatis, sed eundem indicem, or idem nomen habentes, revocare*.—*Denominatio* as rhet. t. t. is 'Metonymy'.

**DENOMINATIVE**, *qui nomen dat*, &c.

**DENOMINATOR** (of a fraction),—*index*.—\**qui nomen dat numero fracto, or fracture*.

**DENOTATION**, *notatio* (denoting or pointing out, whether as an act, or by means of words).—*denotatio* (late, Q. Decl. 19, 3).—*nota*; *signum* (as a sign).—*designatio* (the marking out; hence, the sketch or plan of althg).

**DENOTE**, *notare*; *denotare*; *signare*; *designare* (to mark; to make knowable by a mark).—*indicare* (to be a sign of; to intimate; e. g. *supercilla maxime indicant fastum*, Plin.).—*ostendere*. *significare* (to convey a meaning; of words; e. g. *multa verba aliud sunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis*, C.).—To 'denote,' in this sense, may also be translated by *esse*; e. g. *ut sciatur, quid sit error* (what the word 'error' d's).—*declarare* (to make clear to the understanding; hence, to convey a meaning whether as a word or conventional mark; e. g. *quæ [litera, C.] conversæ mulierem declarat*).—*denotare* must not be used in the sense of 'expressing'; not, hoc vocabulum *denotat*, &c. *for ostendit, significat*. These things are better denoted in the Latin language than in the Greek, melius hæc notata sunt verbis Latinis quam Græcis: to d. the tones of the voice by musical notes, vocis sonos notis signare et exprimere: to d. by words, verbis describere, declarare, designare.

**DENOUEMENT**, *exitus* (e. g. of a dramatic piece).—See CATASTROPHE.

**DENOUNCE**, *in* *form* *agst*, *accusare* *qm.*—*qm* in *jus* *vocare*, or in *judicium adducere* (to d. in a court of justice).—*citare* *qm* *reum* (to d. or summon in a court of justice); *for SYN.*, see *TO ACCUSE*, &c.—*notare* (to mark, i. e. as guilty, blamable, &c.). e. g. *rem, qm, improbatum*, &c.).—*deferre* *nomen* *cs* (de qâ re; post-Aug. *deferre* *qm*; *prop.* to give in a person's name to the *Pretor* as being guilty of such and such a crime: 'to d. a person as a parricide,' *nomen* *cs* de *parricidio* *deferre*, C.; the person to whom the denouncement is made, may be in the dat., or in the acc. with *ad*; the crime may stand in the gen. *afst*. *nomen*; but more usually takes *de*). || *To declare openly, &c.*, *nunciare*; *renunciare* (to d. or declare openly).—*denunciare* (to d. or declare in a very positive, often in a threatening manner).—*testari*. *testificari* (to call the gods, &c. to witness one's assertion).—*confirmare* (to make a strong assertion).—*I d. to you that* (e. g. *ge shall perish*, Dent. xxx.) *testor* (Np.) or *denuncio* (C.), or *testificor*, *denuncio* *atque* *predico* (C.—all with acc. and inf.): to d. war, bellum *indicare* or (if in a threatening manner) *denunciare*.

**DENOUNCEMENT**, *accusatio* (g. t.).—*denunciatio* (e. g. *accusatorum*, Suet. 66).—*delatio* (*secret d.*, as that of an informer).

**DENOUNCER**, *accusator*; *qui accusat* (*prop.* in a criminal process, then as a general term): a *secret d.*, *delator* (silv. age).—*index* (g. t. *for informant, informer*; Suetus ab *indice* C. Nerio de ambitu est postulat).

**DENSE**, *densus*; *condensus* (consisting of parts closely compacted together, opp. *rarus*).—*spissus* (consisting of parts so closely compacted, that there is scarcely any perceptible space between them; almost impenetrable, almost opaque, opp. *solutus*).—*solidus* (consisting of solid masses, opp. *causus*, *pervius*).—*confertus* (completely filled up, opp. *rarus*).—*arctior* or *arctior* (consisting of parts tightly braced together): a *d. wood*, *silva densa*; *silva arctior*: a *d. fog*, *nebula densa*; *a. air*, *aer crassus* or *crassior*: a *d. battle-array*, *acies condensa*, *conforta*; to fight in *d. masses*, *confertim* *pugnare*; to make *d.*, *densare*: *condensare*; *spissare*; *complescare*; *solidare*: to become *d.*, *densari* (and the *pervius* of the other verbs, given above); *spissescere*; *solidescere*.—*Stupid*; *vid.*

**DENSELY**, *dense*; *spissè*; *solidè*; *confertim*; *arctius*: a *d. planted with trees*, *condensus arboribus*; *crebris condensus arboribus*: to draw up the soldiers in *dense masses*, *milités constipare*, *condensare*; *arctius collocare*.—See THICK.

**DENSITY**, *soliditas*; *densitas*; *spissitas*: *d. of the* (227)

*air*, *densitas aeris*. Cf. *SYN. of adj.* under *DENSE*.—*Stupidity*; *vid.*

**DENT**, see *INDENT*.

**DENT**, *a. crena* (v. pr.; also the notch in the arrow, whereby it is fixed on the string; Gr. *ῥαπίς*, *Onomast. Vet. Plin.* 11, 37, 68, *Sillig.*).—*Incisio*; *Incisura* (g. t. *for incision*; the former only as an act; the latter also as a thing; e. g. *in the hand*, in insects, on leaves, &c.).—*Not stria*, *wh* is the channel or flute of a pillar. To make a *d.* in *algh*, *Incidere* *qd*.

**DENTAL**, *dentarius* (very late: *Appul.*); *ad dentes pertinens*: a letter of the alphabet, belonging to the class of *d's*, *littera dentalis*.

**DENTICLE**, *denticulus*.

**DENTICULATED**, *dentatus*; *denticulatus*.—*serratus* (*d.*, or jagged like a saw): leaves broad with their edges *d.*, *folia lata serrata ambitu*.

**DENTIFRICE**, *denticium* (post-Aug.).—*fm* *conzeit*, *pulvisculus* only (*Appul. Apol.* p. 277, 5).—*mundicina dentium* is a vile expression in *Appul. Apol.* p. 277, 4.

**DENTIST**, \**medicus dentium*.

**DENTITION**, *dentitio*: to make *d.* easy, *facilem præstare dentitionem* *infantibus*.

**DENUDEATE**, or **DENUDE**, *nudare*, *denudare* (*prop.* and *fig.*). *retegere*; *aperire* (*uncover, open*).—*privare*; *spoliare* (to rob, or plunder).—See *TO STRIP*.

**DENUDATION**, *nudatio*.—*privatio*.—*spoliatio*; *expiatio*.—*orbatio*.

**DENUNCIATION**, see *DENUNCIATION*.

**DENUNCIATOR**, see *DENOUNCER*.

**DENY**, *in* *firm* *that the thing is not so*, *negare* (reply to make a neg. assertion; opp. *dicere*, to make an affirmative assertion, or say that althg is so).—*abnuere* (to d. by signs, opp. *annuere*).—*infilias ire*; *infilari* (to d. a fact; reply in *wh* *one's personal interest is concerned*; such as being in debt to *aby*, *confiteri*, to acknowledge a debt).—*diffiteri* (very rare; opp. *profiteri*, *confiteri*). *I will never d.*, *numquam diffitebor* (with acc. and inf. *Planc. ep. C. Epp.* 10, 8, 4): to d. utterly, *denegare*: to d. steadily, *pernegare*. || *To refuse to grant*, *negare* *qd*.—*recusare* *qd* and *de re* (to d. or refuse for certain reasons).—*renuere* *qd* (to d. or refuse by a shake of the head): to d. *algh* to *aby*, *petenti* *ci* *qd* *denegare*; *petenti* *ci* *deesse*; *preces* *cs* *repudiare*: to d. *algh* faintly, *subnegare* *qd*: to d. in a courteous manner, *belle* *negare*: to d. plainly, or flatly, *præcise* *negare*; *sine ulla exceptione*, or *plane* *negare*: *neither nature nor learning appears to have denied him althg*, *ei nihil a naturâ denegatum*, *neque a doctrinâ non delatum videtur*: the gods have denied them silver and gold, *argentum et aurum diis negaverunt*: to d. the rites of burial to *aby*, *qm* *sepulcrâ prohibere*: to d. *oneself* *algh*, *qâ re* *se abstinere*: strength is denied me, *vires deficiunt*. || *To d. aby* (= say that he is not at home), *negare* *qm* *domi* *esse*: to order oneself to be denied, *negare* (Mart. 2, 5, 5). || *To d. a person* (= say one does not know him) [as Peter denied our Lord], *negare* *se* *qm* *novisse*, *infiliari* *notitiam* *cs* († O. Pont. 4, 6, 42).—*deserere* (to desert him).

—*To be faithless to* [as in 'to deny the faith'], *prodere* [e. g. *fidem*, *officium*].—*deserere* or *deserere* *cs* *prodere*: to d. the faith, \**sacra Christiana deserere*.

—*To d. oneself* (= exert self-denial), *haud ullum sui respectum habere* (L. 42, 9); *abstrahere* *se* *respectu rerum suarum* (L. 31, 46, &c.): to d. oneself in all things, *semper omnia*, *que* *juvenda videntur*, *ipsi naturæ ac necessitati denegare* (Aft. C. 2 Ferr. 5, 14, 35): to d. oneself (pleasures), *voluptates repudiare* (C.).

**DEOBSTRUCT**, *alvum astrictum solvere*.

**DEOBSTRUENT**, *alvum astrictum solvens* (of a medicine).

**DEODAND**, \**res, quæ, quum mortis fuerit causa, quasi Deo sacra, confiscatur*.

**DEPART**, *in* *Leave a place or person; set out from*, &c., *abire* (g. t. *for going away from*, a or ex: very seldom with the abl. of place alone).—*abcedere* (to withdraw, *ex* *fm* *some one who orders or wishes the departure*; hence, also, of sorrow, anger, &c.): *quitting a person*; *from*, &c., a or ex.—*cedere* *qo loco* or *ex qo loco* (to d. *fm* a place *ex* a place in consequence of some cause compelling us).—*decedere* *qo loco*, *de* or *ex qo loco* (to d. *fm* a place where one has had business, &c.).—*discedere* a *qo* or *loco*, a or *e loco* (to d., and so separate oneself *fm* a person or place; *decet*, is *absol.*, *disced.* relative [Herzog]; hence, *disced.* of persons departing *fm* each other different ways; but 'he departed' is, *ille discessit*, according to Bremi, because *decet* has obtained a different meaning, but more probably



because separation fm a person is implied).—excedere loco or e loco (to go out of a place and quit its neighbourhood).—digredi a qo (to quit a person; also de qā re).—egredi loco, a or ex loco, less commonly loco (to come out of a place; leave the space it encloses).—devertere a qo (to quit a person by taking a road that leads one in a different direction).—proficisci (to set out).—faccessere (to take oneself off; used in commands, &c.).—ex loco; loco; a re).—~~DEGREDI~~ Degredi, wch is to come down (e. g. ex arce; monte, colle, &c.). D. fm my sight, e conspectu meo abscedite (Plant.). depari, procul este (addressed to the profane, &c.). d. hence! facessite hinc! to d. fm a province; see PROVINCE. || To depart fm the way (= deviate), degredi de viā; devertere with and without viā; deflectere, declinare de viā; avertere se itine, or ab itinere (all these with the will); aberrare, decurrere viā or a viā (to d. fm the way agst the will, to lose one's way); to d. fm the high road into a by-path, de viā in semitam degredi; to d. fm the truth, deflectere a veritate; fm a custom, recedere a consuetudine: not to d. fm one's custom, institutum suum tenere: to d. fm an ancient custom, a pristina consuetudine deflectere; fm one's duty, ab officio decedere, or decedere; fm what is right, abire a iure (C. Ferr. 1, 44, 114): fm what one has undertaken, incepto abscedere (L. 26, 7): fm what one intended, declinare a proposito (~~DEGREDI~~ not digredi, see EITENDI. C. Brut. 21, 82); declinare ab eo, quod propositus: one may not d. a nail's breadth fm aq, as the saying is, a qā re non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere; a qā re transversum unguem non oportet discedere. || As euphemism for to die, decedere with or without viā, de or ex viā; exire e, de, viā; excedere viā or ex viā (~~DEGREDI~~ Gorenz says, not de viā; but Hand thinks him wrong).—vitam deserere and (V.) vitam relinquere; ex hominum viā demigrare.—~~DEGREDI~~ decedere ex viā is seldom used by C., and only for the sake of the metaphor; Cat. Maj. 23, 84.—The departed, mortui; qui ex viā excesserunt or emigraverunt.

DEPART, OR DEPARTURE. || The act of going away, profectio (the setting out).—discessus, seld. abitus, a or de loco: at the moment of d., proficiscens; sub ipsā profectioe: just before his d. he said, abiturus jam dixit: to prepare for d., iter parare, comparare. He resolved not to put off his d. for Greece any longer, non ultra differre profectioem in Graeciam constituit (L.). || ~~DECESS~~ see DECESS, or DEMISE.

DEPARTMENT, || Sphere of business, provincia; munus: cura; munia, pl. (functions, duties, public or private).—officium (duty).—curatio (proper the managing, but also the business to be managed by aby; also of public offices; me alius curare ancillas; quæ mea est curatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 43; see L. 4, 12, 13).—ministerium (e. g. the management of his d., curatio ministerii sui, L. 4, 12): that does not belong to my d., munus meum hoc non est: to manage a (public) d., negotium publicum obire: the naval d., provincia maritima (L. 37, 2); provincia classis (L. 41, 1; cf. 42, 48): the naval d. belongs to aby, ci provincia maritima est, or ci classis provincia eventit (ibid.). the foreign d., cura, or administratio rerum externarum (Bau.).—|| The department of a country; district, pars.—regio (district).—~~DEGREDI~~ not provincia. To divide the country into four d.'s, terram in quatuor regiones or partes describere, dividere: in d.'s, regionatim (L. 45, 30, in.).—|| Branch of literature, genus.—certum qd litterarum genus: admirabile in his own d. (of literature), admirabilis in suo genere: to confine himself exclusively to a single d. of literature, in unā re (e. g. in unā philosophiā) quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocasse (C. de Or. 3, 20, 77).

DEPAUPERATE, see IMPOVERISHMENT.

DEPAUPERATION, see IMPOVERISHMENT.

DEPEND, || Hang down from, dependere (not common till post-Aug. period; L., not C. or Cas.).: to d. fm, dependere qā re, a qā re; ex qā re (e. g. ex humeris, V.).—pendere, fm aq, a (de, ex) qā re.—|| To be dependent on; to d. on aby or aq, pendere ex qo or qā re (less commonly qo; in a gen. sense).—pendere ex cs arbitrio, cs indigere.—esse in cs manu, or potestate; in qo esse positum (situm) esse (of things, &c. that are in the power of aby).—In cs potestate verti (e. g. omnia in unius potestate vertuntur, C.).—in qā re verti (e. g. in iure lila causa vertetur).—contineri qā re (to be contained or involved in aq).—penes qm constare or consistere (to d. on aby's will, Cæs. B. G. 7, 21; Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 3, 7): this d.'s entirely upon you, huiusce rei potestas omnis in te sita est: (228)

what part we play, d.'s upon our own will, or upon ourselves, ipsi quam personam gerere velimus, a nostrā potestate proficiscitur: to d. on fortune, fortunæ subjectum esse; fortunatum esse (to d. on chance): to d. upon another or others, ex alieno arbitrio pendere (opp. suis viribus stare, L. 35, 52): to d. upon himself, non aliunde pendere (to have need of nobody).—suis viribus stare (L.): it does not d. upon me, non est or non situm est in meā manu or potestate; non potestas mihi est (with gerund). Great events often d. upon trifling circumstances, ex parvis rebus saepe magnarum momenta pendunt: if it had depended upon me, \*si res meli arbitrii fuisset (Ruhnk.): this d.'s entirely upon you, potestas tota huius rei tua est: my safety d.'s on yours, tuā salute continetur me: all d.'s upon you, in te omnia sunt: all d.'s on the good or bad luck of others, omnia suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere ex alterius eventis coguntur: their fate d.'s on the event of the war, discrimen rerum suarum in bello eventusque ejus vertitur: the whole matter d.'s on their will and decision, eorum ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum redit.—~~DEGREDI~~ Dependere is found, in this sense, only in O., dependetque fides a veniente die (Fast. 3, 358).—|| To rely on, fidere or confidere ci, or ci rei, or qā re (to trust it with complete reliance).—fretum esse qo and qā re (to d. or build upon aby or aq, &c.).—niti qā re (to rest upon it): to d. upon oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to d. too much on oneself, nimis confidere: to d. entirely upon aby, se totum ci committere (to put oneself quite in his hands): not to d. upon aby, ci diffidere. I d. upon your secrecy, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hoc in aures tibi dixerim! hoc lapidi dixerim! secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto (~~DEGREDI~~ sub roā tibi hoc dixerim, si not Lat.). you may d. upon my affection and zeal to serve you, a me summa in te studia officiaque expecta (C.): lest they should become careless by depending upon each other, ne mutui inter se fiducia negligenter fiant. It shall be done; you may d. upon it, ne dubita; factum puta.—To be depended on, certus (of persons and things).—constans, firmus et constans. certus et constans (steady; not fickle, &c.).—fidus, fidelis (faithful).—verus (true).—A friend who may be depended upon, amicus certus, firmus, constans, or firmus et constans.—amicus fidus or fidelis: an historian who may be depended on, scriptor, qui ad historia fidem narrat.—I depend on it (he, it, &c., will), may be translated by certe, non dubito, or ne dubita, quin. . . . mihi crede; (unum hoc) sci habeto, &c. D. upon it he is deceiving himself, certe hic se ipse fallit (Ter.). d. upon it the thing is possible, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit; but d. upon it, not a man of you will overtake me, sed, mihi crede, nemo me vestrum consequetur.

DEPENDANCE, OR DEPENDENCE. || Connection, e. g. the d. of circumstances on each other, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ: there is a d. of all the virtues upon each other, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt. SYN. IN CONCATENATION. || Subjection, ditio.—obsequium (T. obedience).—officium (duty).—servitus (slavery).—Indigentia (the want of aq necessary to his existence): to be in a state of d. upon aby, in cs ditioem venire; sub cs imperium ditioemque cadere; sub nutum ditioemque cs pervenire; cs ditioe nutuque regi; ex arbitrio or imperio pendere: to be in d. upon aby or aq, sub dominationem cs or cs rei subiectum esse.—ci or ci rei obnoxium esse (to be in d. on the caprice of aby, or aq): to live in d. on aby, vivere obediētem ci (S.); to live in a state of d., \*ad aliud arbitrium non ad suum vivere. || Reliance upon, fiducia; upon aby or aq, cs or cs rei.—fides (d. on the probity of aby).—spes firma; spes certa (perfect d., or sure and certain hope).—Jm. spes atque fiducia (e. g. Domitium, cuius spes atque fiducia permanens, fugæ consilium capere).

DEPENDANT, OR DEPENDENT, adj. and subst. dependens; pendens ex qo or qā re.—Indigens cs (d. on aby for advancement).—sub dominationem cs or cs rei subiectus.—ci subiectus (under the command of aby).—ci rei or sub qd subiectus (improper. e. g. sub libidinem; sub varior casus).—ci or ci rei obnoxius (e. g. casibus; exposed to).—cs imperio subiectus: all your d.'s, omnes, quibus præes: cruel towards d.'s, crudelis in inferiores: a d. vassal or client, cliens d., or hangerson, assēla (a d. on people of rank, mostly in a contemptuous sense, also as a disciple, or the follower of a sect).—Aby's creatures and d.'s, cs assentatores atque assēla (C.): to be d. on; see TO DEPEND ON.

DEPICT, || PROPR. depingere.—coloribus reddere (to d. or represent by colours; to paint): to d. figures,

coloribus figuras depingere; a face, effingere oris lineamenta.—See To PAINT, representare (represent: also of statuaria, &c. painters, &c. Pin.).—pingere (prop. and also of orator, &c.).—fingere, effingere (of statuaria; also of orator, &c.).—[Fig.] dicendo effingere et rei imaginem; exponere; exprimere (to d. or make visible, as it were, by words, expr. with the addition of oratione).—adumbrare qd or speciem et formam ca rei (to d., or represent with the proper lights and shades; of the painter and orator).—describere (to d. or represent characteristically, χαρακτικῶς). To d. a person's character, ca vitam depingere: imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ ca exprimere [1857] not depingere qm.

DEPILATION, pilorum evulsio, or exstirpatio (the plucking off of the hair).

DEPILATORY, s. dropax (δῆρωξ, a pitch plaster, to take away the hair: see Mart. 3, 74, 1): to take away the hair by a d. plaster, dropicare qm (δῆρωσις; &c. Hor. 4).

DEPILOUS, sine pilo, or sine pills: pilo carens (by nature).—pilis defectus (by old age, Phadr. 5, 7, 2).—deplatus (deprived of hair, on any part of the body).—calvus (opp. capillus, comatus).

DEPLETION, exinanitio.—detractio sanguinis and detractio uis (d. by blood-letting): to bear d., detractioem [sanguinis] sustinere (Cic. 2, 10): to be cured by d., detractioibus curari (Plur. 1, 8, opp. adjectionibus): to use d., deplere sanguinem (Plin.).

DEPLORABLE, miserabilis; dolendus.—miserandus; commiserandus; deplorandus; lamentabilis; ærumosus.—calamitosus [See LAMENTABLE, WRETCHED].

DEPLORABLENESS, see MISERY, see MISERY, WRETCHEDNESS.

DEPLORABLY, miserandum or miserum in modum.—misere.—miserabiliter (in a manner to excite compassion; miserab. also, very badly; e. g. miserabiliter scriptæ litteræ).

DEPLORE, deñere.—deplorare; complorare (to d. or bewail vehemently; compl. apply of several): to d. the death of aby, deñere, complorare ca mortem; de morte ca ñere; ca mortis illacrimari; ca mortem cum ñetu deplorare: to d. the death, lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequi mortuos (of deploring the dead by female mourners at the funeral; L. 25, 26): to d. the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: the death of aby is not deplored, non ca caret lacrimis: to d. himself and his country, complorare se patriamque (cf. L. 2, 40): to d. his misfortunes, deplorare de suis incommodis: to d. the fate of the nation with unavailing tears, complorare inutili lamentatione fortunam gentis: it is much to be deplored, valde dolendum est.—See BEWAIL, LAMENT.

DEPLUMATION, plumarum detractio.

DEPLUME, e. g. a bird, \*avi pennas evellere, or asferre.

DEPLUMED, deplumis (without feathers).—deplumatus (ibid. late).

DEPONENT, testis.—qui juratus qd affirmat.—[In grammar, verbum deponens.

DEPOPULATE. To d. a country, terram vacuofacere; incolas terrâ ejicere (to remove the inhabitants; see Np. Cim. 2, 5).—vastare; devastare; pervasare (to lay waste; make uninhabitable for men; dev. and perv. to make so utterly)—populâri; depopulari; perpopulari (to lay waste by an army, so as to drive away the inhabitants, and destroy whatever can afford them subsistence, apply by robbery and plunder): to d. and lay waste by fire and sword, ferro ignique, or igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervasare.

DEPOPULATION, vastatio.—populatio; depopulatio (d. and complete ransacking, e. g. of the land, agrorum).—vastitas (the state of being depopulated).

DEPOPULATOR, vastator.—populator (d. or layer waste).—eversor (destroyer); Jn. populator eversorque.

DEPORT, I To deport oneself; see DEMEAN ONESELF; BEHAVE. II To banish (vid.), deportare qm; to ex island, in insulam.

DEPORTATION, deportatio (Ulp.). See TRANSPORTATION and EXILE.

DEPORTMENT, see DEMEANOUR, BEHAVIOUR.

DEPOSE, I To deprive of a high station, a) Deltrone, via. B) To reduce from other high stations, loco suo qm movere (g. t.).—removere, ab-movere, submovere qm a munera.—abolere, or abrogare ci magistraturæ or imperium (both in the Rom. sense; abol. with the notion of deposition for ever). II To depose as a witness, testificari; pro testimonio dicere: it d. on oath, \*juratum qd affirmare:

to d. in confirmation of another person's deposition, attestari: testimonio confirmare.

DEPOSIT, s. v. pecunia. ponere; deponere (to lay down; also to d. or give into the keeping of aby): to d. a burden, onus deponere: to d. in the earth, qd deponere defossâ terrâ (H.); in a ditch, trench, scrobe, sulco, &c. qd deponere: to d. eggs, ova ponere (e. g. apibus, &c.).—[1857] deponere in qo loco and in qm locum, both Class.—I To deposit with a view to preservation, deponere: to d. money, ponere pecuniam: to d. aly with aby, deponere qd apud qm: to d. in a temple, ponere in templo (as a consecrated gift); referre in templum (to d. for the sake of safe custody): in the treasury (money), in ærario or in publicum referre; in thesaurum referre (of the foregoing verbs the two first refer to the magistrate, who d.'s the money received by him in charge for the state, or to the general who d.'s the money taken as booty, in the public treasury; see C. Agr. 2, 72, Np. Timoth. 1, 2; the last is in L. 25, 18; apply in ref. to the money collected, and deposited in the treasury. In ærarium deferre has a totally different meaning, and refers to what is contributed by individuals, and deposited in the treasury for the use of the state; see L. 5, 25, 40, 41): to d. the money of minors in the treasury (by the state), pecunias pupillares in fide publicâ deponere: to d. or pay in, tradere: to d. for the sake of being kept, servandum dare: to d. as a pledge; see FLENDOR.

DEPOSIT, depositum.—\*pecunias apud qm depositæ.—fidei commissum (property of any sort, which aby is under an obligation to restore to a third party): a d. or pledge, pignus (pignus of res mobiles was actually deposited, hypotheca of res immobiles: 'res que sine traditione nudâ conventionē tenetur, Just. Inst. 4, 6, 7).—arrhob; arrha (a d. or earnest-money): to give a d. or pledge, dare pignus: to give aly as a d. or pledge, qd pignerare or oppignerare; qd pignori dare, or obligare, or opponere; fiduciariū dare qd: to receive aly as a d., qd pignori accipere: to give aly as a d. to aby, apud qm pignori ponere qd: to restore a d., reddere depositum. For other meanings, see FLENDOR; MORTGAGE.

DEPOSITARY, custos; apud quem qd depositum est.—sequester = 'apud quem plures eandem rem, de quâ controversia est, deposuerunt,' Modest. Dig. 50, 10, 110).

DEPOSITION, I Deprivation, of rank. Crel. by verbs. The d. of Lentulus, abrogatum Lentuli imperium: a law about the d. of Lentulus, lex de abrogando Lentuli Imperio. II Evidence, testimonium: to make a d., juratum qd affirmare: to make a d. as to aly, testimonium cs rei dare or reddere; testimonium cs rei asferre.

DEPOSITOR, depositor (late; Ulp.).—qui pecunias apud qm deposit or deposit.

DEPOSITORY, receptaculum (g. t., prædæ, for the booty).—apotheca, æ, f. ἀποθήκη; a place where stores are kept; apply wine; C. H. and others).—horreum (magazine, &c., apply for corn).

DEPOT, see DEPOSITORY.

DEPRAVATION, corruptio. depravatio. deterior conditio or status. pravitās.

DEPRAVE, deterior facere, or in deterius mutare qd (to make worse, instead of better, opp. corrige).—in pejus mutare, or vertere et mutare (to turn to evil, opp. in melius mutare).—corrumpere; depravare (to d. physically and morally, opp. corrige); Jn. corrumpere et depravare: to d. aby, qm depravare; cs mores depravare or corrumpere.

DEPRAVED, see CORRUPT, adj. WICKED.

DEPRAVITY, depravatio et fœditas animi (C.).—mores corrupti depravitate; mores perditii or turpes. See CORRUPTION; WICKEDNESS.

DEPRECATE. To d. (or avert aly fm aby by prayer), deprecari qd a go: to d. fault, postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere: to d. aby's wrath, deprecari iram cs (e. g. senatus, L.); postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur.

DEPRECATION, deprecatio (prayer for the pardon of an offence).—ignoscendi postulatō (prayer for pardon): at aby's d., qo deprecator: compelled by your importunate d., conatus tuis assiduis vocibus.

DEPRECIATE, I To lessen the price, levare pretia cs rei: to d. corn, annonam laxare or levare; [1857] depretiare late; Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 22.—II To undervalue, detrudere de qâ re, or de qo (to d. or detract from the value of aly, or aby): to speak of aby in order to d. his character, de qo detrachendi causâ dicere: to d. aby's actions, elevare res gestas; elevare cs præciare acta (L.); aby's credit or authority, elevare

qm or es auctoritatem; levare es auctoritatem: to d. or speak agt aby, or athg, obtracere ci, and ci rei, or (selומר) qd; es laudibus and es laudes: every one extols himself and d.'s his neighbour, ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium (L.).

DEPRECIATION, obtracere.

DEPRDATE, <sup>depredare</sup> not depradari, late, for praedari; praedam agere; depopulari; depeculari; spoliare, &c.—See PUNDER, PILLAGE, PREY upon.

DEPREDACTION, direptio; exilatio; depopulatio; praedatio: d.'s of all sorts, latrocinia et raptus: to commit d.'s, rapinas facere; latrocinari: to abstain fm d.'s, direptione praedaque abstinere.—<sup>depredatio</sup> depradatio very late: Lactant.

DEPREDATOR, || Plunderer, raptor (the d. who employs force in plundering others).—praedo (who makes booty, either by sea or land).—pirata (who seizes the possessions of others by open force at sea, the corsair): the d.'s of the world (of the Romans), raptoris orbis (Tac. Agr. 30, 5).—|| Depopulator, vastator.—populator (a d. or raver).—eversor (a d. or destroyer); Jx. populator eversorque.

DEPREDATORY, rapax (in search of plunder).—praedorius fitted out to make booty, e. a. navis).—latrocinii assuetus (accustomed to live by plunder; e. g. gens).—latrocinio similis (like a highway robbery).

DEPREHEND, || To catch or take unawares; aby in athg, deprehendere qm in re.—comprehendere (to d. and pul in confinement); aby in the very act, qm deprehendere in manifesto facinore.—|| To deprehend, find out, or detect, deprehendere.—invenire, reperire.—See DETECT.

DEPREHENSIBLE. Crcl. with verb.—quod deprehendi potest, &c.

DEPREIENSION, || comprehensio (prop.).—prehensio (prop. and in a juridical sense; e. g. to have the right of d. jus prehensionis habere).—deprehensio (taking by surprise).—|| Finding out, inventio.—observatio, cognitio (perception).

DEPRESS, deprimere; opprimere (prop. and fig.). frangere (fig.): to make spiritless, opp. erigere, see Bremi Np. Them. 1, 3): to be depressed by a consciousness of his crimes, conscientia scelerum opprimi: to d. or afflict aby, qm, or cs animum affligere; cs animum frangere or infringere: to d. aby's hopes, spem cs incidere or infringere; suddenly, spem cs precipitare.

DEPRESSION, || PRAEDA. depression (post-Class. rare; e. g. of the sun; opt. to altitudo ejus; of the nose, nasi, Maerob.).—|| Fia. Mental depression, animi demissio; animus demissus; animus abjectus, or afflictus; or jacens (want of spirit).—animus a spe alienus (hopelessness).—tristitia (sadness). Don't let him perceive your d. cave to esso tristem sentiat (Ter. And. 2, 3, 29): to rouse aby fm a state of d., animum cs jacentem excitare.

DEPRESSIVE, gravis; acerbus.

DEPRIVATION, || The act of depriving, privato; spoliatio; direptio; exilatio; oratio, &c. (Syn. of verbs under DEPRIVE).—ademptio (the taking away, C.; pl. T. ademptiones bonorum).—amotio (the removal; e. g. doloris, C.).—|| The state of losing, amissio, amissus (loss: for the latter, see Np. Alc. 6, 2). jactura (a loss voluntarily undergone; see Plin. Ep. 1, 12, in jacturam gravissimum feci, si jactura dicenda tanti viri amissio).—orbitas cs (state of desolation fm the loss of aby, e. g. of the commonwealth, orbitas rei publice talium virorum).—Athg is a great d. to aby, miserum est ci carere qd re.—The loss of athg was a great d. to aby, quam huic erat miserum carere re (e. g. consuetudine amicorum, C.).

DEPRIVE, privare qm qd re (to take away athg fm aby).—spoliare; depoliare; or exspoliare (stronger expressions).—adimere (to take away something desirable).—eripere (to snatch away) ci qd.—orbare qm re (to take away athg which is dear to us, esp. children, hopes, &c.): to d. aby of his children, qm orbare liberis; liberos a qd abstrahere (by main force, e. g. as hostages, obsidium nomine): to d. aby of all his senses, qm omnibus orbare sensibus: to d. aby of his reason, qm deturbare de mente et sanitate: deprived of athg, orbus qd re; of children, liberis orbatus; of the use of one's limbs, membris captus; of the sight, hearing, understanding, oculis et auribus, mente captus; of hope, spe orbatus; completely, spe dejectus.

DEPTH, altitudo (d., as a quality).—profunditas (d., as a property; though not used by ancient writers, it is analogically formed, and may be retained, wherever perspicuity requires it).—profundum, altum (d.'s of the sea; hardly, except where mare, locus, &c. can be supplied; e. g. jectissem me potius in profundum, sc. mare, (230)

into the d.'s of the sea).—vorago (an abyss).—littitudo (horizontal d. fm face to back; breadth, opp. longitudo).—vocalis grave (d. of voice or sound).—recessus (that weh retires back: e. g. recessus oris, &c.): depths, loca in mirandam altitudinem depressa: the d.'s of a forest, silvarum profunda (T.); the d. of the stream, altitudo fluminis: the immense d. (of a river), profunda altitudo (T.): the d. of the sea, altitudo maris (as a property); profundum maris (the bottom of the sea): to cast oneself into the d.'s of the sea, praecipitare (without design); se jacere in profundum (with design): to be out of one's d., in profundo esse; solo or vado fugiente destitui; qm vadum destituit (L. 21, 28): to be afraid of getting out of one's d., timere altitudinem (L. 21, 28): the house is thirty feet in d., domus triginta pedes in latitudinem exstructa est; domus triginta pedes lata est.—|| Depth of character, altitudo ingenii; of soul, altitudo animi (Machius; see Beier C. Off. 1, 25, 88): the d. of the Divine wisdom, summa Dei sapientia.—<sup>depertus</sup> Neither profunditas, nor profundum, nor altitudo can be used for 'depth of learning,' 'depth of intellect,' &c.; but either subtilitas or acumen ingenii, or Crcl. ingenium subtile; litera non vulgares, sed interiores quaedam et recondite, &c.—|| Middle: in the d. of the night, media nocte: the d. of winter, summa hiems: it was the d. of winter, the weather being very cold and rainy, erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus (C.).

DEPURATE, or DEPURE, || To purify; vid.

DEPURATION, see PURIFICATION.

DEPUTE, mandare ci, ut, &c. (to commission aby).—delegare (e. g. qm huic negotio; to depute him to perform it, e. g. in gold. age. of deputing a person to perform what one should perform oneself).—deferre, demandare ci qd (entrust aby with the care of athg; e. g. curam cs rei): to d. the tribunes to attend to the wounded, curam sauciorum militum tribunis demandare (L.).—<sup>deputare</sup> Deputare = (1) to prune, (2) to reckon, consider, &c.—Sic ci es rei faciendae licentiam dare, or permittere.

—liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (both meaning to give to aby competent authority to act) may serve: to be deputed by aby, mandata habere a qo: to do athg in consequence of being deputed by aby, cs nomine (in aby's name and by aby's authority); qo auctore (as aby's representative) facere qd.—See DELEGATE.

DEPUTATION, || Act of deputing, delegatio (in C. only of the assignment of a debt; in other sense in later writers).—|| Permission to act, potestas qd faciendi.—auctoritas (the commission, by virtue of wch aby is competent to act): by d. fm the senate, auctoritate senatus: to grant a d. to aby, cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere, or committere: by d. fm aby, mandatu cs (C.); auctoritate cs (by his authority); nomine cs (in his name).—|| Persons deputed, legati.—legati. If the name of the state is mentioned, the adj. is often used alone: the Sicilian d.'s, Siculi. Some d.'s arrive fm Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.

DEPUTY, cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permessa est (C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet a qo (commissioner).—<sup>publicus</sup> auctoritate missus; or merely legatus (a d. or commissioner sent by the state).—procurator (aby, who acts as a proxy).—See DELEGATE AND AMBASSADOR.

DERACINATE, see ROOT UP, or OUT.

DERANGE, turbare; conturbare; perturbare (to put in disorder; cont. and pert. are also equivalent to, to make amazed).—miscere; permiscere (fig. to throw in disorder one with another).—confundere (to cast together; hence, fig. to throw together into one mass, and thereby put into disorder; equivalent to, to make amazed or confused): to d. the stomach, stomachum dissolvere (Plin.): to d. the hair, capillos turbare: the order of battle, aciem implicare; ordines aciei conturbare, or perturbare, or confundere; aby's plans, rationes ci (omnes) conturbare: to d. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere: to d. the order of things, perturbare rerum ordinem (C.).—|| To disorder the intellect, mentem turbare, alienare (to make crazed).

DERANGED, || Confused: out of order, perturbatus, conturbatus, confusus. Jx. conturbatus et confusus.—impeditus. perplexus.—inordinatus. in-compositus. || Mad: vid.

DERANGEMENT, implicatio (involved condition, e. g. of family estate or fortune, res familiaris).—perturbatio (disturbance of the order of athg, e. g. of an army, exercitus).—perturbatio ordinis (absol. disturbance of the ranks and arrangement of troops).—mens turbata (d. of the understanding).—perturbatio (absol. perplexity).—trepidatio (shuddering and shaking like aby out of his wits at the near approach of danger): a

*complete d. of every thing*, omnium rerum perturbatio: *to cause a complete d. of every thing*, omnia miscere et turbare: *to fall into a state of d.*, turbari; conturbari; perturbari: *to be in a state of mental d.*, mentis errore affici; mente capi or alienari.

**DERELICTION**, *¶ The act of forsaking, or state of being forsaken*, relicto; deserto; destituito. — *Inopia*: *d. of duty*, prætermisio officii (sic prætermittit officium *is Class.*, and also the word prætermisio, it is probably correct in this construction), or *Cl.* with officium prætermittit, desere; officio desere: *censure for his d. of duty*, officii prætermisio reprehensio.

**DERIDE**, see 'LAUGH AT.'

**DERIDER**, derisor (*rare*; *not C.*) — *Irrisor* (of *aliquis*, or *reli*). — See **MOCK**, **SCOFF**.

**DERISION**, derisus; derisio (*laughing to scorn*; *derisio by later writers*). — *Irrisio*; *irrisus* (*mockery*) — *cavillatio* (*ironical, irritating d.*) — *augiliatio* (*d. with supercilious insulting mockery*) — *ludicatio* (*making a laughing-stock of*) *in d.*, ab *irrisu* (*L.*); per *deridiculum* (*Plaut.*): *to become an object of d.*, in *ludibrium* verti; ad *ludibrium* recidere: *to have aby in d.*, qm habere ludibrio et despectu (*C.*); qm habere deridiculo.

**DERISIVE**, *irridens*; *deridens*; *cavillans* (*of persons*) — *aculeatus*; *acerbus* (*pointed*); *stinging*, *mortifying*, of words, &c.; *d. words*, verborum aculei: *d. jokes*, acerbæ facetiæ.

**DERISIVELY**, cum qo aculeo; *irrisione* (*e. g. irrisione omnium ludii*).

**DERIVATION**, of a word, verbi originatio. — *etymologia* (*denotes not only the d. but also the explanation of a word fm its root*; according to Q. 1, 6, 28, originatio *was the word used for d. by several writers of his time*): *origo* — *verbi derivatio* (*the formation of the word fm an existing word*; *e. g. Pelides fm Peleus*).

**DERIVATIVE**, derivativus (*Gramm. t. t. Prisc.*).

**DERIVE**. *To d. his genealogy or origin fm aby*, genus deducere a qo; originem ducere, or trahere, a qo; oriundum esse a qo (*to descend fm aby, of more remote descent*); originem sui ad qm referre (*to trace one's origin to aby, by a very remote descent*): *to d. aby fm the Deity*, Deum facere *et rei effectorem*. — *¶ To derive words fm roots or other words*: *to d. one word fm another*, esse puto, ducere, or deducere a *ex*, &c.; *verbum ducere or flectere a*, &c. — *verbum derivare, or denominare a*, &c. (*to form one word fm another existing word*, as 'Pelides' fm 'Peleus' *but not in the sense of, supposing one word to be the root of another*, — *verbum ducere*, &c.): *to d. a word fm the Greek*, flectere verbum de Græco (*Gell. d. 4, 3*): *to d. the name of aby fm a certain word*, nomen *et rei* a verbo quodam ducere: *fm what do you think the name of Neptune is derived?* unde nomen Neptuni dictum, or ductum, esse putas? *Janus* *is derived* fm *ire*; nomen Jani ab eundo ductum *est* (*C.*). 'Facto' *is derived* fm 'factus', proprio nomine dicitur facere a facie (*Var.*). *I suppose* 'amicitia' *to be derived* fm 'amare', familiaritatem ab amando ductam, appellatam, factam, dictam (*not derivatam*). — *¶ Draw fm a source or channel*, derivare (*prop. and fig.*); *fm a source*, ex fonte (*Q.*), fonte [*H.*]; *to . . . in with acc.*: *to d. the various secondary meanings of a word fm its primary signification*, "multiplices vocis significaciones a nativ. ducere."

**DEROGATE**, *¶ Disparage, &c. followed by 'from'*, minuire; imminuere qd (*apply to lessen*). — *deminuere* partem *et rei*, or qd *de* qd; detrudere de qd *re* (*to take away any*) *fm aby*. — *derogare* (*e. g. gloriam* or *laudem* minuire, or imminuere; detrudere de *et rei* gloriæ; gloriæ *et obtractare*: *to d. fm aby's authority*, auctoritatem minuire or imminuere: *to d. fm aby's good name*, detrudere de famâ *et rei*. — *¶ Abrogate* (*obsolet.*); *vid.*

**DEROGATION**, imminutio. — *obtractatio* (*e. g. of aby's renown, aliene gloriæ*): *without any d. fm your dignity*, sine imminutione dignitatis tue. — *Syn. in Derogatio*.

**DEROGATIVE**, or **DEROGATORY**, imminuens; deminuens; detrachus, &c. (*making less*). — *damnosus*; *detrimentosus* (*causing injury, det.* *Cæs. B. G. 7, 33*). — *alienus*; *adversus* (*unfavorable*). — *iniquus* (*unjust*): *to commit nothing* (*to the character of a wise man*), nihil decedere a dignitate sapientis: *to commit any d. to one's character*, rank, &c., a dignitate suâ decedere: *not to allow any d. to another thing* decedere: *qd de qd re* (*e. g. de auctoritate suâ*) deminui

*non pati: to say any d. of aby*, *et laudibus obtractare*; detrudere de *et famâ*.

**DEROGATORILY**, male (*unfavorably*). — *Inique* (*unjustly*).

**DEWISE**, \*monachus Muhammedanus.

**DESCANT**, *v. vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere* (*Cic. de Or. 1, 59*). — *¶ To descant or be proliz on any subject*, nimium esse in qâ re; copiose et abundanter dicere; fuisse et late dicere; *upon any*, uberius et fusius de qâ re disputare (*opp. brevis et angustus*); *also dilatare* (*opp. premere* qd): *to d. or speak more than is necessary*, longius, latius, et diffusius dicere; verboriosus, quam necesse erat.

**DESCANT**, *s. ¶ vox summa*, (t) or *acuta*, or *attenuata*. *¶ Proliz discussion*, verboritas (*using too many words, as a quality, late*); *ambages* (*circumlocution*): *to ring a d.*, ambages narrare (*Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 17*).

**DESCEND**, *¶ To come down*, descendere (*fm higher ground, ex superioribus locis*; *fm a mountain, citadel, &c.*, de monte, arce, &c.: *to the plain*, in planitiem, campum, æquum locum, or æquum only). — *degre* (*to go down*). — *se demittere to lei oneself down* (*e. g. in convalesc.*) — *labi* or *delabi*, *fm*, &c. (*also delabi a*, de . . .). — *defluere* (*insensibly and slowly*): *to d. into battle* (*Sam. 26*), descendere in aciem (*L.*): *to d. or fall to the ground*, desidere; subsidere. — *¶ Improp.* *To d. to our own times* (*of customs, traditions, &c.*), hæc in tempora, or usque ad nostra tempora durare; ad nostram memoriam manere (*of written or other monuments*); tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram ætatem (*of a custom, manners, &c.*): *to d. gradually fm remote antiquity to our own days*, a summa memoriâ gradatim descendere ad hanc ætatem. — *¶ To come down to what is low or mean*, descendere ad qd. — *delabi* ad qd, in qd (*e. g. in hoc vitium scurrile*, *C.*; ad *impatientiam*, *T.*). — *demittere se in* or *ad* qd (*e. g. ad servilem patientiam*, in adulationem, both *T.*): *to d. to the level of brutes*, omnem humanitatem exuere: *to d. gradually fm worse to worse*, declinare in pelus: *to d. to a state of slavery*, ad servitium (ad servitiam) cadere. — *¶ To d. or be descended = derive one's origin* *fm aby*, ortum, oriundum esse (*in prose*, in declaring the person *fm whom aby d's*, the prep. *a*, or *ab*, must be used, but in declaring the rank out of *whom aby d's*, the prep. *a*, or *ab*, must be omitted). — *originem trahere a qo*; originem ducere a *ex* qo (*to d. fm or derive his origin fm, &c.*). — *¶ To descend fm a ship*, = *descend*, *bark*, *e. navi* exire; in terram exire; *also exire only*; (*e*) *navigi exire*; *also egredi only*; *exscendere*, *excessionem facere*. — *¶ To descend or make a descent upon*, irruptionem or incursionem facere in, &c.; *upon a country*, terram invadere in terram; *irruptionem facere*; *with forces*, terram invadere cum copiis; *copias in fines hostium* introducere; in boates irrumpere, irrumpere, impressionem facere. — *¶ Of the descent of property, &c.*, pervenire ad qm (*e. g. hereditas ad aliam pervenit, C.*). — *venire ei* (*e. g. major hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, &c. C. Cæcia. 26, 74*).

**DESCENDANT**, progenies: *aby's d.*, oriundus a qo; *prognatus ex qo*: *aby's d's*, posterî; *progenies*: *to be a d. fm aby*, oriundum, ortum esse a qo (*the latter seldom*); *prognatus esse ex qo*: *the Attacici were d's of the Cimbrî and the Teutones*, Attacici erant *ex* Cimbrîs Teutonisque prognati: *male d's*, stirps virilis; *virilis sexûs stirps*: *to leave d's*, stirpem relinquere; *ex se natos* (*et filios*) relinquere: *to leave no male d's*, virilem sexum non relinquere.

**DESCENT**, *¶ Act of descending*, descensio (*post-Aug. e. g. balnearium, into the bath, Plin.*) — *descensus*, *ûs* (*S.*; *not C. or Cæs.*) — *causus*; *lapis* (*fall*). — *¶ Declivity*, declivitas; *acclivitas*; *proclivitas* (*sloping position*). — *locus declivis*; *acclivis*; *proclivis* (*a sloping place, whether ascending or descending, since, wherever there is an ascent, there must also be a d.*) — *descensus* (*way leading downwards*; *S. Hirt.*): *a very easy d.*, facilitas descensus (*Hirt.*): *a hill, that has a gentle d.*, or ascent, collis leniter editus: *a city built on the d. or ascent of a hill*, urbs applicata colli. — *¶ Hostile attack*, irruptio; *incursio*; *incursus*: *to make a d. upon*, irruptionem, or incursionem facere in, &c. — *¶ Extraction*, origo; *genus*; *stirps*: *of noble d.*, nobilis genere natus: *of no mean d.*, haud obscuro loco natus: *of low d.*, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; *obscuris ortus majoribus*: *to trace one's d. fm aby*, originem trahere a qo; originem ducere a *ex* qo; ad qm originem sui referre (*in speaking of a remote d.*).

**DESCRIBE.** || *Show or represent by words.* describere. — *perscribere (d. fully).* — *verbis exsequi.* scripturâ persequi (*to represent by a written description or narrative*). — *explicare qd or de re (give an explanation; enter into detail about althg).* — *exponere qd or de re (to set althg, as it were, before the eyes; give a lucid description of, &c.).* — *Sts enarrare.* enumerare. *litteris mandare.* — *memoria prodere or tradere.* — *verbis depingere.* effingere, exprimere. — *exprimere et effingere verbis (make clear by a description).* — *verbis definire (to give a logical description of).* — *Jx. definire verbis et describere;* illustrare *verbiusque definire.* *To d. in a few words,* breviter describere, exponere, compendi; *to d. in many words,* stillo uberiori explicare; *to d. in verse,* versibus describere, exponere, persequi; *to d. aby's actions,* res cs persequi (C.); *aby's life,* vitam cs explicare (C. Cæcil. 8, 27); *vitam cs depingere (C. Rosc. Am. 27);* de vitâ cs exponere; *imagine viue cs exprimere:* *to d. a person,* exprimere qm, scribere de qo: *to d. a man shortly,* qm informare (C. Att. 7, 3, 2). — || *To describe a geometrical figure, &c.* describere; *to describe a square,* quadratum paribus lateribus describere; *to d. a circle with a (given) centre,* a centro circumagere lineam rotationis (Vitr. 1, 6; see CIRCLE); *to d. figures in the dust,* formas in pulvere describere.

**DESCRIPTOR.** scriptor. — *narrator.* *The d. of a country,* chorographus. *And so analogous words may be formed.* See under **DESCRIPTION.**

**DESCRIPTION.** descriptio; narratio; enarratio; expositio: *eloquent beyond d., supra quam enarrari potest eloquens; exquisita beyond all d., supra quam ut describi possit eximius;* *d. of the earth,* chorographia; *of a country,* chorographia (Vitr. 10, 2, 6, where ed. Schneid. chorographus is used); *d. of a place,* topographia. *By analogy other words may be formed in the same manner, as 'description of the moon,' or map of the moon, 'selenographia; of mountains, 'orographia; of the world, 'cosmographia, and so forth. A graphic d., cs rei præne sub aspectum subjectio. — cs rei sub oculis subjectio.*

**DESCRY.** || *To see, videre.* cernere, aspicere. — *conspicere.* conspiciari (Sxv. in Sxv. — *conspicari* — *emply* — *to see at a distance and suddenly, is the nearest to our 'descry' but, though common in Plant. and Cæs., not found in C. V. H. &c.).* — *prospicere (to behold at a distance; e. g. Itallian, V.).* — *To d. aby at a d.,* conspiciari qm; *qm procul videre (Ter.).* — || *To spy (abol.),* speculari; *explorare (vid. To Sxv.).* — || *To discover,* invenire. — *animadvertere (to mark).* — *cognoscere (to recognize).* — *deprehendere.* — *detegere.*

**DESECRATE.** profanare; profanum facere (*in the gold. age, only to make what is divine, human; what is holy, common; opp. sacrum esse velle; by later writers it is used emply for 'to violate'.* — *exaugurare (to d. what has been consecrated, by bringing it again into common use, opp. inaugurare, see L. 1, 55).* — *polluere;* maculare (*to d. what is pure and holy by a shameful act*). — *violare (not to respect its sanctity; e. g. loca religiosa).* — *625* Not the post-Aug. desacrare, wch = consecrare.

**DESECRATION.** violatio (e. g. templi, L.). — *profanatio (Plin.).* — *exauguratio (e. g. sacelli, the depriving of its sanctity and restoring it to common purposes).* — *Often by Crcl.*

**DESERT.** solitudo (*in a good sense*). — *vasitas (in a bad sense); a desert, regio vasta, or deserta, or deserta vastaque; loca deserta or inculta; solitudo vasta or deserta (but deserta rather post.); also merely deserta, pl. (of a district abandoned by men): the Libyan d.'s, vastitas Libyæ; deserta Libyæ: to turn a country into a d., regioni vastitatem inferre; regionem vastare, devastare.* — || *As an adj. vastus; desertus; incultus.*

**DESSERT.** s. || *Worth, dignitas, virtus (excellence): tried d., spectata virtus: according to his d., pro merito; pro dignitate; merito.* — || *A action, or quality, wch gains the thanks of others, meritum; promeritum d.'s with ref. to aby, merita erga or in qm (625) cs circa qm merita would be false Lat.).* — *the nobility, wch is founded upon d., nobilitas, quæ sit or cæpit ex virtute.* — See **MERIT.** s.

**DESSERT.** TRANS. || *linguere (belongs properly to poetical language, and is used by Cic. only when his language takes a poetical flight, as in his orations).* — *relinquere (to leave behind, either a person, or place; thence also it is = deserere, as Np. Dat. 6, 3; sigma relinquere to d. one's colours, 'to desert').* — *derelinquere (to d.*

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*aby, or althg, without further troubling oneself about them).* — *cedere qo loco, or ex qo loco.* — *decedere qo loco de or ex qo loco.* — *discedere a qo, or loco, a or e loco (decedere qo loco implies the forsaking of one's customary functions; discedere, merely going away).* — *destituere (to d. where aby's support and assistance is expected).* — *Jx. relinquere et deserere;* deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere. — *ci deesse;* deficere qm (*to fail him when his services are required and expected*). — *desclacere a qo (e. g. nec si a me forte desclacis, idcirco te — patiar, &c. C.).* — *Hope d.'s aby,* destitutur qo a spe: *my strength d.'s, or fails me,* vires me deficient; *a viribus deficior: my memory d.'s me,* memoria deficit, or labat; *memoria labor: presence of mind never d.'s a good speaker, prudentia nunquam deficit bonum oratorem: to d. aby or any party, &c.,* deficere a qo or a qâ re (*also fig.*); *desicere ab amicitia cs;* desclacere a qo (Np.).

**DESSERT.** INTR. || *exercitum deserere;* signa desedere (Cæs.) or relinquere (*to d. his colours; S. L.*). — *transire.* transfugere (*to cross over to; fly to; to d. to the enemy, ad adversarios or hostes transire, transfugere, perfugere; pro perfuga venire ad hostem (Cæs.); to the Romans, ad Romanos transfugere (of actually flying to them; e. g. fm a city; L. Np.): many deserted to the enemy, transfuges ad hostem fiebant (L. 28, 16); to d. to aby, in cs partes transgredi; deficere ad qm.*

**DESERTER.** desertor (*one who d.'s the colours of his army, or general; Cæs. L.*). — *transuga;* perfuga (*one who goes over to the opposite party, perfuga as a delinquent, who betrays his party; transuga as a swarmer, who changes and forakes his party; Dôd.).*

**DESSERTION.** a) generally, relictio, derelictio (e. g. rel. reipublicæ, consulis, &c. der. communis utilitatis). *destitutio (the leaving aby in the lurch).* — *A base and treacherous d. of aby, relictio proditiocæ cs.* — *f) Gai'g over to the opp. party, transfugium (L.).* — *desertio (Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3).* — *desertio signorum.* — *transitio ad hostem (passing over to the enemy): d.'s occurred, transitiões ad hostem fiebant (L.): frequent d.'s, transfuga crebra.*

**DESERVE.** || *To make oneself worthy of althg by one's services, merere; mereri.* — *commerere; commererè (to d. by means of althg).* — *promerere; promereri (to d. althg as a proportional reward or punishment for something done).* — *idignum esse qâ re (to be worthy of althg, by the possession of qualities, wch in general estimation confer a right to it): he d.'s to be praised by me, dignus est, quem laudem, or qui a me laudetur: to d. to be believed, fide dignum esse: to d. althg of aby, de qo or erga qm d. mereri: have I deserved this of you? sicine de te merui, or meritus sum? I did not d. this fm you, non merui, cul talem gratiam referas: according as he d.'s, pro merito cs: to d. well of aby, bene mereri de qo. (625) perf. meruit rather than meritus sum. — To d. to be (praised, &c.) is mereri ut cur; *sicid. inf., though Q. has meruit credi secundus; but 625 dignus est, ut or qui should be used of s'p'ies to be praised, &c.; merere implies that it is earned by the person's exertions, &c.**

**DESERVEDLY.** pro merito; merito; pro dignitate; *very d., meritisimo (C.).* — *merito ac jure.* — *Jure.* — *merito atque optimo jure; jure ac merito; jure meritoque: he would be d. punished, jure in eum animadvertetur: to be d. praised, merito ac jure laudari (C.).* — *625* D. may, in poetry, be rendered by meritis; e. g. meritis torquetur ab (O.).

**DESERVING.** dignus rei or (better) re; bene meritus, merens, or promeritus de: d. praise or commendatio, (omni) laude dignus: d. the severest punishment, dignus omnibus suppliciis (Plin.); novissima exempla meritis (T.): d. well of the state, de republica bene meritus. — *A d. person, omni laude dignus.* — *omni virtute ornatus.* — *vir optimus or probus.* — *vir dignissimus omni fortunâ optimâ (3 Rep. 17).* — *625* meritisimus is used abol. in the Inscrip. — *Fulvius filius meritisissimæ.*

**DESHABILLE.** negligentior amictus (Q.; who uses it, however, of the manner in wch an orator lets his dress sit, &c.). — *vestis domestica (opp. vestis forensis, Suet. Oct. 73. Fitell. 8).* — *vestis, quam mane induo, &c.; in d., in veste domesticâ: to be in d., negligentius amicti, vestiri.*

**DESICCANTS.** cataplasmata calida.

**DESICCATE.** siccare; exsiccare. — *desiccare (præ and post-Class.).*

**DESICCATION.** siccatio; siccitas (e. g. of a body). — *ariditas (the dryness, e. g. of fields).*

DESICCATIVE, qd siccet; exsiccet.

DESIDERATUM, res maxime necessaria ad qd; quod desideratur; quod deest; desideratum (*aliquid quod est desideratum*).

DESIGN, v. || *Purpose, intend*, in animo habere.—cogitare; agitare (in) mente or (in) animo.—parare (*to prepare*).—moliri (*my of some difficult purpose*).—agitare de qâ re; moliri qd.—constituere (*to fix; to purpose*).—destinare (e. g. quæ agere destinaverat).—See TO PURPOSE, TO INTEND. || *To draw an outline, or sketch*, delineare; designare; describere (*not used absolutely, but always with the object expressed, e. g. imaginem, or some such word*).—depingere; describere (fig.): to d. skilfully, probe depingere qd: to be skilled in the art of designing, graphidos scientiam habere. See TO DRAW.

DESIGN, || *Purpose, consilium (plan or purpose)*.—ceptum; inceptum (*beginning, or undertaking*).—propositum (*intention or purpose*).—institutum (*that which ably intends to put into execution*).—cogitata, pl. quod cogito (*what is in the thoughts, or will*): my d., res, quam paro; institutum meum: to betray, or discover, his d.'s, consilium or cogitata patefacere: to execute his d., consilium exsequi; propositum peragere: to have a d. to injure, habere voluntatem nocendi: to entertain hostile d.'s against the state, contra rempublicam sentire: to form great d.'s, magna meditari or moliri. || *Sketch, plan, designatio*; adumbratio.—deformatio (*delineation*).—forma; figura; species (*sketch*).—imago (*outline*).—descriptio; ichnographia (*ground-plan*): a d. for a house, ædificandi descriptio (e. g. usus, ad quem accommodanda est ædificandi descriptio, C.). || *Drawing, graphis, idos, f. (γραφειν)* in pure Lat. pictura linearis: to be skilful in the art of d., graphidos scientiam habere; graphidos non imperitum esse.

DESIGNATE, notare. denotare. signare. designare (g. t. to make distinguishable by a mark).—nominare. appellare. vocare. dicere.—SYN. in CALL = NAME.—[825] Voc. *my with a subst., dic. with an adj.*—nomen ci dare, indere or imponere (*give it a name*).—designare qd verbis (C. to describe).—designare is also used alone in the sense of 'denote'; verba quæ res communes designant (Varr.).—To d. every thing by a name of its own, suo quaque rem nomine appellare. || *Point out to or for (any purpose, situation, &c.)*, destinare qm (or qd) ad qd or ci rei.—designare (e. g. mark out, fix upon, locum sepulcro; also absol. quem populus designaverit).

DESIGNATION, || *Act of marking out, or appointing to, designatio* (e. g. sine designatione personarum et temporum, C.—designatio consulatûs, his appointment to the consulship; T.).—nominatio (*naming*).—notatio (*as action; also of denoting by words*). || *That to which a person or thing is appointed, finis (the final purpose for which a thing is intended)*.—sora, provincia (*the sphere of a person's duties; his office, calling, &c.*).—|| *Import (of a word; Locke)*, sententia, notio, significatio. vis. potestas.

DESIGNEDLY, consulto. cogitate.—Jn. consulto et cogitate (*aff. due consideration*).—voluntate (*willingly, opp. casu*).—dedita operâ. de industria (*with intentional exertion*).—sponte (*with no other inducement than one's own inclination*).—To do aliquid d., consulto et cogitatum facere qd. Not d., imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; Jn. inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (*by accident*).

DESIGNER, || *Who has designed or planned aliquid*, inventor ([825] repertor, Poet. and post-Class.).—auctor, architectus. Jn. architectus et princeps. || *A former of plans, projects, &c.*, \*qui consilia struit or mente agitât. \*consiliatorum architectus. \*homo semper agens qd et moliens.—doli or fallaciarum machinator (*plotter*; T. Ann. 1, 10, 2).—|| *One who draws designs, pictor (g. t.); or Crcl. with verbs, &c.*

DESIGNING, callidus et ad fraudem acutus.—fraudentus.—dolosus.—subdolis.—subdolis atque occultis (T.).—\*semper struens qd atque moliens.—venerator et callidus.—See DECEITFUL.

DESIGNLESS, imprudens.—Inconsultus.—temerarius.—fortuitus.

DESIGNLESSLY, vid. 'Not Designedly.'

DESIGNMENT, || *Purpose, consilium*,—consilium institutum.—cogitatio.—propositum. Inceptum (*purpose, plan*).—SYN. in PLAN. || *The plan sketched out*, descriptio ci rei.—ratio ci rei.—rei agende ordo.

DESIRABLE, optabilis. optandus.—cupiundus (S. Jng. 3, 1).—expetendus.—desiderabilis (*rare; e. g. quæ*

[cupiditates] inanes sunt, his parendum non est; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt. C. Fin. 1, 16, 53; and Top. 18, 69).—*Not to seem at all d.*, minime cupiundum videri: not to be d. for its own sake, nihil habere in se, cur expetatur: to be very d., magnopere expetendum esse: to be d. for its own sake, propter se expetendum esse: there is nothing in this world so d. as, &c., nihil in hac vitâ magnopere expetendum, nisi, &c.

DESIRABLENESS, Crcl.—To have no d., nihil in se habere, cur expetatur.

DESIRE, s. desiderium (*longing desire for an object, the want of which is felt*).—cupido. cupiditas (*the former considered as in action, and necessarily with a gen. of the object expressed or implied; the latter considered as a state, the passion of desire, opp. tranquillity of mind*).—[825] cupido "not found in C. or Cæs.; common in the poets and historians; esp. T. Sall.; twice in Q."—Freund).—appetitus (*the act of endeavouring to obtain*).—appetitus (*the state of endeavouring to obtain*).—appetitia (*the desire itself, which seeks to obtain something*).—All with gen. of the object, cs rei.—libido (*the intemperate longing after aliquid; p. libidines, desires = lusts, with ref. to want of self-government*).—studium (*the d. that leads to the zealous pursuit of aliquid*).—An insatiabile d., insatiabilis (quædam) cupiditas (e. g. veri videri; cognoscendi, C.): a marvellous d., mirabilis (Np.). mira (T.) cupiditas: an immoderate d., immodica cupido (L.): blinded by d., cupidine cæcus (Lucr.). I feel an intense d. for aliquid, magnum me tenet desiderium cs rei (C.). A natural d., desiderium naturale (e. g. cibi, potius; opp. voluptas): unless they were blinded by d., nisi ipsos cæcos redderet cupiditas (C.).—To be inflamed, filled, &c. with d. of aliquid, cs rei desiderio incendi; (magnus) cs rei desiderio teneri; qd appetere, concupiscere, desiderare: to be tormented with the d. of aliquid, cs rei desiderio flagrare, æstuare, excruciarî, confici (C.); summâ cs rei cupiditate affectum esse. I feel an intense d. to know, hear, &c. (valde) aveo scire, audire, &c.; libido est scire (Plaut.): to be stirred with d., desiderio moveri: to inspire aliquid with a d. of aliquid, dare or injicere ci cupiditatem rei; impellere qm in rei cupiditatem [825] inspirare cupiditatem ci or qm cupiditate velle be barbarous; of doing aliquid, qm faciendi qd cupiditate incitare: to inflame aliquid's d. of aliquid, incendere cs cupiditatem cs rei: an intense and passionate d. is weakened, abates, &c., acerrima illa ac fortissima cupiditas immunita ac debilitata est: to satisfy a d., desiderium explere (L.): the d. of wealth, amor, cupiditas habendi [825] not desiderium habendi).—|| *Thing desired; wish*, quæ quis optat or vult (e. g. facere, to perform them): to satisfy aliquid's d., quæ quis optat or vult, facere; cs voluntati satisfacere or obsequi; qm voti compem facienti: to obtain one's d.'s, optatum impetio (a qd); adipiscor, quod optaveram, or concupiveram: my d.'s have been satisfied, quæ volui, mihi obtigerunt: my heart's d. is satisfied, quod maxime cupio, mihi contingit. More under WISH; vid.

DESIRE, v. appetere (*endeavour to obtain*).—cupere. concupiscere. cupere. avidum esse cs rei (to d. vehemently and passionately; the last = to d. greedily).—velle (to wish and co-operate towards the realization of one's wish).—desiderare (to be dissatisfied because one does not possess the object desired).—optare (to wish; leaving the realization of the wish to others or to fate).—expetere (to long for a distant object, and apply to others for the realization of one's wish).—avere (*with following inf.*: to feel an impatient d., esp. to hear or learn something; often with valde).—gestire, with following inf. (to manifest a lively d. by gestures): to d. eagerly, ardentem cupere qd.—cupiditate cs rei ardere, flagrare; desiderio cs rei magno teneri; sitire qd; sitienter expetere qd: not to d. aliquid any longer, qd re carere posse. Every thing is going on exactly as I could d., cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit, quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis: just as I, he, &c. could d., ut volo, volumus, &c. ex sententiâ; ex optato; ad (cs) voluntatem: aliquid is going on just as I could d., qd ex sententiâ succedit or procedit; qd optabilem exitum habet: hitherto all has been exactly as I could have desired, nihil adhuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit.—|| *To express one's desire*, velle qm, or ut (to wish to have somebody or something). petere. poscere. postulare (SYN. in ASK).—contendere a qd, ut, &c.: to d. aliquid of aliquid, postulare [825] not desiderare] qd a qd. What do you d. me to do? quid est, quod me velis quid vis faciam? to d. the grace of pardon (Shakep.), veniam: a qd petes? (for any fault, cs delicti).

**DESIROUS**, appetens, cupidus—studiosus, avidus. *All with gen.* (In post-Aug. historians, avid, also with in): to be d. of doing althg, ardet animus ad qd faciendum (e. g. of revenging, ad ulciscendum)—avere, gestire (with inf. *STR.* in *DESIRE*, v.): to make aby d., cl cupiditatem dare or (stronger) injicere; qm in cupiditatem impellere; qm cupiditate incendere; qm faciendi qd (e. g. imitandi) cupiditate incitare (C.); to become d., in cs rei cupiditatem incidere; injicitur mihi cs rei cupiditas: to become very d., ingens cs rei cupido me incendit; maxima cs rei cupido or libido me invadit.

**DESIIT** FROM, desistere re, a re, de re, or with inf. or ast. neg. with quin.—abstinerē qd re, or a qd re (not in C., but in *Cas. L.*, &c.): to d. fm an undertaking, desistere incepto, abstinere incepto (L.): fm a purpose, desistere consilio (Cas.); fm an attempt, desistere conatu (Cas.); fm investing a town, fm fighting, abstinere obsidione, pugnā; fm the assault (of a town), desistere oppugnatione (Cas.), ab oppugnatione (S.); fm asking, exhorting, &c., desistere rogare, hortari, &c.; fm building, abstinere aedificationem; deponere aedificationem (C.); to d. fm war, recedere ab armis: nor, if she is still alive, will I ever d. fm looking for her till I find her, neque, si vivit, eam vivam unquam quin inveniam, desistam (Plaut.).

**DESK**, \*mensa scriptoria (writing-d.). *Reading-desk* (in a church), *pulpitum* (Georges); who gives \*suggestions sacer, \*suggerit sacrum for 'pulpit'.

**DESOLATE**, adj. vastus (without human habitations; opp. cohabitatus, Georges; uncultivated, opp. cultus; Dōd.).—desertus (deserted by men; opp. celebr, Georges); to habitatus, Dōd.).—incultus (opp. cultus)—Jm. vastus ac desertus; desertus vastusque; incultus et desertus; incultus et derelictus. D. places, solitudo (without blame),—locus deserta,—tesqua (in wch an awful silence reigns; Dōd. & H.): to make d., vastare, devastare; cl loco vastatione inferre: to make a land d., vastas solitudines facere ex terrā; vastitatem reddere in terrā; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.—[Of persons; hopeless, &c., spe destitutus.—orbis.—orbis auxilii (Plaut.).—afflictus, moestus, &c.—desolatus (Plin. T. and Poet.); also with abl. (deserta desolatque reliqua subsidii aula, Suet.).

**DESOLATE**, v. See *LAY WASTE*.

**DESOLATENESS**, See *DESOLATION*.

**DESOLATION**, *Act of laying waste, &c., vastatio*—populatio, depopulatio (plundering; e. g. agrorum,edium sacrarum)—eversio, excidium (northward of a town, &c.).—[*State of being desolate, vastitas*.—[*Desolate place*, locus desertus, locus vastus et desertus; solitudo vastus ac avia; omnia humani cultus solitudo (Curt. 7, 3, 12).—[*State of being bereaved, afflicted, &c., orbis* (state of being bereaved; also fig. e. g. casum et orbitatum senatus, C.).—viduitas (state of being widowed)—solitudo (loneliness).—Jm. viduitas ac solitudo (e. g. qui jamdiu Cæsennæ viduitate ac solitudine aleretur, C. Cæc. 5, 13).—viduitas omnium copiarum atque opum (Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2).

**DESPAIR**, s. desperatio (= 'agritudo sine ulla rerum expectatione meliorum', C.): to reduce aby to d., qm ad desperationem adducere or redigere (the latter, Suet.): to be reduced to d., ad (summam) desperationem pervenire (Cas.); ad desperationem adduci; omni spe orbatus sum: nulla spes in me reliqua est: when I was in the depths of d., quum magnā desperatione affectus essem (C.): to be in d., in desperatione esse (Front. Strat. 3, 17, 7): to derive courage fm d., a desperatione ira accendit qm (L. 31, 17): extremā desperatione in iram stimulari (T.): a state of utter d., omnium rerum desperatio. From or in d., ad desperationem adductus. The extremity of d.; utter or absolute d., summa, maxima (Suet. not extrema) desperatio; extrema spes (e. g. in extremā spe, Cas. B. G. 2, 27).

**DESPAIR**, v. desperare.—saluti or sibi desperare (of one's own safety).—omnem spem abjicere, animum despondere: to d. of althg, desperare de qd re, or qd, or ci rei; or with acc. and inf. (v. Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 12).—[If to d. is followed by the partic. substantive, desperare will be followed by infin.—to d. of being able, &c., despero me posse, &c.: it is disgraceful to d. of accomplishing althg that is possible, turpiter desperatur, quicquid effici potest (Q.): to d. of ever seeing althg again, qd se visurum postea desperare: to d. of a sick person's recovery, ægrum deporere; ægrum or ægroli salutem desperare; all the physicians d. of his recovery, or of him, omnes medici diffidunt: my recovery is despaired of, desperor: his

recovery is despaired of, a medicis desperat est: althg is despaired of, desperatur qd: to d. of peace, one's life, desperare pacem, vitam; of the state, de republicā (C.); rempublicam (Lentul. ap. C.); of one's safety, salutem sum desperare (C. Cluent. 25, 69); de salute desp. (Cas.): we must d. of his safety, salutis ejus desperanda est.

**DESPAIRFUL**, desperans, exspes (desp. denotes the painful feeling; exspes, the hopeless state of despair).—spe carens or orbatus; spe dejectus (of a person who has ceased to hope).—ad desperationem adductus or (Suet.) r-dactus,—magnā desperatione affectus.

**DESPAIRING**, v. *DESPAIRFUL*.

**DESPAIRINGLY**, desperanter (e. g. cum qo loqui, C.); or Crcl. by ad desperationem adductus (Suet.) desperare, very late; Augustin).

**DESPATCH**, *Send off, mittere (send; e. g. an ambassador, legatum, literas, &c.)*—dimittere (several in different directions; v. pr. of sending off letters, acutus, &c.).—(1) if the messengers are to go fm person to person, or fm place to place, per or circum or (L.) circa are used; (2) if to a person or nation, ad qm; (3) if to a district, in with acc. or ad before the name of a tribe, &c.; (4) in every direction, in omnes partes or quoquoaversus.—e. g. dimitt. nuncios, literas, &c. circum amicos; circum provincias exercitusque; per omnes provincias; ad Centrones; in finitimas civitates; in eam partem Italie; in omnes partes; quoquoaversus (Cas. B. G. 3, 23, 2).—absolvere (to finish a thing; or let a person go whom one has long detained; Plaut.).—legare, allegare (to d. for the execution of a delegated office; e. g. homines nobiles allegat iis, qui petent, &c., C.; allegarem te ad illos, qui, &c.): to d. a letter to aby, mittere or dare literas ad qm (dimittere, if to several in different places).—[To finish, execute, &c. See *EXECUTE*.—To exhort aby to d. a business, hortari qm ad qd perscudendum: to like to d. a business quickly, consultiis facta conjungere.—To d. a business, expedire negotium.—conficere or transigere negotium.—profigere negotium (Lentul. ap. C.—L.; implying labour and exertion): to d. althg between themselves, inter se transigere qd: the thing may be despatched in a few words, res paucis verbis transigi potest.—[Kill; vid.

**DESPATCH**, *Act of sending off, dimissio* (e. g. nuntii, of a messenger).—missio (e. g. literarum, legatorum, both C.); or by Crcl. Give me my d., me absolvo (Plaut.).—[The execution, &c. of business, executio (post-Aug. negotii, T.; institutio operis, Plin.).—effectio (only in C.'s philol. writings)—peractio (C. Cat. Maj. 23, estr.).—To prevent the d. of a business, ne res conficiatur, obstinere: about the d. of what remains to be done, de reliquis rebus maturandis et agenda (C.).—[Haste, speed (vid.), celeritas festinatioque.—maturatio (Suet. ad Herenn.).—There is need of d., properato or maturato opus est: the utmost possible d., quanta maxima adhiberi potest festinatio. [Despatches, literæ.—literæ publicæ missæ (fm a public office).

**DESPERADO**, homo stolidus ferox, or stolidus feroxque.—homo promptus et summe audacis.

**DESPERATE**, desperatus (of persons and things).—exspes, spe carens or orbatus, spe dejectus (hopeless; of persons who have ceased to hope).—discriminis plenus (very critical; of things; Suet. aleæ plenus is poet.).—[ad desperationem adductus, magnā desperatione affectus (of persons). A d. state of affairs, res desperata or perditæ; res perditæ et desperata. desperatio rerum omnium.—[In extremis res suis: our state is now almost d., res jam ad extremum perducta casum (Cas.); so ad extremum casum periculi—deductus, B. Alex. 7): how often have our affairs seemed almost d.? quoties ad extrema periculum ventum? (L. 7, 29, init.).—[Fitted with courage fm despair, desperatione irā accensus (aft. L. 31, 17); extremā desperatione ad iram stimulatus (aft. T. Hist. 2, 44, estr.).—[Desperate = very dangerous (of undertakings, &c.), periculosus; discriminis plenus; temerarius (Suet. not desperatus).

**DESPERATELY**, desperanter (without hope).—[With verbs and adjectives, it expresses the intensity of the action or quality, and may be variously translated: Improbe; scelerate; male; summe; summpere; maxime; valde; vehementer; acriter; pertinaciter.—[To defend oneself d., \*pertinacissime, or acerrime repugnare, resistere: to fall d. in love, perditæ or misere amare: to try d., perditæ conari (Q.): omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni opo atque oporā antii (ut, &c.): to be d. angry, gravissimā irā flagrare,



It may often be translated by the superlat. : d. foolish, stolidissimus.

DESPERATION, vid. DESPAIR, s.

DESPICABLE, see CONTEMPTIBLE.

DESPISE, v. desplicere. despiciunt habere (to look down upon; not to value: opp. suscipere, revereri, admirari).—contemnere. contemptum habere (to d. what one might be expected to fear; opp. metuere, timere; e.g. mortem, pericula: but also auctoritates, consilium, &c.).—spernere (to d. or hold cheap what one might be expected to desire; to reject with scorn; opp. appetere, concupiscere; but also of holding a person cheap).—aspernari (to reject with aversion; to utter the feeling implied in spurn).—Jn. contemnere ac despere: desplicere et contemnere: contemnere et pro nihilo ducere: desplicere et pro nihilo putare: spernere et pro nihilo putare: spernere et repudiare.—fastidire (to feel disgust at; opp. ad; to reject if in pride, &c.).—negligere (to disregard).—Jn. contemnere ac negligere. ~~despice~~ temere is poetical for contemnere; despici, late and rare.—Nobis d. se himself, nemo unquam sui despiculis fuit: the consciousness of having despised the gods, spectrorum deorum conscientia: to d. glory, gloriam repudiare ac spernere; abj's favour, gratiam ac repudiare.

DESPISER, contemptor.—spretor; or Crcl.

DESPITE. ¶ *Malice, hatred*, (vid.) malitia.—frans et malitia.—improbis perversitasque.—csodium.

—*Spite*, in *spite of*: vid. SPITE.

DESPITE, v. See TO VEX, TO OFFEND.

DESPITEFUL, malitiosus.

DESPITEFULLY, malitiose, malitiosus.

DESPITEFULNESS, malitia.—odium.

DESPOIL, spoliaré qm or qd; and qm or qd qd re.—Jn. spoliaré atque orbare: spoliaré atque denudare.—spoliaré qm qd re et depulcaré (of money, argento).—despoliare, exspoliare (strengthen the meaning of spoliaré, *weh is to deprive a person or thing of what serves for use or ornament*).—detrahere spoliaré: qd.—privare qm qd re.—adimere or eripere ci qd.—diripere (to plunder men, towns, &c.).—expiare, compiare (to strip temples, &c.; rob treasures, &c.: the latter also qd qd re).—nudare, denudare, exuere qm re.—orbare qm re.—mutare qm re.—Syn. in DEPRIVE.

DESPOILER, spoliator (C. L.).—expiator (C.).—diripitor (C.).—populator.—predator.

DESPOILIATION, spoliatio.—direptio.—expiatio. orbatio.—privatio (Syn. of verbs in DEPRIVE).—Jn. expiatio direptioque.

DESPOND, animum abjicere or demittere or submittere; animo cadere (C.).—animo concedere (L.); and (est. in Plant.) animum despondere (so L.) and despondere only (Col.: to allow one's spirit, courage, &c. to fail).—spem abjicere, proijcere, or deponere (to cast away all hope).—See TO DESPAIR.—To cause aby to d., animum cs frangere, infringere (C.); percellere qm.

DESPONDENCY, animum demissus, jacens or abjectus; animi defectio or abjectio (depression of spirit, &c.).—desperatio (despair): to feel d., animum demittere: animo demisso esse: animo occidisse: nullam spem habere: to give way to d., animo demitti.

DESPONDENT, demissus.—qui animo demisso, abjecto, or defecto est.—exspes.—spe orbatus.—spe carens.—spe dejectus.

DESPONDINGLY, animo demisso or abjecto.—timide.—sine spe.—desperanter.

DESPOT, princeps or rex, cs arbitrium pro legibus est, or cuius libido pro legibus habetur (a sovereign whose will is law; aff. Just. 1, 1, 2; 2, 7, 3).—tyrannus or, pure Lat., dominus (a usurper who has obtained absolute power in a free state).—rex importunus (opp. rex clemens).

DESPOTIC, imperiosus, agst aby, ci (imperious; hence, tyrannical).—superbus (arrogant; hence, as epithet, 'the proud' in Tarq. superbus).—Jn. imperiosus et superbus.—impotens, agst aby, ci (who cannot restrain his passions, &c.; hence, who cannot restrain himself in a point of command: also of things that imply and proceed from such a temper; imperious, d.).—importunus (harsh, unbecoming, &c. in his conduct towards others); crudelis or saevus in qm (e.g. qm tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, L. 34, 32). A d. temper, superbia: a d. government, dominatio impotens or superba, or crudelis superbaque (cf. C. Phil. 5, 14, 34).—tyrannis or pure Lat. dominatio (sovereignty introduced agst the will of a people; and, therefore, a usurped government, a tyranny, or despotism).

DESPOTICALLY, superbe, crudeliter. To act d.,

crudeliter ac regie agere: to behave or act very d., crudelissime se gerere: to govern d., crudelem superbam que dominationem exercere (aff. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

DESPOTISM, superbia, impotentia (as temper; Syn. of adj. in DYSROTIC).—dominatio impotens or superba; or crudelis superbaque.—A d., civitas, in qua libido principis pro legibus habetur (aff. Just. 2, 7, 3), or in qua arbitrium regis pro legibus est (aff. Just. 1, 1, 2).

DESPUMATION, despumatio (late; Tertull.).—Crci.

DESPUME, despumare.

DESSERT, mensa secunda.—bellaria (e.g. sweetmeats, fruits, sweet wines, &c. τροφίματα or τρωγία; cf. Gell. 13, 11, eatr.): to set on the d., mensam secundam apponere.

DESTINATION, destinatio (L.; *prps not pra-Aug.*; a purpose, determination, decision).—lex, quā nati sumus; fatum, quo nati sumus (the purpose we are born to serve, &c.).—finis (the end atq. to serve).—vota, provincia (the sphere of action assigned to aby).—It is our d. to, &c., ea lege (hoc fato or ita) nati sumus, ut, &c.; ita a naturā generati sumus, ut, &c.: hoc nobis propositum est, ut, &c. Nature hath assigned us a higher d., natura nos ad majora genuit et conformavit; ad altiora gloriosa d., homo praecleari quidam conditio generatus est a summo Deo: not to be fitted for its d., non aptum est d., deesse officio suo et muneri: what the d. of man is, cujus muneri colendi efficiendi: que causā nati atque in lucem editi simus (C.).—Place to which aby or atq. is to go, locus ci destinatus; locus, quo tendit. locus, quo profecti jussus sum (to which I am ordered to go).—sedes futura (my future residence).

DESTINE, destinare (in nearly all the meanings of the Engl. verb; e.g. qm ci rei or ad qd, sit in qd (dest. qm foro, Q.; domus publicis usibus, Vell. i. qm ad mortem, Suet. diem necis ci, C.); also m. i. intend, purpose; reply in L. with animis (cf. e.g. cum agere destinaverat, Cæsar); in pass. sit destinatum in animo esse qd facere, L.); hora mortis destinata, C.).—designare ad qd (to mark out for a purpose).—seponere ci or ad qd (to set it aside for a purpose; e.g. money, pecuniam in adificationem templi seponere, L.; quod ex istis rebus receptum est, ad illud fanum [sc. ornandum] seponere, C.).—præfinire, præstitueré (to fix beforehand; e.g. præstiti diem operi faciundo, C.). To be destined (= doomed) to atq. ci rei or ad rem natum esse (to be born to it).—fato fieri qd (to become or to be doomed to it, by a decree of fate): we are destined to, ea lege generali sumus, ut, &c.—(See TO DOOM.)

DESTINED, destinatus (both of the thing to which atq. is destined; and of the person or thing destined to a purpose).—constitutus.—finitus. præfinitus. præstitutus.—Syn. of verbs in DESTINE. The d. hour of death, hora mortis destinata.

DESTINY, see FATE. ¶ THE DESTINIES; see the FATES.

DESTITUTE, ¶ With the object expressed, destitutus qd re (less commonly a qd re; e.g. amicis; præceptis; scientiâ juris; but spe [Curt.] or a spe [L.]; a re familiar).—derelictus qd re (e.g. non modo fortunâ, verum etiam spe).—nudus, nudatus.—privatus; spoliatus qd re: to be d. of troops, nudum esse ab exercitu (of a country): to be d. of every thing, omnibus rebus nudatum esse; omnium rerum esse inopem.—¶ Absol. inops, also with auxiliis (who has no power to help himself).—auxilio orbatus or destitutus.—omnium rerum inops. omnibus rebus orbatus (utterly d.).—omnibus fortunis spoliatus (C.).—egens omnium (L.; rare, not pra-Aug.).—egens, egentissimus, mendicis (miserably poor): to be d. (= miserably poor), in summâ egestate or mendicitate esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere; vitam in mendicitate degere: aby is utterly d., nihil qd egentius: a d. condition, inopia.

DESTITUTION, inopia (want of resources).—egestas, mendicitas (extreme poverty; beggary).—solitudo (the state of being left alone; also solitudo cs rei).—Jn. solitudo atque inopia; viduitas ac solitudo. To be reduced to d., ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudendam paupertatem delabi: to reduce a man to d., qm omnibus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere.—¶ Destitute (rare; C.): is the 'leaving in the lurch,' desertio.

DESTROY, perdere (to d., to ruin).—destruere (to d. an artificial structure; also cs fortunam: tyrannidem).—demoliri (to d. a firm, solid strus



*isra. tectum; partem muri*).—*Jw. destruere et demoliri*.—*disficere* (*to d. by violent separation of its parts*; e. g. arce, mœnia, munitiones).—*dissipare* (*nearly* = *disse. apply in C. who does not use disj.*; statuum. C.; turres. *Vitr.*; rem familiarem. C.; reliquias republicæ. C.).—*disturbare* (*to separate violently and to disarrange the parts, &c.*; e. g. tecta, opera, porticum).—*Jw. disturbare et dissipare* (C.).—*diruere* (e. g. tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum).—*evertere* (e. g. *overthrow*; *throw down* *propr.* urbem, statuum; *improp.* rempublicam, virtutem, amicitiam).—*excidere* (*to d. by cutting or hewing*; *not necessarily implying total destruction*, urbem, vicus, agrum, exercitum).—*Jw. excidere et evertere*.—*excindere* (*to d. utterly; apply of citias, urbes, Numantium, C. Mil. 33, 90; 6 Rep. 11; Planc. 41, 97; 4 Phil. 5, 13. Scheller and even Plaut. maintain, erroneously, that it is poet. and post-Class.; see Krebs*).—*vastare* locum. *vastatorem* inferre loco (*to lay waste, urbem, urbi*).—*pervertere* (*to quite overthrow, spem, consilia, domum, tecta, arbuta, defensionem*; e. g. *homo, also to d. utterly, naves, L.; auctoritatem Senatûs*; qm).—*tollere* (*remove out of the way*).—*rescindere*. *inscindere*. *dissolvere*. *interrumpere* (*all, e. g. a bridge, pontem*).—*delere* (*d. utterly; blot out, urbem, omnia, hæc, sepulcrum, ædificum, religionem*).—*extinguere* (*to put out a light; fig. to deprive of its power and existence*; e. g. potentiam, spem, vitam societatem, cæ salutem).—*Jw. extinguere et (funditus) delere*. *perimere et delere*.—*conficere* (*to put an end to alth*).—*subvertere* (*subvert, imperium; leges et libertatem*).—*consumere* (e. g. *ædes incendio*. *exercitum fame*. *opes, fortuna, &c.*; *by alth*, qd re; e. g. *ferro, flammâ*).—*to d. utterly, funditus destruere*; a or e fundamētis *disficere*; *funditus (propr.) evertere (propr.)*; ab stirpe *extinguere*; *stiripus* or *radicibus extrahere*; *tollere atque extrahere radicibus* (*to root up, improp.*; e. g. *desiderio*); *extinguere et funditus delere*; *perimere et delere omnino (annihilare)*.—*perimere*. *interficere* (*to d. life*) = *to d. (= kill) a whole body, ad internecionem delere, redigere, adducere, cadere*; *occidione cadere* or *occidere* (*apply with the word, enemies*); *the intention of destroying, &c.*, *consilium evertere, tollere, &c.* *to Np.*, *consilium Lysander inlit reges tollere*; *Are d's every thing, ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat: there is nothing that time does not d.*, nihil est, quod non conficiat vetustas: *to d. all aby's plane*, ci conturbare omnes rationes or omnia consilia *pervertere*: *to d. plane*, consilia *disficere, frangere and (Pel.) corrumpere*: *to d. hope*, spem *extinguere* (C.); spes *corrumpere*: *it is a sad thing to see all one's last hope destroyed*, miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum. *The Nervii, when they saw this hope destroyed*, Nervii hac spe lapsi or dejecti, de hac spe depulsi, ab hac spe repulsi, &c. *To be utterly destroyed, interire*.—*funditus* or *ab stirpe* *interire*.—*conficere* (e. g. *auctoritas senatûs*; *fides publica, publicæ credit, &c.*).—*excindere* (*of towns*).—*deleri*, &c.—*consumi* totumque *deleri*.—*ad internecionem venire*; *ad internecionem perire* (*to be utterly cut off; per. by a pestilence, &c.*); *the soul and all sensation is destroyed by death*, animi hominum sensusque morte *resinguntur* (C.). || *To d. oneself, mortem* or *necem* sibi *consciocare*; *manus* sibi *inferre*.—*Interficere se* is *not wrong*; *Sulpic. ap. C. Ep.* se ipsam *interficisse*; and *C. 3 Oras. 3, 10*, Crassum *sua manu interfectum*; *L. 31, 18, 7*, sequo ipsi *interficiunt*.—*See* *to commit suicide*.

**DESTROYER**, *evorsor* *cs rei* (*overthrower*; e. g. *urbis, imperii*).—*extinctor* *cs rei* (e. g. *conjugationis*).—*perditor* (*one who ruins alth*; e. g. *reipublicæ*).—*corruptor*. *corruptiela* (*in a moral sense*).—*pestis*, *perniciis* (*the bane of alth; the ruin*).—*confector*. *consumptor* (*consump. rare*; e. g. *ignis omnium confector et consumptor, also conf. ferarum, Suet.*).—*subversor* (e. g. *legum*; *opp. auctor, T.*).—*vastator*. *populator* (*who lays a country waste*); *Jw. populator evorsorque*.—*interfector*, and (*only once*; *Plaut.*) *occtor* *cs. percursor* *cs* (*the person who slays another*; *peremptor, interemptor, late*).—*destructor* *very late*.—*To be the d. of aby.*, *extio esse ei* (*his ruin*).

**DESTRUCTIBILITY**, *fragilitas* (C.).—*corruptibilitas* (*very late*; *substantie humane, Terent.*).—*Crel.*

**DESTRUCTIBLE**, *destructibilis*, *corruptibilis* (*Eccl. Lament.*).—*destructilis* (*Prud.*).—*fragilis*.—*but my Crel.*

**DESTRUCTION**, *eversio* (*the overthrowing, rei publicæ, urbis, &c. rei familiaris, &c.*).—*extinctio* (*the extinguishing*; and *fig. the destroying the existence of alth* that had life and energy).—*excisio* (*Auct. Or. pro* (238)

*dom. Harusp. Respons.*).—*æcidium* (L.; *not Cæs. or C.—urbis, gentis, &c.*).—*disturbatio* (e. g. *Corinthi, C.*; *once only*).—*dissipatio*, *interitus* and (*rare, but Class.*) *interitio*.—*Jw. interitus et dissipatio*.—*consumptio* (*act of consuming, &c., C. rare*).—*conjectio* (e. g. *valeitudinis*; *escarum*).—*ruina* (*the falling down*; e. g. *communis ruina*; *also in pl. ruinae fortunarum tuarum*).—*exitium* (*ruin*).—*dissolutio* (*the breaking up a compacted whole*; e. g. *naturæ, stomachi, legum*).—*intemptio* (*slaying, death*; C. rare).—*destructio* (*post-Class. murorum, Suet.*).—*vastatio*.—*populatio*. *depopulatio* (*the laying waste, plundering, &c.*). *Before the d. of Troy*, Trojæ incolunt: *to be the d. of aby.*, *perniciet esse*; *extio esse ei*: *to cause the d. of aby.*, *qm perdere* or *pepsum dare*; *qm ad interitum vocare*: *to rush to d.*, *ad interitum ruere*; *in perniciem incurere*: *to seek the d. of aby.*, *interitum cs querere*; *perniciem cs moliri*: *to save aby fm d.*, *qm ab interitu vindicare* or *retrahere*; *qm ab extio ad salutem revocare*; *qm a morte eripere* (*fm death*): *to save the state fm d.*, *rem publicam ab occasu restituere*: *to cause d.* (= *a severe blow or loss*), *cladem afferre* or *inferre*.—*strages* *facere* (C.); *edere*: *L. to cut down foes*. *A wide-spread d. overwhelms the state*, magna clades atque calamitas opprimet rempublicam. *Destructio = destroyer* (*abstract. pro concreto*), *perniciis*, *pestis*, *corruptiela*, *corruptor*.—*exitium*. *To be the d. of aby.*, *perniciet esse*; *extio esse ei*.—*See DESTROYER*. || *If destruction = DEATH, vid.*

**DESTRUCTIVE**, *perniciosus*, *exitiosus*, *exitialis*, *exitibilis*.—*funestus*.—*damnosus*; *to aby.*, *cs*.—*Syn. in HUMOR.*—*destructor* *very late*; *Cæd. Aur. Torit.*

**DESTRUCTIVELY**, *perniciosus*.—*pestifere*.—*funeste*.

**DESTRUCTIVENESS**, *vis nocendi* (*T. Ann. 15, 34; Just. 6, 8, 2*).—*perniciosa* *not Lat.*—*natura rei perniciosa*, *exitiosa*, *pestifera*.—*Off. Crel.* *with nocere. Who does not see the d. of this?* *quis non videt hanc rem nocere* or *quis est quin videat, quam perniciosa sit res* (e. g. *violentia*)?

**DESTRUCTIVE**, *desuetudo* (L.; *cs rei*; *absol. O. Julian. Dig.*).—*To fall into d.*, *obsolescere*. *exolescere* (*in desuetudinem venire, only in Dig.*). *What has been lost by d.*, *obsoletus, exoletus, with or without vetustate*.—*oblivio obsolescentis* (C.).

**DESULTORILY**, *leviter*.—*negligenter*.—*parum diligenter* (*carelessly*).—*quasi prætense* (C., *just in passing, as it were*).—*to study d.*, *studia leviter attingere* (*Suet.*).—*primoribus*, ut dicitur, *labris gustare literas* (*off. C.*): *to read d.*, *libros cum litteris transire* (*Gell.*).—*volatico more*, *modo huc, modo illuc* (*cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3*).

**DESULTORINESS**, *modus volaticus*, *modo huc, modo illuc* (*cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3*).—*Sis levitas*, *mobilitas*. *inconstantia*.

**DESULTORY**, *levis*.—*mobilis*. *inconstans*. *volaticus*.—*Jw. volaticus* *cs leviss.* *A person of a d. mind*, *homo volaticus* *cs sui similia*, *modo huc, modo illuc* (*cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3*).—*a d. personæ*, *vaga, instabilis, temeraria*, *improvida* *cs caeca*, *volaticæ lectio* (*Krebs*).—*Desultorius* *be used, it must or no account stand without a quasi. It means oft. the manner of a desultor in the circus; vid. Lexx. In a d. manner: see DESULTORILY. A d. conversation, sermo varius; \*sermo multa leviter attingens.*

**DETACH**, *separate*, *disengage*, *solvere*. *disolvere* (*to destroy the connexion between things, and so set them free*).—*separate* (*to separate*).—*segregate* (*propr. to separate fm a herd; then generally to separate fm a body*).—*sejungere*. *secerere* (*apply to separate the pure or good fm the impure or bad*).—*abscindere* (*to cut off with violence*; *to rend, &c.*).—*semovere* (*to move aby or alth away fm*).—*disjungere* (*to disjoin persons or things that are united*). *To d. oneself fm aby.*, *cs sejungere* a qo: *to d. oneself fm society*, *ab hominum consuetudine se removere*; *hominum consuetudinem se excerpere* (*Sen. Ep. 5, 2*): *to d. one's thoughts fm external objects*, *a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere*: *to d. a person fm another*, *disjungere qm a cs amicitia*; *divellere qm a qo* (*by violent means*): *to connect what had been detached*, *dissipata connectere*; *rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare*: *to d. myself fm the side I have hitherto supported*, *dissociare causam meam* (T.).—*To detach troops*, *una mittere*.

**DETACHMENT**, *delecta manus*, *delecti milites*: *to send a d.* of 300 men, *ccc sub vexillo una mittere*.

**DETAIL**, *s. singula*, *singula res*.—*The d. of an occurrence*, *res ordine narrata*: *to enter into d.*, *de singulis agere*: *de singulis rebus scribere*.—*res explicare* (*opp. summas tantummodo attingere, Np. Pet. 1, 1*);

rem fustus exponere (Q.); singulatim loqui de qâ re (opp. generatim atque universe loqui, C.): in one word, not to enter into unnecessary d., ad summam, ne agam de singulis (C. Off. 1, 41, 149): it is unnecessary to enter into d., nihil est, quod de singulis rebus scribam (C.): it is safer to enter into all the d.'s, certius est ire per singula (to go through all the particulars, one by one; Q. 6, 1, 12). In d., membra(m) (e. g. enumerare).—singulatim. He maintained that, if they dispersed, they would all be cut off in d., dispersos testabatur perituros (Np. Them. 4, 3).—See TO DETAIL.

DETAIL, v. res explicare (opp. tantummodo summas attingere, Np. Pel. 1, 1).—singula consecrari et colligere (in a speech; Plin. Paneg. 75, 1).—See 'to enter into DETAIL.' A detailed account, res ordine narrata: to be copious and distinct in detailing events, in narratione plenum esse et expressum (Q.; of an orator).

DETAIN, tenere (to keep at a place).—detinere (to hold a thing or a back, so that it or he cannot reach its destination; e. g. naves tempestatibus detinentur).—retinere (to keep back; to prevent a person or thing from proceeding further; e. g. one who wishes to set out on a journey, a visitor, &c.; being detained by a storm, by disturbances in the city, tempestate, urbano motu retentus, Cæsar; also to keep what belongs to another, retinere alienum).—deprehendere (to seize and keep; e. g. to d. letters, ships, &c.).—tardare. retardare (to retard the progress of a p-rson or thing; propr. and fig.): to d. a person, profecturum detinere; et prosecutionem tardare (to prevent a person's setting out at the time he wishes).—retardare qm in viâ; retardare et iter (to d. him after he has set out); unless he has been detained, nisi quid impedimentum in viâ passus est. I am detained by adverse winds, ventis detineor (in loco); venti me tardant; tempestate retineor: to d. a thing any where, qm qo loco retinere or detinere, or continere or cohibere: to be detained by business, multis occupationibus detineri. ¶ To keep in custody, qm custodiâ asservare; qm in custodiâ dare or incidere or condere; comprehendere: to be detained (in custody), in custodiâ haberi or servari, custodiâ teneri or retineri.

DETAINEE, retinens (es rei).—morator es rei (who prevents its progress); or Crcl. with qui detinet, &c.

DETECT, reprehendere (to catch or find a man out in a bad action; e. g. in facinore manifesto, in the very act, in adulterio, &c., also reprehendere falsas gemmas).—comprehendere (also to find out a bad action, or to discover the bad action itself; compreh. fures, Catali; adulterium, C.).—reperire (to find).—invenire (e. g. malefictum).—compirare (to discover the whole of a thing).—patetfacere (to d. and make its faults manifest; e. g. conjunctionem, C.): to d. faults in a thing, vitia in qo videre: to d. and refuse what is false, falsa reprehendere et repellere (Q.): to d. barbarisms, reprehendere, quas barbara sunt (Q.): to d. and expose the impudent falsehood of the whole evidence, totius testimonii fictam audaciam manifesto comprehensam atque oppressam tenere (C.): to have detected a thing by his scouts, per exploratores cognovisse qd. —DETECTARE. Detegere = to uncover, to declare, to reveal, to deny, &c.; it must not be used for to detect = 'to find out, &c.; but when 'to be detected' = to reveal itself, detect; or se detegere may be used; e. g. Id quod inservit ipsâ coloris inaequalitate detegitur, Q. 12, 9, 17; the word is rare in the Aug. age; once in C., not in Cæsar.—If the conspiracy was detected by me, si conjurato per me patefacta est: detected wickedness, scelus manifestum atque deprehensum (C.); or manifesto compertum atque deprehensum (C.): detected, compertus (of persons, with gen. of crime, stupri, sacrilegii, &c., L.; also of things).—patefactus (said opp.).—deprehensus: detected in the commission of adultery with a woman, in eo stupro comperta (Suet.).

DETECTION, deprehensio (veld. both Class; e. g. manifestâ venient deprehensione, C. Client. 18; Ulp. Dig.).—comprehensio (the seizing of criminals; e. g. sonitum, C.). The d. of the conspiracy is due to me, conjurato per me patefacta est (C.): after the d. of his crime, \*patefacto scelere; \*comperto scelere atque deprehensio.

DETENTION, retentio (C. uses it of a driver's pulling up his horses; in Dig. the unjust d., e. g. dotis).—retardatio (the act of delaying, &c.). Unless he has met with some d. on his journey, nisi quid impedimentum in viâ passus est.—¶ Act of detaining as a prisoner or person under arrest, inclusio (incarceration; C.).—comprehensio (act of seizing; e. g. sonitum); but only by Crcl.

DETER, deterrere. abterrere qm a or de re; or with ne, quin, quominus.—repellere qm a re (to repel a thing; e. g. a conatu, fm an attempt).—avertere a re (to turn a thing away fm; e. g. ab incepto). Not to allow oneself to be deterred by dangers, periculo non moveri a re; not to allow oneself to be deterred by a thing, invictum esse adversus ea, quæ ceteros terrent (Curt.). A thing is deterred by threats of a thing, et rei terrores et minæ averunt qm a re (L.); by shame, pudor qm a re averit (L.).

DETERGE, detergere. DETERGENTS, \*detergentia or \*detersoria remedia (as med. i. l. Kraus's Med. Wörterbuch). DETERIORATE, intr. deteriorem fieri.—in pejorem partem verit et mutari.—in pejus mutari. To have deteriorated, deteriorate statu or conditione esse; pejore loco esse. ¶ TRANS. deterioris facere or in deterioris mutare qd (opp. corrigere).—in pejus mutare or vertere et mutare (opp. in melius mutare).—corrumpere. depravare (either physically or morally; opp. corrigere).—DETERIORARE, very late; Claud. Mamert.; Frontin.; Symm.

DETERIORATION, deterior conditio or status. depravatio (act of corrupting, making worse, &c.).—pravitās (corrupt or deteriorated state). To be in a state of d., deteriorate conditione or statu esse. pejore loco esse (to be in a worse position; of a man's circumstances).

DETERMINE, Crcl. by verbs under DETER. DETERMINATE, see DEFINITE; and for 'a d. (= final) judgement,' see 'DEFINITIVE sentence.'

DETERMINATION, ¶ Act of determining, definitio (act of marking out, defining, &c., hominum et temporum definitio, d. of the particular persons meant, and of the times when the events were to occur).—limitatio (the marking out the boundaries or limits; Vitruv. Col.). ¶ Act of determining a cause; determination of a cause, adjudicatio (act of deciding a question).—disceptatio (properly the discussion that precedes the d., but also = d., e. g. discept. arbitrorum, Q. 11, 1, 43).—judicium. sententia (d. formally declared by a judge, &c.).—arbitrium (decision of an arbiter). To come to a d. in the case of a thing, de qo constituere (Np.). The d. of that question is very difficult, magna est ista adjudicatio (C.). ¶ Resolution, decision, consilium (purpose; resolve).—sententia (opinion).—judicium (deliberate judgement). A sudden d., repentina voluntas: to adopt a d., or come to a d., consilium capere or inire: to come to the d., in animo habere: to adhere to one's d., in proposito susceptoque consilio permanere: it is my fixed d., certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: not to be able to come to any d., animi or animo pendere; varie or in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certâ qd in sententiâ consistere non posse; hæreo, quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: with the d. to, &c., eo animo, ut: with the same d. as, &c., eâ mente, quam, &c. ¶ End; the putting an end to, &c., determinatio (e. g. mundi, orationis, C.). ¶ Direction: act of directing (e. g. in the determination of the will to an object); see DIRECTION. ¶ Decision of character, constantia, animi constantia (O.).—constantia morum (T.).—animus certus or confirmatus (firmness).—animus præsens, animi præsentia (quickness and presence of mind to decide according to circumstances).

DETERMINE, TRANS. ¶ Terminato by a decision, disceptare qd.—decernere qd or de re.—adjudicare qd.—judicare qd, or de re.—decidere qd or de re.—affirmare de re.—pronunciare, constituere de re. —SYN. IN DECIDE. To d. a dispute, controversiam disceptare, decernere, adjudicare (all three, also ferro, by the sword); de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere: to d. a question, questionem solvere; a doubtful point, rem dubiam decernere (L.); a cause, adjudicare litem (?); in favour of the accused, secundum reum dare litem or judicare (opp. contra reum dare litem, to d. it agst him): points that are not to be determined by mere opinions, res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctæ: to refuse to d. a point, integrum or injudicatum relinquere qd: in medio relinquere qd (S.); a point that is not yet determined, res integra: this point is not yet determined, adhuc sub judice li est (H.); adhuc de hac re apud judicem li est (Ascon. ad C. Ferr. 1, 48, p. 335, ed. Schütz): his fate is not yet determined, non habet exploratam rationem salutis sue: that is no easy point to d., magna est ista adjudicatio (C.); whether this is so, &c., is not yet determined, sit ne hoc, &c. . . . questio est: a single battle will d. the fate of the commonwealth, in uno prælio omnis fortuna reipublice

**discepiat**: the question is already determined, res non integra est: non integrum est. || **Settle, fix, statuere**. constituere (as: const. if the subject or object is a multitude: Död.).—destinare (to form a decided resolution about alth, by wch a matter is set at rest; e. g. diem necis; tempus et locum ad qd);—designare (to mark out; e. g. locum sepulcro); Jux. constituere et designare.—finire. definire (mark out the limits; also ascertain the limits of alth, fin. modum, locum, diem, tempus, latitudinem silvæ [Cas.]; defn. tempus adeundi): to d. the day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere; beforehand, diem præstituere, præfinire: to d. the time, tempus dicere, destinare: to d. the time and place, tempus et locum condicere [by agreement together]: to d. the bounds of the empire, terminare fines imperii: to d. the question (i. e. settle what it is, &c.), limitare questionem. || **To limit, confine, finire, definire**.—terminare. determinare (determ. L.: sold. in C.).—continere.—circumscribere.—limitare (Virr. Col.): to d. our view, aspectum nostrum definire (C.).—|| **To give a direction towards any object; influence the will towards it, &c.**, adducere qm ad qd; commovere qm ad qd; incitare or concitare qm ad qd. || **Resolve (to do alth)**, statuere. constituere. decernere. destinare. obstatuere (animo, or of several, animis).—ci destinatum in animo est (e. g. qd facere).—consilium capere (with gen. of gerund).—Inducere animum or in animum (with inf. or ut).—**SYN. in RESOLVE.** I am determined, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to be determined to die, ad mortem obstinatum esse: they were determined to conquer or to die, obstinaverant animis vincere aut mori (L.).

**DETERMINE, INTRANS. or ABSOL.** To d. concerning a matter, constituere de re. affirmare or pronuntiare de re.—decernere (when used absol. or de re): to d. in favour of aby, decernere secundum qm. || **END**; vid.

**DETERSIVE, smēcticus (σμηκτικός, Plin.).** A d. lotion, smegma (σμήγμα, Plin.); for making the skin smooth).

**DETEST, abhorrere qm or qd or a qā re.**—abominari qm or qd.—detestari qm or qd.—aversari qm or qd [**SYN. in ABOMINATE.** abominari, first in L.).—animo esse aversissimo in qm; execrari qm (to curse him; C.).—horrere (to shudder at; e. g. ingrati animi crimen; cs crudelitatem; qm, H.).—acerbissimum est cs odium in qm: to d. a thing, magnum qm cepit cs rei odium: he d.'s himself, ipse se fugit (C. de Rep. 3, 22, 33; de Fin. 5, 12, 35): to be detested by aby, in odio apud qm esse; magno odio esse ci or apud qm; odium cs ardet in qm: to be universally detested, omnium odia in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio.

**DETESTABLE, see ABOMINABLE.**

**DETESTABLY, see ABOMINABLY.**

**DETESTATION, see ABOMINATION; HATRED.**

**DETESTER, see HATER.**

**DETHRONE, dignitatem regni ci adimere.**—ci regi imperium abrogare (by a decree of the people, &c.; C. Off. 3, 10, 40).—regnum ci eripere or auferre.—qm regno spoliare.—regno pellere or expellere qm.

**DETONATE, INTRANS.** crepare or crepitare (to make a loud noise).—exsillire (to leap forth; to explode; e. g. flos salis in igne nec crepitat, nec exsillit).—fit fragor a qā re (O.).—dissillire (of what bursts in exploding).—sonitu fragorem dare (aff. procella)—perterricrepo sonitu dat missa fragorem, Lucr.).—**DETONATE** and intonare (to not answer to our 'detonate').

**DETORT, detorqueere (qd a qā re; to alth, in or ad qd).**

**DETRACT FROM, detrahere de qo or de qā re (to take away something fm the merits, &c. of a person or thing; e. g. de cs rebus gestis, famā, gloriā).**—(verbis) elevare qm or qd (to speak lightly, and so depreciate the moral worth of alth, cs facta, res gestas, auctoritatem).—minuere or imminuere (to lessen, cs gloriam, laudem).—detractare (so to deal with an object as to lower it improperly; implying a feeling of antipathy; S. L. O.; cs virtutes, laudes, &c.).—obtractare ci or ci rei (to set oneself agst a person or his merits, &c., fm envy or jealousy; it implies active opposition and rivalry, laudibus or laudes cs).

**DETRACTION, obtractatio (d. fm rivalry and jealousy; e. g. alienæ gloriæ)**—calumnia (backbiting, slander).—crimnatio (the blackening a character by accusations).

**DETRACTORY, see DEFAMATORY.**

**DETRACTRESS, calumniatrix.**

**DETRIMENT, detrimentum (a loss one has suffered;**

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**opp. emolumentum).**—damnum (a loss for wch one has to blame oneself; opp. lucrum).—jactura (a voluntary loss). To cause, occasion, &c. d. to aby or alth, ci or ci rei detrimentum ferre, inferre; ci rei detrimentum importare (e. g. reipublicæ, C.).—qm detrimento afficere: to suffer d., detrimentum facere, accipere, capere [~~de~~ nevr detrimentum pati, wch would be to bear it]: to inflict d. on aby's reputation, auctoritatem cs minuere: without d. to your honour, sine imminutione dignitatis tuæ: if alth has suffered any d., si qā res qd detrimenti cepit: to see that the state suffers no d., videre or curare ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (the charge given to the consuls, &c. in times of public danger): not without great d. to alth; or, to the great d. of alth, non sine magno cs rei detrimento (C.).

**DETRIMENTAL, damnosus, detrimentosus (the latter once only; Cas.).**—alienus. adversus (opposed to; hostile to).—iniquus (unfavourable).—perniciosus (ruinous in its consequences, &c.; e. g. consilium; lex); often by Crcl.: that journey proved very d. to alth, hæc peregrinatio detrimentum ci rei attulit (C.).

**DETRITION, Crcl.** by detereere; usu detereere; conterere. Iron suffers d., conteritur ferrum (silices tenuantur ab usu, O.).

**DETRUDE, detrudere (ad or in qd; also dat. statul; and ex, de, ab, qo loco; de sententiâ, &c. detr. is always fig., Krebs).**

**DETRUNCATE, detruncare (rare; prob. not præ-Aug., Freund.**—arbores, caput; alam regis apium).

**DETRUNCATION, detruncatio (ramorum, Plin.).**

**DETRUSION, detrusio (very late; Hieron.).**—**Better by Crcl.**

**DETURPATE (Taylor), deformare. maculare. inquinare. polluerre.**—~~de~~ deturpare (late; Suet. Plin.).

**DEUCE (on dice), dyas. \*binio (Baw.).**—|| **As an exclamation.** The d. take you! abi in malam rem abi in malam crucem! or i tu hinc, quo dignus es (Com.) male sit tibi! quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum (C. Phil. 13, 21, 48).—a) As expressing vexation or displeasure.—The d. i or the d. take it! malum. The d. take your impudence, quæ, malum, ista audacia!—β) As an exclamation of surprise, pape! euge! stat!

**DEUTEKOGAMIST, qui ad secundas nuptias transit, venit, pervenit; quæ iterum nubit (of the woman).**

**DEUTEROGAMY, secundæ nuptiæ.** To oppose d., \*docere abtinentum esse a secundis nuptiis.

**DEUTERONOMY, Deuteronomium (Eccl. Lactant.).**

**DEVASTATE, vastare. devastare. pervastare. populari. depopulari. perpopulari (vast. to lay waste fm rage or policy; to destroy the property of an enemy; πειθεῖν; populari. to plunder on a great scale for one's own use; carrying off the crops and driving off the herds: devast. scld., not præ-Aug.).**—ferro ignique or igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare.—**See LAY WASTE.**

**DEVASTATION, vastatio.**—populatio, depopulatio (e. g. agrorum, ædium sacrarum).—**SYN. of verbs in DEVASTATE).**—everio. excidium (destruction of a town, &c.).

**DEVELOP, unfold, explicare (unfold, g. i., also of leaves, frondes pampinus aff. V.).**—evolvere (unroll).—Id quod involutum est, evolvere (C.).—|| **To form or perfect gradually, excolere.**—educare et confirmare (e. g. one's natural talents, cs, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata). To d. the powers of the mind, animum mentemque excolere: to d. itself, creascere. adolescere (the former only physically; the latter mentally; of a nation, constitutio, &c.; C. Rep. 2, 11, init.). To be developed; see Develop itself, below.—To d. the resources of a country, \*rempubl. cam ita moderari, ut opibus firma sit, copis locuples (aff. C. Att. 8, 11). A country whose resources are developed, respublica or civitas opibus firma, copis locuples (C. Att. 8, 11); respublica adulta, et jam firma atque robusta (C.); populus adultus.—|| **To render plain what was perplexed and obscure, explicare.** explanare.—enodare (to free it, as it were, fm knots).—aperire (to lay open; cogitationes, consilia, sententiam; fontem sceleris). To d. an idea, animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere; the causes of alth, explicare cs rei causas (evolvere causas belli, Enn.). to d. alth in a masterly way, præclare qd ante oculos ponere; diligenter explicare or explanare qd; accuratissime evolvere qd (e. g. totam deliberationem, C.): to d. one's ideas or thoughts with great facility, solum esse in explicandis sententiis; subtiliter versari de re [~~de~~]. For simple explanations, explicare qm rem may be used; but for fuller or complete explanations of a

*subject or question, explicare de re, Krebs*: to d. a *subject carefully, accurately, &c.*, accurate dicere or illu-  
 putare de re. to d. the nature of things, naturam (om-  
 nium rerum) evolvere (C.). — || To discover and  
 expose, detegere (prop. and impr.). — reterege. reve-  
 lare. nudare (prop.). — denudare. aperire. patefacere  
 (layopen). To d. a plot, conjurationem patefacere. Devel-  
 oped, nudus, apertus, — evolutus integumentis (cs rei;  
 &c. g. dissimulationis tuz). — || Develop itself,  
 crescere, adlescere (the former only physically; the  
 latter mentally, &c.); also of the constitution of a state;  
 C. Rep. 2, 11, init.; — patere. planum or manifestum  
 fieri. se aperire (= discover itself; show itself: Np.  
 Fabre. 3, 7). — se detegere (to reveal itself). — exitum  
 habere. ad exitum venire (habe a catastrophe, &c.).  
 The ear (of corn) d.'s itself, folliculo se exerit apica  
 mollis (Sew. Ep. 124, 11); frux latens, ruptis velamen-  
 tis, quae folliculis agricolae vocant, aperitur (Sen.  
 Q. N. 3, 18, 2): his character d.'s itself, — indoles ejus  
 sese ostendit or clarius conspiciunt; mores ejus se  
 detegunt (reveal their nature to a spectator; Q.): his  
 talents d. themselves more and more, ejus ingenii vires  
 in dies magis elucunt.

DEVELOPMENT, explicatio (prop. and fig.). — ex-  
 planatio (explanation). — filium orationis (the manner in  
 which the subject of a speech or treatise is developed; see  
 C. Lat. 7, 25). — rerum progressus (d. of circumstances;  
 C. Off. 1, 4, 11). — exitus (the event, catastrophe; e. g.  
 fabre). — To be skilful in the d. of his thoughts, &c.,  
 solutum esse in explicandis sententiis.

DEVIAE, || Wander fm, deerrare, aberrare a qo,  
 a qre, or qd re only (aberr. prop. and fig.). — || Turn  
 aside or wander fm a path, degressi de via, de-  
 terere with or without viā (also deverti, L. 23, 9, 4).  
 delectere, declinare de viā. avertere se itinere or de  
 itinere (all these of an intentional departure fm a  
 path, road, &c.). — deerrare viā or a viā (to lose one's  
 road). To d. into a by-path, de viā in semitam de-  
 gredi. To d. fm a purpose, aberrare a proposito or ab  
 eo, quod propositum est (unintentionally); declinare  
 aliquantulum a proposito (intentionally). To d. fm  
 one subject to another (of an argument, discussion, &c.),  
 a qd re ad rem reflectere (C. Lat. 20, 3n.); to d. fm  
 right course, a recto itinere declinare (of a speech;  
 qd): to return to the point fm which we deviated, ut eo  
 redeat, unde huc declinavi oratio. To d. fm the  
 path of duty, declinare a religione officii: not to d. a  
 hair's breadth fm atq, (transversum) digitum non disce-  
 dere viā. I am resolved not to d. a hair's breadth  
 fm atq, mihi certum est a re digitum nusquam (C.).

DEVIATION, declinatio (also fig. declinatio a pro-  
 positio, C. de Or. 3, 53, extr.). — deflexio (Macrob.). — de-  
 flexus (Pud. Max.). — abitus; discessus; decessio. de-  
 cessus (departure). — || Aberratio is used by C. in  
 sense of 'an escape fm (pain, trouble, &c.).

DEVICE, || Emblematical figure, 'imago sym-  
 bolica. — insigne (q. t. for a distinctive mark, &c. by  
 which a person or thing is recognized). To be easily dis-  
 tinguished by his d., ex insigni facile agnosci posse  
 (Np. of the admiral's ship). — || Motto used with  
 the device, dictum, sententia. — inscriptio. — index  
 (q. s. tabula cum indice hoc, L.; index sub imagine,  
 Tib.). — || Artifice, ars. artificium. machina. — dolus.  
 frus; and (Com.) techna, strophia (τέχνη, στροφή).  
 To contrive a d., artificium excogitare: to employ a d.,  
 artem or machinam adhibere (ei rei, or in qd re). To  
 obtain one's end by some d., artificio qd consequi; arti-  
 ficio vincere: atq, has been brought into any state by  
 the d. of a person, cs artificis effectus est, ut res in  
 quā statum perveniret (C.).

DEVIL, diabolus (δίαβολος, Eccl.). — pravus et sub-  
 limis spiritus (Lact.). — also cacodæmon (Eccl.). — To  
 cast out d., demonas adjuratione divini nominis ex-  
 pellere ac fugare (Lact.). — A d.'s brat, Acherontis pabu-  
 lum (Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 12). — Go to the d. abi in malam  
 rem! i. to hinc, quo dignus es (Com.). — (ΜΕΡΟΡΕ.)  
 home (= fellow; e. g. a poor d., &c.). A d., homo  
 perditissimus.

DEVILISH, diabolicus (Eccl.). — nefandus. foedus.  
 perdus. acerbissimus, &c. (e. g. nefanda malitia;  
 foeda, perdita, acerbissima consilia). — furiatilis (mily  
 rec, but also C., furiatilis illa vox). — diabolicis facibus  
 inflammas (inspired by the d.).

DEVILISHLY, diabolice (Eccl.). — foede. foedissime,  
 (Pud. Nol.). — furiatiler (O.).

DEVILISM, nefanda malitia.

DEVIOUS, devius (lying away fm a road; also fig.  
 devium, a side or by-path; C. Alt. 4, 3, 4; 14, 10,  
 12). — || Wandering; vid. 'A d. step, lapsus (a slip).  
 — see.

DEVISE, excogitare. — cogitatione assequi. invenire  
 (think out; make out by thinking, &c.). — fingere. com-  
 minisci (feign, imagine; of something bad; fing. causas,  
 Ter.; comm. dolum, mendacium). — Jn. fabricari et  
 comminisci (Plaut.); reperire et comminisci (Plaut.). —  
 coquere. concoccare (hatch; concoct plots, &c., con-  
 silia clandestina; bellum, &c.). — machinari (to form  
 some crafty device). — ementiri (to d. something false;  
 qd in qm). To d. crafty plans, &c., dolos necere,  
 procurere (Com.). To d. a new way of doing atq,  
 novam cs rei faciendae rationem excogitare: to d. atq,  
 for a purpose, excogitare rem ad qd: to d. the means of  
 making aby unpopular, quærerè invidiam in qm: to d.  
 plots agst aby, invidias comparare, parare ei (C.), moliri  
 (V.); agst aby's life, invidias facere or povere vitæ cs  
 (C.). I am thinking what means I can d. of, &c., id  
 mecum sis agito et comparo, quo pacto, &c., with sub.  
 (e. g. magnam molem minuam, Att. ap. Non.). — || Be-  
 queath by will: see BEQUEATH.

DEVISEE, legatarius (Suet. Galb. 5). — fem. legataria  
 (Ulp.).

DEVISER, see CONTRIVER.

DEVOLD, || Empty, vid. || Free fm, without  
 vacuum re or a re; expers cs rei; solutus ac liber a re;  
 intactus qd re (SxN. in FREE). D. of care, securus  
 (de qd re; e. g. de bello): d. of fear, metu vacuum;  
 see FREE fm. To be d. of; see TO BE FREE fm.

DEVOR, munus. officium. — militis officium (the  
 duty of a soldier; opp. to that of a commander-in-chief).  
 — munus belli or militare (an individual's department  
 of service) — To do one's d. (as a knight), militis offi-  
 cium præstare (Cæs.); virtutem præstare; se virum  
 præbere: fortiter pugnare: they did their d. so well,  
 that, &c., tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut.  
 || Act of civility, &c., officium (chiefly post-Aug.).  
 — To pay one's d.'s, salutare, convenire qm. — qm salu-  
 tatum venire, salutandi causâ venire, ad officium  
 venire. — qm petere (to pay one's addresses to).

DEVOLUTION, devolutio (l. t.).

DEVOLVE, TRANS. || To roll down, devolvere.  
 || To move fm one to another; to make over atq,  
 to aby, deferre qd ei or ad qm (e. g. omnem suam  
 auctoritatem ad negotium conficiendum, C.). — mandare  
 ei qd (to charge him to perform it; e. g. negotium). —  
 demandare (to make over to another what one should  
 properly perform oneself; e. g. curam funeri). — dele-  
 gare ei qd (to thrust off upon another what one ought to  
 perform oneself). — || CONF. conferre and transferre qd ad  
 qm are without ancient authority in this sense. — trans-  
 mittere qd ei (e. g. hunc hoc tantum bellum, C.). also  
 filia hereditatem, Plin.). To be devolved on aby; see  
 TO DEVOLVE, INTRANS.)

DEVOLVE, INTRANS. pervenire ad qm (e. g. here-  
 ditas). — transmittitur ei (e. g. hereditas transmittenda  
 erat filia, ought to have passed to the daughter; Plin.).  
 — cedere ei (e. g. Pompeii potentia in Caesarem cessit, T.;  
 villa creditoribus cessit). — redire ad qm (e. g. regnum,  
 Plaut.; summa imperii, Cæs.; property, bona, Ter.).  
 — obvenire ei (e. g. hereditas; fundus ei hereditate ob-  
 venit). — Emilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit,  
 L.). — venire ei (e. g. on whom the command of the fleet  
 had devolved (by lot), cui classis venisset, L.; so here-  
 ditas venit ei, C.). An estate, property, &c. uch d.'s  
 upon aby, hereditas quae ei venit or obvenit; quae ad  
 qm venit or pervenit.

DEVOTE. || Set apart by a religious vow,  
 devovere (e. g. qd Deo, Cæs.). — dicare. dedicare. — sa-  
 crare. consecrare (qd IN CONSECRATE). — addicere (by  
 a decree; e. g. agros omnes dem. Fell.). || More gen-  
 erally: To give up to any object, devovere (by a  
 solemn vow of the person making the offer; e. g. se am-  
 icitiae cs, Cæs.; se glorie, Curt.; annos suos tibi soli,  
 O.). — dicare (appropriate it to, &c., e. g. hunc totum  
 diem tibi, C.). — dedere (to give up wholly; e. g. operam  
 tibi). — || To mark out a person, &c. for some-  
 thing evil, devovere (to d. to the infernal gods; e. g.  
 natum suum). — destinare qm ei rei or (better in prose)  
 ad qd (e. g. qm are, V.; qm ad mortem, L.). — addicere  
 (to give up by a formal decision; e. g. Galliam perpetuè  
 servituri, Cæs.; qm morti, C.). — || To set apart  
 atq, with the intention of employing it for  
 a particular purpose, seponere (to put it aside  
 for; e. g. pecuniam ad or in qd; ad fanum [cs orn-  
 dum], C.; in ædificationem templi, L.). — destinare qd  
 ei rei or ad qd (to intend it for; e. g. domos publicis  
 usibus, Fell.; quantum diem cibo). — designare ad qd  
 (mark it out for).

TO DEVOTE ONESELF. To give oneself up to,  
 a) To a person, devovere se ei or ca amicitiae (Cæs.).  
 — dedere se (totum) ei (C.). — addicere se ei (e. g. sena-

tul, C.).—dicare se ci (C.).—applicare se ad amicitiam ca (C.) or ad qm (Farr.).—totum se ci tradere.—β) To a pursuit, &c., se dare, dedere or tradere ci rei.—studere ci rei. ca rei studiosum esse. dedere se studio ca rei (e. g. eloquentiam, citharæ).—operam dare or navare (C.). in silo, age also studium dare) ci rei.—operam ponere, studium collocare in re; operam conferre in qd; adhibere studium ad qd or curam et diligentiam in re (to apply pains, endeavour, diligence to athg).—colere qd, incumbere ad qd or in qd (C.). ci rei is unclassical; to pursue athg diligently; inservire ci rei (to make oneself the slave of athg); elaborare in re (to use great exertions to produce something); agere, also sequi qd (to give oneself up especially to athg); se conferre ad qd or ad studium ca rei; se applicare ad qd or ad studium quoddam (to turn one's careful attention to a thing; to begin to pursue it attentively).—[C.] Vacare rei, in this sense, is not Lat.] to d. oneself no longer to a thing, omittere studium ca rei (e. g. sapientiam); to devote oneself entirely to athg, totum se conferre ad studium ca rei; totum et mente et animo in qd insistere; ponere totum animum et diligentiam in re; omni cogitatione et curâ in qd incumbere; omni studio entis ad qd (e. g. ad dicendum); to d. oneself to one thing only, in unâ re quasi tabernaculum suæ vitæ collocare (C. de Or. 3, 20, 78); to d. oneself entirely to the investigation of one subject, totum se in qâ re exquirendâ collocare; to d. oneself to literature, literis studere; literarum or doctrinarum esse studiosum; literarum studio se dedere or tradere; elaborare in literis; ad literarum studium or ad doctrinæ studia se conferre; ad literas incumbere (C.). On the contrary, studiis vacare, = not to pursue the sciences; see C. de Or. 3, 11, 43); to d. oneself to philosophy, ad studium philosophiæ se conferre (C.). On the contrary, philosophiæ vacare, = to have leisure to pursue philosophy; C. de Divin. 1, 6, 11); to d. oneself to an art, arti se dedere; artem amplecti; to d. oneself entirely to music, penitus se dedere musicis; to d. oneself to virtue, virtutem sequi or amplecti; to d. oneself to pleasure, voluptatibus se tradere or se dedere.—[C.] Devovere se ci rei is found occasionally; e. g. devovere se amicitiam ca, C.; se glorie, Curt.; but must be used carefully.—γ) To sacrifice oneself to any cause, &c.; to d. oneself to death, se offerre ad mortem, se devovere (to the infernal gods); for aby, pro qo; for one's country, vitam suam totam patriæ dedere; victimam se præbere reipublicæ; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovere; to d. myself and all that I possess to the cause of my country, se suæque fortunæ pro incommutabili patriæ devovere; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare.—See TO SACRIFICE ONESELF.

DEVOTED, deditus ci or ci rei.—studiosus ca or ca rei (to feel a strong liking for).—addictus ci or ci rei.—Jn. addictus et deditus, ci rei quasi addictus et consecratus.—devotus ci or ci rei (post-Aug.).—obnoxius (subject to another's will under some penalty or strong obligation; hence, of subjects, dependents, &c., but also uxori, Ter.).—Jn. obnoxius fiducie, obnoxius atque subjectus. To be d. to aby, totum esse ca; ca esse proprium (C. ad Div. 7, 30, 2); studiosissimum esse ca; eximîa caritate diligere qm (Curt.).—obnoxius atque subjectum esse ci (L. 7, 30, 4 of a dependent power). To make aby d. to oneself, qm totum facere suum; obnoxium fiducie sibi facere (S.; not in Cæs. or C., in this sense). To be d. to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse; voluptatibus servire; etatem in voluptatibus collocare; libidinibus se servum præbere. Pompey's d. followers, Pompeii veteres fidei clientes: a d. wife, fidiissima atque optima uxor; to be d. to hunting, multum esse in venationibus; d. to aby's party, ca factio addictus et deditus (Suet.). Aby's most d. servant, &c., observantissimus or studiosissimus ca.—[C.] Devotissimus in Suet. and Inscriptt.—D. attachment; see under DEVOTION.

DEVOTEDLY, studiöse.—studio summo or maximo or ardentiore: d. attached to aby, studiosissimus or studiosissimus cupidissimæque ca or ca rei; summe studiosus ca or ca rei. A d. attached wife, fidiissima atque optima uxor; a d. attached friend, benevolentissimus atque amicitissimus (C.).

DEVOTEDNESS, see DEVOTION = devoted attachment.

DEVOTION, 1) Act of devoting, devotio (act of sacrificing oneself for one's country, &c.; also solemn form of curse, ban, &c.)—dedicatio (act of consecrating).—[C.] Non dicatio = [Jm context] the act, dicandi se in aliam civitatem;—sacratio, late; Macrobius.—sepositio (act of setting apart, late; Ulp.).—2) State of

being devoted to; devoted attachment to, studium (zeal, predilection for an object, = 'animi assidua et vehemens ad qm rem applicata magnâ cum voluptate occupatio, ut philosophiæ,' &c., C. Invent. 1 25, 36); to althg, ca rei; also with gerund in di; dis cendi, &c.—obsequium (compliance; obsequiousness to the will of any one).—obsevantia (devotedness accompanied with esteem).—voluntas, benevolentia (good-will).—fidus in qm animus (fidelity)—pietas (dutiful affection).—singularis in qm fides atque animus (devoted fidelity and attachment; C.).—Incredibilis quidam amor (to a person).—omnia in qm summa ac singularia studia (C.); to prove one's d. to any one, \*probare ci voluntatem suam; he assured him of his entire d., se proprium ejus fore confirmavit; he perceived his particular d. to himself, egregiam in se voluntatem per spexit; the d. of the legions, prompta studia legionum.—3) Devotissima, attenta rerum divinarum cogitatio, contemplatio (a directing of the mind to a religious object).—pietas erga Deum.—sanctitas.—Jn. pietas et sanctitas; with d. pie (with the fear of God); without d., negligenter, frigide; to fill the hearers with d., audientium animos religione perfundere.—4) Devotions, preces.—meditationes pie.—meditationes pietatis augendæ or alendæ causâ instituit; to disturb any one's d.s., pias ca meditationes turbare, interpellare.—See PRAYERS.

DEVOTIONAL, plus. Dei studiosus.—\*rebus sacris intentus.—\*pietatis studio deditus. D. exercises.—\*meditationes pie.—\*meditationes pietatis augendæ or alendæ causâ instituit; to perform one's d. exercises; pips ab externis rebus animum ad res divinas avocare; \*cogitationes ad res divinas intendere.

DEVOUR, vorare, devorare (used also fig. = to read or learn with avidity).—haurire (to suck down, swallow up whole; e. g. of serpents; also fig. of swallowing up property, opes).—absorbere (to suck up, suck in; also fig. of swallowing greedily; e. g. orationem meam).—absumere, consumere (of diseases; also of fire).—conficere (of disease; also of grief, longing, &c.).—Jn. conficere et consumere.—comedere (to eat all up, and improp. to waste property, &c.). The fire d.s., &c., incendio absumit (domos); haurit (aggerem); to be devoured by the flames, incendio consumi; flammis absumi; to be devoured by grief, ægritudo exest ca animum. To d. another's property (as in 'to d. widows' houses'), aliorum opes devorare; comedere qm (Plaut.). to d. with his eyes, oculis devorare (also = read with avidity); qd oculis comedere (to fix longing or greedy eyes upon an object); to d. literature, literas vorare, devorare; quasi haurire libris (C.); aby's words, ca dicta devorare; aby's speech, ca orationem absorbere (C.; in the sense of wishing the whole of it, to speak of nobody but himself); to d. food whole, cibos integros haurire (Col.); to d. a stag whole, solidum haurire cervum (Plin.).—1) To put up with (as in, 'to d. one's vexation'), devorare (e. g. molestiam, tædium).—2) Devouring (of flames), omnia hauriens; (of disease) tabificus.

DEVOURER, heluo (gluttonous eater; also improp. patriæ; librorum).—esor (very late).—exesor († Lucr.).—consector, consumptor.—Jn. consector et consumptor (e. g. omnium ignis).

DEVOUT, \*rebus sacris intentus (attention to the service of God, to prayer); \*pietatis studio deditus; Deum reverens (fearing God).—pius, religiosus (pious, religious); a d. prayer, ardentibus preces; a d. heart, animus pius or Dei studiosus.

DEVOUTLY, multâ cum veneratione (e. g. prosequi Deum, T.).—religiose, sancte (e. g. to pray).—attentè, pie, reverenter.

DEVOUTNESS, see DEVOTION.

DEW, v. roris aspersere.

DEW, ros (also fig. of tears). The d. falls, rorat; ros cadit; to besprinkle with d., roris aspersere; fresh-fallen d., ros recens; the d. of heaven, ros coelestis; to be exposed to the d. of heaven (at night), nocturnum excipere rorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 15); the pearly d., ros vitreus (glassy; O.); the morning d., ros matutinus.

DEW-BEPRINKLED, roscidus, rorulentus.

DEW-DROP, \*roris gutta; or by ros vitreus (O.).

DEW-LAP, palcar; mly palcaria, pl.

DEWY, roscidus, —rorulentus (e. g. Col. Plin.; materia, terra, &c.).—rorans (fig. e. g. lacrimæ).—roratus (sprinkled with dew, &c.).

DEXTERITY, habilitas. Ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas (ad qd only, is 'fact', 'worldly wisdom,' 'address,' not 'dexterity.'—See SKILFULNESS.

DEXTROUS, see SKILFUL.

DEXTROUSLY see SKILFULLY

**DIABETES**, profluvium urinæ (*Plin.*; *prps* diabōtes as *i. t.* but its *Lat.* meaning is water-pipe, siphon).—**\*DIARRHŒA URINOSA** (*i. t.*).

**DIABOLIC**, **DIABOLICAL**.—*See* **DEVILISH**.

**DIABOLISM**, *see* **DEVILISM**.

**DIACONATE**, **diacônatus** (*us* *Ecl.* office). **\*diacônimus** (*with ref. to the individual filling it*).

**DIADĒM**, **diadēma** (*C.*).—insigne regie. *To place* (*a. d.*) *on* *aby's* head, imponere *ci* or *cs* capiti.

**DIADĒMED**, **diadēmatius** (*Plin.*).

**DIAGONAL**, **diagonalis** and (*Greek*) **diagonios**; *also fem.* **diagonia** (*all* *Vitr.*). *a. d.* **diagonalis** (or **diagonios** or **diagonia** or **diagonii**) *linea* (*all* *Vitr.*).

**DIAGRAM**, *forma* *geometrica*.—*descriptio*. *To draw* *a. d.* *formam* *geometricam* *describere*.—**\*Diagramma** *is the musical scale*; *Vitr.*

**DIAL**, **solarium** (*sun-dial*).—or **horarium** (*Censor. de die natali*).—**¶ Dial-plate**, **\*orbis** *circumscriptus* *numeri*.

**DIALECT**, *genus* *linguæ*.—**dialectus** (*the former the Lat. expression, the latter borrowed fm the Greek*; *Suet. Tit. 56*). *Earlier writers used* *lingua* or *sermo*. *The five Greek dialects, quinque sermones* *Græci differunt. To speak in the Doric d.*, *Dorice loqui*.

**DIALECTIC**, **dialecticus**.—**¶ DIALECTICS**, *dialectica, pl.* or *dialectica*, *æ* (**\*D**). *The correctness of the latter form is incorrectly denied by Zumpt, ad C. Off. 1, 6, 5*.—*ars bene disserendi et vera ac falsa iudicandi*.—*disserendi ratio* or *subtilitas*. *Skilled in d.'s*, *dialecticus*.

**DIALECTICIAN**, *dialecticus*.

**DIALLING**, *gnomonicæ*.

**DIALOGUE**, **¶ a** *Philosophical*, *dialogus*. *sermo*. *To introduce* *aby* *a. d.*, *qm* *in* *dialogum* *inducere* (*C.*).—*To compose* *a. d.*, *inducere sermonem hominum* (*ast. C. Att. 13, 19, 4*).—**¶** *In a play*, *sermones alterni* (*H.*).—*diverbiū* (*L. 7, 2*).—**\*D**. *Never dialogus in this sense*.

**DIAMETER**, **diamētros** (*διαμετρος*; *Col. Vitr.*); *pure* *Lat.* **diāmetri** (*f. sc. lineæ*, *Plin. 2, 23, 21*).—*linea media* (*C.*). *A semi-d.*, **\*radius** (*i. t.*). **\*semidiameter** (*i. t.*). *A foot* *in* *d.*, *quasi pedalis* (*of the sun*; *C. Acad. 2, 26, 28*). *a vessel four feet in d.*, *dolium*, *quod occupat per medium pedes quatuor* (*cf. Vitr. 6, 6, 3*).

**DIAMETRICAL**, **diamētros** (*e. g.* *radiatio*, *Firm. Math. 4, 1, mid.*).

**DIAMETRICALLY**, *per medium* (*ast. example fm Vitr. under DIAMETER*).—**¶** (**FIG.**) *prorsus* (*e. g.* *diāntire*, &c.). *D. opposite*, *valde contrarius* (*C.*; *sunt enim valde contr. illa, quæ vocantur negantia*).—*tamquam e regione contrarius* (*C.*; *of things that, though directly opposite, yet correspond; being ex eodem genere*).—*maxime disjunctus atque contrarius* (*C.*). *D. opposite* (*things*), *contraria inter sese*. *contraria diversæ atque inter se repugnantis* (*C.*). *To be d. opposite* (*valde* or *maxime*) *contraria esse*. *inter se repugnare* (**\*D**). *Muretus uses* *ex diametro* *pugnare* *with* *as* *ut* *ajunt*; *but this should not be imitated*.

**DIAMOND**, **adamas**. *A glazier's d.*, **adamas ferro inclusus**. *parva adamantina crusta, quæ ferro inclusa est* (*see Plin. 37, 4, 15*). *A adj.* **adamantinus**. *A d. cross*, **\*insigne crucis** *in formam adamantibus distinctus*. *A d. ring*, **\*annulus adamante ornatus**, *fulgens*.

**DIAPASON**, **diapāson** (*διά πασών, sc. χορδών*; *Vitr. 5, 4*).

**DIAPENTE**, **diapente** (*or* *διά πέντε*; *see* *note* *under* **DIATHESSARON**).

**DIAPHORESIS** (*med.*), **diaphorēsis** (*διαφόρησις*; *Theod. Prisc. de diēd.*).

**DIAPHORETIC** (*med.*), **diaphorēticus** (*Cæli Aur. Tard. 2, 12*; *διαφωρητικός, in Greek characters, Cels. 21, 7*).

**DIAPHRAGM**, **præcordia, pl.**; *septum*, *quod membranâ quadam superiores partes præcordiorum ab inferioribus dividit* (*Cels.*).—**diaphragma** (*διάφραγμα*; *Cæli Aur. Tard.*; *in Cels. in Greek characters*).—**diaphtum**, *quod ventrem et cetera intestina discernit* (*Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 6*).

**DIARRHŒA**, **fluor** (*g. i. Cels.* *In Scribon.* *fluor solutusque stomachi*).—*sci* *profluvium* or *profusio*; *alvus citâ, citator, liquida, fluens, soluta* (**\*D**). *diarrhœa, in Greek characters, C.*. *To be suffering* *fm d.*, *fluore* *scilicet* *esse* (*Cels.*); *profluvio* *laborare*; *to bring on d.*, *alvum* *ciere*, *movere*, *solvere*, *elicere*; *to check or stop* *a. d.*, *alvum* *suam* *firmare* (*Cels.*).—*alvum* *stringere*, *sistere*. *I was seized by so violent an attack of d.*, *tanta me corripuit diarrhœa* (*C.*). *A d. is checked*, *diarrhœa* *consistit* (*C.*).

**\*DIARY**, *factorum dictorumque descripta per dies*—

*commentarii diurni* (*a daily record of household affairs and events*; *kept, according to Bremi, by a slave*; *Suet. Oct. 64*).—**memorialis libellus** (*note book*; *Id. Cæs. 56*).

—**ephēmeris** (*acc. book of daily expenses*; *Np. Att. 13, 6*).—**diarium** (*iqui diarium scribunt, quam Græci ἐφημερίδα vocant, Astl. ap. Gell. 5, 18, 8*). *To keep a d.*, *facta dictaque describere per dies*.—**diarium scribere** (*ast. Astl.*; *see* *above*). *To set down* *athg* *in a d.*, *qd* *in* *commentariis diurnis referre* (*Suet.*). *To record in a d. the facts that I have stated*, **\*eorum, quæ audio** (*ab* *qo*), *commentarios conficere* (*Murel.*).

**DIATYLE**, **diastylus** *species ædium* (*Vitr.*).

**DIATHESSARON**, **diatessaron** (*as* *i. t.*; *it occurs = διά τεσσαράκοντα*). *This and diapaen should prps be written in Greek characters*; *as* *Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 1. Preund.*

**DIATONIC**, **diatonicus** (*e. g.* *modulatio*, *Marc. Capell.*).—**diatōnus** (*a, um*).

**DIATRIBE**, *commentatio*. *disputatio*. *libellus*.

**DIBBLE**, *s. The nearest terms* *are capreolus and pastinum* (*Syn. in Hœr.*).

**DIBBLE**, *v. infodere* (*dig in*).—*scrobe* or *sulco* *depone*.

**DICE**, *v. talis* or *tesseris* *ludere*; *alea* or *aleam* *ludere* (*to play* *a. d.*); *aleam exercere* (*T.*); *aleam studiosissime ludere*; *aleam indulgere* (*to be a dicer*; *to gamble*).—*forum* *aleatorum calefacere* (*literally*; *to keep the dice-board hot* [*forum* *from* *forus*]; *Oct. ap. Suet. Oct. 71*).

**DICE**, *see* **DIX**, *s. (where the phrases will be found)*.

**DICE-BOARD**, **abacus** (*Macrob. Sat. 1, 5*).—**alveus** (*Suet. Claud. 38*; *Plin.*).—**alveolus** (*C. de Fin. 5, 20*).—*tabula* (*O. Eleg. Nux. 77*; *Juv. 1, 89*).—*forum* *aleatorum* (*Suet. Aug. 71*).

**DICE-BOX**, **phîmus** (*φίμυς*).—*frutillus* (*of a cylindrical form; with parallel indentations on the inside, so as to make a rattling noise, when the dice were shaken*; *Dict. of Antiqu.*)—*orca* (*brilliant out in the centre*; *Pers. 3, 50*).—*pyrgus* (*tower-shaped, with spirally ascending grooves inside; it was fixed at the end of the board; turricula only in the superscript of Mart. 14, 16, which is not genuine*).—*To put the dice in the d.-b.*, *mittere talos in phîmum or frutillum*; *to shake the d.-b.*, *phîmum or frutillum concutere*.

**DICEPHALOUS**, **biceps**.

**DICER**, *aleo* (*devoted to dice*).—**aleator** (*a professional gambler*).

**DICHOTOMIZE**, *in duas partes dividere*.

**DICHOTOMIZED**, **dichotōmōs** (*διχοτόμος*; *Macrobo. Somn. Scip. 1, 6*).

**DICING**, *alea*.—*See* **GAMING**.

**DICTATE**, *v. ¶ Suggest*, *suggerere* or *subdicere* *ci* (*to suggest; to put* *athg* *into a person's mind*).—*monere* *qm* *qd*, or *monere* *ut* (*to warn, &c.*; *of the heart, of God*).—*ci* *inlece* (**\*D**). *inspire, poet. and post-Aug.* *To d. to* *aby* (*the thought, plan, &c.*, *mentem* *ci* *dare*, *ut, &c.*; *in eam* *mentem* *qm* *impellere, ut, &c.* *This thought was dictated to Metellus fm above, Metello divinitus hoc venit in mentem: to d. a plan, subdicere consilium; the course wch sorrow d.'s, quæ dolor subijcit* (*L.*): *such language as anger and dissimulation d.*, *sermo, qualem ira et dissinulatio gignit* (*T. Ann. 2, 57, 3*). *necessity dictated this law*, *inopia scriptis hanc legem: to d. what one is to say or answer, subdicere, quid dicat* *qs*; *admonere, quid respondeat* *q.* *A few words wch my feelings d.*, *pauca, quæ me animus monet* (*S.*).—**\*D**. *dictare = to utter what others are to follow*. *To 'teach,' 'command,' is the meaning that is involved in* *dictator*; *but no example of it is found in the ante-Aug. age. It is used by Q., &c.; and so reason seems to d.*, *et ita videtur ratio dictare* (*Q.*): *such nature dictated, quod natura dictavit* (*Q.*).—**¶** *To utter what another is to write down, dictare: to d. poems to* *aby*, *prescribere carmina* *ci* (*Tib.*).—**¶** *Prescribe*, *prescribere* (*e. g.* *jura civibus*; *also* *præscr. ut, ne, &c.*).—*constituere* (*to fix, e. g. terms, conditions; a law, legem*).—*imponere* *ci* (*e. g. conditions*).—*See* **COMMAND**.

**DICTATE**, *s. præscriptum*. **præceptum** (*express directions how* *athg* *is to be made or done*).—**monitus** (*warning, counsel*).—**præscriptio** (*the direction or rule wch reason, nature, or any authority or obligatory document prescribes*; *præscriptio naturæ, rationis, C.*), *lex, regula, norma* (*law, rule, &c.*).—*To utter d.'s*, *præcepta dare* or *tradere* *cs* *rei* or *de qâ* *re*; *to observe d.'s*, *præscriptum servare*; *to transgress or neglect them*, *præscriptum egredi*; *præcepta negligere* (*Plin.*).

**DICATION**, **¶ Act** *of dictating what is to be written down*; *Orcl.*—**dictatio** (*very late*; *Paul.*

**DI.)**.—[*Act of ordering, &c.* To act by *aby's* d., qd. momento, jubente, ausuante, subiciente, &c.—See **DICTARE**, & **COMMAND.** &  
**DICTATOR**, dictator. To be d., dictaturum gerere.  
**DICTATORIAL**, dictatorial; imperiosus (*commanding*); in a d. manner, imperiose (e. g. *precipere*).  
**DICTATORSHIP**, dictatorship: to lay down the d., dictaturum deponere: to hold the d., dictaturum gerere.

**DICTION**, dicendi or scribendi genus, orationis or sermonis genus, oratio, sermo (*manner of writing or speaking; style*).—*eloctio* (*rhetorical delivery*).—*verba* (with ref. to single words).—See **STYLUS**.

**DICTIONARY**, lexicon (λεξικόν; alphabetical index, &c., of names and words).—*onomasticon* (ὀνομαστικόν; collection of words and names arranged according to their subjects).—[*Lexicon*] **Dictionary** belongs to the barbarous Lat. of the mid. ages.—*A copious d.*, thesaurus verborum: a small or pocket d., *index verborum*: to make a d., lexicon condere, conficere; *Ruhnck. has* *Latinæ linguae thesaurum construere*. I find him a walking d., nihil, motus qd. additum quæro, ille thesaurus est (*Plin. Ep. l. 22, 2*).

**DIDACTIC**, didacticus.

**DIDAPPER**, mergus.

**DIE**, pl. **DICE**, [Any small cubic body, cubus (*Gr.*); Lat. quadrantal (*Gell.*); figura ex omni latere quadrata (ib.): of or belonging to a d., cubicus: like a d., cubo similis].—[A cube used in gaming, talus (*Græc.*, ἀστρογόνος, ἀστρογόνος; with six sides: only four of them being square, and marked respectively with 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 points; the other two sides were rounded and blank).—*tessera* (κύβος; with six sides marked respectively with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 points, exactly like our modern dice). The diminutive of talus is *taxillus*; of *tessera*, *tesserula* or *tessella*.—[*The players used four tall, and three tesseræ, which were placed in a kind of box (phylus, frutillus), and then shaken, and thrown into the pyrgus (a kind of perpendicular box, like a tower, with steps or a kind of spiral staircase, inside, through which the dice fell on the board (talos, or tesseræ, jacere or mittere).*—If all the tall presented the same numbers, they were said stare eodem vultu; if one of them fell on an end (in caput), it was said rectus cecidit or assistit, and the throw was repeated. A throw of the dice, jactus, or missus, talorum; or fm context, simply jactus. The best, or most lucky throw, was called *Venus*, or jactus veneris (with the tall, when each of them presented a certain number); jactus basilicus (with the tesseræ, when all six were thrown). The worst, or most unlucky throw, was called *canis*, canicula (with the tall, when none but even numbers were thrown); jactus vulturius (with the tesseræ, when all were aces or single points). The next to the *canis* was when six were thrown = 1, 1, 1, 3, called *senio*; the next to that, when seven were thrown = 1, 1, 1, 4, called *urus* or *urra*; the next, when eight = 1, 1, 3, 3, called *stichorus* (weh won). To play at dice, talis (or tesseris) ludere: alea, or aleam, ludere; alea se oblectare (alea not ocellatis ludere, *Suet. Aug. 83*): to throw d., talos (tesseras) jacere or mittere: a game at dice, alea; ludus talarius. The die is cast, jacta est alea.

**DIE**, v. mori (e. pr. in all the meanings of the Eng. word).—*emori* (to d. off, with ref. to others; esply of a member of a society, whose death causes a vacancy).—*emori* (= *omni*) mori; often opt. to a living death in misery, slavery, disgrace, &c.; e. g. *emori potius quam servire*; aut vincere aut emori.—[*Emori* is C. only in the *Ant.*].—*intermori* (= (1) paulatim mori; but, in this sense only *fig. of trees, a fræ, &c.*; (2) in tempus, in præsens mori; of an apparent death, a fainting fit, &c.).—[*Emori* for the Lat., like every other language, has many euphemistic expressions; de-cedere, vitâ decedere. e vitâ decedere. a or e vitâ discedere. e vitâ excedere. ex vitâ egredi. exire de or e vitâ. abire e vitâ. e vitâ proficisci (all = 'to depart this life')—vitam ponere or relinquere. vitam edere (to quit this life)—animam efflare or edere. extremum vitæ spiritum edere (to breathe one's last).—[*Emori*] animam exspirare or expirare only: vitam or animam exhalare: vitam or extremum spiritum exhalare are poet.; but expirare, *L. 37, 53*].—vivere or esse desinere (to cease to be).—inter homines esse or agere desinere. homines relinquere (to depart fm this world; post-Aug.).—extingui (*fig.*; taken fm putting out a light).—perire (to perish before one's time; esply by suicide; never without an adv. or obj. of manner, &c., e. g. summo cruciatus, turpiter, ferro).—interire (to d. slowly, either by an unperceived and easy death, or by a long and painful one; mty with mention of the manner, e. g. fame

aut ferro).—naturæ satisfacere or debitum reddere (to pay the debt of nature).—naturæ concedere (to yield to the universal law of death).—mortem cum vitâ commutare (to pass from life into death).—mortem or diem supremum obire (to reach the appointed end of life; only of a peaceful death = νόθρον ἐκίονεν.—[*Obire*] morte is un-Lat.; obire only, un-class.).—mortem optetere (as a moral act of one who, if he does not court death, yet, at all events, faces it with firmness; e. g. millicies optetere mortem, quam illi perpeti malle).—mortem (less civilly) morte occumbere (e. g. pro patriâ).—occidere (to fall; e. g. in bello, C.).—To d. a natural death, naturæ concedere or satisfacere; vitam naturæ reddere; morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori: to d. a violent death, morte violentâ perire: to d. a voluntary death, consciscere mortem voluntariam (C.; see **SUICIDE**): to d. of a disease, morbo mori or perire or confici, or consumi or assumi: In morbum implicitus moritur qd. (Np.): to d. suddenly, repentino mori; subitâ morte extingui or corripui: to d. in a calm, composed frame of mind, animo æquo paratogue mori: to d. before his time, mature decedere (Np. *Att. 2, 1, see Brevi*): to d. of hunger; see **HUNGER**: to d. of a wound, ex vulnere mori: to d. of his wounds, ex vulneribus perire (L.): to d. of old age, senectute confectum or derelictum supremum diem obire: to be about to d., to be dying, animam agere: to wish to d., vitam fugere: to be determined to d., obstinatum esse mori: to d. in *aby's* arms, in cs complexu extremum vitæ spiritum edere: to d. by *aby's* hands; see **HAND**.—to d. an honorable death, honestâ morte defungi: to d. in battle, (in) prælio or acie cadere: to d. for *aby*, mori or emori pro qo. mortem optetere pro cs salute.—cadere pro qo. (in battle).—*Imperare*. [To d. of fear, to be almost dead with fear, pene timore corruere (C.): to d. of joy, fear, &c., gaudio, terrore extingui, exanimari, opprimi (aff. C.): to d. with laughing, risu (pene) corruere (C.); risu (pene) emori (Ter); risu rumpi (Afran. ap. Non): to d. for one's country, pro patriâ mori; pro patriâ mortem optetere; largiri patriæ suum sanguinem (C.).—[To suffer capital punishment, capitis penam or supplicium subire. [To DIE AWAY, intermori (of plants, &c.; of fræ).—*senescere* (grow old; both prop. and *fig.*; e. g. of strength, diseases, hope, zeal, &c.).—remittere (to abate; of rain, pain, a fever, &c.).—deservescere (to cool down; of heat, desires, passions).—hebescere (to grow blunt; e. g. of the mind).—quiescere. conquiescere (to rest).—residere. considere. remittere (of winds and passions, &c.).—concidere (of winds, poet.; H.).—conticescere (of a noise; e. g. of an uproar, &c., also of rage).—The wind has quite died away, venti vis omnis cecidit. [To lose vigour or life gradually, mori, emori, intermori (of plants, trees); mori, emori, premori (the last, to d. at one end, of limbs); exanimari (of animals); sanguine et tanquam spiritu carere (of limbs). These arms are dead, hi lacerti mortui sunt.

**DIEB**, v. victu curare morbos; victu mederi; diætâ curare (to cure by d.).

**DIET**, diætâ—victus.—ratio victus (Cels.).—certus vivendi modus ac lex.—lex quedam ciborum (C.): rigid d., abstinencia (abstinence in eating and drinking; as, to assuage fever by a strict attention to d., abstinencia febrim mitigare, Q. 2, 17, 9): too strict d., nimis abstinencia. The body is strengthened by exercise and attention to d., corpus validius fit exercitatione et lege quadam ciborum (Q.). Attention to one's d., ciborum observatio (Q. 11, 3, 23).—*Maladies for which attention to d. is the best cure, ea corporis mala, quibus victus ratio maxime subvenit* (Cels.).—*Strict attention to their d. and exercises, ciborum atque exercitationum certa necessitas* (Q. 10, 5, 15, of gladiators): a light d., cibus infirmus (Cels.): to cure by means of d., victu curare morbos; victu mederi; diætâ curare: to prescribe a strict d., legem quandam ciborum constituere.—[Assembly of states, consilium or conventus principum [Not comitia, weh *Nolæ* properly rejected].

**DIET-DRINK**, potio medicata.—poculum medicatum.—sorbilo (of aly, ex qâ re, Cels. 2, 30).

**DIETETICS**, diætetica, æ, f.; ea medicæ pars, quæ victu curat morbos, or quæ victu medetur (Cels. *Præfat. p. 13, Bip.*): to write on d., scribere de morbis victu curandis; or de victus ratione præcipere.

**TO DIFFER**, [To be different, differre; in aly, qâ re or in qâ re; fm *aby*, a qo.—distare (to be separated by an interval; not in this sense in C.

qā re; in *athg*, a qā re [poet. ei or ei rel].—discrepare [*prop. of difference in sound*, qā re or in qā re; *fm athg*, a or cum qā re; cum qo; *not about athg*, de qā re; *all three with inter se, fm each other*].—diversos esse: *to d very widely, longe esse diversa atque juncta* (C.), plurimum differre. *To d. only in words*, verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare (C.). *To d. much, or in many respects*, multum [*not multa*] differre, multum inter se distare: *to d. little, paulum differre*.—*To disagree*, discrepare cum qo and cum re (*not to be in union with, opp. concinere*).—disidēre, dissentire a and cum qo (*not to agree in opinion, opp. consentire*): *writers d. fm each other*, discrepat inter scriptores, inter auctores: *to d. fm any one more in words than in reality*, ab qo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis: *to agree with one in reality, but to d. in words*, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum qo.

DIFFERENCE, s. varietas. diversitas. discrepancia. differentia. distantia. dissimilitudo [SYN. in DIFFERENT].—*To make no d. between one man and another*, nullum personae or personarum discrimen facere or servare: *to do away with all d. between one thing and another*, omnium rerum electum atque discrimen tollere: *there is a d. between, qd interest inter* . . . &c.: *est, quod differat inter* . . . &c.: *it makes a great d. whether* . . . &c.: *interest* (utrum) . . . an . . . &c.: *there is a very considerable d. between* . . . aliquid quantum interest inter, &c.: or nequaquam idem est with acc. and *infm*: *there is a mighty d. between them*, pernitium interest inter eos: *the principal d. between *ura* and the brute creation is, that, &c.*, inter hominem ac bellum hoc maxime interest, quod, &c.: *there is no d. of meaning, nihil significationalis quod*: *what a d.!* quantum differt! *with only this d.*, illo tantum discrimine interposito: *d. of character, morum distantia* or dissimilitudo: *d. of character and pursuits, distantia morum studiolorumque*.—See DISTINCTION.—*I misanderstand*, dissensio, dissidium. *Jx. dissensio ac dissidium*, dissidium ac dissensio [SYN. in DISAGREEMENT]. *There is a d. between us*, est inter nos qd dissensio; dissidium inter nos: *some d. sprang up between the friends*, qd amicum dissensio facta est.—See DISPUTE, QUARREL.—*A difference of opinion*, discrepancia (*want of agreement*); dissensio (*diversity in opinion*): *there exists a great d. of opinion, variae et discrepantes sunt sententiae*; dissensio de hac re inter (e. g. philosophos) est: *on these points great d.'s of opinion exist* (*among philosophers*), de his summa (philosophorum) dissensio est: or magna dissensio est.

DIFFERENT, varius (*changeable, varying: of the same object*); diversus (*d., of several objects with respect to each other*); in plur. Jx. variet diversus.—dispar, impar, ci rel (*of size or greatness, unequal*); dispar, partially d.; impar, wholly d.; in plur. Jx. diversi et impares.—dissimilis, cs rel (*in nature or quality, unlike*); in plur. Jx. dispares ac dissimiles.—disjunctus (*separate: apply of places*).—discrepans (*not agreeing or accordant*); plur. varii et discrepantes—alius (*not the same, another*). *To be d.*, diversos esse; inter se differre or discrepare: *to be of d. opinions*, dissentire; disidēre.—*The preposition de has a d. signification in the same word*, De praepositio in uno eodemque verbo diversatam significationem capit: *d. parvis, studia varia*, disparia (C.): *a d. reading*, \*varia, discrepans lectio: \*varietas lectionis: *to mark the d. readings of a manuscript*, \*discrepantes lectiones codicis notare.

DIFFERENTIAL, \*differentialis (as l. i.). *The d. calculus*, \*calculus differentialis (l. i.).

DIFFERENTLY, aliter (*otherwise*).—alio modo or pacto—aliā ratione (*in another manner, &c.*).—aecus (*not so*).—*If it should turn out d.*, si secus acciderit.

DIFFICULT, difficilis (*hard to execute or accomplish*)—non facilis (*not easy*); by *Lilotes* = *far fm easy*).—arduus (*hard to reach or attain to: stronger than difficult, of what borders on the impossible*).—Impeditus (*incircled, surrounded with difficulties: opp. expeditus*).—magni negotii (*requiring great labour: opp. nullius negotii*).—Fery d., perdifficilis, perarduus; perimpeditus: *a d. labour* (*child-birth*), partus difficilis or laboriosus: *to have a d. labour*, partum difficulter edere: *a d. task*, magnum opus atque arduum: *a d. task*, \*liber difficilis ad intelligendum: *a d. passage*, \*locus difficilis ad explicandum [*not*] locus contortus, \*ludus: *athg is a d. task*, res est magni negotii; magnum opus atque arduum. *I see how d. the thing is*, res quanta sit intelligo: *to be d.*, difficilem esse ad persequendum (*to be d. of execution*); difficilis habere executionem (*to be d. to explain: of a passage: C. de N. D. l. vi, 94*); difficilem esse ad intelligendum (*hard to understand*): *d. to be, &c.*, difficilis or non facilis, with

*sup. in u; or with ad and gerundive, or with *infm*., or *subst.**

[*For the difference of these constructions, see* EASY].—*It is d.*, to, difficile or non facile, arduum or magnus, or magni est with *infm*.

DIFFICULTY, difficultas (g. t. *apply in affairs, the execution of what requires the application of great strength and powerful means*).—negotium (*the pains and labour necessary for the attainment of an object*).—impedimentum (*hindrance by which the attainment of an object is delayed*).—nodus (*the knot to be untied = the d. to be overcome in an intricate matter or question*).—scrupulus (*the scruple, or disturbing doubt; the d. that a mind makes or finds in the consideration of athg*). *With d.*, difficultus, difficiliter. egre (*opp. scire or facile*).—vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem (*scarcely, if at all*).—grave or gravatim (*sitting about it with the feeling of unwillingness*): *there is nothing that I feel more d. in sitting about, non* (hoc tempore) quidquam difficultus facio: *to make a d. about athg; to have great d. in bringing oneself to do athg*, qd egre or invivum facere; gravari; a<sup>sol.</sup> or with *infm*. (e. g. grav. literas dare): *without d.*, haud difficultus, facile, nullo negotio, sine negotio (*easily; without trouble*); haud gravato, haud gravatim (*willingly*). *Under such d.*, or in circumstances of such d., tentis difficultatibus objectis.—*D. in learning, speaking, &c.*, difficultas discendi, dicendi, &c.: *the d. of the ground, difficultates locorum*: *the thing is one of great d.*; or, *is surrounded with d.*, res habet multum difficultatis or magnam difficultatem: res est in magnā difficultate; res multis difficultatibus obstructa est: *the thing is one of no d.*, nihil est negotii: res nihil est negotii: *there is no longer any d.*; or, *all the d. is overcome, nihil negotii superest*: *what d. is there? quid est negotii? I am aware of its d.*, res quanta sit intelligo: *there was d. in getting the corn conveyed* (*to a camp, &c.*), minus commodum frumentum supportabatur: *to create or cause a d.*, difficultatem afferre (*of things or persons; e. g. publicanas, C.*); *in the way of athg*, ad qd; to abj. ci), *to make d.*, cunctari (*to delay*); tergiversari (*to make evasive excuses, and so try to escape*); gravari (*either about, or with *infm*.*); *to set about it unwillingly*; *I shall make no d.*, nihil in me erit morae. *I shall throw no d.'s in your way in either case, neutrā* In re vobis difficultas a me erit: *to meet with a serious d.*, in magnam difficultatem incurrere: *to remove a d.*, difficultati mederi; nodum expedire (*to remove a perplexity, a difficulty*): *to remove abj.'s d.* (= scrupuli), scrupulum ci eximere: *to remove or conquer the d. of athg*, infringere difficultatem cs rel: *to make d.'s when there are none*, nodum in scirpo querere (*Prov. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38*).—*I Difficulties* (= pecuniary embarrassment), difficultas nummaria.—difficultas domestica (C. Cat. i, 6, 14).—inopia pecuniae or rei pecuniarie.—inopia argenti or argentaria. Inopia nummaria.—angustus pecuniae. *The pecuniary d. of a state*, angustiae aerarii or pecuniae publicae: *To be in d.*, de pecuniā laborare: *to be in extreme d.*, in summa difficultate nummaria esse: *to fall into the greatest d.*, in summas angustias adduci: *to relieve abj. fm his d.*, qm difficultate nummaria erueret.—*Objection*, vid.

DIFFIDENCE, modestia.—pudor.—verecundia [SYN. in MONEST].—Diffidentia (*only with cs rel*) opp. fiducia *to distrust*; *'want of confidence in a person or thing; in C., and even in Justin [i, 8, 10], it is to used only for want of confidence in oneself, or one's own intellect*.

DIFFIDENT, modestus. verecundus.—timidus.—sibi diffidens. ingenio suo diffidens (*distrusting himself or his own abilities, &c.*).

DIFFIDENTLY, modeste, timide, verecunde.—diffidenter, timide et diffidenter (*with fear and distrust*).

DIFFUSE, v. diffundere (*to pour out into different parts, to spread, propr. and fig.*; e. g. sanguis per venas In omne corpus diffunditur; a mistaken notion that is widely diffused, error longe lateque diffusus).—differe (*to carry hither and thither: propr. and fig.*, ignem, rumorem, famam; hence, also = *to spread as a report*).—circumferre (*to carry about: propr. and fig.*, pacis bona, *Vel*; incendia, caedes, terrorum, T.; of spreading a rumour, &c. not pre-Aug. Col. Plin.).—circumfundere (*to pour around, qd ci rel, or absol.*; fig. voluptates, L.; nitorem, Q.).—disseminare (*now here and there: scatter about: e. g. sermonem, malum*).—spargere. divulgare. pervulgare (*to bring it to the knowledge of people: e. g. rumorem, rem*).—evulgare. In vulgus edere (*to publish what ought to be kept secret*).—*To d. j-y*, lachryam dare (*e. g. amongst my enemies, in-*



melis meis); laetitia afflicere (e. g. amongst the Roman people, populum Romanum).—A false opinion of any thing that is widely diffused, vulgata falso de quo opinio: a society that is very widely diffused, societas latissime patens.—To be diffused, se diffundere, diffundi (prop. and fig.).—serpere (to creep about; to extend itself gradually; prop. and fig.).—increbrescere (to grow frequent, common, strong, &c., of reports, customs, &c.).—To be widely diffused, late diffundi or se diffundere (prop.; e. g. of boughs; then fig. of reports, mistakes).—late serpere (of what spreads widely, but gradually; e. g. of fire, the vine; then fig. of reports).—longius serpere atque progredi (of an evil).—serpere uanareque in dies latius (of a daily increasing evil).—longe lateque fluere (e. g. of a doctrine or creed, doctrina Pythagorae). To be diffused through or over althg, diffundi or se diffundere per or in qd (e. g. in omne corpus); pervadere per qd.—See SPREAD.

DIFFUSE, adj. longius progrediens, evāgens.—præter modum longus (lengthy).—multus (one who gives much).—nimius (one who gives too much).—verbosus (using many words where few words might serve).—copiosus (with abundance of words and matter).—longus (long).—Prolixus is unclass. in this sense. —A d. style of oratory, vagum orationis genus; oratio vagans: to be d., latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: to be very d., late or latius se fundere; longum esse; multum esse in qd re: to be too d., effusus dicere; nimium esse in qd re.—Diffusus must be used cautiously (e. g. opus diffusum, diffusus per multa volumina). C. has oratio collatata et diffusa, opp. angusta et concisa (Or. 56, 187); diffusus et dissipatus, of materials existing without classification).

DIFFUSELY, late, longē, fūse, diffuse; Jx. latius et diffusius.—copiose.—verbosē.—multis verbis.—To speak d., copiose, longius or latius et diffusius dicere: too d., verbosius quam necesse erat: to write d., late or verbosē qd perscribere: to speak too d. (of an orator), orationem proverberē.

DIFFUSENESS, longitudo (length; orationis, C.).—Crel.

DIFFUSION, extensio or extensio (extension; Vitr. 9, 1, 13).—prolatio (act of carrying further; finium, L.).—propagatio (the act of widening or extending; e. g. finium, imperii).—Mty by Crel.—Diffusio, Sen.; but only in diff. animi; disseminatio, very late; evangelii, Tert.

DIFFUSIVE, see DIFFUSE, adj.

DIG, v. INTRA. fodere: to d. for althg, qd rimari (to search for by digging; e. g. radices arborum); suscitare et ellicere (e. g. fontem).—e. terra caverna ellicere (e. g. ferrum; the two last = to d. for: to endeavour to find and bring up fm the bowels of the earth).—TRANSA. To d. out, or up, fodere, effodere (e. g. gold, silver).—ellicere (e. g. ferrum e cavernis).—eruerē (e. g. a corpse).—To work about by digging; to dig over; fodere (e. g. a garden).—To make by digging, fodere; effodere (e. g. a well, a lake, &c.).—Infodere (e. g. sulcum, lacum).—To d. through, perfodere: to d. under, suffodere: to d. round, circumfodere (g. i.).—ablaqueare or oblaqueare (to d. round a tree): to d. up by the roots, eradicare. extirpare. radicibus vellere, evellere, extrahere, evellere et extricare.

DIGAMMA, digamma, ktis, digammon (Seld., digammos fem. sc. littera). The Æolic d., digamma or digammon Æolicum.

DIGEST, v. (collection of Roman laws), digesta (pl. adj.; cf. Jusq. Cod. 1, 17, 3).

DIGEST, v. I'm the stomach, concoquere (tr. and intr.; prop. also fig., both of digesting what one has read [Sen. Ep. 84, 6], and of 'stomaching' or putting up with a person or thing; qm, famem, hmc, C.; lata odia, Petr.).—conficere, perficere (tr. i.). to work up thoroughly; prop., but only of the organs of digestion).—To d. one's food, cibos concoquere or conficere (conficere only of the organs of digestion).—To avoid the use of digerere cibos in this sense; for cibū digeruntur (it is in this way only that the phrase occurs; never in the active, of the person digesting) means 'the masticated or digested food is distributed through the system.' see Calvus (præf.), but digerī may be used when no distinction is necessary: e. g. cibos mansos demittere, quo facilius digerantur (Q. 10, 1, 19). Easy to d., faciliā ad concoquendum: hard to d., difficilī ad concoquendum, concoctioni, or concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur. The food we have taken, is a burden to the stomach till it is digested, alimenta, que accipimus, quamdiu in suā qualitate perdurant et solida in instant stomacho, onera sunt (Sen. Ep. 84, 6).—Arrange in order,

digerere. In ordinem digerere, descripte et electe digerere (opp. confuse et permiste dispergere).—disponere (e. g. of the parts of an oration, &c.): to d. a plan, instituerē rationem cs rei; describere rationem cs rei (of ordering what one has arranged): to follow a well-digested plan, modo ac ratione omnia facere.—To d. (what we have read), concoquere (Sen.); lectionem non crudam, sed multa iteratione molliorē et velut confectam memoriæ imitatione tradere (Q. 10, 1, 19): unless we d. what we have read, it will burden the memory, without improving the mind, 'concoquenda sunt, quæcumque legimus; alioquin in memoriā ibunt, non in ingenium (qf. Sen. Ep. 84, 6).

DIGESTIBLE, faciliā ad concoquendum or concoctioni, or concoctu.—Digestibilis late (Cat. Aur. Tard. 1, 5).

DIGESTION, concoctio. [On digestio, see SYN. under DIGEST; but since a good d. implies the further process, dig. is its used = 'digestion'; e. g.] a good d., faciliis digestio (Q.); a bad or slow d., tarda digestio: to assist or promote d., concoctiones adjuvare; concoctionibus conferre (Plin. 20, 5, 19); to hinder it, concoctionem impedire: the organs of d., cs corporis partes, per quas concoquimus. easy of d.; see DIGESTIBLE.—a medicine, &c. good for the d., quod utile est concoctioni (Epp. medicamentum digestorium, in late writers).—Difficult of d., difficilis ad concoquendum or concoctioni, or concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur: eating fast is injurious to d., avide hausta difficulter perficitur.—Act of ordering, digestio. See ARRANGEMENT.

DIGESTIVE, quod adjuvat concoctionem, quod utile est concoctioni.—Valeo digestorius late (e. g. medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8).

DIGESTIVE, s. See the preceding word.

DIGGER, fossor.

DIGHT, v. See ARRAY, ADORN.

DIGIT, digitus (1-10th of the Rom. pes).—The mark that represents a number under ten; litera. 'nota numeri (lit. the ancient term, because their numerals were letters, to wch a numerical value was assigned).—Ona. When 'a digit' is used for a fraction, as in speaking of an eclipse, it must be turned into its value, and translated accordingly.

DIGITATED, digitatus (Plin.; e. g. aves; may be used as t. i. in Botany).

DIGNIFIED, amplius (e. g. corporis forma).—augustus (majestic, habitus formaque).—Jx. amplius et augustus.—gravis (earnest, serious, and so solemn; opp. light).—dignitate or honore auctus or ornatus (having some dignity, rank, &c.). In a d. manner, graviter, decore: to act in a d. manner, cum dignitate agere. The d. clergy. \*ii clerici, qui altiores or ampliores dignitatis gradus consecuti or adepti sunt; or \*ii clerici, qui dignitate qd aucti or ornati sunt.

DIGNIFY, † Elevate to rank, &c., dignitate or honore qm augere or ornare; ad summam dignitatem qm perducere (Cæs.); producere ad dignitatem.—promovere ad or in munus or ad locum (bestow an office on any; Times of Eppm.—promovere alius, bad).—promovere qm ad ampliorem gradum.—A dora, vid.

DIGNITARY \*clericus, qui ampliorem dignitatis gradum consecutus est.

DIGNITY, dignitas (= 'cs honesta et cultu et honore et reverendiā digna auctoritas.' C.: his position as honorable, whether fm personal advantages, or rank in society).—honestas (moral worth: a man's claims to respect founded on his conduct).—gravitas (serious, earnest character: a mild d., comitate condita gravitas).—auctoritas (weight and influence).—amplitudo (dignified position in society, whether the consequence of power, rank, wealth, or achievements; in rhetoric = fullness and d. of expression).—majestas (the d. of a state or ruler).—To act with d., cum dignitate agere or agere cum dignitate et venustate; honeste se gerere: to preserve one's d., dignitatem retinere or conservare; nihil a dignitate suā discedere: to forget one's d., decoris oblivisci: to think althg beneath one's d., infra se ducere; infra se positum arbitrari; alienum ducere majestatem suā; non censere esse majestatis suæ; inferius majestatem suā reri: to have reached such a height of rank and d., in hanc celissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris ascendisse: to raise any fm a low condition to the height of rank and d., qm ex humilī loco ad summam dignitatem perducere; he thought it inconsistent both with his own d., and that of the Roman nation, neque suæ neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statuebat (Cæs.).—A d. dignity, dignitas (g. i.).—gradus honoris.—A very high d., summum fastigium; amplissima dignitatis gradus [See as HONOUR, as OFFICE].

**DIGRESS** (in a speech), abire. discedere. degridi (not digress, all three to go off or away).—devertere (C.; to a subject, in locum).—egredi. evagari (to go out of the way; *in the ship*, age, exire, expatriari, excurrere, Q.).—aberrare (to wander out of the way).—declinare (to bend, as it were, or turn aside): to d. *fm* one's subject, aberrare or egredi or declinare a proposito: to d. too far *fm* one's subject, *cs* oratio ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberrat: to d. *fm* an idea, sententiam deflectere: the speech d.'s to other subjects, oratio ad alia aberrat.—To digress widely (in speaking), longius evagari or labi; ad alia aberrare; oratione longius progredi; extra cancellos egredi, quos sibi ipse circumdedit q's; exsultare; too widely, plus iusto declinare (e. g. a verum ordine, L.): to return to the point whence I digressed. See under **DIGRESSION**.

**DIGRESSION**, declinatio; digressio; also with a proposito or a proposita oratione (*in* digressio, *fr* and; according to *Elendit* C. Brut. 21, 82, digressio).—egressus or egressio (waspishness; see Q. 4, 3, 12): a slight d., brevis declinatio a proposito: but I return to the point *fm* which I made this d., sed unde huc digressa est, eodem redeat oratio; sed redeamus ad id, unde devertimus; sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus; ut eo, unde egressa est, referat se oratio; also by redire ad rem propositam. He had made a d. in praise of Castor and Pollux, digressus (ad. digressus) in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat (Q.).—*in* devorticulum; excursus; digressus are found in this sense in later writers: devorticulum, L. 9, 17.]

**DIGRESSIVE**, \*amplius a proposita oratione digressiens.

**DIJUDICATE**, dijudicare (but only when there is to be two parties or opinions; e. g. controversiam, vera et falsa, inter duas sententias; but not e. g. Horatii ingenium dij. Krab).—See **JUDIC**, v.

**DIKE**, *Dilch*, vid. *I* Mound to defend a country *fm* inundation, agger, aggeratio.—moles (the mass of stones or other materials sunk into the water, on which the proper agger is constructed).—*Jx* moles et agger.—moles fluctibus opposita.—To cast a d., molem or aggerem or molem et aggerem extruere; molem or aggerem facere; see **DAM**.—*I* Vein of basalt, &c., vena.

**DILACERATE**, lacerare. dilacerare.—laniare. dilaniare (lacer. = to tear by main force; e. g. by hands, teeth, claws; lan. = to cut or hack to pieces by a sharp instrument, under which teeth and talons, however, may be included; *Dil.*—dilac. rather poet. and post-Class.).—acindere, considere, descindere (g. l. for separating into parts in a violent manner).—concerpere. discerpere (pluck or tear to pieces, bit by bit).—*I* **Fro.** lacerare, dilacerare. dilacerare (dilac. see above; for respublica dilacerata [S. Jug. 41, 5] L. has res. dissipata [2, 28]).—discindere. divellere.—See **TEAR** (no price).

**DILACERATION**, laceratio (C. L.).—lanlatio. lanatus (the former; \*See **CLEM**, 2, 1, 2).

**DILAPIDATE**, *ivm*, Go to ruin; fall by decay, collapsi. probabi.—estate probabi.—ruinam minari.—in ruinam prouum esse.—*Ta.* *I* Cause or suffer to go to ruin, non sarrire.—sartum non servare (not to keep in repair).—*in* dilapidato, sartus integerque bonumque labores.—Not dilapidated, sartus integerque relictus (C.).—*I* **Fro.** To squander, dissipare (e. g. rem familiarem, patrimonium C.). avitas opes, T.).—*Jx* dissipare et dissipare (*in* dilapidare very rare; trinita minas, Ter.; facultates paternae substantiae, *Fernie*. Met. 6, 10).

**DILAPIDATION**, *prps*, dilapidatio, as t. t. (dilap. bonorum, *Cod. Theod.* 4, 20, 1).—*Sis* sarta tecta will serve: to determine the d.'s, de sartis tectis cognoscere.—*I* Peculation, vid.

**DILATABLE**, quod extendi or dilatarı potest.—lentus (siccus, lenaxius, glaucy, &c., and hence, extensibilis; used also of lead).

**DILATATION**, *Crel.* (dilatio very late; laminæ, *Ferrul.*; extensio, *Feyk.*; extensio, *Vitr.*; productio, not in this sense).

**DILATE**, *I* Expand, &c., dilatare (propri.: e. g. stomachi partes; opp. contrahere, and *fig.* orationem, argumentum, opp. contrahere, premere).—producere (lengthen; e. g. ferrum incude; lineas ex argento).—*I* Enlarge upon a subject at great length, longum esse; latius, uberius dicere or disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re.—late se fundere: *in* d. upon it at a tedious length, effusius dicere: multum or multum et insolentem esse (e. g. in re notā, C.).

**DILATORINESS**, tarditas.—cunctatio (*fm* inde (245)

cision).—cessatio (*Plant.*).—mora (objectively; delay).—*D.* in *algh*, tarditas in qā re (e. g. in negotiis gerendis).—*D.* as a correspondent, negligentia epistolarum; *fm* context, negligentia only (as C. ad Fam. 2, 1, in.).

**DILATORY**, tardus, lentus (*Syn.* in Slow).—negligens (*fm* carelessnes).—To be a d. correspondent, cessatore esse in literis (C.); a d. creature indeed! lentum sane negotium! (C.; of one who is slow in paying money that is due).—*D.* in matters of business, tardus in negotiis gerendis.—*A* d. person, cessator.—dilator (*H.*).—Not that I am often d., especially, &c., non quo cessator esse solemem, præsertim (e. g. in literis, C.).—*in* cunctator is used in this sense by *Cæsar*. *Cap. C. Fam.* 8, 10, 3; nostri Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax; itemque Servus, quam cunctator; but it is often used in a good sense, nearly = cautious.

**DILEMMA**, complexio (defined by *Tac.* 1, 29; complexio est, in quā, utrum concesseris, reprehenditur, ad hunc modum; si improbus est, cur uteris? si probus, cur accusas?).—dilemma (as t. t. *Serv.* ad *Æn.* 2, 675; and 10, 449).—*I* have placed you between the horns of a d., \*eo rem deduxi, ut utrum concesseris, reprehendi possit.—*I* State of perplexity, angustia: to place aby in a d., qm in angustias adducere (of a thing); in angustium compellere: to be brought into a d., in angustias adduci; in angustium venire: to be placed, or to be in a d., in angustia esse or hære; nescio quomodo me expediam ex re.—See **PERPLEXITY**.

**DILETTANTE**, qui artem or studia ad voluptatem tantum exeret (*Plin.* Ep. 6, 8, 6).

**DILIGENCE**, diligentia. industria. assiduitas. assiduitas (*Syn.* in Assiduity).—*Jx*, industria et diligentia.—navitas (opp. innavia; activity; the useful d. of ordinary men, and of the industrious citizen).—opera (activity; doing, as opp. to momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or advising; = τῶν ἔργων).—labor (continued and toilsome activity; = τοῦ ἔργου).—studium (the inward impulse, or inclination towards the object).—Impigritas (*C. ap. Non.* 125, 20).—*Jx*, industria et labor, cura, cunctatio.—To exhibit or use d., in *algh*, industriam locare; diligentiam adhibere; studium collocare (all in re): to exhibit or use great d., in *algh*, multum studii adhibere ad qd; operam plurimum studique in qā re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; multum operæ laborisque in re consumere; multo auidore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to use or exhibit all possible d., in *algh*, omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre ad qd; omni cogitatione et curā incumbere in re; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum et mente et animo incumbere in qd.—See **INDUSTRY**.

**DILIGENT**, diligens. industrius. sedulus. assiduus (*Syn.* in Assiduous).—gnavus or navus.—Impiger.—To be d. in business, in re gerendā acrem et industrium esse: d. in *algh*, diligens cs rei rei re (accurate, careful, and prudent in *algh*, opp. negligens).

**DILIGENTLY**, industrie, sedulo. non sine studio.—diligenter, cum diligentia.—accurate.

**DILL**, anethum (*V. Plin.*).—\*anethum graveolens (*Linn.*).

**DILUENT**, diluens (e. g. diluere vinum, potumem).  
**DILUENT**, a. \*diluens remedium (as t. t. *Kraus. Medic. Würterb.*).

**DILUTE**, v. diluere (d., e. g. vinum, by mixing it with water; also dissolvere, and *fig.* but only of weakening something bad).—temperare (to bring to the proper strength; e. g. by mixing water with wine, or wine with water; also *fig.* modice temperatam libertatem (too nimis meracam libertatem) haurire).—aqui permiscere (*Col.*; so vino permiscere, C.; cufus acerbitas morum ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet).—delumbari (e. g. sententias, C.; prop. to take away the strength of its loins).—enervare (to take away its virces or strength; e. g. orationem, sententiam).—See **WEAKEN**.—*in* Gell. uses dilutus of a weak law; videtur nimis esse dilutum, quod scriptum est.

**DILUTION**, *Crel.* or temperatio (the mixing in due proportion).—*A* d., dilutum (*Plin.*).—*A* very weak d., potio quam dilutissima.

**DIM**, hebes (v. propri. blunted; then *fig.* of sight and the other organs of sense; of light and colour; of the intellect).—*Jx*, hebes et tardus, of the senses.—obscurus.—subobscurus (C.; but only *fig.* of style).—subfuscus (brownish; e. g. margarita, T.).—languidus, languens (wanting life, spirit, or brightness; e. g. of colour, light, expression, &c.).—iners (dull, sluggish, e. g. of the eyes, a look, &c.).—To grow d., hebescere (of the eyes; of precious stones; of the stars;—*in* hebescescere, post-Aug. and rare).—sensim obscurari

(of the recollection of *athg*; *C.*—*memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit*).—*languescere* (of light or colour; *e. g.* luna, *T.*): to be *d.*, hebetem esse; hebere.—*sensim obscuratum esse et evanescere* (*C.*; of the recollection of *athg*).—*languere* (of the moon; *Propert.*): to make *athg d.*; *vid.* To DIM.—*D. lights*, languida lunina (*Plin.*).—*A d. colour*, color languidus, lentus.—*A d. yellow*, languescens in luteum color (*Plin.*).—*His eyes are d.*, oculi cœcuntur (*Varr. ap. Non.*): his eyes wax *d.*, acies oculorum hebescit. (*D.*—*sighted*, hebes.—*lusciosus*, lusciosus ('qui vespere non videt' or 'qui interdiu non videt').—*lippus* (blat-eyed).

DIM, *v.* hebetare (*not in C. nor præ-Aug.*; *visus ei, V.*; oculorum aciem, lunam, &c., *Plin.*).—*obscurum facere*, obscurare (*e. g.* lumen lucernæ, *C.*; also of weakening the recollection of *athg*).—*obscuritatem asserere ei rei* (*C.*).

DIMENSION, dimensio (*the measuring*; *e. g.* quadrati, *C.*).—*ratio modi (proportionate magnitudinis)*.—*To take the d.'s of athg*, metri (*e. g.* of a field, agrum, *C.*).—*dimetiri qd.*—*mensuram cs rei inire* (*Col.*), agere (*Plin.*), facere († *O.*): to take the *d.*'s by the same method, eadem ratione mensuram addere (*Vitr.* 9, 3).

DIMIDIATE, dimidiare (*but only in partic.* dimidiatus).

DIMINISH, minuire; imminuere; deminuere qd, or qd de qâ re; extenuare; levare, sublevare, elevare (*athg heavy or burdensome*): remittere qd, or qd de qâ re (to relax); lenire (*athg unpleasant*). See LESSER.

DIMINUTION, diminutio.—*imminutio*.—*extenuatio*.—*levatio*.—*remissio*.—*mitigatio*.—*D.* of strength, defectio virium; vires corporis affectæ.—See LESSENING.

DIMINUTIVE, see SMALL.—[*A d.*, nomen diminutivum (*Q.*); diminutivum (*Prisc. Charis.*).—*Cymbia* is a *d. fm cymba*, cymbia diminutive a cymbâ dicta (*Macrob.*).

DIMINUTIVENESS, see SMALLNESS.

DISMISSORY, dismissorius.—*Letters d.*, dismissoriæ litteræ ('dismissoriæ litteræ' dicuntur, quæ vulgo a postoli dicuntur (*i. e.* an order to remove a cause to a higher court)).—*Dismissoriæ* autem dicte, quia causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, *Modest. Dig.*

DIMITTY, \*pannus linonynus.

DIMNESS, obscuratio (*e. g.* obscurity, quibus in rebus magna obscuratio est, *C.*).—*obscuritas* (*C.*; obscurorum, *Plin.*).—*hebetatio* (*post-Class.* obscurorum, *Plin.*).—*hebetudo* (*post-Class.* *Macrob. Summ. Scip.* 1, 14): *D.* of sight, oculi hebetes or caligantes.

DIMPLE, lacuna, parva lacuna (*in the chin or cheeks*; *O. A. d.* 8, 283; *so Apul. medio mento lacuna*).—*gelasinus* (γελασινος, a *d.* in the cheeks, appearing when one laughs; *Mark.* 7, 25, 6).

DIN, *s.* strepitus, fragor, fragores, crepitus, sonitus (*Strab. in Nostr.*, *vid.*).—*The d. of arms*, armorum crepitus (*L.*); strepitus belli (*L.*; if used as *Cret. for war*).

DIN, *v.* To *d.* *aby's* coram, obtundere ea aures (*with athg*, qâ re, *C.*).—*obtundere qm* (*with athg*, qâ re; *e. g.* voce, rogitando, *Ter.*): to *d.* *with clamour*, qm clamoribus exsurdare (*Sen.*).

DINE, prandere. prandium comedere or (*with Suet. Oct.* 78) cibum meridianum sumere (a sort of late breakfast or lunch at 12 o'clock).—[*Of soldiers*, prandere is the right word for to 'dine' (*Ruperti*).—*cœnare*. *cœnare* (to take the principal meal of the day, towards evening).—*epulari* (at a dinner to which company is invited): to *d.* early, de die cœnare, de mediâ die cœnare (*with the Romans*, for the purpose of lengthening the meal, for a good or bad motive).—*To d.* *with aby*, accubare apud qm (*C. Att.* 14, 12).—*cœnare apud qm* (*C.*), or cum qd (*H.*; *Suet. Iuv.*).—*cœnare* *just dined*, cœnavi modo: to invite aby to *d.* with one, invitare or vocare qm, *with or without ad cœnam*: to tell, or send word to aby, that you will *d.* with him, condicere ei ad cœnam: condicere ei: to *d.* with aby by express invitation, cœnare cum qd vocatu ipsius. When I had dined; after I had dined, &c., cœnavi: to engage to *d.* with aby, promittere ad qm (*C.*): promittere ad cœnam (*Plin.*): to have aby to *d.* with one, cœnas adhibere qm (*Q.*): to *d.* out frequently; to be fond of dining out, cœnas obire; ad cœnas itare: to be dining out, foris cœnare: to *d.* out, foris cœnare, ad cœnas itare (*of the habit*; = to accept invitations to dinner): to *d.* on *athg*, cœnare qd (*Plaut. H.*; *olus*, *aves*).

DING, TRANS. allidere. illidere.—*incutere*. *infigere*.—*INTR.* see BOUNCE, BLUSTER.

DINGLE, convallis.

DINGY, fuscus (brown).—*subniger* (blackish).—*sordidus*, sordidior, sordidulus (*dirty*; *diptych*).

DINING-ROOM, cœnatio (*only in post-Aug. prose*). conclave, ubi epulamur.—*A small d.-r.*, cœnatiuncula.

DINNER, cœna (*the principal meal of the Romans*; usually the last of the day, to which they sat down at about the hora nona, though often later; it was this to which guests were invited).—*cibus meridianus*, prandium (a late breakfast, usually of only cold meat, about the hora sexta or septima; in an army the prandium was the principal meal).—*To get one's d.*, cœnare, prandere (the latter copy of an army; ducibus præceptum, ut prandere omnes juberent, *L.*): to sit down to *d.*, accubare (since the Romans lay down): to order *d.*, cœnam imperare (*with dat.*; *e. g.* servo): to invite aby to *d.*, qm ad cœnam vocare, invitare, and (*Np.*) devocare: to be getting *d.* ready; to prepare the *d.*, cœnam adparare (*T.*), curare (*Plaut.*): to cook *a d.*, cœnam coquere: to give *a d.* to aby, cœnam dare ei (*Plaut. C.*): cœnas adhibere qm: to give *d.*, cœnas or cœnas facere (*C.*): to take one's *d.* with aby, cœnare apud qm: to come to take one's *d.* with aby, venire ad cœnam: after *d.*, post cœnam; often by partic. cœnavus. That is my only chance of getting *a d.*, est illic mihi una spes cœnatica (*Plaut.*): to give *a d.* of three courses, cœnam tribus ferculis præbere: an early *d.*, cœna tempestiva (*with the Romans*, for the purpose of gaining more time, either for rational conversation, or for the pleasures of the table): to have *a d.* of seven courses served up when one is quite alone, fercula septem secundo cœnare († *Juv.*): to be longing for one's *d.*, cœnaturus (*Marcell.*).

DINNER-TIME, tempus cœnandi: our *d.-t.* is five o'clock, \*horâ quintâ cœnatur.

DINT, 1. Blow, stroke, vid.—[*Force*, in such expressions as 'by *d.* of war, exertions, arguments, &c.; my by the simple abl.; sis by non sine.—*To try to refuse aby by d.* of arguments, qm argumentis refellere conari: by *d.* of great exertions or industry, non sine summâ industriâ.—[*Mark of a blow*, &c., nota.—vibex (weat).

DINT, *v.* notam imprimere (to mark).—*Incidere* (to cut in).—*atterere*. *stringere* (*of corda*, &c. *e. g.* cutem).

DIOCESAN, episcopus. \*ordinarius (*in Eccl. Lat.*; *e. g.* Council of Trent).

DIOCESE, diocesis (διοκισιν, *Eccl.*).

DIOPTRICS, dioptrica (*L.*).

DIP, TR. mergere in qd or in qâ re, or qâ re only (*e. g.* in aquam or aquâ; in the sea, mari).—*tingere* or *intingere* in qâ re or qâ re (to *d.* or sleep in *athg* for the purpose of moistening it [*e. g.* a sponge in cinerum, spongiam in aceto]; or of extinguishing it [*e. g.* torches in a river, faces in amne]; ting. qâ re is *exply* = to *d.* for the purpose of colouring *athg*).—[*Also*] immergere, mly poet. and post-Aug. prose; but also *C.*—*To d.* one's hands in aby's blood, manus eade cs imbui: to *d.* one's pen in the ink, calamus intingere (*Q.* 10, 3, 31).—*To d.* *athg* under, submergere; demergere or mergere only; *athg* in, qd in qâ re, sub qâ re.—*To d.* one's head under (in bathing), submergere fluctibus caput. demergere vultum in undas († *Propert.* 3, 18, 9).—[*To baptize* (used contemptuously), perfundere (so used by the Pelagian Julianus, elegisti verbum, quod fieri contemptibile quod dicebas, *August. contr. Julian.* 6, 26).

DIP, INTR. = mergere in qd or in qâ re (of persons).—[*Incline*, vergere.—*proclivem* or declivem esse (to *d.* or slope downwards): to *d.* to the south, in meridiem vergere.—[*Of the magnetic needle*, declinare (*L.*).—[*Engage* in, implicari (into *athg*, qâ re).—*se iminiscere* (into *athg*, ei rei).—[*To enter slightly into*, leviter attingere qd (*e. g.* Greek, Græcâ litterâ, *C.*).—*gustare* qd. primis or primoribus labris, ut ajunt, gustare (just to taste of it; *fig. opp.* to the thorough study of *athg*).—*To d.* into *a book*, librum strictim attingere (*C. Att.* 2, 1, 1).—*librum percurrere* (*aff. C.*)—*librum cursim transire* (*Gell.*).—[*Poet.*, oculo properante legere, *O.*; oculo velut percurrere, *H.*]—*paginas percurrere* (*e. g.* in annalibus, *L.* 9, 18, mid.).—*inspicere librum* (*Plaut.*).—*Satisfied with dipping into the Gorgias without looking at his other works*, Gorgiam legere contentus, neque hoc totum neque alia ejus volumina evolvi (*aff. Q.* 15, 24).

DIP, *s.* inclinatio.—*declinatio* (*e. g.* celli.—*mundi*).—*D.* of the magnetic-needle, \*fastigium acûs nauticæ (*Georges*).—\*inclinatio, divergentia acûs nauticæ (*Kraft.*; *deverg.* only *Gell.*).

DIPHTHONG, diphthongus (*Prisc.*).

DIPLOMA, diploma, stis, *s.* (in the time of Cicero, a public letter of recommendation for persons travelling in the provinces; in later times, any writing in favour of aby, drawn up by a magistrate, as *Suet. Ner.* 12, diploma civitatis ei offerre; *i. e.* to offer to any the

*freedom of the city*.—*codicilli* (a writing of the prince, in which he assigns an office to any one, as *Suet. Tib. 42, Brevi*).—*tabula publica* (document, record).

**DIPLOMACY**, \**legationum obsecurum disciplina atque doctrina (of the duty of ambassadors)*.—\**disciplinas, quas tabularum publicarum fidem atque usum docet (science which teaches how to understand, &c., official documents)*. To follow d. (as a profession), *legationes obire*: by d., per legatos.

**DIPLOMATIC**, by the *genitives* *legationis* or *legationum*: *legati* or *legatorum* (the *legatoria* provincia is doubtful: according to *Orsell.* a false reading, for *locatoria* provincia, *C. Alt. 15, 9, 1*).: a d. post, *legationis* or *legati munus*: \**legati* provincia: a d. dinner, *epulum legatorum* (*Inscr.*): convivium, quo *legati* pascentur (*ast. Entrop. 4, 7, extr.*): the d. corps or body, \**corpus legatorum*: to go to a place in a d. character, *legatum* qo venire.

**DIPLOMATIST**, \*in *legationibus* obsecuris versatus (experienced in embassies).—*legatus* (ambassador).

**DIRE, DIREFUL, see TERRIBLE.**

**DIRECT**, ¶ To point *at* in a straight line towards an object, *dirigere*; to an object, ad qd (*prop.* and *improp.*).—To d. one's course to any place, *cursum dirigere* qo (also *cursum dirigere*, *absol. O.*): one's steps any whither, iter *dirigere* or *convertere* qo; elsewhere, iter *decetere*: to d. a gun, &c., see To **POINT**.—To d. one's eyes to an object, oculos *concligere* ad or in qd; oculos *cl* or ad qd *adcligere*; oculos *convertere* in qm or qd (¶ *cl*) *dirigere* aciem ad qm, ¶ *Caesull.*: all eyes are directed to you, omnium oculi in te sunt *concligiti*: to d. one's attention to althg, animum ad qd *attendere*, *adcligere* or *applicare*; mentem ad qd *dirigere* or *appellere*; one's thoughts to any subject, cogitationes ad qd *dirigere* (C.): cogitationes ad or in qd *intendere*: all one's thoughts or attention, omni cogitatione ferri ad qd; toto animo et studio omni incumbere ad qd; in qd omni cogitatione curaque incumbere. (¶ *cl*) Not only the object to which, but also the rule by which we d. althg, is placed with ad: to d. ourselves (our lives, &c.) by the rule of right reason, *dirigere vitam* ad rationis normam (so *leges hominum* ad naturam).—Give a direction for finding a person or object; tell a person where to go, *cl* monstrare viam or iter: qm ducere in viam (to put him in the right way); qm reducere in viam (if he had been astray): to d. aby to any one, ubi qe habitat demonstrare *cl* (to aby's house).—delegare qm (to send him there, to obtain, &c. leave, &c. something): a g. studiosos *Catonis* ad volumem: to d. to any one (to point to with the finger), qm digito monstrare or demonstrare; qm digito demonstrare consuevit facere (in order to make him distinguishable among the multitude); digitum intendere ad qd (e.g. to the original sources, ad fontes, C.).—¶ Govern, guide, qd gubernare (to sit at the helm and d. it), qd regere (to guide, conduct).—*cl* rei praesae, praefectum esse, praeside (to be set over, to preside over): to d. the affairs of a nation, rempublicam administrare or procurare (proc. of one who has the sole management).—¶ Prescribe, enjoin, praescribere or praecipere *cl* qd.—We directed them to, &c., sic illi praescripsimus, ut, &c.: d. me what to do, quid faciam praescribe (H.): the Pythia directed them to, &c., consulentibus Pythia praecipit, ut, &c.: they directed him what to do, huc, quid fieri vellent, praeeperant (i. e. what they wished to have done).—He directed me to pay such a person, mihi cui numerum delegavit.—See **COMMAND**.—¶ To address: to d. a letter to aby, *cl* inscribere epistolam. (¶ *cl*) Prescribere (e.g. epistola, cui titulus praescriptus est, *Gell.*) does not answer to our direction on the outside.

**DIRECTION**, ¶ Act of directing or aiming at, directio; thus Q. says, a 'conjecture' is a direction quodam rationis ad veritatem.—¶ Line of motion with ref. to the point to be reached.—¶ My by *Crel.* or by *regio*, tractus (the district or quarter towards which the d. lies) or via (way); cursus (course); partes (parts).—¶ Directio is the act of directing, or of levelling.—¶ D. is in which the motion of bodies takes place, momenta (s. *Wolfm. Truc. 1, 17, 40*).—In the d. of *Gaul*, the Alps, &c. (off. verb of motion), ad Galliam versus, ad Alpes versus (¶ *cl*), very seldom without ad: as, ille supra *Malram* Italianam versus navigaturus erat, *Sulpic. ap. Fom. 4, 12, 1*; al. in Italianam.—In a straightforward d., recta regione, recta via: in all d's, quoquo versus (Cae): in omnes partes (both aff. a verb of motion; e.g. *legationes*, *servos*, &c. dimittere): in both d's, utroque versus (*Gell.*): in opposite d's, in contrarias partes (e.g. *abire*, of two persons: fluere, of two streams): to g. away in the opposite d., in contrariam partem ire (217)

(Cae): in different d's, in diversas partes; also diversal (e.g. *discesserunt*).—diversal itineribus (of d's in which persons come): where the river changes the d. of its course, qua flumen intermittit (*Cae. B. G. 1, 35*): to regain their right d., cursum corrigere (*L. 29, 27*): to put aby in the right d., ducere in viam, or (if he had before lost it) reducere in viam; erranti monstrare viam: the d. thins are taking, cursus rerum.—To give althg a d. towards, &c., qd dirigere in or ad qd (e.g. navem in portum; a littera): to keep the right d., cursum tenere (esp. of a vessel): to wander 1m, deviare 1m the right d., a via aberrare (to lose one's road); cursum non tenere (esp. of ships and sea-faring people): to take another d., flectere iter (to take another way; of persons); immutari (to be changed; esp. for the worse).—A road runs in the d. of, &c., via fert qd (leads to it); ducit qd (¶).—I always move involuntarily in the d. of your room, ad distans tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (*Plin. Ep. 7, 5, 1*): the roads, the footsteps, &c. lie or are in the d. of, &c., itinera, vestigia ferunt qo: my proceedings are all in the same d., haec eadem est nostras rationis regio et via (*C. Ferr. 5, 7, 181*).—To gallop in different d's, \**citato* cursum in diversas partes avehi (*of cavalry*).—¶ discurrere is to ride up and down, to and fro: to be dragged in different d's, in diversas partes distrahi (*fig. of the desires*, &c.).—¶ Government, management, administratio (e.g. belli).—moderatio, gubernatio (government, guidance; esp. of the state, reipublicae).—cura (the care).—procuratio (as deputy for another).—auctoritas (declaration of a superior's pleasure, with the inferior submits to).—summa rerum or imperii (the supreme d. of either domestic or military affairs).—summa belli (the d. of military affairs): the d. of domestic concerns, cura rei domesticae.—By aby's d., qo ducere; ca ductu (by his guidance); qo auctore (by his advice): to do althg by aby's d., qo auctore facere qd: to have the d. of althg, regere; moderari; moderatorem esse ca rei; gubernare; Jm. regere et moderari. regere et gubernare. gubernare et moderari.—administrare.—praesae *cl* rei (e.g. the games, ludis; a business, negotio): to be entrusted with the d. of the war, bellum administrare: to have the principal d. of public affairs, publici consilii auctorem or moderatorem esse; rempublicam procurare: to submit to aby's d., or be under his d., ca consilio regi; qm or ca auctoritatem sequi, *cl* parere, obtemperare: to be under the d. of another, or of others, alieni arbitrii esse.—¶ Command, order, praescriptio; Jm. praescriptio moderatque, praescriptum, jussum, mandatum, auctoritas.—By aby's d's, jussu or auctoritate ca; jubente qo; jussus a qo. [SYN. IN COMMAND.]—To follow aby's d's, ca praescriptum observare, curare (opp. negligere): to follow the letter of his d's, ad praescriptum agere (of an officer); see **COMMAND**, for phrases.—¶ Direction (of a letter), Inscriptio; \**titulus* epistolae Inscriptus (Cae) epistola, cui ca nomen praescriptus est, *Gell.*).—¶ Body of directors, collegium magistrorum, praefectorum, praesidum; or magistri, praefecti, praesides [SYN. IN DIRECTOR].

**DIRECTLY**, ¶ In a direct line, recta (e.g. asubsellis recta ad rostra, C.; tendere recta Beneventum, H.); recta via, recta regione.—¶ Immediately, straightway, statim, protinus, confestim, e vestigio, illico.—SYN. IN IMMEDIATELY.

**DIRECTNESS**, rectitudo (post-Class., Aggen. in *Front. p. 16, Goes.*). *Crel.*

**DIRECTOR**, magister (one that takes care of and manages the interests of a company).—princeps (one that is at the head).—praes (a president, one that fills the chair).—praefectus (one set over).—rector, moderator, gubernator (one that guides the helm, has the direction of the whole).—¶ Director is without any ancient warrant, and at the most ought to be applied only as a title, in order to distinguish it 1m rector) d. of a company or society, magister societatis (e.g. of a trading company); of a choir of singers, chori canticorum magister (*Col. 12, 2, 4*): to be a d.; see To **DIRECT**.—to take the place of a d., pro magistro esse.

**DIRECTORY**, ¶ The office of a director, magisterium; praefectura.—¶ The directors as a body, \**collegium magistrorum*, praefectorum, praesidum, &c.; magistri; praefecti; praesides.

**DIREPTION**, direptio (C.).

**DIRGE**, nenia.—carmen funebre (the latter as an explanation of the former, Q. 8, 28).—canticus funebribus (so far as actually sung, vid. C. *Milon. 32, 86*).—carmen feralis (death-song; V. of the howling of the screech-owl). To sing a d. over aby, neniaum dicere de qo (*ast. Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 3*).

**DIRK**, pugiunculus.

DIRT, v. See DIRTY.

DIRT, lutum (*d. of streets, roads*).—cenum (*mire of bog, morass, &c.*).—sordes. illuvies (*the former, any d., e. g. of clithres; the latter espy d. on the bodies of persons and animals*).—stercus. fimus. merda (*the dung of persons and animals; sterus, simply dung; fimus, as filth; merda, as something contemptible, defiling*).—quisquiliæ (*all sweepings, refuse, &c., which one throws away; also fig. of useless things*).—squalor (*disgusting d., opp. nitro*).—situs (*d. contracted by things being never touched or removed; by its being left in a damp place, &c.*).—pædor (*of d., as emitting a bad smell; e. g. fm neglect of the person*).—purgamentum (*of the impurities that are removed when athg is cleaned*).—To be covered with d., situ squale: covered with d., situ sordidus; obstitit squalore (*e. g. vestis*).—A spot of d., macula: to remove spots of d., maculas abluere, auferre, emendare, tollere (*Plin.*).—To remove a spot of d. fm athg, maculam auferre de qâ re (t); maculam abluere ex qâ re (*hy washing it out*).

DIRTILY, sordide.—obscene, SYN. in DIRTY.

DIRTINESS, sordes, squalor;—See DIRT, s.—|| *Ala mæssa*, vid.—|| *Obscenity*, vid.

DIRTY, lutosus, cænosus (*prop.*; SYN. in DIRT, s.).—lutulentosus (*also fig.*).—luto or cæno oblitus; obscenus (*creating disgust when we see or hear of it, fig. of persons, paintings, verses, &c.*).—Immundus (*not neat, not clean; opp. mundus*).—apurus (*of uncleanmess disgusting to the eye or nose; then fig. = morally impure*).—sordidus (*also fig. of one who is dirtily mean, and of low-minded men generally*).—squalidus (*only propr.*).—pædidus (*offensively d. in person: very rare, Petron.*).—Very d., sordium plenus; squalore sordidus; squaloripenus (*C., of a person*).—oblitus sordibus, or squalore. pædore horridus (t).—To be d., sordere, squale: to be very d., situ squale: to become d., sordescere.

DIRTY, v. Inquinare qd qâ re.—maculam facere in qâ re (*cause a spot of dirt on it*).—maculare (*spot it; Plaut. Cist. V.*).—To d. oneself, se inquinare qâ re (*e. g. sordibus, cæno*).

DISABILITY, Cret. *He confesses his d., confitetur se non posse.*—To lie under a d. of doing athg, qd non posse: to lie under a d. in consequence of athg, qd re parum posse (*e. g. ingenio*).—To lie under a legal d., legibus vetari; jure prohiberi: to acknowledge no d., nihil non se efficere posse ducere.—See TO DISABLE.—*Sic imbecillitas; infirmitas (weakness) may serve (as in 'the understanding is conscious of its disability')*.

DISABLE, debilitare (*to weaken; membra, C.; the enemy, opes adversariorum, Np.*).—*Jn. affligere et debilitare.*—Infirmare. enervare (*SYN. in WEAKEN; vid.*).—ci facultatem qd faciendi eripere; qm prohibere, quominus qd faciat (*d. him to do something*).—qm omnibus membris debilem facere (*Sen.; of maiming him bodily*).—exarmare (*Vell.*); victis afflictique ipsi exarmati civitatem dare maluerunt, *vid. Ruhn. ad loc.*).—*Ex.* ad usum incommodare (*e. g. manum, Ulp., is post-Clas.*).—To d. a ship, navem affliccare, frangere; \*Inutilem ad navigandum reddere.—*Old agr d.'s us, senectus enervat et affligit homines.*—To d. the enemy, opes hostium affligere (L.); hostes belot affligere (L.); opes adversariorum debilitare (Np.); accidere res hostium. To d. guns, \*frangere pedamentum or pegma tramentorum (*Bau.*).

DISABLED, debilitatus (*opp. octusus, obtritus*).—Infirmus ac debilis factus.—*xarmatus (Vell.)*.—manus. omnibus membris claudus ac debilis.—*homo claudus ac debilis, or mancus ac debilis (see CRIPPLE)*.—A d. ship, navis ad navigandum inutilis (*Cæs.*).—navis quassa or ventis quassata (t), debilitata (*Luer.*).—D. in consequence of a fall, lapsu debilitatus.

DISABUSE, dedocere qm qd (*unteach him*).—opinionem levare qm.—ci or ex cs animo opinionem evellere (*correct a wrong impression; the latter of quite removing it*).—meliora edocere qm (*teach him better*).—errore qm levare (C.), or exsolvere (*Ter.*); errorem ci tollere (L.), eripere, extorquere.—ab errore avellere qm (*by strong measures; C.*).

DISACCUSTOM, detrahere ci ca res consuetudinem. a consuetudine cs rei qm abducere.—dedocere qm qd (*to unteach him athg*).

DISADVANTAGE, s. incommodum.—damnum. detrimentum. jactura (*SYN. in LOSS*).—Iniquitas (*d. of situation; of an army, &c.; loci, locorum; also of a state of affairs, temporum*).—*He states the d.'s of the ground, quid Iniquitas loci habeat incommodi proponit (Cæs. B. G. 7. 45).*—At a d., to one's d., cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: at a great d.; to my great d., cum magno nio incommodo: to buy or sell at a d., male emere or vendere: without any d.,

sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraude: to state the d.'s of athg, quid qâ res habeat incommodi proponere (*Aft. Cæs. B. G. 7. 45*).—That d. is in some degree compensated by this advantage, in istâ incommoditate illud inest tamen commodi (quod, &c., C.): to suffer some d., qo incommodo affici (C.): the advantages of athg are greater than its d.'s, qd plus habet adjumenti quam incommodi: athg was a great d. to aby, qâ res magnum ci attulit incommodum: to remedy, levari, &c. escape fm a d., incommodum dejicere, deminuere, d-vitare (C.).—The Roman people, in spite of all their d.'s, populus Romanus, tametsi multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus est, tamen, &c.: to speak to aby's d., laudibus cs obtreatare; detrahere de cs famâ.—Under all these d.'s, tot incommodis conflictatus (*Cæs. B. G. 5. 35, 5*).

DISADVANTAGE, v. incommodare (ci or ci rei, or absol. C. but rare).—incommodum ci dare, ferre, asferre or importare (C.).—nocere (*hur!*)—ci damnum dare, asferre, or apportare.—detrimento ci asferre, inferre, or importare; detrimento qm asficere.—fraudem c' facere.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, incommodus.—damnosus. detrimentosus (*hurtful*).—alienus. adversus (*unfavorable*).—Iniquus (*unfavorable; espy of ground, with ref. to military operations*).—D. ground, locus iniquus or alienus.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento.—male (ill).—Inique (*unfavorably*).—Incommode (*agst one's convenience, interests, &c.*).

DISAFFECT, alienare or abalienare (abalienatus dicitur, quem quis a se removeri; alienatus, qui alienus est factus, Fest.). to aby, a qo.—qm or cs voluntatem or (Plaut.) animum a qo abalienare.—qm or cs voluntatem or animum (L. Vell.) a qo alienare (to oneself, a se; also alienare sibi animum cs, Vell.).—avertere qm or cs animum (absol. or a qo, a cs amicitia; C. Cæs.).—abducere, abstrahere, distrabere, subducere qm a qo.—To attempt to d. soldiers, milites sollicitare (*cf. Cæs. B. C. 2. 33, extr.*).—|| DISAFFECTED, alienatus, to aby, a qo; in consequence of athg, qâ re.—voluntate alienatus (S.): to be disaffected to aby, a qo animo esse alieno or averso; totum se a cs amicitia aversisse (*Cæs.*).

DISAFFECTION, alienatio: to aby, a qo (in T., in qm; see example below: C. also has a qd ad qm, Phil. 2. 1).—*Jn. alienatio dijunctioque (the latter term is the stronger, implying the actual separation that follows a change in one's inward feelings; see Beier ad C. Læi. 21. 76).*—animus inimicus infestusque.—voluntas abalienata.—*Wch was the principal cause of d. to Vitellius in the Illyrian armies, Inde principia in Vitellium alienatio per illyricos exercitus.*

DISAGREE, || Differre, discrepare cum qo and cum re (*not to be in unison with, opp. concinere*); dissiidere, dissentire a and cum qo (*not to agree in opinion, opp. consentire*).—*writers d. with each other, discrepat inter auctores, inter scriptores: to d. with aby more in words than in reality, a qo dissesit verbis magis quam sententiis: to agree with any one in reality, but to d. in words, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum qo.*—|| Of food, stomacho alienum esse (*opp. stomacho aptum or idoneum esse or convenire. Cels. 2. 25*).—Innatate stomacho (*opp. sedere, H. Plin.; = to float about in it undigested*).—minus facile concinui (*not to be easily digested*).—gravem esse, or parum salubrem esse.—|| Of medicine, \*parum commode facere.—\*parum prodesse (*not to act well*).—nocere (*to be hurtful*).

DISAGREEABLE, ingratus. insuavis. injucundus. non jucundus. gravis. molestus. odiosus.—See UNPLEASANT.—To contrit athg d., Injucunditatis qd habere (C.).—A d. smell, odor injucundus, gravis.—A d. voice, injucundus vocis sonus: a smell that is not d., non injucundus odor (*Plin.*); Jucundus odor, &c.: what is more d. than, &c.? quid insuavius, quam, &c.? (C.; e. g. clamor in exordio causæ).—A d. temper, difficilis natura: fm ite d. smell, propter gravitatem odoris (*Plin.*): it is very d. of you to, &c., illud mihi odium esse, quod, &c.—*Oil, when too old, has a d. smell, vetustas oleo tædium affert (Plin.): to render life d., vitam insuavem reddere (C.).*

DISAGREEABLENESS, Injucunditas (C.; e. g. orationis).—gravitas (e. g. odoris, Plin.).—insuavitas (*very late*); dictiosis, Gell.).—morsositas (*d. of temper*).—molestia (d., as felt; the annoyance or disgust caused by it).—tædium (a d. object that wearies one, annoys one).

DISAGREEABLY, Injucundus (e. g. res injucundus, atæ, C.). Injucunde does not occur).—male (e. g. olere, to smell d.).—gravior (e. g. olere).

**DISAGREEMENT**, *disensio* (in q̄ re.—de re: *dis*ference of opinion; then = a misunderstanding or dispute, as the consequence of such difference; and difference generally, of things; e. g. *utilium cum honestis*, C.).—*disidium* (the alienation of persons, and breaking off of their intercourse; of two persons or parties.—*dis* not to be confounded with *disidium* = a local separation).—*Jv. disensio* ac *disidium*; *disidium* ac *disensio*.—*discordia* (want of harmony; the aiming at different ends; hence, also of things, rerum).—*An amicable d.*, sine acerbitate *disensio*.—*Amongst those who maintain the existence of the gods, there is as much a d.*, &c., qui deos esse dixerunt, in tantā sunt varietate ac *disensione* constituti, ut, &c.—See **DIFFERENCE**; **QUARREL**.

**DISALLOW**, non probare. *improbare* (not to approve of; *opp.* probare, approbare; *improb.* also [*opp.* defendere] = not to admit the truth of an opinion; and also to rescind [e. g. *Judicium sacerdotis*]).—*reprobare* (also *opp.* probare, approbare; of not allowing opinions; also [*opp.* *asciicare*] of what our nature rejects and dislikes; C.).—*damnare*, condemnare (condemn).—*reprehendere*, vituperare (censure; *opp.* probare, laudare).—[**SYN.** IN **BLAME**.]—negare (to deny).—¶ To d. an account, rationem non probare (C.).—To allow each particular item, and yet d. the total, *vera singula probare; summam, quæ ex his confecta est, non probare* (C.).

**DISALLOWABLE**, non probandus. *improbandus*. *reprobandus*.—*vituperandus*. *reprehendendus*.

**DISALLOWANCE**, *improbatio* (*opp.* approbatio).—*disuasio* (*opp.* adhortatio).—*reprehensio*. *vituperatio* (*opp.* probatio, laus).

**DISALLOWED**, non concessus.—non probatus. *reprobatus*. *improbatus*.

**DISANIMATE**, see **DISHEARTEN**.

**DISANNUL**, see **ANNUL**.

**DISAPPEAR**, evanescere (prop. of dew, &c.; then of reports, &c. and fig. of hopes).—*evolare* e conspectu (pass rapidly out of sight; of ships, &c.).—*abire* (go away, prop. and fig.; of a pestilence, fear, an evil, time, &c.).—*subtrahi* (to be carried away or removed; legally or illegally; prop.).—*tollī* (to be taken out of the way; prop. and fig.).—*obscurari* (to be darkened; of the stars).—*extabescere* (used fig. of what dies away; e. g. opinions, C.).—*occultari* (to be hidden; *opp.* aperiri; of the stars).—*se abdere*. *se abdere in occultum* (to hide oneself; of persons).—*se subtrahere*. *clam se subducere* (of persons absconding).—*The ship soon disappeared*, *navis evolavit* e conspectu *quasi fugiens*; the land soon disappeared, *celeriter* e conspectu *terre ablatus* sunt (L. 29, 27): *the silver tables disappeared* *fm* all the temples, *mensæ argenteæ ex omnibus templis sublatæ* sunt: those times have disappeared, *ablit* *lūlū* tempus: the evil disappeared for a short time, *malum abiit* in diem: every memorial of them has disappeared, *eorum memoria evanuit*: this custom has totally disappeared, *consuetudo de civitate sublata est*: the fear of royal government has disappeared, *timor regni sublatus est*: not only the thing, but its very name has disappeared, *cum re nomen quoque vetustate aboluit* (L. 1, 23).

**DISAPPEARANCE**, *Cret.*; with the d. of their fear, *metu remoto* (T.).

**DISAPPOINT**, fallere. *decipere* (deceive; the latter implying intention).—*frustrari* (deceive by false hopes, d. *aby's* expectation).—*desistere* (to leave in the lurch, after having promised, &c.; also used absol.).—*mentiri* (to convey a false notion or expectation; of things, e. g. oculi, frons, vultus).—*frudere* (to defraud, q̄ q̄ re; and absol. q̄).—*Jv.* *fraudare* et *fallere* (e. g. socium, C.).—*ad vanum* or *ad irritum* or *ad vanum* et *irritum* *redigere* (to make *aliquid* as good as undone; defeat it, &c.).—¶ Not ad nihil *redigere*, in this sense.—*Idem* fallere, mutare, or frustrari; *idem* frangere, violare, non servare (to d. by not keeping one's word): *take care not to d. me, cave alter facias*.—To d. *aby's* hope or expectation, *spem* *ca* fallere, *ludere* or *desistere*; *expectationem* *ca* *decipere*: to be disappointed in a hope or expectation, *a spe* *destitui*; *spes* *me* *fallit*, *destituit*, or *frustratur*; *opinio* *me* *frustratur*: to see one's hopes disappointed, *spem* *perdere*; *spe* *excidere*; *a spe* *decidere*; *a spe* *deici*; *spes* *ad irritum* *cadit* or *redigitur*: *death disappointed all his hopes*, *omnem* *spem* *atque* *omnia* *vite* *consilia* *mora* *pervertit*: *disappointed of his hope*, *destitutus* *a spe* (L.). *spe* (Curt. 4, 6): *being disappointed in this hope or expectation*, *hæc spe* *lapsus* (Cæsar); *being disappointed of his only hope*, *destitutus* *ab unica spe* (L. 40, 47): *if he d's us*, *si* *in* *destituit* (L.): *to be disappointed by* *aby*, *a* *destitutus* *esse*: to d. a suitor, *ca*

*precibus* non satisfacere.—*I am never disappointed, when I ask him a favour*, *nullius* *rei* *a* *quo* *repulsum* *fero* (Np.): *when he was disappointed in this*, *ubi* *id* *parum* *processit*.—To be disappointed (of things; e. g. attempt, plans, &c.), *irritum fieri*; *ad irritum* *cadere*, *recidere* or *venire*.—*I have been disappointed*, *evēnit* *qd* *præter* *spem*; *res* *præter* *opinionem* *cecidit*; *res* *alter*, *ac* *ratus* *eram*, *cecidit*; *alter* *res* *cecidit*, *ao* *putabam* (the thing has turned out differently fm what I expected; in a bad sense).

**DISAPPOINTING**, *spem* *fallens*, *frustratus*, &c.—To feel or think *aliquid* d., *molestiam* *trahere* or *capere* *ex* *re*.

**DISAPPOINTMENT**, *destitutio* (the being deserted by *aby*, who has broken an implied or actual promise).—*successus nullus* (want of success).—*Frustratio* (e. g. *quo* *magis* *me* *petiverunt*, *tanto* *maiores* *his* *frustratio* *dolorem* *attulit*, *Planc.* *ap. C.* *Ep.* *10*, *23*, *25*).—*malum* *incommodum* (an evil; an annoyance).—*repulsa* (rejection of one's suit).—To meet with a d. (= refusal), *repulsum* *ferre*.—You shall not meet with a d. (= refusal), *haud* *repulsum* *abibis*; *quidquid* *me* *ores*, *impetrabis* (Aft. *Plant.* *Capit.* *3*, *2*, *14*).—*Mis by Crcl.*—*I have met with a d.*, *spes* *me* *fecellit*, *delusit*, *frustrata* *est*; *spe* *deceptus* *sūm*; *a spe* *destitutus* *sūm*.—After this d., *ubi* *id* *parum* *processit* (when this attempt failed, L.).—*Aligh* *has* *been* *a* *great* *d.* *to* *me*, *molestiam* *trahere* *or* *capere* *ex* *q̄* *re*.

**DISAPPROBATION**, *improbatio* (*opp.* approbatio). *disuasio* (*dissuading fm*; *opp.* adhortatio).—*reprehensio*. *vituperatio* (censure; *opp.* probatio, laus); *shouts of d.*, *acclamatio* (see *Lat. Dict.*).—To meet with d., *improbati* (not to be approved of); *vituperari*; in *vituperationem* *venire* (to be blamed).

**DISAPPROVAL**, see **DISAPPROBATION**.

**DISAPPROVE**, non probare. *improbare*. *reprobare* (*opp.* probare, approbare).—*damnare*. *condemnare* (condemn; *opp.* approbare).—*disuadere* *qd* *or* *de* *re* (*dissuade* *fm*; *opp.* autorem *esse* *ca* *rei* *or* *adhortari*).—*reprehendere*. *vituperare* (censure; *opp.* probare, laudare). To d. greatly of *aliquid*, *qd* *vehementer* *reprehendere*; *valde* *vituperare*.

**DISARM**, *examare* (also *impr.* = 'to make harmless'; e. g. *accusationem*, *Plin.* *Ep.* *3*, *9*, *29*).—*dearmare*. *armis* *exuere* (only prop.; the first, L. 4, 10).—*armis* *despoliare* *qm* (Cæsar).—*arma* *millibus* *deripere* (H.).—*lentre*. *mitigare* (*impr.*—to soften down; e. g. *aby's* *wrath*, *ca* *iram*).

**DISARRAY**, v. ¶ *Undress*; vid. — [Throw ranks into confusion, turbare (ordines); perturbare (exercitum); confundere (ordines)].

**DISARRAY**, s. ¶ *Undress*; vid. — [Disorder, confusion, perturbatio (e. g. exercitus).—ordines incompotiti].

**DISASTER**, *incommodum* (unpleasant, inconvenient occurrence; often as euphemistic term for a defeat).—*malum*. *res* *mala* *or* *adversa* (*eccl.*)—*casus* *adversus* *or* *infestus* (*mischance, mishap*).—*adversa* *fortuna* (*adversa occurrence*).—*calamitas* (*misery occasioned by great damage or loss; also by war*).—*clades* (*disastrous occurrence; epi. of disastrous military occurrence*).—*A great d.* (i. e. *disastrous defeat*), *magna* *clades* *atque* *calamitas*: to cause a great d., *cladem* *inferre*; *magnam* *cladem* *facere* (S.): to bring a great d. upon a state, &c., *magnam* *ci* (e. g. *populo Romano*) *cladem* *afferre*: to meet with a d., *cladem* *accipere*: a great d., (maximam) *calamitatem* *capere* *or* *accipere*.—*D's* (= *mishaps, mischances*), *incommoda*, *pl.*: *res* *adversæ* *or* *incommodæ*: to meet with d's, in *res* *adversas* *lucere*: to meet with nothing but d's, *multum* *malorum* *rerum* *sustinere*; *omnia* *mala* *qm* *consecantur*: to bear d's, *mala* *ferre* *or* *perpeti*. *calamitates* *perferre* (Cæsar), *tolerare* (C.), *ferre* (Np.): to save *aby* *fm* a d., *calamitate* *prohibere* *qm*: *disheartened* *by* *these* *d's*, *his* *proliis* *calamitatibusque* *fractus*.

**DISASTER**, v. See **TO BLAST**, **INJURE**, &c.

**DISASTROUS**, *miser*. *calamitosus*.—*Jv.* *funestus* *et* *calamitosus*.—*infelix*. *adversus*. *malus*. *luctuosus*. *gravis*. *tristis*. *infestus* (**SYN.** IN **CALAMITOUS**).—*A d. event*, *clades*, *calamitas*.—*Jv.* *clades* *atque* *calamitas*.—*Incommodum*.—*malum* *casus* *adversus* *or* *infestus*: a most d. war, *acerbissimum* *atque* *calamitosissimum* *bellum*: a d. fire, *calamitosum* *incendium*.—*Disheartened* *by* *these* *d.* *battles*, *his* *proliis* *calamitatibusque* *fractus*.—*D.* *times*, *tempora* *gravia*, *iniqua*.

**DISAVOW**, *abnuere* (*opp.* annuere; to signify by nods, winks, &c. that a supposition is erroneous; e. g. *abnuere* *crimen*).—*infatari* (in *Ter.* &c., *infatias* *ire*, *opp.* confiteri; to deny some fact affecting one's interest; e. g. a debt, *infatari* *debitum*, *so* *infat.* *depositum*, &c.).

repudiare (to reject; e. g. consilium).—Improbare (to express disapproval of; as in 'to d. parts of the proclamation').—diffiteri (rare; but Class.; with acc. only, O.; diffiteri opus),—non agnoscere qd (opp. confiteri or sum esse dicere).—\*negare qd or qm sum esse.—He d.' all suspicion, negat nec suscipiari: to d. the authorship of althg, diffiteri opus (aff. O. Am. 8, 14, 28, librum, &c., \*negare se qd scripsisse).

DISAVOWAL, infitio (empty d. of a debt, &c.).—improbatio (declaration of one's disapproval of a person or thing).—repudiatio (rejection); or by Crci.

DISAVOWMENT, see DISAVOWAL

DISBAND, dimittere (milit. v. propr.; e. g. exercitum, &c.).—mittere. missos facere. missionem dare (to give soldiers, &c. their dismissal).—sacramento or militiā solvere (to free fm their obligation to serve).—exautorare (L.; not præ-Aug.: in the time of emperors to dismiss those who had served at most 16 years, whereas mittere was applied to those who had served 20 years or more; see T. 1 Ann. 36; Bremi ad Suet. Oct. 24).—That all the troops should be disbanded and sent home, ut omnes milites exautorati domum dimitterentur (L.): to d. themselves, se exautorari (L.).—Disbanded, missicius (e. g. missici Prætoriani, Suet. Ner. 48).

DISBARK, see DEBARK, DESEMBARK.

DISBELIEF, præputi dubitanti obstinatio (g. i. for unbelief).—diffidentia (want of confident reliance on a statement, fact, &c.: e. g. diffidentiam rei simulare, S. Jug. 60, 5).—Crci. by non credere: they strengthened the conspiracy by their d. of its existence, conjurationem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt.

DISBELIEVE, non credere.—fidem non habere ei or ei rei (e. g. insanorum visis).—fidem non adjungere ei rei. fidem non tribuere ei rei.—qd verum (esse) non putare.—parvam ei fidem habere (Ter.).—We are not so much to d. the fact, as to inquire into the reasons of it, non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio querenda est: when fables began to be disbelieved, quum fabulis minor haberetur fides.

DISBOWEL, exenterare (præ- and post-Class.).

DISBURDEN, exonerare (to relieve fm a burden, propr.; e. g. navem, stomachum, alvum, ventrem; and fig. animum sollicitudine; conscientiam meam, both Curt.).—levare. liberare. solvere (fig. to free fm): to d. oneself of althg, deponere qd (to lay aside; e. g. curas).—expedire se qd re (to extricate oneself fm; e. g. curas): to d. one's heart (of care), allevare sollicitudines; animum exonerare sollicitudine (Curt. 4, 13, 22): to d. one's heart (= make a full statement of what oppresses it), totum se patefacere ei; expromere oculis sua (Ter.): 'to d. a country surcharged with multitude of inhabitants' (Hale), exonerare plebem colonis deductis (L.): 'to disburden itself into . . . (of a river), exonerare se in (with acc. Plin.).

DISBURSE, solvere. exsolvere. persolvere.—pendere. expendere.—numerare. dinumerare (Com.). dissolvere.—pendere (Srx. in PAY).—erogare (ask for it out: propr. to take money out of the treasury [ex erario] aft. application to the people; the purpose for which, in with acc.; e. g. pecuniam in classem; also of private disbursements; C. Att. 8, 5, fin.).—promere. depromere (to take out; deprom. qd ex arch, ex erario).

DISBURSEMENT, erogatio (rare, but Class.; pecuniam, C.).—solutio (act of paying, C.).—pensio (payment; of several; e. g. prima pensio).—~~expensio~~ expensio post-Class. (Cod. Theod.).

DISBURSER, Crci. qui erogat, &c. ~~erogator~~ erogator, solutor, laie.—divisor, agent who disburses money in bribes to electors.

DISC, discus (the d. or quoit of the ancients).—orbis (any round but flat body).—The sun's or moon's d., orbis solis, lune (see Plin. 2, 9, 6).

DISCARD, ¶ Cast off a person, dimittere qm (e. g. a soldier or servant).—repudiare (to reject, &c.; e. g. istos comites, Plaut.; duces, Cæsar.).—To d. a friend, removerē se ab amicitia (C. Lat. 21, 77) or a quo (C. Att. 4, 8, 6, § 3); repudiare amicitiam (C.); dedecere ab amicitia (C. Nep. Con. 2); renuciare amicitiam (C. L.).—¶ Reject or get rid of a thing, rejicere (e. g. scordiam, Plaut.).—rejicere et aspernari (C.).—removere (e. g. avaritiam, superbiam, S.; moram, Plaut.; sumptum, C.).—repudiare (e. g. iracundiam, virtutem, &c.); ¶ aspernare et repudiare. repudiare rejicereque.—exuere (to strip off althg, humanitatem omnem; feritatem, &c.).—nuncium remittere ei rei (to divorce oneself fm it; e. g. virtuti, C.).—relegare (to banish, ¶ ambitionem, H.): to d. the feelings of humanity, omnem humanitatem exuere: to d. all suspicion, suspicionem depouere: whatever suspicion one has entertained,

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omnem offensionem suspicionem, quam habuerat qd, depouere: to d. anxiety, exonerare animum sollicitudine.

DISCERN, discernere (Curt.; see an object so as to distinguish it fm others; qd or qm; qd or qm a quo); discipere (propr.; my naut.: fig. of the mind, with acc.); ¶ discernere et discipere.—Internoscere (to know an object amongst others, fm which one distinguishes it).—~~disc~~ To discern one thing fm another, or 'between one thing and another', H. either discernere or internoscere hoc et illud, or hoc ab illo; e. g. to d. black fm white, alba et atra discernere (so probanda atque improbanda; insidiatorem et petitum insidias): to d. between panthers and pards, disc. pantheras a pardis (so id quod visum erat a falso, C.).—His blinded intellect discerned none of these things, horum nihil discepit cæcata mens: to d. between a true and a false friend, discernere blandum amicum a vero et internoscere: to d. a deserving person fm an undeserving one, internoscere dignum et indignum.—~~disc~~ discernere, internoscere, &c. may also have a dependent interrog. clause; e. g. internoscere vias vera sint illa, a falsa (C.); animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius (C.).—¶ See clearly, cernere. videre (Srx. in Srx.).—¶ cernere et videre.—sentire ac videre (of mental perception; acc. and inf.).

DISCERNIBLE, aspectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod aspectu sentiunt. quod in cernendi sensum cadit.—conspicui. oculis subiecta (plainly d.): to be d., oculis cerni; cadere sub aspectum or sub oculos, or in cernendi sensum; aspectu sentiri: to become d., sub aspectum venire. in conspectum dari. apparere.—oculis subijci—se aperire (of stars, &c.). To make d., subijcere oculis or sub oculos or sub aspectum. dare in conspectum. Too small to be d., minor, quam ut cerni possit: the light of the sun causes the stars themselves to be no longer d., in sole alidia ipsa desinunt cerni (Q.).

DISCERNIBLY, manifeste.—ita ut facile appareat. DISCERNING, intelligens (understanding, having a sound judgement, &c.; e. g. intelligentium judicium, opp. vulgi iudicium).—acutus. acer.—perspicax. sagax.—[Srx. in Sagacius, vid.]

DISCERNMENT, ¶ The distinguishing between objects, distinctio (e. g. veri a falso, C.).—¶ Intelligent insight into things, intelligentia (understanding; survey taken by means of it, and distinct knowledge thereby acquired, C. rei).—perceptientia (a seeing through, clear understanding, veri, C. Off. 1, 5, 14).—prudentia. sapientia (higher d., thus distinguished by C. in philosophy; that sapientia is d. of the nature of God and mankind, and the relations in which these stand to each other; but prudentia, the knowledge of that which we should choose as good, and avoid as evil; cf. Off. 1, 43, 153; of althg, C. rei).—judicium (faculty of judging; then judgement founded on knowledge).—cognitio (clear knowledge and d. acquired in a thing; in althg, C. rei): want of d., imprudentia: a man of great d., vir prudentissimus; vir multi or magni consilii; vir consilii plenus: men of education and d., viri docti et eruditi: nothing escapes his d., nihil est, quod non percipiat: with d., sapienter; prudenter: to have or possess d., intelligentiā valere or præstare (exactly great d.): to possess understanding and d., rationis et intelligentiæ participem esse: to possess great d., prudenter intelligere (e. g. of an orator; C. Brut. 6, 23): to possess deep d., altā mentis prædium esse: to possess more d. than some one, plus, quam qd, habere prudentiæ: to have d. in althg, intelligentiam qd rei habere: to have a clear d. of a thing, plane videre qd.

DISCERP, discerpere.

DISCERPIBLE, quod discerpi, dirimi, or distrahi potest (C.). The soul is not d., animus nec accerni, nec dividi, nec discerpi, nec distrahi potest (C.). A body that is not d., corpus, quod dirimi distrahi non potest.

DISCERNIBILITY, Crci. To deny the d. of the soul, \*negare animum discerpi posse.

DISCEPTION, divulsio (late; Hæron.).

DISCHARGE, ¶ Emission of a fluid, effusum (the flowing out; e. g. humoris ex corpore, Plin.).—profusum (the flowing forth; e. g. sanguinis; alvi, &c.).—fluxio (Class. Freund.; of blood fm the nose, sanguinis e naribus, Plin.; fm the eyes, oculorum, Plin.).—¶ Dissmissal, missio (e. pr. of soldiers: Off. missio gratiosa as a favour, honesta after the full time of service, causaria on account of illness, infirmity, &c., justa or injusta with or without good reasons, ignominiosa as a disgrace).—dimissio (of servants or sol-

*diere*.—To give *aby* his *d.*, dimittere qm; missionem dare ei; exauctorare qm (exact. was used, in the times of the empire, of soldiers who had served but 16 years at most; mittere, &c., of those who had served 20 years or more; v. T. Ann. 1, 36: comp. *Bremi Suet. Oct. 24*).—qm militiā o sacramento solvere: to give *aby* his *d.* as a mark of disgrace, cum ignominia dimittere qm; qm ignominia causa removere ab exercitu: to receive one's *d.*, dimitti; missio datur ei; militiā o sacramento solvi: to demand one's *d.*, missionem postulare o expocere; missionem efflagitare (in a violent manner): to apply for one's *d.*, missionem rogare.—|| *Discharge of artillery*, &c., emissio (e. g. tormenta telorum emissiones habent, &c.); or *Crci*, by \*tormentum (or -a) mittere o emittere: d.'s of artillery in honour of *aby*, \*tormenta honoris causa emissā: to salute *aby* with d.'s of artillery, \*tormenta honoris causa emittere (to fire a salute).—|| *Discharge in consequence of an acquittal*, absolutio (g. i. with gen. of the charge).—liberatio (the act of freeing, or the being freed).

**DISCHARGE, v. TRANS.** || *Unload*, exonerare (e. g. a ship's cargo, exon. navem o navigium; ~~exon.~~ et exinanire nav. is an *impropr. expression*; exon. plastrum)—exinanire (to empty; navem, *und* *improbr.*); C.: onustum vehiculum, *Plin.*).—|| *Improp.*—a) To pay; to d. a *debt*, esse alienum solvere o dissolvere; esse alieno exire: to d. *debt*, debita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, expedire: to d. a *debt* by taking up money, versuā solvere o dissolvere: to d. one's *debt*, liberare se esse alieno: to d. his *debt* wholly o in part, liberare aut levare se esse alieno: to call upon *aby* to d. a *debt*, nomina exigere: to d. the *debt* of nature, debitum naturae reddere: to d. the *debt* we owe to our country, solvo patriae, quod debeo.—b) To perform a duty, *ges* *rid* of an obligation: to d. a duty, officium praestare o facere o exsequi: to d. every particular of one's duty, nullam officii partem deserre [more under *DUTY*]; officio suo fungi; officio suo satisfacere (*seld.*, and not in C., exple officium; implere officii sui partes): to d. a duty conscientiously, \*munere sibi delato religioso fungi: not to d. a duty, officio suo deesse; deserre officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere, recedere: to d. a commission, mandatum conficere, perficere, peragere, exsequi, persequi: in the most accurate manner, exaurire mandatum.—γ) To let off a gun, &c., telum mittere, emittere, permittere (the last, so as to hit the mark): to d. guns, tormenta mittere o emittere (~~ges~~ tormenta bellica explodere o displodere, not *Lat.*): to d. an arrow, sagittam expellere arcu (γ).—|| *Dismiss* (a soldier), qm militiā o sacramento solvere; qm exauctorare; qm dimittere (g. i. soldiers o servants): to ask to be discharged, missionem postulare.—|| To DISCHARGE ITSELF (of rivers, &c.); in mare effundi, or se effundere; in mare fluere o effluere; in mare erumpere.—in mare. &c. esse exonerare (*Plin.*).

**DISCHARGE, INTRANS.** A wound d.'s, pus exit, effluit, or effunditur ex vulnere.

**DISCIPLE, s. discipulus**.—auditor (a hearer; e. g. Theophrasti). Jn. auditor et discipulus (C.).—*ascētia* (follower, hang-on, but only with contemptuous meaning).—~~ges~~ sēctator, assecutor not till *sile. age*).—D.'s of Aristotle, Zeno, &c., ab Aristotele, a Zenone profecti: our friends the d.'s of Plato and Aristotle, nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele: to be a d. of *aby*, disciplinā o institutionē ea uti: uti qo magistro; qm magistrum habere (to have *aby* for one's master); qm audire (to attend *aby*'s lectures); esse o profectum esse a qo (to belong to his school of philosophy); qm sequi o pers-qo (to receive his doctrines): to become *aby*'s d., trahere se ei in disciplinam.—The Romans used to express the d.'s of *aby* by an attributive; the d.'s of Pythagoras, Socrates, &c., Pythagorae, Socratici, &c.

**DISCIPLE, v.** \*disciplinā o ad disciplinam informare qm.—\*ad legem o disciplinam instituere qm. \*religione imbuerē qm. \*institutionibus suis erudire qm.

**DISCIPLESHIP, Crci.**—discipulatus (very late; Tertull.).

**DISCIPLINARIAN.** A strict d., severissimi imperii vir.—diligens imperii (*Np. Con. 1*).—diligens disciplina (*Fell. 1, 6*).

**DISCIPLINE, s. disciplina.**—Want of d., immodestia. Intemperantia (want of subordination; e. g. amongst soldiers).—licentia (want of restraint, licence).—Bad domestic d., mala domestica disciplina: to subject *aby* to severe d., qm severius coercere; qm tristiore disciplina continere: to preserve strict d., disciplinam severe regere. in his family he preserved, in little and great

this is alike, not only a strict but even a severe d., domesticam disciplinam in parvis et majoribus rebus diligenter adeo severeque rexit: to this your d.? or what d. is this? quānam sunt hi mores? quānam ista licentia est?—|| *Military discipline*, discipl. militiā o rei militaris (L.). disciplina militaris (~~ges~~ In this sense never disciplina bellica, i. e. the art of war).—militiā disciplina; in context, disciplina only: severe military d., disciplina severa; disciplina severitasque: bad military d., disciplina solvitur o laxior: to preserve strict military d., disciplinam militarem severe conservare (L. 39, 6); disciplinam militarem severe regere (*ast. Suet. Cēs. 48*); disciplinam acerrime exigere (*Suet. Tib. 19*).—militēs severā disciplinā coercere: to introduce too severe a military d., disciplinam militarem praefractius et rigidius astringere (*Val. Max. 9, 7, 7*): military d. relaxes, ceases, disciplina solvitur o dissolvitur o prolabitur (L.): to relax, &c. military d., disciplinam militarem solvere (L.), relaxare (C.); disciplinam severitatemque dissolvere (*Auct. B. Afr. 65*).—L. Scipio preserved a strict military d., disciplina militaris a Lucio Scipione severe conservabatur (L. 39, 6): want of d., immodestia. Intemperantia: to restore the ancient military d., disciplinam militarem restituere (L.) or ad placidos mores redigere; antiquam duram militiam revocare (T.): to preserve d., milites coercere et in officio continere.

**DISCIPLINE, v.** To d. *aby*, qm regendum suscipere: to d. troops, milites coercere et in officio continere (of preserving d. amongst them).—\*exercitum justae militiā o militari disciplinā assuefacere.—Disciplined troops, exercitus parentior: well-disciplined troops, milites optimā disciplinā instituti (L.).

**DISCLAIM, renunciare ei rei**; also qd ci (to give up as if by a formal declaration; e. g. the Stoics, Stoici; public business, publicis officiis; *aby*'s friendship, amicitiam ci).—dimittere o remittere qd (to let *abg* go): to d. an opinion, remittere opinionem animo (to give up an opinion one has entertained); sententiam aspernari o contemnere (*despise it*).—reputare (to reject; e. g. consilium).—improbare. (omnino) non probare (not to approve of).—spernere. aspernari (to despise and therefore reject).—recusare (to refuse; e. g. amicitiam populi Romani).—abjicere qd (to fling it away; e. g. honorem et gloriam).—infutari qd (*espily a debt*).—negare. pernegare (the latter rare; to deny).—~~ges~~ A substantive oft. disclaimer is often translated by an inf. oft. negare: he disclaimed any intention of not respecting their territories, fines eorum se violatorem negavit: he d.'s all recollection, negat se meminisse; all knowledge of, scisse se, id vero pernegat (*Ter.*); negat se scire: he d.'s all suspicion of, negat nec suscipiari (C.): to d. a son, abdicare filium: *aby*'s jurisdiction, imperium ea detrectare; dominationem ea detrectare.

**DISCLAIMER.** || One who disclaims, detrectator (*post-Clas. Petr. Aus.*).—Initiator (one who denies a deposit or debt).—~~ges~~ repudiator (*Ter.*).—Improbator, very late.—|| Plea of denial, negatio (*denial*), negatio initiatioque facti (C.).

**DISCLOSE, aperire (open; g. i. in almost every sense of 'disclose')**.—pandere. expandere (to open; of flowers, &c., flos).—nudare. reterege (to d. thoughts, secrets, &c.).—expromere. in medium proferre (to publish for the advantage, &c. of others).—manifestum facere. patefacere (to reveal; e. g. a crime, plot, &c.).—enunciare. vulgare. in lucem proferre (to reveal what one should keep secret).—communicare qd cum qo (to communicate it to him, consilium suum cum qo).—prodere (to betray).—detegere (common oft. Aug. age; does not occur in *Cæs.*; C. joins patefactus et detectus; Insidiā, L.; consilium, L.; mentem, C.; animi secreta, Q.).—indicare (e. g. rem patri, *Ter.*; ci de epistolis).—indictum ea rei afferre ad qm (C. γ); indictum deferre ad qm (T.); to d. a crime to a magistrate; of an accomplice.—To d. to *aby* all one's secrets, omnia arcana apud qm expromere: to d. the secrets of one's heart, animi arcana proferre: he d.'s his opinion, sententiam suam aperit: to the captain of the vessel who he is, domino navis, quis sit, aperit: to d. the mysteries, enunciare mysteria: to d. itself, se aperire (g. i. and *espily* of flowers).—se pandere; flossem expandere (of flowers).—dehiscere (*Plin.*; of the rose).—se detegere (to discover itself; e. g. morea—se detegunt): we must wait till the thing d.'s itself, expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiat.—~~ges~~ For disclosing thoughts, &c., recludere and reserare are almost entirely poet.

**DISCLOSURE, indicium (d. of a crime to a magistrate; e. g. conjurationis).**—patefactio (e. g. rerum operatum, C.; very rare).—delatio (d. of a crime to a magistrate): to make a d. to *aby*, demonstrare o sig-



nificare qd ei.—communicare qd cum qo.—certiorem qm facere de re.—indictum ea rei ad qm afferre.—indictum deferre ad qm. See To DISCLOSE.—Often by Crcl.: Alcibiades saw that he should gain much popularity by this d., sensit Alcibiades, id si aperuisset, magnam se inlurum gratiam (Np. Alc. 9, 5): if the d. of this conspiracy is due to me, ista conjuratio si patefacta per me est.

DISCOLORATION, decoloratio (C.).—coloris mutatio.

DISCOLOUR, decolorare; with athq. qd re.—colorem ea rei vitare (Sen.; as definition of decolorare).—colorem ea rei mutare or immutare (of a simple change of colour).—splendorem ea rei maculare (used figuratively by C.).—To be d., discolorari.—colorem mutare (of a star, colorem mutasse).—A discoloured corpse, decoloratum corpus mortui (Auct. Herenn.).

DISCOMPIT. v. See To DEFEAT.

DISCOMFITURE, DISCOMFIT, s. See DEFEAT, s.

DISCOMFORT, s. mala corporis affectio (bodily d.).—incommodum, incommoditas (althq that is inconvenient, disagreeable, annoying; the latter only post-Aug.).

—(animi) perturbatio (uneasiness of mind).—cura (uneasiness, apprehension).—soliccitus (anxiety).—angor (distress and anguish of mind from apprehension of an impending evil).—agritudo (distress of mind, caused by a present evil).—molestia (trouble; depression of spirits).

—~~angor~~ inquietudo post-Aug. (Sen.). To suffer d., incommodum capere or accipere, qo affici incommodo (to suffer any inconvenience, annoyance, &c.).—molestiam trahere (ex qd re); molestiam capere; perturbari; commoveri; permoveri; sollicitum esse de re: nothing caused me more d. than, &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam, &c.: to cause any d. to aby, ci qd sollicitudinis afferre (any anxiety); molestiam ci aspergere (C.) or afferre (Ter.); ci qd incommodum importare; qm qd incommodum afficere (to cause him any annoyance, inconvenience, hurt, &c.); without d., sine incommodo; sine molestia: 'to bear althq without d.,' qd sequo animo ferre; to our great d., nostro incommodo: to suffer no d., incommodum nihil accipere. See UNEASINESS.

DISCOMFORT, v. qm perturbare, commovere, permovere; qm or ea animum conturbare (to distress, agitate, &c.).—solicitare qm or sollicitum facere—ci qd sollicitudinis afferre (cause him anxiety)—agitare qm or ea animum (to agitate him)—molestiam ci aspergere (trouble him)—incommodum qd importare ci ci incommodum (cause him inconvenience, annoyance).—~~angor~~ inquietare (Sen. Plin.).

DISCOMMEND, improbare. See To BLAME, To CENSURE.

DISCOMMENDATION, improbatio. See BLAME, CENSURE.

DISCOMMODE. see INCOMMODE.

DISCOMMODIOUS, see INCOMMODIOUS, INCONVENIENT.

DISCOMMODITY, see INCONVENIENCE.

DISCOMPOSE. dissolvere (opp. conglutinare; e. g. concordiam, amicitias; so Clarendon speaks of 'dissuading confidence').

DISCOMPOSURE, turbidus motus (C. Tusc. 1, 3<sup>a</sup>, init.).—perturbatio (empty of the mind, animi).—animi (or mentis) concitatio (excited state of the mind).—æstus (unsettled state of mental doubt and perplexity).—angor, sollicitudo, molestia, agritudo (SYN. in ANXIETY).—~~angor~~ inquietus (opp. quies) very rare; nocturna, Plin.

DISCONCERT. *Disarrange, defeat plans, schemes, &c., conturbare (throw in confusion; e. g. ci omnes rationes).—perimere (utterly destroy or defeat, ci consilium, C.).—pervertere (overthrow; e. g. spem, consilia).—infringere, confringere (to break to pieces; infr. conatus cs, Cas.; confr. consilia, C.).—discutere (to shake to pieces; to defeat, an attempt, rem, C. L.; consilia, Front.).—dirimere (consilium, S.).—To be d., disconcerted (of a plan, &c.), irritum fieri: ad irritum cadere, recidere, or venire; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: thus was this attempt disconcerted, ita frustra id ineptum is fuit.—Unsettle a person's mind, &c., animum perturbare, pertere; qm or ea animum conturbare; animum ea de statu or sede suâ demovere; animum ea perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere; mentem e sede suâ et statu demovere; percutere qm: to d. aby by the quickness of one's resolution, qm consilio opprimere (C. Cæcili. 14, 44): to be disconcerted, de gradu or de statu suo deijci; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; animo consternari (Cas.); by althq, qd re: to be disconcerted (of a continuing state), sui or mentis et animi non compotem esse; minus compotem esse (352)*

sui; mente vix constare: not to allow oneself to be disconcerted, non deijci se de gradu pati; by althq, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu deijci, ut dicitur, sed præsentis animo uti et constanti (C. Off. 1, 23, 80); alac æquo animo ferre qd: being quite disconcerted, deficientie consilio: though disconcerted by this blow he still held out, hac ille percussus plagâ non succubuit (Np. Eum. 1).

DISCONCERTED, perturbatus, confusus: to be d., perturbari de qd re: to look d., ore esse confuso: to look utterly d., ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferre.

DISCONFORMITY, see DISAGREEMENT.

DISCONGRUITY, see UNCONGRUITY, DISAGREEMENT.

DISCONNECT, disjungere, sejungere, separare, segregare, dirimere, divellere, distrahere, dividere (SYN. in SEPARATE; vid.).

DISCONNECTION, seunctio (fm althq, a qd re).—disjunctio (fm althq, ea rei).—separatio, abruptio (violent breaking off; e. g. of a marriage).—distractio (SYN. in SEPARATION; vid.).

DISCONSOLATE, *Destitute of comfort, &c., a spe alienus, a spe destitutus, cujus dolor or luctus nullo solatio levati potest. To be d., jacere; 'nihil consolationis admittire; esse percussio et abjecto animo (to be quite despaired); jacere or versari in merore (both C.); vincit omnem consolationem dolor. Inconsolabilis, poet. Or, but improper, inconsolabile vulnus. To look d., vultu mæsto uti; vultu mæsto or tristi esse; vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre (See DEJECTED).—Not affording comfort; cheerless, inlucundus. 'omni vitæ commoditate destitutus. 'Disconsolate darkness,' tetræ tenebræ. 'tristes tenebræ.'*

DISCONSOLATELY, insolabiliter (only once; H.).—afflicto or fracto animo.—demisso fractoque animo.—tristi animo.

DISCONTENT, s. animus non contentus or male contentus (but *seid. abol.*: *mihi with abi. suo, suis rebus, sorte suâ, &c.*).—Sis molestia, offensio, agritudo, odium ea rei, &c.—To feel d., pœnitent qm rerum suarum; at althq, non contentum esse qd re; ægre or moleste ferre qd; molestiam ex qd re capere; offendi qd re; offensionem accipere; ad qm rem offensionem habere et fastidium (C.): fm d. at their own lot, odio rerum suarum (S.).—See DISSATISFACTION.

DISCONTENT, adj. See DISCONTENTED.

DISCONTENT, v. 'facere or efficere, ut qm fortunæ suæ or rerum suarum pœnitent,—qm ex tranquillo iratum facere (ast. Plaut. Cist. 3, 21).

DISCONTENTED, suâ sorte non contentus (disatisfied with one's lot, condition, &c.).—morusus (perish, hard to please, in general).—rerum mutationis cupidus; regis inimicus (of political discontent; the former referring to the constitution or state of affairs, the latter to the person of the prince).—To be d., suâ sorte non contentum esse (with one's lot or condition); se finibus suarum rerum non continere (not to be satisfied to remain in one's original sphere or state); novis rebus studere; novas res querere (of political discontent); d. with althq, non contentus qd re. indignans or indignatus qd (indignant at it); to be d. with althq, non contentum esse qd re; graviter, moleste, or ægre ferre; iniquo animo ferre qd (C.); ~~angor~~ inique ferre, late; Suet. Lactant.).—qm pœnitent ea rei; accusare qd. damnare qd (to find fault with; e. g. Darius was d. with all that his generals had done, Darius, quæ per duces suos acta erant, cuncta damnabat, Curt.).—indignari qd (to be indignant at it).—To make aby d.; see To DISCONTENT; DISSATISFIED.

DISCONTINUANCE, } intermissio, omisio, ces-  
DISCONTINUATION, } satio, intercapêdo (SYN. in CESSATION). The long d. of althq, longis intervallis interrupta res (e. g. consuetudo, C.).

DISCONTINUE, omittere, dimittere (to leave off entirely).—abjicere (to give up, not to continue).—desinere (to practise no longer; e. g. artem).—desistere re or a re (to desist fm a thing).—Intermittere (to leave off for some time).—tollere, abolere (to remove, abolish): to d. a siege; see SIEGE.—to d. a journey, iter suppressere; to d. a building, ædificationem abjicere; to d. a war, ab armis recedere; to d. a custom, morem solvere or abrogare; to d. a disolute course of life, dissolutioni vitæ modum ponere.

DISCONTINUOUS, interruptus, interceptus. Intermissus (e. g. planities colibus intermissa).—non continuus.—rei or rebus non continuatus et junctus.

DISCORD, *Discord.* In music, discrepans in fidibus aut tibis concertus (see C. de Rep. 2, 42), or by

sonus of dissonus and absōnus, or Crcl.; as, absōnum, dissonum quiddam canere: *to perceive no d. in athg.*, in qā re nihil absōnum deprehendere: *a good ear perceives the slightest d. in instrumental music*, in sēdibus, quamquam paulum discrepent, tamen id a scēto aulmadverti solet: *to guard agst any possible d.*, vidēre, ne forte quid discrepet. — [Fig.] *Want of agreement, symmetry, discrepantia* (See C. Off. 1, 31, 111). — [Disagreement, discordia, dissensio, simulas, dissidium] (See Not discidium). See DISAGREEMENT. — *To sow the seeds of d.*, *to sow d.*, discordiam concitare: semina discordiarum, or odiorum, jacere (spargere). — discordias serere; among citizens, civiles discordias serere; civium dissensiones commovere or accendere. *now at last let all d. cease*, sit dis-ordinum finis aliquid.

DISCORD, v. discordare (a qā re; a se; one with another, inter se). — dissidere (with ab, cum, inter se; or absol.). — dissidere (very rare; not præ-Aug Vitr. and Col.). — discrepare (secl. propr. ab, cum; vibi, inter se, or absol.). — *The one jarring and discording with the other* (Bacon), discordes inter se. See TO DISAGREE.

DISCORDANCE, see DISCORD.

DISCORDANT, [PROPR.] Of sounds, discors (e. g. symphonia, H.; but mly imprpr.). — absōnus, dissonus (the former with ref. to the right note or key, or to a pleasant sound; the latter, to its disagreement with the other notes, instruments, voices, &c.). — [IM-PROPR.] Disagreeing with, &c., discors (absol.). — acum ipse; in pl. inter se, with each other; also dat. filius patri, Fell.; in athg, qā re). — absōnus (with ab, or [= alienus, 'inconsistent with'] with dat. absōni a voce motus; absōn. fidei divīne originis, both L.). — dissonus (not præ-Aug.; nor in P. II. or O.; first in L.; ab or absol.; in athg, qā re). — vlx or non satis consonus (cf. C. Att. 4, 16). — discrepans, dissensitens, dissens. non congruens (SYN. in DISAGREE). To be d.; see TO DISCORD. — [= At variance with itself, as ipse dissidens secumque discordans (C.).

DISCOUNT, v. \*representare pecuniā, deductione or decessione qā factā. — \*pecuniā in antecessum dare (Sen.). deductione (or decessione) qā factā, or eum qā deductione. To get a bill, &c. discounted, jacturam quam facere in representando (t. e. to give up part of a sum due, on condition of immediate payment; C. Att. 12, 29, 3).

DISCOUNT, s. \*jactura in representando facta (oft. C. Att. 12, 29, 3) or \*deductio propter pecuniā representatam or in antecessum datam facta. To pay d., jacturam facere in representando (C. Att. 12, 29, 3): to take d., \*deducere qd propter pecuniā in antecessum datam.

DISCOURTEOUSNESS, v. [Put out of countenance, pudorem ci injicere or incutere (t.). — ruborem ci afferre (T.; to shame any; make him blush). — confundere qm or cs animum (disconcert him).] — Discourage: afford no countenance to, improbare qm or non probare qd (not to approve of). — aversari qd or qm or (Plin.) aversari et damnare qm (in Aur. Vict., vultu notare aversato). — averso or alieno a qo animo esse (C.). — aversum esse ci rei (H.) or (better in prose) a qā re (e. g. mercatura, H.). — a qo alienum or alieniorum esse. — ci non æquum esse. — qd non æquā oculis aspicere (t. F.). — ci non favere (not to support or encourage him). — respuere qm or qd. — qm aspernari et respuere (to despise and reject him). — averso animo excipere qm (to receive him with marks of dislike, &c.; T. Hist. 4, 80).

DISCOURTEOUSNESS, s. animus aversus or (Sen.) aversior. improbatio (disapproval, rejection). To show d.; see TO DISCOURTEOUSNESS.

DISCOURAGE, [To deprive of courage, depress, frangere qm or cs animum (opp. erigere). — cs animum infringere, affligere or percellere. — spem ci eripere or auferre. — animum or spem cs debilitare. To be discouraged, cadere animis (of one, animo; unless verb is pl.; C.). — animo (or, of more than one, animis) concidere (B. G. 8, 19; wch, however, Herzog says is too strong, and almost affected). — percelli (periculum esse, of the state). — desperare (to despair). — animum demittere or despondere; se animo demittere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 29). — animo deficere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 26). Jm. debilitari animumque demittere (C. de Fin. 5, 16). To begin to be discouraged, animus labat. He exhorted them not to be too much discouraged, cohortatus est, ne se admodum animo demitterent. — Dissuade or deter fm, deterere, absterere qm a re or de re (or with ne, quin, quominus). — repellere or avertere qm a re (see DETER). — debortari qm a re (or with ne; (253)

to dissuade fm). — dissuadere qd or de re, or ne qs faciat qd. avocare qm a re. — [Fig.] Not dissuadere ci qd, wch occurs first in Sen.

DISCOURAGEMENT, [Act of discouraging, dissuading, &c., dissuasio cs rei (act of dissuading; very rare; once C. and Auct. Herenn.). — [Fig.] dehortatio very late; Tertull.). — avocatio a re or re faciendū (act of calling one off fm athg; very rare; once C.). — [Thing wch discourages, res, quæ qm (ceteros, &c.) terret; res, quæ qm or cs animum frangit, percellit, &c.; res, quæ qm deterret, absterret, repellit or avertit a re. — impedimentum (hindrance). To conquer d's, invictum esse ad ea, quæ ceteros terrent (Curt.); impedimenta superare: to remove all d's, removēre omnia, quæ obstant et impediunt.

DISCOURAGER, dissuasor (dissuader; cs rei). Mly by Crcl. qui dehortatur, deterret, &c. a re. See DISCOURAGE.

DISCOURSE, s. [Rational power of drawing inferences, &c., ratio. Intelligentia. — Jm. ratio et (or atque) intelligentia. — Conversation; vid. — A discourse, = a regular speech uttered or written, oratio (g. t.). — concio (delivered to an assembly of the people, soldiers, &c.). — sermo doctus (learned d.): short d., oratunculula: to deliver a d., orationem habere, agere or dicere (g. t.); conclonari, conclonem habere (to the people, soldiers, &c.): to compose a d., orationem facere or conficere: to prepare a d., orationem meditari or commentari: to read a d., deliver a written d., orationem de scripto dicere (see SPEECH). — Treatise, dissertation, &c., sermo (delivered orally; on any subject, de qā re habitus). — disputatio — liber. See TREATISE.

DISCOURSE, v. confabulari cum qo; sermones serere or cædere (κόπτει λόγους or ῥήματα, of several persons conversing together, Comic). — disputare, disserere (to treat of subjects in philosophy, &c.): to d. secretly on any dangerous subject, occultis sermonibus serere qd (L. 7, 39, init.).

DISCOURTEOUS, inurbanus (unpolite). — Inhumanus (of persons or things). — agrestis (of persons or things); Jm. agrestis et inhumanus (of things; e. g. negligentia). Illepidus (of disagreeable persons). — inofficiosus (not ready to perform the duties of civility to those to whom it is due; to aby, in qm, C.). — To be d., ab humanitate abhorrere (of aby's character); inhumaniter facere (of a single act).

DISCOURTEOUSLY, inurbane. rustice. — inhumaniter (C.). — illepidē.

DISCOURTEOUSNESS, inhumanitas. inurbanitas. rusticitas [SYN. in INCIVILITY]. — mores incultii or rusticii.

DISCOURTESY, see DISCOURTEOUSNESS. I wondered at his d., in setting off without offering to convey any letters to you, miratus sum istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut sine meis litteris ad te proficisceretur.

DISCOVER, [Find; find out, vid. — Disclose; vid.

DISCOVERABLE, Crcl. quod inveniri, reperiri, excogitari potest. Athg is easily d., qd excogitationem non habet difficilem (C.).

DISCOVERER, inventor, fem. inventrix. — qui invenit qd (e. g. fruges, novam volutatem). — [Fig.] reperiitor is poet. and post-Class. — auctor (first introducer, &c.). — parens (t. e. lyre, H.). — architectus (one who constructs, devises, &c. athg). — Jm. architectus et princeps architectus et machinator (the builder of something bad). — iudex (of one who discloses a plot, &c.; informer). — The d's of sculpture, fingendi conditores: a d. of new words, inventor novorum verborum. See AUTHOR.

DISCOVERY, [Act of finding out, inventio. — excogitatio (by thought, contrivance, &c.). — investigatio (the tracing it out till found). Jm. inventio atque excogitatio. — Often by partic. the Egyptians claim the d. of medicine, medicinam Ægyptii apud ipsos vultu reperiunt (Plin.). — Long before the d. of the arts, multo ante inventas artes: to make a d., invenire qd; cs rei auctorem esse. — excogitare qd (to make it out; devise it). — animadvertere, deprehendere qd (notice it, and so detect it). See also below. [Thing discovered, inventum, res inventa. — res excogitata (cleverly devised). — ars nova (new device; Np.). — commentum (an imaginary d.); in L.; and afterwards 'an invention'; e. g. mechanicum, Suet.). — quod qs invenit, excogitavit, &c. — [Fig.] A discovery is merer inventio, but inventum. It is better to join it with an adverb (e. g. useful d's, bene, utilis, &c. inventa; brilliant d's, divinitus inventa); but sometimes an adj. is found; e. g. optima inventa, Q. 5, 12, 19. — A petty or trifling d., (minuta) inventunculula. — To make a d.; see

*aboue. To make many d's in atho and apply them to practice, multa in qd re nova afferre (Np.). No d. is perfected at once, nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum: not to publish one's brilliant d's, \*quæ quis divinitus excogitavit in lucem non perferre: to be acquainted with the d's of modern philosophy, \*novæ philosophiæ inventa tenere: our forefathers made many splendid d's, multa a patribus divinitus inventa sunt. A voyage of d., \*navigatio novarum terrarum Invenendarum or cognoscendarum causâ suscepta (iter susceptum for a traveller).—To make a voyage of d., \*nova quærentem navigare. \*nova quærent. No d's of man can equal the operations of nature, nemo opifex naturæ solertiam imitando consequi potest (C.). A latent for d., ingulium ad excogitandum acutum, animus sollers.—|| Disclosure, indicium (of an informer, &c.)—enunciation (of what ought to be kept secret). See DISCLOSURE.*

**DISCREDIT, s.** || *Want of credit (= reputation), dedecus, probum.* Jn. probum et dedecus, ignominia et dedecus, dedecus et infamia, macula et dedecus (Syn. in DISORACE). To be d., qd infamiam habet or inferit; fit qd dedecori; to aby, qd est turpitudinis or ignominie or probro or infamie or dedecori or probro; aby is a d. to me, qd mihi est dedecori or macule et dedecori; qd me dedecorat: to be a d. to one's family, familiam dedecorare: to be no d. to the Antones, non decessis nomini Antoninorum: to be in d., existimationem perdidisse (to have suffered loss of reputation); In invidiâ esse (to be unpopular; of a public character): to fall into d., in dedecus incurere (C.).—de existimationis suâ qd perdere, perdere; existimationis detrimentum, jacturam facere (to suffer a loss of reputation); auctoritatem, dignitatem amittere, dignitatis jacturam facere (to suffer loss of rank, &c.); in invidiam venire, invidiam subire (to suffer loss of popularity; of a public character): to bring d. upon aby: aby into d., de famâ cs detrachere (to injure his reputation); cs auctoritatem levare (to less'n his influence); Invidiam ei facere, conficere (make him unpopular).—cs famam dehonestare (to cause loss of reputation): to the d. of, cum probro et dedecore: to our d., cum nostro dedecore: to think alth a d. to aby, ducere ei qd probro.—|| *Want of credit (= belief), fides parva, afflictâ, affectâ (diminished confidence in aby's honour).—Athy has been brought into d., minor ei rei habetur fides (e. g. fabulâ): to bring athy into d., abrogare fidem ei rei (e. g. quæ res fîd. abr. orationi, C.); imminuere cs rei fidem (e. g. orationis, C.): to bring aby into d., infirmare fidem cs or ei (C.); cs fidem minuire; fidem or fidem et auctoritatem derogare ei rei (of some personal quality; e. g. cs virtuti, generi, &c.).—\*facere or effecere, ut ei rei minor habeatur fides: fidem levare († H.). multa fidem promissa levant: the suspicion of fraud throws d. on aby's testimony, ei ita habetur fides, ut nulla sit in eo fraudis suspicio.*

**DISCREDIT, v.** || *Not to believe, ei or ei rei non credere; fidem non habere; abrogare fidem ei or ei rei; fidem ei denegare: ei rei fidem non adjungere.* See DISBELIEVE. To be d., qd rei fides non habetur; qd res nullam habet fidem; ei rei fides derogatur. To cause athy to be d., cs rei or cs rei fidem abrogare or derogare; fidem cs rei imminuere.—|| *To deprive of good reputation: see 'to be a discredit to'; 'to bring discredit on,' under DISCREDIT, s.*

**DISCREDITABLE, inonestus, dedecoris plenus, turpis, &c. (See DISORACEFUL). To be d., turpitudinis, dedecori or probro esse, &c. See 'to be a discredit,' &c. under DISCREDIT, s.**

**DISCREET, consideratus (of persons and things).—prudens, providus, cautus.** Jx. prudens et providus, cautus et providus—diligens. gravis (Syn. in CIRCUMSPECT).—sanus (having a sound understanding, and acting according to its dictates).—constans (morally and intellectually firm; steady, consistent, &c.); constantissimus: opp. amens, C. Rosc. Am. 14, 41).

**DISCREETLY, considerate, caute, diligenter.** attente, circumspecto judicio, prudenter, providenter (C. S.; &c. provide late; Plin.).

**DISCREETNESS, see DISCRETION.**

**DISCREPANCE, discrepantia.** See DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT.

**DISCREPANT, see DIFFERENT.**

**DISCRETE, discretus,—divius discretusque.—discretus ac separatus—disjunctus.**

**DISCRETION, || Prudence, cautio, circumspectio, prudentia, circumspectum judicium, circumspectio et accurata consideratio.—diligentia, gravitas (opp.**

levitas: Syn. in CIRCUMSPECTION).—constantia (opp. incontinentia or furor. See Benecke ad C. Cat. 2, 11, 25).—Sic consilium, judicium: to come to years of d., in suam tutam venire or pervenire; sui juris fieri, or (if the growth of the intellect is to be intimated) \*ad quam in consilio capiendâ prudentiam pervenisse; or \*ad quam intelligendi prudentiam pervenisse: to have almost arrived at years of d., prope pubertem ætatem esse: to use one's own d. in acting according to circumstances, consilium capere ex re et ex tempore (C.). libere ad summam rerum consulere (opp. ad præscriptum agere, Cas.).—To act without d., tenere aures: to have no d., temerarius esse; nullus esse consilii: it requires much d., res est multæ diligentie.—|| *Power of acting without control, arbitrium or (in abl.) arbitrius (aby's decision as final).—voluntas (will).—At my d., ad arbitrium no-trum libidineque, meo arbitratu: at d., ad libidinem; ex libidine; libere (freely; e. g. libere ad summam rerum consulere; opp. ad præscriptum agere, Cas. B. C. 3, 51): to leave athy to aby's d., ei or cs arbitrio permittere qd: to authorize aby to act (in his own d. in athy, permittere ei liberum arbitrium de (L.): this ought to be left entirely to your d., id tui arbitrii debet esse (Afl. L. 37, 52). I have sent you my speech; you may keep it or publish it at your own d., orationem misi, ejus custodiam et proferende arbitrium tuum (C. Alf. 15, 13).—|| To surrender at d., se in fidem victoris permittere; se suaque omnia potestati or fidei victoris, or in fidem atque potestatem victoris permittere; libero victoris arbitrio se permittere; arbitrium victoris expectare; armis positâ ad victoris fidem confugere.*

**DISCRETIONARY, by Crcl.** A d. power, infinita potestas (an unlimited power; C.).—arbitrium (with a possessive pronoun, or liberum, &c.).—To have d. power, sui esse arbitrii: \*libere posse ad summam rerum consulere (of an officer in war; afl. Cas. B. C. 3, 51). A lieutenant has no d. power, legati sunt partes ad præscriptum agere (Cas. B. C. 3, 51): to give aby d. power in athy, permittere ei liberum cs rei arbitrium; dare ei facultatem, ut qd suo arbitratu faciat or faceret (C. 1, de Fin. extr.). You have a d. power, tuum est arbitrium (i. e. whether you will do this or that).

**DISCRIMINATE, || Distinguishing between; distinguishing, distinguere (e. g. oratorum genera).—Jx. dijudicare et distinguere (e. g. similia ab incredibilibus).—distinguere ac separare (e. g. cs crimina), distinguere atque dividere (C. Pis. 28, 6).—internoscere, secernere. Jx. secernere et internoscere.—discernere. Jx. discernere et discipere. I should be glad to know how they may be discriminated, quâ notâ internoscantur, scire velim (C.).—See DISCRIM, for Syn. and the construction.—|| Separate, vid.—|| *Discriminate is used in the sense of separating by Farr. C. [once] and L.; in the sense of distinguishing by Sen; disc. tempora vigiliarum somnique, L.; Cassia via Etruriam discriminat, C.***

**DISCRIMINATING, || Distinguishing. A d. mark, nota (C. Or. 23).—discrimen (e. g. res—quæ paræ maxime videantur—discrimine qd discernere, Q. 10, 2, 10).—|| Intelligent, acute, intelligens, subtilis, acutus. sagax, perspicax. A d. mind, subtile judicium; perspicax prudentia; mens acuta, sagax, &c.**

**DISCRIMINATION, || Act of discriminating. The nearest words are delectus (choicæ exercitæ in the selection of objects). Jx. delectus et discrimen. Mly by Crcl. To exercise d. in athy, delectum quandam habere in re; delectum adhibere ad qd (C.); ei rei delectum adhibere (T.). Without neglecting the d. of divine things fm human, salvo divinarum humanarumque rerum discrimine (L.); without d., delecta omni et discrimine remoto (C.); nullo discrimine (S.): the mind was so affected as to lose all power of d., animus ita est affectus, ut rem cum consilio et curâ perspicere non potuerit (C.).—|| Discriminating judgement, judicium subtile. Judicii subtilitas. Judicium acutè, perspicacè; verissimum judicium (e. g. habere).—|| Setting apart; separation, vid. SEPARATION.**

**DISCURSIVE, || Roring, &c., instabulis.—vagus, &c.—|| Argumentative; proceeding fm premises to conclusions, ratiocinativus (C. Q.).—The d. faculty, ratio. \*ea animi pars, quâ colligitur qd per aliud (Afl. Q. 5, 10, 11).—|| Non argumentous, vech is 'rich in materials, &c.; argumentous opus, Q.**

**DISCUSS, disputare, disserere (to treat of a philosophical subject, &c.).—(verbis) disceptare (qd or de re, of two parties disputing with each other to determine what is true or right, but without hostile feeling; Dôd.): to d. a question, questionem excutere; explicare qd of**

de re (to develop it; put it in a clear light): to d. a matter secretly, occultis sermonibus serere qd (L. 7, 39, in.).

**DISCUSSION**, disputatio (colloquy on a disputed subject, between two or more persons; of a polemic character and methodically conducted).—disceptatio (contest of two parties, in such grounds are brought forward and examined with a view to a decision).—controversia (controversy; each party believing himself right, and defending his view of some disputed point).—certamen (contest).—*Violent d's*, contentiones contentionesque in disputando peritantes; concertationum plenas disputationes: to have a d. with aby, cum qo mihi disceptatio contentioque est: to commence a d. with aby, cum qo certamen instituere (C.; of two philosophers): disputatio interesse; \*operari dare sermoni disputationum.

**DISCUSSIVE** (med. t. t.), quod discutit or digerit (e. g. disc. febrim; digl. humorem, &c., Cels.).

**DISDAIN**, s. fastidium (fastus poet. and post-Aug. prose).—Jx. superbia et fastidium. fastidium arrogantiae, superbia (pride). contemptus, contemptio.—despectio. Jx. contemptio et despectio. —epitro (L. Str. in COMMENT.).—A d. of aby, (insolens) ex rei fastidium. With d.; see DISDAINFULLY.

**DISDAIN**, v. I Despise a person or thing, fastidire qd (prope not pra-Aug.).—designari (prope not pra-Aug.; most freq. in O.).—spernere. aspernari. respuere. Jx. aspernari et respuere. repudiare. despiciere. despiciat habere. contemnere. Jx. contemnere ac despiciere. despiciere et contemnere. contemnere et pro nihilo ducere. despiciere et pro nihilo putare. aspernare et repudiare (Str. in Despise). qd infra se ducere (e. g. omnia humana, C.). qd despiciere atque infra se positum arbitrari (C.).—To disdain to do aby, fastidire qd facere (prob. the first prose author who uses it is L.).—designari qd facere (O. T. &c.).—spernere (poet.; e. g. partem de solido die demere, H.).—contemnere (poet.; e. g. lipsum inanui, H.).—aspernari (Stat.; T. Ann. 4, 46).—refugere (poet.; e. g. tendere barbiton, H.).—With the exception of fastidire (which is used by L.), none of these words are followed by infm. in the gold. age by prose-writers; hence, a different turn must be given to the expression; e. g. facere qd non suae dignitatis esse statueris; suae majestatis esse non censere (of gods, princes), &c.; turpe or turpe et indignum putare; or for 'to disdain to do it,' sublimis 'nulli by no means do it,' &c. In my opinion you should d. to ally yourself to a man of his character, hude to socium neutiquam puto esse oportere. Of general truths, facere qd in qm non cadit may be used: the good man d.'s to tell a lie, mentiri in bonum virum non cadit.

**DISDAINFUL**, fastidiosus (fastus fastosus very rare and post-Aug.).—superbus. arrogans. insolens (Str. in ARROGANT).—magnificus (e. g. magnifica verba, L. 37, 10; of one who had been speaking, superbe in se et contemptim).

**DISDAINFULLY**, fastidiose (C. Planc. 27, 65; but only in the sense of 'with the wisest, most fastidious accuracy,' &c.).—arroganter. Insolenter. superbe (Jus, Isidore). Jx. superbe insolenterque (L.).—contemptim (contemptuously). Jx. superbe et contemptim (L.).—cum contemptu; cum fastidio. To speak d. of aby, contemptim de qo loqui; in qm superbe quaedam et insolenter concitari (in an address to soldiers, &c.).

**DISEASE**, s. morbus. aegrotatio ('morbus appellat totius corporis corruptionem, aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate,' C. Tusc. 4, 13; morbus is the general term for the change that constitutes disease or opposed to health, and is chiefly objective; aegrotatio is more subjective, relating to the suffering of the individual; morbus is not necessarily felt, the cause may not have produced its effect; but aegrotatio must be felt; it is a suffering state. Both may be used improperly; but aegrot. said. is. Plin. uses aegrot. of plants, li, 24, 27. ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo; it must not therefore be used of body d.;—causa (as med. l. t., that which produces an illness; e. g. sani—tantam causam metuentes, Cels. 3, 8. So Sen. Plin. &c.).—valetudo (prop. 'the state of one's health'; so that infirma, adversa, aegra must be added, unless 'bad health' is implied from the context; e. g. angit me Fanniae valetudo. Contraxit hanc, dam., C. Plin. Ep. 7, 19, int.).—Invaletudo is rather 'indisposition'; but in C., Orill. has substituted valetudo for it in Codd. See his note on Att. 7, 2, 1.—A

contagious d., contagio. morbus, qui contagione ipsa vulgatur (ast. L. 3, 6, 3; ministeria in vicem ac contagio lusa vulgabant morbos).—Iuss (of a pestilential character): an epidemic d., pestilentia (pestis, poet.). a trifling d., morbus levis: a severe d., morbus gravis: a dangerous d., morbus periculosus: not dangerous but tedious, non periculosus sed longus: an hereditary d., morbus patrius (inherited from a father; e. g. pedum dolor, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4); 'morbus, qui per successionem quandam traditur (ast. Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4; plerumque morbi per successiones quasdam, ut alla, traduntur): d's that return periodically (i. e. at the same season of the year), valetudines certo tempore recurrentes: to be subject to periodical d's (of the bowels, &c.), commoveri statim temporibus (alvo, capite, &c., Plin.).—To be suffering from d., aegrotare (opp. valere); aegrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse; morbo vexari or confictari; iniqua valetudine confictari; aegro corpore esse; infirma atque aegra valetudine esse: to be suffering severely from d., graviter or gravi morbo aegrotum esse: to be suffering from a d. that is likely to end fatally, aegrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissima valetudine confictari: to fall ill of a d., in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi (all C.); to be ill of a d.; see 'to be ill.'—to die of a d., morbo (qo) mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicatum [acc. agreeing with person] mori or decedere: to be carried off by a d., morbo opprimi (C.), absumi (S.), consumi, confici (S.), or perire (Np.); to cure a d., morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibere (properly to treat ill); morbum depellere: to remove the cause of a d., morbum evellere: to recover from a d., ex morbo convalescere; ex morbo recreari: vires recolligere; morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: a d. increases, morbus gravescit, aggravescit or ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increscit; morbus fit amplior; morbus superat or praevaleat (is getting beyond the possibility of cure): is diminishing, morbus minuitur, senescit; levior esse ceptus: is stationary, morbus consistit, sublevis or quiescit; leaves me, morbus. decedit a me; returns, repetit; varies, morbus. variat: is spreading itself amongst the lower orders, vis morbi vagatur per ignota capita.—[Disease of plants, morbus (e. g. even trees have their d's, infestantur etiam arbores morbis). aegrotatio. aegritudo. malum. vitium (all Plin. 17, 23, 37). The d. affects the roots, in radices erumpit vis morbi; the extremities (of the boughs), vis morbi erumpit in cacuminum digitos, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (Plin.); comparing it however with the human body: d's peculiar to fig-trees, peculiaria vel vitia (Plin.); figs are the most liable to this d., maxime id fici sentiunt: liable to a d., morbo ci obnoxius: this d. is occasioned by close, damp weather, nascitur hoc vitium tepore humido et lento (Plin.): to suffer from a d., qo morbo laborare. qd vilium sentire.

**DISEASE**, v. morbum ci inferre or incutere; qm valetudine tentare (e. g. of an unhealthy autumn). To be diseased, aegrotare, aegrotum esse, &c. See 'to be suffering from disease.' To be diseased in mind, ab animo aegrum esse; animus aegrotat.—miserum esse ex animo (of wretchedness; Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6).—[DISEASED, aeger (e. t. for every sort of illness or un-easiness, whether of body or mind; also of plants; and improp. of the state, &c.).—aegrotus (actually ill; Ddd. is wrong in confining it to the body only; aegrotus animus, Ter.; aegrotus respublica, C.).—morbidus (very rare; of animals and things; apes, Varr.; corpus, Plin.; pars, Lucr.).—affectus valetudine.—Jm. invalidus et aeger. aeger atque invalidus. infirmus atque aeger. A d. (state of the) commonwealth, aegra or aegra saucisque or aegrotus respublica: d. in mind, aeger animo: a d. mind, aeger animus (S. L.); saucius animus (C. Att. 1, 17, 1); the diseased party, affectus partes (e. g. oris: opp. integre, Cels.).

**DISEMBARK**, tr. exponere (v. pr. either persons or things, merces—milites, copias, exercitum); with or without a nave or navibus (Cae.). in terram (Cae.); in litore (Suet. Just.); of troops also copias e classe educere (Np.); to prevent aby from disembarking, qm navibus egredi prohibere (Cae.): an opportunity of disembarking, occasio egressus (Hirt. Bell. Afr. 3).—In is found both with acc. and abl.; in terram (Cae.); in terrā (Vell. 2, 79, 4); so in Africa (L. 28, 44, 10); also without prep. quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset (Cae. B. C. 3, 29).—[INTRINSIC] ascendere; exire, with or without in terram, in litus (t.);—exponi (H.).—(e) navi egredi or egredi only; exscensionem facere (L.; of the admiral): to d. at Erythrae, at

*Delphi*, &c., ad Erythras excensionem facere (L.); Delphos ex-cendere (L. 29, 11); on the continent, in continentem excensionem facere (L.).

**DISEMBARKMENT**, excensio (a favorite term of L.; not *Cas.* or *C.*)—egressus (*Cas.*). To effect a d., excensionem facere. The best place for d., optimus egressus (*Cas.* B. G. 5, 8): *afst. the d. of the troops, exposito exercitu.*

**DISEMBARRASS**, solvere, exsolvere, relaxare qm qā re. eximere, exuere qm qā re. expedire qm qā re, alio a. ex re. exonerare qā re (*disburden him off*).—levare, liberare qm re.—~~ex~~ extricare *not C.*; see *TO FREE*.—To d. oneself, se exsolvere or relaxare (qā re); se expedire a qā re (*all e. g. occupationibus*).—dejicere or depellere qd (*fling it off by an effort*).—se abducere a qā re (*e. g. ab omni curā reipublicae*).

**DISEMBARRASSMENT**, liberatio cs rei (*fm athg*). Jm. liberatio et vacuitas cs rei (*e. g. omnis molestiae*).—*levatio* cs rei (*e. g. doloris, officii debiti, C.*). *My Crcl.* I am very glad to hear of your d. fm . . . quod te a re expediti, valde mihi gratum est.

**DISEMBITTER**, condire (*e. g. oleas albas nisi condieris, propter amaritudinem illas respuit palatum, Farr.*)—amaritudinem hebentare (*afst. Plin. 24, 11, 64*).—suavem reddere.

**DISEMBODY**, || *Discharge fm military service; see DISRAND*.—|| *To free fm the prison of the body*, corporis vinculis plane relaxare (*e. g. se, C.*).—*Disembodied*, \*in his compagibus corporis non jam inclusus (*afst. de Sen. 21, 77*).—qui (que, quod) ex corpore excessit (*C. Tusc. 1, 32, 78*)—corporis expers (*without a body; C.*). They assert that disembodied spirits still live, alunt animos manere, e corpore quum excesserint.

**DISEMBOGUE**, TRANS. effundere (*e. g. se in oceanum, Plin.*).—|| INTRANS. se effundere, effundi; into the sea, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, infuere; in mare erumpere (*with violence*).—in mare decurrere (L.), deferri (Plin.), evadit (*Curt.*), evolvi (Plin.).—See *DISCHARGE*.

**DISEMBOWEL**, exenterare (*prae- and post-Class.*). eviscerare (*post. and post-Class. prose*).

**DISENCHANT**, \*incantatum or effascinatum praestigiis exsolvere.

**DISENCUMBER**, onere liberare or levare; *aby of athg*, exonerare qā re.—levare, liberare or solvere qā re.—demere ci qd. To d. oneself of, expedire se qā re. ab omni occupatione, C.; ærumnis, curā, Ter.).—exsolvere se (*e. g. occupationibus*). I have met with many hindrances, of wch I have not yet effectually disencumbered myself, multa me impediunt, quae nunc quidem satis expedita sunt (C.). to d. oneself of cares, curas deponere: to d. the mind of its griefs, ægritudinem abjicere or exuere (*both C.*).—See *TO FREE*.

**DISENCUMBRANCE**, liberatio cs rei)—liberatio et vacuitas cs rei (C.).—*levatio* (*e. g. ægritudinis, doloris*).

**DISENGAGE**, solvere, dissolvere, separare, segregare, sejungere, accernere, abscondere, semovere, disjungere (Syn. in DETACH).—liberare (*to free*).—expedire qm (a or ex re or re).—exsolvere (*re, ex re*). To d. oneself fm *aby*, se sejungere a qo; *aby fm aby*, disjungere qm a qo; divellere qm a qo (*violently*): to d. myself fm a cause I have hitherto supported, dissociare causam meam: to d. myself fm business, expedire se ab occupatione. exsolvere se occupationibus.—relaxare se ab occupationibus (*partially*): to d. one's thoughts fm external objects, a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere. revocare mentem a sensibus (C.). cogitationem ab consuetudine abducere (C.).—See *DETACH*.—|| To be disengaged: see next word.

**DISENGAGED**, || *Detached*, &c., *part. partic. of the verb*.—|| *Unoccupied*, occupationibus exsolutus (*if one has freed oneself fm business*).—vacuus (*with nothing on one's hands to do; or, of time, &c. with nothing requiring to be done; also of a female not married or engaged to be married; e. g. vacuus Indicere nuptias, Pseud. Quint.*)—otiosus,—feriatius (*taking a holiday*).—nulla negotiis implicatus (C. N. D. 1, 19, 51).—a nullo vocatus or invitatus (*not invited by aby*): to be d., vacuum, otiosum, &c. esse; nihil negotii habere (*have no business*).—ad neminem promissae (*to have accepted no engagement to dinner, &c.*; *afst. C. 2 de Orat. 22, 77*, quod ad fratrem promiserat).

**DISENGAGEMENT**, || *Liberation*, liberatio (*fm athg, cs rei*)—*levatio* cs rei. See *DISEMBARRASSMENT*. || *Separation*, vid. || *Vacancy, leisure*, vid.

**DISENNOBLE**, \*nobilitatis honore privare (*prop.*).—dedecorare, debonestare (*improp. dishonour*).

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**DISENROLL**, nomen cs eximere de tabulis.—*erare* qm albo (*e. g. e albo, of a senator; T.*).

**DISENTANGLE**, || *Unravel*, &c., *what was entangled*, explicare (*prop.*; *e. g. capillum, Farr.*; *fusus; and impr.*; *e. g. negotia*).—expedire (*improp.*; *to set straight what was impeditus, &c.*). Jm. explicare et expedire (*e. g. aby's affairs, cs negotia*).—exsolvere (*e. g. nexus, Lucr.*; *nexus legis, T.*).—relaxare (*to loosen, make loose, what was coiled tightly; e. g. nodos, Lucr.*).—|| *To free fm difficulties, business, &c.* To d. aby fm athg, solvere, exsolvere, relaxare qm qā re; eximere, exuere qm qā re; expedire qm qā re (*see TO FREE for Syn. and phrases, &c.*).—To d. a notion, (animi sui) complicatam notionem evolvere: to d. oneself fm athg, se exsolvere (*e. g. corpore, of the soul, V.*; *e nervis, &c., Lucr.*; *se occupationibus, C.*)—See *TO EXTRICATE*.

**DISENTHRONE**, see *DETHRONE*.

**DISENTRANCE**, *prpe* \*animum cs a corpore abstractum revocare (*fm an ecstasy*).—\*qm ex artissimo somno mortique similino excitare or suscitare.

**DISESTEEM**, s. contemptus. contemptio.—despectio.—existimatio amissa.—See *CONTEMPT*. To fall into d., existimatio cs violatur (*by athg, qā re*); de existimatione suā qd perdere or deperdere; detrimentum existimationis facere (*to suffer loss of reputation*); in contemptum adduci (qā re); in contemptum venire (*to fall into contempt; with aby, ci*); nomen perdere (*of a wine; Cato*).

**DISESTEEM**, v. parvi aestimare, nullo numero putare qm or qd. See *DESPISE*.

**DISFAVOUR**, s. || *Displeasure, &c.*; *discountenance*, vid.—*Sto odium cs (displeasure, acception, opp. gratia*.—~~dis~~ ingratis in *not Lat.*)—ira (*anger*): to incur aby's d., incurrere in ea offensionem; ci in odium venire; ex magnā gratiā et favore in invidiam cs venire (*afst. S. Jug. 13, 7*); collectam gratiam cs effundere (*throw away the favour one had won; C.*); amittere qm (*e. g. optimates*; = favorem optimum, fm antithesis with milites reconciliasse, *Np. Dion. 7, 2*); favor, quo qm qm amplexus est, elanguescit (*afst. Curt. 10, 7, 3, and L. 2, 56, in.*): to be in d. with aby, in offensā esse apud qm (*C. Att. 9, 2, 2*): to be in terrible d., magnā ease apud qm offensā (*ib.*): if you fear to incur his d., si iram ejus metuis.—|| *Disobliging act*; see 'an UNKINDNESS.'

**DISFAVOUR**, v. See *DISCOUNTENANCE*, *DISAPPROVE*.

**DISFIGURATION**, || *The act of disfiguring*, deformatio, depravatio. See *DEFORMATION*.—|| *The state of being disfigured*; see *DEFORMITY*.

**DISFIGURE**, v. See *TO DEFORM*.

**DISFIGURED**, see *DEFORMED*, *DEFACED*.

**DISFIGUREMENT**, see *DEFORMATION*.

**DISFRANCHISE**, qm suffragio privare. jure suffragii prohibere qm; qos excludere suffragio (*the two last C. Rep. 2, 22, 40*).—civitatem ci adimere (*with regard to the rights of citizenship*).—To be disfranchised, prohiberi jure suffragii; excludi suffragio (*of a number*).

**DISFRANCHISEMENT**, \*jus suffragii ademptum. \*civitas ci adempta. To remove aby's d., suffragia ci reddere (*e. g. populo, Swt. Catig. 16*).

**DISGORGE**, exscreare (*by coughing, fm the throat, &c.*).—expuere (*to spit out*).—vomere. evomere. ejicere. rejicere (*to vomit*; *evom.* also *volucanos*, *evom.* ignes; *of streams*, in mare se evomere, *Plin.*; and *fig. of wealth*, pecuniam devorant *evom.*; C.; *of wrath*, iram, virus acerbitatis, &c. in qm evomere).—per os reddere (*fm the mouth*).—eructare (*to belch forth*; *aquam, Farr.*; *flammas, &c.*).

**DISGRACE**, or **DISGRACEFULNESS**, turpitudō (*immorality, wch brings d. on aby*).—ignominia (*the loss of honour, esp. by a civil or military punishment, deserved or undeserved*). Jm. ignominia et turpitudō ignominia turpitudōque.—infamia (*bad reputation, the bad opinion generally entertained of a person's moral character, and the d. thereby brought on him*). Jm. turpitudō atque infamia.—dedecus (*a deviation fm the conduct of a man of honour, fm whom noble actions are expected*). Jm. ignominia et dedecus or dedecus et infamia or macula (*the stigma, blemish*) et dedecus—probrum (*a stain on the morality of one fm whom, if not noble actions, yet irreproachable moral conduct is expected*). Jm. probrum et dedecus.—flagitium et dedecus (*of a villanous action*): *athg brings d. (on aby)*, qd infamiam habet or infert; *at qd dedecori*; qd ci est turpitudō or ignominia or infamia or dedecori or probro: *aby brings d. on me*, mihi est qd dedecori

earl or macule et dedecori; qm me dedecorat: to bring d. on one's family, familiam dedecorare: *aby brings d. on himself, qm in dedecus incurrit; qm dedecus admittit* (Cæs.: e. g. by an act of cowardice): to incur such d., tantum dedecus admittere (Cæs.): to suffer both d. and loss, tum in damna tum in dedecus incurere: to consider: *algh ad*, qd turpe ducere or putare: probro habere qd: turpe sibi esse qd arbitrari. *They look on this as a d.*, hæc apud illos turpia putantur; hæc apud illos infamia ponitur (*are reckoned among disgraceful things or actions*): to think *algh a d.* to a person, ducere ei qd probro. *I fear it will be a d. to my country, if, &c.*, vereor ne civitati meæ sit opprobrium, si, &c. (Np. Con. 3): to dread d., ignominiam fugere se dedecus (C.): as a mark of d., ignominie causâ (e. g. to be asked off all the rest): to be considered a d. (of a person), turpem inveniri: to our d., cum nostrâ ignominia; cum nostro dedecore: *what a d.!* proh pudor! o indignum facinus! to wipe off or blot out a d., maculam delere or eluere; labem ignominie abolere.—|| *By meton.* = a person that has brought disgrace on himself, or a disgraceful thing, dedecus, opprobrium (e. g. dedecus nature, *Phædr.*; opprobria Romuli Remique: *ye who disgrace Rom. and Rem.*! Cat.; opprob. majorum, T.).—macula, macula atque ignominia, nota atque ignominia (the thing or the blemish that d.).—labes (both of persons and things): to be a d. to one's family, familiam dedecorare.—|| A state of being out of favour; see DISFAVOUR.—|| State of being degraded, or out of favour (e. g. at court): to be in d., ignominie causâ loco motum esse: to be in d. at court, principi in odium venire; ex magna gratiâ et favore in invidiam principis venire.

DISGRACE, v. || To dishonour, dedecorare, dedecore afficere.—polluere (to pollute whatever is esteemed valuable and sacred; e. g. the noble name of a family, a man, &c.): to d. aby, cs in famam dedehonestare (to injure his good name),—qm ignominia afficere, ignominiam ei imponere or injungere or (in a lasting manner) inære; qm ignominia notare (to mark with ignominy, destroy one's honour or reputation; brand with disgrace; the last copy of the censor, then, also, gen.: see *Heid. Cæs. B. C. 1, 7*).—|| To be a disgrace to, dedecorare.—turpitudini, ignominie, probro, infamie or dedecori esse: to d. one's family, familiam dedecorare: not to d. the Antonines, non dedecore nomini Antoninorum: to d. oneself by *algh*, se dedecorare qâ re: *algh d.'s me*, qd mihi est dedecori or turpitudini.—|| To put out of favour (e. g. at court), qm delere honore (to deprive aby of a honorable post; e. g. consalatu, preturâ); qm ignominia notare ac loco movere (deprive him of his rank as a mark of d.); qm opprimere (if by cabals, &c., see Np. *Dal. 5, 2*). See last article.

DISGRACEFUL, turpis.—*scædus* (*Asinus*, either in a physical or a moral respect); *xy. turpis* et *scædus*—obscenus (causing disgust, either by being looked at or listened to).—spurius (of a disgusting nature, dirty).—ignominiosus (ignominious; of things, e. g. *fielti*)—inhonestus (dishonorable, immoral, of persons and things); *xy. turpis* et inhonestus.—flagitiosus (full of vile actions; villainous, of persons and things).—contumeliosus (full of contumely).—probrus (being a blemish on aby's character).—sceleris contaminatus (contaminated with crime, of persons).—nefarius (acting or being contrary to human and divine laws, of persons and things): to be d., ignominie or dedecori or probro or turpitudini or opprobrio esse: to consider *algh* or look upon *algh* us d., turpe putare or ducere qd; as very d., in turpissimis rebus habere: (*algh*) looks d., turpi esse aspectu, deformem esse: d. things, res turpes; flagitia (*vilissimæ*); nefaria, pl. (*unutterable a. cities*): to lead a d. life, turpiter et flagitiose vivere: d. indeed (sc. what you are relating): o indignum facinus! in a d. manner; see DISGRACEFULLY.

DISGRACEFULLY, turpiter; scdè; flagitiose; nefarie: also per ignominiam or cum ignominia (in *latter writers only*); contumeliose; turpiter; per dedecus (e. g. vitam amittere).—*SYN.* in DISGRACEFUL.

DISGRACIOUS, see DISAGREEABLE.

DISGUISE, v. || To conceal by an unusual habit, ci animi vestitus dare (*aff. Np. Dal. 9, 3*): to d. oneself, mutare vestem (C. *Planc. 41, 98*; *Fell. 2, 41, 2*); habitum suum permutare (*Just. 2, 7, 19*; in *one's passage it is said of Codrus*, 'permutato regis habitu.... castra hostium ingreditur'): to d. oneself in *won's* clothes, virilem vestem induere (*Just.*); pro femina putum simulare. sexum mentiri (*Just. 1, 2, 2*,

and 4, speaking of *Semiramis*): to d. oneself in a shepherd's dress, pastoralium cultum induere (*Fell. 1, 2, 2*, speaking of *Codrus*; 'depositis veste regia, pastoralium cultum induit'): disguised, veste mutata; permutato habitu: disguised as a soldier, or in a soldier's dress, ornatu militari: to d. a person, 'alienâ veste occultare qm: to d. one's face, caput velare (if with a veil); 'larvam sibi accommodare or aptare.—See also MASK.—|| To hide by a counterfeit appearance, occultare et dissimulare qd (e. g. appetitum voluptatis);—dissimulare et occultare qd (both C.); see TO CLOKE: to d. one's opinion or sentiments, sententiam celare: one's anger, iram; one's grief, oeculationem, hatred, &c., regitudinem animi, odium, &c., dissimulare.—|| To disfigure; vid.—|| To deform by liquor, (colloq.) temulentum facere; vino onerare. Disguised in liquor, bene potus.—temulentus.—vino gravis.

DISGUISE, s. || A counterfeit habit, vestis mutata: in d. veste mutata; permutato habitu.—See TO DISGUISE. *Saint Croix came to Paris in d.*, 'Sancti-crucius mutato vestitu habituque Lutetiam Parisiorum pervenit.—|| A false appearance, species (g. for the external looks of algh).—imago, simulacrum (the picture, as it were, of algh; the assumed look of algh). species quædam cs rei assulata (e. g. virtutis).—aliena persona (an assumed character): to betray algh under the d. of friendship, qm per simulationem amicitie prodere: to conceal great ability under the d. of stupidity, summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiæ tegere: to throw off a d., personam deponere (prop. and imprpr.); simulationem deponere (imprpr.): then *Appius threw off his d.*, ille finis Appio alienam personam ferendæ (L. 3, 36): to strip aby of his d., ci personam demere: cs capiti pers-nam detrahere (prop. and imprpr.); ci rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (imprpr.; see *Sen. Ep. 24, 12*).—See MASK.

DISGUST, s. fastidium (the consequence of being satiated, the offensiveness of an object to taste, whether physical or moral).—satietas (the state of being satiated; i. e. when an object has lost its charm for us, and affords no more enjoyment; hence, also, the loss of interest in algh fm long familiarity with it; physically and morally); *xy. fastidium* quoddam et satietas.—animus alienus (estrangement fm aby).—tædium (the French 'ennui,' with *ref.* to what is or seems to us tedious; first used in prose by L.; C. uses 'satietas' instead)—nausea (vaueria, physical d., as consequence of a disordered stomach; also, in a moral sense, as a stronger term for fast; but only found in *Mari. 4, 37*): to cause d., fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere ci (e. g. stomacho t); fastidium or satietatem or tædium afferre; tædio afficere qm; nauseam facere; odium cs rei facere; stomachum movere: to feel or conceive d., satietas or tædium cs rei me cepit; venit mihi in tædium; tædium mihi affert or adducit qd: to be filled with d. of algh, magnum cs rei odium me cepit; pertæsum est me cs rei; also nauseare (*vaueri*); fastidire qd; tædet me cs rei; satietas or tædium cs rei me cepit or tenet.—I have come to feel d. at algh (e. g. *fund*), fastidium est mihi qd: with d., fastidiosus; non sine nausea.

DISGUST, v. || To cause disgust; see under Disgust, s.—To be disgusted with, piget or tædet me cs rei.—male me habet qd. ægre habeo or patior qd. moleste, graviter, or ægre fero qd; qâ re offenditur animus meus (C.). To be disgusted with life, tædet or piget me vitæ or vivere; vita displicet (Ter.). I am disgusted at every thing, stomachor omnia: to d. aby with algh, ci qd inivsum facere; cs animum a qâ re avertere or alienare: you know how easily I am disgusted, nosti stomachi mei fastidium: uch disgusted me more, &c., quæ mihi majori stomacho fuerunt, quam, &c. (*offendit, enraged me*): to be disgusted with oneself, laborare fastidio sui (*Sen. 5*; speaking of stultitia); sibi displicere (Ter. *Heaut. 5, 4, 20*).—|| Offend d. displease, offendere qm; stomachum movere ci (*enrage him*).—avertere qm or cs animum a qo.—See OFFEND.

DISGUSTFUL, see DISGUSTING.

DISGUSTFULLY, see DISGUSTINGLY.

DISGUSTING, fastidium creans or affertens (causing disgust, of things).—teter (with *ref.* to smell, taste, and look; e. g. sapor, odor, aqua, &c.).—odiosus (odious, nauseous, tiresome, tedious, tiring to listen to, &c.; of persons and things): in a d. manner, odiose: to have a d. appearance, habui aspectuque teiru esse (e. g. of books or things that have been soiled): b. d., fastidic

or fastidius adherescere (of things; C. de Or. 1, 61, 258).

**DISGUSTINGLY**, odiose.—tetre (teterrime; e. g. se gerere).

**DISH**, *As a vehicle of meat, patina (a broad and deep d., with a cover, in which flesh, &c. were served up).—patella (a smaller 'patina' of clay or metal; as well for cooking as serving up meat).—lanx (a deeper, hollow, belled d., sometimes of considerable size, for serving up meat).—magis or magda (a d. similar to the lanx, only used for serving up).—scutella (a flat, square, or oblong small d.).—paropsis (παροψία, a small d. for serving up meats; also an additional d. containing some delicacy).—ferculum (propr. a tray; then what is served up together as course).—~~cali-~~ calinus or catinus was the pot in which the poorer classes also put their food on the table; see Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 115.—*The meat served in a dish, cibus (g. t. for food); a dainty, cibis suavis.*—~~In such expressions as 'a dish of vegetables' &c., 'dish' is omitted; e. g. olus coxit; a d. of roast thrushes, assi turdi; to load a table with the rarest d.'s, mensam conquisitissimis epulis construere (C.); a d. of cold meat (i. e. for one's dinner), prandium sine mensa; a hot or warm d., cibi calidi (pl.); this is a d. for an epicure, est hæc quoque res in opus ganem; this bird is considered a first-rate d., hæc ales nunc inter primas expetitur; to be fond of good d.'s, laute cenitare.~~*

**DISH** (uri), apponer eorum.

**DISHABILE**, see **DESHABILLE**.

**DISHABIT** (obol.), domo expellere.

**DISHCLOUT**, periculus (a sponge for wiping).

**DISHHEARTEN**, see **TO DISCOURAGE**.

**DISHEVELLED** (of the hair), capillus effusus (opp. cap. nodo victus; see Sen. Ep. 124, 22); crines passi: capillus passus (the hair flying as in the wind).

**DISHONEST**, *Void of honesty, ab honestate remotus—malus (bad; g. t.).—improbus (that is not as it ought to be, according to divine and human laws).—infidels (unfaithful).—incredulus (not trustworthy; as to conduct).—perfidus (traitorous, in particular actions).—subdylus (cunning, crafty).—fraudulentus (deceitful).—fallax (practised in roguery).—sordidus (mean, dirty).—inhonestus et sordidus (of a person; dishonorable and dirty).—*Dishonoured, inhonestus.*—*Dis graceful; vid.*—*Unchaste; vid.**

**DISHONESTLY**, improbe; perfide; fraudulent; per fraudem; most d., per summam fraudem et malitiam (Syn. in **DISHONEST**).—*Unchaste, impudice (male); parum caste (e. g. to live, vivere).*

**DISHONESTY**, *Want of honesty, improbitas. Infidelitas, perfidia (Syn. in **DISHONEST**).—fraus (emph. of a single act; e. g. cs fraude perspecta, Cæs.).—fraus et malitia.—*Unchastely, impuritas; impudicitia; libidines (Syn. in **UNCHASTE**).—*Deceit; vid.***

**DISHONORABLE**, inhonestus (opp. honestus; e. g. homo, vulnus, &c.).—turpis (base, disgraceful; opp. honestus, gloriosus).—Infamia (evil spoken of; infamous; all three of men or things).—Injustus atque inhonestus (e. g. nihil quod sit injustum atque inhonestum expetere, C.).—A d. action, factum decoreis plenum: d. fight, turpis fuga (in antithesis to gloriosa mora); to ask athg d., rogare rem turpem (C.). What can be more d. than this? quid hoc turpius? quid fecidius? a most d. person, homo omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, or turpissimus atque inhonestissimus; a very d. source of gain, turpissimus questus; illiberalis et sordidus questus: a very d. method, sordidissima ratio et iniquatissima (C.).

**DISHONORABLY**, see **DISHONESTLY**.

**DISHONOUR**, s. See **DISGRACE**, s.

**DISHONOUR**, v. See **DISGRACE**, v.

**DISHONOURER**, Crcl. qui existimationem ca violat, offendit, oppugnat, lacerat (attacks his good name).—qui ignominia qm notat, afficit, &c. (diagnoses him).—qui decorei est ci (is a disgrace to him, &c.).

**DISHAMOUR**, see **CROSSES**.

**DISINCLINATION**, declinatio (cs rei, opp. appetitio).—fuga (cs rei, inclination to escape athg; e. g. work).—odium (dislike, aversion).—animus alienus or aversus (to aby, a q; aversion, unfriendly feeling); d. to work, declinatio or fuga laboris; to feel a d. to athg, alienum esse a q re; abhorre a q re (stronger term); to aby, a qo animo esse alieno or averso: a strong d., a qo animo esse aversissimum: to feel a violent d. to writing, proptus abhorret animus a scribendo (C.): natura has implanted in animals a d. to what would be injurious to them, natura bestis dedit a rebus pestiferis recessum (C.): we have a natural d. to athg, a q re (258).

naturâ declinamus (C., of shunning it; opp. naturâ appetere q): a morâ d. t. k. athg, vitiosa ad qd offensio (C. Tusc. 4, 20, 23); to feel a d. to marriage, abhorre ab uxore durenda (C.).

**DISINCLINE**, avo to aby, abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere qui a q; also qm or cs voluntatem a qo abalienare; to athg, qm a q re abstrahere, avocare, deducere (C.), avertere (Np.).

**DISINCLINED**, alienus, alienatus; to aby or athg, a qo or a q re aversus, alienatus, alienus.—ci or in qm malevolus, ci inimici s (stronger terms); no: to be d. to believe athg, inclinari ad credendum esse animo: to do athg, haud displicet (with inf.). I am not 1. to concur with them in opinion, haud ponit eorū sententiam esse (L. 1, 8).

**DISINGENUOUS**, see **DECEITFUL**, **FRAUDULENT**.

**DISINGENUOUSLY**, see **DECEITFULLY**, **FRAUDULENTLY**.

**DISINGENUOUSNESS**, see **DECEPTION**, **FRAUD**.

**DISINHERIT**, or **DISHERIT**, exheredare, hereditate excludere, exheredem facere or scribere. hæreditate submovere (if in an unjust manner or clandestinely); to d. one's son, filium exheredare (in one's will, in such a manner that the disinheritor does not take place before the father's death); filium abdicare (if during the father's life-time).

**DISINTER**, erueri (e. g. mortuum, C.).

**DISINTERESTED**, qui nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitat (ajf. C. Fin. 1, 10, 34).—"qui commodis suis utilitatibus non servit.—qui sua cupiditate non impellitur (cf. C. Off. 1, 19, 63).—utilitatis suæ immemor (of persons who don't think of their own advantages).—gratulus (opp. mercenarius; of things; e. g. liberalitas).—non premiorum mercedibus evocatus (C. Fin. 2, 31, 99; with non invitatus voluptatibus).—Not d., "suarum rerum cupidus.—de utilitatibus suis semper cogitans.—ad utilitatem suam omnia referens, &c. (of persons).—mercenarius (of actions).—Is athg d. or not? qd gratuitumne est an mercenarium? Our love for athg should be d., etiam si nulla sit utilitas ex q re. tamen ipsa propter se ipsam amanda est (ajf. C. Fin. 1, 20, 69).—He has acted in the most d. manner, nihil ad utilitatem suam reituit, ac nihil omnino exit causâ suâ: to be d., suæ utilitatis immemorem esse.

**DISINTERESTEDLY**, sine præmio.—sine mercede i.—nullâ quasi lenocinante mercede (C.).—gratuito (q, suitously; for nothing).—Sis liberaliter may serve, e abstinenter.

**DISINTERESTEDNESS**, animus utilitatis suæ immemor or oblitus.—abstinentia (opp. avaritia).—His d. was put to the proof, tentata est ejus abstinentia (Np.). With the most absolute d., nullo prorsus commo's extrinsecus posito et quasi lenocinante mercede (C.).

**DISJOIN**, disjungere. dirimere, &c.—See **TO SEPARATE**.

**DISJOINT**, *Separate into joints, or at the joints, articulum concidere (Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 52).—membra articulum dividere (separate joint by joint, C.; fm an old poet).—secare, scindere (to cut up; e. g. a fowl).—in frusta excutere (divide a fowl, &c. into joints; Sen. Ep. 47, 4).—*Dislocate; vid.*—*In frons.* destruere, dissolvere (to separate the parts of what was constructed).—disipare (separate and scatter here and there; e. g. a statue).*

**DISJOINTED**, articulum divinus (propr.).—Interuptus (having its continuity destroyed).—dissipatus (scattered, as it were, in separate portions; also of a speech, loose, without accurate divisions, well-connected together).—fluctuans et dissolutus (eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc illuc).—articulis membrisque non distinctus (both of style; 'a disjointed discourse'; C.).

**DISJUNCTION**, disjunctio (C.).—See **DIVISION**, **SEPARATION**.

**DISJUNCTIVE**, disjunctivus (Gramm. t. 2. *Choris. Diom. &c.*). If we say, &c. . . , it is a d. proposition, disjunctivum est, quum dictum, &c. (Dig.).

**DISJUNCTIVELY**, separatim (opp. conjunctim).—seorsum (opp. unâ).—singulatim (singly; ~~disjunctive~~ may be used as Grammat. t. 1.).

**DISK**, orbis (g. t. for any circular and flat body).—discus (the quail of the ancients); the moon's d., orbis lunæ (the face of the moon; see Plin. 2, 9, 6).—orbis solis (that of the sun; see Plin. 2, 23, 21); in the shape of a d., orbiculatus. rotundus; in speciem orbis (if adverbially used).

**DISLIKE**, s. See **AVERSION**.

**DISLIKE**, v s q re abhorre or alienum esse (hære

an antipathy, aversion, &c. to).—tædium mihi qd affert  
or adducit (*avertens me, &c.*).—qd mihi displicet  
(*displeas me*).—fastidire qd (*reject it with loathing; e. g.*  
food): to d. a person, a qd esse animo alieno or averso:  
odium suscepisse adversus qm; odium concepisse in  
qm; qm odisse or odio habere. *Sts, but very seld.*  
nolle ci (*e. g. cui qd nōlunt—idēd tibi nō sunt*  
amici, C.).—To d. to do a thing, nolle with inf.: gravari  
with inf. (*oft. C.'s time also with acc., gravari terrenum*  
equitem, H.; illum acerbum, Sen.).—non libet (qd  
facere, e. g. ire, scribere, &c.).—If you d. to go, I will  
go for you, ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet (Plaut.).—  
Oss. gravari and non libet are also used absol.—But I  
will not press you, if you d. it, sin tibi id minus libebit,  
non urgebo. I should not d. it, if, &c., ego vero nō  
gravarer, si, &c.—|| *Disrelish, fastidire (to reject*  
*what offends either one's physical or mental taste).*  
DISLIKENESS, dissimilitudo.

DISLIMB, membra articulatum dividere.

DISLOCATE, || To put out of joint, luxare  
(*not luxare, wch has no ancient authority in its*  
favour).—extorquere (to d. by a wrench, e. g. articu-  
lum, Sen.).—eicere (e. g. cervicem, armum): to be  
dislocated, suā sedē or suo loco moveri; or moveri  
only (Cels.); de suo loco moveri (to get out of its position,  
also of the joints of the body); excidere (to fall  
out of the socket; with or without suā sedē; suis sedi-  
bus, Cels. 8, 11); loco suo non esse (of the parts that  
are in that state; Cels. ib.).—excessisse (Cels. 8).—  
prolabi, elabi, promoveri, erumpere are used by  
Cels. chiefly when mentioning the direction in wch the  
dislocation takes place.—Dislocated, loco suo motus:  
dislocated limbs, artus in pravam elapsi (T. Hist. 4,  
81).—|| *Displace; vid.*

DISLOCATION, luxatura (later only).—depravatio  
membrorum (of the joints of the body). To reduce a  
d. articulum, qui excidit, reponere (Cels.) or in suam  
sedem compellere (ib.): if the thigh can be bent, the d.  
is reduced in a moment, protinus, si complicari femur  
potest, intus est (ib.). A d. should always be reduced  
before inflammation begins, quicquid loco suo motum  
est, ante inflammationem reponendum est (Cels. 8, 11).

DISLUDGE, || To remove or drive fm a place  
of rest, pellere. depellere. expellere. exigere (drive  
out by force; without ex, &c., only if these prepositions  
may be supplied fm the context).—propellere. propul-  
sare (to drive away or out by striking, beating, pushing,  
&c.: e. g. the enemy, hostem; then propuls, also fig.).—  
deicere (milit. v. pr. of dialoging the enemy; dej.  
hostes muro, turribus, loco; ex saltu; ex castellis,  
&c.).—proturbare (drive away headlong; e. g. hostem).—  
submovere (to remove and so get rid of; e. g. hostem;  
noxia animalia).—|| To remove an army or its  
quarters, castra in alium locum transferre; castra  
transferre (e. g. trans flumen; ultra locum); also milites  
in alia loca transducere.

DISLUDGE, v. INTR. To change one's dwell-  
ing, migrare or demigrare in alium locum or in alia  
loca (q. t. for removing to another place; fm one place  
to another).—domo or domo emigrare (to leave one's  
former abode).

DISLOYAL, regis inimicus.—regi or principi infi-  
delis (unfaithful to the sovereign; aff. regi—fidelis, Np.  
Det. 1, 3).—qui odium concepit in regem; qui odium  
suscepit adversus regem.—qui regi or principi non vult  
(C.) or non est amicus; or by the general terms:—per-  
fidus; perfidiosus; infidelis; infidus (SYN. in FAITH-  
LESS).—novarum rerum cupidus or avidus, novis  
rebus studens (desiring political change).—proditor  
patris (a traitor to one's country): d. (of conduct, &c.).  
\*principis voluntati (or legi or patriæ legibus, accord-  
ing to circumstances) repugnans or contrarius. To be d.  
(to his sovereign), a regē desecicare; a regis amicitia  
decidere (Np. Con. 2; revolt fm him).—averso a principe  
or regē esse animo (to dislike him).—novarum rerum  
causas querere (to attempt to bring about a revolution,  
&c.): to act as a d. subject, leges perfringere or per-  
rumpere (to break the laws).

DISLOYALLY, perfide; perfidiosus (SYN. in FAITH-  
LESS); \*haud fideli in qm animo.—contra legem or  
leges (agst the laws; e. g. to act).

DISLOYALTY, infidelitas (the breach of faith that  
any commits towards a person whom he was in duty  
bound to serve; see Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: Labienus quum  
Commium compemisset sollicitare civitates et conjura-  
tiones contra Cæsarem facere, infidelitatem ejus  
sine ulla perfidia judicavit comprimi posse).—aversus  
a regē animus.

DISMAL, tristis (sad, whose grief or sorrow about  
present evils is visible and impressed on his face).—  
(239)

mæstus (sad, melancholy; propr. of persons, but also  
of things; see also SAD).—miser (that excites compas-  
sion; e. g. situation, res; fate, fortuna; life, vita).—  
miserabilis (miserable; e. g. aspect, sight, aspectus).  
—luctuosus (sad, sorrowful; e. g. death, exitium).—  
flebilis (that will draw forth tears): rather d., subtristis  
(rare; Ter.): very d., pertristis; permæstus: to have  
d. countenance, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre;  
vultu tristi or mæsto esse: with a d. countenance,  
mæsto et conturbato vultu (Auct. ad Herenn.); d.  
news, tristes nuntii: a d. end, tristis exitus or eventus:  
d. times, tempora misera or dura or iniqua; misera  
tempora et luctuosa (C.); temporum iniquitas or gra-  
vitas or calamitas. (See DARK, DREADFUL, &c.)

DISMALLY, misere; miserabiliter; flebiliter.—luc-  
tuose; also miserandum in modum. (SYN. in  
DISMAL.)

DISMALNESS, tristitia; mæstitia (SYN. in DIS-  
MAL).

DISMANTLE, || To strip, nudare (propr. and  
imprpr.).—denudare. reterege, aperire (propr. to make  
bare).—privare. spoliare (to bereave).—|| To dem-  
olish the works of a town, castrum diruere. mun-  
imenta oppidi solo aquare or adquare; disicere or a  
fundamentis disicere (e. g. mœnia, munitiones, Cæs.  
L.; not C.).

DISMASK, see UNMASK.

DISMART, \*malo (or malis) privare.

DISMAY, v. See TO FRIGHTEN.

DISMAY, s. See FRIGHT.

DISMEMBER, secare; dissecare (q. tt. for cutting  
up); membra articulatum dividere (Attius? ap. C.);  
membratim cedere (to cut member by member; Plin.  
9, 13, 18).—truncare (mains by hewing off, &c.; e. g.  
cadavera; poet. and post-Aug.).

DISMISS, || To send away, dimittere (q. t. to  
send off or away in different directions).—abiicere.  
amandare (to give aby some commission, &c. in order to  
get rid of him).—amovere (fm one's presence, as punish-  
ment).—solvere, exsolvere, liberare qm (qâ re, to let  
him off, to free him fm alig).—To d. an assembly, con-  
cilium, conventum, &c. dimittere: to d. the senate,  
senatum dimittere. (q. t. To divest of an office,  
loco suo qm movere (q. t.).—removere or amovere  
or submovere qm a munere (espily of civil officers): to d.  
a magistratē, abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (both  
in the Roman sense, and abol. with collateral vultion of  
perpetual dismissal); a governor, qm provinciâ deno-  
vare; qm expellere potestate: to be dismissed, succes-  
sorem accipere (i. e. to have a successor appointed).

DISMISSION, or DISMISSAL, missio (espily v. pr.  
of soldiers).—dimissio (q.; rare): 'fair d.' (Mill.)  
missio honesta.—See DISCHARGE.

DISMOUNT, TRANS. || To throw off a horse,  
qm de equo dejicere or deturbare; qm excutere or  
effundere (of the horse itself).—|| To throw fm an  
elevation, dejicere qd loco, de e. et loco.—|| Of a  
piece of ordnance, hostium tormenta ludificari  
(to make them useless; aff. L.); quibus ea, quæ hostes  
ingenti mole agerent, ludificaretur, 24, 34).—[Bau-  
gives frangere pedamentum or pegma tormentorum.]

DISMOUNT, INTR. || To alight fm a horse,  
ex equo descendere; descendere or desilire ex equis  
(of cavalry, in order to fight on foot): to make the  
cavalry d. (to fight on foot), equitatum or equitem dedu-  
cere ad pedes.—|| To descend fm an elevation;  
see TO DESCEND.

DISNATURAL, see UNNATURAL.

DISOBEDIENCE, parenti dignatio (Plin. Pan.  
18).—*inobedientia not till Terull.*, &c.—immo-  
destia (bold, reckless a., want of discipline).—con-  
tumacia (stubbornness, intractableness).

DISOBEDIENT, non parens. dicto non audiens;  
non or minus obediens: to show oneself d., towards  
aby, ci non parere. ci dicto audientem non esse. non  
obedire ci. minus obediētem esse ci (SYN. in TO  
OBEY; see also the phrases in TO DISOBEY).

DISOBEDIENTLY, non obediēter; or with the  
verb. To behave d., non obtemperare; dicto audien-  
tem non esse.

DISOBEY, ci non parere. ci dicto audientem non  
esse. non obedire ci. minus obediētem esse ci (SYN.  
in TO OBEY).—to d. aby's commands, obediētem relin-  
quere et abijcere, nec ci parere (see C. de Off. 1, 29,  
102); cs imperium detrectare or (Cæs.) negligere; cs  
imperium auspiciumque abnuere (both of soldiers; the  
latter in the sense of not choosing to obey orders. *See*  
Also with the negative form of the verbs and phrases in  
TO OBEY; vid.).

DISOBLIGE, lædere. offendere. violare (SYN. in  
S 2



**OFFENDI**.—ci adversari (*oppose, thwart*).—ci non gratificari; ci gratificari ob obsequi or morem gerere nolle: *to d. aby invariably, omnia adversus qm facere. I don't know why I should d. you by a refusal, cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio. To consider oneself dissatisfied, se violatum or læsum putare; se læsum ambire (C.); qd re offendi; ægre qd ferre; injuriam sibi factum putare.*

**DISOBLIGING**, inofficiosus in qm (*disregarding one's duties towards him*)—difficilis (*difficult to deal with*).—injuriosus (*wrongful, offensive*).—quod offensionem est, offensionem habet or affert. quod offendit. quod non vacat offensione. quod displicet (*offensive, displeasing*).—odiosus (*that excites anger, and thus is hateful*): *not even a d. word, ne vox quidem incommoda.*

**DISOBLIGINGLY**, inurbane; aspere; inhumantiter [**SYN.** in **DISOBLIGING**].—*To answer d.*, aspere respondere.

**DISOBLIGINGNESS**, illiberalitas. inhumanitas. asperitas [**SYN.** in **DISOBLIGING**].

**DISORDER**, ¶ *Want of regular disposition; confusion, implicatio (e. g. rei familiaris).*—perturbatio ordinis (*the disturbed order of things*).—perturbatio cs rei (*the act of confusing alth; e. g. exercitûs*).—negligentia cs rei (*neglect; e. g. in domestic affairs, rei familiaris; see also CONFUSION*): *to throw into d.; to be in d., &c.; see to put, &c. into CONFUSION*: *the enemy advances in great d., ordinibus incompeditis effuse veniunt hostes: they fled to their camp in great d., effuso cursu castra repetunt.*—¶ *Disturbances*; vid.—¶ *Irregularity*; see **CONFUSION**.—¶ *Breach of laws, licentia; effrenata licentia.*—¶ *Disease*; vid.—¶ *Discomposure of the mind, mentis perturbatio.*—anîmi commotio.—anîmus perturbatus et incertus.—æstus error, &c.—anîmi motus nimis (= perturbaciones. C.).—See **PETTERBATION**.

**DISORDER**, v. ¶ *To throw into confusion, turbare (e. g. statum civitatis; ordines hostium).*—perturbare (e. g. exercitum, civitatem).—conturbare (e. g. ordines, rem; and *emply rationes, accounts*).—miscere (*turn topsy-turvy; e. g. rempublicam*).—confundere (e. g. ordines).—ordinem cs rei perturbare (C.); ordinem cs rei confundere (e. g. discipline, *T. Hist.* 1, 60). *To d. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere.*—See **CONFUSION** and **TO CONFUSE**.—¶ *To disturb the body (= make sick), morbum ci afferre or incutere; qm valetudine tentare (e. g. of an unhealthy autumn; Caus.).*—morbo tentare (C.).—commovere: *aby's stomach is disordered, qd alvo commoveret (Plin.).*—¶ *To disturb the mind, mentem turbare; animum (vehementer) commovere qd re; animum conturbare (e. g. utilitatis specie), omnes anîmi sensus confundere († Lucr.).*—See also **TO DISTURB**.

**DISORDERED**, see **DISORDERLY**.  
**DISORDERLY**, ¶ *Confused, turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus. confusus. Jm. conturbatus et confusus. Inconditus. perplexus* [**SYN.** in **TO CONFUSE**].—Impeditus (*that is difficult to solve or to disentangle*).—¶ *Irregular, incompeditus (not properly arranged or put to rights).*—Indigestus (*not properly distributed, all lying in a heap; e. g. moles, turba*).—inordinatus (*not put in its place, rank, or file; e. g. milites, impetus*).—¶ *Lawless, vicious*; vid.—¶ *In a disorderly manner, confuse. incompeditus. sine ordine. negliger.*—nullo ordine; sine ordinibus (*these two of soldiers marching in a d. way*).—effuso cursu (*of soldiers flying*).—contra morem obsequi, or contra fas discipline (*in an inordinate manner; T. Ann.* 1, 19).—dissolute. intemperanter. libidinosæ. effrenatæ [**SYN.** in **DISORDER**].

**DISORDERLY**, adv. See end of **DISORDERLY**, adj.

**DISOWN**, see **DENY**, **DISCLAIM**.

**DISPARAGE**, see **UNDERVALUE**; **RUN DOWN**; **DEPRECATE** = **undervalue**.

**DISPARAGEMENT**, obtractio (e. g. of another's fame or qualities, alienæ gloriæ).—despicentia. contemptio. contemptus. Jm. contemptio et despicentia; spretio [**SYN.** in **CONTEMPT**].—¶ *Elevatio (Q.; is a sort of ironical depreciation): without any d. to your dignity, sine ullâ imminutione dignitatis tue (of an actual lessening of it).*—¶ *Disgrace*; vid.—¶ *A match below the condition of one of the parties (French, mésalliance), nuptiæ impres; to conclude such a match, impiri or cum impiri jungi.*

**DISPARITY**, dissimilitudo.—differentia (e. g. naturarum, C.).—diversitas (e. g. mira nature, *T. post-Aug.*).—inequalitas (*post-Aug.; e. g. coloris, Q.*).—See **DIFFERENCE**.

**DISPARK**, *παροδείκω*, quem vocant (Angli), mace-

riam diruere, or dirui jubere (*qst. hanc in horto macedoniam jube dirui, Ter.; and quos παροδείκωv appellavit Græci, Gell.*).

**DISPART**, see **TO DISJOIN**, **TO DIVIDE**.

**DISPASSION**, see **CALM**, s.

**DISPASSIONATE**, see **CALM**, adj.

**DISPASSIONATELY**, see **CALMLY**.

**DISPATCH**, see **DESPATCH**.

**DISPEL**, pellere (*drive; e. g. mæstitiam ex animo, C.; curas, H.*).—dispellere (*scatter; caliginem, umbras, V.; tenebras, C.*).—depellere (*drive away; morbum, pericula, molestias; metum ci.*)—propulsare (*drive forth; chase away; morbos, Cels.*)—suspicionem a se, C.).—dissolvere (*dissolve; fig. cs gravitatem, C.*).—excutere (*dash away; ineptias; severitatem*).—elevare (*to take away; agritudinem, sollicitudines, causas suspicionum*).—dispisare (e. g. curas, † H.). *To d. suspicions, suspicionem levare atque removere; suspicionem diluere; causas suspicionum elevare. To d. aby's fear, metum ci levare (C.); metum ci adimere (Q.); metu exonerare qm (L.); metum removere (L.); metum or timorem ci dejicere (C.); metum solvere († V.); timorem tollere (Caus.).*

**DISPEND**, see **TO SPEND**.

**DISPENSARY**, *prophosocomium or valetudinarium (see INFIRMARY)*.—taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ [gratuito] exercendæ causâ.

**DISPENSATION**, ¶ *Distribution*; vid.—¶ *Exemption fm some law, immunitas (fm alth; cs rei [e. g. omnium rerum, Caus.; magni muneris, C.] or a re [e. g. a tributis, Suet.]).*—vacatio (*fm military service, militiæ*). *To grant a d. fm alth, immunitatem cs rei dare, or a re referre (Suet.). to grant aby a d. to do alth, dare ci hanc veniam, ut, &c.; cs rei veniam dare, permittere licentiam, ut, &c. (see PERMISSION.)*—¶ *Divine institution, leges et instituta; præcepta institutaque (with gen. of person, Moysi or Moysi, &c.). The Mosaic d., Mosaica religio (Lactant.).*—¶ *Distribution of good and evil with regard to providence, numen divinum (the will of God); also consilium divinum.*—Dei jussus (*only in abl. or jussum (the command): by a divine d., consilio divino; jussu divino; divinitus (generally; of what is sent fm above). I consider alth a d. of providence, qd divinitus accidisse mihi videtur (see C. Partis. 23, 82).*

**DISPENSATOR**, see **DISPENSER**.

**DISPENSATORY**, see **PHARMACOPŒIA**.

**DISPENSE**, see **TO DISTRIBUTE**.

**DISPENSE WITH**, ¶ *To excuse, dimittere. solvere, exsolvere, liberare qm qd re (to exempt aby fm alth) Their attendance is usually dispensed with, pæne liberum est, non adesse: is not to be dispensed with on any account, nemini, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio videbitur (visa est, &c.). To d. with a law in favour of aby, lege or legibus qm solvere, ut liceat, &c. (e. g. they deliberated whether they should d. with the laws that prevented Scipio's being consul, deliberant, solvantne legibus Scipionem, ut liceat eum consulem fieri, Auct. ad Herenn. 3, 2, 2): to be able to d. with aby or his services, (facile) carere posse qd re or cs operâ; non desiderare qd (not to miss alth): not to be able to d. with alth, egere qd re (= to be in want of); sine qd re omnino esse non posse (not to be able to do or be without it at all): alth that one cannot d. with, necessarius.*

**DISPENSE**, s. See **DISPENSATION**, **GRANT**.

**DISPEOPLE** (a country, &c.), terram vauefacere. incolas terrâ ejicere (see *Np. Cim.* 45).—vastare. devastare. pervastare. depopulari. perpopulari [**SYN.** in **TO DESTROY**, **TO LAY WASTE**].

**DISPEOPLE**, devastator. vastator. populator. eversor. Jm. populator eversorque [**SYN.** in **TO DESTROY**].

**DISPERSE**, TRANS. dispellere (e. g. the cavalry; with the accessory notion of destroying).—disperegere. dissipare (*to dissipate, to scatter*).—disturbare (*to divide by driving asunder*).—discutere (*to break up by driving asunder; e. g. an assembly*).—dijicere (*to throw asunder, or into flight; e. g. a phalanx*).—fugare (*to put to flight; e. g. the enemy*).—¶ **INTRANS.**—(e. g. of a multitude) currere. diffugere. dilabi (*to walk off; to d. gradually or imperceptibly, of a crowd*).—diffuere (e. g. humor, latex).

**DISPERSE**DLY, disperse. disperse diffuseque (e. g. dictæ res).—disperse multis in locis (e. g. dicta, C.).—dispersim. effuse: 'dispersedly intermixed' (*Woodward*), confuse et permixte dispersal (æ, a, C.).

**DIPSERPER**, qu' dispersgit, dissipat, fugat, fundit, &c.

**DISPERSION**, dissipatio (e. g. error et dissipatio divinum. C. Rep. 2, 4).—fuga (flight).—*Mly by Crel.*: *oft. the d. of the enemy, fuisse et (or atque) fugatis hostibus.*

**DISPIRIT**, see DISHEARTEN.

**DISPLACE**, *¶ To put out of place, loco suo movere*.—transponere (to put in another place, of things, loco movere alio = to put out of an office, degrade, &c.; also in alium locum transp.; e. g. statuum in locum inferiorem).—transferre (move to another place; of persons and things).—traducere (to lead to another spot).—transmutare (to transmute; e. g. words, letters;—Quint. 1, 5, 12, and 29)—qd sede sua moliri (by a great effort; e. g. montes, L.).—*¶ To put in the wrong place, \*in alieno loco ponere.*—[To Dis-ORDEIN: vid.—] *Degrade by displacing, &c., remove fm office, &c., loco movere.*—ex (go) ordine (in alium) detrudere (e. g. qm ex secundo ordine in novissimum detrudere, Suet. Cas. 29, in.).—removere, summovere, amovere qm a munere (fm an office).—abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (in the R.-m. sense: abol. for ever): to be displaced (of a magistrate), abdicari magistratu (S.).

**DISPLACING**, translatio (to another place; e. g. of words): translatio or tractio or transmutatio verborum (Gramm.); but only of transposition: of the letters, metathesis, (perthesis) or pure Lat. tractio (Gramm.).—*Mly by Crel.*

**DISPLANT**, Transplant; vid.—[Remove a people fm their residence, incolas terrâ ejicere (see Np. Cim. 2, 5).]

**DISPLAY**, *¶ To set to view ostentatiously, ostentare qd. in promptu ponere (to set before people's eyes, in general; see C. Off. 1, 35, 126).*—proponere (set forth to view; e. g. his plate, argentum, C.).—proptalam collocare (e. g. tabulas, signa, C.).—præ se ferre (lit. to carry before oneself, to make show of).—exponere (to bring forth or to light).—venditare or ostentare (to d. one's learning, litteras suas, in a contemptuous sense).—To d. a sale, qd venale exponere or proponere.—[To exhibit, ostendere (to show openly, to lay before the eyes of people; e. g. potestatem suam, one's power).—patifacere (to reveal, discover; e. g.odium in qm).—exhibere (ci, e. g. one's good will, benevolentiam).—præbere ci (to prove althg to aby; e. g. fidelity, fidem).—præstare (ci, to render, to show by one's conduct; e. g. fidem, benevolentiam, animum).—probare (to give proof of; e. g. virtutem).—navare (althg towards aby, in qm, with accessory notion of its being done with anxiety; e. g. studium ci; benevolentiam suam in qm).] *¶ DISPLAY TRAIL*, apparere (to come to light); also: elucere (lit. to shine forth; e. g. friendship displays itself more among those that are of the same age, amicitia magis elucet inter æquales).—His character d'te itself, invidios ejus esse ostendit or clarius conspiciunt, more and more, ejus ingenii vires in dies magis elucet.—See To DISCOVER itself.—[To carve, to cut up; see these words.]

**DISPLAY**, s. *¶ Exhibitions of; vid.—¶ In a contemptuous sense, ostentatio; e. g. p. of one's learning, doctrine sum venditatio quædam arte ostentatio; of one's knowledge, &c., ostentatio artis et portentosa scientie venditatio (see Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25, speaking of the barefacedness of medical men).—Crel. he set out his plate for d., argentum proposuit; tabulas et signa proptalam collocavit (see C. d. Or. 1, 35, 161): to make a d. of one's learning; see To DISPLAY.*

**DISPLEASE**, displicere (v. pr.).—non placere.—qd habere offensiois (of things, to be offensive).—non probari. Improbati (to be found fault with, of things).—incurrere in es offensioem (to incur aby's displeasure, give cause to offence, of persons). offendere qm (in althg, in qd, neut. in any matter; by althg, qd re; C. d. 10, 4); vultu, also offendere apud qm qd re; C. d. 10, 4); althg d'te me, qd mihi displicet; abhorreo a qd re (I am disinclined to althg). egre or moleste fero qd. molestum est mihi qd (althg easce or troubles me): aby d'te me, displicet mihi qd: offendo in qd (to take offence). I give aby to understand that I am displeased with althg, me egre pati qd ostendo. I can't help telling (you) that I am displeased with the thing, rem mihi displicere non possum non profiteri: aby is displeased with althg, qd ci improbatur or non probatur (he disapproves of it); qd qd egre or moleste fert, patitur, qd ci molestum est (it is a trouble to him); penitet qm ca re (he is quite put out by it). To be displeased at althg in aby, offendere qd in qd. (C. d. 10, 36; but only with acc. of neut. pron. aliquid). Se to be displeased with aby = to be angry with him; vid.

**DISPLEASURE**, offensio (both the giving and the taking offence).—offensa (d. that one has drawn down

upon oneself).—[Not displicitia. Sen. de Tranq. 2, 8, has displicitia sui, i. e. dissatisfaction with oneself: instead of wch he uses, in the same chapter, fastidium and tædium. To draw upon oneself or incur aby's d., incurrere or cadere in es offensioem; suscipere invidiam atque offensioem; apud qm: to have incurred aby's griseous d., magnâ in offensâ esse apud qm (C.). I am incurring althg d., qd offendit in me: althg gives aby d., qd ci displicet; ci inprobatur, qd ci offensio est; habeo ad rem offensioem (atque fastidium; althg is offensive to me). For other phrases see To DISPLEASE.—with d., invito animo: to feel d. (= anger) agi aby, ci irasci, succensere. See to be angry with.]

**DISPLODE**, see EXPLODE.

**DISPLOSION**, see EXPLOSION.

**DISPORT**, see To PLAY.

**DISPOSABLE TROOPS**, copie omnibus rebus ornate atque instructæ.—copie ad rem gerendam or ad bellum instructæ ac paratæ.

**DISPOSAL**, *¶ The act of disposing, ordinatio, compositio, institutio.*—ordo (the order)—descriptio digestio (the arrangement).—[Power of bestowing Crel.].—Sis potestas arbitrium may do (see POWERS: to have at one's d., in potestate or in potestatem habere qm or qd (to have in one's power)—qd habere or possidere qd, to possess althg): to put or leave althg at aby's d., in es potestatem or es arbitrio qd permittit (to leave entirely to the discretion of aby)—ci qd in usum tradere (for use): to be at aby's d., in es potestatem or potestate esse (of persons and things). in es arbitrio esse (T.): to be at the d. of another, alieni arbitrii esse (L.). To place a sum of money at aby's d., argentum ci exponere or aperire (i. e. in payment of a debt; to tell the creditor that it is ready for him to take when and how he likes; Freund).

**DISPOSE**, *¶ To regulate, to arrange, disponere*.—ordinare.—componere.—digerere. in ordinem digere (SYN. in ARRANGE).—collocare, constituere (to put into a proper suite or condition): to d. troops, copias ordinare or disponere (the latter to point out to each soldier, or to each division a proper place; see Np. Iph. 2, 2; in eam consuetudinem ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent).—[Employ; vid.—] To turn one's employ to a particular end, vertere.—dirigere (to direct).—regere (to rule).—instituire, constituere (establish).—[To incline, adducere, commovere, incitare or concitare qm ad qd (SYN. in To INCLINE).] to be favorably disposed towards aby, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (with regard to a party; e. g. of a judge): to be favorably disposed to althg, propensus ad qd, esse ad qd. I am not disposed; see DISPOSED (to d. aby or aby's); mind to althg, es animum inclinare ad qd (e. g. ad pacem): to d. aby to do althg, adducere qm, ut, &c., and ad rem faciendam; es animum inclinare, ut, &c.; this d'te me to believe that, &c., hæc animum inclinant, ut credam (with acc. and inf.).

**DISPOSE OF**, To be translated according to its various idiomatic meanings: to d. of property, lands; see SELL, ALIENATE.—to d. of a cause; see To DECIDE a cause.—to d. of a person or althg (= what to do with it); facere with abl. dñs or (less freq.) do, &c. I have am I to d. of this person? quid hoc homine faciam? he does not know how to d. of the money, nescit, quid faciat auro (Plaut.). to d. of one's time; see To EMPLOY or TIME.—to d. of one's daughter to aby, in matrimonium dare or collocare filiam ci; qm ci in matrimonio truptum collocare: to d. of althg (= to put it away), qd auferre: to d. of aby (= kill him), qm medio tollere or tollere only (reply with the abl. of the means; e. g. potione): to d. of althg by will, in favour of aby, legare ci qd: ci legatum scribere.

**DISPOSED** (towards aby or althg), inclinatns ad (e. g. for peace, ad pacem)—propensus ad qd (easily to be moved; e. g. to forgive, &c.).—proclivis ad qd, pronus in qd or ad qd (easily giving way to; e. g. to anger, &c.).—animatus; affectus (animus) (filled with a certain sentiment, &c.).—well-d. to aby, ci amicus, propitius (the latter reply of the god, said. of men; see Bremi Np. Dion. 9, 6): to be well-d. towards a person, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm, amico erga qm animo affectus esse; amico cogitare de qd: not to be well-d., inimico or infesto in qm esse animo; ci inimicum, infestum esse; qm odio habere; a quo alienum esse: to be ill-d. towards aby, nolle ci (not d. to favour him as a public man): to be ill-d. towards the state, contra rempublicam sentire: I am d. to do althg, animus inclinat, ut, &c.: not to feel d., a qd re alienum esse or abhorre: to render aby

*d.*, *es* animum inclinare ad qd, *e.g.* ad pacem: *this makes me d. to believe*, *that*, *hec* animum inclinant, ut credam with *acc.* and *inf.*—well or favorably *d.*, bone animatus or affectus: *those that are well d.*, boni; cives boni; melior pars civium (*the better class, speaking of the well-d. in the state*): *ill-d.*, male animatus: *toward aby* (*sm. envy, &c.*), malevolus: *the ill d. in the state*, qui contra rempublicam sentiant (*i.e. hostilely d. towards the state*).—rerum novarum studiosi (*those in favour of a change in the existing order of things*).—inimici regis (*the enemies of the king*): *to be d. in such or such a manner*, sic animo affectum esse; eo animo or eâ mente esse (*to be on no account sic sentire*): *to be d. in just the same manner*, eodem animo or eâdem mente esse: *with regard to atq.*, idem sentire de re (*to think or judge the same of atq.*): *to be d. towards a friend as one would be towards one's own self*, quemadmodum in se, sic in amicum animatum esse: *not to feel d. to do atq.*, abhorreere qd re faciendâ. *I am d. to believe*, crididerim.—*to be d. to think, &c.*, may often be translated by *haud scio an* (or *an non*): *nescio an, &c.* *I am d. to prefer this, &c.*, *haud scio an hoc anteposendum dicam, &c.*—See *INCLINED*.

**DISPOSER**, || *Distributor*, vid.—|| *Governor*, rector, moderator, gubernator. *God is the d. of all things*, rector universi Deus [*SYN. IN TO GOVERN*]; *for rich Sen.* (*Qu. Nat. 5, 18*) and *Lactant.* have dispositor mundi Deus.

**DISPOSITION**, || *Arrangement*, vid.—|| *Tendency*, vid. || *Temper of mind*, habitus or affectio animi (*the state of the mind*; habitus, of an enduring state; affectio, of either a momentary or lasting state).—affectus (*the state of the mind at a given time*).—mens (*sentiments, thoughts, as proceeding from the peculiar d. of the mind*).—animus (*the mind or soul with all its faculties*).—ingenium (*the natural character of a man*).—voluntas (*will, inclination*).—|| *Affection*, predominant inclination, inclinatio animi or voluntatis ad qd (*in classic prose never without animi or vol.*).—proclivitas ad qd (*a blameable propensity*).—voluntas ingenii (*natural inclination to an object*).—propensio in qm voluntas, or propensum in qm studium (*favorable sentiments towards aby*).—amor in or erga qm: *a kind or friendly d.*, animus benignus, benevolus, amicus: *towards a person*, in qm; *also studium* *es*; benevolentia erga qm (*to be*); *but bonus animus stands for 'good d. spirits', 'courage'*): *a hostile d.*, animus infestus; *agst aby*, cl or in qm; odium: *agst aby*, *es* (*ill-will, hatred, &c.*): *a noble d.*, mens liberalis: *mean d.*, mens illiberalis, illiberalitas: *a haughty d.*, *e.g.* *to be of, &c.*; see *PRIDE* or *PROUD*: *a bad d.*, mens mala; improbitas; ingenium malum pravumque: *a violent d.*, ingenium violentum. *I know his d.* *but too well*, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo: *it shows, or betrays, a mean d.*, *to, &c.*, illud pusilli animi, quod, &c.: *two brothers of very different d.*, duo fratres longe dispares moribus. (*to be*) *Sic fm context*, inclinatio only = *'favorable disposition' towards aby*. *Cæsar* thinking that *this favorable d. should be turned to good account*, utendum eâ inclinatione Cæsar ratus, &c.).—|| *To make a disposition of one's property*; see *TO DISPOSE OF*.

**DISPOSSESS**, *de possessione demovere* or *dejectere*; possessionem depellere, deturbare (*to turn aby out of his possessions*).—See *TAKE AWAY*; *DEPRIVE*.

**DISPOSURE**, || *Disposal*; *vid.*—|| *State, posture*; *obsc.*, vid.

**DISPRAISE**, *s.* See *CENSURE*, *s.*

**DISPRAISE**, *v.* See *CENSURE*, *v.*

**DISPREAD**, see *SPREAD*.

**DISPROOF**, see *CONFUTATION*.

**DISPROPORTION**, *s.* *inequalitas* (*opp. congruentia æqualitasque*, *Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*)—*inconcinntia* (*want of apt symmetry*; *Suet. Aug. 36*).—*discrepantia* (*jarring difference*; *used by C. with ref. to consistency of moral conduct*, in actiones omnemque vitam nullam discrepantiam conferre debemus, *Off. 1, 31, 11*).—*disimilitudo* (*unlikeness*).—*prævitia* (*deviation fm that just proportion of parts that makes the thing what it should be*).—*parum apta membrorum compositio* (*d. between the limbs of any structure or composition*: *membrorum compositio*, *C.*).—*inequalis tributio* (*disproportionate distribution*; *aff. C. who gives æqualis tributio as a translation of isooxopia, or the state where paria paribus respondent*).

**DISPROPORTIONABLE**, **DISPROPORTIONATE**, *inequalis*.—*extra modum prodens* (*C.*).—*Sic* *iniquus, inconcinuus, pravus*.—*minor* [*minus magnus*, *Varr.*] *quam modus postulat* (*disproportionately small*; *Varr. of a villa too small for the estate*; *so*

*major, &c.* *quam modus postulat, adapting the ad/ to the kind of disproportion*).—*\*ad universam totius magnitudinis summam parum conveniens* (*of a part out of proportion to the whole*; *aff. Vitr. 3, 1, 3*).—*In pl. inæqualitate dissidentes* (*Q.*; *of two eyebrows, 11, 3, 79*).—*parum apti inter se et convenientes* or *parum convenientes inter se*; or *inter se discordes* (*L.*; *s.g. membra, Lucr.*).—*Unequal, but not disproportionate interests, intervalla imparia, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distincta* (*C. Rep. 6, 18*).

**DISPROPORTIONABLENESS**, see *DISPROPORTION*.

**DISPROPORTIONABLY**, *inæqualiter* (*unequally*; *e.g. per in. eminentia rupis, L. Cels. Col.*)—*inæqualiter* (*Varr.*)—*non æqualiter*.—*impariter* (*so that they do not match*; *It.*). *They have built a house d. small for the estate, villam minus magnam fecerunt*, *quam modus postulat* (*Varr. R. R. 1, 11*). *Sic Crcl.* *by justo or solito* (*with comparative major, &c.*), *if the disproportion is between the actual and the usual property of atq.*

**DISPROVE**, *refellere, refutare, &c.*—See *REFUTE*.

**DISPROVER**, *qui refellit, redarguit, &c.*—|| *Confulator very late*; *Hier.*; *refutator, Arnob.*

**DISPUTABLE** (see *CONTROVERTIBLE*). *To be d.*, *habere naturam ambigendi* (*C. de Or. 3, 29*).

**DISPUTANT**, *s.* *disputator* (*e.g. disputator subtilis*; *but the word relates to dialectic skill, and reasoning powers*; *it does not imply strife or any opponent*).—*to be d.*, *disceptator does not belong here*; *its meaning is that of an arbiter or judge*.—*certator* (*but only Gell.*, *certatores indomiti, sturdy d.*). *Mly by Crcl.* *The d.*, *li qui ambigunt* (*C.*). *He is a sturdy d.*, *\*homo est concertandi cupidus*.

**DISPUTATION**, || *The skill of controversy*, *disputandi scientia* (*C.*).—|| *Discussion*, *disputatio*, *concertatio* (*a learned discussion*).—*sermo* (*a dialogue*; *e.g. on philosophical subjects*).—*libellus* (*a written controversy*).—*to be d.*, *neither disputatio nor disertatio had our meaning with the ancients*: *to be present at a d.*, *\*disputationali interesse*; *\*operam dare sermoni disputantium* (*to carry on a d. on any subject*).—*disputare, disserere*. || *Controversy*; *vid.*

**DISPUTATIOUS**, see *CONTENTIOUS*.

**DISPUTE**, *v.* || *Argue, on opposite sides, verbis contendere*. *concertare* (*to contend with words, in such sense disputare is never found*).—*disputare, disserere* (*to discuss philosophically*): *to d. about any question, to d. a thing, qd in controversiam vocare or adducere*: *to d. for and agst, de re in contrarias partes or in utramque partem disputare*; *ambigere* (*to feel, express, &c. uncertainty*; *in C. mlympson, or pass.*: *alibi d. disputat*, *qd ambigitur*; *also with dependent interrogative clause, utrum, quid, &c.*): *there is nothing that may not be disputed, omnis res habet naturam ambigendi* (*C. de Or. 3, 29*).—|| *Quarrel*; *vid.*

**DISPUTE**, *s.* *altercatio* (*where the disputants each strive to have the last word*; *mly implying excessive heat*).—*jurgium* (*when they will not listen to reason, but give vent to their ill-humor by harsh words*).—*rixia* (*a broil or fray, when things look, at least, as if it would come to blows*).—*contentio* (*when the contenders would maintain the right agst all opponents, and effect its purpose whatever it may be, by the strenuous exertion of all their faculties*).—*controversia* (*the simple notion of disputing agst one another*).—*disceptatio* (*when men commence a discussion in order to arrive at the truth, or discover what is right*). *To begin a d.*, *altercari incipere* (*cum qo*); *causam jurgii inferre* (*to begin a quarrel*): *to have a d. with aby*, *altercari cum qo* (*about atq.*, *de qâ re*); *jurgio certare cum qo* (*Vell. 2, 33, 2*): *a d. arises between me and aby about atq.*, *ortur mihi de qâ re altercatio cum qo*: *this was the origin of the d.*, *hinc jurgium, inde jurgium fuit*.

**DISPUTER**, see *DISPUTANT*.

**DISQUALIFICATION**, *impedimentum* (*g. i. for any hindrance*: *his natural d.*, *naturæ impedimenta* (*of Demosthenes's d.* *for becoming an orator*).—*legitimum impedimentum* (*legal d.*; *C. 2 contr. Ruli. 9, 24*).—*exceptio* (*the plea of a d. as urged agst him*; *e.g. agst a Roman soldier attempting to act as proctor for aby*; *see Just. Inst. 4, 13, 11*).

**DISQUALIFY** (*mly with for*; *Swift uses from*).—*impedire*. *Impedimento esse* (*g. H. to hinder*).—*excipere* *qm* (*to make him an exception by a legal enactment*; *with nê*). *To be disqualified, impediri* (*g. i. to be hindered*).—*excepti* (*with nê or quominus*; *by any law, lege qâ*).—*a* *Aby's age and modesty d. him for speaking in public, et ad dicendum impedimento est ætas et pudor*: *age does not d. us for these pursuits*.

etiam non impedit, quominus hæc studia teneamus — *p. Of legal disqualification. The Licinian law d. them for that commission, &c.* Licinia lex eos ex-  
cepit, ne eis ea curatio (or potestas, &c.) mandetur (C.).  
Etiam an accused person is not disqualified *fm* being made a Decemvir, ne reus quidem excipitur, quominus (or nō) Decemvir fieri possit (both C. 2 *confr. Rull. 9, 24*).

DISQUIET, DISQUIETNESS, DISQUIETUDE;  
see COMOTION.

DISQUIET, v. See TO DISTURB.

DISREGARD, s. derelictio. deserto. neglectio;  
negligentia. See NEGLECT, s. — *D. for the public inter-  
ests, derelictio communis utilitatis: d. for the rights of  
man, deserto juris humani: d. displayed towards  
friends, neglectio amicorum (C.).*

DISREGARD, v. omittere. relinquere (to put aside).  
—derelinquere. deserere (to desert; leave in the lurch).  
—negligere (to neglect, to take no notice of). —repudiare  
(to decline having any to do with; e. g. gratiam, com-  
muni patriam, &c.). —non parere, obtemperare, obedire  
(not to obey). —rationem ea rei non habere (not to consider  
it; e. g. eorum, quibuscumque est, vel dignitatis vel com-  
modi. C.). —parvi aestimare, pendere, or ducere (to  
attach little value to althg): to d. one's own interests,  
utilitatibus suis non servire: to d. prayers, entreaties,  
preces or vota et preces repudiare or non audire (the  
later of the gods); also contemnere or negligere preces.  
I would pray for this to the gods, if they had not begun  
to d. all my prayers, quod precarer deos, nisi meas  
preces audire desissent.

DISREGARDFUL, negligens (of althg, ea rei; legis,  
offici, C.; also in re; negligentior in sumptu). See  
NEGLIGENT.

DISREGARDFULLY, see DISRESPECTFULLY, or  
CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISRELISH, s. See DISLIKE, DISGUST.

DISRELISH, TRANS. fastidium creare (aft. mel-  
fastidium creat, Plin.). Althg dicit non d. althg, qd condit  
rem qd voluptate (C.): not to d. fond, cibi satietatem  
relevare (C.); fastidium abigere, auferre, discutere, de-  
trahere (all Plin.). ¶ To dislike, &c., vld.

DISREPUTABLE, see DISCREDITABLE, DISGRACE-  
FUL.

DISREPUTATION, see DISGRACE, DISMONOUR.

DISRESPECT, s. See CONTEMPT.

DISRESPECT, v. See 'to treat DISRESPECT-  
FULLY'.

DISRESPECTFUL, negligens (careless; in qm). —  
\*parum honorificus (of words, language, &c.). —inver-  
ecundus; parum verecundus: to behave in a d. manner;  
reverentiam ci non prestare: to say d. things of any,  
male de qo opinari (i. e. to think, but also to express  
one's thoughts, or opinion of any; see Bremi, Suet. Jct.  
51): to be guilty of d. behaviour to any, qm contemptum  
tractare: to be d., or abay to d., oblivisci reverentiam;  
reverentiam exuere.

DISRESPECTFULLY, contemptum (contemptibly).  
—non or parum honorifice. —male (ill): to speak d. of  
any, contemptum or male de qo loqui: to treat any d.,  
\*qm contemptum or parum honorifice tractare; qm  
contemnere, negligere: to look on any d., qm desplicere  
or despiciat habere or despiciat habere: to treat  
any liberally and d., qm nec liberaliter nec honorifice  
tractare: never d., nunquam nisi honorifice (e. g. Pom-  
peium appellat, C.): to behave d. to any, reverentiam  
ci non prestare. See also CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISROBE, exuere qm veste (g. l.). —detrahere ci  
vestem (to take off his garment). —See TO UNDRESS, TO  
STRIP.

DISRUPTION, disruptio (post-Class.; Sen.). —See  
RINT, BREACH, &c.

DISSATISFACTION, with althg, molestia with gen.  
(g. t. and indefinitely, the unpleasant feeling of what is  
onerosus, offensive, or vexatious). —tædium, fastidium,  
with gen. (singul., weariness, loathing, &c.). —odium,  
with gen. or with in or adversus with acc. (hated; vehem-  
ent dislike, &c.). —Indignatio (repugnance, displea-  
sure). —See remark on 'displacitum' in DISPLEASURE.  
—d. with oneself, tædium, fastidium sui (Sen. de Tranq.  
2, 4, and 8: displacitum sui, Sen.). —to express d. (of a  
crowd), fremere (i. e. by murmurs, &c.: L. 3, 45, &c.);  
obstreperare (by clamour): to my great d., cum magna  
meâ molestiâ.

DISSATISFIED, non contentus (not contented; qd  
re). —\*tædi plenus (full of weariness or disgust). —in-  
dignabundus (full of indignation). Every body is d.  
with his own lot, sum quemque fortune (maxime)  
pœnitet: the Senate was d. with the magistrates of that  
year, pœnitent senatum magistratuum ejus anni: to  
fool d. with oneself sibi displicere; utterly, totum;

tædet mei pigetque: with oneself and the world, fasti-  
dio mihi est vita et ipse mundus. I am d. with althg,  
mihi qd displicet, qd re offendit (althg is offensive to  
my feelings), moleste, ægre fero qd. molestiam ex qd  
re capio or traho (I am vexed, annoyed, &c. at). pœni-  
tet me ea rei. —Improbare qd (disapprove of it; e. g.  
Curio utrumque improbare consilium). I am utterly  
d. with althg, qd mihi vehementer displicet: fm being  
d. with their own lot, odio rerum suarum. I am d. with  
my fate, pœnitet me fortunæ meæ; accuso sortem or  
fortunam meam.

DISSATISFY, see DISSATISFACTION.

DISSECT, ¶ Cut up; generally, secare. acindere  
(e. g. a whole beast). —See CARVE, DISJOINT. —¶ A d.  
specially, incidere (e. g. corpus mortui): to d. u  
corpus, rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen.); incidere cor-  
pus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels.).  
—Insecare aperireque humana corpora (Gell.). —¶ Dis-  
sect a subject, question, &c. (= analyse it), rem,  
que proposita est, quasi in membra discernere (C.).

DISECTION, sectio (act of cutting, corpora sec-  
tionibus dividere, Vitr. 2, 2). —anatomia or anatomice  
(Anatolici; Cels. Aret., the art of scientifically cut-  
ting up a body). Krebs says that Cels. uses laceratio  
mortuorum, but he does not refer to the passage. —aperire  
corpus mortuum. —¶ Nice examination; Cels.  
with rem, que proposita est, quasi in membra decer-  
pere (C.). —See EXAMINATION.

DISSECTOR, \*corporum sector.

DISSOLVE, see TO DISSOLVE.

DISSOLVE, s. See DISSOLUTION.

DISSIMBLE, dissimulare (v. pr.). —obtegere,  
occultare qd (to hide it). —Jm. tegere et dissimulare;  
dissimulare et occultare. —celare (to conceal; e. g.  
Iram). —tegere qd or tegere qd simulatione ea rei (if  
what is used for the purpose of dissimulating something  
else is mentioned). —tegere qd multis simulationum  
involueris (by many artifices, &c.). —quasi velis obtin-  
dere qd (C.). —præterdare qd ci rei (to hold a false pre-  
tence before the truth for the purpose of veiling it). —  
¶ Imitare. To play the hypocrite, dissimulatorem  
esse. —See HYPOCRITE.

DISSIMBLINGLY, dissimulanter (C.).

DISSIMINATE, spargere, jacere. —serere (to sow;  
all propr. and impropr.). —dispergere, dissipare (to  
spread; propr. and impropr.). —dissimulare (to scatter  
as seed; impropr. for to disperse). —Jm. spargere ac  
dissimulare. —differre (impropr., to carry althg into  
different places; e. g. a report): to d. a report, qd  
in vulgus edere; famam ci rei divulgare; differe qd  
rumoribus: to d. principles, opinions, &c., serere  
causam or causas rei or rerum; semina rerum jacere  
or spargere (e. g. discordiarum): to d. hereses, \*pravas  
or hæreticas opiniones serere, &c. —¶ seminare, fig.  
is late; Lactant.

DISSIMINATION, sparsio (Sen.). —¶ semina-  
tio, Varr.; but only propr., —d. of rumours, dissimi-  
nati dispersive sermones (¶ dissiminations very  
late; Tert.): sparsi rumores.

DISSENSION, see CONTENTION, DISCORD.

DISSENT, v. dissentire (mihi a qo; sibi cum qo, or  
dat.; and of reciprocal d., inter se). —See TO DIS-  
AGREE. TO DIFFER —¶ To dissent fm the estab-  
lished Church, \*a patris religionis cultu disci-  
plinæque dissidere; \*a doctrinâ publicè receptâ alienam  
formulam sequi.

DISSENT, s. dissensio. To declare his d., \*dicere or  
significare se aliter sentire. ¶ With ref. to reli-  
gious doctrine or discipline, \*a doctrinâ pub-  
licè receptâ aliena decreta, pl.; \*studium alienam  
formulam tuendi.

DISSIDENT, s. dissensus.

DISSIDENT, s. dissensus.

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out d., vere (with truth); sincere, simpliciter (sincerely); sine fuco et fallacia (without coloring and deception); aperte (opp. dissimulante); practicus in d., artificiosus simulationis eruditus; cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulatur.

DISSIPATE. || To scatter in all directions; see To DISPERSE. To DISPEL. || In a moral point of view: see To CORRUPT. — Dissipated; see DISSOLUTE. — To waste a fortune, lacere, e. g. rem suam: to d. the property left by one's father, lacere patria bona. — See To SPEND.

DISSIPATION. || Dispersion; vid. — || Distracted attention. \*animus alienus rebus deductus; \*animus alienis rebus distentus. — || In a moral point of view, intemperantia. libidinum intemperantia. voluptates libidinosae. licentia. luxuria: a life of d., vita libidinosae et intemperantis: to lead a life of d., \*licentius, effrenatus vivere: to avoid or shun d., intemperantiam cavere: to keep abey fm d., qm a libidinis arcere.

DISSOCIATE. See To DISUNITE, To DISSOLVE.

DISSOLVABLE. DISSOLUBLE, dissolubilis; qui (quae, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest.

DISSOLVE, TRANS. || To liquify, to melt, solve, dissolve, resolve. — diluere (to cause to become fused). — liquare (to fuse, to liquify): to d. alby in vinegar, in wine, aceto, vino diluere: to d. pearls, margaritas in tab-m resolve (Plin.). margaritas liquefacere. — || To disunite; vid. || To solve; vid. || To break up; e. g. an assembly, &c., dissolvere (e. g. the ties of friendship, an association, connexion, &c.). — dirimere (to separate): e. g. marriage, an association: to d. the ties of friendship abruptly, amicitiam repente praecidere (opp. sensum dissuere or remissione usui eluere, i. e. by degrees): to d. a meeting, a committee, &c., conclamatione dimittere; senatum mittere or dimittere (of the sittings of the senate); discutere (violently: illos catus, Boetium concillium; both L.): to d. a partnership, societatem dirimere or dissolvere. — || To relax by pleasure, mollire, emollire (s. propr.). — effeminare (to effeminate) — enervare (to enervate).

DISSOLVE, INTRANS. solvi, dissolvi (of things); liqueferi, liquecere, liquari (to become liquid, or in a state of fusion, of metals; see To FUSE). — revolvit (e. g. of snow, &c.; Curt. 7, 3, 10). — tabescere (to waste away; e. g. humor calore); alio discuti (e. g. of fogs, &c.). — attenuari (to grow thinner, to decrease). — collabi (to tumble together, or on a heap). — evanescere (to change into nothing, disappear entirely). — dilabi (to glide away; e. g. annis, glacies, C.). Jm. liqueferi et allabi. — Dissolved, liquefactus et dilapsus (e. g. glacies, C.). || To melt away in pleasures, effeminari; molliri; emoliri.

DISSOLUTE, dissolutus (of things or persons, C.) — libidinosus. libidinis deditus (usuf.). — intemperans. Cf. PROFLIGATE.

DISSOLUTELY, dissolute (in a careless, reckless manner). Jm. dissolute et turpiter. libidinosus. intemperanter: to live d., \*licentius, effrenatus vivere.

DISSOLUTENESS, more dissoluti. vita dissoluta (recklessness of living, unrestrained by moral considerations). — vita libidinosae or libidinis dedita. vita intemperans (intemperate, debauched manner of life). — nequitia or nequitia (the acts themselves that constitute d.): d. of much, adolescentia libidinosae et intemperans.

DISSOLUTION. || Of metals, coctura (e. g. i. for preparing in any way by heating; also of melting; Col. Plin.). — confusura (of metals; Plin.). — fusura (fusion; plumbi, Plin.). — || Destruction by separation of parts, interitus et dissipatio (C.). — dissolutio (e. g. imperii, T.). — solutio. — See DESTRUCTION. — || Separation of the body into its elements, dissolutio, with or without nature; also separatio animi ac corporis in morte (death). See DEATH. || Dissolution of an assembly, probably dismissio (as C. uses dismissio remigum = dismissal; and dimittere concilium, &c. is right). || Dissolution of a marriage, diffarctio (i. e. of a legal marriage, in contracting which, a religious rite was observed, and a loaf made of 'far' &c. was offered). — repudium (the sending away of the partner, in the part of the man). — divortium, disidium (separation of man and wife). — abruptio matrimonii (an abrupt or unexpected separation). — The formula was the folowing: res tuas tibi habeto or tuas res tibi agito. — To agree to a dissolution of partnership, societatem dirimere; transigere cum qo.

DISSONANCE, vox absona. — \*vox distona (ΣΥΝ in DISSONANT). (264)

DISSONANT, absonus (deviating fm the right tone). — distonus (not harmonizing with the other tones; opp. consonus). — To be d., absonum esse. — dissonare. dispare (not to harmonize).

DISSUADE, dissuadere qd or de qd re. dissuaderem es rei esse, — dehortari qm a or de re, or with ne, quin, quominus (see Zumpt, § 534). — abducere, deducere. avertere. abstrahere (qm a re, abbe, strong terms); to turn abey fm a purpose. — non censere qd faciendum esse (exply of a member of a deliberative body): to d. fm an opinion, qm de sententia deducere demovere: fm a plan, project, fm what abey has taken into his head, qm a consilio revocare: not to allow oneself to be dissuaded, perstare in qd re (to persist in atq); that does not suffer himself to be dissuaded, firmus proposito (Fell. 2, 63): to d. abey, dissuadere, ne qd faciat qd or simply dissuadere qd or de qd re (Cic. but never dis. ci qd, weh we do not find before Sen. Herc. (E. 929): avocare qm a qd re (to endeavour to turn abey fm doing atq): to d. (or oppose oneself to) the passing of a bill, dissuadere, ne legem accipiant: to d. them fm setting the prisoners free, dissuadere de captivis; captivos remittendos non censere; captivos retinendos censere.

DISSUADE, dissuador.

DISSUASION, dissuasio.

DISSYLLABLE, dissyllabus (δυσίλλαβος).

DISTAFF, colus. — || FIO. As emblem of the female sex; e. g. the government of the d. (see Johnson), imperium uxorium (in domestic affairs); imperium femine of an empire; T. Ann 12, 40, 2). Among the Medes 'the government may fall to the distaff', Media imperat mulieribus sexus.

DISTAIN, see To STAIN, To CONTAMINATE.

DISTANCE, I of space, distantia (only Vitr. 6, 1, 7; who also uses abstantia; and Plin.). — intervallum (space interposed). Ss spatium (space); e. g. distare inter se modicum spatium, L. 8, 8, 8. — E. abjunctio (s. Lipius uses). — longitudo itineris (d. travelled or to be travelled); also longinquitas vim: at a d., or at some d., procul (not near): at a great d., longo spatio or intervallum interjecto: at an equal d., or d's, paribus spatiis: at a short d., parvo spatio (e. g. distare a, &c.). 'at a distance of' is to be turned by a, ab, e. g. at a d. of 5000 paces, a milibus passuum quinque, or intermissis milibus passuum quinque (s. Heid. Cass. B. C. 1, 65): at a considerable d., satis magno intervallo a (ab), &c.; placed at a d. fm each other, rari, m., a (pl. of what have wide intervals between); raris intervallis positi, &c. (e. g. trees): to be at equal d's, distare ex aequo or pari spatio: to place the troops at equal d's, paribus intervallis copias constituere: at no great d. fm each other, meoicribus intervallis (e. g. separatim singularum civitatum copias collocare): planted at some d. fm each other, raris intervallis positi (e. g. trees, &c.). || Of time, spatium temporis, or tempus or pl. tempora only. — longinquitas (length; long duration; temporis). — tempus interjectum. — temporis intervallum. — || FIO. For respect (as distant behaviour), observantia; reverentia (ΣΥΝ in RESPECT): to keep one's d., reverentiam quandam adversus qm adhibere: reverentiam ci habere or prestare: not to keep one's proper d., reverentiam oblivisci (Q. 11, 1, 62): reverentiam ex exuere (T. Hist. 1, 55, 4): to keep abey at a (proper) d., excludere (prop.); not to let abey into the house; e. g. of one who keeps her lover at a d.; also janua prohibere, aditu januae arcere; ac aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (used together; C. Sest. 52, 111): also aditum ac sermonemque defugere (Cass. B. G. 6, 13; to avoid abey); qm in familiaritatem suam non recipere: not to keep abey at a prop. d., prope se abdicere ad ea usum ac consuetudinem (Cf. C. Parad. 1, 3, 14; de Legg. 1, 9, 20): to keep oneself at a d., se removere a qo or ea amicitia. || Impropr. (= difference) distantia (C. Lat. 20, 74); discrimen (C. Rull. 2, 32, 87). — See DIFFERENCE. || The distance (in a picture), quae (in pictura) recedunt or abscedit nt. — recessus (e. g. umbra qd et recessus, C.; of a speech, but speaking of it figuratively). To be in the d., recessus (Q. 2, 17, 21; opp. eminere, Q., or extare atque eminere, C.). — To throw into the back ground of a picture (Dryden), effecere, ut qd recessasse (in opere) credamus (Q. 2, 17, 2) of a painter); \*facere, ut qd recessasse videatur.

DISTANCE, v. || To leave behind one, at a pace, cursu superare qm (H.). — qm procul a se relinquere (Q. 10, 1, 51; to leave abey far behind). — respiciens qd videt qm magno intervallo sequentem (Afr. L. 1, 26) or praecurrere qm.

DISTANT, || Remote in place and time, am-

tua—disjunctus (separated by an interval: e. g. procul a barbaria gentibus).—remotus (remote, lying separate).—longinquus (being far off).—ultimus (lying at an extreme point: see *Held. Cas. B. G. 3, 27*, e. g. ultimus atque extremus gentes).—*Not* distans. *Mureta* sacz regiones dissitat, *sch. Ruhnk. justly censures*.—To be d., distare, abesse a (ab), &c. (with this difference, that *dist.* refers to the interval, the two extremities being of equal importance; abesse gives prominence to the point *fm* which *atq* is separated.—Distare is not used of persons, and has always the measure of the distance added): a d. relationship, amplissima cognatio: there is a d. relationship between persons, longinquā cognatione contingere qm.—*Reserved*: vid. DISTANTLY, longe; procul; raris intervallis: to be d. related to aby, longinquā cognatione contingere qm. *With reserve*: vid. RESERVE.

DISTASTE, s. See DISGUST, DISLIKE, AVERSION. DISTASTE, v. *1*. To DISRELISH: vid. — *1* DISLIKE: vid. — *1* Vex; ENASPERRATE: vid. DISTASTFUL, fastidium creans or affertens (of things).—teter (nause, of taste, smell, and looks; e. g. aqua, sapor, odor, &c.).—odiosus (loathsome, hateful) molestus.—ingratus (opp. jucundus): *atq* is d. to aby; see TO DISPLEASE, or to CAUSE DISPLEASURE.

DISTEMPER, s. Intemperies (g. t. of seasons, the mind, &c.; also want of temper in a person).—*Disease*: vid. *1* State of political disorder; see DISTURBANCE.

DISTEMPER, v. See TO DISEASE, TO DISTURB. *Distempered*, intemperatus, nimis (excessive; as "d. zeal").—intemp. benevolentia).—*1* Disaffected, vid.

DISTEMPERATURE, *1* Want of due proportion in the ingredients that make up *atq*, intemperies (e. g. anni, solis, Col.; cæli, L.; aquarum, L. also with ref. to the mind).—*1* Perturbation: vid. — *1* Confusion: vid.

DISTEND, distendere. See TO EXTEND. DISTENSION, distentio (e. g. nervorum, Cels.).—distensus, *ds* (cutis, Plin.). See EXTENSION.

DISTICH, distichon (τὸ δίτυχον, Suet. Cas. 51; Merz. 3, 11, 2).

DISTILL, intrans. *1* stillare (absol. or mella de licoe. O: unguenta e capillis, Tib.).—destillare (either hume destillat; or arbor destillat qā re, e. g. odore miro auitavit).—*1* Trans. *1* stillare (e. g. rorem ex oculis. H.; *atq* qā re: the stars; d. blood, sidera stillant sanguine, O.).—*1* Chemically, \*succus elicere a, &c.; coquere (g. t. for preparing by heat).—*1* Pliny uses the g. t. vinum for the various sorts of liquors, distilled *fm* dates, the palm-tree, &c. *Hist. Nat. 6, 26, 32; 13, 4, 6, and 9*).

DISTILLATION, \*liquandi opera. DISTILLER, \*liquandi artifex.

DISTINCT, *1* Differet, vid. — *1* Separate: vid. — *1* Clear: vid. under CLEAR—plain, evident, and clear to the hearing. D. utterance, explanatio. *1* Marked or mentally, distinctus (e. g. gommis); Jx distinctus et ornatus qā re.

DISTINCTION, *1* Act of discerning the difference between two or more objects, distinctio (with genitives of the objects; e. g. juristorum infortunumque; or rei a re, e. g. veri a falso).—*1* Objectively: the difference itself, distinctio (e. g. inter ea que gignatur, ea que, &c.; nulla in somnis distinctio apparet, C.).—discrimen (that by which two things are separated, the partition wall, as it were; or that which constitutes the difference between such objects), dissimilitudo. Jx distinctio et dissimilitudo (e. g. causarum, C.). diversitas, differentia, discrepantia (Syn. of adjectives under DIFFERENCE)—delectus (the d., as choice between two or more objects); Jx delectus atque discrimen. To make a d. between (several objects), discrimen facere et servare (the latter = to observe a d.); delectum habere (as a matter of choice, both with regard to the object between which the d. is drawn): to make a broad d. between, &c., toto genere distinguere qd.: to know the d. between, &c., discrimen nosse inter, &c. I draw a wide d. between the laws of nations and civil law, aliud jux gentium, aliud jux civile esse volo: to draw or make no d., omnia promiscue habere: no d. is made between friends and strangers, notum ignotumque nemo discernit: aft. this no d. was made, postea promiscuum fuit: to make no d. of persons, nullum personarum personarum discrimen facere et servare: to do away with all d.'s between, &c., (omnium) rerum discrimen atque discrimen tollere: we ought to make a d. between citizens and aliens, delectum habere debemus civis et peregrini: we must draw a d. between the kinds of benefits received, accep-

torum beneficiorum delectus habendi sunt (C.): the most essential d. between man and the brute creation, is our possession of reason and speech, nulla re longius, absumus a natura ferarum, quam ratione et oratione (C.): what is the d. between a liar and a perjurer? I could interest inter mendacem et perjurum, the d. is more easily felt than explained, qualis differentia sit (e. g. honesti et decori), facilius intelligi, quam explanari potest (C.): there is a d. between, &c., est quod differat inter (e. g. justitiam et veterumque); see 'there is a DIFFERENCE' between: there is a broad d. between, &c., aliquantum interest inter, &c. or nequaquam idem est (with acc. and inf.): there is too great a d. between them, permium interest inter eos: with only this d., illo tantum discrimine interposito: without d., sine discrimine; promiscue: without d. of persons nullum habita ratione; delectu omni ac discrimine remoto: omnia auctoritatibus: without d. of slave or free, sine discrimine liber an servus esset (or sit, L.): to play all without d., omnes promiscue interficere.—*1* Note of superlative, ornamentum (atq; that is an ornament, or bestows honor: upon the individual, as rank, title, post of honor, &c.).—insigne (the visible d., or a mark of d.).—honor (honor, that is conferred on aby): to treat aby with d., maximos or amplissimos ei habere honores: qm præcipuo honore habere or amplissimo honore ornare: with all imaginable d., omnia ornamenta in qm congerere (lit.; to heap d.'s on him); also multis ornamentis qm afficere: d.'s that are given or due to meritis, insignia laudis: Jx insignia atque ornamenta (e. g. honoris).—*1* Rank, merit, &c. by which a man is distinguished; Crel. A person of d., vir clarus or clarissimus; omnibus rebus ornatus or præcellens: a physician of considerable d., medicus arte insignis. *1* Discernment: vid.

DISTINCTIVE, Crel. A d. mark, discrimen, nota. A d. badge, insigne. Some d. mark may be found even between things that seem exactly alike, res—quam pares maxime videntur, utque discrimine quo discernuntur (Q. 10, 2, 10).—*1* Judicious; see CLEVER.

DISTINCTIVELY, see DISTINCTLY.

DISTINCTLY, *1* Separately *fm* others; singly, separatim (opp. conjunctim).—seorsum (opp. una).—singulatim or singillatim (each by itself, &c.).—singulater (singly, by itself).—*1* Expressly: vid. — *1* Clearly, clare; perspicue; evidenter; plane; lucide; expresse; dilucide; enodate; enucleate (Syn. in CLEARLY): to pronounce words d., exprimere et explanare verba (Plin. Paneg. 64, 3): to write to aby (own subject) d., enucleate perscribere ad qm.

DISTINCTNESS, see CLEARNESS.

DISTINGUISH. See TO DISCRIMINATE, and (for Syn. and construction) DISCERN. See also 'to make a DISTINCTION'.—*1* In the sense of selecting and marking out particularly, signare, notare.—distinguere (prop. to separate by points; hence, to point out by some ornament, to adorn).—*1* IMPROPR. To separate by some mark of honor or preference, qm ornare, in honore habere, honorem ei habere, tribuere (to hold aby in honour; honour aby).—qm uni diligere (to esteem and love aby in preference to others); qd insigne facere (to cause aby to become prominent); to d. aby greatly, maximos or amplissimos ei habere honores; qm præcipuo honore habere or amplissimo honore ornare.—*1* To be distinguished, eminerē (to stand out, as it were, *fm* the rest).—conspici. conspicuum esse (to be conspicuous; to attract observation and admiration)—conspicuum, on whom or wh. men's eyes are fixed; not præ-Aug. L. 1, 34; T. &c.): to be distinguished by *atq*, qd re præstare (above aby, qm or cl.; s. *Herz. Hist. B. G. 3, 6*); qd re excellere, præcellere (cl); qd re insigniri (of things): to d. oneself in *atq*, excellere, florere in re; in certain respects, excellere in quodam genere laudis; above all others, inter omnes or super ceteros excellere; for or by *atq*, qd re excellere inter omnes or super omnes: qd re præstare omnibus, qd re distinguished above all others in any respect, qd re unus omnium maxime florens: the family is distinguished for this, hæc laus floret in familia.

DISTINGUISHABLE, Capable of being distinguished *fm* other objects; Crel. These things are easily d., harum rerum facilis est expedita distinctio: this is easily d. *fm* that; quid inter hoc et illud interit, facile distinguitur: these things seem to be hardly d., hæc quo pacto discernere ac separare possum, nescio: these things are not d. *fm* those, hæc ab illis nullo discrimine separantur: these things are d. by the mind, but are in reality identical, hæc cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt: hardly d., difficilis

ad distinguendum. — *Distinctuissimè* by the sight, qd oculis iudicari potest (*Ca.*)—aspectabilis, quod cerni potest. *Not d.*, quod oculis iudicari non potest: the direction in which it flows is not d. by the eye, oculis in utram partem fiat, iudicari non potest (*Ca.*). — See *VISIBLE*. — *Notabilia* = remarkable, notable in *C.*; but in *Sen.* adspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia.

**DISTINGUISHED**, clarus (by birth, station, riches, talents, and other external advantages, opp. obscurus), nobilitas (by merits, opp. ignobilis)—eminens, excellens, precellens, praeclearus, prestantans (are quiet expressions of excellence, superiority);—eximius, egregius (are expressions of warmth, praise; egre, implying enthusiastic praise; exim, admiration; all these are applied strictly to only good qualities, not even ironically);—unicus, insignis, singularis (are indifferent, and may heighten praise as well as blame; *Dod.*): a d. physician, medicus arte insignis: a very d. person, vir omnibus rebus ornatus or praeclearus: a year d. by great events, annus magnis rebus insignis: the d. men in the state, lumina civitatis: in a d. manner, insigniter; egregie; eximie.

**DISTORT**, detorquere (prop. and imprpr.).—distorquere (prop.; twist away from each other; to separate by twisting; e. g. oculos, the eyes; labra, the lips; rare).—depravare, *fig.*, to give althg a wrong direction and thus deform it, qd narrando)—perverse interpretari (*fig.* to misinterpret). To d. the limbs, partes corporis detorquere; membra, distorquere, to d. an expression, verbum in pejus detorquere; to d. every thing maliciously, omnia calumnians detorquere. — *See* avertere, avocare, amovere, deducere, abducere, or detrahere.

**DISTORTED**, distortus (e. g. oculi distorti or perverti; and absol. sapientes, etiam si distortissimi sunt, &c. *C.*).

**DISTORTION**, distortio. depravatio. [*Syn.* in *Distort.*]

**DISTRACT**, distrahere (draw in different directions; hence, imprpr. of dissipating the thoughts and perplexing the mind by presenting different objects to them; e. g. ca. studium in plura studia; animum in contrarias sententias)—qd. distrahere (to keep apart; hence, to prevent the mind from concentrating itself, as it were, on what it would like to do). — *Jx.* distrahere et divellere.—*verbi*, qd. distringere the attention to more than one object at once; to be distracted by important business of various kinds, multis et magna negotia distentum esse: to send Hannibal to d. the attention of the Romans, Hannibalem mittere ad distringendos Romanos (*L.* 35, 18) to be distracted by sorrow, distrahente et livelli dolore (*C.*), occupations of a distracting nature, occupations (*as Plin. Ep.* 6, 15, 11): to be d. by thoughts from his grief, animum ca. curis a sollicitudine abducere; qd. oblectare (to try to produce feelings of a pleasant nature in order to counteract any unpleasant ones). — *To be d.* = to be in aniam adigere qm.

**DISTRACTED**, "aliena agens (doing or carrying on something else); "aliena cogitans (thinking of something else); variatæ et dissimilitudine rerum diductus (having one's attention divided by a variety of dissimilar objects; e. *C.* de Invent. 2, 36, 109).—negotia distentus, distractus (by business).—In plura studia distractus (by pursuits, *aff.* C. de Or. 1, 50, 250). To be d., "aliena agere; aliena cogitare (with the distinction explained above); occupationibus distentum esse; a negotiis distentum esse: to answer in a d. manner; "aliena respondere: to speak &c., aliena loqui. — *Frantic*, mente captus, or alienatus; venustus; insanus; venerator; delirus [*Syn.* in *MAJ.*]: to be d., mente captum or alienatum esse; insanire; delirare: to make aby quite d., in in-aniam adigere qm (see *TO MADDEN*).

**DISTRACTEDLY**, FRANTICLY, MADLY.  
**DISTRACTION**, *l'* Want of attention, anismus non attentus (inattention).—"animus varietate rerum diductus."—animus alienis rebus distentus.

**DISTRAIN**, *sec.* MADNESS.  
**DISTRAIN**, bona ca. vendere (or *Gell.*) venum detrahare (to sell a debtor's property; see *Gaj.* 2, 154).—in possessionem rerum debitoris mitti (this was said of creditors put in possession of their debtor's property for thirty days, within which a sale was to be advertised and made; see *Dict.* of *Antiqq.* p. 154, under bonorum emptio)—pignus capere (see under *DISTRAINT*).—qd. commissio tollere or commissio vindicare (to seize goods, &c. for non-payment of taxes; *Scav. Dig.* 19, 2, 61, extr.; *Paul. Dig.* 39, 4, 11): also committere (e. g. ne prædia in publicum committerentur, *Paul. Dig.* 3, 5, 12): distrained, commissus (e. g. hypothecæ commissæ = "que in potestatem creditoris

veniunt ob omissionem solutionis ad diem dictam," but this is when there was a clause to that effect in the deed); properly that has been distrained, quod pro commissio tenetur; quod cecidit or venit in commissum. *Abey's goods have been distrained*, ea bona venierunt; qd necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (*Gaj.* 2, 154). See *EXCURSION* (legal).

**DISTRAINER**, qui commissio tollit or vindicat qd.—qui bona ca. vendit.

**DISTRAINT**, commissum (the sum that the Imperial 'fiscus' claimed for non-payment of taxes, &c.; see *DISTRAIN*).—bonorum venditio (when the goods distrained are sold)—pignoris capio or caplio (see *Gaj.* 4, 28). A d. has been levied on aby, ca. bona venierunt (see *Gaj.* 2, 154); qd. necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (ib.). The 'publicani' possessed the right of d. for non-payment of taxes, data est pignoris caplio publicanis vectigalium publicorum populi Romani adversus eos, qui qd lege vectigalia deberent (*Gaj.* ib. Though the pledge was taken as a security for payment, there must have been a power of sale, in case of non-payment; *Dict. Antiqq.* p. 737). To levy a d., commissio tollere, qd. bona ca. vendere: to order a d. to be levied, constituere, ut liceat bona ca. vendere (*Gaj.* 2, 167). See *Dict. Antiqq.* p. 154, under bonorum emptio.

**DISTRESS**, *Calamity*; vid. *CALAMITY* or *APPELATION*.—"To be in d., in miseria esse or verari: in summa infelicitate versari; Iniquissima fortuna uti: in angustias adduci: in the greatest d., in summas angustias adduci: to relieve aby's d., qm a miseria vindicare; ex miseria eripere: I do not know how to get out of my d., nescio quomodo me expediam exire: to be in d. about aby or althg, laborare de qd or de qd re (also laborare absol., to be anxiously concerned about aby or althg): to be in d. for althg, laborare a qd re (e. g. for corn, water, &c.): my only d. is for you, nihil laboro, nisi ut tu salvus sis: in the d. of the country, difficili re publice tempore: general d., publica calamitas or clades atque calamitas. — *Pecuniary d.* See *POVERTY*. To be in d., in angustia esse; angustus ca. habere; ad inopiam redactus esse: great d., in summa mendicitate esse; mendicitatem perpetui not to let aby suffer d., victimi ei suppeditari debet; d. d. qd, unde utatur, to relieve aby's d., or aby that is in d., ca. inopie opitulari (as to poverty). — *Danger*, vid. To be in d., laborare: a signal of d., periculi signum: to give a signal of d., qd re periculi significationem facere. — *Law term*; see *DISTRAINT*. — *The thing seized*, pignus (e. g. the pledge, in general).

**DISTRESS**, v. *To make miserable*, see *TO AFFLICT*. — *To Distrain*, vid. *TO BE DISTRESSED*, laborare (to be in distressing or difficult circumstances; e. g. as mil. t. t.: to be d. for corn, laborare ab re frumentaria; ships are d., tremere, laborant, *Ca.*: omnes are d., natri laborant)—qd. malde contrahere, qd. me societate sollicitum habet, or anxium ca. sollicitum habet; sollicitus sum et angor; anxio animo et sollicito sum; angor et animi angor; se afflictere or afflicti: about althg, anxie ferre qd: to be d. (as to circumstances, &c.). — *To be in distress*, *I am much d. about your health*, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tua valetudine; invaleto (ad valetudo) tua me valde conturbat: to make aby quite d., non medicis curâ peliere ca. animum: d. circumstances, res familiaris laboræ, perturbata: to be d. for money, de pecuniâ laborare; in summa difficultate numaria esse. — *DISTRESSED*, sollicitus, egritudine affectus; æger animo or animi. See *MISERABLE*. Don't be d., ne sis perturbatus.

**DISTRESSFUL**, see *DISTRESSING*.  
**DISTRESSING**, peracerbus, acerbissimus (painful), molestissimus.—difficilis (hard to bear; e. g. quam difficile pericula videntur calamitatum societas). To find oneself in a d. position, fortunâ graviter afflictum esse: althg is d. (= crues a d. feeling), male afflictor qd re: d. events, acerbitates, it is d. to d., hoc mihi dolet; valde dolendum est; hoc me valde conturbat: a d. situation, res misera; tempora misera, see *DISTRESS*: a d. dream, somnium tumultuosum (*Scav.*) anxius is used sta in this sense by *L.*, but not by *Ulp.*: anxie curam, *L.* 1, 56): to feel a d. fear, cruciatus timoris angri (*C. Off.* 2, 7, 25): nothing more d. could have happened to me, or nothing could be more d. to me, nihil acerbius or nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit.

**DISTRESSINGLY**, graviter; acerbè; dolenter. To be d. ill, laborare; graviter esse ægrum.

**DISTRIBUTE**, distribuere (e. y. populum in quinque classes; pecuniam in iudices; exercitum in civitates;

frumentum civitatibus).—dividere. partiti. disperire. describere. dispensare. digerere (e. g. cibum in omnes membrorum partes).—disponere (e. g. vigillas per urbem, stationes portis).—largiri. dilargiri (to d. liberally: of money, &c., enlargi; Pers.). **SIX.** in **DIVID.** To d. equally, aequiliter partiti or disperiti (e. g. prædam): to d. the voting tablets, tabellas dividere.

**DISTRIBUTER.** divisor (esp[ecially] of an appointed person to distribute lands and other presents among the people, &c.).—largitor (he that spends of his own accord).—distributor tabellarum (of the voting tablets).

**DISTRIBUTION.** partiti. distributio. descriptio. **SIX.** in **TO DIVIDE.** ~~to~~ divisio is foreign to standard prose in this meaning, and digestio only occurs in conjunction with ciborum.—assignatio (with ref. to estates or landed property, agrorum).—dispensatio (e. g. annonæ; L. 10, 11).—largitio (the d. of money, largesses, &c.). Equal d. of the booty, aequalia præda partito.

**DISTRIBUTIVE.** a. g., d. justice, \*justitia suum cuique tribuens.

**DISTRIBUTIVELY.** distribute (C.).

**DISTRICT.** circultus. ambitus.—ager. territorium (territory).—regio (region).—provincia (province).—conventus (circuli, department).—muneris partes (the particular sphere or province of one's office).—**SIX.** If in a more extended sense of the word, terra, fines are also used, but ditto must be avoided.

**DISTRUST.** v. diffidere, perf. diffusus sum (not to feel confidence in; to have one's doubts about; opp. credere: my with dat., but abl. voluntate, Cæs. B. C. 1, 12, 2, is the reading of several good MSS.: so Suet. occasion; T. paucitate cohortum).—**SIX.** It has not the meaning of 'not to believe';—non credere, fidem non habere (not to believe): to somewhat d., subdiffidere (C.): to d. ably, diffidere ci or cs fidei, de fide cs dubitare (to doubt ably's sincerity).—ci fidem non habere (to have no faith in ably): to d. ably altogether, summe diffidere ci: I d. myself, mihi ipse diffido. Distrusting himself, sibi ipse diffusus.

**DISTRUST.** s. diffidentia, in atq[ue] cs rei (it only denotes the want of faith or confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of ably or of atq[ue]. In C. [Tusc. 4, 37, 80, and de Invent. 2, 54, 163] and even so late as Justin [1, 8, 10] it is only used for want of confidence in one's own person and fate, in contradistinction to fidentia, i. e. self-confidence).—fides parva (little faith or confidence).—suspicio (suspicion). To entertain d., diffidere: some d., subdiffidere: to feel d. of ably, diffidere ci or cs fidei, de fide cs dubitare (to doubt ably's sincerity); ci fidem non habere (to place no faith or belief in ably): to feel great d. of ably, summe diffidere ci: I feel d. of myself, mihi ipse diffido: with d., diffidenter (esp[ecially] in oneself or atq[ue] relating to oneself; e. g. one's good fortune, &c.): Im d., diffidentia: whatever causes or excites d. or suspicion, suspiciosus.

**DISTRUSTFUL.** diffidens; diffidus; of ably or atq[ue], ci or ci rei (in a single case, = not having confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of a person or an object: men d. of themselves, homines diffisi ipsi sibi)—timidus (fearful, timid).—suspiciosus (suspicious; both as abiding qualities). Jn. timidus et diffidens; timidus suspiciosusque. D. of oneself, ipse sibi diffidens or diffidus; dubitans et ipse sibi diffidens. To be d., diffidere (in a single case; see To DISTRUST); of ably or atq[ue], ci or ci rei; suspiciosus esse (to be of a d. or suspicious nature or disposition): to be somewhat d., subdiffidere.

**DISTRUSTFULLY.** diffidenter; timide; suspiciose. Jn. timide et diffidenter.

**DISTURB.** turbare (introduce confusion, &c.; also of disturbing water, aquam limo, H., flumen imbre, O.; and fig., pacem, voluntatem, qd in republica; and of the mind, inopinato malo turbatus, mente turbatus).—disturbare (to bring into disorder by violent separation; e. g. concionem, sortes).—perturbare (to bring into complete confusion; provinciam, civitatem, otium; also fig., the mind, animum; ably, qm).—interpellare (prop., to interrupt a person speaking; but fig., to interrupt a person in an action, qm; and also to break up the assembly, comitia [of a tribune]: to d. ably in the exercise of a right or in his right, interpellare qm in jure suo; Cæs. B. O. 1, 44).—impedire (to hinder; qm or qd; qm a re: to d. ably in the discharge of his official duties, impedire qm a munere).—vxare (not to leave in peace; e. g. gallinam, a hen whilst sitting; also qm, to harass). To d. the state, civitatem (or rempublicam) conturbare or perturbare; rempublicam miscere; ably's plans or

projects, rationes ei conturbare; every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere; to d. the minds, animos implicare or confundere; also mentem turbare; animum perturbare. To d. a wasp's nest, crabrones irritare (lit., hornets used proverbially: Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 83). Disturbed in one's mind, mente turbata; mente capus: I am quite disturbed in my mind, sum animo conturbato et incerto: not to d. the peace, pacem or pacis fidem servare: to d. it, pacem (concordiam) turbare: don't d. me! noli me turbare: omitte me! ably's peace of mind is not disturbed, in animo cs est pax placidissima: to d. ably's rest, or ably in his sleep, e somno excitare qm (C.); cs quietem turbare (Prop. 1, 3, 17): men's minds are still disturbed, mentes nondum riederunt: to d. some men's tranquillity, qm concordiam turbare or disjungere: to d. the public peace or tranquillity, tumultum injicere civitati (to quietem publicam turbare is not Latin): to be perpetually disturbing ably, qm semper lacerasse; qm quiescere or quiescere non pati (to leave him no peace): Britain was never in a more disturbed and critical state, non sane alias exercitatio magisque in ambiguo fuit Britannia (T.).

**DISTURBANCE.** 1. As acti, turbatio. perturbatio (the act of troubling, confusing; e. g. the tranquillity of the state, otii; of the order of things, ordinis pert.).—Interpellatio (interruption [as act], and also as circumstance) by the intervening of an event or the intervention of a person)—impedimentum (hindrance, a circumstance or occurrence of a disturbing nature). Without any d. (= interruption), sine ullâ interpellatione: to cause a d. in atq[ue], qd interpellare (to interrupt atq[ue] or impede (to hinder)). 2. As state, tumultus (noisy uproar, esp[ecially] threatening or causing a breach of the public peace). Jn. motus ac tumultus (C.); atepius ac tumultus (Cæsar); terror ac tumultus (L.).—turba (and when used indefinitely, turbæ, pl.; interruption of public order). Jn. turba ac tumultus (C.); turba et confusio rerum (C.); turbæ atque seditiones (of seditious d.; S.); turbæ atque discordiæ (T.). An exciter of d.'s, turbæ ac tumultus concitator: to excite d.'s in the camp, efficere turbas in castris: to be making a d. (by noisy, passionate language, &c.), tumultuari: that no d. may be made, ne quid turbæ fiat (Plaut.): what is all this d.? quid hoc tumultus est (Enn., where it is tumultus)? a general d., omnium rerum perturbatio: to cause a general d., omnia miscere et turbare: d. of mind, conturbatio mentis (to labefactio is the disturbance as act or cause of the disturbed state of things, Q. 8, 4, 14): to cause a d. in the state, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam labefactare, or conturbare, or quassare (to shake), or dilacerare (to tear it to pieces): to cause ruinous political d.'s in one's country, lacerare patriam.

**DISTURBER.** turbator (he that troubles atq[ue]; e. g. the peace, tranquillity, pacis, otii).—interpellator (he that interrupts atq[ue] by his intervention, e. g. sermonis).—interventor (of an uncalled for or annoying intruder; one that annoys by his visits).—Fem., turbatrix; interpellatrix. A d. of the peace, pacis turbator (prop.). rempublicæ turbo. turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (a sort of firebrand in the state); homo turbulentus; turbæ ac tumultus concitator; turbarum auctor (one that excites the minds of the populace; the author of disturbance in general).

**DISUNION.** 1. Separation, vid. 2. State of being disunited (improp.). of disagreement, disjunctio. alienatio (C.). disjunctio animorum (C.). discordia. dissidium. dissensio. Jn. dissidium ac dissensio.—dissociati civium animi (d. in a state, that has been promoted by ably). To cause d., ordinum concordiam disjungere (to set the different classes at variance).

**DISUNITE.** TRANS 1. To separate, disjungere. dirimere. dissociare, &c. See To SEPARATE. 2. To part friends, &c. discordes reddere.—dissociare (to disturb the social relationship between two or more individuals).—qm concordiam disjungere (e. g. of the different classes in a state, ordinum; C.). To d. persons, dissociare, disjungere qm a qo or a familiaritate cs.—alienare qm or voluntatem cs a qo.—distrare qm a qo. To be disunited, dissociati.—alienari a qo.—distrahi cum qo.—discordare: they are disunited, discordia inter eos orta est; discordant inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: to reconcile friends that have been disunited by the wickedness of men, distractos peridiâ hominum amicos rursus in pristinum concordiam reducere: the disunited citizens, dissociati animi civium, or patriâ discordans (the state itself: T. Ann. 1, 9, 2) a state disunited by party feelings, civitas allorums



alias partes eventum factionibus discors (L. 33, 48, *estr.*).

**DISUNITE, INTRANS.** See **TO SEPARATE, intrans.**  
**DISUSE, DISUSE.** *Desuetude, vid.* To fall into d. (of a law), situ et senio emori.—abolere et relinquere (Gell. 20, 1).—*I want of use or practice, Crcl.* The power of memory is weakened by d., memoria minuitur, nisi eam exerceas.

**DISUSE, v.** detrachere ci ca rel consuetudinem a consuetudine ca rel qm abducere. dedocere qm qd desuere (s. g. [hunc] desuevi, ne quo ad carnem iret & Titin. ap. Non.): *mihi in past particip. desueta arma &c.*

**DITCH, fossa (g. t.).**—fossa incillis. Incille (for water, e. g. in the field). A small d., fossula: a covered d., fossa caeca (opp. f. patens): to make a d., fossam facere, ducere (in the silo. age, fossam premere, deprimere, percutere: s. Burmann Q. Decl. 3, 18, p. 72: incille ducere, Ulp.): to open or clear out d.'s, incilla aperire: to make a d. before alth, fossam praeducere; around alth, fossa cingere or circumducere;

**DITCH, v.** fossam (fossam) ducere, facere.

**DITCHER, fossor (g. t. for digger).**

**DITHYRAMB, poema dithyrambicum.**—dithyrambus.

**DITHYRAMBIC, dithyrambicus.**

**DITTANY, dictamnus or -um** ('origanum dictamnus, Linn.).

**DITTY, canticum. cantilena. cantiuucula.** See **SONG.**

**DIVAN, \*concilium summum** (Turcarum).

**DIVARICATE, divaricare** (trass. C.: *intrans. Varr.* nec quibus unguibus divaricent).

**DIVARICATION, Crcl. with divaricare.** *Différance of opinion, vid. DIFFERENCE.*

**DIVE, v.** To d. into alth, se mergere in qd or in qd re (to plunge into);—also se mergere in aquam. subire aquam (to go under the water in general).—urinari (to remain for some time, e. g. as divers).—Inurinare in aqua (e. g. in lacu, Col.; of birds): to d. for pearls, \*margaritas conquirere. [Fig.] To penetrate, penetrare. Intrare.—assequi or percipere qd (to follow with one's understanding, to reach mentally, to perceive).—perspicere (to look through alth): to d. into a subject; into the nature of alth, alte descendere in qd. penetrare in or ad qd. ca rel primas causas conquirere (e. g. naturæ; C.).—persequi qd (e. g. stirpium naturas, C.).—rerum naturam evolere; accuratius or subtilius Investigare qd; qd Investigare et perscrutari; to d. into alth's thoughts, explorare quid agat qd (quid molliatur).—also ca animum or ingenium perspicere.

**DIVER, urinans.—urinator** (by profession): these pearls are procured by d.'s, hæ margaritæ urinantium curâ petuntur (Plin.). *A water-fowl, mergus (aldova).*

**DIVERGE, abire in diversas partes, abire in contrarias partes.** divaricare (used *intrans. Varr.*).—refringi (of rays that fall on a reflecting surface, and thence d. or are reflected): lines that d. fm the centre. lineæ, quæ ex centro emittuntur (Plin.; where the divergence is only implied). A genealogical tree rises with a single stem, and then branches out into two diverging lines, ordinata cognationum diverso limite, in duas lineas separantur.

**DIVER, ENCE or DIVERGENCY, declinatio (g. t. for d. fm a straight line in general).**

**DIVERGENT. By the present particip. of the verb in TO DIVERGE.**

**DIVERS. See SEVERAL.**

**DIVERSE See DIFFERENT.**

**DIVERSIFICATION, Crcl., unless varietas, commutato or immutato nili serve.**

**DIVERSIFY. Distinguisht, vid. Partegate, vary, distinguere.** Jx. variare et mutare; variare et distinguere (e. g. graviora opera lusuibus joculæ dist.; variare otium labore, laborem otio). See **TO CHANGE: TO VARY.** To d. (= to vary, in oratory) a subject (with regard to expression and thought), orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus; orationem ornare (or exornare). See **TO EMBELLISH.** *Diversified, varius* (prop. of variegated colours; then of what is changing and of different sorts; *est* it must not be mistaken for diversus, i. e., entirely different). Jx. multiplex variusque; varius et multiplex (the latter, opp. simplex).

**DIVERSION, A turning from its course, derivatio (of a river, fluminis).—deductio** (e. g. rivorum e fonte, Albanæ aque, C.). *Sport, ludus, oblectatio.—oblectamentum.*—voluptas (pleasure, delight).—

animi relaxatio (mental relaxation). See **AMUSEMENT.** *Milit. term, e. g. to make a d., hostem distingere; hostes distingere.*

**DIVERT, To turn off from any course, flectere; declinare** qm, or qd de re [est] declinare in this sense not Ciceroian: but L. si quo inde agnen declinare voluissim; and Q. neque se neque metu declinatus animus).—animum et cogitationes avocare a re (with ref. to the mind).—derivare (of rivers, &c., also *improp.* rem in qd).—deducere (to lead or move astray).—avertere (to give a different direction).—abducere, abtrahere (to d. entirely).—avocare (to call off; qm a qd re: to alth. ad qd. Also of diverting forces some other way: [Davies] milites ad aliud bellum avocare, L.). To d. the course of a river, flumen derivare, avertere; aquam de fluvio or ex flumine derivare (to lead off the water): to d. the river from its usual, or into another channel, flumen novo alveo avertere: to d. aby from his purpose, qd a consilio revocare: not to allow oneself to be diverted fm one's purpose, perstare in qd re. Hence, to turn the mind fm alth it is intent on, distrahere (e. g. ca industriam in plura studia).—qm distrahere (to distract his attention).—distingere qm (to occupy with more than one object). To d. aby's mind fm his grief, animum ca a curis or a sollicitudine abducere. qm oblectare. Hence, to amuse, vid.

**DIVERTING, see ENTERTAINING.**

**DIVERTISEMENT, see DIVERSION.**

**DIVEST, [PROP.] Strip** (of clothes, &c), spoliare veste or vestibus. exuere qm veste; also detrachere ci vestem. nudare qm (SYN. IN STRIP). [Fig.] To deprive, vid. To d. oneself of alth, decedere qd re or de qd re (e. g. of one's estates, de suis bonis; of one's rights, jure suo or de suo jure); also qd missum facere, mittere (to let alth go, give it up): to d. oneself of all cares, omnes curas doloresque deponere; of the command, imperium deponere: to d. aby of all his possessions, qm omnibus bonis evertere or expellere (to turn him out of his estates); also qm de fortunis omnibus deturbare. In L. and in later writers, exuere qm (e. g. agro paterno avitque, L.; avitis bonis, T.; patri-monio, Suet.); of former habits, a prius consuetudine deflectere: to d. a subject of its sophistical arguments, captiones discutere: to d. of any deceptive appearance, in lucem proferre; aperire [opp. operire]: to d. oneself of one's deceptive appearance (ill'um) quo sefellantur, exuere mentium colorem (Q.): to d. aby of an officer, abrogare ei munus; of the command, adimere ci imperium. For my part I cannot d. myself of the notion, that &c., mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, *with acc. and infin.* (e. g. esse deos, C.). *est* in the str. age exuere was used in almost every meaning of our 'divest,' and as several such applications are found in C. it is correct in this sense: e. g. to d. oneself of one's human feeling, humanitatem or hominem exuere, C.): to d. oneself of a title or dignity, &c., dignitatem suam destituere (Sen. Ep. 38, in.); to d. oneself of an erroneous opinion, of fear, &c., deicere, depellere qd (See C. Ecl. p. 109).

**DIVESTURE, Crcl. with verbs under DIVEST.**

**DIVIDE, To part an entire thing, dividere** (to separate, so that the parts are distinct and can be discerned each by itself; also of things that d. an object, or separate two things, e. g., to d. the river in two arms [speaking of a piece of land], flumen in duas partes: cf. **TO SEPARATE**).—partiri (partire not C. except in partitus [passive], to d. a whole into smaller parts, so that these parts may bear a proper proportion to each other, e. g. a body, corpus; qd in membra: to d. the genus into different species, genus in species: then also = to d. (aliqui) with aby: see below).—Jx. partiri ac dividere (e. g. the whole genus into species, genus universum in species).—dispartire or dispartiri (to separate into parts).—distribuere (to d. a whole in such a manner, that every one receives a proportionate quantity: to d. in a proper manner).—describere (to point out by writing, how a whole is, or is to be divided, and to whom the parts belong, or are to belong, e. g. annum in duodecim menses; terram in regiones).—dispensare (to weigh out, as it were; hence, to d. proportionately, pecuniam, numos, fontem inter incolas).—sejungere, disjungere (to part what was united). To d. into parts, in partes dividere: into two, three, four parts, qd in duas, tres, quatuor partes dividere; qd bifariam or bipartito, trifariam or tripartito, quadripartim or quadripartito dividere, distribuere, dispartire: to d. into equal parts, æquabiliter dispartiri (e. g. the booty, prædam): to d. alth into two equal parts, æquâ portione dividere qd: to d. alth into twofold

*aequal parts, qd in duodecim partes aequabiliter dividere: to d. aly in equal portions among several persons, qd aequa portione dispensare (littr. to weigh it out to them, with dat. of the person): to d. aly 'ad infinitum' disperiri qd in infinita: to d. (aly) with aly, partim cum qo (to share, or go shares with aly; also without acc., as in English 'to go shares' not mentioning the object); dividere qd cum qo (e. g. one's bread, &c. cum esuriente panem suum). To d. among themselves (of several), partiri inter se: to d. aly among themselves, qd inter se dividere or partiri or disperiri: to d. aly among several persons, partiri or disperiri qd inter, &c. [see the following section of this article = TO DISTRIBUTE]: to d. one's time between labour and recreation, tempora laboris voluptatisque dissipare: the whole day is divided between sleeping and reading, totus dies inter stratum et lectionem divisa est: to d. Asia into provinces, civitates Asiae in provincias describere: to d. a question, a bill, &c., into two (that the votes may be taken separately), sententiam dividere: the opinions are divided, sententiae in diversum tenduntur; sententiae variantur: to d. into four classes, dissipare qd in quatuor genera; a speech into its heads, orationem in sua membra; the people into five classes, populum in quinque classes distribuere: to d. one's time according to one's occupations, negotia cum tempore commetiri: to d. into 'decuria' or companies of ten, decuriare; into 'centuria' or bodies of a hundred each, centuriare. || To divide itself, themselves; or to be divided, dividi (to be divided, g. t.).—disiungere. discrepare. distrahī (to be divided in opinion). Historians are divided in their opinions as to whether... or, utrum... an &c., auctores in diversum trahunt (L.); persons are divided in their sentiments, expectations, &c., animi in aliam partem mente atque animo trahitur (Cae.); to d. itself into two arms, in duas partes dividi (of a river); also in duo arca discurrere (to discharge itself by two mouths or streams)—se findere (via in ambas partes se findit, V.): to be divided into two classes or parties, in duas partes discedere: to d. themselves, discedere (= in duas partes, in manipulos, &c. of persons; also *improp.*, of things, haec quatuor velut proposita... in duo genera discedunt, Q.): the opinions in the senate were divided, duae sententiae senatum distabant. || To separate, to keep apart, dividere (e. g. seniores a junioribus, L.) dirimere. separare. occurrere. discernere. discludere. secludere. sejungere. disjungere. segregare. distinguere. SYN. IN SEPARATE. (*improp.*) discescere is unclear, for dividere, discludere.) The river Garonna divides the territory of the Gauls from that of the Aquitani, Gallos ab Aquitanis Garonna flumen dividit: Spain is divided from Africa by a strait, Hispania ab Africa angusto dirempta freto. the Alps, that divide Italy from Gaul, Alpes, quae Italiam a Gallia sejungunt: the river wch divides the realms of Jugurtha and of Bocchus, flumen, quod Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungit: divided into two, three &c., bipartitus, tripartitus, quadripartitus, quinquemartitus. || To divide amongst, dividere (e. g. agros, bona virilium, &c., see DISTRIBUTE): to d. the property or estates among the soldiers, the plaintiffs, &c., bona militibus, bona inter accusatores dividere: to d. the recruits among the legions, thrones inter legiones dissipare: to d. land among the people, jugera in homines decubere: to d. equally, fairly, aequabiliter partiri or disperiri (e. g. the booty, praedam; money, pecuniam, numos). || To disunite by discord, discordes reddere. dissociare.—disociare, distrahere, qm a qo. See DISUNITE. Divided, distractus (e. g. distracti periculi hominum amici).—discordans (e. g. patria, T. Ann. 1. 9. 2): a state divided by factions, civitas aliorum alias partes foventium factionibus discors (L. 33. 48, extr.). || In arithmetic, dividere: to d. by a 100, qd in centum partes ducere (t. H.).*

**DIVIDE, INTA.** discedere. decedere. abire (to go away).—discedere inter se (to go away in different directions, to go different ways)—dividi. || To vote by dividing (of the senate), discedere (the form was: qui hoc censetis, illuc transitis: qui alia omnia in hac parte, Plin. Ep. 8. 14). To order the senate to d. patres in sententiam decedere or ire jubere: to d. with aly, discedere in ea sententiam (g. t., L.): ire in ea sententiam (C. Fam. 1. 2): to d. agere aly or any question, discedere in alia omnia: a great majority d. agi a question, de re qd frequentes (sc. patres) eunt in alia omnia (C. Fam. 1. 2): a great majority d. with Hortensius, in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures eunt (C. Fam. 1. 2): to insist on the house dividing (on a question), discessionem facere (ib.).

**DIVIDEND, § In arithmetic,** \*numerus dividendus. || Interest paid on a certain amount of capital, usura senus (see INTEREST). *§* senus is the gain or profit arising from a loan; the interest with ref. to the creditor who receives it; hence it comes nearest to our 'dividend': the interest with ref. to the debtor is usura.

**DIVIDER, § He that divides aly into portions, qui partitur.** (*improp.*) partitor is without sufficient authority, since in C. Pat. 5. 12, partitor is undoubtedly the correct reading: || One who deals out, divisor (an appointed person to distribute landed property, presents, &c., among the people), see also DISTRIBUTOR. || A dissuader; see DISTURBER.

**DIVINATION, divinatio. vaticinatio.**—auguratio (from the flight of birds).—predictio (a prophecy, in general).—|| Conjectural presage, conjectio. conjectura (relating to profane matters). See CONJECTURE.

**DIVINE, v. divinare (abol. C. Divin. 1. 3: qd, futura &c.; also divin. de qd re, e. g. de exitu, Np.).—praesagire (= 'futura ante sentire', C.: qd animo).—praesentire (haec a presentiment of; futura, C. qd animo, Cae.; dolos, V.).—praecipere (to anticipate by a happy conjecture, e. g. the enemy's plans, consilia hostium, C.).—cogitatione praecipere (e. g. futura, C.); opinione praecipere (Cae.).—conjectare. conjectare. conjectura asequi or consequi (to arrive at aly by conjectures). To d. aly's meaning, &c., ad sensum opinionemque ca penetrare (C. Partit. 36, 123): that is not easy to d. horum difficilis est conjectura.**

**DIVINE, adj. divinus (prop. and *improp.*).—coelestis (heavenly). *§* If divine is used hyperbolically of a profane object, see the superl. of the words in FINE or BEAUTIFUL, e. g. venustissimus, &c., or by eximius, &c.; see INCOMPARABLE. Our mind is of d. origin, a Deo animos haustos et libatos habemus; ex divinitate animos haustos et acceptos habemus: d. inspiration, \*afflatus or instinctus divinus: by d. inspiration, divinitus (adv. C. Att. 1. 16); \*numine or spiritu divino afflatus or instinctus: d. service, deorum (with us, Del) cultus: to attend d. service, sacris adesse: a d. sentence, divinitus dictum. See HEAVENLY.**

**DIVINE, s. § A theologian, \*theologus (θεολόγος; g. t.).—\*litterarum sanctarum studiosus (one who studies theology); also rerum divinarum or sacrarum interpretes. || A clergyman, sacerdos (g. t., for priest).—clericus ecclesiasticus. sacrorum antistes (belonging to the clergy; Eccl.): d's, clerici. clerici ecclesiastici (Eccl.).**

**DIVINELY (e. g. d. inspired), divinitus. || Impropr. eximie; egregie. See INCOMPARABLE.**

**DIVINER, vates (inspired by a god: vaticinator only Pont. 1. 1, 42).—divinus (one who has naturally the gift of prediction, wch, however, he may also cultivate by art).—fatidicus (he who foretells the fate of men).—sortilegus (by the medium of lots).—augur (a public augur, who declines the future by observing the flight of birds, or interprets the will of the gods from other phenomena).—haruspex (who interprets the will of the gods by inspecting the bowels, &c., of the animals at a sacrifice: extispex with particular ref. to divinations from the entrails only).—hariolus (a vagrant fortune-teller, like our gipsies): the tales of a d. effata vatum.**

**DIVING-BELL, \*testa urinatorum.**

**DIVINITY, § Deity, vid. nomen divinum (divine power, &c., see God).—deitas (deity).—natura divina (the essence or nature of God). To deny the d. of Christ, \*negare Christum deum fuisse humanā specie indutum (Aft. C. N. D. 24, 63), or \*divinam Christi naturam oppugnare. || Theology, theologā; \*divinarum rerum doctrina: to attend d. lectures, \*litteras sanctas in academia operam dare: a d. student, \*litterarum sanctarum studiosus.**

**DIVISIBILITY, divida ca rei natura (Aft. C. Tim. 7. in.).**

**DIVISIBLE, quod dividi potest, divinus (that can be separated, the latter only of bodies).—Assili (that may be split, of bodies).—divisibilibus vates late (Tert.).**

**DIVISION, § The act of dividing into parts, divisio.—partitio. distributio [SYN. TO DIVIDE]. To make an equal d. of aly, aequa portione dividere qd. || The state of being divided, divisio. diremptio. diremptus. separat. sejunctio. disjunctio. SYN. IN TO DIVIDE (in the sense of keeping apart; 2nd section of that art.). || That by wch aly is kept apart, partes intergerinus (a wall of d., *prop.*).—discrimen (*improp.*, distinction). || The divided part itself, pars. portio. membrum. SYN. IN PART. || Scientific division, dispositio (e. g. in rhetoric,**

**architectura, &c.**: see also **DISTRIBUTIO**.—distributio (the arranging everything in its proper place).—locus (the principal part of a subject). The d.'s of a literary work, pars (sing.).—particula (subdivision or paragraph, in general).—caput (principal d.).—liber (book or chapter of a larger work): a d. in a speech, incitum, articulus (article).—membrum (μέλος): d. in a series, cœura, incisio (Gramm.). || **DISTINCTIO**, vid. || *f. in arithmetico*, divisio. || *Milit. t. legio* (a Roman legion).—agmen exercitûs (a part of the army, in general).—agmen (f on the march): in two, three, &c. d.'s, bipartitio, tripartitio: to march up in three d.'s or columns, tripartito agmine or divisio in tres partes exercitû incedere; triplici acie instructa proficisci: by or in d.'s, exercitum in partes divisio (e. g., to advance or march up in the senate), discessio. To insist that a d. shall be taken, discessionem facere: no d. took place, discessio non facta est (C.). See **TO DIVIDERE**, **INTA**. || **DIVISIO**, **DISUNIO**, vid.

**DIVISOR** (dividuum, h. prp., \*divisor (ast. t.)).  
**DIVORCEMENT**.—**DIVORCE**, divorcium; also discedium (considered as a separation).—diffarreatio (the declaring void or revocation of a marriage contracted by confarreatio).—repudium (properly of a marriage only contracted, not solemnized; but also SYN. with divorcium; Diel. Antiq. p. 349. the ending away of a wife): an unexpected d., abruptio matrimonii: to sue for a d., agere de divorcio. See **TO DIVORCE**.

**DIVORCE**, v. matrimonium or nuptias dirimere: to d. a wife, divorcium facere cum uxore; repudium emittere uxori; uxorem repudiare; uxorem matrimonio exigere (s. *Ruhn. Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45*); uxorem e matrimonio dimittere (or, if by force, expellere, to turn her out of doors): to be divorced, separari conia et rubilibus discerni (to be separated a mensa et toro, aff. T. Hist. 5, 5, 2). || **FIGO**. To separate forcibly, scire **TO DIVIDE** and **TO SEPARATE**.

**DIURNAL**, diurnus; see **DAILY**, adj.  
**DIURNALLY**, see **DAILY**, adv.

**DIVULGE**, divulgare, divulgare (to spread the news of althg, div. with accessory notion of spreading in all directions; perv. in a more extensive sense, through all the world, to let all the world know, e. g., rumorem, rem).—evulgare, in vulgus edere (what was to be kept secret).—sigillare, declarare, aperire sententiam suam, dicere, quid sentiam de re (to reveal or declare one's opinion).—calam facere, in lucem or in medium proferre (to make known, to expose).—aperire, patefacere (to publish, to reveal, to lay althg open).—JN. aperire et in lucem proferre, proferre et patefacere. annuuciare (to publish, declare, &c., especially what ought to be kept secret, solumorum consilia, mysteria, &c. C. rem. ci. per indicium, Cæ.). You must not do this, hoc tibi dictum puta: althg is divulged, qd in vulgus emanavit. || **FIGO**. Dicta foras eliminare is poet. only (H. Ep. 1, 5, 35), instead of dicta foras efferre or proferre, to tell abroad, out of school.

**DIVULGER**, vulgare (h. g., tacitū, O. speaking of Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods), or Crcl. qui famam cæ rei divulgat; qui edit qd in vulgus; &c.—blatero (one who blabs, s. *Gell. 1, 15, xiv.*).  
**DIZEN** ornare (g. t.). exornare, distinguere, comere. See **BEDIZEN**.—cultu speciosiore quam pretiosiore uti.

**DIZZARD**, see **BLACKHEAD**.  
**DIZZINESS**, vertigo oculorum, or vertigo only. To cause d., vertiginem facere (see 'To make DIZZY'): to stop d., vertiginem discutere or sedare; ofussum oculis caliginem dilicere: one who is subject to d., vertiginosus: to feel a sensation of d., vertigine corripi.

**DIZZY**, Of a person feeling so, vertiginosus. To become d., vertigine corripi: he felt quite d. fm looking down fm such a height, altitudo caliginem oculis offudit: to be d., vertigine laborare: to make (aby) d., vertiginem facere. || **CAUSING** dizziness, vertiginem faciens. A d. height, Unde despicit vix sine vertigine oculorum potest, Unde sine vertigine quâdam simul oculorum animique; or altitudo ocula caliginem offundens. || **Giddy**, thoughtless; see **GIDDY**.

**DIZZY**, v. See 'To make dizzy' in **DIZZY**, adj.  
**DO**, facere, agere, gerere (fac., vovire, to 'make', used esp. of producing an effect; and with ref. to the means taken to produce an effect, and to the effect itself, as something adding; agere, vovire, is more general, 'to do', 'to be doing', with ref. to the object pursued and to its occupying, generally, the mind of the agent: also of 'actions' that, when done, remain, as inevitable things, in the memory, not as cistible effects. Facere is, however, used absolutely and with next. pronouns, &c., in the

sense of 'do', when 'conducts' or the 'efforts' of the agent are referred to [faciam, ut pote; multa feci; quæ, &c.; plus, quam feci, facere non possum]; and always when 'do' is used as the representative of another verb, the repetition of which is thus avoided, e. g., supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere [the act of imploring you on my knees] non possum.—gerere refers to the series of actions by which althg is carried on and completed; e. g., quæ etiam voluntee Diodorus fiebant, per istum tamen omnia gerebantur (C.).—administrare (to manage, superintend; to be the person who actually executes, what is to be done). They acted on their own discretion, and did whatever seemed best to be done, per se, quæ videbantur, administrabant. To do too much or too little, modum excedere in qâ re: I don't know what to do, quid agam or faciam nescio; consilii inopiam: incertum est, quid agam; quo me convertam, nescio; he believed that he hath nothing done, that doth not all, nihil actum putabat, si quid superesset agendum: to be able to be done, fieri posse (to enquire, &c.) what they should do in their situation, quid facerent de suis rebus: to do good, erit, bene male agere or facere: to do right, recte agere; recte facere. || **FIGO**. The latter in as far as the effect of the act is such as it ought to be; see the difference between agere and facere as explained above; to have a great deal to do, multis occupationibus distineri; to have always something to do, assiduus occupationibus impediti; to have plenty to do, satis negotiorum habere; althg gives me a great deal to do, res me occupatissimam habet; to have enough to do with one's own affairs, suarum rerum sat agere: to do nothing, nihil agere (g. t. = being unemployed); domi desident sedere (to sit idle at home); studia negligere (to neglect one's studies); to have nothing to do, otiosum esse (to be at leisure); negotiis vacare or vacuum esse (to have no business that one need do); 'questum manu facere non posse (to be out of work, of a dry labourer); to set any something to do, ci penum impare (prop., to give the female slaves a certain quantity of wool to spin, &c., as Q. 3, 7, 6; impropr., of setting any task or work); cæ operam conducere (to hire any as a labourer). || **FIGO**. Most phrases formed with subit. adj., or adv., e. g., to do, PANACE, ONE'S DUTY, RIGHT, &c., are to be looked for under those substantives. || To accomplish, effect, perform, finish; see those words. || To have into, contra, &c., with aby, ratione cum qd conjunctum esse (with ref. to connection in trade, &c.); nihil commercium est cum qd (with ref. to intercourse); mihi res est cum qd (my business is with him; I have to settle it &c. with him). I have, or will have, nothing to do with such men, tales homines fugio. || To tattle with, or employed in althg, operam suam navare ci rei, versari in re: to have nothing to do with the management of althg, vacare administratione cæ rei: I will have nothing to do with it, hanc rem non attinam: I have nothing to do with this (it is not my business), hoc meum munus non est; hæc non sunt vester partes; what have I to do with that? quid ad me? quid mihi cum illâ re? || To take a course with a person; e. g., what can we do with that fellow? or what is to be done with him? quid hoc hominem? huic homini facias? There is nothing to be done with him, 'humo est ad omnia in eptus'; in eo et operam et oleum perdidit (whatever trouble you may take about him will be thrown away, C. ad Div. 7, 1); what am I to do with him? quid illi or illo faciam? || **FIGO**. not cum illo, which is only used once by Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 22, in this meaning. The most usual construction is that with the abl. or dat.; the prepositional 'de' is comparatively rare; principally in the passive form with 'ho'; e. g., what will they do with me? quid de me fiet? || Emphatically used (= I pray) e. g., do come to me instantly! ambo te, advola! do place yourself in my position, fac, quæmo, qui ego sum, esse te: do say! dicendum! do make haste! agendum, do write, &c., fac scribas, &c. I do show! ostende vero! do take it! cape vero! do lay aside your anger! minue vero iram! do let us move our horses! quin concedimus equos! do answer! quin responde! do hear (what I have to say)! quin tu audi! do leave me alone! quin omittite me! do but consider! fac cogites! || Implying a sennet; e. g., I shall now rest in my work. Do! (= very well!) esto (be it so)! bene! recte! pulchre (as term of applause)! quam maxime (very well)! ita est (that's it, as answer).

**MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES**. Do you to wit, 'omnes sciunt.' ne ci sit ignotum (as formula at the beginning of a document); 'omnibus sit edictum (as formula of an edict); to do nothing but, nihil aliud

quam (with a verb, e. g. discursare): they do nothing but play, omne tempus in ludo consumunt: he does nothing but talk about this, istud semper habet in ore: I have nothing to do with this, hoc mihi ad me attinet: I have nothing to do with you, nihil mihi tecum negotii est: to do every thing oneself, omnia per se obire: to do a good turn, ci officium præstare; beneficium qm afficere; gratum ci facere; ci gratificari; benigne ci facere: you will do me a great kindness or favour, q, &c., magnum beneficium mihi dederis, gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.: to be able to do a great deal with a few, auctoritate sua multum valere apud qm: to do something for a few, in ea causa qd efficere: to do something for a few (= assist him), qm auxilio adjuvare; adjuvare qm in qâ re: the work is not quite done yet, operi nondum accessit ultima manus: what has that to do with it? quid hoc ad rem? I have nothing to do with that, nihil hoc ad me (sc. pertinet): how can that be done? or, is that to be done? qui potest? as far as it can be done, quoad fieri potest: he declared it could not possibly be done, hoc ullo modo fieri ei effici posse, negavit: I have done it, rem absolvi: I have done with the book, librum perlegi (i. e. have read it through): to have done the task, peregrisse laboris sui pæsum: you have nothing to do here, \*nihil est, quod hic agas; or by the question, quid tibi hic est negotii? (what is your business here?): have done! omite me sine me (leave me alone!) potin ut desinas? (can't you hold your tongue? Com.): -done! en dextram! (there is my hand!) or cedo dextram! what are you doing? quid agis? quam rem agis? quid facis or instituis? how do you do? quid agis? quid agitur? (how are you getting on?) ut valet? (how are you? how do you feel?): what are you going to do? quid inceptas? I can do it by myself, rem hæc conficere possum: I will take care that it shall be done, hoc mihi curæ or curâ erit: what is to be done? quid faciendum est? to get a few done; see To GET. To do great mischief, magnum malum excitare: what was all that to do about? (= what was all that noise about in the market? quid tumultus or turbae fuit apud forum? that will do, sufficit mihi qd (that is sufficient, I want no more); sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verborum est; nolo plura dicere (let us say no more of it); also sed hæc hactenus; sed finis sit (let us drop it); heus tu, manum de tabulâ (have done, give over now, as C. ad Div. 7, 25, 2): that will never do, \*hoc mihi nunquam probabis (i. e. of a frivolous excuse); hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum (you will not easily make me believe that): it does not do for a few to do so and so, non decet qm qd facere (e. g. oratorem irasci): one can do nothing with him, \*homo est ad omnia ineptus (not fit for a thing); homo est morosior et diffidilior (he is of a nasty temper, so that one cannot get him to do a thing to oblige one; also with 'compressis, quod ajunt, manibus vedere, as used proverbially by L. 7, 13; not to stir an inch): to be doing well, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: I am doing pretty well, \*habeo, unde me sustentem (i. e. I am getting my living): not to be doing well, afflictione conditione esse; in rebus adversis esse; parca ac durior vitam ægere.

To do AGAIN, reficere, -reparare (to repair). -in melius restituere (to improve). -reconcinnare (to put to rights again: s. C. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3). -emendare (to correct). -retractare (to go over again). -repetere (to repeat). -iterare (to do a second time). -redintegrare (to d. afresh). -retractare (to set to work again at a thing).

To do AWAY WITH, see ABOLISH, abolere.

To do OVER, see 'to COAT WITH.'

To do UP, involvere; involuere tegere; in fascas colligare. To do up one's luggage, sarcinas colligere; vasa colligere; sarcinas aptare itineri (the first of soldiers or others, the two last of soldiers only): to do up a parcel of goods, merces in fasciculos colligare: to do up with a cord, astringere or constringere (e. g. luggage, sarcinas).

To do WITHOUT, see 'to DISPENSE WITH.'

DOCILE or DOCILE, Easy to be taught, locutis, qui cito qd discit. To show oneself very d., docilem se præbere ad qd. Tractable, qui regi potest (prop. and impropr.: s. Sen. de Ira, li. 15, extr.). -tractabilis (C.). -Not mollis (= too yielding; giving way in every thing).

DOCILENESS or DOCILITY, docilitas (ingenitil). -ceritas ad descendum. -natura tractabilis (tractableness).

DOCK, s. A stump of a tail, Crcl. trunca (lit. mutilated) cauda (ast. trunca manus, T. Ann. 13, 14, 3). -canda parva. caudicium (a small or short tail; later

only). A station for ships, navale, and (more only) pl. navalia: nearest to the port and d's, proximus portu navaliibus (Cæs.): to come out of d., ex navaliibus deduci (Cæs.). To lay ships in dock, naves subducere (to lay them on a dry place, ast. the navigation is stopped by the season; but not naves trahere ad litora = to drag them to the shore against the will of the captain; as, Sall. fragm. in Serv. Virg. Æn. 3, 425, of Charybdis). The plant, rumex (Plin.).

DOCK, v. To cut off a tail, caudam equo præcidere (L.). A horse with his tail docked, equus curtus (Prop. 4, 1, 20; it is probable, according to Kruse's Helleni, part I. p. 366, that this operation was not unknown to the ancients). See TO CURTAIL. Of an account or bill; see TO DEDUCT.

DOCKET, A ticket tied on goods, \*index. To strike a docket, prps \*qm ut solvendo imparem deferre: or \*postulare, ut in possessionem rerum debitoris quidam ex creditoribus ejus militatur.

DOCTOR, Physician; vid. A academical degree, doctor. A d's degree, \*doctoris honores, munus, dignitas. To take a d's degree, \*amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci; \*ad amplissimum doctoris gradum promoveri; \*in doctorum ordinem ascribi; \*doctoris nomine insigniri (K.): to be going to take (or to apply for) a d's degree, \*summos doctoris honores petere: to take the degree of d. of laws with great credit, \*magnâ cum laude gradum doctoris juris adipisci (Wyllrb.). A d. of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, doct. theologiae, utriusque juris, medicinae, philosophiae.

DOCTOR, v. dare, præbere ei medicamentum. -curare.

DOCTORAL, by gen. doctoris.

DOCTORSHIP, \*doctoris dignitas ac nomen. \*dignitatis doctoris insignie (cf. C. ad Div. 10, 6, 9).

DOCTRINAL, e. g. d. verse or poem, \*carmen in quo præcepta traduntur. -carmen didacticum (l. i.): d. subject, res, in quâ præcipitur, traditur: d. means, docendi ratio, e. g. as displayed by Socrates, disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta: d. proposition, præceptum: d. points, or articles, \*capita doctrinae sacræ.

DOCTRINE, doctrina. præcepta, orum. præceptio (the sum or summary of precepts or truths). -disciplina. -decretum. dogma (n.). -placitum or scitum (the principle, in as far as it is based on the opinion of the philosopher; s. C. Acad. 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 and 29. Sen. Ep. 95, 9). -An elaborate system of d., satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina: philosophical d's, præcepta philosophiæ or philosophorum (the precepts of philosophy); also præcepta et instituta philosophiæ; præcepta officii (moral precepts).

DOCUMENT, Precept, &c. vid. Deed, record, literæ, tabulae. Public d's, publicæ tabulae: to draw up d's, tabulas conficere.

DODDER, \*cuscuta (Linn.).

DODGE, To deal with tergiversation; to use shifts, dolum componere. artificium exagitare. To play fast and loose, qm eludere et extrahere (to make a fool of a few, to put him off sm one time to another). -qm lactare et falsâ spe producere (to raise a few's hopes and then disappoint him; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24). -qm variis dilationibus frustrare, qm variis frustrationibus differre, qm per frustrationem differre (to put a few off sm one day to another by some fine tale). -orations vanitatem adhibere (if by empty words). -falso promittere (by false promises; O. Her. 20, 195). In running, vertere se, gyros variare (in T. of horses): to d. a person, flexu eludere (e. g. qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludent, Q. 9, 7, 28). -sequentem qm flexuoso cursu effugere; or \*multis meandris flexionibus effugere qm (ast. quos tu meandros, quæ de verticula flexionesque quaesisti, C. but of a person returning by a devious course).

DODGE, s. flexus (e. g. flexu eludere, Q. 9, 7, 28).

DODGER, homo multorum temporum (one that uses tergiversation). -homo vanus or vaniloquus. One who dodges in running; Crcl. qui flexu eludit (Q.).

DODGE, \*didus.

DOE, cervæ d. -rabbit, \*Caniculus femina (ast. lupus femina. Enn.; porcus femina, C. Leg. 2, 22, 57).

DOER, auctor facinoris or delicti; fm the context, auctor only. -Crcl. qui, quæ facinus or flagitium or scelus commisit; qui, quæ facinus in se admittit; ad quem, ad quam maleficium pertinet (the d. of a crime; also machinator or princeps auctus architectus sceleris). -beneficiorum auctor or qui beneficia in qm confert

or contulit (a d. of good).—princeps, princeps et architectus es rei (the principal d. of a thing): a great talker but little d., lingua promptior quam manu. lingua fortis (L. 23, 45); in periculis timidus, scilicet metus absit, infidus (timid in danger, bold when it is past; Just. 2, 10, 23).

DOG, s. canis: a little d., canicula: a young d., catulus. catellus (young and small): a lap-d., catellus, quem mulier in deliciis habet (Pal. Max. 1, 5, 3): a house-d., canis domesticus: to set d.'s on a body, canes immittere in qm: to keep d.'s, canes habere, alere: of d.'s, caninus: the barking of d.'s, latratus canum: like a d., canum more: the d. tax, tributum in singula canum capita impositum (Aft. Cas. B. G. 3, 32): the bite of a d., morsus canis: morsus canis rabiosi (of a mad d.): d.'s milk, lac caninum: d.'s mouth, rictus caninus (t.). D-Latin, \*latinitas in culinaria nata: \*latinitas culinam reddens: d.-kennel, stabulum canum. turgurium canis (t.): d. skin, pellis canina: d.-collar, s. below.—d.'s nose, rostrum canis: d.'s tooth, dens caninus: d.'s tongue, lingua canis or canina: a mad d., canis rabidus or rabiosus: to live the life of a d., in miseria esse or versari: to treat a body like a d., ci contumeliose injuriarum facere: qm contumeliose vexare: to be as tired as a d.; see DOG-TIRED: to send to the d.'s, projicere: to go to the d.'s, pessum ire perire. || Dog = the male of an animal (as d.-fox, &c.), mas.

DOG (as epithet), acelus, scelestus, but pl. fœx populi, sentina republicæ (the French canaille); also homo deterrimus (a contemptible individual); homo ignavus (a coward).

DOG (the constellation), see DOG-STAR.

DOG, v. indagare, odorari. Jx. indagare et odorari.—investigare (to follow the trace of a thing).—odore aut qo leviter presso vestigio qd persequi (to follow by scent or track, as a d.; C. Verr. 4, 2, 54).

DOG-BRIAR or DOG-ROSE, \*rosa canina. cynosbition.

DOG-CHEAP, villissimo pretio: to buy d., villissimo (ac. pretio) emere. ære paucio emere (Gell. 9, 4, 5).

DOG-COLLAR, mælium or mellum (a dog c. armed with sharp points; Varr. R. 2, 9, 15).—armilla (iron ring for a dog's neck; hence canis armillatus, Prop. 4, 8, 24).

DOG-DAYS, dies caniculares.

DOG-FLY, \*musca canicularis (Linn.).

DOG-GRASS, \*tritricum caninum (Linn.).

DOG-HEARTED, see CRUEL.

DOG-HOLE, see DOG-KENNEL in DOG.

DOG-LOUSE, rictus.

DOG-SLEEP. To sleep a d.-s., vigilant! naso stertere (Juv.).

DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, \*cynosurus (Linn.).

DOG-STAR, canicula. Sirius. The greater and lesser d.-s., canis major et minor.

DOG-TEETH, dens caninus (sing.).

DOG-TIRED, defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: d.-tired, or as tired as a dog fm running, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus. I am d.-t., or as tired as a dog, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (Comic).

DOG-WOOD, cornus.

DOGE, \*dux Venetus. \*summus apud Venetos magistratus.

DOGGED, see SULLEN.

DOGGEDLY, see SULLENLY.

DOGGEDNESS, see SULLENNESS.

DOGGEREL, \*versus rhopalicus (t. t.).—\*versus Leoninus (the middle cæura of wch will rhyme with the end).—versus inculci et male nati (bad verses in general; H. Ep. 2, 1, 233): abusive d., \*prorus canini versicul (aft. prorus canina eloquentia, Q. 12, 9, 9).

DOGGISH, morosus (reply of old people).—mordax (improper, of persons, biting like a dog): in d. manner, morose: mordaciter.

DOGMA, dogma, atis (dôgma), or pura Lat. decretum or (post-Aug.) placitum or scitum (a determination: a point ruled by a philosopher).—ratio (principle: method of thinking and acting of a philosopher or other person; in wch sense principium is not Lat.).—præceptum (precept; rule, &c.: also of a philosopher; H. Ep. 1, 1, 18; Sen. Ep. 95, 12).—institutum. Jx. præcepta institutaque philosophiz.—sententia (opinion; also of a philosopher).

DOGMATIC, \*dogmaticus. \*ad legem Christianam pertinens. D. theology, \*doctrina sacra. See DOGMATICALLY.

DOGMATICALLY, || Magisterially, tamquam magister (e. g. persequi omnia, C.).—jactatione doc-

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trina (with a parade of one's learning, &c.). There is nothing so disgusting, as to hear a man talk d., nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinae (Aft. Q. 1, 6, 40, and 1, 5, 11): one that speaks d., multiplicitas varietque doctrinae jactor (Aft. Q. 11, 1, 17): one that would be thought to know every thing).—polyhistor, as little merely of a well-known work of Solinus.—To decide a thing d. and of hand, prius judicare, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8): to begin to talk d., ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (C.).

DOGMATICALNESS, \*judicium plenum arrogantia.—pertinacia (obstinate perseverance in matters of opinion).—vincendi studium (the desire to show that one is in the right; s. C. Acad. 1, 12, 44; pertinacia aut vincendi studium).—\*præcipiendi et docendi pertinacia, or pertinacia only (obstinacy in defending one's opinion).

DOGMATIST or DOGMATIZER, \*pertinax sententiae suæ defensor.—qui prius judicet, quam quid rei sit sciat (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8). \*cujus omnis oratio quasi præcipiendi ejusdam et docentis est. \*qui ad præcipiendi rationem nunquam non delabitur.—\*qui tamquam magister præcipit: nothing more hateful than a d., nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinae.

DOGMATIZE, ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (to begin to d.).—opinionem suam pertinaciter defendere (Q.).—quasi præcipere et docere videri (Aft. C. Lat. 46).—tamquam magistrum persequi omnino (C. de Rep. 1, 2, though not in a contemptuous sense).—affirmare de re (to assert or maintain a thing to be so and not otherwise; s. C. Ecl. p. 60).—prius judicare, quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8); also \*arrogantius judicare (to decide a point arrogantly). I am afraid of seeming to d., vereor, ne quasi præcipiendi ejusdam et docentis esse videatur oratio (C. Lat. 46).

DOING or DOINGS, see ACTION, DEED, FEAT.

DOLE, || The act of DISTRIBUTION; vid. || A thing presented or distributed, donum, munus, premium, jactura, donarium, corollarium, xenium (Ficov). donativum, congiarium, liberalitas (= donum, not before site, age). munusculum (Srw. in GIFT, PRESENT). || Provisio or money distributed in charity, demumum (g. t. for what is measured out in portions).—cibus or victus diurnus (food or provision given out daily; s. Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1).—stips, beneficium (an alms; vid.).—portio (a part of the whole, in as far as a body has claims on it, only used in class. Latin in 'pro portione').—|| Grief, vid.

DOLE, v. See TO DISTRIBUTE.

DOLEFUL, see DIRMAL.

DOLEFULLY, see DIRMALLY.

DOLEFULNESS, see GRIEF.

DOLL, pupus, pupulus (male).—pupa, pupula (fem.; all four also as term of affection).—|| Fio. || puella putida (an affected woman, one dressed like a d.).

DOLLAR, \*thalærus; \*numus imperialis (Ris.-d.).

DOLORIFIC, see PAINFUL.

DOLOROUS, || Painful, vid.—|| Doleful, sad, vid.

DOLOUR, see GRIEF, PAIN.

DOLPHIN, delphinus.

DOLT, baro.—stipes.—caudex.—germanus asinus.

DOLTLISH, see STUPID.

DOLTISHLY, see STUPIDLY.

DOLTISHNESS, see STUPIDITY.

DOMAIN (or demeane), \*prædium privatum principis.

DOME, see CUPOLA.

DOMESTIC, s. See SERVANT.

DOMESTIC, or DOMESTICAL, || Kept about (i. e. near) the house: domesticated (of animals), domesticus (e. g. quadrupes, Cels. 2, 18; a meaning wch Freund has overlooked).—villaticus (kept about the villa; i. e. country house and farm; gallinæ, Varr.; alites, Plin.; quadrupes, Plin.).—cohortalis (kept in the farm yard, cohorts or cors; aves, Col. 8, 2).—domi natus (e. g. omne animal quadrupes domi natus, Cels. 2, 18). D. animals, pecus (bdia; opp. fera).—|| Belonging to the house, domesticus (relating to one's home, household, or family, opp. forensis, i. e. relating to public or official life; or opp. communis, belonging to all others).—privatus (relating to private life, or a private individual, opp. publicus, i. e. relating to the state or the public welfare, &c.; s. C. Att. 1, 17, 6; non forenses res, non domesticæ, non publicæ, non privatæ carere diutius tuo suavissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt).—umbrales (relating to a thing that is done quietly, or at home; e. g. exercitatio).—attentus ad rem. diligens (economical, careful).—fragi (orderly, homely, good, in a domestic sense): d. affairs,

**negotium domesticum.** res domesticæ. domus (the house).—res familiaris, *fm the context res only (the money-matters, property, &c.)*.—negotia domestica. domus officia (duties of the wife): *to manage, superintend, &c. the d. affairs*, negotia domestica curare; domus officia exequi (of the wife) conficere ea. que domi debent administrari: *the nature of women is adapted for the management of d. concerns*, natura comparata est mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam: *d. evils*, malum domesticum; dolor intestinus (*pain felt respecting such evils*: *Sero. in C. ad Div. 4, 5, 2*); maior domesticus (grief respecting d. affairs, opp. maior communis, *Suet. Cal. 5*).—*Living to remain at home, &c.*, rarus egressus (*seldom going abroad*: *T.*).—*domi focique amans* or *amantissimus* (*fond of his home*: cf. domi focique meminisse, *Ter.*).—*qui parietum umbris libenter se occultit*.—*qui (quæ) nidum servat* (*prov. H.*).—*qui libenter domi or domo se tenet or retinet*, qui libenter publico caret or se abstinere, qui domo raro excedit or egreditur. *To be very d.*, parietum umbris occuli. in interiore ædium parte sedere (*both of the Greek women*).—*Intestine, not foreign, intestinus* (occurring in one's own country: *opp. externus, foreign*).—domesticus (*see above*); *Jx. intestinus ac domesticus*: *d. evils*, malum, quod inhaeret in visceribus (*of the human body as well as of the state*), malum intestinum. malum intestinum ac domesticum (*of the state*): *d. affairs*, res domesticæ (*with ref. to the state*).

**DOMESTICATE.** *To make domestic*, parietum umbris assuefacere qm. assuefacere qm domi or domo se tenere, retinere. efficere, ut qd publico carere or se abstinere possit. *I tame*: *vid.*

**DOMICILE.** *see ANODE, HOUSE.*  
**DOMINARI**, dominans (in quo or qd re).—superior. *To be d.*, dominari (e. g. ubi libido dominatur, *C.*): *to be d.*, plus posse. superiorem esse.  
**DOMINATE**, dominari. dominari nimia potentia.—*prevailere*.—plus posse. superiorem esse.

**DOMINATION.** dominatio (*opp. libertas; despotic power, propr. and impropr.*; *C.*); *Jx. dominatio regnæque* (*C.*). *See DOMINION, TYRANNY.*

**DOMINEER**, dominari in qm; superbe crudeliterque tractare qm (*to treat tyrannically*: *C. Phil. 13, 8, 17. Justin. 42, 1, 3*).

**DOMINEERING**, imperiosus.—superbus (*prond*). insolens (*haughty towards others*).—arrogans (*arrogant*): *in a d. manner*. imperiose. pro imperio (e. g. *to order aby to be off, qm discedere jubere*). superbe. insolenter. arrogant.

**DOMINICAL**, \*dominicus (*used by Col.*). *The d. liter.*, \*dominica litera (*as Eccl. 1, 1*).

**DOMINICAN**, \*monachus ordinis Sancti Dominici ascriptus.

**DOMINION**, ditto. jus (*power arising fm a right wch a person possesses over anyone*).—potestas (*might, power*).—imperium (*supreme command*).—*Jx. jus ditioque*; ditio potestasque; imperium ditioque: *to be under the d. of aby*, esse in c. ditione (potestate) or in c. ditione ac potestate; *cs juris esse or haberi: to bring under the d. of aby*, sub or in imperium (potestatem), sub jus ditionemque cs redigere; sub imperium ditionemque cs subungere: *to bring under one's d.*, in ditionem suam redigere; ditionis suæ or sui juris facere: *to be brought under aby's d.*, cadere sub imperium ditionemque cs: *to have d. over aby*, qm in sua potestate habere, in sua potestate ac ditione tenere; *ci imperare*; imperium or dominationem habere in qm: *to have d. over a country*, imperium cs civitatis obtinere: *to have d. over the whole world*, omnium terrarum dominum esse: *to exercise d. (absol.)*, imperium tenere, imperare. regnare. *to reign, esp. of the monarchy of a king*; *then g. t. of the unlimited power of a governor in any sphere*.—*(Jx.) dominari in qm means only to play or act the lord over any one, to tyrannize over him*; *Fig.) dominari (e. g. where the will has d., ubi libido dominatur): fortune has d. in all things, fortuna in omni re dominatur.* *|| Dominions*; *see REALM.*

**DON, princeps.**—vir clarus. &c.—potens vir. *In our ludicrous sense of the word, to be a d., esse esse qm or qd putare.*

**DONARY**, donarium (*dedicated to a god*: *L. 42, 28*).

**DONATION**, *see GIFT.*

**DONATIVE**, *|| Largesse*; *vid.*

**DONE** (*as form of accepting a wager*), en dextram! (*here's my hand!*); cedo dextram (*give me your hand upon it*).

**DONJON**, arx, or arx munitionis, or arx intra mœnia edita (*L. 45, 28*).

**DONOR**, auctor doni or muneris; *donator and dator, un-Class.*

**DOODLE**, homo deses, desidiosus or iners et desidiosus.

**DOOM**, v. *|| Condemn, damnare, condemnare (to atly, abl. or gen. if it is money, &c.; but to the public works, mines, &c., in or ad, damn. in metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, Marcian. Dig. i. condemn. ad metalla, ad bestias, ad munitiones vadium, Suet.). || To destine (of the gods, fate, &c.). If you are doomed to, &c., si fatum tibi est (with acc. and inf.); if he had been doomed to, &c., si fatum fuerat (with acc. and inf.). How is it that I am doomed to, &c., quoniam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, &c.? Nil in domo est, ut ne e quidem servare posset. I am doomed to suffer the same fate, mihi eadem sunt patienda; or ego eundem fortunæ exitum laturus sum (if near at hand): if the commonwealth is doomed, si jam fatum extremum reipublicæ venit: aby is doomed to die by a fall fm his horse, ci fatum est ex quo cadere aque ita perire: he was doomed to suffer this, ci hoc divinitus accidit.*

**DOOM, a.** *|| Decree of fate, fatum, fati necessitas, necessitas divina.*—*|| Fated destruction, fatum extremum cs rei (e. g. reipublicæ, C.) or fatum only, or fati exiti dies (C.). See DESTRUCTION. || Judgment, sentence, &c.; vid.*

**DOOMSDAY**, *see 'day of JUDGEMENT.'* *|| DOOMSDAY BOOK*, *|| liber censualis* regni Angliæ a Gulielmo primo confectus; or *|| tabulæ censuarie* regni Angliæ a Gulielmo primo confectæ.

**DOOR**, ostium (*any opening for an entrance, aply in the interior of a house; the ancients usually hung only curtains, vela, before the entrances of the several apartments of a house; more rarely they employed folding-d's, fores*—janua (a house-d.).—*Foris, usually pl. fores (as the d's my consisted of two leaves).*—*valvæ (pl. double d's, i. e. folding back like a window-shutter): a back-d., ostium posticum, posticum only (g. t.); pseudothyrum (a secret back-d.; C. post Fed. in Sen. 6, 14): a front-d., janua; bed room d., fores cubiculi: to be let in by the back-d., pseudothyro recipi (opp. janua intromitti, C.): to open a d. to alth (fig.), fenestram ad qd patefacere (e. g. ad nequitiani ci, Ter.); januum or (C.) aditum januamque patefacere (e. g. to glory, famæ, *Plin. Ep. 1, 18*): to enter alth by any d., qd janua ingredi in qd (C. fig.): fm d. to d., ostiatum: to open a d., ostium, januum, or fores patefacere, aperire (g. t.).—fores reserare (to unbolt). fores recludere (to unlock): to shut a d., ostium, januum, fores operire (g. t.). ostii pessulum odere (to bar); fores obscurare (to bolt). fores claudere or occludere (to close the leaves): to knock at a d., januum, casium, or fores, pulsare: to break open a d., fores effringere; frangere januum (*H.*): to attend at the d., ostium observare: to let in at a d., qm janua intromittere: to drive fm one's d's, qm janua aditu arcere; qm janua prohibere; qm excludere: to show aby the d., jubere qm abire or discedere: to be at the d. (fig.), imminere or impendere. subase (e. g. fames impendit; mors imminet; hlems suberat): to turn aby away fm one's d's, qm limine submovere; repelere foribus (to drive away with violence); prohibere janua; excludere qm (not to suffer him to come into the house). To turn (a son) out of d's, abdicare filium. *|| To lay alth by aby's d., qd ci acceptum referre; qd cassignare (L.); culpam ci attribue, assignare; culpam conferre, conficere, vertere in qm: the fault does not lie at my d., mea hæc culpa procul est: some blame, however, lies at your d., tua tamen nonnulla culpa est: the blame lies at my d., ego sum in culpa; in me est culpa: mea est culpa: all the blame lies at your d., tua summa culpa est.**

**DOOR KEEPER**, janitor (janitrix if fem.).—janus custos.—ostiatorius.

**DOOR POST**, postis.—*Vitr. calls the d.-p's of temples antepagmenta (Dict. of Antiqu.).*

**DOOR-SILL**, limen. limen inferum (if it is necessary to distinguish it).

**DORIC**, doricus (*Plin.*). *To speak d., dorice loqui (Suet.).*

**DORMANT**, mortuus (*used, in this sense, of laws that have become a dead letter, leges, C.*). *Jx. mortuus et antiquus (leges, Ferr. 2, 5, 18)*.—dormitans. ocltans et dormitans (e. g. sapientia, sleep, inactive). *To be d., jacere (e. g. of the art of a physician when there is no disease; of justice, justitia jacet; judicia jacet, C.; of virtues when pleasure rules, and of money, C.).*

**DORMITORY**, cubiculum (C.).—cubiculum grande (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10).—cubiculum dormitorium or dormitorium only (Plin.).—cubiculum noctis et somni (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22).—dormitorium membrum (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9). *The sitting rooms and d's, cubula diurna nocturnaque* (Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1).—*Cemetery*; vid.

**DORMOUSE**, glis.—\*sclerus glis (Linn.).

**DORSEL** or **DORSER**, see **PANIXIA**.

**DOSE**, *a Portion of medicine, portio. But may by Crel. Take for a d. a piece about the size of a bean, quod Ægyptia fabæ magnitudinem impleat, satis est* (Cels.). *a piece about the size of a reed is a sufficient d.* ex his, quod erui magnitudinem habet, satis est deo-  
tasse (Cels.). *one of them of the size above-mentioned is plenty for a d., unum autem ejusdem magnitudinis, quæ supra posita est, abunde est atsumpisse* (Cels.). *the d. of it is a piece of the size of a lupine dissolved in three cyathis of water, quod lupini magnitudinem habet, in tribus cyathis aquæ diluitur: to take a d. of medicine, accipere medicinam; medicamentum bibere, sumere: to give any a d. of medicine, dare ei medicamentum (ad or contra qd); medicamentum potui dare ei (of a draught).*

—*Share, quantity*; vid.

**DOSE**, potationem dare.—*potonare in low Lat.; but Scaenonius used potationem, dosed.*

**DOSSIL**, see **LINT**.

**DOT**, a punctum (properly, pierced with a short instrument, eripua; but also of any d.; e. g. in writing).—*interpunctum* (C.; placed aft. a word).—*To look like a mere d., quasi puncti instar obtinere: to put a d. after a word, interpungere* (Sen. Ep. 40, 10; with the ancients only to distinguish separate words).

**DOT**, v. "punctis notare or distinguere."

**DOTAGE**, deliratio (v. pr. ista senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio vocatur, C. Sen. 10, 36). *To be in his d., delirium esse, delirare. An old man in his d., senex delirans* (Ter.). *Excessive fondness; see FONDNESS.*

**DOTAL**, dotalis (C.).

**DOTARD**, delirus senex (C.). senex delirans (Ter.). stultus senex.

**DOTATION**, dotis datio (Jurist. i. t.) or *Crel.* with dotare.

**NOTE**, delirare.—*To dote upon any, \*insano ea rei amore or studio affici or incendi (to love passionately).—qm in oculis gerere or restare, qm in sinu gestare (to love with fond affection).—insanire in qm (H.; of the passion of love).*

**DOTINGLY**, \*insano amore.—*dementer* (rare).—*insipienter*.—*stulte*.

**DOTTREL**, } "Charadrius Morinellus (Linn.): see-

**DOTTREL**, } *d.*—\*Tringa Interpres (Linn.).

**DOUBLE**, duplex (twofold); a multiplicative; denoting the d. as distinct magnitudes to be counted; e. g. fossas, vallum, stipendium).—duplus (a proportional; representing d. as continuous magnitudes to be weighed or measured; duplex as adj., duplum as subst.).

—*geminus* (of each is twin to the other; duplex denotes doubleness with similarity or equality; geminus denotes similarity or equality with doubleness; Död.).—*geminatus* (repeated over again in exactly the same form, &c.).—*anceps* (having two heads; hence, fig. having two sides or directions; that may be considered in two points of view. 'In anceps there always lies the notion of what is doubtful, critical, or dangerous; not that of simple doubleness.' Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 26).—*bipartitus* (divided into two parts).—*A soldier who receives d. rations, miles duplicarius: a d. victory, victoria geminata. THE DOUBLES, duplum, alterum tantum (for each duplex appears first in L.).—bis tantum (Farr.). A d. victory, victoria geminata (L.). proelium anceps* (Cæs. Np.): *to make d., duplicare, geminare. A d. cloke, amiculum duplex* (Np.). *A d. saw, ex omni parte dentata serra or serrula* (A. C. Cluent. 64, 180). *A d. sense, ambiguitas* (e. g. verborum).—*suspicio ridiculi abscondita* (double-entendre). *A d. sun, sol geminatus*.—*soles bini* (two seen at once; Sen. Qu. Nat. 1, 11, 1). *A d. door, fores bifores or only fores* (having two leaves; if each is folded like a window-shutter, they are called valvæ). *D.-tongued, bilinguis* (speaking two languages; also fig. hypocritical, &c.).—*ambigui ingeni* (deceitful, &c.).—*bisulcilingua* only Com.; Plaut. Pam. 5, 2, 74. *A d. tongue, ambiguum Ingenium.*

**DOUBLE**, a. *Twice as much, duplum; alterum tantum; bis tantum* (Farr.).—*A d. turn in running, flexus* (Q.).—*A d. trick, &c.; vid. Præp flexiones.*—*mæandri* (aft. quos tu mæandros—quæ devoluta flexionesque quæsiati, C.; but in him it is said of a per-

son returning by way-by, &c. under circumstances of disgrace).

**DOUBLE**, v. TRANS. duplicare (v. pr. propr. and fig.).—*geminare* (to put two things together so that they may appear a pair; to put two equal things together; e. g. legionum castra).—*To sail round a cape, flectere promontorium* (C. Divin. 2, 45, 94).—*circum-vehi promontorium* (L. 10; also particip. act. circum-vehens, as he was doubling, &c.).—*To d. double down a leaf, \*schedæ marginem replicare* (marginem replicare, Plin. 9, 33, 52).—*INTRANS.* duplicari.—*To d. double and turn, huc atque illuc tergiversari.*—*\*mæandros multos flexionesque quærere* (See quotation under DOUBLE, s.).—*to elude by doubling, flexu eludere* (Q.).

**DOUBLE-DEALER**, (homo) bilinguis (Plaut. Phædr.). callidus et simulator (T.). See **DECEIVER**.

**DOUBLE DEALING**, see **DECEIT**.

**DOUBLE DYED**, bis tinctus.

**DOUBLE-ENTENDRE**, suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C.).

**DOUBLE FACE**, see **DUPPLICITY**.

**DOUBLE FACED**, see **DECEITFUL**.

**DOUBLE-MEANING**, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum). *If = double-entendre*; vid.

**DOUBLE-MINDED**, qui vario or mobili est animo. *To be d.-m., animo or ingenio vario esse; animo or ingenio mobili esse*. See **INCONSTANT**.

**DOUBLE-TONGUED**, bilinguis, homo bilinguis.

**DOUBLER**, qui duplicat. — *duplicator* very late; Sid.

**DOUBLET**, see **WAISTCOAT**.

**DOUBLING**, flexio. D's and turnings, mæandri flexionesque (C.; of the d's and taking by-ways of a person returning in shame).—*flexus* (in running; e. g. qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludent).


**DOUBLY**, dupliciter (in a twofold manner or degree; is always modal; e. g. dupliciter delectari tui lietiis). *duplo* (by as much again, is proportional).—*bifariam* (in two parts or places, is local).

**DOUBT**, v. INTRANS. dubitare.—*dubium esse, in dubio esse* (to be doubtful).—*dubitatio* (æstusare (to be in a state of agitating doubt or uncertainty; see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74).—*animo or animi pendere* (not to be able to make up one's mind).—*To d. about any, dubitare de re* (not with the acc., in class. Lat., except of a neut. pron.): *to d. a little, subdubitare. I d. whether, dubito, num, &c. I do not d. that, &c., non dubito, quin, &c.* *Not dubito, with the acc. and inf., is used in this sense by Np., but is better avoided; in the sense of 'hesitate' it is class.* *D. not but that I shall do every thing, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam: cum you d. that, &c., dubitabitis, quin... I doubt he will not come, veretur ut veniat.* See **FEAR**.

**DOUBT**, TRANS. *Mis by dubitare de qre: to d. your affection for me, dubitare de tua ex me voluntate* (so dub. de divinâ ratione; but a neut. pron. will be in the acc.).

**DOUBT**, a. dubitatio (only in the sense of a person's uncertainty and hesitation as to what he should decide; hence often with quin, ne, num, quidnam).—*scrupulus* (the thing that causes me to doubt and hesitate).—*difficultas* (the difficulty of a thing, as preventing one from getting at the bottom of it).—*Whenever 'doubt' is used to denote that one considers a thing as doubtful, uncertain, &c. the neut. dubium is used; but never substantively with another adj. Hence, nullum est dubium; sine ullo dubio are barbarous.—Without d.; beyond a d. sine dubio (not abque dubio); haud dubie: certe (undoubtedly; e. g. hæc lectio sine dubio, or haud dubie, vera est: si deus scit, certe illud eveniet); sine ulla dubitatione (without any hesitation; hence, hæc lectio sine ulla dubitatione præferenda est). 'Without doubt,' may also be frequently translated by non dubito: without d. all your friends have written to you, non dubito, quin ad te omnes scriperint: to be in d., dubium esse (of persons, and objectively, of things); dubitare (of persons only; subjectively): to be the subject of d., dubium esse, dubitari. I have or make no d., non, or nihil, dubito (that, but that, quin): d. is entertained, dubitatur; ambiguitur. I am in d. whether, dubito, num; dubius, or incertus, sur, utrum, ... an: there is no d. that, non est dubium, quin. nemini dubium est, quin. I cannot entertain a d. that, hoc sine ulla dubitatione confirmaverim (with infinitive): to cast a d. upon, qd in dubium vocare, devocare, or revocare: to entertain a d. about any, dubitare de qre (In class. Lat. dubitare does not take an acc.,*

except that of a *neut. pronoun*): to put a thing out of d., qd haud dubium relinquere: to leave in d., dubium, or in dubio, relinquere: a d. arises in my mind, dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur; scrupulus mihi inficitur: to remove *aby's d.*, dubitationem ei eximere, expellere, or tollere (*his hesitation*); scrupulum ei eximere; scrupulum ei, or ex ea animo evellere: not to leave the slightest d. in *aby's mind*, omnem dubitationem ei tollere.

DOUBTER, qui dubitat, &c. —  dubitator (Ter.).

DOUBTFUL, || I. *Subjective, of persons* dubious (when one does not know what to choose).—incertus (when one does not know what conclusion to draw, or what resolution to take): to be d., dubium esse; in dubio esse; dubitare; incertum esse; animo or animi pœnere. I am d. what to do, dubius, or incertus, sum, quid faciam; incertum mihi est, or in incerto habeo, quid faciam; dubius, or incertus, sum, utrum —a; non satis mihi constat, . . . nē (appended) . . . an.

|| I. *Objective; that occasions doubt* dubious.—incertus.—anceps.—ambiguus (dubius and ambiguous denote doubt with ref. to success or failure; good or bad luck, &c.; anceps, with ref. to the very existence of a thing: e. g. bellum dubiā et interdum ancipiti fortunā gestum, Dd.; ambiguus also refers to *treasonableness*: e. g. homo ambigua fide; homo ambigui inveni). d. cases, ea quæ dubitationem afferunt: to be d., incertum or dubium esse; non constare: to leave a thing d., qd in medio, in dubio, in incerto relinquere: to become d., in dubium venire.

DOUBTFULLY, dubie (opp. pro certo; e. g. signum c. datum).—dubitanter (doubtingly; C.)—non sine dubitatione; or by parting dubitans. hæsitans. To speak d., dubitanter dicere (C.); dubitare (with hæsitare, se revocare, C.).

DOUBTFULNESS, see UNCERTAINTY.

DOUBTINGLY, dubitanter.

DOUBTLESS, adj. (abol.). securus. See FEARLESS.

DOUBTLESS, sine dubio; non dubie; haud dubie; certe. See 'without a DOUBT.'

DOUCEUR, see A PRESENT.

DOVE, columba, columbus (fame; -us *emph. of the male*)—palumbæ, palumbæ, palumbus (the larger; wood-pigeon. ring-d.; -us *emph. of the male*).—columbulus, -a (dim.; as common as columbus, -a).—palumbulus (Appul. Met. 10, p. 249, 16; also a term of fondness for a person of the male sex). My d., mea columba (term of endearment to a female).

DOVE-COLOURED, \*columbinus (e. g. color).

DOVE-COT, columbarium, columbarii cella (g. tt.).—turris, turricula (standing on an insulated pillar in the court-yard).

DOVETAIL, securicula (σεκουριών. propr. 'little hatchet,' in carpentry, a d.; Vitr. 10, 17, &c.).—subsecus (as iron that cramped two pieces of wood d.-tailed into each other). In. subsecudes et securiculis (Vitr. 4, 7, of securæ).

DOVETAIL, v. \*securiculā compingere or \*subsecude et securiculā compingere (of several pieces, or generally, compingere subsecudibus et securiculis, Vitr. 4, 7, in past partic.). D.-tailed, securiculatus (Vitr. 16, 15, cardines).—compactus subsecudibus et securiculis (of securæ; Vitr. 4, 7).


DOUGH, farina ex aqua subacta (Plin.). To knead d., farinam subigere, depesere.

DOUGHTY, see BRAVE, ILLUSTRIOUS (as used ironically).

DOUSE, see IMMERSE, PLUNGE.

DOWAGER, vidua, cui dos (a marito) legata est (off. Instit. Just. si uxor maritus dotem legaverit, 2, 28, 15).—\*vidua, cui annuum relictum est (off. si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 14, or, *fm sœcietat*, vidua only).

DOWDY, mulier male vestita.

DOWER or DOWRY, dos (væch the Rom. law dirtd into dos protecticia [= quam partem mulieris dedit] et adventicia [= ea, quæ a quovis alia data est, Ulp. Fr. 6, p. 134]). To settle a d. upon a daughter, filiam dotare, filie dotem dare.  The Rom. terms were dotem dicere of the wife, herself, or any debtor of hers whom she authorized, or any male relation; dotem dare or promittere, of *aby* (Ulp. ib.). To leave the wife her d., uxori dotem legare (Instit. Just. 2, 20, 13): an action for the recovery of a d., actio ad dotis repetitionem (Ulp.): to receive a d., dotem accipere: not to be able to settle a d. on his daughter, filiam dotem non posse (Np.): the d. which a father settles upon a daughter, returns to him upon her death, mortua in matrimonio muliere dos a patre protecta ad patrem revertitur (275).


(Ulp.): to pay back a d., dotem reddere. Having a large d., dotata.

DOWERED, dotatus (with a large dowry).

DOWERLESS, indotatus.

DOWLAB, \*hæmum crasso filo.

DOWN, s. || *Soft feathers*, pluma. Swan's d., plumæ cygni: covered with d., plumâ obductus.—|| *Down-like hair* (propr. and impropr.), lanugo (of the beard: of plants, aurundinum, Plin.).—pappus (thistle-down, &c., pappi carduorum flores; pappi volantes): covered with a soft d. like a spider's web, araneosâ lanugine obductus (Plin.).—|| *Plain*, \*campus paulo editior.

DOWN, adv. and prep., deorsum (downwards). But mly by de in composition: to bend d., deflectere, detorque (with force): to bow d. (intrans.), inclinari; se demittere: to bring d., deferre, deducere (to lead d.): to bring d. prices, annonam levare or laxare (of corn); frugum pretia levare. Cæsar was brought d. (= reduced) to two legions. Cæsar ad duas legiones redierat: to burn d., deurere (e. g. pluteus turrim, C.), concremare (to destroy by fire, tecta): to be burnt d., deflagrare (intrans.); incendio conflagrare (C.); conflagrari (Auct. ad Herenn.). to call *aby* d., devocare qm: to comb d., depescere: to come d., descendere; fm, de: to come d. in one's demands, \*emitto de iis, quæ postulavi; remittere de pretio (to ask less): to cut d., cedere; decidere (e. g. filicem, Col., rare). concidere (here d.); trucidare, trucidando occidere; obtruncare (butcher): to cut d. woods, silvas sternere dolabris (Curt.): to draw d., detrahere (e. g. lunam, by enchantments): to drop d. (= fall d. in drops), destillare: to fall d., decidere (g. t.); procidere.—deseri (with force; and d. something along such one is carried).—d. vlv (to roll d.): e. g. iumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, L.).—desuere, delabi (softly and unperceived; desil. also of a garment, ad pedes, V.): to fall d. stairs, scalis devolvi; the steps, precipitem ire per gradus): to fall d. fm a height (of water), ex edito desillire: to fall d. at *aby's feet*, ad pedes or ad genua cs procumbere (or ci ad pedes, &c.); se demittere or submittere ad cs pedes; accidere ad cs pedes (or ci ad pedes): to fall d. on one's knees, in genua procumbere: to float timber d. a river, \*ligna secundo flumine deferre.—deferre ligna (of the stream itself; L. 23, 19): to flow d., defluere.—delabi (to glide d.).—decurrere (to run d.): to fly d., devolare (fm, de): to get d. fm his horse, ex equo (C.) or equo (S.) descendere: ex equo desillire (Cæsar): to go d., descendere, decerdi: to hang d., dependere; fm athg, pendere or dependere de qâ re (also sometimes [1] ex; pend. ex arbore, C.; e trabe, O.; [2] a or ab; sagittæ pendent ab humero, C.; pend. a vertice, V.; and [3] abl. only: pend. pinnu, V.; hasta dependet humero, V.; qui laqueo dependentem invenit, L.). Hanging d., dependens.—pensilis (of what floats in the air). To help *aby* d., ci dextram tendere (to give him your hand): to knock *aby* d., qm ad terram dare. qm t-ræ or ad terram affligere.—qm arietare ad terram (hurl him roughly to the ground; Curt. 9, 7, 22): to lay oneself d., procumbere (g. l.). corpus str-mnere or prosternere (at full length). decumbere, recumbere (on a couch, to eat or sleep): to lay oneself d., or lie d. on athg, recumbere in qâ re (e. g. in herbâ). decumbere in qâ re (e. g. in lecto). To lay d., deponere (g. l.): to lay d. a magistracy, magistratum deponere. ex magistratu se abdicare (very seld. magistratum abdicare); magistratu abire. to lay d. the command, imperium deponere; their arms, ab armis decedere or recedere: to leap d., desillire (fm, ex; into, in): to let oneself d., se abjicere; to athg, descendere or se demittere ad qd: to let d. a curtain, aulæum premere or mittere (i. e. on the stage at the beginning of a play; that being the Rom. way of making the stage visible): to look d., despicere: look d. upon (= despise); See DESPISE.—to pour d., defundere: to press d., degravare: to run d., decurrere: to run athg d. (fg.), vituperando affligere qd; qd abjicere et prosternere: in p-jorem partem rapere; *aby*, auctoritatem or famam cs elevare: to send d., demittere: to sink d., (mittere) demitti (= fall d., vid.); desidère or subsidère (on the ground): to strike d., decutere qd (e. g. of lightning; see KNOCK DOWN): to throw d., deijcere.—precipitare or precipitem dare (heading): to throw d. statues, statuas deijcere, depellere (C.): to throw oneself d., se deijcere (fm a wall, de muro; fm a rock, de saxo or ex rupè; se abjicere (fm a wall into the sea, e muro in mare; on the grass, in herbâ.  not in herbam); se precipitare (heading); de saxo; in mare): to utter d. titubante gradu degeidi (off. Col. 10, 309).—|| URAINE DOWN. To turn every thing upside d., ima summis



**miscere** or **mixtare**; **summa** imis confundere; omnia turbare et **miscere**; omnia in contrarium vertere: **caelum** et **terras** **miscere**.—**Down** the stream; *d. a river*, secundo flumine or secundâ aquâ; *also* secundum naturam fluminis. *To swim, sail, flow d. the stream*, secundo flumine or secundâ aquâ delirri; *also* devehî only (*T.*; devectus Tiberi, Arare, &c.).—**To pay the money down**, præsentî pecuniâ or numero solvere; pecuniâ repræsentare; in pecuniâ ei satisfacere; præsentibus numis emere qd.—**To run up and down**, sursum deorsum curare (Ter.).—**Prov.** *To be going d. the hill (i. e. of life)*, crescent anni, decrescant vires.

**DOWN** (as an abridged sentence): *d. with every thing*, omnia sternite ferro (*L. 24, 38*); *d. with it (= puli it d.; take it d.)*, demite, avellite.

**DOWNCAST**, demissus, afflictus, mœrens (all three together, *C.*). demissus et oppressus (*e. g. animus, C.*).—tristis et conturbatus (*C.*). *To be d.-c.*, esse fracto animo et demisso; esse animo demisso atque humili.—demittere animum (*C.*). demittere se animo (*Cæs.*). See **DEJECTED**. *A d.-c. look*, vultus demissus or oculi demissi (*L.*; both propr.).—tristis vultus (and countenance): *with a d. look*, tristis demisso capite (really, hanging down his head).

**DOWNFALL**, occasus (*e. g. reipublicæ*).—obitus occasusque (used by *C.* in speaking of his exile).—**JN.** obitus et interitus. **caus** interitusque (*e. g. reipublicæ*).—interitus (*e. g. legum*).—**ruin** (the downfall; overthrow of a man's fortunes, &c.).—**exitum** (tragic end of a person or thing). *The d. of the empire*, totius imperii occasus: *to try to effect aby's d.*, ei perniciem struere, parare, moliri: *to conspire to effect it*, consentire ad opprimendum qm. See **DESTRUCTION**.

**DOWN HEARTED**, see **DOWNCAST**, **DEJECTED**.  
**DOWN-HILL**, *as adv.* deorsum.—*as adj.* declivis (opp. acclivis); *the subst. being declivities*.

**DOWN-LOOKED**, see *with dejected countenance* in **TO DEJECT**.—tristis demisso capite.—demissis in terram oculis (*L. 9, 38*); *i. e. fixing his eyes on the ground*; but sorrow may be implied).

**DOWNRIGHT**, *Aboluit*; *without disguise or falsification*, germanus (*e. g. d. ass. germanus asiaticus, C.*; *d. ironis, germana ironia, C.*).—**JN.** verus ac germanus.—Often by the adverbs prorsus, plane; *the adj. totus or summus*; or nihil aliud—nisi; quid est aliud—nisi? *He is a d. cheat and liar*, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est: *it is d. madness*, to wait till the enemy's forces are increased, expectare dum hostium copie augeantur, summæ dementes est: *what is this d. d. defiance of Providence?* \*est hoc nihil aliud, nisi Deo repugnare. quid est aliud hoc, nisi bellare cum Deo? (*aff. C. de Sen. 2, 5*): *not to do altho it is d. careless or laziness*, qd. non facere prorsus negligentis aut pigri est (*Q.*): *this is a matter of d. necessity*, hoc est prorsus necessarium (*Q.*): *who but a d. fool?* quis, nisi plane stultus? (*C.*) *A fellow of genuine d. impudence*, homo bene naviter impudens (*C.*).—**Simple, straightforward** (of character), apertus, simplex, sincerus.—homo apertæ voluntatis, simplici ingenii.

**DOWNRIGHT**, *adv.* simpliciter (in a plain straightforward manner). **JN.** simpliciter breviterque (*e. g. dicere*).—simpliciter et candidè (in an open manner).—simpliciter et libere (*Plin. opp. dissimulanter et furtim*).—plane, prorsus (quiete).—sincere, sine fraude, aperte (*all, e. g. to speak, act, &c.*). rectâ viâ (without digression; *e. g. narrare ci qd.*). *To deny a thing d.*, infutiri, infutias ire qd.: *to refuse or deny a thing d. to any one*, ei precise negare; ei plane, sine ullâ exceptione præciderè (both absolutely).

**DOWNWARD**, *adj.* declivis.—**Depressed**; *vid.*

**DOWNWARDS**, deorsum (*e. g. ferri*; opp. sursum).

**DOWNY**, plumosus (like down).—plumosus (covered with much down).—lanuginosus (of plants, herba, folium). *Very d. (of a plant, &c.)*, multâ et molli lanugine obductus.

**DOWSE**, see **SLAP**.

**DOZE**, leviter dormire.—placide dormire (to be sleepy; to begin to sleep).—**Dozing**, semisomnus, semisopitus (both *C.*): still dozing, fere adhuc dormiens; non satis expectatus (*C.*).—**Fig.** *To live, &c. in a drowsy state*, dormire, dormitare in otio (*Plaut.*).—oscillari et dormitare (*C.*). **Dozing**, semisomnus (*Fig. C.*).—**J TRANE.** asopore (*Plin. Cels.*). *To be dozed*, semisomnum stupere (*L. 30, 5*).

**DOZEN**, duodecim.—nuodeni (distributedly; and with nouns that have a pl. only: *a d. telleri*, duodecim epistolis; *duodenæ litteræ*): consisting of a d., duodecarius.

**DOZINESS**, semisomnus sopor. *Crel.* *with dormire, asopari, somnus me urget, semisomnum esse, &c.*

**DOZY** (*Fig.*), occitans et dormitans.—iners, piger, &c.

**DRAW**, see **HARLOT**.

**DRAW**, *adj.* see **BROWN**, **DUX**.

**DRACHMA**, drachma.

**DRAFF**, see **DRUGS**, **RE-FUSE**.

**DRAFFY**, faculentus (propr.; *Col.*, vinum).—**Worthless**; *vid.*

**DRAFT** (order for money), argentum perscriptum; see **CHECK**.—*To pay by a d. upon aby*, pecuniâ a qo representare (*C.*).

**DRAW**, *s.* **Car drawn by the hand**, traha (without wheels; *Col. 2, 20, 4*: a tittle d., tragula, *Varr. L. 5, 31, 39*).—**Instrument with hooks** (for dragging a river to find a dead body, &c.), harpago (*g. i.*; for an instrument with which to snatch altho).—**Drag-net**; *vid.*

**DRAW**, *v. TRANS.* trahere (*g. i. in almost every meaning of the Engl. verb*; fessum corpus vix trahere posse; trahere reus pedibus; qm tribus catenis iunctum; Hecเตอร์ circa sua Pergama, *O.*; qm ad Prætozem; virginem passis crinibus a templo, *V.*; and improp.; animum exiguâ spe, *L.*; qm secum in eandem calamitatem: *to d. on a wretched existence*, vitam, *Plin.*; and = 'protract', bellum, pugnam, qm diu; rem in serum, *L.*).—**rapture** (*Fig.*) rapere, poet.; *to d. along by irresistible force with the notion of resistance on the part of the person dragged*.—abstrahere. abripere (*to d. away fm it or to a place*): *to d. forth*, extrahere (*e. g. qm domo latenter*, *C.*; qm elatebrâ, *Suet.*; senatores vi in publicum, *C.*; also = *to protract*, rem, certamen, &c.).—**protrahere** (*e. g. qm capillis in viam*, *Plaut.*; and ad iudicium, *L.*; qm tenebris, *Val. Max.*; and in *Suet.*, &c. = 'protract' for wch trahere, extrahere or producere are used by writers of the gold. age). *To d. aby to execution*, qm rapere ad supplicium or mortem: *to d. aby before a court*, qm rapere in ius: *to d. aby with one*, trahere qm secum. See **TO DRAW**.

**DRAW**, *INTRANS.* *To d. (of a given, &c.)*, vertere terram (*aff. Claud. Stilich. 2, 248*): *to let it d.*, trahere. **To drag for fish**, \*everriculo piscari or pisces capere.

**TO DRAG ON or ALONG**, trahere: *to be scarcely able to d. on one's limbs*, fessum (cursu) corpus, or membra, ægre trahere. *To d. on a wretched existence*, vitam ducere (mly with an addition to state how; Krebs).

**DRAW**, *INTRANS.* *to let it d.*, trahere. **To drag for fish**, \*everriculo piscari or pisces capere.

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**DRAIN**, *v. (a field, &c.)* siccare (*g. i. to dry up*, padules, agros, &c.).—fossis siccare (*e. g. humidum locum*).—fossas percute ad colligendum humorem agrorum.—\*fossis percussis humorem agri colligere.

**DRAINAGE**, aquæ deductio.

**DRAKE**, anas mas. **Ducks and drakes**, testarum in mare jaculationes (*Min. Feitz*): *to play at ducks and d's*, testarum in mare jaculationibus ludere (*Min. Feiz.*); or testes teretes ita super undas irrotare, ut assiduo saltu subelevatorum (the game is fully described, *Min. Feiz. Expos.*—Is laus est, testam teretem, jaculatione fluctuum levigatam, legere de litore: eam testam plano situ digitis comprehensam, inclinare

lpsum atque humilem, quantum potest, super undas irrotare, ut illud iaculum vel dorsum maris raderet, vel enataret, dum leni impetu labitur; vel stmmis fluctibus tonis emicaret, emergeret. dum assiduo saltu sublevaretur. Is se in pueria victorem ferebat, cuius testa et procurretur longius, et frequentius exiliat. *To make ducks and d's of his money*, rem suam caducere o lacerare; effundere, profundere, &c.

DRAM. || *The weight*, drachma (as weight; *Plin.* 21. 34, 109).—|| *Collog.*; for a very little, tantulum (a favorite word of C.): if there could be a single d. of difference, si interesse quippiam tantulum modo possit (potuerit, &c.): not a single d. of, ne tantulum quidem.—|| *The quantity swallowed at a draught*, haustus: a d. of brandy, haustus vini et frumento expressi. *A d. drinker*, viui et frumenti expressi potor or (Plaut.) potator.

DRAMA, fabula.—drama. dramaticum poema (*Ans.* Ep. 15, 5; *Dion.* 4, 80, P.; necessary as t. t.). Vid. PLAT.

DRAMATIC, scenicus (*Farr. Ling. Lat.* 9, 11, 17).—dramaticus (ἀπαμειβτικός; *Dion.* 4, 80, P.; necessary as t. t.). *The d. art.*, ars scenica: d. poets, poëtae scenici: d. poetry, poësis scenica: d. give a d. description of althg, sic exponere qd, quasi agatur res (*C. Tusc.* 1, 4, 8). See DRAMA, PLAT.

DRAMATICALLY, scenice; velut scenice (e. g. *fieri*, Q. 6, 1, 36). *To represent althg d.*, sic proponere qd, quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (*C. Tusc.* 1, 4, 8); qd ita ostendere, ut non clarior futura sit spectantibus (Q. 8, 3, 63).

DRAMATIST, poeta scenicus (*Farr. L. L.* 9, 11, 17).

DRAMATIZE, ad actus scenarum componere.—loquentem, agentem facere qm (to d. a character).

DRAPE, v. || *Make cloth*; vid. CLOTH; || *Jeer*, satirize; vid.

DRAPER, qui pannos vendit. *To be a d.*, pannos vendere, venditare.

DRAPEY, || *Cloth manufacture*, texturum (sc. opus, weaving; C.).—|| *Cloth*; woollen cloth; vid. CLOTH.—|| *Drapery* (as applied to the representation of dress in painting and sculpture), vestitus, amictus (dress).—ruga, sinus (the folds, &c. of the dress). *Any painter or sculptor is famous for his d's*, \*pictor (or statuarius) qe rugas sinusque vestium singulari opere artificisque exprimit or imitatur. *Painters take great liberties in their d's*, \*pictoribus in adornanda vestibus magnam omnes damus impunitatem et licentiam.

DRAUGHT, || *Action or state of drawing*. A) Generally, tractus. *Beasts of d.*, pecudes ad vehendum idoneæ. B) Particularly; a) *With a net*, bonus (βόλος; also by meton. for the 'draught of fishes' taken; e. g. bolum quanti emerent, *Suet. Rhét.* 1); jactus (late; *Val Max.* jactus retis, *Dig.*).—b) *I'm drinking*, haustus. *To drink large d's*, largis haustibus bibere: *to drink often*, but only small d's each time, sæpe sed exiguus haustibus bibere (t): *to drink at one d.*, in hauriendo non respirare (*Plin.*): *to drink off at a single d.*, uno impetu epotare: *to drink a great quantity at one d.*, plurimum uno potu haurire.—c) *Current of air*, venti meatus or ventus only: there is a d. here, huc fert ventus (*Cæs.* B. G. 3, 15).—|| *Sketch, picture*, vid.—|| *Detachment* (of forces), vid. *By these d's of his forces for the Puleian war*, parte exercitus ad Volscium advocat bellum (*L.* 4, 61).—|| *The depth to which a vessel sinks*; vessels of light or small d., naves planæ carinis (flat-bottomed) or plano alveo: of deep d., gravia navia (heavy; *Cæs.*).—|| (of medicine), potio medicata; sorbitio (a d. to be sip; ed); poculum medicatum (the cup with the medicine in it): a d. prepared with wine, vinolentum medicamentum: *to prepare a d. (in a cup)*, medicamentum in poculo diluere: *to give a d. to a person*, potui ei medicamentum dare.

DRAUGHT-BOARD, tabula lusoria. abſcus.

DRAUGHT-HORSE, equus vectuarius (*Farr. R. R.* 2, 7, 15, ed. *Schneid.*, where others read, less correctly, vecturior or vectularius); equus rēdarius or cartucarius (a coach-horse, according to the analogy of mulus rēd. in *Farr.* and *Ulp.*); equus plaustrarius (draught-horse, aft. plaustr. asinus, *Cat.*): draught-horses, equi iuales (a pair).

DRAUGHTS, ludus duodecim scriptorum. See CNESS.

DRAUGHTSMAN, calculus.

DRAW, tr. || *Pull forwards slowly*, &c., trahere (to d. by force; in very many of the English meanings of the word; e. g. *to d. water fm a well*, aquam

ex puteo; *a weepm out of a body*, ferrum e vulnere, telum de corpore, both O.: *to be drawing his last breath*, extremum spiritum, *Phæd.*; [animam agere in prose.—] also *improp.* *to be drawn to althg*, trahi or trahi et duci ad qd: *to d. aby fm*, trahere qm longius a re: *to d. aby over to one's opinion*, trahere qm ad suam sententiam, &c.).—ducere (to lead; as used fig. ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt).—vehere (to d. a vehicle; of horses, &c.; also equi vehunt qm). *To d. a carriage*, currum vehere (g. t.); *currum ducere* (to drag it along; of men; cf. *C. Tusc.* 1, 47, 113). *To d. althg to althg*, trahere or attrahere ad qd: *to d. ships to shore*, naves subducere (i. e. aft. the voyage is ended); naves trahere ad litora (agst the will of the crew; *S. Fragm.* ap. *Serv.* V. *Æn.* 3, 425). *To d. althg to oneself*, ad se trahere or attrahere. ad se allicere et trahere (prop.; e. g. of the magni): *to d. althg through althg*, trajicere qd per qd (e. g. thread through the eye of a needle).—|| *Of drawing liquids*—a) *PROPR.* haurire. *To d. water fm a well*, aquam haurire de puteo; aquam trahere ex puteo (with ref. to the lifting it up): *to d. (beer, &c.)*, de dolio haurire or eximere (vinum, &c.): promere (with or without dolio): defendere (i. e. ex cado in crateram atque ex hac in pocula, *Orell.* who says that diffundere [*Juv.* 5, 50] is vinum ex lacu in dolia, vel ex his in amphoras transfundere).—b) *IMPROPR.* haurire (a or e fonte or fnte only; all C.: with ad. inde, unde, &c.).—repetere a qd re (derive it fm a distant source).—|| *To represent by pictures*, delineare. designare. describere (but these words are not used abs-ly; but an acc. must be added, delineare imagines, &c.).—pingere (to paint; with acc. speciem hominis, &c.).—depingere (also qd; imaginem in tabulâ, O.); also of depicting in words, rempublicam in sermone qd depingere, C.).—describere (fig.). *To d. figures in the dust*, quædam or formas in pulvere describere: *to d. althg with*, probe depingere qd: *to be able to d.*, graphidos ærificant habere.—|| PHRASES (more or less idiomatical) with 'to draw'.—|| *To d. bit*, frenos eximere equo (L.). frenos detrahare equo or equis (L. 4, 3; prop. to take off the bridle); equi rescindendi (or, -orum -orum) causa subsistere (to rest one's horse; *att. Cæs.* B. C. 2, 42, end). *To d. blood*, anguinem mittere (to bleed him; prop.): cruorem elicere (e. g. levi lectu, T). *To d. dray*, exhaurire (e. g. the treasury, ærarium; also omnem pecuniam ex ærario exhaurire; a province, provinciam sumptibus et jacturis; aby, sumptu exhaurire qm). *To d. tears*, movere lacrimas (Q. 4, 2, 77); lacri. ciere (F.); commovere (*Curt.*); fm aby, \*tantum ei misericordiam commovere, ut lacrimas tenere non possit; fm the people, sietum movere populo; fm aby agst his will, lacrimas excutere (C. Ter.): he would have drawn tears fm the very stones, lapides mehercule flere coegisset. *To d. in length*, producere, trahere, extrahere (with ref. to time); tendere, extendere (with ref. to space). *To d. cuts or lots*, sortes ducere (see LOT): *to d. a lot*, sortem ducere or educere. *To d. a line*, lineam scribere (if with a pen, &c.); lineam ducere (g. t.). *To d. a sword*, gladium (e vaginâ) ducere; gladium educere, stringere or destringere (to draw; nudare is poet.). *With a drawn sword*, gladio stricto. *To d. curtains*; see CURTAIN. *To d. a conclusion or inference*; see the subst. *To d. comfort fm althg*, se solari qd re; hoc solatio utor, quod, &c. hoc est mihi solatio. *To d. aby's attention* (see ATTENTION). *To d. money fm the treasury*, pecuniam (sumptum, &c) ex ærario haurire. *To draw a bill*, conscribere syngrapham. perscribere pecuniam. delegatione solutionem perficere: *to d. a bill payable at Athens*, permutare ci pecuniam Athenas: *to d. a bill upon aby*, qm delegare ci (a quo fiat numeratio, C.). *To d. a hare*, leporem exentere. *To d. a tooth*, dentem (ci) evellere (see TOOTH). *To draw a bow*, arcum adducere (F.).

*To DRAW ASIDE*, qm sevocare.—qm seducere. *To DRAW AWAY*, abducere, deducere, avertere. *avocare*—sevocare (fm duty, &c.); aby fm agriculture, abducere qm ab aratro; revocare qm ab agriculturâ. *To d. aby away fm duty*; see DUTY.

*To DRAW BACK*, pedem or gradum referre (of an army); accedere (to step aside, of persons); se subtrahere (by degrees or imperceptibly); *to d. back fm althg*, recedere a, &c.; se recipere a, &c. (to withdraw).

*To DRAW IN*, see INVEIGLE, ENTICE.

*To DRAW NEAR*, prope accedere. appropinquare (to come near, both with ref. to place).—prope adesse. subesse (to be close at hand).—appropinquare, appropere (to approach, of time); *to d. near* (e. g. a spot

*the first, &c.*, propius se movēre: *to d. near aby or athy*, (propius) accedere ad, with acc.: *to d. near the town with the army*, exercitum ad urbem (propius) alimovēre: *a period or time d.'s near, when, &c.*, prope ad st. quum, &c.: *the seventh day was drawing near*, appetebat dies septimus.

**TO DRAW OFF** (*fm a cask*); *see TO DRAW (of liquids)*.

**TO DRAW OFF, see TO DRAW AWAY.** *To d. off the mind fm alth*, mentem o mentis aciem a re abducere, or sevocare: *to d. off aby's attention*: *see DISTRACT.* — **||** = *Pull off*, detrahēre ci o de qā re; *a ring, ci de digito anulum detrahēre o auferre*; *ci anulum extrahere o eximere* *To d. off troops*, abducere exercitum (infectā re) a quo loco.

**TO DRAW ON, || To cause, vid.—|| To entice, vid.**

**TO DRAW OVER** (*to a party, &c.*), abducere (e. g. *the soldiers*).—qm participem facere ci rei; qm ci rei socium o in ci rei societatem assumere (e. g. *to a plan, consili*; *to a conspiracy, conjunction*).—qm in suas partes ducere o trahere; qm ad causam perducere (*to one's side*).—in sententiam suam adducere, o (*quite*) perducere (*to an opinion*): *to try to bring aby over*, ci animum o qm tentare (e. g. *by money, threats, &c.*); qm o ci animum sollicitare (e. g. *by money, threats, &c.*).

**TO DRAW OUT**, extrahere.—educere (milles ex castris, &c.).—ellicere (*tempt out*). *To d. out a secret*, expiscari qd: *to d. one's money out of a concern*, renunciare societatem, o socio.

**TO DRAW TIGHT**, astringere (*to make tighter, &c. by drawing on*; e. g. *a feller, vinculum*); intendere, contendere (*to strain or d. tight what before was loose*).

**TO DRAW UP** (*in writing*), scribere (*to write out, write down a letter, law, writing, will, edict, &c.*).—conscribere (*to compose in writing*).—concipere (*to conceive in words*).—perscribere (*to write down carefully, exactly, or at length, an edict, a decree of the senate, an account, &c.*).—conficere (*to compose, &c. i.*).

**DRAW, v. INTR** **||** *As a beast of burden*, trahere: *to make a beast d.*, jugum imponere.

**DRAW-BRIDGE**, \*pons qui tolli o demitti potest: *to let down the d.-b.*, \*pontem demittere.

**DRAWER**, **||** *One that fetches water fm a well, aquarius (masc.)*.—\*muller aquam ferens (fem.).—**||** *One whose business it is to draw liquors fm the casks, cellarius*.—minister cauponum (*at an inn*; *ast. Cod. Just. 9, 9, 29*).—puer cauponis (*Plaut. Pæn. 5, 9, 19*).—pueris cauponis praepositus.

**DRAWER (of a chest)**, locus. forulus.

**DRAWER (of a bill)**, \*debitor ex syngraphā qui syngrapham conscribit o conscripsit; qui pecuniam perscribit. *The d. of a bill on Athens*, qui pecuniam Athenas permutat o permutavit.

**DRAWER (of pictures, &c.)**, *see PAINTER*.

**DRAWERS (chest of)**, \*arca (quotidianā).—armarium. *See CHEST (Syn. in Box)*.

**DRAWERS (a pair of)**, \*tegumenta feminum luteoria.

**DRAWING (the art of)**, graphis, idos, f. (γραφίς, *Vitr. 1, 1, 4*); *pure Lat. pictura linearis (Plin. 35, 3, 5)*: *to have learnt d.*, graphidos scientiam habere; graphidos non impertitum esse: *to invent d.*, *or the art of d.*, picturam linearem invenire.

**DRAWING (i. e. the picture drawn)**, pictura linearis (g. i.); \*tabella linearis.—imago (image, picture).—designatio (a plan of a building, &c.).

**DRAWING-BOOK**, \*chartae, in quibus imagines ad imitandum propositae delineantur.—\*volumen imaginum, quae ad imitationem delineandae proponuntur (a book containing copies for drawing; *ast. Q. 1, 1, 35*).

**DRAWING-MASTER**, \*magister delineandi; \*magister graphices.

**DRAWING-PAPER**, \*charta delineando apta.

**DRAWING-PLASTER**, emplastrum vesicatorium.

**DRAWING-ROOM**, oecus (oikos, g. i.).—exdra (ἐξδρα, room for parties, both ends of which formed a semicircle, with a circular bench. It was uncovered; *s. Vitr. 7, 5, 2, and 7, 9, 2*).—\*cubiculum cultu insignis, o quo amici me visendi causa conveniunt.—atrium (*the ante-chamber where the clients were received*).—porticus (a hall or walk with columns).—dieta (diata; a saloon in the garden): a small d.-r., exedrium; atrium.—**||** *A sovereign's drawing-room* (i. e. levee; *prope regis o reginae saluatorium cubiculum, ast. salut. cubile, Plin.*); *o Crcl. with aula regia (court) salutare, salutato*. He took him aside at a d.-r., and said, seducto in salutatione affirmavit (*Suet. Claud. 37*).

*The d.-r. is over, salutato defluxit (C.)*: *to attend a d.-r.*, principum salutare: *to have a right to attend the d.-r.*, ad aulam admitti: *not to be allowed to attend a d.-r.*, prohiberi publicā salutatione (*Suet. Vesp. 4*).

**DRAWL**, distrahere, dilatare (*to pronounce too long or broad, as fault*; *the former of words, voces*; *the latter of letters, literas*; *instead of wch Gell. 4, 6, uses literas tractim pronunciare*).—decantare qd (*in a sing-song way*).—**||** *to dictate verba is without authority. To d. out the words*, syllabas intendere (*Gell. 13, 22*).

**DRAY** o **DRAY-CART**, carrus o carrum (*four-wheeled*).—sarrācum (*according to Q. a sordidum nomen*).—plastrum (g. i. *for waggon, &c.*).—traha (*without wheels*).

**DRAYMAN**, plaustrarius (*Ulp.*).

**DREAD, s.** *See FEAR*.

**DREAD, v.** *See TO FEAR*.

**DREAD, adj.** **||** *Terrible, vid.—|| Awful, vid.*

**DREADFUL**, terribilis (*causing fright*; *terrificus is poet. only*).—horribilis, horrendus (*causing horror*).—atrox (*fearful, frightful*; e. g. *death, bloodshed*).—immanis (*monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel*; e. g. *animal, deed, character*).—foedus (*causing indignation, abominable*; e. g. *projects, war, fire, or conflagration*).

—dirus (*dread*).—trux (*causing men to shudder*; e. g. *of looks*).—incredibilis (*that can't be conceived, e. g. stupidity, stupiditas*): *to be the bearer of some d. news*, miros terrores afferre ad qm.

**DREADFULLY**, terribiliter o horrendum in modum; atrociter; fæde; fædum in modum.

**DREADLESS, see FEARLESS**.

**DREAM, s.** somnium (*also fig. 'an illusion, &c.—Insomnium is rare, and found only in the pl., in class. prose*): *a vision seen in a dream, species per somnium oblata, or in quiete visa*; visus nocturnus: *in a dream, per somnium*; in somniis; per quietem; in quiete: *to have a d.*, somniare; speciem vidēre in quiete: *to have pleasant d's*, somniis uti jucundissimis: *to have a remarkable d.*, mirum somnium somniare: *to interpret a d.*, somnium interpretari, o conijecere; somnium interpretatione explicare: *it seems like a d.*, somnio simili res mihi videtur: *d's often come true*, multa somnia vera evadunt: *aby appears to me in a d.*, imago ci in somnio mihi venit: *to have a day-d.*, vigilanter somniare: *to indulge in (day) d's*, somnia sibi fingere (*cf. Lucr. 1, 104*): *to see ath in a d.*, qd in somnia o in quiete vidēre: *mere d.'s!* somnia! *it is all a d. about the money*, de argente somnia! *the god of d's*, Morpheus (*Morpheus in heathen mythol.*): *one that interprets o explains d's*, somniorum interpretis o conijector; *also conijector simply*; conijectrix (*of a female*).

**DREAM, v.** somniare (*also fig. = to have strange or foolish ideas or imaginations*).—dormitare (*only fig. to lie thoughtlessly or idly*): *to d. athy or athy*, somniare qd o de qā re; dormitientem vidēre qd animo; vidēre qd in somnia (i. e. *to see athy in one's sleep*); *also per somnium o per quietem o secundum quietem*: *to d. of aby*, somniare de quo. *I dreamt*, somniavi; somnium mihi fuit: *in somniis vi-lus sum, with ignā. (s. C. de Divin. 1, 24, 49; Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 20)*: *people or they d. somniat*; *to d. when one is wide awake*, vigilanter somniare; *I dreamt a strange dream*, mirum somnium somniavi; *I never dreamt of that*, quod non somniabam: *you are dreaming!* dormitas! (*our 'you are asleep'*) *what are you dreaming about?* quid somnias? (*i. e. what idle notion have you got in your head?*) **||** *To be sluggish*; *to dream away one's hours*, agere ætatem desidioso (*Lucr. 6, 1129*).—tempus dormitare in otio (*Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 5*).

**DREAM-BOOK**, \*liber somniorum interpretis.

**DREAMER**, **||** *One that dreams*, somnians (*prop.*).—dormitor (*fig. one that is or acts as if he were asleep*; *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20 and 142*).—**||** *A fanciful man; a visionary*; *see ENTHUSIAST*.—**||** *A nidler, homo somniculosus o vetricosus (a sleepy fellow, a sluggard)*.—dormitor (*Plaut.*).

**DREAMY**, somniculosus, vetricosus (*sleepy, lethargic*).—tardus (*slow, stupid*).—somnia (e. g. *somniales philosophi*).

**DREAMINESS, see DREAMALNESS**.

**DREAMY, see DIMAL**.

**DREGGISH, or DREGGY**, sæculentus (*containing dregs*).—turbidus (e. g. *aqua*; *spring, scaturigo*).—turbatus limo (*muddy*; e. g. *aqua*).

**DREGS**, **||** *The sediment of liquors, sex.*—sedimentum, crassamentum. crassamen (*the sediment in general, if it is thick*): *relating to d's*, sæcularis: *made or pressed out of the d's of athy*, sæcibus (*vinl, &c.*) expressus: *to empty a stone bottle to the d's*, cadum

potare facce tenus (H. Od. 3, 15, 16).—FIG.—The d. of the people, facie populi, perditissima et infima facie populi, sordes et facie urbis, sentina reipublicae.—*I Dross, sweepings, purgamenta, orum, pl.*—quisquilis (refuse, Cæcili. in Fest.).

**DRENCH**, Irigare (to irrigate; poet. rigare).—humidum, madidum facere or reddere. madefacere (to make wet).—satiare. saturare (to satiate, to saturate, to let soak in water). To be drenched, humidum, &c. fieri, madefieri, madescere: to d. with athy, madefacere qd re (e. g. the ground with blood, terram sanguine); perfundere qd re (to wet athy by sprinkling or pouring something over it; e. g. qd lacrimis): incessant showers of rain, wch drenched the fields or plains, imbre continui campis omnibus inundantes (L. 8, 24).—To saturate with drink: e. g. to be drenched with wine, potione completum esse: one that d. himself with wine, potor, potator: to d. oneself with wine, potare, se obruere vino. Drenched, uvidus (e. g. of fields, rura continuis imbribus; vestimenta, H.: also drenched with wine? H.).—To physick by violence, medicamentum or potationem vi inserere in os (equi, &c. aft. C. de Or. 2, 38, 162); potionare (e. g. jumentum. Feq.; a low word, but prob. t. l.).

**DRENCH**, s. \*largus haustus (a swill; e. g. uno haustu; uno impotio epotare; uno potu haurire).—Physic for a brute; see MEDICINE.—Physic that must be given by violence; e. g. to give a d. See To DRENCH.

**DRESS**, I Clothes, vid. also GARMENT.—a d. to wear in the house, vestis domestica (opp. vestis forensis): not to put on the same d. a second time, non iterare vestem: silk d. s., serica, orum; bombycina, orum: a party-coloured d., vestis varia; vestimentum versicolor: to make a d., vestem facere: nobody but a fool will judge of a man by his d., stultissimus est, qui hominem aut ex veste aut ex conditione, quem vestis modo nobis circumdata est, aestimat (Sen. Ep. 47, 14); ladies' d., mundus mulieribus: to adopt the Roman d., Romano habitu uti: the whole nation has worn that d. ever since, quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet.—Splendid clothes, ornatus, vestis ornatus (g. t. athy that may serve as ornament).—ornamentum (as the means of beautifying).—cultus (unbaker serves the body as an external ornament).—apparatus magnifici (splendid apparel or clothes); apparatus magnifici viteque cultus.—Full d., ornatus diem sollemnium (garments or d. for particular occasions, e. g. sunday d.); also vestis forensis; in full d., pretextatus: oer smart or laudary d., cultus speciosior quam pretiosior. dissensions a ceteris habitus: to be fond of d., semper exornatum incedere (Afr. Plaut. Epid. 2, 4, 42); semper nove vestium esse (i. e. to be always dressed in the newest fashion): a person too fond of d., qui nimio indulget vestitui; cultus mollioris studiosus: to change one's d., calceos et vestimenta mutare (C. Mil. 10, 28).

**DRESS**, TRANS. I To clothe, vestire, convestire (to furnish with a dress; then also to put on any covering).—veste tegere (to cover with a dress).—veste induere qm. vestem induere (i. clothe aby with any dress).—veste qm amicare (to cover aby with, to wrap aby up in athy; e. g. a cloak): to d. oneself, induere sibi vestem or se veste. veste indui (to put on a dress): veste se amicare (to wrap oneself up, e. g. in a cloak): calceos et vestimenta sumere (to put on one's things or apparel): he used to d. himself without any assistance, et calceabat ipse esse et amicebat (Suet. Vesp. 21).—Dressed, indutus: vestitus: dressed in white, candido vestitus; abatus (in a festival garment, opp. atratus, sordidatus, dressed in black).—To clothe elegantly, qm exornare, with athy, qd re (e. g. with a party-coloured dress, variâ veste).—To adorn, to deck, vid.—To dress a wound, alligare, deligare, obligare vulnus: also præligare (to tie in front).—curare vulnus (g. t. L.—ligare, in this meaning, is poet.).

**MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES**.—To dress a garden, &c. see CULTIVATE, TILL: to d. the ground for putting in the seed, agrum expedire sationibus or præparare frumenta: to d. the hair, capillos comere: comam in gradus formare or frangere: to d. leather or hides, subigere, depesce, conficere, perficere: well dressed skins, aluta tenuiter confecta: to d. hemp, hamis ferreis haum petere: to d. a vine, vitem amputare, ligare (to prune and tie it up): to d. stones, saxa comæquare (Farr. ap. Non.).—To d. a horse, strigilli radere or subradere.—To prepare victuals for the table, cibum parare or comparare (see To COOK): to d. one's own food, sibi manu suâ parare cibum: dressed, cocius; igne mollius (see not elixus, wch means

'boiled'): to use fire for dressing one's food, uti igne ad mitigandum or ad molliendum cibum.

**DRESS**, v. INTR. I vestiri, amicti qd re: to d. like a Roman, Romano habitu uti: not to d. better than a slave, se non sero melius vestire (1): to order the people to d. in the same manner, eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubere: the whole nation has dressed in the same style ever since, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet.

**DRESSER**, I One that dresses a person, præs cubicularius, in as far as that is his principal employment.—Of the vineyard, vitium cultor.—Of wool, lanarius.—Kitchen-d., mensa culinaria.

**DRESSING** (of meat), coctura (eply of the manner of d.).—of a wound, curatio (treatment in general).—of cloth, politura.—A dressing, cataplasm (καταπλασμα), malagma (μαλαγμα), fomentum (scarm positive): to apply or put d. on athy, fomenta ci rei admove. —I As cant phrase. To give aby a good dressing, probe percutere, bene depexum dare, verberibus sustibus deligare qm (all Comic).

**DRESSING-BOX**, scrinium, see Box.

**DRESSING-GOWN**, vestis domestica (a house-dress, in general)—vestis nocturna.

**DRESSING-ROOM**, vestiarius (though with the ancients this was the room in wch the dresses were kept [= wardrobe], but in wch they did not dress).

**DRESSING-TABLE**, abacus (on wch gold vessels, vases, &c. were placed).—cathedra (chair used by Rom. ladies at their toilette, Bbit. Sabina 1, p. 35).

**DRIB**, see To CAOP. To CUT OFF.

**DRIBBLE**, see To DRIP.

**DRIBBLE** (little drop), numus (small coin, then a trifling sum in general).

**DRIFT**, Cret. with allicare, &c.

**DRIFT**, I Impulse, vis (overbearing power).—efficientia (impellenti force)—impulsus (impulse): we are under the drift of passions, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: to do athy under the d. of passion, cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad qd.—Violence, vis; gravitas; incitatio: Impetus (STR. in Violence).—A shower (of rain), imber, repente effusus or imber only: also imber violentior fusus; (of hail) vis creberrima grandinis; (of snow) vis nivis creberrima (glandium or telorum (cf. T. Agr. 36, 1).—velut nubes glandium or telorum (cf. L. 21, 55).—Tendancy, consilium, propositum, finis (see AIM): to have such a such a d., spectare, pertinere ad qd: that's my d., hoc meum consilium or hoc mihi propositum est: my d. is this, hoc spectro or volo: what's the d. of this speech or discourse? quorum hac spectat oratio? or quid igitur spectat hac oratio? the d. of this speech is that, &c., hæc eo pertinet oratio, ut, &c.: the d. of it is quite different fm what was imagined, alio spectat: since nobody knew the exact d. of this answer, id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo.—Drift-and-dry, syrtis (aspire); mons arenæ (cf. Plin. 3, 1, 3, ed. Hard.). d. of snow, nives exaggeratæ, nives per ventum congestæ: d. wood, \*signa ad litus delata.

**DRIFT**, v. See To DRIVE.

**DRIFT**, INTRANS. I fluire in alto (e. g. tempestatibus, C., of a ship): adlitus ferri, deferri (of wood): sand d., arenæ vento in altum sublate feruntur: the snow d., nives per ventum congeruntur.

**DRILL**, I To perforate, terebrare (to make a hole with a drill or gimblet)—perterebrare (quite through).—perforare (g. t. for piercing holes). See To PERFORATE. I To antic, allure, vid. I To exercise troops, \*milites in armis tractandis exercere. exercere: to be well drilled, \*armorum usum habere. \*armorum usum præstare: to d. the troops well after the Roman fashion, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (i. e. to introduce the Roman tactics): milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia præparare (to fit them for battle).

**DRILL**, I A boring tool, terebra (τρυπάνον, τρυβάνον), modiolus (χοιτικόν); a bore with indented edge; see Cels. 8, 3, in.).—A baboon, \*simia pavianus (Linn.).—Drill sergeants, milites ad tradendam disciplinam immixti manipulis (g. t. T. Agr. 28, 2).—armorum doctores (those who superintend the drilling).—campi doctores (with ref. to military evolutions; see Salmas. Ab. Lamp. vol. 1. p. 1012, Haack.).

**DRILL-POUGH**, or DRILLING-MACHINE, \*machina seminando agro facta.

**DRINK**, s. potio, potus (see DRINKING).

**DRINK**, v. bibere (v. tr. and intr. to d., fm thirst, like a human being; and also impropr. e. g. sanguinem, haustus justitie; qd aure, H.).—potare (v. tr. and

*Intr.*: to d. like a beast; hence to d. large draughts, to scold ones if with liquor, tipple, &c.; but potus and potatus are class. for 'having drunk';—haurire (*tr.* and *intr.* to take or draw any fluid into one's mouth; espily in large draughts).—sorbere (*to sip quently in small quantities and with half-closed lips, coagulum lactis, ovum*).—potum ex rei bibere or hauri (*to swallow or take of a draught of it*).—uti qā re (*to take it as one's usual d.*).—vino deditum esse (*in the intrins. sense of 'to drink'* = to be a drunkard; see 'to drink hard', below). To give any althg to d., ci bibere dare, also althg, qd (g. t.); ministrare ci bibere (as cup-bearer, attendant, &c.); ci potandum or potui dare qd (a draught of medicine). To order a man something to d., ci bibere dari iubere; to d. hard, plurimum bibere (also of drinking much in one particular instance); vino indulgere or deditum esse (habitually); to d. a little too much, paulo plus adhibere (*Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8*) crapulam potare (*Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28*; to drink to intoxication); to d. once or drunk, vino se obruere: to d. through whole days, totos dies potare or perpotare: totis up drinking till night-fall, perpotare ad vesperum: to d. with any till h. falls under the table, qm vino deponere (*Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 39*). To d. any's health; see TO DRINK TO.

**DRINK IN**, bibere (e. g. lana bibit colorem, *Plin.*).—imbibere (*impr.*).

**DRINK TO** any, salutem ci propinare (*Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16*); salutare autem nominatim or amicium nominatim vocare in bibendo (this resembled most nearly our own fashion in that respect; see *Ascon. ad C. ii. Verr. 1, 26, p. 321, Schütz.*). To d. to you! bene te! bene tibi (see *Zumpt. § 759*). Let every one take his cup and to d. to Messala! bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (*Tibull. 2, 1, 33*).

**TO DRINK UP**, ebibere (g. t.; epotare in class. *Latin only in partic. perf. pass. epotatus, drunk up*).—exaurire (*to drain out, as it were, empty out, e. g. wine, poison, medicine*).—exsiccare (*to dry out, said jocosely; a bottle, lagenas. Qu. C. in C. Ep. 16, 26, 2, where urtini is used with it*).—exancilare poculo (as it were to pump out fm the bowl, wine, vinum, jocosely, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, fin.*).—sorbere, exsorbere (*to suck out, e. g. eggs, ova*).—to d. up to the dregs, potare fece tenuis (*Et. Od. 3, 15, 16*).

**DRINK-MONEY**, munusculum (g. t. for little gift).  
**DRINKABLE**, potabilis (g. t. that is fit for drinking; later only).—salubri potu (healthily as drink); things eatable and d., esculenta et potulenta, orum, pl.

**DRINKER**, potor (the d. in as far as he empties any given drinking vessel).—potator (the who is fond of drink, a wine-bibber).—combro, compotor (a bottle companion; bibo is only met with later in *Jul. Firmic. Mathes. 5, 4, extr.*).—a hard d., acer potor; vini capacissimus: to be a great d., plurimum bibere (*to drink much, or to be able to drink much*); vino deditum esse, vino indulgere (*to be given to drink*).

**DRINKING**, potio (the taking in of a fluid, and also the draught drunk).—potus (d.; but with ref. to what is drunk, not to the act; immoderato obstupescit potu atque pastu, *C. In the sense of 'carousing' it is post-Aug.*; in potu atque hilaritate, *Plin.*).—potatio (*hard d.*; d. large draughts, but modice potationes is good *Lat.*; C.).—sorbatio (the sipping in of a liquid, as action, and what is thus sipped, a potion, medicine).—

**DRINKING** in modern writers we find bibitio and bibitus, &c., however, are quite un-class. Moderate d., potio modica; potus moderatus; moderate eating and d., temperate esse modiceque potiones: whilst in the act of d., in media potione.—inter bibendum: a d.-cup or vessel; see *CUP*: a d. companion, combro, compotor; fond of d., ebriolus: to be fond of d., vino deditum esse, vinolentum esse (*to be a drinker*); ebriosus esse: also potare (*i. e. to d. hard*); vino indulgere: fondness for d., ebriositas (*C. Tac. 4, 12, 27*) vinolentia (*propensity for d. wine*): to spend whole days in d., totos dies potare or perpotare: perpotare ad vesperum (*fm morn till night*). Eating and d. is usually cibus et potio (e. g. cibo et potione contentum esse); and *Krebs* condemns potus alt-gether; but *C.* uses it in speaking of the mind, quum ea pars animi—immoderato sit obstupescit potu atque pastu.

**DRINKING-BOU**, comissatio (*in the Rom. sense, aff. a formal cœna, attended by singing and dancing; and followed by wandering up and down the streets; visiting others, to drink again with them, and similar excesses*).—*C. Cat. Maj. 13, 45, and ad Din. 9, 24, 3*, uses comissatio, as trans. of the Greek *συμπόσιον*, but neither by him nor by others was it used as a Roman expression.

**DRINKING-CUP**, see *CUP*.

**DRIP**, [v. TA.] instillare, down on althg, ci rei, in qd

(to d. down); fm althg, instillare ex or de—rorare (in a dew-like or drizzling manner, ante rorat: quam pluit).—manare (stronger than stillare: with althg, qā re: e. g. sanguine or cruore; multo sudore: dripping wet, totus madidus: to become dripping wet, madefieri (e. g. pluvia, imbre); madidum reddi (aqua); or permadescere (stronger term): to be, &c., madēre, madidum or madefactum esse (e. g. imbre): a dagger dripping with blood, stillans pugio (*C.*)).

**DRIPPING-PAN**, sartago (some pan used in cooking).—frixorium (*Plin.*): some pan used for roasting or frying meat).

**DRIVE**, [v. PUT] To put in motion by pushing, by blows, &c., agere (g. t. of firing creatures and inanimate objects).—pellere (so to excite a body by pushes, blows, &c. that it moves on of itself; to d. on things animate or inanimate; to move by its own weight, by pushing it forward; also to chase, of animate beings).—propellere (to d. along before one, of living beings and things; e. g. the ship, navem [spoken of the wind]).—trudere (to propel or move slowly on fm behind by beating or pushing).—versare (to move with a circular motion or direction; a top, turbinem: hoop, &c., and of a person driven about, pulsare versareque *Darctia, V.*). To d. to any place, propellere in qd (e. g. cattle in the field, pecus agere pastum; pecus propellere in pabulum).

—To drive althg AWAY, FROM, OFF, abigere a or ex qā re (fm any place; also fortively, e. g. cattle, pecus); exigere qā re or ex qā re (to chase away, out of, e. g. domo; out of the republic, e civitate: the enemy fm the field, hostem a campo); pellere qā re, ex or de qā re (e. g. out of the country, patriā, foro, e foro); expellere qm qā re or ex qā re (e. g. domo; ex urbe; civitate; ex republica; possessionibus; a patriā); depellere qm qā re and de qā re (to chase, vid.); delicere ex or de, &c. (e. g. out of a fortified place, ex castello: out of fm any's estates, de fundo); exturbare ex qā re (healdom, e. g. the enemy out of the breach, hostem ex ruinis muri).—submovēre (to make any get out of the way).—To d. away care, curas pellere; tristitiam ex animo pellere; by wine, curas vino: to d. away the birds, gnats, &c. volucres, muscas abigere. —To drive along, promovēre. —To drive back, repri-mere, repellere, rejicere. To d. back the enemy, hostes rejicere or fugare: impetum hostium propulsare. —To drive FROM, see TO DRIVE OUT or AWAY.

—To drive INTO, intro cogere (e. g. oves).—intra qm locum compellere (to d. to one spot, of men, &c.).—agere in qd (e. g. cattle into the stalls, pecus in stabulum); adigere in qd or ci rei (e. g. a nail into a beam, clavum in tignum: a wedge into a tree, cuneum arbori; see 'to drive with a hammer' below). —To drive OFF, depellere, repellere, propulsare. See *C. AWAY*, above. —To urge, compeli, impellere or incitare; Jx, impellere atque incitare; ad qd (e. g. ad bellum).—urgere qm, ut, &c.; instare ci, ut, &c. (to urge any to althg or to althg); etiam atque etiam instare atque urgere (stronger): aby is driven to althg, necessitas cogit or urget qm, necessitas adducit qm, ut qd faciat (d. him to do so and so). —To drive or carry on one's trade, facere mercaturam (see also *TO CARRY ON*). —To press to a conclusion, persequi with perseverance, in a good and bad sense; prosequi (usually in a good sense, to continue or persevere in althg); consectari (indefatigably); urgere (to push on with zeal); exsequi (to carry on, to bring to an end); qd longius persequi (to d. althg further). I will d. my argument further, pergamus ad ea, quæ restant. —To drive in (with a hammer, or other instrument), figere; in althg, ci rei or in rem; infigere; in althg, ci rei or in rem (to d. into); deligere; in althg, ci rei or in rem (to d. in perpendicularly); adigere (in althg, ci rei or in rem, to d. into); to d. in a nail, clavum figere or deligere; into a tree, clavum adigere in arborem. To d. a nail home, clavum pangere: to d. in posts, stipes demittere (to let in perpendicularly); sublicus agere (to d. in piles). —To d. any mad, in rabiem agere; ad insanitatem adigere; effrare: you d. me mad, or I shall be driven mad, vix mei compos sum. —To drive a carriage, jumenta agere (of the coachman, in general); curriculum regere. curriculo insistere (to take the reins, also for pleasure).—aurigare (in a race; *Suet. Ner. 24, of the leader*).—veo-turam facere (of a waggoner, in general).

**DRIVE, INTR.** [v. TA.] To rush, vehi or invethi curru: vehi in rheda: to rush to the forum, carpento in forum invethi. —To rush agst with violence, &c., occurrere ci.—impingere in qd.—volare (to fly; of sparks, &c.): to d. agst any's face, \*in cs adversum os

fert: the rain d.'s age! aby's fare, Imber in os fertur. — [Of a vessel; to let a ship d. before the wind, convertere navem in eam partem, quo ventus fert (Cæsar); flatu ferente dare vela (Q.); quocumque feratur, dare vela (C.; but fig.).] — **To drive a, or let drive at aby:** see **TO ATTACK**. **SET UPON.** — **To drive at (= have for one's drift):** see **DAIRY.** — **Just like, what I am driving at, audi, quo tem deducam (Hor. Sat. 1. 1, 14): that's precisely what I am driving at, ituc ibam (Comic). I did not know what you were driving at, neciebam, quorsum tu fires (Comic. Rudens. To. Ruv. 1, 2, 75).**

**DRIVE, s. gestatio (an airing in a carriage, for the sake of exercise); — vectatio (the act of going in a carriage; see Bruni Sacet. Claud. 33). To take a d. carpento vectari, e. g. through the town, per urbem (L. 34, 3, extr.).**

**DRIVEL, f. To slaver, salivare (used intrans. — also like spumare, though only found in Plin. 9, 36, 60, as trans.). — salivam fluere pail. A drivelling mouth, os fluendum salivæ. — To dotard, ineptire. nugari, alucari. See Dotard.**

**DRIVELLER, see DOTARD.**

**DRIVER, f. One who drives a carriage, rhenarius (d. of a 'reda', c. C. Mil. 10, 29) — carrucarius mulio (d. of a 'carruca' drawn by mules; c. Capitol. Maxim. Jan. 4; Syn. of rhenari and carr. in Cochin). — auriga (the d. of a 'heros', chariot, or of a chariot at the games). — flog; agitator is the 'uriga, as combatant. — qui iumenta agit (eoggoner, either sitting on the waggon or walking alongside). — henichus (hivoxos), a Greek word used in the riv. age by Romans). — One who drives beasts, pecoris acell (O. H. 1, 95); of donkey, asinarius; agitator acell (V. Georg. 1, 273); of a mule, mulio; of an ox, bubulcus; of swine, s. bubulcus. — suarius. — A n instrument; prop. tudicula (a little instrument for bending or cringing; Col.).**

**DRIZZLE, stilare (to fall and to cease to fall by drops; s. l.). — orare (of rain; tr. and intrans. only found in 3rd sing.): it d's, before it rains, ante orat, quam pluit.**

**DRIZZLY, e. g. rain, pluvia tenuissima.**

**DROLL, ad. scurrilis. — lepidus (by p. ant. ant. playful humour) — facetus (agreeable, fm the unforced exercise of such a humour) — jocularis (amusing by jokes) — comical, ridiculus, ridendus (that causes laughter; see Comic). a d. fellow, lepidum caput: a expression, ridiculum dictum; ridiculum: in a d. manner, scurriliter, comice; ridicule; comico more; lepidè; facete; joculariter (Syn. above).**

**DROLL, s. homo jocosus, ridiculus (s. d. for jocosus). — coprea (a sort of court fool, a jester, — sannio (a buffoon). — curra (a wit, of a superior class, who appeared under the name of a friend of the family, at the banquets of the rich Romans). — maccus (the 'clown' or 'harlequin', in the Ateantic games; off. Diom. 488, Paul.).**

**DROLL, v. Jocularia fundere. ridicula facitare (both L. 7, 7). — coprem partes agere (to play the fool). — coprem partes agere (to play the fool).**

**DROLLERY, scurrilias. ludus, jocus: Jw. ludus et Jocus: see Fox. — res ridicula; ludi; joca or jocularia; ridi-ula (both in words and gestures). — nugæ. trine ine-tie (absurdities).**

**DROMEDARY, camelus dromas: camelus, qui duo tubera habet in dorso; camelus Bactricæ ('camelus Bactrianus, Linn.). — dromedarius (not used before Hieron. Vit. Malch. 10).**

**DRONE, f. A bee, fucus. — A staggard, homo languis et desidie deditus; homo deses. — Humming sound, bombus (Varr. of bees). bombi or rarus bombus (e. g. of trumpets, &c.).**

**DRONE, v. To live in idleness, segne otium terere; secondariæ aut desidii bonum otium contere; propter desidiam in otio vivere. — To emit a dull, humming sound, bombum facere (prop. of bees; Varr.). — bombitare (of bees; Auct. Carm. Philom. 36). — rarus bombum or rarus bombos efflare (of instruments; Lucr.: will do therefore for a bagpipe). — susurrare (of bees; V. G. 4, 260). — fuscus or obfus voce susurrare, qd decantare, &c. (of reciting in a droning voice).**

**DROWING, homitatio (= sonus apium, Fest. p. 25; see DROW, s.).**

**DROWNISH, piger; ignavus; iners; segnis; deses; labori fugiens. See IDLE.**

**DROOP, f. To sink downwards, se inclinare or inclinari (prop.; and also fig., e. g. of fortune, res inclinata, fortuna inclinata). — demitti (e. g. of the head). — To languish, lose life, spirit, &c., flaccere, flac-**

cescere, languere, languescere (flaccet = languet, deficit, in C. only in Metastasi flaccet, for uch he elsewhere has languet, is losing his spirit in the competition for the consensu; flaccescere of leaves, and impropr. of a spiritless discourse; languere of love, strength, &c.). — matescere (of flowers, &c.). — Inclinari (to be bent down, e. g. paululum timore). — Jacere or afflictum jacere (to be in a depressed state; animus, virtutes, studia, &c.). — his courage drooped, animo cecidit, concidit; animum dimisit.

**DROP, s. gutta (a natural, globular d.). — stilla (a d. which, at first, hangs down continually fm what it begins to drop fm; hence, an artificial d. fm a glass, &c.). — stria (a congealed stilla); a small d., guttula: not a single d., ne tantillum quidem; ne minimum quidem: d. by d., guttatim, stillatim (Syn. above). — The rain comes down in large d's, nimbus effunditur. — In medicine, 'liquor medicatus.' — Ear-rings, vid.**

**DROP, v. TRANS. f. To pour in drops, effundere (to pour out, in general). — stillare (to cause to fall in d's, rorem ex oculis, H. poet.). — destillare (fm, or fm above; to d. down see, irrorare (post. rare rigare, C. Poet. de Divin. 1, 12, 20). — To let fall fm a higher place, mittere (to leave hold of); to d. the carlin, ausum mittere; or premere: in a tear, tradere, se lacrimis; lacrimam or lacrimulam mittere, dare, both poet.: to d. a tear for aby, lacrimam dare, ci (O.); lacrimam casum (s. Np.). — I saw you d. a tear, vidi ego tuam lacrimulam (ironically); C. to d. anchor, ancoram, lacrumare. — To let go, l. Physically; of a thing before held, omittere (e. g. arma, habenas) — manu mittere (to d. fm the hand purposely, e. g. to d. the shield, scutum); also de (ex) manibus dimittere, mittere. — 2) Intrans. To intermit, to cease, omittere (to entertain no longer, to dimiss fm one's mind, to give over; e. g. hopes, fear, grief, &c.). — mittere, misum facere, dimittere (to give up whatever we cannot maintain or keep possession of). — abjicere, ponere. deponere (to give over, whatever we do not think right, advantage, &c.). e. g. enmity, hatred, &c.). — desistere de re or de qd re (implying a sudden change of purpose): to d. all hope, spem omittere, deponere, abjicere: to d. aby's cause, desistere qm. causare qd deponere. a causa se recedere. — To d. the subject, rem integram or in medio relinquere: let us d. it, relinquamus (let's say no more of it; Comic). — pray d. it, misce istacul fac mihi, omite hac! (i. e. do it, miss). — d. this woman, aufer, ridicularia (Comic): to d. the notion, dimittere cogitationem e. rel. — To let go a dependant or companion, mittere qm (in a contemptuous sense): to d. aby's acquaintance, consuetudinem intermittere (altogether): d. him sine eum (e. rel. i. e. let him go, have no more to do with him; s. Ter. Ad. 2, 23). — To bedrop speckle, macula variare. — To bedrop inocular, wear in prose stands off for 'making spoils'. — To d. aby a few lines, qd literum ad qm dare.**

**DROP, INTR. f. To fall in drops, stillare; fm, out of alth, stillare ex, de, &c.: into alth, in qd — destillare (down fm above). — defluere, delabi (to come or flow down gently, e. g. de celo, of rain). — stillatim cadere (Varr. L. L. p. 11, Müll.). — desilire ex edito (fm above, e. g. of the water of a basin): the dew d's, roat; ros edit. — To drop out or off (to d. to fall down fm alth to which it had been attached), cadere (to fall out and down, of teeth, hair, &c.; opp. nasci, subnasce) — excidere (to fall out, of teeth, &c.). — decidere (to fall down, of teeth, hair, feathers) — fluere, defluere, effluere (to d. out and disappear, of hair). — desinere (not to grow again, to d. off entirely, of hair). To d. with alth, stillare or (stronger) manare qd re (e. g. sanguine, cruore, sudore). — To drop down (in other sense than the preceding); see FALL. — To d. fm the clouds, de celo delati; ex astris delabi or decidere: he seemed as if he had dropped fm the moon, 'in alium quendam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. — To d. die, vid. — To let alth drop; see TO DROP, INTR. — Aby d's in, ecce ad me (nos, &c.) adventi os (Plaut.). ecce qd venit (C. Cæcin. 7, 20).**

**DROPLET, guttula.**

**DROPPING, stillidium (the falling drop; moisture dropping down; Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12; e. g. rain-water falling fm the eaves) also fig. stillidium, lingue, Paul. Nolas). — instillatio (the act of dropping in). — destillatio (act of dropping down; but only found of the humours of the body).**

**DROPNICAL, hydropleus (dropical; but pure Lat aqum intercutis morbo implicatus (of a d. pers.) in**

**hermo d.**, aquæ intercutis morbo implicari: *he is d.*, eum aquâ inter cutem male habet, eum aqua intercutis tunc.

**DROPSY**, s. **Hydrops** (*Cels. H.*); **hydropis** (*Plin.*); aqua intercutis (C.): aquæ subter cutem fusæ morbus (*Plin. 7, 18, 17*); aqua intercutis or inter cutem (*the latter, Gr. ὕδωρ ὑπὸ ἐπιχρίδι, Cels. 2, 8, p. 76, Bip.*)—**langor aquosus** (*poet.*). To have the d.; see 'to become **DROPSICAL**.' To die of the d., aquæ intercutis morbo decedere.

**DROPWORT**, \***spirea filipendula** (*Linna.*; *water-d., cenanthe*).

**DROSS**, † **The secretum of metal, scoria.**—*† Rust, rust* (*g. i. rubigo corripit ferrum*)—**ferrugo** (*of iron*)—**ærgo** (*of copper, verdigris; of wch one kind was called 'scocia'*)—*† Refuse, smx. purgamentum* (*see REFUSE*).

**DROSSY**, \***scoriam continens**—**rubiginosus** (*rusty*); **ærginosus** (*of brass or copper*).

**DROUGHT**, † **Dry weather, siccitas.**—**ariditas**; ariditas (*the former as quality, the latter as continuing state*)—**cœlum siccum**; **siccitates** (*dry weather in general*); *there was a great d. that year, siccitate insignis annus fuit*; **siccitibus** eo anno laboratum est.—*† Thirst; see THIRST.*

**DROUGHTY**, † **Wanting rain; see DRY.**—*† Dry with thirst, sitiens. See THIRST.*

**DROVE**, † **Of cattle or sheep in general, grex.**—*† Of oxen, armenta* (*opp. grex; hence, C. Phil. 3, 13, extr. greges armentorum reliquæ pecoris*); *O. Met. 1, 513, non hic armenta gregesque; belonging to a d., gregalis, gregarius; in d.'s, gregatim* (*see also FLOCK, HERD*)—*† A crowd, vid.*

**DROVER**, **pecuarii** (*g. t.*)—**porcinarium**, **suarius**, **suarius negotiator** (*with ref. to hog; but all these imply that he breeds or deals in them, not merely drives them to market as the agent of others; for wch Crel. must be used*).

**DROWN**, demergere in aquâ, aquâ mergere (*to plunge under the water*)—**aquâ suffocare** (*so as to produce death*); to d. oneself, se in aquam mergere.—*† To be drowned, aqua hauriri*; (*aquâ*) **submergi**; **fluctibus obrui**; *in a deep morass, in the stream, profundo limo, gurgitibus hauriri; in the deepest part or middle of the river, medio in flumine submergi* (†).—*† To overflow, inundare; the Tiber drowned the plain, Tiberis agros inundavit; continual showers that drowned the fields, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes* (L. 8, 24).—*† IMPROPR.* To immerge, to lose in althg, e. g. to be drowned in pleasure, luxuriâ diffundere et delicate ac molliter vivere. corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere. libidinibus se servum præstare (*in be a slave of pleasure*); voluptatibus astrictum esse (*stronger term*).—*† To lose in something that overpowers or covers; to be drowned, devorari* (*of the voice that is rendered inaudible, vox in orchestris scobe aut arenâ superjectâ devoratur*); a sound is drowned (e. g. in a large vault), vox devoratur.—**strepitus** or **fremitus aurium** sum intercludit (*there is such a noise that I cannot hear the speaker*); to d. *aby's* voice, obstrepere ei ingenti clamore (*to cry out against him so that he cannot be heard*); to d. the splendour (*of a lesser luminary*), \***fulgore** or **splendore vincere**; to d. all the rest by its brilliancy, præ ceteris omnibus enitère et præfulgère (*Gell. 12, 5, med.*).

**DROWSE**, see TO SLEEP.

**DROWSILY**, † **Sleepily. We only find one instance in Plautus of somniculose, fm the adj. somniculosus.**—*† Singlishly, ignave, pigre, segnitèr* (*SYN. in IDLE*).

**DROWSINESS**, † **Sleepiness; as state, and in one particular instance, somni necessitas.**—**oscitatio** (*in as far as it manifests itself by yawning*); **an irresistible d.**, **inexpugnabilis pæne somni necessitas.**—*† As inherent quality of the individual, veterius.*—*†* **somnolentia** not before *Sidon.* Ep. 2, 2, med.—*† IMPROPR.* tarditas, segnitās, ignavia, inertia. Jw. tarditas et ignavia (*SYN. in IDLENESS*).

**DROWSY**, † **Sleepy (in one instance), dormitans.**—**somni plenus**, **somno gravis** (*heavy with sleep*).—**somni indigena** (*needing sleep*).—**oscitans** (*yawning*). To be or feel d., dormitare (*i. e. to begin to sleep, to fall asleep*); **somni indigere** (*have need of sleep*); **somno urgeri** ultra debitum (*to feel unnaturally sleepy*); **oscitare** (*to yawn*). In a d. manner; see **DROWSILY**.—*† As quality, somniculosus; somno deditus.*—*†* **somnolentus** later only.—*† IMPROPR.* = slow; tardus. lentus, segnis (*SYN. in IDLE*).—*† The drowsy disease, inexpugnabilis pæne somni necessitas* (*Cels.* (282)

3, 20, in.). **veterinus**, **kethargia** (*λῆθαργία; lethargy, vid.*).

**DRUB**, v. See TO BEAT.

**DRUB**, a. See BLOW.

**DRUBBING**. To give *aby* a good d., male mulcare qm. probe percutere, bene depexum dare (*so comb aby's head*); **verberibus** or **fustibus** irrigare qm (*Comic only*).

**DRUDGE**, v. se magnis in laboribus exercère (*to plague oneself*)—**operam servam præstare** (*to do mean or rileservice, like a slave*); also officia servilia facere: *drudging work, opera serva. officium servile.*

**DRUDGE**, a. homo clittellarius (*Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 94*); mulier clittellaria (*ast. the former*)—mulier favillæ et fumi plena (*as epithet; ast. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60*); to be a d., operam servam præstare, officia servilia facere.

**DRUDGERY**, opera serva. officium servile (*a servile or mean occupation*); servitium (*the service itself*): to do all the d., officia servilia facere.

**DRUDGINGLY**, operose; laboriose; magno opere or labore (*SYN. in LABOUR*).

**DRUG**, v. addere qd ci rei (*g. t. to add althg.*)—**miscère** or **commiscère** (*cum*) qâ re (*to mix up with althg; see TO COMMIX*)—**affundere** (*to pour, as mixture, to another liquid*)—**medicamentum diluere** (e. g. in a cup), **in poculo** (*Cur. 3, 6, 8*); **medicamentum temperare** (*Val. Max. 3, 8, extr. 6, both passages referring to the well-known poison wch Philippus prepared for Alexander; see note in TO MIX*).

**DRUG**, a. **venenum** (*g. t.; so that malum is added by S. Cat. 11, 3, to make it mean poisonous d.*)—**medicamentum** (*see MEDICINE*)—*† To administer d.*, dare, præbere ci medicamentum.—**morbo proponere remedium** (*in the sense of prescribing*).

**DRUGGET**, **præe pannus crassior** (*coarse cloth or stuff, in general*).

**DRUGGIST** or **DRUGSTER**, see APOTHECARY.

**DRUGGIST'S SHOP**, **medicina taberna** or **medicina simply**; taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causâ (*if well fitted up*).

**DRUM**, s. † **A warlike instrument, tympanum** (H.). \***tympanum militare**. *Kettle d.'s, tympana anea. Moorish d., atabalus*; to beat a d., \***tympanum pulsare**.—*† Of the ear, auriculæ tympanum.*

**DRUM**, v. \***tympanum pulsare**.

**DRUMMER**, **præe tympanotribæ**.—*†* **tympanista** with ref. to a cymbal.

**DRUMMING**, \***pulsatio tympani**.

**DRUMSTICK**, \***tympani plectrum**.

**DRUNKARD**, see DRUNKER.

**DRUNKEN** or **DRUNK**, † **Inebriated, crapule plenus**—**bene potus** (*who has d. a good deal*)—**temulentus**—**ebrius** (*SYN. in DRUNKENNESS*)—**vino gravis**; **vino vini** (*not vino*) **plenus**; **vinolentus**; **vino sepultus** (*† stronger term, quile one or senseless*); to make *aby d.*, inebriare; **ebrium** facere; **temulentum** facere: to make d. with wine, vino onerare: to get d., **ebrium fieri**; vino or mero se complère (*to fill oneself with wine; see Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8*); vino se obruere, or percutere (*stronger term; Comic only*).—*† Given to habitual inebriety, ebriosus, vinolentus*.—vino deditus.—**potator**.—*† Done in a state of drunkenness, ebrius* (e. g. verba, &c.); or with gen. **ebrium**, or per vinum, in poculis, &c.—*†* **Pio.** **ebrius** (e. g. sanguine civium, C.; dulci fortuna, H.; lana de sanguine conchæ, Mart.); to be d. with joy, **letitia nimis efferrî**; d. with joy, **letitia nimis elatus** or **gestiens**.—*† Saturated with moisture, madidus, madefactus*; see **DRENCHED**, or the phrases in TO DROWN, *inir*.

**DRUNKENLY**, **ebrius**, per vinum (*i. e. by the power of wine*).

**DRUNKENNESS**, † **Habitual inebriety, ebriositas**.—**libendi consuetudo**.—**vinolentia** (d., as an odious habit; the being given to much wine).—*† Intoxication, haustus* (*the swallowing of strong liquor or immoderate drinking*).—**ebrietas** (*represents d. in the least odious light, with ref. to the elevation of the spirits, &c.*)—**temulentia** (*in the more odious, as brutal excess*).

**DRY**, **siccus** (*not wet, dry; presupposes a previous moist state; opp. madidus, madefactus, e. g. eye, wind, weather, season; hence, fig. without ornament, &c. of a speech*)—**siccaneus** (*of d. nature or quality, e. g. a meadow, pratum; place, locus, post-Aug.*)—**aridus** (*of things wch, fm an entire want of moisture, are capable of, fit for burning; opp. humidus, wch; succosus, full of sap, &c., e. g. ligna; arbor; folia; hence,*

*Vio.* = containing little matter, jejune; void of spirit, of persons and things, opp. copiosus, e. g. a teacher, an orator, speech, writing); *Jm.* exsiccatus atque aridus (dried up and withered); —sticticulus, sticticus (proper, longing, thirsting for moisture); —torridus (opp. uvidus; dried up, from external heat, aridus being from internal heat or dryness; e. g. a fountain, fons); —exsiccus (proper; without juice or sap); —jejunus (fig.; dry, jejune, without spirit, of things and persons, opp. plenus, copiosus, e. g. things, materials, subject for a speech, &c.; res; oratio; orator; scriptor); *Jm.* jejunus et aridus (a. g. tale, style, delivery, narratio, traditio); —exilis (fig.; meagre, lean, containing little matter, e. g. oratio); —figulus (fig. frosty, feeble, of persons and things; e. g. orator, verba; locus; negotia); —austerus (grave and d. severe, opp. comia, jucundus, of persons and things); *dry* (= not giving any milk), —siccus or lac non præbens; very d., peraridus; siccatus in ariditatem; a d. throat, fauces siccae or aridae; d. bread, panis siccus (not soaked in atq.; not eaten with atq. to it, as wine or any other drink; see *Hard.* *Plin.* 22, 23, 68); d. food or victuals, victus aridus (co-lacking little nutriment); victus tenuis (scanty); a d. joke, —jocus serio vultu prolatus; to eat d. bread, panem siccum or sine opusculo edere; a d. style of painting, dura pingendi ratio; d. places, siccæ (sc. loca); sticticulus (sc. loca); sticticulus (sc. loca); a d. year, annus siccus; a very d. year, siccitate insignis annus; annus, quo siccitibus laboratur; d. weather, siccitas; siccitates (lasting or continuing; see *Her.* *Cæs.* B. G. 4, 16); The d. land, siccum (that was not or inundated before; e. g. to stand or remain as d. land, in siccio desistere, of water; see *L.* 1, 4); aridum (d. land, continent, where there is no water; e. g. naves in aridum subducere, *Cæs.* B. G. 4, 29; ex arido tela ejicere, *Cæs.* B. G. 4, 24); in a d. way or manner, sicca; jejune; exsilit; frigide (*Syn.* above); graviter et severe; austere; to be d. (proper), aridus; (fig.) nullam habere sermonis comitatem; to make d. (proper) To *DRY*. —to become d., arecere (C.); —exsiccere (*Vid.*) —exarescere (e. g. fauces sili, C.); —arelieri (*Plin.*) —exarescere (to become thoroughly d.).

*DRY, TRANS.* —To *fre* from moisture, siccare (O.); exsiccare (C.); desiccare (*Plin.*); assiccare (*Col.*); arefacere (*Plin.*); siccitate inferre; torrefacere (to make d. by external heat, to parch); —To wipe away moisture, tergere; detergere; extergere (C.); abstergere (O.); —To drain, exhaust, exinanire, vacuum facere, exsiccare; —To dry up your tears, parcite lacrymas; —To dry one's tears, lacrymas abstergere; —To dry one's eyes, exsiccare; siccare; exsiccare; arecere; arefieri; exarescere; exarederi (*Plin.*); aridus (*Plant.*) (*Syn.* of siccus, aridus, in *DRY*, adj.); To begin to be d., subarescere; to d. thoroughly, assiccare (*Col.* 12, 9, 1); —perarescere (quite through). To spread out grass to d., herbam in sole exponere, ut siccet (*Col.* 12, 28, 1).

To *DRY UP, TRANS.* extorere; exsiccare; urere, adurere (of the heat of the sun); —*INTRANS.* Same verbs as To *DRY*; intrare; —inarecere (C.); penitus siccare (*Col.*); The rivers dried up, evanuerunt at exaruerunt amnes (*Plin.*). Nothing d.'s up sooner than tears, nihil citius quam lacrima arecit (C.), inarescit (Q.); To d. up before it is ripe, inarescere ante maturitatem (*Col.* 4, 34, 31).

*DRY-EYED.* *Crci.* with siccus (e. g. eyes).

*DRYING-GROUND* or *PLACE*, —locus, in quo fit insolatio (lineorum, &c.).

*DRYLY*, see 'In a *DRY* manner,' and *COLDLY*.

*DRYNESS*, siccitas (proper; then also fig. e. g. speech); —ariditas, ariditudo (proper, drought, the former is quod, the latter as lasting state); —jejunitas, exilitas (fig. jejune, meagre, insipiditas, e. g. of a speech); a d. in one's throat, fauces siccae or aridae; d. of the season, cœlum siccum; siccitas; siccitates (if lasting); this has been a season of unusual d., siccitate insignis annus fuit; the season was one of unusual d., siccitibus eo anno laboratum est; the d. of a disease, orationis exilitas.

*DRY-NURSE*, a. asca nutrix (*Front.*) or asca only (e. g. vetula asca, *Juv.*; = nutrix arida et vetusta, quæ hæc non præstat infantibus, sed solum diligentem et munditiam adhibet, *Schol.*).

*DRY-NURSE*, v. curare (e. g. for 'taking care of'). —foræ parvulus.

*DRY-SHOD*, —siccis pedibus; to pass over d.-s., \*in siccis transire (the *Psalmist* hæc transire in calcamentis, *Is.* 11, 15).

*DUAL*, dualis numerus (C. *Instit.* 1, 5, 42).

*DUB*, —To confer knighthood, \*qm in ordinem

equestrem recipere. —To confer any dignity, see To *CONFERR*.

*DUB, INTR.* Of any brisk noise (e. g. that produced as a drum), \*celeriter rotare sonum.

*DUBIOUS*, see *DOUBTFUL*.

*DUBIOUSLY*, see *DOUBTFULLY*.

*DUBIOUSNESS*, see *DOUBTFULNESS*.

*DUBITABLE*, see *DOUBTFUL*.

*DUBITATION*, see *DOUBTFULNESS* or *DOUBT*.

*DUCAL*, \*ducalis. But more frequently by the gen.

ducis, e. g. \*ducis horti.

*DUCAT*, \*ducatus, quem vocant.

*DUCHESS*, \*dux (a female leader, in the German sense; see the remark on *DUKE*). —ducis uxor (the consort of a duke).

*DUCHY*, \*ducatus, —ducis termin.

*DUCK*, a. —A bird, anas (*Mart.*). —Female of a drake, anas femina. —A tame duck, anas cicur, domestica. A d. decoy, locus, ubi sunt anatis insidiæ. A small wild d., anatica fera; a wild d., \*anas fera (\*anas boschas *Linna.*); of a d., anatinus. —Ducks and drakes (the games so called); see *DRAKE*. —A word of endearment carissime; dulcissime rerum (H.); corculum (Ter.).

*DUCK, INTRANS.* submergere fluctibus caput. —To drop down the head, caput demittere. —To cringe, vid.

*DUCK, V. TR.* See To *IMMERSE*.

*DUCKER*, see *DIVER*.

*DUCKING, Crci.* —To get a good d., permadescere. made fieri pluviam or imbrem. madidum reddi aqua; aby has got a good d., madidum or madefactum esse imbrem.

*DUCKLING*, anaticula (also as term of endearment).

*DUCT*, —Guidance, vid. —A passage; see *CANAL*.

*DUCTILE*, adj. —Easy to be drawn out into length, ductilis (*Plin.*). —Flexible, flexibilis (O.); flexilis (*Plin.*); lentus (V.). —Tractable, flexibilis; tractabilis (*Plin.*).

*DUCTILENESS* or *DUCTILITY*, —Flexibility, vid. —Obsequiousness, obsequium, obsequentia (the latter, *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 29). —facilitas, animus facilis (docility); —otemperatio (an adapting oneself to atq., ci rei, e. g. legibus institutisque).

*DUDGEON*, —A small dagger, vid. —Malice, e. g. to take in d., egre or moleste ferre (to feel sore at, to be vexed at); in malam partem accipere, in aliam partem accipere ac dictum est (to put a wrong interpretation on); he will take every thing in d., cat in eo animus ad accipiendam offensionem molliis (C. *Att.* 1, 17, 2).

*DUE*, adv. e. g. —to keep due on' (*Shak.*), rectâ viâ or rectâ (only); recto itinere or recto (only); d. on, in rectum (e. g. equum agere); to be situated d. east, in orientem spectare; d. west, in occidentem or occasum.

*DUE*, adj. —Owed, debitus (C.). To pay money before it is d., pecuniam representare (to pay it down at once in hard cash); —pecuniam in antecessum dare (*Sen.*, &c.). To be d., deberi ci; ci tribuendum esse, non venire; expectari (of mailing, &c.); to be or fall d., in diem qm cadere (e. g. numi). The day on which money is d., dies constitutus, quo pecunie syngrapha solvenda est; or \*dies, post quem pignus cadendum est. What gratitude is d. to the god, quanta gratia d'is debetur. —Fits, idoneus; convenient; necessarius; congruens; fitus (deser.) —justus (belonging, as it is right); —meritus (deser.). —dignus (worth). —Sto justus, rectus, legitimus. In d. form, rite (C.). As is d., ut decet or convenit; d. dignitas, debita dignitas; in d. manner, (ex or pro) merito. See *PROPER*, *SUITABLE*.

*DUE*, s. —That weh belongs to one, jus (C.). —debitum (used subst.; e. g. debito fraudari); —justum (what one can demand from others); To give every one his d., suum cuique tribuere (C.). —Aby's d., quantum ci deo, debet, &c.; to pay every body his d., quantum cuique debeamus persolvere. To be aby's d., deberi ci. —What custom or law requires to be done, offici munus; debitum officium (C.). —Impossi, fees, &c., vectigal (g. t. under which decumæ, the tithe of corn; scriptura, pastura d.; portorium, port-d's, &c., were included). See *TAX*.

*DUEL* or *DUELLING*, a. certamen singulare or duorum inter se; pugna singularis; to challenge to a d., qm provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen; to be killed in a d., occidi ex provocacione d'licantem (*Plin.*); to fight a d. with any one, in certamen (sin-



gultre) cum quo descendere; certamen (singulare) cum quo inire: *to fight a d. with swords*, ferro cum quo decernere. **DUEL**, *an old form of bellum*.

**DUEL**, v. ex provocacione dimicare (Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156).—in certamen (singulare) cum quo descendere. certamen (singulare) cum quo inire.—ferro cum quo decernere (*if with the sword*).

**DUELLER**, **DUELLIST**, *Crci. with the above phrases*: qui ex provocacione dimicat, qui in certamen singulare cum quo descendit.

**DUG**, papilla.

**DUKE**, dux (a leader of the old Germani; see T. Hist. 4, 15, 3).—princeps (leader, prince, in general).

**DUCEDOM**, \*ducatus.—ducis terræ (his estates).

**DULCET**, see SWEET, MELODIOUS.

**DULCIFICATION**, conditura (g. t. for preserving fruits, &c.). or *Crci. with* \*saccharo condire, or \*dulciculum facere. reddere, &c.

**DULCIFY**, see SWEETEN.

**DULCIMER**, *prps. sambica*.

**DULCORATE**, see SWEETEN.

**DULL**, adj. hebetatus, retusus, obtusus (all *prop. and fig.*)—obstupescens (*fig. of the mind*).—hebes (*of the eyes and understanding; also of pain*).—tardus (*slow, of the intellect; also, tardus ad discendum*).—caligans (*not clear, of the eyes*).—nubilus, nebulosus, or caliginosus (cloudy, dies, Plin.).—subnubilus (Cæs.).—languidus, languens (without power or life; hence also of colour, life, look, voice, &c.).—luerus (sluggish, of the eyes, looks, voice, pain, &c.).—frigidus (cold, e. g. thoughts).—stupidus. stupore oppressus (not in the full possession of one's senses).—d. gold, aurum non politum; a d. colour, color languidus, lentus (not bright or lively), hebes (O. Plin.).—color dilutus (washy); color nubilus, or surdus (clouded, d. Plin.): to become d., langu-scere, evanescere: to be d., hebere or obtusum esse acie (*prop.*; to be blunt).—languere, frigere (e. g. of conversation): caligare (*of the eyes*): a d. yellow, languescens in lutum color (Plin.): a d. noise, murmur cæcum (V.). To be d. of hearing, aures hebetes habere (C.): to make or render d. the eyes, the senses, hebetare sensum oculorum, sensus: a d. understanding, obtusior animi acies or vigor.

—*Not exhilarating, tedious, or satietatem, affers; odiosus; molestus; gravis (C.); insuavis (C.).*

—*Drowsy, sopitus; semisomnus; somniculosus (C.).* Sad, tristis; mæstus; mærens (C.).

**DULL**, v. TRANS. *To stupefy, stupefacere (L.); stolidum, or insulsum, facere; hebetem reddere.*

*To blunt, hebetare, retundere, obtundere (to deprive of sharpness by beating, pushing, &c. prop. and fig.): to d. the ears (Spens.), aures obtundere, aures hebetare: to d. the mind with (Ascham), mentem, ingenium obtundere: to d. the intellect, mentis mucronem retundere, by daily use, quotidianâ pugnâ (Q. 10, 8, 16): to d. oneself for a thing, hebetare atque indurare qm ad qd.—*To sad den, contristare; tristitia afficere; uerore concidere; mæstitiam afferre (C.).* *To weaken, debilitare; frangere; immuere; lenire; mitigare; infirmare (C.).* *To damp, tardare; remittere; relaxare (C.).* *To make wary, lassare; fatigare; defatigare (C.).* *To sully brightness, rei nitorem obscurare, infuscare, extinguere (C.); maculare (Np.).**

**DULL-WITTED**, s. ingenio cunctantior (L.).

**DULLY**, languide, lente, frigide (SVN. in DULL, adj.).—hebetate colore (O. of a dull colour)—ignare, pigre, segniter, tarde (= lazily, &c.).

**DULNESS**, s. *Stupidity, stupiditas; stupor (C.); vigor animi obtusus; vis animi obtusa.—hebes acies mentis; obtusior animi acies or vigor; mens tarda. imbecillitas ingenii (of the understanding).—Drowsiness, sopor (V.).* *Sluggishness, lentitudo; tarditas (C.); inertia; segnitias.* *Dimness, oculorum hebetatio (Plin.).* *Bluntness, hebetatio; hebetudo.* *Weakness, &c., infirmitas oculorum.—hebes acies oculum (of the eyes).*

**DULY**, ut dece, et par est.—ut iustum est. iuste. legitime. recte.—rite (with the proper formalities).

**DUMB**, adj. mutus (by nature)—elinquus (by accident; e. g. through fear). To strike d., elinguem reddere (C.): to grow d., obmutescere (C.). I become d., me deficit vox.

**DUMBFOUNDER**, qm mutum or elinguem reddere.

**DUMBNESS**, infantia lingue (Lucr.).—\*os mutum, or Crci.

**DUMP**, see SADNESS. To be in the d.'s, in morositatem incidere: at a thing, ægre, graviter, or moleste ferre qd; morositati affici qd re.

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**DUMPISH**, see SORROWFUL, SAD, &c.

**DUMPLING**, see PUDDING.

**DUMPY**, ob-sus (implying that it is too broad for its height; corpus neque obesum neque gracile).—perpusillus (very little), or latus ille quidem sed brevissimo corpore. What a d. creature! \*tantum statum; hominem (aft. Cæs.): tam latus or obesum esse!

**DUN**, adj. fuscus (dark, approaching to black; of the raven, the Indian complexion, &c.).—subfuscus (darkish, blackish).—fulvus (black yellow, or red-yellow; of lions, wolves, mastiffs, sea-and, &c.).—luteus (saffron-coloured).—ravus (grey yellow).—In the general sense of dark, gloomy, &c.—\*Dun's turvis was an old and afterwards poet. expression for fuscus.

**DUN**, v. pecuniam incommode exigere (i. e. when it is not convenient to pay; ipse, cui debet, se incommode exacturum negat. C. Brut. 4, 17).—or the general terms, flagitare (with pecuniam expressed, unless it is sufficiently implied).—debitorem admonere (uoker than flagitare).—pecuniam, or (if there is a note of hand for it) syngrapham persequi.

**DUN**, s. flagitator (Plaut. Cæs. Prolog. 24, and *improp.* C. Brut. 5, 81: flagitatore non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduam tamen et a crem).—admonitor non nimis verecundus (C. but *improp.*, though this implies that it could be used proprie). There is a d. at a by's door, flagitator at ad es ostium (Plaut. Most. 3, 81).

**DUNCE**, stupidus et tardus.—hebes (ad intelligentiam)—baro (stupid, clown-like; hæc quum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, C.).—stipes, truncus (block-head).—fœnum (C. de Or. 2, 57, 233).—æque hebes ac pecus (C. Divin. 1, 22, extr. fm a poet). He has sent away his pupils greater d.'s by far than he received them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiore quam acceperat.

**DUNG**, stercus (of persons and animals).—fœmus (any kind of manure, as fœmus stercus, i. e. ashes; see Schœd. Col. 3, 11, 4). Mouse-d., muscerda (Varr.). murinum fœmum (Plin.).—sterquilinum, fœmum (a dunghill): belonging to d. stercorarius: full of d., stercorosus: to manure with d., stercorare: to manure sufficiently with d., stercore satiare.

**DUNG**, v. TRANS. agrum stercorare, letificare (C.): to d. sufficiently, stercore satiare (Col.): solum pingui fimo saturare (V.). The act of dunging, stercuratio (Col.).

**DUNGEON**, see PRISON.

**DUNGHILL**, \*acervus stercoris.—sterquilinum, fœmum (dunghill, or place where dung is kept). *[FIG.] Situation of meanness, cœnum atque tenebræ (e. g., intolerandus nescio qui ex cœno atque ex tenebris homo).* *An abusive term, stercus (C. de Or. 3, 41, 164); lutum (Plaut.).* *Mean abode, casa (collage).*

**DUNG-YARD**, see DUNGHILL.

**DUPE**, s. *Crci. qui fucus factus est (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41).—homo, &c., fraude qd or cs deceptus, &c., or quem qs decepti, &c., with verbs under DECEIVE.*—qui facile ad credendum impellitur (easy to be duped, C. Rep. 2, 10).

**DUPE**, v., see DECEIVE.

**DUPLICATE**, s. litterarum secundum exemplum; apographum (C.). *A d. of a will, tabule testamenti eodem exemplo; testamentum eodem exemplo (Cæs. B. C. 3, 108; Svet. Tib. 76).*

**DUPLICATION**, duplicatio.—geminatio (by putting together in pieces).

**DUPLICATION**, see FOLD.

**DUPPLICITY**, see DECEITFULNESS, DECEIT.

**DURABILITY** or **DURABLENESS**, s. diuturnitas; longinquitas (C.).—firmitas, soliditas, stabilitas (SVN. in DURABLE).—That has d., firmus, solidus: to have d., see TO BE DURABLE: to give great d. to buildings, soliditas prestare firmitates: not built for d., \*parum firme, parum solide edificatum.

**DURABLE**, adj. durabilis (O.).—duraturus (that possesses the property of lasting, of bodily things).—firmus (firm, that resists external impressions, destruction; fig., firm, unchangeable).—solidus (solid, and hence unchangeable).—constans (consistent, constant).—fundatus (well-grounded; these three of incorporeal things, the state of which remains unchanged).—proprius (d. in respect of the possession, e. g., praise).—diuturnus (of time). *A d. work, opus mansurum (O.): not d., fragilis (easily broken, fragile; fig. easily destroyed, transitory).—caducus (ready to fall).—fragilis caducusque.*—luxus (instable, inconstant, weak).—brevis (short, in respect of time): to be d., firmitatem or stabilitatem.

tem habere; stabilem ac firmum esse: to become d., firmitatem nancisci; corroborari ac confirmari (e. g., of friendship).

**DURABLE**, see **FIRMLY**.

**DURANCE**, **¶** *Imprisonment, custodia*. See **CUSTODY**. To languish in d., in carcere vitam miseram trahere. **¶** *Endurance, Continuation*, vid.

**DURATION**, s. tempus, spatium (time during which althg lasts, e. g. vite).—temporis spatium; diuturnitas; longiquitas (C.). *Infante d.*, perennitas (C.).

**DURE**, see **TO ENDURE**, **TO CONTINUE**.

**DURING**, per (implying the uninterrupted continuance of an action with ref. to a space of time, e. g. per eos dies, per idem tempus).—in (with abl. denoting the time within the space of which althg has occurred). In many cases by the abl. only with the name of a certain employment, office, &c.; e. g., during his office as military tribune (= whilst he was military tribune), tribunatu militum. **¶** Per must not be used, but in, of this taking place in, but not through the whole space; thus 'six times d. the year,' [such is however an inaccurate use of 'during,'] sexies in anno, not per annum (Krebs); but inferior writers say per; e. g., *Pallad.* medika quater vel sexies potest per annum recidi: also per is right when it is denied that althg took place at all d. a space, nulla res per triennium nial ad nutum istius est iudicata, C.—Inter (lit. 'between,' denotes an occurrence coinciding with an act, e. g. d. the meal, inter canam; so inter bibendum, &c.)—super (lit. 'over,' denotes an occurrence that accidentally happened whilst an act was going on, e. g. d. the meal, super canam, super epulas, i. e. at d. war = whilst in the act of dining, supping, &c.). In other cases it is rendered by a participial construction: e. g. during my absence, me absente: d. my life-time, me vivo: even d. the war, bello nondum confecto: or by 'dum' with a verb in the past voice, e. g. d. the war, dum bellum geritur (i. e. whilst the war was carried on).

**DUSK**, adj. **¶** *A little dark, subobscurus* (C.); subnubilus (Cæc.). **¶** *A little black, subniger* (Varr.); obster: obniger; nigrans (Plin.); fuscus (Col.).

**DUSK**, s. crepusculum (evening twilight).—lux incerta. In the d., primo vespere; prima vespere (the latter, Cæs. B. C. 1, 20; in the early part of the evening).—Darkness of colour; see **COLOUR**.

**DUSK**, **TR.**, see **TO DARKEN**.

**DUSK**, **INTR.**, see 'to grow dark.'

**DUSKILY** or **DUSKISHLY**, see **DARKLY**.

**DUSKY**, **DUSKISH**, or **DUSK**, see **DARK**. It is getting d., nox appetit, adversascit.

**DUST**, s. pulvis (g. i.).—purgamentum (pl. g. i. for what is removed away in cleaning). Very fine d., pulvisculus (Plaut.); sile d., scobis (Cels.); ramentum (Plaut.): to raise a d., pulverem movere or excitare: to lay the d., pulverem sedare (Pædr. 2, 5, 1b): to shake off the d., pulverem excutere: to reduce althg to d., in pulverem resolve. to lie in the d., humi prostratum esse: to raise fm the d., qm ex humi loco, or ad dignitatem producere: a fellow raised fm the d., nescio qui ex ceno et tenebris homo: dry d., pulv. siccus (Col.); thick d., pulv. densus (L.); pulv. altus (i. e. lying thick, L.): not to be able to see for the d., pulvis officii prospectui (L.) or admit prospectum, or aufert prospectum oculorum: covered with d., pulveris plenus; with d. and sweat, pulvere ac sudore perfusus (Curt.): his shoes were all covered with d., multas erat in calcis pulvis: a cloud of d., nubes pulveris (Curt.); nub. pulvera (V. with Curt.); vis maena pulveris (Cæs.): to lay the d. by watering, humum conspergendo pulverem sedare (Plaut.): the d. has settled, pulvis consedit: a thick cloud of d. rises fm the ground, nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes (V. En. 9, 33): to cover with d., 'pulvere conspergere, opplere: covered with d., pulverulentus d.-brush, scopæ scopæ virgæ, penicillus. **¶** Pto. 1) (= dissolutio, grave, dissolutio, with or without natura: to return to d., solvi, with or without morte (t): corporis vincula evolvere (C. Somn. Scip. 2).—2) To tread in the d., obtorere qm: to be lying in the d., contemptum facere, &c.: we are but d. and ashes, pulvis et umbra sumus (A.): to throw d. in ab's eyes, ci fucum, ut dicitur, facere velle (Qu. C. ap. C.): nebulas eudere (Com.).—ci glaucumam ob oculos objicere (Plaut. M. 2, 1, 79): to throw d. in the eyes of one's hearer, verborum et argutarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere (Gell. 1, 2).

**DUST**, v. **¶** *To sprinkle with dust, 'pulvere conspergere, oplere. ¶ To cleanse from dust,*

pulverem excutere.—abstergere, detergere or extergere (to wipe).

**DUSTER**, penicillus.

**DUSTMAN**, magister vieli (who had to attend to the cleaning of the streets, &c. in a quarter of the city. L. 34, 7, speaks of them as an infimum genus of officers).—qui vicos purgat.

**DUSTY**, pulverulentus.—pulvis plenus (full or filled with dust): my (his, &c.) shoes were very d., multas erat in calcis pulvis.

**DUTEOUS**, **DUTIFUL**, obsequens, obsequiosus (of him who follows readily the advice or conforms to the wish of another person, Plaut. Merc. 1, 6, 46, and Capt. 2, 3, 58; towards aby, ci).—obediens (mly with dat. of the person obeyed; d. of children and slaves).—dicto audiens, dicto audiens atque obediens, obtemperans. (SYN. in **TO OBEY**).—obsevantissimus officiorum (Pit. Ep. 7, 30).—officiosus (ready to perform officia; to aby, in qm).—facilis (easy to be managed). To make aby more d., qm ci obediendorem facere (of a thing, L. 8, 3, in.): d. officion, pietas (to parents, one's country, &c.): officiosa pietas (Sen.): in a d. manner, obsequenter, obedienter, officiose: to be d., officiosus esse in qm. Jx. obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire: dicto audientem atque obediendem esse: ca voluntati obedire. (See **OBEY**.) To be less d., than one should be, in officio cessare, claudicare: any one ought to have been more d. to aby, qe in qm officiosior esse debuit.

**DUTIFULLY**, officiose.—obsequenter, obedienter (SYN. in **OBEY**).

**DUTIFULNESS**, obsequium, obedientia; See **OBEY**.

**DUTY**, **¶** That to which a man is bound officium, debitum officium (any obligation, as a mark or expression of gratitude or acknowledgement for benefits or favours received, imply with ref. to the social relations of the citizens of the Roman republic. It consequently differs fm our notion of 'moral duty,' but may be, fm the nature of the case, a near approach to it; e. g. Q. calls the office of Aristotle as preceptor to Alexander officium, and such a post implies moral obligations. It is also the reg. term for the duties of an office, officium legationis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 183. Cf. C. Fam. 13, 9, 2).—debitum (d. as a moral obligation).—religio (fm religious feelings or conscientiousness).—pietas (d. with ref. to althg that ought to be sacred to us or venerated, e. g. God, our country, sovereign, parents, &c., comp. B. G. 7, 27; C. Phil. 14, 13, 6; Suet. Cal. 1).—munus, partes (the d. incumbent on aby fm his position or function; also officium, see above): a perfect d., recte factum (in a stoical sense); officium absolutum: d.'s of a functionary or servant of the state, munia: it is aby's d., est ca officium or munus, or merely est ca (with this distinction: off. or mun. est = it is obligatory upon him as a part of his prescribed or expected d.; whereas est ca is more nearly = dect qm, it becomes him, makes for his credit, honour, &c.).—It is the d. of a stranger not to interfere in other people's business, peregrini officium est, nihil de alieno inquirere: it is the d. of sovereigns to resist the fickleness of the populace, principum munus est resistere levitati multitudinis (in these instances officium and munus are essential to convey the meaning): it is the duty of (= behave) the young to show respect to their elders, est adolescentis, majores natu revereri: it is my d., meum officium or munus est, or meum est (with the distinction just explained): I considered it my d., esse officium meum putavi, or meum esse putavi (with the same distinction): it is your d., tuum est; tuse sunt partes (C.): to do one's d., officium facere or præstare; officio fungi; officio satisfacere; officio suo non deesse: nullam partem officii deserere; officio exsequi (Sæll. and never in C. officium expiire or officii partes impliire); officium servare or conservare, or colere, or facere et colere, or tueri: to neglect or not to do one's d., to fail in one's d., officium suum non facere; ab officio discedere or recedere; de or ab officio decedere; officio suo deesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, or deserere: to act contrary to d. in althg, ab religione officii in qâ re declinare: to do one's d. towards aby, ci officium præstare: to act more or less agst the rule of d., plures aut pauciores quas officii numeros præterire; to be willing to suffer althg rather than act contrary to d., dolores quosvis suscipere malle, quam ullam partem officii deserere: to act fm a principle of d., and not fm interested motives, officium sequi, non fructum: to be somewhat slow, careless, &c., in the fulfilment of one's d., in officio cessare or claudicare (L. 45, 23; C. Off. 1, 33, 11): to do one's d. towards every body, nul-

lum munus officii cuiquam reliquum facere: to neglect or deviate from one's d., officium violare or committere: I will not fall in my d., partes meae non desiderabuntur (C.): to go beyond one's d., excedere officii sui partes: to remain faithful to one's d., in officio manere: to keep abey (e.g. subject) in their d. (= in obedience), qm in officio continere: to extend the limits of one's d.'s too far, fines officiorum paullo longius proferre, s. C. Muren. 31, 65 (not extendere): the last d.'s, suprema officia: to pay the last d. to abey, supremum in qm officio fungi, supremum officium in qm celebrare (the latter only of several persons, Curt. 3, 12, 11 and 14); usually iusta ci facere or praestare or persolvere: fm a feeling of d., religiose, pietate: contrary to d., \*ab officio discrepare; \*officio repugnans: agere one's d., praeter officium: contra ius fasque (the latter denoting violation of the moral law): according to one's d., recte; iuste; ius: ac legitime (e.g. to act, agere): in d. bound (e.g. abey is), est cs officium or munus: see the remark above as to this phrase and 'est cs.' || *Impossi*, vectigal (g. t.).—portorium (import or export d., excise-d.): to pay the d., vectigal pendere; portorium dare: to lay a d. on aly, vectigal, portorium imponere ci rei: to raise a d. (on such and such an article), vectigal, portorium exigere. D. free (o exports or imports), immunitas portorii: aly may be exported free fm or without paying d., sine portorio exportare. || To be on d. (as a soldier), stationem or excubias agere (T.): excubare (C.).

DWARF, nanus (vivus); fem. nana (viva, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 34): pure Latin, pumilio or pumilus: such d.'s, homines tantulae staturae (Caes.): like a d., pusillus (i. e. very small). || Any animal or plant that is under the usual size of the species or genus, e.g. \*betula nana (according to Linn., of a birch-tree); in a similar manner, \*phaseolus nanus (Linn., of a bean); s: the termination -aster is used: \*mespilus cotoeaster (Linn., of a medlar); s: minutus or pusillus, of aly that, fm any cause, has been checked in its growth, e.g. pisciculus (fish); folium (leaf).

DWARF, see TO DIMINISH.

DWARFISH, minutus (very small, e.g. pisciculus).—minutissimus; perpusillus; valde pusillus (stronger terms).

DWARFISHNESS, (staturae) brevitās (Caes. B. G. 2, 30).—parvitas; exiguitas [SYN. in SMALL].—tantula statura.

DWELL, v. || *Prop.* To reside, habitare (g. t.).—incolere (to have one's usual residence in a place or country): to d. by or near a place, accollere locum (e. o. viam; flumen): to d. in or at a place, qo loco (not locum) habitare (to have taken up one's abode in, e. o. urbe).—domicilium or sedem ac domicellum habere in qo loco (to have one's residence at).—locum incolere (to have one's usual residence at; e.g. urbem, trans Rhenum, inter mare Alpesque).—locum colere (to inhabit it, as being one who tills its soil, makes one of its population, pursues one's business in it, &c.). e.g. has terras, urbem, circa utramque ripam Rhodani): to d. with aly, in ca domo, or apud qm, habitare; apud qm, or in ca domo deversari (fm aly's house; the latter only for a time, and as a guest); cum qo habitare (to occupy a house jointly with him): to d. next door to each other, continuas tenere domos: to d. by or near to, accollere (qm locum. C. Rep. 8, 5): to d. near aly, prope or iuxta qm habitare; above aly, supra qm habitare; beneath the earth, sub terrā habitare: the Troglodytes, who d. in caves, Troglodytes, quibus subterraneas domus sunt. || *Fio.* To d. upon a thing, rem longius prosequi (to pursue it further); morari in re, commemorari, habitare, haerere in re (see C. de Pr. 2, 72, 292; these three in the order given, where only habitare occurs in this sense): to d. too long upon aly, longum esse: not to d. too long upon it, ne longum fiat: to d. upon trifles, morari in parvis (Ov. A. A. 2, 335): to d. long on each particular, diu haerere in singulis: to d. upon a word (= speak it with emphasis), verbum premere (not urgere); upon a syllable, \*syllabam cum accentu effere or enunciare.

DWELLER, see INHABITANT.

DWELLING.

DWELLING-HOUSE, } see HABITATION, HOUSE.

DWELLING-PLACE, }

DWELLING-ROOM, diæta (diæta, any room fit to live in, post-Aug.: also a number of adjoining d.-rooms, Gell. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12).—convicium, cubiculum hospitale (dining-room).

DWINDLE, decrescere, diminui (g. tt.).—tabescere. contabescere (waste away and be consumed by some inner principle of dissolution).—arescere (become rare, (266)

common, d. as to numbers).—senescere (to become old; and fig. to d. away, of strength, hope, zeal, &c.).—hebescere (to grow blunt, of intellectual powers, &c.).—extenuari et evanescere (to become attenuated and so disappear; fig. of hope, C.).—degenerare (to degenerate).

DYE, v. || To colour (in general), vid. || By a dyeing process, tingere, with aly, qā re (by dipping the stuff into any dyeing matter).—inficere, with aly, qā re (to do over with aly, so that the object changes, if it does not entirely lose, its natural quality or property).—imbuerē qā re (to soak, to imbue with aly, in general). || *Prop.* In the sense of producing a colour, 'tingere' is followed by the acc. of the colour itself, e.g. to d. of a sea-blue or sky-blue, caeruleum tingere: purple, purpuram tingere: this d.'s a dark purple, hoc fūco hyacinthum tingitur: wood d.'s stuffs blue or sky-blue, vitrum caeruleum efficit colorem: to d. red, rufare (i. e. a yellowish red, e.g. one's hair, capillum): to d. dark hair, red, e nigro rutilum capillum reddere: to d. aly bluish or water-coloured, colore caeruleo tingere: dyed blue, caeruleatus. To be used for dyeing cloth, tingendis vestibus idoneum esse (Plin.).

DYE, s. infector succus (Plin.).—pigmentum, color (See COLOUR).

DYE-WOOD, lignum infectorium (Plin.).

DYER, tingens, infector (g. t.).—infector purpurarius (one that dyes purple, Inscr.).—blattarius (that dyes silk or stuffs with purple).—molochinarius (that dyes cloth of a yellow colour [i. e. mallow-colour]).

DYEING, tinctus (Plin.).—infectus (e.g. lanarum, Plin.).—infectura (manner in which aly is dyed, Plin.).—ars tingendi vestes (the art).

DYNAMICS, \*dynamica, or \*disciplina, quae exposit de virium naturā et effectibus.

DYNASTY, domus regnatrix (reigning family, T.); familia summum ad fastigium genitis (T.). The d. of the Caesars, progenies Caesarum (Suet.).

DYSENTERY, dysenteria (Plin.).—fluor solutioque stomachi (Scrib. Larg.).—fluor (e.g. fluore ægrum esse, Cels.).—resolutio ventris (Cels.). See DIARRHŒA.

## E.

EACH, quique (is elliptic; that is, throws its accent on the preceding word, and in prose never stands at the beginning of a sentence; ἕκαστος).—unusquisque (accented and emphatic, s: tæcros, denoting 'each individual', opp. 'some only').—singuli (individuals; opp. to the undivided whole).—uterque (e. of two).—omnes (all without exception; opp. nemo, unus, aliquot).—

*As adj.* in sing. omnis stands only with the name of a class; e.g. omni officio satisfacere cl., 'by good offices of every kind'.—quiblibet, quivis (any you please; the former with ref. to its name only, the latter with ref. to its quality or properties). E. single one, unusquisque and unusquisque.—When a numeral is used with 'each' it should be a distributive: two feet are allotted to e. of you, culque vestrum bini pedes assignantur: 8000 soldiers are put under the command of e. prætor, prætoribus octona milia peditum data. He allotted e. of them ten jugera, d. ena descripit in singulis jugera: the same sum wch Caesar had promised e. soldier, &c., quantum pecuniam militibus in singulis Caesar pollicitus erat, tantam, &c.—|| ON EACH SIDE, utrimque (fm or on e. side).—utroque (on each side; e.g. utroque inimicos habebam, Asin. Poll. in C. Epp.; veritas utroque sit, sc. in diis et hominibus).—See EVERY.—|| EACH OTHER, see 'one another' under ANOTHER.

EAGER, || With an object expressed (e. for, after, &c.), cupidus.—avidus (stronger than cupidus).—appetens.—studiosus (all, ca rei).—desiderio ca rei captus (Ter.).—incedens, flagrans (C.). E. for contention, cupidus contentiosis (C.); in the pursuit of truth, cupit veritatis: in the pursuit of praise, glory, avidus laudis, gloriæ; appetens gloriæ (C.): to be e. after (or in pursuit of) aly, cupere, concupiscere. avēre, appetere, desiderare qd; imminere ci rei or ad qm rem; (stronger) cupiditate ca rei rapi, trahi, ardere, flagrare, inflammatum esse; stire qd; studiosus esse ca rei; versari in cupiditate ca rei; tenet me cupiditas ca rei; avide affectum esse de re. I am e. for revenge, ardet animus ad ulciscendum. I am becoming e. after aly, inlicitur mihi ca rei cupiditas (C.): to be becoming or

growing *e.*, cupiditate, desiderio incendi: to make *aby* *e.*, cupiditas qm incendere, afficere; in cupiditatem impellere. *All being a. to fight*, omnibus ad pugnam intentis. — *Arden*, impetuous, calidus; ardens; fervens or fervidus; vehemens. — *acer*, An *e.* temper, incensum ardens or fervidum. An *e.* patriot, civis accensus: *e.* prayers, precum constantia (T. Germ. & 1). — *S&A*, *p.* *e.* *c.* *id.* *vid.* *K* *een*, *c.* *id.* *vid.*

**EAGERLY**, appetenter, cupide, avidè, studio, studiosè, acriter ardentè, enixe. — *Sis* intente. Industrie. *To desire e.*, ardentè cupere: to undertake *aby* *e.* *causa e.*, *ca* causam enixe suscipere (C.): *very e.*, flagrantissime (T). *To be e.* bent on *athg*, magnè mihi curè est qd: omni curâ incumbere in qd (C).

**EAGERNESS**, *Eagerness* after *athg*, cupiditas, cupido (S&A post. and hist., no 1). — *aviditas*, — *appetentia*, studium, desiderium. *Hido* (SYN. in DESIRE). — *Ju* studia cupiditatēque. *Nature* *e.*, (cupiditatis) ardor, impetus; sitis: to *all* *aby* with *e.*, *ci* cupiditatem dare or (stronger) injicere; qm in cupiditatem impellere; qm cupiditatem incendere, inflammare: to restrain *one's e.* off *athg*, cupiditatem coercere, tenere, comprimere, restringere. — *Mors* under DESIRE. *vid.* — *Vehement e.*, *v.* incitatio. Impetus. Violentia. *ardor*, *zestus* (the two last, of passions) (SYN. in VERBEMUS).

**EAGLE**, aquila (also the constellation; and the Rom. ensign). — *aquila* (falco, *e.* *Linn.*). Golden *e.*, *Falco Chrysaetus* (Linn.). Ring-tailed *e.*, *Falco Pulvus* (Linn.). White-headed *e.*, or great *Erne* or *Cinereus e.*, *Falco Alibut* (Linn.). Sea-*e.*, *Falco Haliaetus* (Linn.). Young *e.*, aquila pullus. (L. IN ROMAN). The Roman eagle = Rom. empire, Imperium Romanum. *The* — *bearer*, aquilifer (Cæs.). An *e.* eye, oculus aquilinus (prop. and fig.).

**EAGLE-EYED**, lyncéus, — *oculos* acres atque acutos habens. *To be e.*, habère oculos prorsus micantes aquilinos (Appul. Met. 2. p. 88, Oud.). — *oculos* acres atque acutos habère, lyncéum esse.

**EAGLET**, aquila pullus.

**EAR**, auris (used in the pl. when = 'attention'): large fleshy *e.* (of a horse), aures applicatæ (close to the head): *short fleshy e.*, aures flaccidæ prægravantesque: *an attentive e.*, aures avidæ et capaces: to give *aby* *one's e.*, aures *ci* dare, præbere or flectere (C.): to prick up *one's e.*, aures erigere or arrigere (S&A): *to sit* *aby* *one's e.*, aures erigere or arrigere (S&A): *to sit* *aby* *one's e.*, qm auricula præhendens (Plant): to give *aby* *one's e.*, opponere auriculam (that he may touch it): præbere aures *ci* (that he may whisper into it). *E.* single, aures tinnunt (Varr.). *Box* on the *e.*, alaps (with the flat hand) colaphus (with the fist): to slap *aby's e.*, alapam *ci* ducere, colaphum *ci* ducere, infringere, or impingere, *oxy* (repeatedly) colaphis qm percutere: (Prov.) to set *aby* *with* *fl.* in his *e.*, teropulum *ci* injicere: to be over *and* *e.* in *debt*, *ere* alieno obritum or demerum *ead* or (Com.) animam debere (Ter.). *I have* *one's e.* for that: I turn a deaf *e.* to that, aures ad qd surdas or clausas sunt; surdus sum in qd re; qd in aures non recipio, or accipio: to *reach* to *deaf e.*, surdo or surdis auribus carere (P. Eccl. 10. 8. 1. 40, 8), surdo narrare fabulam (Ter. 2. 1, 10); frustra surdas aures fatigare (Curt. 9, 10, 16); verba sunt mortuo (Ter.). *To lay* *stege* to *aby's e.*, *cs* aures obidire (L.): *to slun* *aby's e.*, aures *cs* obtundere: to hang down his *e.* (of a horse, mule, &c.), demittere auriculam (L. *e.* put them back as signs of obediency): to have *aby's*, *aditum* ad *cs* aures habère: to find *e.* willing *e.*, qd aures mihi dat: lend me your *e.*, *fl.* *e.* mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem attendite: to offend or grate *aby's e.*, aures offendere, aures or auriculam radere (Q. Pers.): qd aures offendunt or respuunt (Q.). *A report reaches* my *e.*, qd ad aures meas venit or pernat (C.). ad qm pernat (Ter.): qd ad me perfertur or defertur: *official e.*, aures teretes or eruditæ, teretes et religiosæ: sacerdotes *e.*, aures hebetiores (C.). ineruditæ (Q.): aures imperitorum (Q.): to open *one's e.* to flattery, assentatoribus aures patefacere: to have *one's e.* open to *athg*, aures patens aures acipere: to get *aby's e.*, aditum sibi ad aures *cs* facere: a practical *e.*, aures trikes (C.): a very good *e.* (i. e. power of feeling harmony, &c.), aurium sensus fastidiosissimus; aurium, quarum *hæcuna* est superbiolum: to have a good *e.* for music or harmony, numeros aures callidæ (H.). Drum of the *e.*, tympanum auris: a tumour on the *e.*, parotis: the orifice of the *e.*, foramen auris: the dirt or wax of the *e.*, aurium verdis: a disease in the *e.*, aurium morbus: to have diseased *e.*, ex auribus laborare: a ring-

ing in the *e.*, sonitus aurium (PHN.). I have a ringing in my *e.*, aures mihi sonant. — To whisper in *aby's e.*, *ci* ad aures or in aures insinurare; in or ad aures dicere ad aures, confidentialiter; in aures, secretly and clandestinely; *fland*. (Torr. 1, 78); ad aures admonere: to pluck *aby's e.* (for the purpose of warning him), aures vellere (P.), pervellere (Sen.): to bring people about *one's e.*, in odium offensumque qm lruere (C.): to set people together by the *e.*, discordiam concitare; dissensionem commovere (both C.); committere omes inter *cs* (Suet.): to fall together by the *e.*, *fixari* inter *cs*, &c. (see QUARREL). — *Ear* = *handi*, *dog's e.*, *Dog's e.* (in a book), plicatura. — *Ear* of corn, *sc.*, spica (the full *e.*, the fruit of the corn-stalk, without respect to its shape). — *arista* (the prickly *e.*, the tip or uttermost part of the stalk, without respect to its substance, sometimes merely the prickles). — *Ear* The three forms, spica, spicuum, spicum were in use; only of spicum, as Servius says, the *ear* was rare (cf. Germard, C. Cat. Maj. 15, 51). The beard of an *e.* of corn, arista; the *e.* has a beard, spica aristatum vallo munitur: the lowest part of the *e.*, arruncum (Varr. A. R. 1, 48, 3); an *e.* of corn without a beard, spica nuda: an *e.* of corn with a beard, spica aristata (Pest.); that has *e.* or *athg* like *e.*; *e.* *g.* a plant, spicatus: that bears *e.*, spicam ferens (poet. spicifer): consisting of *e.*, made of *e.*, spicuous: to come into *e.*, spicam concipere: to put forth an *e.*, fundere frugem, spicam ordine elstructam (in a descriptive passage; C. Cat. Maj. 15, 51): to gather *e.* of corn, spicas legere the *e.* promise to be heavy this year, seges est spicis uberibus et crebris: a garland of *e.* of corn, sertum spicuum (weh must be distinguished from a crown of *e.* of corn, corona spica): a gleaming of *e.* of corn, spicilegium.

**EAR** OF GHE, aurium dolor.

**EAR-LAP**, auricula infirma (C.) or auricula only (in Catull. oricilla).

**EAR-PICKER**, aurisculipium.

**EAR-RING**, insigne aurium. Inauris (g. t.). — crotalum (ornament that will ring; *e.* *g.* of pearls, jewels, metal), stalagnum (in the shape of a drop). — *lapilli* (of stones; *e.* *g.* lapilli ex auribus pendunt, Curt.). To wear a *e.*, inauris auricula (Linn.).

**EAR-WITNESS**, testis auritus (Plant. Truc. 2, 6, 8).

**EARED**, auritus. — *Of plants*, spicatus, spicam ferens (poet. spicifer): consisting of *e.*, spicuous. — *EAR*, comes; the title of *e.*, nomen comitis.

**EARLDOM**, comitis dignitas; comitatus: to confer on *e.* upon *aby*, qm comitis nomine et dignitate ornare.

**EARLINESS**, Crel. with adj.

**EARLY**, adj. In the morning, matutinus. — With respect to time, early season of the year, matutinus (g. t. for early as to time; then of the fruits of the earth, *sc.*, having been planted or sown *e.*, are ripe; *opp.* serotinus; Col. 2, 10, 9). — *præmaturus* 'ripe before the usual time; hence, of other things, 'premature'; *opp.* serus). — *præcox* (ripe before the usual time of ripening for other fruits of the same kind; hence, also, 'unnaturally forward' of the faculties of the mind; *sc.*; Q. 1, 3, 3). — *immaturus* (untimely; of fruits *sc.*, *fm* beginning to ripen too *e.*, do not ripen at all; hence, *g.* t. for 'untimely'; *opp.* maturus). — *brevi* futurus (to take place soon). An *e.* winter, matura hiems (beginning *e.*, as in northern regions); *præmatura* (settling in in any country before its usual commencement in that country): a spring, vera principium; ver primum: *e.* summer, nova sætas (i. e. the beginning of summer; *opp.* sætas adulta, the middle; sætas præcepta, the end). An *e.* death, præmatura mors (happening before the average age of man); immatura mors (happening before one's work in life is done; *e.* *g.* negavi posse mortem immaturam esse consulari. C. because he who has been Consul has reached the highest rank in the state, and may be considered to have finished his course; *opp.* matura mors). *Fm* his *e.* or earliest youth, a primis temp ribus sætis; ab initio sætis; a puero; a pueris (the last, when more than one are spoken of, or a person speaks of himself in the pl.); in a youth, puerilibus annis; ineunte sætis; primis annis sætis. Labour in the *e.* morning, opera matutina: the *e.* morning, tempus matutinum or antelucanum (see EARLY, adv.). *Am* *e.* pear, prum præcox: *e.* bean, faba matura, præmatura, præcox (with distinction given above); *e.* peas, plum mat. præmat. præc. *e.* service (in a church), sacra matutina or (if before it is light) antelucana.

**EARLY**, adv. In the morning, mane, tempore or die matutino: very *e.* in the morning, bene or multe

mane, primâ luce; sub lucem (*near day-break*); primo diluculo; horâ diel primâ et adhuc dubio die: *so e.*, tanto mane: *what do you want so s.t. quid tu tam mane?* *e. to-morrow (morning)*, cras mane: *e. the day aft. to-morrow*, postredie mane: *e. yesterday morning*, hesterno die mane.—|| *Early in the year, in life, &c.*, mature, præmature, immature (SYN. in EARLY, *adj.*), ante tempus. *I could not come earlier*, maturius venire non potui: *not an hour earlier*, non horâ citius; *to die e.*, mature decedere (in *Np.* Alt. 2, 1; of *Atticus's father*, who died before his son was grown up); præmaturâ or immaturâ morte assumi (on præm. and immat. mors, see EARLY, *adj.*).—(PROV.) 'Early to bed and early to rise', &c.; see BED.

EARN, || *Gain by labour, &c.*, demerere (*e. g.* grandem pecuniam).—querere (*strive to obtain*; *e. g.* manu, by manual labour).—assequi, consequi. comparare (obtain; assequi, stronger than consequi, as more necessarily implying personal exertion): *to e. one's bread or livelihood in any way*, qâ re victum querere or queritâre: *to e. money in any way*, qâ re pecuniam sibi facere or colligere; questum facere qâ re: *to e. immortality, immortalitatem assequi* (C.); praise, glory, &c., laudationem, laudem, gloriam comparare (qâ re or ex qâ re); dignitatem, gloriam consequi. See OBTAIN.—|| *Make oneself worthy of a thing by one's actions*, merere, mereri.—commêre, commueri (*to deserve a thing at once by a thing*).—promerere, promeri (*to deserve as a suitable compensation for what one has done*: all these of deserving either reward or punishment).

EARNEST, severus, serius (*sev. who makes no joke*; *ser. what is no joke*). In *class. writers* only *sev. of persons*, and then *impr. of things, considered with ref. to the impression they make*; as, severa oratio; whereas seria oratio would be a speech made in earnest. Also severus denotes earnestness as seated in the mind. But severus also supplies the place of serius, esp. in severior, severissimus, severitas, since there are no corresponding forms for serius, Dôd.).—gravis (*serious*): *of persons or things that produce an impression by their constancy, earnestness of purpose, quiet firmness, &c.*.—Jn. gravis seriisque.—austerus (SYN. in AUSTER).—Sis verus (*true*), non simulatus (*not pretended*). An *e. character*, severitas, gravitas, austeritas (SYN. in EARNESTNESS): *to speak in an e. tone*, severe cum qo sermonem conferre (cf. *Titin.* ap. Non. 5.9, 19): *to put on an e. look*, vultum ad severitatem componere, or vultum componere only.—|| *Eager*, acer.—ardens, fervidus, servens, calidus, vehemens: *e. prayers*, preces acres: precum constantia.

EARNEST, *e. serium* (*adj.*; *opp. what is in joke*) serium convertere (*Plaut.*): *to combine joke and e.*, joca et seria agere. In *e.*, ex animo, serio: in *e. t.* bonâne sîde? *to take in e. what was meant as a joke*, quod per jocum dixit qd, in serium convertere (*Plaut.*): *to take a thing in e.*, or turn a thing to *e.*, rem in serium vertere. In *all e.*, verissime.—|| *Earnest-money*, arrha (*Dig.*); arrhabo (*Plaut.*; *Ter.*). *To give e. money*, arrham or arrhabonem dare: *to give so much by way of e.*, arrhaboni dare qd (*Plaut.*); arrhæ nomine dare qd (*Dig.*). *To receive e.*, arrhabonem accipere: *to have received an e.*, arrham habere.

EARNESTLY, || *Seriously, severe*—serio, extra jocum (*not in jest*;—ex animo (*fm the heart*)).—graviter (*with solemn or dignified earnestness*).—|| *Eagerly*, enixe (*e. g.* juvare, suscipere, operam dare, &c.).—etiam atque etiam (*with verbs of entreaty, petere, rogare, obsecrare*, &c.): *not enixe with these*).—studiosè, acriter, ardentè. *To wish e.*, ardentè cupere. *To look or gaze e. at a thing*, qd intentis oculis intueri; intueri qd acriter et attentò animo; qd intueri in eoque defixum easse; qd studiosè intueri (*e. g.* rerum naturam); qd acriter oculis intueri (*e. g.* deficientem solem): *very e.*, qd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut alunt, acerrime contemplari (*all C.*). *To speak e.*, serio dicere.—cum gravitate loqui: *to set e. to work at a thing*, intento studio in qd incumbere.

EARNESTNESS, || *Seriousness, severitas* (as seated in the mind).—gravitas (as making an impression upon others).—austeritas (as avoiding the trivial and frivolous, and seeking for what is solid and real, even at the risk of being thought dull). A sad *e.*, tristis severitas, tristitia, tristitia et severitas.—|| *Eagerness*, studium, contentio.—studium acre, strenuitas (as showing itself habitually in action): *to prosecute a thing with e.*, urgere rem (*e. g.* studia sua): *with all e.*, omni cogitatione curâque in rem incumbere; ponere totum animum atque diligentiam in re; totum et mente et

animo in re insistere: *to do a thing with e.*, animi impetû agere qd.

EARTH, Tellus (as a whole, as the centre of the universe, and as a goddess; *opp. to other bodies in the universe, or other divinities*; = Γαῖα, Γῆ);—terra (as the substance, 'earth', *e. g.* as thrown out of a trench, &c. terram manibus ægulisque exhaurire) and as one of the elements; also used for Tellus, both as a body in the universe, and as goddess; = γαῖα, γῆ)—solum (us the solid element; esp. *opp. water*; hence, solidus, *opp.* fluidus = ἄψιδος or ἑδαφος)—humus (as the lowest part of the visible world; *opp. sky*; = also of the mould thrown out of a pit, &c. = χθών). Things which spring up fm the *e.*, ea, quæ gignuntur e terrâ: *to derive their nourishment (sap) fm the e.*, ex terrâ succum trahere (C.). *To turn again to their e.*, to return to *e.*, in sua initia resolvî: *to plant a tree in the e.*, arborem terræ defigere (*poet. V.*): *on e.* (= in this world), dum erimus in terris (C.). A heap or mound of *e.*, tumulus terreus; terræ congeries: the fruits of the *e.*, terræ fruges: the *e.'s orbit* (round the sun), linea, quâ terra cursum agit circa solem (*ast. Serv. Æn.* 10, 216). The inhabitants of the *e.*, terræ incolæ, or qui incolunt terram. || *Potter's earth*, creta figularis, creta, quâ utuntur figuli, creta, quâ sunt amphoræ.—|| *A fox's earth*, vulpis specus (hole; vulpis fovea is a hole to catch or keep him in); vulpis cubile.

EARTH, v. tr. infodere or defodere (both with in terram).—|| *Earth up*, terram adaggerare.—accumulare (*i. t.* in gardening, for heaping up earth to protect the roots of trees; *Plin.* often). Earthing up (of trees, &c.), accumulatio (i. t.).—|| *INTR.* defodere se (*used impr. by Sen. Consul. ad Marc. 2, extr.*).—se abdere (*hide oneself*).—in specum se penetrare et recondere (*Gell. 5, 11, 18*; of a person).

EARTH-BOARD (of a plough), tabella annexa ad vomerem (*Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2*).—tabula aratro addita (*Plin.* 18, 20, 49, No. 3, § 180; *poet. auris, V. Georg. 1, 172*).

EARTH-BORN, humo natus.—terrâ editus (*of persons, &c.*; terrigena, *poet.*).—|| *Meanly born*, terræ filius. *To be e.-b.*, de terrâ exsistisse.

EARTHEN, terrenus (*opp. igneus, &c.* terrenus not used in gold, age; in *Varr.*, twice, terrenus agger, terrenus murus).—|| *Made of baked earth or clay*, fictilis (*made of clay, &c.*)—figulus (*made by a potter*). *E. vessels*, vasa fictilia or fictilia only; vasa terrena (*Plin.*).—argillaceus is 'clayey', 'like clay.'

EARTHENWARE, fictile (any article of baked clay).—fictilia (collectively).

EARTHLING, terræ incolæ.

EARTHLY, || *Made of earth*, terrâ concretus, terrenus. *E. bodies*, terrena corpora. 'This *e. tabernacle*, corpus: *to quit this e. tabernacle*, corpore solutum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis emissum ferri. || *Relating to our life on earth*, *e. g.* 'earthly things' (goods, &c.), res externæ et ad corpus pertinentes, res externæ (g. t.); res terrenæ is only *Eccl. Latin*; res humanæ. *Think of the shortness of this e. life*, cogita brevitatē hujus spatii. *This our e. life*, vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur (C.). *E. pleasure*, voluptas humana or corporis: *e. prosperity*, felicitas humana: *our e. wants*, usus vitæ necessarii; res ad vivendum necessaria. || *Found upon the earth*, existing on the earth, terrestria (*opp. cœlestia*, also serius, aquatilis). *Heavenly and e. things*, res cœlestes atque terrestres (C.). || *Unspiritual*, 'a rebus divinis alienus: *sic by gen. corporis* (*e. g.* corporis voluptas). An *e.-minded man*, homo voluptarius. *E.-mindedness*, 'voluptatum studium or amor.—Oms. 'Earthly' is sometimes used hyperbolically to add emphasis to an assertion: *e. g.* 'n-4 to learn one e. thing', nihil prorsus: *you have no e. reason to fear*, nihil est, quod timeas.

EARTH-NUT, 'bunium (*Lin.*).

EARTHQUAKE, terræ motus; terræ tremor (*e. g.* terræ tremore probati). There is an *e.*, terra movet, movetur, or tremît; terræ intremiscunt: there was a violent *e.*, terra ingenti concussu mota &c. *to be destroyed or thrown down by an e.*, terræ motibus convelli or conquassari.

EARTH-WORM, vermis terrenus.—lumbrius (*prop. worm in the intestines, but also e.-w.* Col.).

EARTHY, terrosus (containing earth, consisting of earth. *Vitr.* very rare). || *Earthly*, vid.

EASE, s. || *Rest, &c.*, quies (*rest absolutely*).—requies (*rest after previous exertion*).—otium (*state of being free fm the calls of business*).—tranquillitas (*freedom fm the storms of life, fm what is agitating*); sis

*inertia, desidia (laziness, languor). A life of e., otiosa vita (free m engrossing business). To enjoy not a moment of e., nullam partem quietis capere: to seek a life of e. (i. e. withdrawn fm public business), in otium se conferre (g. t.); a negotiis publicis se removere. To be at one's e. (i. e. without agitation of mind), tranquillo animo et quieto frui: to set abys's mind at e., cs animum tranquillare or sedare (opp. cs animum perturbare); exonerare qm metu (a. g. civitatem, L.); levare qm (e. g. me levavit adventus tuus, C.). To set one's conscience at e., exonerare conscientiam (Curt.), or liberare et exonerare fidem suam (L.). — Prov. To take one's e. and be merry, delicate et mollior vivere. facere sibi suaviter. benigne se tractare (g. t.); largiter se invitare (also with cibo vinoque, Curt. Fraga. S. 4, 3, 13, p. 991); pelliculam or cutem (bene) curare (Schmid. H. Rp. 1, 2, 29). To be at one's e. (= in good circumstances), in rebus secundis esse: in bonâ conditione esse; bene, beate or commode vivere: to consult one's e., to take one's e., deedere se desidia; dare se languori: fond of his e., in labore remissus nimis parumque patiens (Np.); iners, deces. || *Unconstrained, &c., facilitas* (e. g. of pronunciation or delivery, Q.). — *lêvitas* (e. g. verborum, natural and unaffected smoothness). — *simplicitas* (e. g. morum). || *Easiness* (opp. difficultly), *facilitas*. With e., see *EASILY*. || *Chapel of e.*, \*ecclesias parochialis sâla (Ecc.).*

*EASE*, v. exonerare (to disburden; e. g. conscientiam, fidem suam, one's conscience). — *levare*, allevare (lighten the pressure of althg, lev. inopiam, curam, sollicitudinem, qm metu; allev. ærumnas, sollicitudines). — *sublevare* (res adversas, &c.; also to support). — *laxare* (to diminish the tension of althg, propr. and fig., e. g. vim morbi, Curt.; also animum, C.; laborem, L.; iram, Stat.). — *expedire*, explicare (to facilitate the progress of althg; e. g. expedire negotia; explicare et expedire negotia, Cæs.; exped. onera, Hirt.). || *Assuage*, lenire, mitigare, mollire, allevare, sublevare, temperare (SYN. in ALLEVIATE.) To e. pain, dolorem lenire or mitigare; grief or sorrow, levare luctum or qm luctu; althg's trouble, vexation, &c., levare or expedire qm molestia or molestias (C.). || *With 'of' before the thing, levare qm qâ re* (e. g. metu, luctu, in fear, sorrow, &c.). See TO FREE. To e. abys of some portion of his toil, partem laboris ci minuire.

*EASEFUL*, tranquillius, quietus, placidus. — *pacatus*. *EASEL*, machina (Plin. 35, 10, 37).

*EASELESS*, inquietus.

*EASEMENT*, levatio, alleviatio (as act). — *levamen*, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing). — *laxamentum*: to procure some e. of althg, levationem invenire ci rei: to afford or administer some e., habere levationem ci rei (of things); levationi or levamento esse. || *A chair of easement*, lasanum, sella pertusa, or sella ovî.

*EASILY*, facile (EAS) not facilius (see Q. 1, 6, 17), nor facili, de sine negotio (only in neg. sentences). — *nullus negotio*, sine negotio (without any difficulty). — *commode* (easily, &c.). Not e., non or haud facile; non temere: not e. any or ever, non temere ullus, unquam, &c.; nullus temere. Obs., '*Easily*' is often translated in other ways: to be e. enraged, proclivem esse ad iram; trucidandum esse: to be e. explained, facilem explicatum habere (C.): a distinction that is e. drawn, facili et expedita distinctio: a cause that is e. perceived, facili et explicata causa: this is, or may be, e. done, hoc nihil habet negotii: food that is e. digested, cibis facili ad concoquendum: those who make no resistance are e. conquered, facile est vincere non repugnantes: to be e. climbed, facili esse ascensu: it is e. understood or seen, that, &c., facile est ad intelligendum; in prociectu est (EAS) not in proclivi est in the gold. age). || *Tranquilly, &c., quiete*, placida, otiosa, quieto animo, placato or sedato animo, tranquille, sedate, placide (with unruffled temper, &c.). JX. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque: to bear althg. e., placide or sedate ferre qd; ferre qd mollior (C.); b' nimis mollior pati is 'too sensitively'. S.): not to bear it e., or take it e., qd ægre ferre; sollicitum esse de re. || *Readily*, facile, haud gravate, animo libenti, animo libenti procliveque, animo prompto paratque. || *Without much exertion; one who takes things e.*, laboris fugiens: to take it e., laborem fugere, declinare. || *Naturally; in an unconstrained manner, simply*.

*EASINESS*, facilitas (also of e. of temper). To abuse abys's e. of temper, facilitate cs immoderate abusi (C.). 'E. of temper' may also be translated by indulgentia (if it shows itself in indulgence towards others), obsequium or alnais obsequentia (if it shows itself in

too easy a compliance with their requests, &c.). || *Easiness of belief, credulitas, credendi temeritas*. E. of belief forms a part of their natural character, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperâ.

*EAST, ÆZ, oriens* (g. t.). — *pars coeli orientis solis*, regio orientis (as a quarter of the heavens). To lie towards the e., ad orientem vergere; in orientem spectare: to look towards the e. (of men), ad partem coeli orientis solis spectare: fm the e., ex oriente: fm e. to west, ab ortu solis ad occidentem: in the e., in oriente (S.). || 'The East' (= the eastern parts of the world), orientis (solis) partes (C. Fam. 12, 5, 3), terræ, regiones, provincie, gentes.

*EAST-SOUTH-EAST WIND*, phœnix (Plin. 2, 47, 46, ed. Hardwin). *EAST-NORTH-EAST WIND*, cæcias.

*EAST-WIND*, subsolanus. It is an e.-w., ventus flat ab ortu solis.

*EASTER*, \*festi dies paschales (EAS) not festum paschale; \*Paschalia. The festival of E., sollemnia paschalia: E.-eve, \*vigilie Pasche (Krebs aft. Heusing. says Pascha. -æ, not -atis). On E. Monday, Tuesday, &c., secundis, tertis, &c., Paschalibus (in Krebs recommends, because the Romans said secundis, &c., Cerealiibus, 'on the second day of the Cerealia'). E.-evek, \*tempus Paschale. The E.-fair, \*mercatus post dies Paschales institutus.

*EASTERLY*, ad orientem vergens; in orientem spectans. An e. wind, ventus ex oriente flans.

*EASTERN*, ad orientem vergens, spectans (of situation or aspect); gen. orientis. The e. nations, orientis (solis) partes (C.), regiones, terræ, &c. (not terræ orientales): Asiatici, Asiani (of the inhabitants).

*EASTWARDS*, ad orientem versus, in orientem (spectare, &c.), ad regionem orientis, ad partem coeli orientis solis.

*EASY*, || *Not difficult, facili* (s. d. opp. difficult). — *solutus, expeditus* (free fm difficulties, not entangled or intricate; opp. impeditus). JN. facili et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facili. — *nullus negotii* (causing no trouble; opp. magni negotii). Very e., perfacilis; perexpeditus: an e. passage, \*locus expeditus ad explicandum: to be e. (of a passage), facilem explicatum habere (aft. C. de N. D. 3, 39, 93): an e. book, \*liber facili ad intelligendum: it is an e. matter, nihil est negotii; id facili effci potest: to whom althg is e., solutus in re (e. g. in dicendo); expeditus, solutus atque expeditus ad qd faciendum. || *Easy* to, facili or proclivi, with sup. in u; expeditus ad, with gerund in dum. (EAS) And here obs. that aft. facili (and difficulti) other constructions are preferred. a) facili ad, with gerund in dum: e. to digest, or e. of digestion, facili ad concoquendum. ß) with the infin. pres. aft. facili (and difficile) est: it is e. to conquer those who offer no resistance, facile est vincere non repugnantes. 7) by the pass. voice, the adv. facili being then used; e. g. it is not e. to distinguish true love fm pretended, non facili judicatur amor verus et fictus. d) by using a subst. instead of the sup.: e. g. it is e. to distinguish virtues fm vices, virtutum ac vitiorum facili est distinctio. — *To be e.* to climb, or of ascent, facili esse ascensu: to be e. to understand, facilem habere cognitionem: to be e. to explain, facili habere explicatus: not to be e. to explain, difficilis habere explicatus: it is e. to me to do althg, mihi proclive est qd facere (e. g. transare flumen): it is e. to perceive or understand that, &c., facili est ad intelligendum; in prociectu est (it is obvious; EAS) not in proclivi or expedito est in the golden age). || *Attended with ease* (i. e. freedom fm anxiety, &c.), tranquillius, quietus, placidus; pacatus, sedatus (SYN. in TRANQUIL). To live an e. life, quieto animo vivere; tranquille vitam traducere: to be in e. circumstances, or to be e. in one's circumstances, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: make yourself e., bono sis animo, or bonum habe animum. || *Compinging, &c., as to temper, facili* (easily persuaded, indulgent). — *facili ad concodendum* (ready to yield). — *indulgens* (opp. durus). Know that you are the most e.-tempered of mortals, to esse auriculâ infirmâ mollorem, scito (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 15, 4). || *Simple, unforced; simplex* (natural, of things and persons, also of behaviour). — *naturalis* (unaffected, natural, opp. fucatus, of things).

*EAT, TRANS.* edere (g. t.). — *manducare* (to chew, to masticate; e. g. a couple of mouthfuls, duas buccas, Oct. ap. Suet.). — *vesci* qâ re (to eat it for the purpose of supporting life; to feed on it). — *vorare* (voraciously). — *gustare* (just to take a taste; e. g. only a little bread and some dates, panem et palmas). Eat up, comedere.

*not to e. m. ch. paullulum cibi tantum sumere (at any given meal); non multi esse cibi (of the habit): to e. very little, minimi esse cibi: to be able to e. and drink a great deal, cibi vinique capacissimum esse: to e. nothing, cibis se abstinere. To give aby something to e., qm cibo iuvare (refresh him with food); qm cibare manu sua (feed an animal with one's own hand: aff. Suet. Tib. 72): to have nothing to e., nihil est mihi, quo famem tolerem: to get nothing to e. for two days, biduum cibo prohiberi: we must e. and drink enough to, &c., tantum cibi et potius adhibendum est, ut, &c. (see C. Cat. Maj. 11, 36). To give the cattle something to e., pecori cibum dare, pabulum præbere. To e. aby out, qm exedere, comedere, or devorare (Cov.). Eat up (aby's property), & facultates, opes exhaurire: to e. aby out of house and home, perdere qm sumpibus. To e. one's words, dicta retractare (V.). Eat a way or in a way, arrodere (Plin.), adalere: to be eaten away by athg, rodi, erodi ab re (of metals); e. g. the iron is eaten away by rust, ferrum rubigine roditur: the bone is eaten away, os carie infectum est: to a great depth, altius descendit caries (Cels.). To eat into (of corrosive fluids), perrodere.*

**EAT, INTR.** edere: cibum capere, capessere, sumere: to be unable either to e. or sleep, cibi somnique inopem esse (C.): the gods neither e. nor drink, illi nec escis nec potionibus vescuntur: to e. plentifully, largiter se invitare: to e. with a good appetite liberiter cenare: the horse eats well, equus libenter cibo utitur. To eat well (i. e. to be pleasant to the palate), jucunde sapere.

**EATABLE**, esculentus, eduli; ad vescendum hominibus aptus (vid. C. de N. D. 2, 64, 106). **Eatables**, edulia, -ium (all that is e. except bread). —cibi, cibaria (g. th. for food).

**EATER**, edens; qui edit. A great e., homo edax: a great e. and drinker, vini cibique capacissimus: a little e., homo non multi cibi: to be a very little e., minimi esse cibi.

**EATING**, *Food*, cibis, cibi, esca (SYN. in Food). *E. and drinking*, cibis potusque: cibis vinumque: victus Moderate e. and drinking, temperate escæ modicæque potiones. *Athg is good e.*, qd jucunde sapit. *A act of eating*, Crel. After e., post cibum.

**EATING-HOUSE**, popina. (SYN. in Public-house, vid.) One who keeps an e.-h., popinarius (Lamp. and Jul. Firm.). One who frequents e.-h.'s, popilio (H.); popinator (Macr.); hence a glutton, riotous liver, &c. To frequent e.-h.'s, popinari (Trebb. Pol.; hence to gormandize, &c.). Belonging to an e.-h., popinalis (e. g. delicatæ, Col.; delicatæ fm an e.-h.).

**EAVES**, protectum (g. t. for projecting part of the roof, Jur.). —subgrunda (Farr.), subgrundat, subgrundum (or sugg.). Under the e.'s, subter subgrundas (Farr.). —stillicidium is the dropping fm the e.'s.

**EAVES-DROP**, v. aure foribus admotâ sermonem capere (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27, sq.); also only, ad fores or ab ostio auscultare.—subauscultare pariete Interposito (C.): voces cs subauscultando expellere (C.). Lei us e.-d., subauscultemus, equus de me fiat mentio.

**EAVES-DROPPER**, qui cs (nostro, &c.) sermoni succups est (Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 9); qui sermones (hominum, &c.) aure foribus admotâ captat (aff. Ter. Phorm. 6, 8, 27).—arbitr (one who, being uninvited, has heard or seen what has been said or done; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 3; C. Terr. 5, 31, 80). See also the preceding word.

**EBB**, s. marinarum æstuum recessus; æstus decensus. At the time of the e.-tide, minuente æstu (Cæs.). E. and flow, marinarum æstuum accessus ac recessus; æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes.—Fig. To be at a low e. (by various expressions, according to the thing or state to which the phrase is applied) ad inopiam redigiti; in mare, in dolore. In mediocritate esse; in malis esse or versari. My purse is at a low e., imparratus sum a pecuniâ; a pecuniâ laboro; in summâ sum difficultate numariâ.

**EBB**, v. recedere, decrescere: this fountain ebbs and flows three times a-day, his fons tri in die crescit decrescitque. The sea ebbs and flows, æstus maris accedit et reciprocant: the waters are beginning to e., or the ebb-tide is beginning, æstus minuit (Cæs.); undæ recedunt; æstus maris residunt, or se resorbent: the sea ebbs and flows twice in every twenty-four hours, bis affluentibus quiete remanet æstus maris vicentis quaterisque semper horis: when the tide has flowed for six hours, it ebbs for the same number, quum sex horis æstus creverunt, totidem decreverunt rursus fidem (Farr.).

**EBONY**, ebenus: of s., ebeninus (late, Hieron.).

**EBRIETY.**

**EBRIOUSITY.** } See DRUNKENNESS.

**EBULLITION**, bullitus (of boiling water, Vitr.). —æstus (off. air, of the sea; then impror. of passions). —animi motus, impetus, ardor; vehementior animi motus or commotio (C.). An e. of rage, irarum æstus (t). exandescencia, iracundia. A sudden e., repentinus motus (C.): his anger entirely disappeared after the first e. of it, ex iracundiâ nihil supererat (T. Agr. 22).

**ECCENTRIC**, eccentricus (Juvenc. Marc. Cap. 8, p. 287). } **IMPROPR.** somnians (dreamer): fanaticus (enthusiast). —qui contra morem consuetudinemque agit, loquitur, &c.—Insauditus (unheard of, of things). Ins. Insauditus et novus.—Insolens (unusual, &c.). He is very e., nihil equale est illi homini (H.).

**ECCLESIASTIC**, ecclesiasticus. } 'An e.' see

**ECCLESIASTICAL**, } CLERGYMAN.

**ECHO**, vocis imago (Echo, G. Echûs, poet.; rare in prose, Plin.). —resonantia (Vitr.). —sonus relatus, vox resiliens, repercutsa, or reciproca (the sound echord back). The clear e.'s of the valley, vallis argutie, Col. 9, 5, 6, who adds quæ Græci ἠχὴν vocant). To return an e., see to ECHO. A place where there is an e. or e.'s, locus ubi resonant imagines; locus clamoribus repercutsa: where there is a clear e., locus argutus (see Voss. F. Rel. 8, 22): where there is a gentle or low e., locus, in quo leniter se applicat vox. where there is an indistinct e., locus, in quo vox repulsa resiliens incertis auribus refert significationes: a place where there is no e., locus ubi non resonant imagines. To return a repeated e., voces acceptas numerosiore repercutsa multiplicare or multiplicato sonos reddere. —[IMPROPR.] Athg is the e. of athg, qd ei rei resonat tamquam imago (e. g. gloria virtutis).

**ECHO**, v. resonare, voci resonare, vocem reddere or remittere, vœl respondere.

**ECLAIRCISSEMENT**, see EXPLANATION.

**ECLAT**, laus.—gloriam fulgor.—splendor et nomen: the e. of athg disappears, cs rei splendor deletur: to lose e., obsolescere: to give e. to athg, illustrare qd (C.); to aby, illustrare qm (with or without laudibus, C.): to appear in the forum with e., enitère or elucère in foro: to aim at e., se ostentare; in or by athg, ostentare qd. To do athg with e., clarum fieri re or ex re; laudem sibi parere or colligere.

**ECLLECTIC**, nulli sectæ addictus; qui e fontibus aliorum arbitrio suo quantum quôque modis videtur, haurit (aff. C. Off. 1, 2, 6).

**ECLIPSE**, s. defectio, defectus: of the sun, &c., solis, &c. Eclipse is post-Class. and rare: it can only be allowed as astron. t. l.

**ECLIPSE**, v. PROP. obscurare: to be eclipsed, obscurari (of sun, moon, stars).—deficere (of sun and moon). } IMPROPR. To e. aby (not obscurare qm, but) cs laudem (of several, laudes), gloriam, famam, nomen, nominis famam obscurare.—ci fulgore quodam claritatis suæ tenebras obducere.

**ECLIPTIC**, linea eclipctica, quâ sol cursum agit circum terram (Sere. ad V. En. 10, 216).

**ECLUGUE**, carmen bucolicum. poema bucolicum —ecloga (Plin., prop. an extract: then a poem, as the eclogues of Virgil and Calpurnius).

**ECONOMIC**, } Relating to domestic eco-  
**ECONOMICAL**, } nomy, \*ad tuendam rem familiarem peritinos or spectans (aff. C. Xenoph.-n's liber de tuendâ re familiari, qui Cœnœomicus Inscriptur). —attentus ad rem diligens (curqf). —parcus (sparing); also = too sparing, penuriosus. Not to be e., largius suo uti (with ref. to one's property); rem familiarem negligere.—'Economics', \*tuendâ rei familiaris scientia or disciplina.

**ECONOMICALLY**, diligenter parce.

**ECONOMIST**, by adj. and-r **ECONOMICAL**. He is a great e. of his time, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (Plin.).

**ECONOMY**, diligentia.—parsimonia, in athg, cs rei. From e., rei familiaris tuenda studio. Good e. in the management of the revenue, bona vectigalium ceterorumque fructuum publicorum administratio.—economy is the due arrangement of the parts in a theatrical piece with a view to its effect as a whole. (Q.—In Greek characters in C.) } The science of housewifery, rei familiaris administratio scientia.

**ECSTASY**, } Prophetic trance, accessus mentis et animi a corpore. animus abstractus a corpore. mens sevocata a corpore.—ecstasis (Eccl.).—furor (of prophets, poets, &c.): he is in an e., animus a corpore abstractus divino instinctu concitatur: to prophesy in an e., per furorem vaticinari; furentem futura

prospicere. — *Rapture*, summa voluptas. suavis-  
simus voluptatis sensus: *to be in an e.* summa vo-  
luptate affici: *in an e. of delight*, quasi quodam gaudio  
elatus.

ECSTATIC, *in a preternatural rapture*,  
mente incitatus. divino spiritu inflatus et tactus.—  
furens. furia. furibundus. lymphatus. lymphaticus  
(when the e. state is almost carried to a fury, to in-  
sane). *Rapturous*, &c., suavisissimus: *to be in a  
state of e. delight*, lætum esse omnibus lætitiis; totum  
in lætium effusum esse.

ECTYPE, see COPY.

EDACIOUS, edax. cibi avidus. cibi plurimi.—gu-  
lous vorax (SYM. in GREY).

EDACITY, edacitas (PLANT. C.).

EDDISH, fœnum autumale et chordum. *To cut  
it*, secare.

EDDY, vortex (a whirl of water or wind, drawing  
whatever comes within it to its centre).—turbo (e. of  
wind, whirlwind): *an e. of sound*, rotatio soni.  
Back water, aqua refusa.

EDEMATOSE, see EDEMATOUS.

EDENTATED, edentatus (partic. of edentare, PLANT.  
Macro.).—edentulus (PLANT. and late writers).—denti-  
bus carena. *To be e.*, dentes non habere; dentibus  
carere.

EDGE, *Margin*, margo, ora (the former as a  
line, the latter as a space; *edge of a border*, an arti-  
ficial, wavy ornamental, edging).—labrum (e. of some-  
thing hollow, 'tip').—crepidio (e. of masonry, e. g. of  
streets, of banks, quays, &c.). *The outer e. of  
a ship is often translated by the adj. extremus*: the e. of  
a table, extrema mensa. The e. of a cup, labrum or  
ora (Lucr.). poculi; of a shield, ora clipei (V.); of a  
river, shell, margo fluminis (Parr.), conchæ; of a  
wound, margo ulceris; of a wound, ora vulneris (Cels.);  
e. of a garment, limbus (stripe woven in round the  
bottom of a dress).—Instita (the long founce, *edge of  
Roman matrons, reaching to the insteps*).—fimbria  
(lascia: a tasseled fringe).—clavus (a band sewed  
round the e. of a garment). Obs. segmenta, pl., were  
ornaments cut out of gold lamina, and appended to the  
bottom of gowns, &c. *Of an unornamented e.*  
none of these words must be used, but margo or extre-  
mus quasi margo vestis (Plin.). *Of a cutting  
instrument, acies*; of an axe, acies securis. *To  
bist the e. (of a ship)*, aciem hebetare or præstringere  
or obtundere: *to sharpen it*, aciem trahere or excitare:  
the e. is growing blunt, acies hebescit. *To put an army  
to the e. of the sword*, omnes trucidare; ad internecionem  
cadere: *with the e.*, cæsin (opp. punctum, with the  
point). *Fig.* acies (e. g. auctoritatis). *Sharp-  
ness*, a) of mental powers, acies (ingenii, mentis,  
&c.). B) Bitterness, amaritudo, acerbitas. *To  
take of the e. of hunger*, lacerantem stomachum lenire  
(H.). *To set the teeth on e.*, dentes dolore or stupore quodam  
afficere. *Edge-tools*, ferraamenta acuta or  
aciem habentia. Prov. It's ill playing with e-tools,  
quæ aciem habent, periculose tractantur: *to play  
with e-tools*, per ignes incedere (oft. H. incedis per  
ignes suppositos cineri doloso).

EDGE, v. *Border*, præterere (qd ci rei, prop. *to  
fringe with*).—marginare (e. g. viam, *to raise foot-paths  
by its side*, L.).—Sic cingere, circumdare or coercere  
qd rei. A chamys is edged with a border, limbus obit  
chamydem (O.). A garment edged with founces,  
vestis limbata (late), fimbriata (Suet.), segmentata;  
vestis, &c., fimbria hinc atque illic pendens  
(Petron.). vestis (purpura, &c.) prætexata. *Sharp-  
en*, vid. *Emboss*, irritare; exculcare: exacerbare  
(L.); exasperare (L.); exagitare; irâ incendere. *To  
edge forward*, paulatim promovere (qd in or ad qm  
locum)—paulatim admoveve (qd ad qm locum). *Ex-  
cite ab e.*, see EGGE ON. *INTR.* To e. forwards; 'to e.  
on a point of wind', Dryd., (of a ship), vento adverso  
tardius cursum conficere: *to e. out of any scrape*, &c.,  
clam se subducere (withdraw secretly); paulatim se ex  
qâ re expedire.

EDGED, see SHARP. Two-e. aneeps (e. g. securi-  
cula, PLANT.; securia, O.). *Two-e. Not bipennis, unless  
the instrument has two pennis, heads or blades, e. g.  
like an axe.*

EDGELESS, acie carens. obtusa acie. hebes. ob-  
tusius retusus.

EDGING, see EDGE: *empty 'edge of a garment.'*

EDIBLE, esculentus. edulis.—ad vescendum aptus  
(rid. C. de N. D. 2, 64, 106).

EDICT, edictum. *To publish an e.*, edictum scri-  
bere. edere or proponere; edicere: *to order by an e.*  
ut; *to publish an e. that, &c.*, edicere, ut &c.: *to*

*publish an e. that—not; or to forbid by an e.* that &c.  
edicere or edicto sancire, ne &c.; edictum interponere,  
ne &c.: *to annul an e.*, edictum propositum (publica  
sententiâ) irritum pronuciare. *By e.*, ex edicto.

EDIFICATION, \*pietatis excitatio: *for e.*, \*sancti-  
tatis alendæ causa, 'ut salubriter monetur &c. (G.).  
\*ad pietatis or honestatis studium excitandum, alen-  
dum, confirmandum (K.).

EDIFY, \*pius sensus in animo e. excitare (G.); or  
excitare aique alere (K.); \*animos virtutis et rerum  
divinarum studio imbure (K.): *to be edified*, 'salu-  
briter moneri: *to e. others by his life, example, &c.*  
'vitâ or exemplo in aliis honestatis or virtutis studium  
excitare or alere: *his sermon has edified me*, 'oratio  
ejus pietatis sensus in animo meo excitavit or confir-  
mavit: *a means of edifying*, \*pietatis incitamentum,  
adjumentum (Bau.). *Built*, vid.

EDIFYING, pius. bonus. utilis. saluber. *To preach  
an e. discourse*, \*apte ad pius sensus commovendos  
(alendos, confirmandos) in sacris dicere: \*apte ad  
pietatis sensum (or virtutis amorem) excitandum in  
sacris dicere. *An e. book*, \*liber ad pius sensus exci-  
tandos (alendos, confirmandos) aptus or factus.

EDIT, edere librum (as l. i.; not in lucem edere).  
Edited by A. (on a title page), editit A.

EDITION, editio (e. g. Homeri versus, qui tamen  
non in omni editione reperitur, q. It must therefore  
be retained as l. i., though meaning a particular c. pp.).  
Reisig allows this, but rejects the pl. editiones for e. i.;  
Krebs justly asks, why? The Aldine e. i., libri Aldini  
(according to those who reject editiones). A first, second,  
&c. e., \*liber primum, iterum, &c. editus. *To prepare a  
new e.*, \*novam editionem parare: *to bring out a new e.*,  
\*librum denuo typis excubendum curare (K.). *Librum  
repetere is bad Lat.*: *to print a large e.*, \*multa exem-  
plaria libri typis excubenda curare: the e. is out of  
print, 'omnia exemplaria venditâ sunt. The e. will  
contain every thing, 'editio habebit omnia.

EDITOR, \*editor (to be retained as l. i.). The e. s  
of Hesychius, 'qui Hesychium ediderunt; or \*qui ad  
Hesychium edendum se contulerunt.

EDUCATE, educare (K.). *educere in this sense  
is my præ-Class.*, though occasionally used by C.;  
e. g. quem præcitat et eduxerit, Or. 2, 28, 124;  
also L., V., T., &c.).—alere (to furnish every thing  
necessary for support; e. g. of a philanthropist, who  
adopts and e. s a child).—tolle, suscipe (to take up  
a child as its birth as a sign that the person so doing  
recognizes it as his own, and will e. it; see Ruhnk.  
Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 14; C. Ecl. p. 345). *To be educated  
from one's infancy in ab's house*, a parvo or a primâ in-  
fantia in e. s domo educi. *To adopt and e. a child*,  
adoptare et educere; educere pro filio or filia.—*To  
teach*, erudire, excolere (K.). *not efformare*. *To be  
well educated*, bene doctum et educatum esse; in-  
stitutum esse liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili.

EDUCATION, educatio.—disciplina (training and  
instruction; either as received or given; see Herz. Cas.  
B. G. 6, 14).—eruditio (formation by e. and instruction).  
—doctrina (learned e.); a delicate e., educatio mollis;  
a polished e., educationis delicia (T. Gem. 20, 2); a  
man of e., homo urbanus, vir humanitate politus (e. p. l.  
in respect of manners, &c.); homo eruditus (formed by  
e. and instruction); homo doctus (of a learned e.); a  
man of good e., homo institutus liberaliter educatione  
doctrinâque puerili; homo bene doctus et educatus;  
without e., politioris humanitatis expertus; humanitatis  
inops: of but little (mean, ordinary, &c.) e., humil  
cultu educatus: *to give one's children a good e.*, liberos  
bene educare: *to send one's son any where for e.*, filium  
educandum or in disciplinam mittere q. *to entrust  
one's son to ab's for his e.*, puerum ci in disciplinam or  
ci educandum tradere: *to come any where for e.*, q.  
in disciplinam venire or (of security) convenire: *to have  
received a learned e.*, optimarium arrium studiis erudi-  
tum esse: *not to have received a sufficiently learned e.*,  
doctrinâ non satis excultum or non satis eruditum esse:  
*to give any one a poor e.*, humil cultu educare qm;  
a good e., liberaliter educare qm; a learned e., doctrinâ  
qm instruere; e. s animum doctrinâ excolere: *to receive  
a learned, scientific e.*, doctrinâ or literis erudiri.

EDUCATOR, educator (g. t. with ref. both to physical  
and moral education: orig. of foster-parents, then also  
of pedagogi). JN. educator præceptorque (e. g. prin-  
cips, T.). *To be an s. of youth*, formare vitam juven-  
tutis et mores. See TUTOR, TEACHER.

EDUCE, *educere*. See DRAW OUT.

EDULCORATE, educare (Matthias ap. Gell. γὰρ  
καίειν). See SWEETEN.



**EEL**, anguilla ('anguilla Murena, Linn.). *He is as slippery as an e.*, anguilla est, elabitur (Plaut.). *Fishing for e's*, 'captura anguillarum. *E-pond*, anguillarum (Gloss.).

**EFFABLE**, quod dici, pronuciari, &c. potest (effabilla, late; Appul.).

**EFFACE**, delere, extinguere (g. t.; also fig.). — Inducere. eradere. obliterare [Syn. in Blot out]. *To e. the recollection of alth*, memoriam cs rei delere or obliterare; *an insult*, contumelliam extinguere; *a disgrace*, maculam delere, eluere; *aby's name fm the register (Addison)*, nomen cs eximere de tabulla; *aby's name fm the list of senators*, erade: qm albo senatorio (T.); *fm a book*, nomen tollere ex libro: *the recollection of alth is gradually effaced*, memoria cs rei seusim obscuratur et evanescit. See ERASE.

**EFFECT**, effectus (both the efficient power contained in alth, and the effected consequence). — vis (power). Jx. vis et effectus. — efficientia (efficient power). — impulsus (impulse). — appulus (the approach of an efficient cause. empty of the sum; then, generally, the operation of one thing on another). — eventus (result). — *The slow e. of medicine*, tarditas medicinarum: *to take e.*, to be of e., vim habere (not vim exserere); *efficacem esse (of medicines, &c.)*: *to have the same e.*, eosdem effectus habere: *the medicine is taking e.*, venit concipitur medicina; *is of no e.*, medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: *to have no e.*, irritum or frustra esse: *to take e upon alth*, vim habere ad qd, or in qd re; *vim exercere in qd* (not vim exercere in qd, which is not Lat.); *to take e. on aby*, effectus esse erga qm (of medicines); *efficacem esse ad qm (of medicines and other things)*; *qm or cs animum movere or commovere (of what affects the mind)*: *to have great e. upon aby*, cs animum vehementer movere or percutere: *prayers which seldom miss of their e. upon female hearts*, preces, quae ad muliebrem ingenium efficaces sunt (L.); *to have a different e. upon different minds*, varie animos efficere: *to have a good e.*, boni qd efficere: *to have a beneficial e. upon aby*, salubrem vim in qm exercere; *ci prodesse*: *to have an injurious e. upon aby*, ci nocere. *Without e.*: *to no e.*, sine effectu: *frustra (in vain)*: *without any e.*, sine ullo effectu: *what is of little e.*, or *without e.*, parum efficax (not inefficax post-Class.). *To bring to full e.*, perficere; *ad effectum adducere or perducere* (not qd effectum dare, tradere, &c., is old Lat.). *To do in e.* (= to as good as do) may often be translated by quum with the infinitive; the sentence 'to do this is in e. to do,' being turned into the form 'when you do this, you do, &c. Thus, this is in e. to say; or to say this in e. to say, quum hoc dico (dicas, dicti). . . dico (dicas, dicti, e. g. quum in portum dico, in urbem dico): *to name these tribes was in e. to say*, that you had rather be tried by judges who did not know you, than by judges who did, quum has tribus edidisti, ignotis te iudicibus, quam notis, uti malle indicasti. — In effect, re. revera. reape. re et veritate (in reality, not in words only). — sane. profecto (assuredly). non verbis, sed re: *as it was in e.*, ut erat (e. g. multis, ut erat, atrox videbatur ius sententia). — The purpose or general tenor of a speech, &c. The speech was to this e., orationis summa erat: *the letter was to this e.*, epistolae huius verba conscripta erat; in epistolae scriptum erat his fere verbis: *a letter to the same e.*, in eandem rationem scripta epistola: *Cæsar said a good deal more to the same e.*, multa a Cæsare in eandem sententiam dicta sunt: *to that e.* (= end), *that &c.*, hac mente. *hoc consilio (ut) &c.* — Effects, res. bona. My, thy, &c. e's, my by neut. pl. of possessive pron. I carry all my e's with me, omnia mea mecum porto.

**EFFECT**, v. ad effectum adducere (not qd effectum dare, tradere, reddere, are pra-Class.). efficere. ad exitum adducere. ad finem perducere. absolvere. perficere [Syn. in Accomplish].

**EFFECTIBLE**, quod fieri or effect potest.

**EFFECTIVE**, efficax (g. t. Cael. ap. C. L.: not C. or Cæs.). — valens (strong, powerful, &c., both of things, as medicines, proofs, &c., and of persons: e. g. a logician, dialectician). — fortis (strong, of medicines, &c.). — præsens (exercising immediate influence; e. g. medicina: præsenteans post-Class.). — potens (powerful: of medicines, arguments, &c. my poet. and in post-Ang. prose). 'E. of alth' (Bacon, Taylor, &c.), efficiens cs rei (C.), also effector or effectrix cs rei. Effectivus occurs in effectiva ar. (Q. 2, 18, 5) *mounting; that is, neither merely contemplative nor terminating in the act (like dancing), but leaving some effect or product behind it.* E. agst alth, valens adversus qd: *to be e.*, vim habere (not vim exserere); *efficacem esse*: *to be very e.*, magnam vim ha-

bere: *we must take more e. measures*, fortioribus remediis utendum est (L.); *the engines now began to prove e.*, opera jam erant in effectu. *An e. cause*, causa efficiens (C.). — quod ci rei efficienter antecedit. *To be e. of alth*, efficiens esse cs rei (e. g. virtus efficiens est voluptatis). — *As a military term*, qui arma ferre or munus militie sustinere potest (fm health, strength, &c. cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 18, L. 22, 11): *the army consists of ten thousand e. men*, decem millia in armis sunt.

**EFFECTUALLY**, efficienter (C.). — efficaciter (Sen. Plin.; in an effectual manner).

**EFFECTLESS**, sine (ullo) effectu. — invalidus (opp. fortis, valens, of medicines). — inutilis. *To be e. (of things)*, irritum or frustra esse.

**EFFECTOR**, effector. molitor. auctor. architectus. Jx. parens effectoque. [Syn. in AUTHOR.]

**EFFECTUAL**, efficax. valens. fortis. præsens [Syn. in EFFECTIVE]. *An e. remedy*, valens medicamentum (Cels.). — præsens medicina, remedium (Col.): *e. consolation*, valens solatio (Sen.): *e. agst alth*, valens adversus qd: *to be e.*, vim habere (not vim exserere); *efficacem esse*: *to be very e.*, vim magnam habere: *the medicine is e.*, concipitur venit medicamentum; *is not e.*, medicina imbecillior est, quam morbus: *to adapt more e. measures*, fortioribus remediis agere: *he thought that the most e. measures should be taken to prevent this*, ne id accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi existimabat.

**EFFECTUALLY**, efficienter (C.); efficaciter (Sen. Plin.). — non frustra (not in vain). — prospere (successfully). — potenter (powerfully; Q.).

**EFFECTUATE**, ad effectum adducere. See EFFECT.

**EFFEMINACY**, mores effeminati. effeminatus animi languor (Qu. C. in C. Epp.). *vira effeminata*, mollis, delicata, enervata. — mollitia or molities; or by Crcl. with effeminare (not effeminatio very late).

**EFFEMINATE**, v. ra. effeminare. emollire. — delicis frangere qm. nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (Q.). — [Intr.] effeminari; emolliri.

**EFFEMINATE**, adj. mollis. mollis et effeminatus. delicatus. — homo vultus (an e. dandy, who has plucked out his superfluous hairs; Q. 2, 5, 12).

**EFFEMINATELY**, mollior. effeminatè.

**EFFERVESCE**, fer. ère. effervescere (prop. and impr.; e. g. vinum effervescit; in dicendo stomacho iracundisque effervescere).

**EFFERVESCENCE**, fervor (of new wine, must; also impropr.).

**EFFETE**, [Barren, vld. — Worn out with age, &c., effetus (e. g. corpus, C.; vires, senectus, V.). — senectute (V.) or etate (S.) confectus. — enectus (worn out by hunger and suffering). — obsoletus (worn out; prop. of garments). — hebetatus. retusus. obtusus (blunted; all prop. and impropr.).

**EFFICACIOUS**, efficax (Cael. ap. C. Epp. and L.; not C. or Cæs.; often by Crcl. with efficare, valere, vim habere). See EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL.

**EFFICACIOUSLY**, efficienter (rare, but Class.). — efficaciter (post-Class.; but not of rare occurrence).

**EFFICAX**, vis (power; or Crcl. with valere). — virtus (medicinal property of herbs, &c.). — efficacitas. efficientia (not efficacia, post-Class. in the elder Pliny). *In poetry sis pondera* (interdum lacrimae pondera vocis habent, O.). *Natural e.*, naturalis efficientia or potestas.

**EFFICIENCE**, efficientia; see EFFICACY.

**EFFICIENCY**, efficientia; see EFFICACY.

**EFFICIENT**, see EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL.

**EFFIGY**, effigies. imago (see IMAGE). *To burn or hang in e.*, effigiem cs comburere (or arbore) suspendere.

**EFFLORESCENCE**, [Production of flowers; Crcl. with florem mittere or expellere. — On the skin, scabies (g. t.; also on trees). — mentigra: mentigo (on the chin). — lepra (lepr-ey). — pustulae (heat-spots on any part of the body). — porrigio (on the head). — rubores (redness). — boia (Lucil. ap. Fest., Phn.; a disease in which red pimples rise in the flesh). — molestia (little troubles; on the face, &c.). — exanthema: pl. exanthemata (Marc. Empir.; in Cels. in Greek characters).

**EFFLUENCE**, [The flowing forth fm, effluviu. profluviu. — What flows forth; Crcl. with manare, fluere; manare et fluere. There are many e's fm the moon, multa a luna manant et fluunt: the souls of men are merely e's fm the soul of the universe, ex animo per naturam rerum omnem intento et commante nostri animi carpuntur. Ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habemus. Our souls are e's of the Deity, a natura Deorum haustos animos et delibatos habemus: those forms of Epicurus, which he con-



*in the sense of either, or at least [aut in omni, aut in magna parte vitæ, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 28]. Aut—aut may stand in interrogatives and comparative sentences, and may follow negatives. (2) Vel—vel. In aut—aut the members necessarily exclude each other; in vel—vel they only exclude each other arbitrarily, according to the view of the speaker, and it is not implied that they might not possibly co-exist. Vel—vel sometimes approaches to the meaning of sive—sive; i. e. the speaker conceives the things as different indeed, but not essentially, so that it is immaterial which is taken: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim. The second vel may be strengthened by etiam, vero etiam, or omnino. (3) Sive—sive is the 'either—or' of indifference, the speaker leaving it undecided, from ignorance or any other motive, which name, supposition, &c., is the correct one; e. g. sive casu, sive consilio; sive felicitate quadam, sive bonitate nature, &c. In the best prose, *vel* in C. sive—sive is used; with the exception, however, of Cæsar, who has often *seu—seu*. In post-Aug. writers we have also *sive—seu*, or *seu—sive*. The second *sive* may be strengthened by etiam.—(4) After negatives, the usual way of translating 'either—or' is by (neque)—neque; e. g. nemo unquam neque poeta neque orator fuit; nihil loci est neque æternitatis neque sociorum [see end of Obs. 1, on aut]. Not either—or, neque (nec)—neque (nec). E.—or even, aut—aut etiam, aut—aut vero (the second being the stronger supposition).—vel—vel etiam; vel etiam vero; vel omni no—~~est~~ The aut or vel may be repeated three or more times. The first aut may also be omitted, just as in English; we must (either) conquer or die, hic (aut) vincendum, aut moriendum milites.*

ETHER (of the two), alteruter (either one or the other).—uter, uterque (mly 'which,' 'whichever' of the two, but *is* 'either'; e. g. si uter [orator et decurmanus] velit).—uterlibet, utervis (either of the two indifferently).—utrum mavis (which of the two you choose). Nor did he wish to derive the state of e. army, neque rempublicam alterutro exercitu privare voluit: if any one had not been of e. side, si qui non alterutrusque partis fui-set: take or choose e., utrumlibet elige or utrum horum mavis accipere: in e. way the consequence will be a great confusion, utroqueque modo summa sequetur confusio (Q. 3, 6, 29). I have less strength than e. of you, minus habeo virum, quam utervis vestrum: let e. abuse the other, uterque utrumque vituperato. Not—either, neuter; on either (= each) side, alterutrumque (Plin. 20, 26).

ETACULATE (Dart owl), jacere. ejicere.—mittere (also preces).

ETACULATION, || Act of darting forth, jactus (act of throwing); or Crcl.—|| Hasty prayer, \*preces subitæ [Kraft gives preces jaculatoriæ as a middle-Lat. expression]. To utter an e., \*preces subitæ mittere.

ETACULATORY, Crcl., subito missus (of prayers).

EJECT, ejicere (with ex or de; *seld.* abl. only, except with domo [= out of the house; or out of one's home]; east out; also of casting up through the mouth; blood, sanguinem).—pellere qd re, ex or de qd re (drive away or out, domo, civitate, patriâ, foro or e foro).—expellere qd re, ex or a qd re (drive out, domo, ex urbe, civitate, ex republicâ; *sm* one's possessions, possessionibus; *sm* one's country, a patriâ).—depellere qm qd re and de qd re (drive away: urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ).—exigere qm qd re, ex or de qd re (domo; e civitatē) dejicere ex or de (cast out violently, *esp.* as milit. i. t.; out of the fort, ex castello; *sm* his estate, de fundo).

EJECTION, ejectio (casting forth; e. g. sanguinis, Virg.).—exspuitio, exsereatio (of spitting forth; e. g. blood).—dejectio (sc. alvi).—|| *As* legal term for expulsion, dejectio (C. pro Cæcilio. 30, 57; *ejectum* *sm* a property).—expulsio. exactio. ejectio (also *sm* context = banishment *sm* a state). See EXPULSION.

EJECTMENT, dejectio (C. pro Cæcilio. 30, 57). Or by Crcl. with dejicere (e. g. de fundo).

EJULATION, ejulatio (Plaut. C.).

EKE, adv. See ALSO.

EKE, v. augere. adaugere (qd qd re). addere (qd ei rei). See ENLARGE.—|| Eke out (one thing with another), supplere; explere (to add what is wanting).—pensare; compensare (qd qd re or cum re).—|| Lengthen, vidi.

ELABORATE, v. qd conficere, perficere (complete); scribere. condere (compose).—commutari.—|| ~~Est~~ Not elaborate qd, which is found only in a doubtful passage in the elder Plin. The verb itself is found in Class. prose only in *inf.* and *peri. partic. pass.*—|| Elaborated, &c.: see ELABORATE.

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ELABORATE, adj. magno labore confectus (*in a good sense*).—operose perfectus (Hirt. B. G. 8, *proem.*). anxius. nimius. \*nimia diligentia elaboratus. perfectus. perpolitus. nimis exquisitis (e. g. munditia). Elegance of style, anxia orationis elegantia (Gell.). *Am e. work*, liber diligenter accurate scriptus. Accurate without being painfully e., accuratus et sine molestia diligens (e. g. elegantia, C. Brut. 38).

ELABORATELY, curiose. accurate. diligenter. laboriose (Catull. and Cels.; but comp. and superl., C.).—operose (e. g. nihil est tam operose ab aliis perfectum quod, &c., Hirt.).

ELABORATENESS, nimia diligentia or cura.

ELANCE, see DART, HURL.

ELAPSE (of time), præterire. transire (to pass by).—intercedere. interponi. interesse. interjectum case (to be placed between one event or point of time and a subsequent one).—peragi. confici (to be spent).—circumagere (to roll round).—consumi (to be consumed).—effluere (to pass away rapidly and unprofitably; not simply 'to elapse').—|| ~~Est~~ Not præteritabi; nor elabi, clapsus, except in the sense of slipping away unprofitably; as Sen.; magna vitæ pars elabitur male agentibus. Hardly a year had elapsed since this conversation occurred, vix annus intercesserat ab hoc sermone: ten days had not yet elapsed, dies nondum decem intercesserant: after two years were already elapsed, biennio jam confecto. Nearly thirty years elapsed between the building of Lavinium and the founding the colony of Alba Longa, inter Lavinium et Albam Longam deductam triginta ferme interfuerunt anni: six years have elapsed, amplius sunt sex anni.

ELASTIC, \*elasticus—recellens (Bau., *apt. Lucr.*; terra retro recellit, 6, 573).—mollis (soft). Præpercutissibilis (what can be driven back; Cæc. Aurel. Tard.).

ELASTICITY, \*natura or vis elastica: e. of the air, intensio aeris (Sen. Nat. Quest. 2, 6, 2).

ELATE, elatus (qd re, lifted up by).—superbiâ sese effrens (S.).—inflatus, with or without jactatione or insolentia.

ELATE, v. efferre qm.—Inflare. sufflare (puff a person up). To e. a man, inflare eum animum (ad qd; e. g. ad intolerabilem superbiâ, L.). To be elated, se efferre or efferri (qd re); by prosperity or success, secundâ fortunâ efferri; secundis rebus intumescere or insollescere.—|| Raise, heighten (in a good sense), vidi.

ELATION, elatio (act of lifting up; e. g. animi, virium).—fastus (insolent pride).

ELBOW, cubitum. To lean on one's e., in cubitum inniti. corpus in cubitum levare.—|| IMPR. Bending, cubitum (e. g. ore, Plin.).—versura (outward bending at the angle of a wall; Virg.); of a chair, ancon; of land, lingua. lingula.—|| To be at ab's elbow (= to be near him), sub manibus ca esse (of persons); see Planc. in C. Epp. 10, 23, 10; ad manum or præ manibus esse are of things): to have ab's elbow's e., qm ad manum habere (e. g. servum).

ELBOW, v. cubitis depulsare (e. g. qm de viâ, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 13); cubitis trudere hinc et inde (e. g. convivas, Mart.). To e. one's way, cubitis de viâ depulsare homines; penetrare per densam turbam.

ELBOW-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cæc. Aur. Tard.).—cathëdra (of Rom. ladies).

ELBOW-GREASE (= labour, hard work), contentio. labor. summa industria.

ELBOW-ROOM, PROPRI. \*spatium, in quo libere or facile se movendi datur copia or facultas. locus laxior (L.). || IMPROPR. campus in quo late vagari or exultare possis, or campus ubi (opp. angustia). To have plenty of e. r., late vagari posse.

ELD, see AGE.

ELDER, major natu (opp. minor natu); also major only.—prior. superior (the one who lived first; e. g. the e. Dionysius, Dionysius superior). The e. r., or one's e. senes; parentes (opp. liberi). || In the Church, presbyter (Eccl.).

ELDER, s. sambucus. arbor sambucæ \*sambucus nigra, Linn.). Elderberry, sambucus (late). Elderflower, flos sambuci: e. syriac, \*succl sambucus expressi.

ELDER-TREE, see ELDER, s.

ELDERSHIP, ætatis privilegium (Just. 2, 10, 2. not primogenitura). || Church-elderhood, presbyterium (e. g. presbyterii honos, Cyprian).

ELDEST, natu maximus: the e. of his children, vetustissimus liberorum (T.); the e. of the race, stirpis maximus: the e. of this generation, vetustissimus ex iis, qui vivunt.

ELECAMPANE, insula.—nectarea (sc. herba).

ELECT, creare (v. pr. of the constitutional election of a magistrate, or even a king).—capere (when the elected person is taken, without or against his will, from his family circle, as was the case with the Vestal Virgins and the Flamen Dialis).—legere (to choose with ref. to the qualities required for the office).—eligere (to make a choice out of several persons: not to take the first that comes to hand). JX. eligere et creare (e. g. a king).—deligere (to make a choice of him who seems fittest for the office in question).—cooptare (to elect a colleague into the body of which the elector is himself a member).—designare (to appoint to an office after a previous election).—declarare (to declare a person elected; said either of the presiding magistrate or of the people assembled in their Comitia). To e. a senator, qm in senatum legere or cooptare: to e. a man consul, qm consulem creare: to e. an arbiter, capere arbitrium: to e. sth into the place of another, subrogare, sufficere qm in ea locum (subrog. of the presiding magistrate who proposes the person to the people, suff. of the people itself).

ELECT, as adj. electus.—a Deo electus (in theol. sense). The consul e., consul designatus.

ELECTION, 1 Choice, electio (act of choosing).—optio (liberty of choice).—arbitrium (free will).—eligendi optio: also optio et potestas; potestas optique. Ahy may make his e. to do this, &c., liberum est ei qd facere (i. e. rather than something else, &c.); and also in Inst. Just. &c., for the power of an heir, legatee, &c., to accept or refuse the heirship, legacy, &c.). To allow any to make his e., ei optionem dare or facere, or deferre (all C., not terre.—electionem dare, prps only in Fell. 2, 72, 5) (See CHOICE); potestatem optionemque facere ei, ut eligat (C.); facere ei arbitrium in eligendo. 2 Election to an office, creatio. In Lat. oft comitia, pl. (i. e. the assembly at which a person is elected: e. g. tuis comitiis): of a member of Parliament, creatio senatoria Britannici. 3 Day of e., dies comitialis: the day of your e., comitia tua.

ELECTIONEERING, the nearest term is ambitus, &c., which, however, denotes only corrupt e. proceedings.

ELECTIVE, qui sc. eligitur. An e. monarchy, regnum, in quo rex creatur, non nascitur.

ELECTOR, 1 One who has the right of voting at an election, qui suffragium or jus suffragii habet.—elector (one who chooses, selects, &c., Auct. Her. 4, 4). 2 As title of a German prince, elector (i. t.).

ELECTRIC, 1 electricus: e. machine, machina ELECTRICAL, electrica.

ELECTRICITY, 1 vis or natura electrica.

ELECTRIFY, 1 vi electrica imbueri. 2 FIG. incendere qm or ea animum; mirifice or mirandum in modum afficere, percellere qm.

ELECTUARY, eligma, n. (Plin.).

ELEEMOSYNARY, Crcl. by stipem spargere, largiri (to bestow alms): or stipem cogere, colligere, or emendicare a qo: to live by e. aid, aliena misericordia vivere; stipe precaria vittare (Ammian.).

ELEGANCE, elegantia (fine taste in what is exterior: in composition, &c.)—urbanitas (in manners).—cultus amoenior (in dress).—nitior (neatness, polish in style).—concinnitas (with ref. to symmetry, apt arrangement, &c.).

ELEGANT, elegans.—urbanus (polite, polished).—lautus (lit. washed; hence, purified from all that is mean or unbecoming; esp. of mode of living, furniture, baggage, &c.).—JX. lautus et elegans (e. g. victus).—concinnus (suitably and artistically arranged, with ref. to symmetry, &c. of the countenance, language, &c.).—JX. concinnus et elegans (C.: of a person).—bellus (pretty, &c.): of what in form, manner of action, &c., borders on the beautiful; of things and persons).—comptus (ornamented: of language and orators).—JX. nitidus et comptus—compositus (well put together; e. g. littere; then also of orators and oratory). E. literature or learning, littere interiores, recondite, exquisitae (lit. elegantes not found). 2 FIG. Of style, elegans relates, not to rhetorical ornaments, &c., but to selectness in the choice and use of words, as marking refined taste.

ELEGANTLY, laute, concinne, belle, eleganter, nitide [JX. in ELEGANT].—commode (sufficiently well, with propriety; e. g. saltare, legere)—compte (e. g. dicere). To write e. eleganter scribere: e. dressed, concinne et lepide vestitus (Plaut.).

ELEGIAC, elegiacus (Gramm.). E. verses, elegi: poet. Crcl. versus impariter juncti (H.). 2 Mourning, l. vid.

ELEGY, elegia (ἀεγία; also elegion, Aesop.).—carmen elegiacum (Gramm.). E's, elegi. A short e., elegidion (Pers.).—elegidion (Petron. 109, 8).

ELEMENT, elementum. The e's, principia rerum, e quibus omnia constant: the four e's, quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum, quatuor nota illa genera principiorum, e quibus omnia oriuntur: water the fourth e., quantum aquarum elementum. We alone bend the most powerful e's to our will, quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderationem nos soli habemus. 2 Of a science, &c., elementa. [See RUDIMENTA.] To be out of one's e. in sth., in qd re peregrinum atque hospitem esse.

ELEMENTARY, puerilis (such as is suitable for boys).—elementarius (once in Sen. of an old man, who, instead of advancing, still lingers amongst the elements of learning, or at the alphabet). E. instruction, puerorum elementa. littere doctrinaeque puerilis, prima puerilis institutio, disciplina puerilis, doctrina puerilis, pueritiae disciplina (all C.); institutio elementaria. To give e. instruction, docere elementa, tradere prima litterarum elementa. An e. school, schola, in qua litterarum elementa traduntur: e. knowledge, prima litterarum or discipline sc. cognitio.

ELEPHANT, elephas.—elephantus (in all cases; the former in nom. only, so at least in Liv. Krebs). barrus (H. Carthago, word).

ELEPHANTIASIS, elephantiasis (Plin.).—elephantia (Scrib. Larg.).—elephantiosis (Veget.): suffering from e., elephantiacus.

ELEPHANTINE, elephantinus.

ELEVATE, 1 Raise, lift up, tollere, attollere, extollere.—levare; allevare (Q.); efferre (also fig. of lifting up with pride). 2 FIG. To e. one's thoughts to God, animum convertere or evehere ad cogitationem Dei; one's heart above the world, animum ad caelestia tollere (Muret.). they cannot e. their minds to sth nobis or god-like, nihil altum, nihil magnificum ad divinum suspicere possunt. To be elevated (= elated), se efferre qd re; efferi qd re; by prosperity, secundā fortunā efferri; secundis rebus intumescere or insollescere. Elevated to honours, honore amplificatus.—2 Detract from, remove, elevate (e. g. sc. auctoritatem, facta, famam ea rel. &c.).

ELEVATED, altus, elatus, celsus.—excelsus (prop. and fig.). [Syn. in Hier.] editus (of places raised above the level plain; opp. planus).

ELEVATION, 1 Act of lifting up, allevatio (Q.).—elatio (e. g. onerum, Vitruv.). FIG. animi, vocis).—levatio (onerum, Vitruv.): e. of the voice, contentio vocis (C.); sublatio soni (Q.); e. of the mind, elatio, sublatio animi (the raising it to higher thoughts): ascensio (its progress towards perfection, C. Brut. 36, 137). 2 FIG. a) locus editus, collis, tumulus (mons of earth). b) FIG. altitudo, excelsitas (prop. and fig.).—eminentia (part that stands out; but also fig. = excellence).—elatio (improp. swelling of the mind, of language, &c.). E. of mind, animi altitudo; animi excelsitas, elatio, eminentia: e. of language or style, orationis elatio atque altitudo; orationis or verborum granditas; verborum majestas or splendor: sublime e. of language, sublimitas in verbis. 3 Act of praising, praedicatio. 4 In architecture, orthographia (Vitruv. 1, 2, who defines it thus, erecta frontis imago modiceque picta rationibus operis futura figura).

ELEVEN, undecim.—(distributive) undeni. E. and a half, decem cum dimidio. E. times, undecies (C.).

ELEVENTH, undecimus. An e., undecima pars. For the e. time, undecimus: every e. man, undecimus quisque.

ELF (an imaginary evil spirit), incubo (Scrib. Lurg. ab incubone deludti); ephialtes (Macrob.). But these were supposed to be the cause of night-mare. See FAIRY. E. looks, intort capilli.

ELICIT, elicere (ex qd re, ex or a qo; litteras cs; verbum ex qo; lacrimas: sonum; ignem lapidum conflictu: also elic. qm ad or in qd, to entice him into).—eblandiri (to wheedle out).—evocare (to call forth).—expiscari (to fish out). To e. tears, lacrimas elicere, evocare, movere; a laugh, risum ei movere, or (Sen.) evocare: secrets, arcana elicere.

ELICIT, adj., ad affectum adductus or perductus.

ELICITATION ('the deducing of the will into act,' Bramhall); effectio, effectus; voluntatis or animi evocatio.

ELIDE, elidere (e. g. ignem e sillic). 'To e. the force of an argument' (Hooker), argumentum refellere, or (Q.) solve.

ELIGIBILITY, Crcl. by dignum esse, qui (quo,

quod) eligatur (with ref. to desert): lege nullā excipi, nec eligatur (creetur, designetur, &c.; with ref. to the absence of any legal disqualification).

**ELIGIBLE**, || *Capable of being chosen, Crel.* by eligi posse. creari posse, &c.; nullā lege exceptus, (or quem nulla lex excipit) nec eligatur, &c. (under no legal disqualification). || *Such as one should wish to choose, dignus qui (quem, quod) eligatur* or deligatur; *but why by commodissimus, optabilis. expetendus.* Jv. expetendus et optabilis (C.). *As a. opportunally, opportunitas idonea; occasio comoda et idonea; occasio bona et optata. More e., mellius, optabilius, præstantius. Nothing is more e. than this, hoc nihil optabilius, nihil præstantius.*

**ELIGIBLY**, bene.—optato, optabiliter.

**ELIMINATE** amovere. eliminare (= domo expellere, late; also 'o carry over the threshold,' dicta foras eliminare, H.: *prps it may be retained for mathematical t. t.*)

**ELIMINATION**, amotio (removal, C.).

**ELIQUATION**, eliquatio (Cael. Aurel.).

**ELISION**, elisio (Gramm.).

**ELITE**, flos (nobilitas, juvenutis, &c.); robur (millitum); electi (milites, heroes, &c.).

**ELIXIR**, potio medicata. [See **QUINTESSENCE**.]

**ELK**, alces ("cervus alces, Linn.).

**ELL**, ulna (by *weck cloth, &c. was measured, H.*)—cubitus (the length or breadth measured off): *e.-wide, &c., cubitalis: two e.-wide, &c., bicubitalis. To sell by the e., ad ulnam vendere.*

**ELLIPSE**, ellipsis (t. t.).—detractio (Q. 1, 5, 40). || *M. Math.* ellipsis.

**ELLIPTICAL**, præciseus (Gramm.). — \*ellipticus. To form an e. ceiling, lacunar delumbare ad circinum.

**ELLIPTICALLY**, præcise.—præcise or omissio nomine (in Rhet.).—per defectiōnem (Gell.).

**ELM**, ulmus. Of e., ulmeus.

**ELOCUTION**, elocutio (oratorical expression; the apt selection of words, arrangement of sentences, &c.; *ῥῥῶσις, C. and Q.*)—locutio (speaking; mode of speaking, pronunciation, locutio emendata et Latina).—vox. oratio. lingua. lingua or sermonis usus (speech, in *wech sense Milton* uses 'elocution').—splendida quedam ratio dicendi: *softness of e., lenitas vocis (C.): by the mere beauty of his e., ipso oris pressu et sono (C. 3 de Or. 11, 43): not so much by correctness as by the sweetness of his e., non tam bene, quam suaviter loquendo (ib.).* || *Eloquence*, vid.

**ELOGY**, elogium (a brief title, inscription, or testimonial, in praise or dispraise). || *Eulogy*, vid. *Obs.* In all Johnson's quotations *elogy* is used in the sense of *eulogy*, *wech* is not *elogium*. See **EULOGY**.

**ELONGATE**, qd longius facere; qd producere.

**ELONGATION**, productio (but only of lengthening a syllable, or of removing a point of time further off); *Crel.* by longius facere.

**ELOPE**, effugere. \*cum aratore, or cum amica domo profugere.

**ELOPEMENT**, fuga or effugium (*flight*), or *Crel.* with phrase given under **ELOVE**.

**ELOQUENCE**, || *Readiness in speaking, facultas dicendi*—facundia (S. Parr., not C., Cæs. or prob. L.).—eloquentia (Syn. in **ELOQUENT**).—facultas eloquendi (readiness in expressing oneself).—vis dicendi or orandi. To speak with great e., eloquentissime dicere (de re). To possess remarkable e., imprimis dicendo valere; dicendi facultate florere; dicendi gloria præstare; ornate copioseque dicere. || *As an art.* ars dicendi. ars oratoria or rhetorica, or rhetorica only (g. t.).—dicendi ratio (as theory). *Forensic e., genus dicendi iudicialis aptum; eloquentia forensis. To devote oneself to the study of e., ad dicendum se couferre.*

**ELOQUENT**, facundus (speaking with elegance and beauty).—disertus (speaking with clearness and precision).—eloquens (combining clearness and precision with elegance and beauty).—exercitatus in dicendo. dicendi peritus (a practised public speaker). *Very e., facundia validus, præstans; perelocutus: dicendo admirabilis, divinus. To be very e., dicendi gloria præstare; imprimis dicendo valere: to be the most e. of them all.* eloquentissimus præstare.

**ELOQUENTLY**, facunde, diserte, eloquenter. [facundus, not C. or Cæs. seld. L., but in S. and Parr.].

**ELSE**, adj. alius. *See ELSE = besides.*

**ELSE**, i. *Besides, præterea; but why by alius or the derivatives. Some where e., alibi, alio loco: (to some other place) alio. From somewhere e., altunde; and no where e., nec usquam alibi: nobody e., nemo* (296)

alius; nullus alter (L.): *nothing e., nihil aliud. what e.? quid præterea? quid aliud? who e.? quis alius? Have you althg e. to say? num quid aliud tibi dicendum est? And whatever e. usually happens, et quicquid aliud fieri solet: I have nobody e. to recommend, alium, quem commendem, habeo neminem: they say that the enemy were afraid of him, and of nobody e., eum unum ab hostibus metui, præterea neminem: what e. has happened? quid aliud accidit? || *Of her wise, aliter (in another manner).*—alioquin (on the opposite supposition). Or e. a large house is a disgrace to its owner, aliter ampla domus domino fit dedecori (C. Off. 1, 39, 139). I think that this was but little desired in old times, or e. we should have many instances of it, credo minimam olim iustius rei fulsae cupiditatem, alioquin multa exstarent exempla (C.). 'Or else' may also be translated by aut only.*

**ELSEWHERE**, alibi, alio loco (to another place), alio. From e., altunde.

**ELUCIDATE**, illustrare qd. lucem or lumen, or lucis qd ei rei asserre (asfunderre erroneous), elucidare (Auct. ad Herenn.). See **EXPLAIN**.

**ELUCIDATION**, explicatio, explanatio.—interpretatio.—ennarratio (running commentary on a writer).

**ELUCIDATOR**, interpres. expiator. enarrator. (Syn. in **ELUCIDATION**.)

**ELUDE**, eludere (to avoid a blow in fencing; hastas, Mart.: also pugnam, L.; manus scrutantium, Petr.; vim legis, Suet.).—declinare qd, or a re (to bend out of its way).—vitare, evitare qd; fugere, effugere, defugere, subterfugere qd (the last, of doing it secretly).—tergiversari. fecte et simulate loqui (to e. the point, is conversation; to avoid speaking one's real opinion).—elabi ei rei or ex re (to slip out). To e. a blow, letur effugere; petitionem vitare; an attack, impetum a declinare; qm eludere a question, alio responsonem suam derivare: a danger, periculum vitare, effugere; aciem evadere: althg e. ab's penetration, fugit qd periculo cs: to e. the law, legi (senatus consulto, &c.) fraudem facere: the law is eluded by ab's, fraus fit legi per qm (L. 10, 13).

**ELUMBATED**, delumbis (Plin. Pers.). humilis debilis.

**ELUSION**, fuga. effugium. declinatio cs rel. || *Artifice*, ars. artificium. dolus.

**ELUSIVE**. The nearest adj. are fallax, dolosus, &c. (deceptive; of persons or things).—vanus (empty, unsubstantial; e. g. spes). E. of althg (Pope), edugiens, vitans, &c. qd.

**ELUSORY**, see **ELUSIVE**.

**ELYSIUM**, Elysium. Of E., Elysium.

**EMACIATE**, macerare.—extenuare (to make thin; cs corpus).—emaciare (to make emaciated, Col.).—facere (ut) macrescat qd.—enervare (to weaken the nerves). Emaciated, maceratus, enervatus, enervatus et exanguis. macie tenuatus.—tāble confectus (if the consequence of any wasting disorder). Dreadfully emaciated, vegrandi macie torridus (C.). A body emaciated by abstinence fm food, corpus parvo victu tenuatum. To become emaciated, macerescere. macrescere. emacrescere. emacrescere (Cels.). emacri (Plin.).

**EMACIATION**, macie, macritudo, macritas. (Syn. in **LEANNESS**.)

**EMANANT**, effluens, &c. or qui (quem, quod) effluit, emanat, &c. See next word.

**EMANATE**, effluere. emanare. produrere (flow forth).—diffuere (flow forth on all sides). || *Arise from a source*, emanare (e. g. nostra male istino emanant, C.). oriri. exoriri. nasci. gigni. See **ARISE**.

**EMANCIPATE**, liberare; fm althg, re or a re: in libertatem vindicare qm; libertatem largiri ei (C.): oneself, se vindicare in libertatem. [See **TO FREE**.] *Emancipare was the legal act of a Roman father. || Impropr.* To e. fm prejudice, error, fear, &c., liberare qm qd re; eximere or evellere qd cs; extrahere qd ex animo cs; levare qm qd re: to e. a man fm fear, metum ei tollere, abstergere; metum qm liberare (C.); metum qm levare (L.): fm idle fears, inane timorem delicere ei: fm error, errorem ei eripere, extrahere, extorquere; qm ab errore avellere; oneself fm althg, se exsolvere qd re; se expedire a qd re (e. g. fm business); delicere, depellere qd (to drive away; e. g. fear, an error, &c.). [See **TO FREE**.]

**EMANCIPATION**, liberatio (act of freeing).—vaticatio cs rei or a re (the being exempt fm services).—depulsio servitutis (C.).

**EMASCULATE**, See **CASTRATE**.

**EMBALM**, polingere; arte medicare; condire. To e. a body, corpus odoribus differtum condire.

**EMBALMING**, pollinatura [so G.; but Freund does not mention the existence of such a word], but my Crcl. by verbs.

**EMBANK**, moles atque aggeres obficere ci rei; munire qd molibus; coercere ad aggere, mole a river, amnem defluentem molibus coercere.

**EMBANKMENT**, agger. aggeratio. — moles (the stones or other materials, sunk into the water, as a base for the proper agger). — *Fig.* If the e. was a road, agger is not found without via (P. T.) in class. Lal. E's over a marsh, &c., pontes longi (T. Ann. 1, 63, 3). E. to enclose a pond, margo. To make an e., molem, or aggerem, or molem et aggerem extruere; molem or aggerem jacere.

**EMBAR**, see 1) SHUT UP. 2) PROHIBIT.

**EMBARGO**, \*navium retentio. To lay an e. on ships, naves retinere.

**EMBARK**, TRANS. imponere in navem (naves), or (of an army) in class. (1825) imponere navi, poet.). *Fig.* To e. persons in an undertaking, implicare or impedire qm qd re. illaqueare qd re (all: get them involved in). — *INTA.* consendere, with or without navem. To e. for Sicily, in Siciliam consendere, or navi (navibus) proficisci: to e. in fair weather, bonâ et certâ tempestate consendere. *Fig.* To embark in an undertaking, &c., descendere ad or in qd (e.g. in a contest, in certain; in a cause, ad causam); se demittere in qd (e.g. in causam); subire qd; ingredi qd or in qd; aggredi qd or ad qd; implicari or se impedire qd re (involve oneself in); se immiscere ci rei (meddle with); committere se ci rei or in qd (venture on). To have embarked in a war, bello implicatum, illicatum or occupatum esse. To e. in a war, bellum committere (to commence; L.).

**EMBARKATION**, consensio in navem or naves (C.), or Crcl. by verbs. After the e. of the army, exercitu in naves imposito: after the e. of the cavalry, equitibus in naves impositis (Ces.).

**EMBARRASS**, *Fig.* Throw into confusion, implicare (prop. and fig.). — turbare. perturbare. conturbare (pert., cont. also = to alarm, confound). — miscere. permiscere. — confundere. — qm differre (to confuse aby, so that he does not know what to say; see Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5). — qm in angustias adducere (put him in a strait). To e. aby's plans, rationes ci conturbare; a man by uncertain answers, qm incertis responsis implicare: persons' minds, animos implicare or confundere. To be embarrassed, mente turbati. — memoriâ turbati or memoria se confunditur (if fm want of recollection). See **EMBARRASSED**. — *Hinder; render the execution of althg difficult*, impedire qm or qd; in any matter, a qd re, or only qd re (not, in qd re). — impedimento esse ci (ei rei); in any matter, ad qd (not, in qd re). — impedimentum afferre ci rei faciend. (all g. it.). — obstatere or officere ci or ei rei (so obst. simply to be an obstacle in the way; offic. = to interpose as obstacle purposely). — retardare qm; in althg, ad qd faciendum; a qd re faciend.; in qd re (e.g. ad qd fructum; a scribendo). — interpellare qm (in qd re; to hinder him fm the free exercise of althg).

**EMBARRASSED**, turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus (brought into disorder; cont. and pert. also = confounded, alarmed). — confusus (also = confounded). — *J.* s. conturbatus et confusus. — impeditus (enlarged). — perplexus (perplexed, obscure). I am e., sum animo conturbato et incerto. An e. look, os confusum: an e. speech, oratio confusa. sermo perplexus. E. circumstances, implicatio rei familiaris (C.). — res familiaris affecta, perturbata. — res minus secundæ. In his very e. circumstances, in extremis rebus suis; my circumstances are e., res meæ sunt minus secundæ.

**EMBARRASSED**, *Fig.* Perplexity, &c., implicatio (fig. e.g. rei familiaris, C.). — perturbatio (destruction of the proper order of althg; also confusion of mind). — mens turbata (e. of mind). — dubitatio (doubt). — os confusum (embarrassed look). Embarrassment (i. e. embarrassed circumstances), implicatio rei familiaris: res familiaris affecta or perturbata: on account of his e's, propter implicationem rei familiaris (C.). I know not how to escape fm my e., nescio, quomodo me expediam (ex rei). — *Hindrance*, impedimentum. Interpellatio. — mora. — difficultas (SYN. in HINDRANCE, v.).

**EMBASE**, corrumpere. depravare. deterius facere. in pejus mutare.

**EMBASSADOR**, **EMBASSADRESS**, see **AMBASSADOR**, **AMBASSADRESS**.

**EMBASSY**, legatio (also = collective body; e.g. legatio Romam venit). — legationis munus. To undertake an e., legationem suscipere or obire: to refuse

an e., legationis munus recusare: to be employed in important e's, legationes, quæ sunt illustriores, per qm administrantur: to send an e. to aby, legationem mittere ad qm (or legatum mittere, or mittere, qui, &c. with subj.): to send aby on an e. to aby about a subject, qm legatum mittere, or legare, ad qm de re.

**EMBATTLE**, aciem instruere, instituere; copias or exercitum instruere. — *INTA.* ordinatos or instructos consistere. armatos in acie stare; instructos stare.

**EMBELLISH**, ornare. exornare. adornare. decorare. distinguere. *J.* m. distinguere et adornare (SYN. in ADORN). decori or ornamento esse. — decus afferre ci or ei rei. To e. with words, qd verbis adornare or oratione exornare.

**EMBELLISHMENT**, decus. ornamentum. lumen. insigne (SYN. in ORNAMENT). *J.* m. insigne atque ornamentum. The e's of temples, decora et ornamenta fanorum.

**EMBER-DAYS**, \*sancti or solennes dies inaugurationum sacerdotum.

**EMBERS**, chilis (cineres). favilla (SYN. in ASHES). **EMBEZZLE**, avertere (e.g. pecuniam, turn it aside, so that it does not reach its destination). — intervertere. intervertere ad aeseque transferre (appropriate what was intended for another, donum, hereditatem). — suppressere. retinere et suppressere (not to deliver up what was entrusted to one; pecuniam). — depeculari (1825) only once post Class. in Florus). — qm circumducere or circumvertere argento (g. t. for tricking aby out of his money): to e. public money, pecuniam publicam avertere; peculatum facere.

**EMBEZZLEMENT**, argenti circumductio (g. t. for cheating in money matters; Plaut.). — peculatus publicus (e. of public money). — suppressio judicialis (of money paid into court). Or Crcl. with pecuniam avertere.

**EMBITTER**, exacerbare.

**EMBLAZON**, \*insignia gentilitia exprimere or explicare. — *Adorn in gay colours*, ornare. exornare. — *Exiol*, buccinatorum esse ca rei. — prædicare. See EXTOL, PRAISE.

**EMBLAZONRY**, insignia gentilitia. **EMBLEM**, *Fig.* Portion of inlaid work, emblemata, n. (Varr.). *Fig.* Symbol, symbolum (may prps be justified by Gell. 4, 11, who has symbolice). — inago. — signum.

**EMBLEMATIC**, **EMBLEMATICAL**, symboliceus (may be justified by the adv. symbolice, Gell. 4, 11). Or Crcl. quod similitudinis causâ ex aliâ re transfertur (C.). See **SYMBOLICAL**. To be e. of althg, \*qd symbolice referre.

**EMBLEMATICALLY**, symbolice (Gell.). — aperte atque symbolice.

**EMBOSS**, cælare (hammer figures in whole or half relief; argementum): embossed work, opus cælatum. — *Enclose in althg (esp. armour)*, tegere. — obtegere, protegere. contegere. — *Hunt hard*, vix. HUNT.

**EMBOSSMENT**, eminentia. — prominentia. — *E. bossed work*, opus cælatum.

**EMBOTTLE**, see **BOTTLE**, v.

**EMBOWEL**, eviscerare (Q.). exenterare (e.g. a hare, leporem, Just.).

**EMBRACE**, amplecti (as a sign of calm affection and protection, often with only one arm; hence, fig. to lay hold of something; opp. to slighting and disdaining).

— complecti (to clasp in one's arms, as a sign of passionate love; fig. to take fully in one's grasp; opp. half and superficial possession; Dôd.). — amplexari (stronger than amplecti). To e. aby in a most friendly manner, qm amicitias amplecti or complecti; lovingly, qm caritate or amanter complecti. To e. virtus, amplecti virtutem; aby's knees, amplecti cs genua; an altar, uram amplecti or amplexari: to e. each other, inter se complecti: se embraced each other, inter nos complexi sumus. — *Encircle*, complecti (e.g. spatium munitionibus). — amplecti (e.g. quantum munimento amplecteretur loci, L.). — circumplecti. — *Contain within itself*, complecti, comprehendere (of local or mental comprehension). — pertinere per or ad qd (extend to) — capere qd, capaces esse cs rei (to be able to contain in one's mind). to e. in one's mind, animo or mente complecti; in one's memory, memoriâ comprehendere or complecti: all the countries wch a kingdom e's, omnes terras, per quas regnum pertinet: to e. the history of 700 years in a single volume, memoriam annorum septingentorum uno libro comprehendere. — *Fig.* To e. an opportunity, opportunitate or occasione uti. occasionem arripere; very eagerly, occasionem avidissime amplecti: to e. every opportunity, arripere facultatem

qd faciendi, quescunque detur: *not to e. the opportunity*. occasione deesse; occasionaliter amittere, prae-mittere, dimittere *To e.aby's party*, ad ea partes transire, qm sequi. facere cum qo. accedere ei (T.; civitates, quae Othoni accesserant). *To e. a resolution*, consilium capere or inire (faciendi qd; or with ut and inf. or de qd re). *To e. an opinion*, sententiae assentiri, sententiam accipere; *aby's opinion*, ea sententiam assensione comprobare (to approve of it); ea sententiam sequi (to follow it); ad ea sententiam accedere. *To induce, persuade, &c. a man to e. an opinion*, qm in opinionem or sententiam adducere; qm ad sententiam perducere, traducere. *To e. the terms*, accedere ad conditiones (C.). *to e. means*, viam or rationem inire, capere, or sequi.

EMBRACE, amplexus. complexus [Syn. in EMBRACE, V.].

EMBRACEMENT, amplexus. complexus [Syn. in EMBRACE, V.].—|| *Circuit* (vid.), ambitus.

EMBRAVE, see EMBELLISH.

EMBROCATÉ, fovere (g. t. Cels.).—fomentare (Cael. Aurel.).—infricare (to rub in; fuliginem ulceri).—Jn. infricare aque oblinere (Col.).—fomenta adhibere, admovere.

EMBROCATIO, || *The act of fomenting*, lotus (Plin.).—fomentatio (Ulp.).—|| *Liquor with wch the part is rubbed*, fomentum (Cels.). *warm e.*, fomenta calida. *To use e.'s in a disease*, fomenta ei morbo adhibere (Col.), admovere (Cels.).

EMBROIDER, pingere acu; also pingere only; tr. and intr. (V. En. 9, 582; comp. Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).—acu facere (g. t. for making with the needle): *to e. with gold*, auro qd distinguere: *an embroidered garment*, vestis picta: *a garment embroidered with gold*, vestis auro distincta or intexta: *a costly embroidered coverlet*, stragulum magnificis operibus pictum.

EMBROIDERER, artis acu pingendi perita (or peritus).—mulier acu pingens. *Amongst the Romans also plumarius (Vitr.; imitating feathers).*

EMBROIDERY, || *The art, ars acu pingendi*.—plumarium textrina (Vitr. 6, 4, extr.). *The Phrygians invented the art of e.*, Phryges acu facere vestes invenerunt.—|| *Embroidered work*, opus acu pictum or factum (g. t.).—opus Phrygionum (as invented by the Phrygians; s. Ruank. Sen. Benef. 1, 3, 7).—pictura acu facta (if a picture; aft. C. Verr. 4, 1, 1, pictura textilis).

EMBROIL, implicare or impedire (qd re).—illa-quare qd re (involve in athg).—conturbare. perturbare (throw into confusion).—quassare. conquassare (shake).—lacerare. dilacerare (tear to pieces). *To e. in a war*, bello implicare; *in a law-suit*, lite implicare: *to be embroiled in a war*, bello implicatum or illigatum esse: *to e. a state*, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam labe-factare, conturbare, quassare, dilacerare. See PEX-PLX, ENTANGLE.

EMBROILMENT, labefactio.—perturbatio.—turbæ (confusion).—implicatio (s. rei).

EMBRYO, \*fetus immaturus.—|| IMPROPER. semen (seed).—igniculi (sparks). *To crush athg in e.*, qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguere.

EMENDABLE, Crcl. by corrigi or emendari posse.

EMENDATION, correctio. emendatio.—Jn. cor-rectio et emendatio [Syn. in TO CORRECT].

EMERALD, smaragdus: of e., smaragdinus.

EMERGE, emergere se or emergi; also emergere, in-trans.; ex loco (emergere also of stars; &c. occidere): *to e. fm the water*, e. flumine (undis, &c.) emergi (flumine emersus, and ex flumine emerit, both C.; profundus emersus palude, L.).—|| IMPROPER. emergi or se emergere.—existere (stand forth; esp. of eminent men): *to e. fm darkness into light* (come forth publicly), pro-cedere in solem ex umbraculis: *to e. fm misfortune*, emergere se ex malis (Ter. Np.); fm alacry, e. servi-tutis fluctibus emergere (C.).

EMERGENCE, i. e. act of emerging, emersus, ūs (e. g. fluminis, Plin.; canaliculi, Plin.).

EMERGENCY (case of sudden necessity, &c.), casus subitus. subita necessitas.—casus ultimus (case of extreme necessity). *In a case of e.*, si opus or usus fuerit. si usus veniat. si quis usus venerit. *To reserve athg for cases of e.*, ad ultimos casus qd servare; ad subitos casus qd recondere.

EMERGENT, emergens.—|| *Sudden, unex-pected*, improvisus. inopinatus.—subitus.—incitatus (all of an 'untoward event', casus).

EMEROD, hæmorrhoids (Idis. Cels.).

EMERSON, emersus, ūs (of a star; e. g. canaliculi, Plin.).

EMERY, \*myrris (t. t.).—\*terra tripolitana (t. t.).

EMETIC, vomitorium (Plin.).—medicamentum vomificum (Cael. Aurel.).—Obs. emetica (*quævis*) is a conjectural reading of Schüz's in Cael. ap. C. Ep. Fam. 8, 1, extr. emeticum facere for emebeticum facere; but in his Lex. C. he prefers emepneticum facere: it occurs of some mode of exciting hunger. *To give aby an e.*, qm vomere cogere. *Tartar e.*, \*tartarus emeti-cus. *E. powder*, \*pulvis emeticus.

EMIGRATE, migrare. domicilium (or, of many, domicilla) mutare.—|| *Not* emigrare, demigrare without any addition of the place to or fm wch.

EMIGRATION, migratio. demigratio. domicilli mutatio (emigratio very late).

EMINENCE, excelitas. amplitudo. sublimitas (lit. and fig.).—clivus. colilis. tumulus [Syn. in HILL].—|| *High rank, pre-eminence*, præstantia, excel-lentia, &c. *To attain to great e.*, summam gloriam con-sequi. laudem sibi parere or colligere, &c. *To have reached very great e.*, in summo esse fastigio (Np.).—|| *By way of eminence* ('par excellence'), per or propter excellentiam. præcipue (per eminentiam, in Ulp.).

EMINENT, || *High, altus. elatus. celsus. excel-sus. sublimis. editus* [Syn. in HIGH].—|| *Dis-tinguished, insignis. præstans. clarus. nobilis. egro-gius. excellens. præcellens. eximius* [Syn. in DISTIN-GUISHED]. *An e. physician*, medicus arte insignis; an e. man, vir spectatissimus, amplissimus. *Very e.*, illu-stri laude celebratus; claritate præstans; for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ: *to become e.*, nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi or assequi; in clari-tudinem pervenire; for athg, illustrari qd re; clarum fieri re or ex re [More under CELEBRATED].

EMINENT, eminens. excellens. præclarus. præ-stans (involving a mere acknowledgement of superiority).—egregius (with an expression of enthusiasm).—exi-mius (with an expression of admiration). *These adj. &c. relate altogether to good qualities, and can be con-nected with vices and faults only in irony*.—insignis. singularis. unicus (indifferent: serving as well to heighten blame as praise). *To be e.*, eminere.—con-spic. conspicuum esse; in athg, qd re præstare (above aby, qm or cl); qd re excellere, præcellere (above aby, cl). *To be e. for athg*, qd re excellere inter or super omnes; qd re præstare omnibus. See TO EXCEL.

EMIR, phylarchus Arabum (C. ad Fam. 1, 2).

EMISSARY, || *Person sent on a mission*, lega-tus. missus.—|| *Spy, explorer. speculator*. emis-sarius. excursor [Syn. in SPY].—Jn. excursor et emis-sarius. *An e. of this man's*, istius excursor et emissar-ius (C.).

EMISSION, emissio (C.).

EMIT, emittere (e. g. fulmina, tela).

EMMET, formica. See ANT.

EMMEW, see COOP UP.

EMMOVE, see EXCITE.

EMOLLIENTS, malagmata (medical t. t.).

EMOLUMENT, emolumentum.—questus.—lucrum.—compendium.—fructus [Syn. in ADVANTAGE]. Jn. questus et lucrum; questus et commodum; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum; questus et compendium; questus prædeque. *To have an eye to his own e. in athg*, qd ad suum fructum referre. *For the sake of e.*, lucrî or questûs causâ (e. g. gerere rem): *with a view to his own e.*, sui questûs et commodi causâ. *A trifling e.*, lucellum: *to be a source of e. to aby*, questui esse ci [More under GAIN].

EMOTION, animi motus, commotio, permotio (any e. of the mind; the last C. Acad. 2, 44, 135).—animi concitatio, perturbatio (a vehement e.).—animi ardor, impetus (excited vehemence; also in speaking).—vis atque incitatio. impetus. curaus incitatio (opp. moderata ingressio; expression of e. in a speech).—|| *(animi) affectus in the best prose is only 'state of mind'; but in Q. = πάθος; animi affectio = a (generally temporary) state of mind*.—|| *For the purpose of exciting e.*, permotiois causâ (C.): *to be carried away by a violent e.*, commoveri magnâ animi perturbatione: *to kindle e.*, animi motus inflammare (opp. extinguere): *to restrain vehement e.*, animi motus turbatos cohibere: *to be labouring under e.*, inflammari; incendi; efferi; incitari; efferi me quidam animi motus: *to excite e.*, incitare, incendere, inflammare. *To speak with e.*, cum impetu or vehementius dicere; oratio ca incita-tus fertur: *to speak without any e.*, summisse dicere. *Without e.*, lente; placide; sedato animo. *Full of e.*, animo commotus. Incitatus. fervidus. *To utter athg with great e. and vehement action*, pronunciare qd ar-denti motu quæque.

EMPALE, || *Put to death by fixing on a*

*stake, &c.*, adigere stipitem per medium qm or per medium hominem (*Sen. Ep. 14, 4.*)—[*Surround with pales, \*aspire or circumaspire palla, or (if for the purpose of fortifying) \*munire or firmare palla (valle) induere vallia.*—] *Enclose, vid.*

EMPALEMENT, *Crcl.* by verbs under EMPALE.

EMPANNEL, *v.* citare. *To e. a jury*, ad qd aumere iudices ex turbâ selecturum.

EMPANNEL, *s.* see PANNEL.

EMPARLANCE, interloquutio (*sentence partially deciding a cause whilst it is pending.*)—ampliatio (*ad-journment.*).

EMPASSION, *v.* (animum) incendere, inflammare, incitare, commovere. *Empassioned*, incitatus. *servi-dus* (animus) commotus.

EMPHASIS, pondus, significatio.—*vis in dicendo.*—*emphasis (as t. t. in Q.).*

EMPHATICAL, significans, gravis.

EMPHATICALLY, significanter, graviter, cum vi.

EMPHYTEUTIC, emphyteuticus (*Cod. Just.*).

EMPIERCE, see PIERCE.

EMPIRE, imperium, principatus.—[*Imperium is also 'the realm subjected to an emperor's command,' and fig. 'supreme control,' as imperium judiciorum tenere (C.). To succeed to the e., summa imperii ei defertur; qd ad principatum pervenit.*

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, empiricus (*C.; εμπειρικος; obtaining his knowledge of medicine fm practice and experiments.*)—*qui se εμπειρικόν ab experientia nominat (Cels. prof.; but some of these were 'non medicos viri'). To consider althg a merely e. art, in usu tantum et experientiâ qd ponere (Cels.): to consider althg more than a merely e. art, (nisi corporum rerumque ratione compertis) non satis potentem usum esse proponere (Cels.). An e., empiricus (sc. medicus),—pharmacopœia circumforaneus (quack).*

EMPIRICALLY, usu tantum et experientiâ.

EMPIRICISM, empiricus (*Plin. 39, 1, 4.*).

EMPLASTIC, see GLUTINOUS.

EMPLEAD, see INDICT.

EMPLOY, *v.* uti qd re.—*usurpare qd.—adhibere qd (SYN. in USE).* *To e. althg in any way, adhibere qd ei rei or in re, or ad rem (to use it for any definite purpose).*—*collocare in re. impendere in or ad qd. conferre ad qd (of expending what belongs to us upon any object). To e. remedies, adhibere remedia morbis; care, industry, &c. in any matter, diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare in re; much thought and labour upon althg, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; labour, &c. in vain, operam frustra consumere; operam perdere, profundere ac perdere. I have employed all my labour to no purpose, oleum et operam perdidit (*Prov.*): to e. oneself in althg, se dare ei rei (e. g. historie): to e. one's time in any pursuit, tempus contere or consumere in re: to e. one's time well, tempus bene locare or collocare; unprofitably, tempus frustra contere: to e. a physician, medico uti or medicum adhibere (sc. morbo): to e. a word, verbo uti (22) *non verbum usurpare or adhibere: e. a word correctly, verbum opportune proprièque collocare: to e. a word in such a sense, subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare; in a rare sense, verbum doctissime ponere. Cicero e.'s the word in the opp. meaning, contra valet, quum Cicero dicit, &c. To e. one's money, pecuniam occupare; in any way, in qd re (e. g. in pecore; but senore without in). To e. althg for any purpose, cs operâ uti ad qd or in re; qd adiutore uti in re; uti in re: to e. labourers, homines in opera mittere.—conducere operas (to hire them): to e. (= hire) althg to do althg, conducere qm ad rem faciendam. To be employed about althg, in qd re versari (*later writers circa qm rem versari*): in re occupatum esse; Intentum esse ei rei; qd mihi est in manibus.**

EMPLOY, EMPLOYMENT, [ *As thing, res. opus, negotium, occupatio.—ministerium, studium (SYN. in BUSINESS). To receive an e., muneri præponi or prædici: to have received an e., muneri præpositum esse or præcesse: to be out of e., a nullo conductum esse (to have been hired by nobody). Act of employing, usus (the circumstance of using)—usurpatio (act of using on a particular occasion). The frequent e., frequens usus (cs rei). The e. of a word: Crcl. by verbs under \*EMPLOY (a word), for positio dictionis is not Lat.*

EMPLOYER, *Crcl.* qui utitur qd re; qui naurpat, adhibet qd (*SYN. in USE*).—qui conducit operas, or homines in opera mittit (*an employer of labourers*).

EMPOISON, veneno imbueri (*S.*)—(= to kill by

poison) veneno necare, tollere, intermere, intercipere. See POISON.

EMPOISONER, see POISONER.

EMPOISONMENT, see POISONING.

EMPORETIC, emporiæus (ἐμποριτικός; e. g. emporctica charta, for packing).

EMPORIUM, emporium (ἐμπορίον; place for the sale of wholesale commodities brought by sea; prop. only a part of the town; apud emporium atque in macello, *Plant.*).—*commercium (a town where there is a great deal of trade or commerce; empy in the way of barter; e. g. commercia peragere)—oppidum (ubi est forum rerum venalium (S.).—forum, oppidum mundanarium (market-town), a much frequented e., emporium frequens, urbs emporio florentissima, oppidum, in quo omnis negotiatio convenit: the most celebrated e. of a kingdom, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.*

EMPOVERISH, cs facultates (or opes) exhaurire; egestatem ei afferre; ad inopiam qm redigere; ad mendicitatem qm detrudere. [ *Fig.*] *To e. land, emaciare (e. g. agrum, vineam, Col.).—solum nimia uberitate defatigare (by letting it bear too much. See 'Em-poverished'): a country, (sumptibus) exhaurire, exinanire, expilare (to plunder it). A country em-poverished by war, regio bello attrita (T.). To e. a language, \*linguam pauperem facere (Asf. Q. non adeo pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit: \*linguam verborum inopem facere: to e. a vine by allowing too many shoots to grow, vitem pluribus flagellis emaciare (Col.). [ *Em-poverished (of land)*, effectus, defatigatus et effectus; (of a country's resources) enectus, exhaustus.*

EMPOVERISHMENT, *Crcl.* by ad inopiam (paupertatem, egestatem) redigi. [ *Fig.*] *extenuatio (the lessening in extent or intensity). Crcl.* by emaciare and the other verbs under EMPOVERISH.

EMPOWER, ei copiam dare, or potestatem facere, to do a thing, cs rei or qd faciendi; ei cs rei faciendū licentiam dare or permittere: to e. aby to act exactly according to his own judgement in any matter, liberum cs rei arbitrium ei permittere (*L. 32, 37*). To be empowered to do althg, potestatem cs rei, or qd faciendi habere; \*jus, potestatem qd faciendi habere (the latter, if the power is one of right).

EMPRESS, \*imperatrix.—\*Augusta (reigning empress).—uxor imperatoria (as emperor's wife, T.).

EMPRISE, see UNDERTAKING.

EMPTINESS, inane, vacuatus, vacuum (*SYN. in EMPTV*).—*vanitas (impropr. the e. of a thing; then also the superficial, empty character of a person's mind).—inutilitas (empty space, C.; then also what is useless, &c. e. g. inanitatem omnem et errorem circumcidere, C.).*

EMPTION, emptio. See PURCHASE.

EMPTY, *v.* exinanire (to e. althg, so that nothing remains in it; as Just. lupa, amissis catulis, distenta ubera exinanire cupiens, 43, 2, 5; then like 'clear out' = plunder, domos, C.; reges atque omnes gentes, C.).—*nudum atque inanem reddere (clear out, plunder; domum ejus exornatam atque instructam reddiderat nudam atque inanem, C.).—vacuare, evacuare, vacuum facere (to e., empty with a view to fill it again; e. g. a cask; the two last also of removing fm or clearing out a dwelling, that a new occupant may come in).—exonerare (to e. of a load; e. g. a ship, the bowels).—exhaurire (to drain; e. g. poculum; then also to plunder, e. g. the treasury).—exsiccare (to drain dry; e. g. lagenas).—evertere et extergere (to sweep clean; i. e. rob of all it contained; fanum, &c.).—expilare (plunder, e. g. the treasury).—inanem relinquere (to leave it e., so that nothing can come into or on it).—vacuum relinquere (to leave it e., so that something can take the vacant place; e. g. tabellam, so that something more may be written on it).—deplere (to e., to draw off; e. g. oleum bis in die depleto, Cat.). [ *To empty itself, se effundere; effundi: to e. itself into the sea, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere (C.), decurrere (L.); deferri (Plin.), evadere (Curt.).—evolver (if it rolls a large body of water, e. g. Danubius vasis sex fuminibus, Plin.).**

EMPTY, inania (empty; opp. plenus et instructus; either indifferently or with blame).—*vacuus (unoccupied; hence free, &c., mly with praise; but also euphemistically, for being deprived of some advantage before possessed by the thing in question, or wch one should have expected to find it in possession of; opp. occupatus, obsessus. Didd says inania = what ought to be already full; vacuus = what may still be filled) —*



**IN nudus atque inanis. vacuus atque nudus.**—*purus* (left in its natural state without ornament, &c.; also without cultivation, &c., *Varr.*). *E. of athg.* nudus qā re and a qā re. *An e. house,* domus inanis (in which there is nothing); domus vacua (unoccupied). *An e. (sheet of) paper,* tabella (or charta) inanis (on which nothing is written); tabella (or charta) vacua (on which nothing is written at present, but which still is to be or may be filled). *An e. space,* spōt, &c., locus inanis or inanis atque nudus (g. i.); locus vacuus (either with praise, as free, not blocked up; or with blame, euphemistically, as having lost what it before had; e. g. vac. arboribus); locus purus (*Varr.*, not cultivated). *An e. seat* (on a bench), locus vacuus subsellii: *an e. place or corner in a storeroom,* locus vacuus cellae (*fm wch what before stood there has been removed*). *An e. nest,* nidus inanis (in which there is nothing); nidus vacuus (*fm wch the eggs or young birds have been taken; thus the mother-bird, whose nest has been robbed in her absence, finds it vacuus*). *An e. street,* via occursus hominum vacua. *To come with e. hands,* sine munere venire (i. e. without a present): *to come back e.,* inanem redire, revertere. *To be or stand e.,* inanem esse; vacuum esse; vacare (e. g. tota domus superior vacat); *of athg.* vacare, vacuum esse (a) qā re: *to leave e.,* vacuum relinquere. *|| To make empty, see TO EMPT.* *|| IMPROPR.* inanis (empty, unsubstantial, of things)—vanus (unsubstantial, without solid grounds, of things; also of men, empty, superficial, e. g. vana ingenia, S.). *E. words,* verba inania. voces inanes. sermo vanus. inania verborum sonitus. *An e. name,* nomen inane. *Without truth, friendship is but an e. name,* sine veritate nomen amicitiae valere non potest. *E. compliments,* verba inania or mera: *these are e. compliments,* verba istaec sunt. *E. show, pompa, fm context* (C. de Or. 2, 72, 294; Sen. de Ben. 2, 13, 2). *|| Empty-handed, inanis* (bringing nothing; cum tul ad me inanes veniant, ad te cum epistolis revertantur, C.)—immunis (without a present, H. Ep. 1, 14, 33).

**EMPURPLE,** purpuram tingere (to dye purple).—purpureum efficere colorem.—purpurare (*Fur. ap. Gell.* 18, 11, extr. undas, to make of a dark purple colour). Empurpled, purpuratus, or aſj. purpureus.

**EMPYREAL,** igneus (*Acrj.*)—ætherius or æthereus (ætheral).

**EMPYREAN,** cœlum (g. i. for heaven).—cœlum stellarum, ardens.—ignifer æther (*Lucr.*)—igneæ arces (*H.*)—æthereæ domus (*H.*)—cœlum altissimi ætheris (*fm* C. de Nat. D. 2, 24).

**EMULATE,** æmulari (qm, in a good sense; cf. in a bad sense, Spalding, Reig.). See RIVAL.

**EMULATION,** æmulatio. The stimulus of e., æmulationis stimuli (*Plin.* Ep. 3, 9, 20). Compare ENVY, RIVALRY.

**EMULATIVE,** æmulus (with dat., and, as subst., with gen.).

**EMULATOR,** æmulator. æmulus (cl, or, as subst., cs).

**EMULATRESS,** æmula (cl, or, as subst., cs).—æmulatrix (*late; Cassiod.*).

**EMULOUS,** see EMULATIVE.

**EMULOUSLY,** certatim.—æmulanter (*late; Tertul.*).

**EMULOUSNESS,** see EMULATION.

**EMULSION,** pulvis olearius (*Cet. Aur.*)—\*potio olearia.—potio refrigeratrix (any cooling drink, *afst. Plin.* 19, 8, 38). *Almond e.,* \*lac amygdalinum.—\*emulsus (as i. l.; *Kraus.*).

**ENABLE,** cl facultatem dare qd faciendi.—ci copiam dare, or potestatem facere qd faciendi (to empower).

**ENACT,** sancire (*abol.* or with ut, ne, quominus; Solon de eo nihil sanxit, quod antea commissum non erat, C.)—legem ferre; about athg. legem ferre, or ferre only, de re.—sancire or sancere legem (of the Roman people accepting and passing a law)—legem condere, scribere, conscribere (to draw up a law): *to e. a law about athg.* legem jubere or sancire de re (of the Rom. people); legem or lege sancire de re (of the senate and people). *To e. (a law),* that &c., ferre legem, ut (or ne); sancire or jubere, ut (or ne of the people); legem ci constituere, ut or ne (if enacted for another nation). *The law is enacted, lex valet.*—perferitur (is carried through). *To e. laws for a nation,* leges dare, constituere civitati (dare, *aply of a sovereign*; but legem dare, constituere, facere, *abol.*, in the sense of giving or drawing up a law, is not Lat.).—leges ci (populo, civitati) imponere (to impose them tyrannically). *|| Act a play,* agere: *to e. the part of aby,* qm or partes (cs) agere; personam cs tueri.

**ENACTMENT,** sanctio (*enacting; enacting clause of a law: legum sanctionem poenamque recitare*).—lex (*law*).

**ENACTOR,** qui sancit qd: *of a law,* legis lator, auctor, inventor, conditor, scriptor [*SYN. in LAW-GIVER*].

**ENALLAGE,** enallage (*Gramm.*).

**ENAMEL,** \*vitrum metallicum; (as work) opus vitri metallici. *E. of the teeth,* \*crusta dentium.

**ENAMEL v.** \*vitrum metallicum inducere ci rel, or inductorium facere (g. i. for 'overlying,' *Plin. Valer.* 1).

**ENAMELLER,** Crel., \*qui vitrum metallicum rebus inducit. *A dial-plate,* \*qui orbis numeris circumscriptiones facit, &c., or \*orbium numeris circumscriptionum artifex.

**ENAMoured,** to BE, amore captum esse; of aby, cs amore captum esse; qm amare; qm amore completi; amorem erga qm habere; qm in amore habere: *of oneself,* se amare.

**ENAMoured,** amore captus or incensus. *Desperately e.,* perditæ amans.

**ENCAGE,** in caveam includere. See CAVE, v.

**ENCAMP,** considere (*to halt on one's march*).—castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere. *To e. in the immediate neighbourhood of the enemy,* castra sua pæne hostium castris jungere: castra castris hostium conferre: *to e. in a favorable situation,* castra loco idoneo facere.

**ENCAMPMENT,** castra (camp).—locus castrorum (place for a camp). *To choose a place for an e.,* locum castris idoneum deligere; locum castris capere.

**ENCAUSTIC,** encausticus, encaustus (*Plin.*). *To paint an e. painting, or to practise e. painting,* encausto pingere; ceris pingere ac picturam inurere (both *Plin.*): *this was done with the castrum in wax and on ivory*.—resolutis igni ceris penicillo uti (a mode first applied to ships, but afterwards extended to other things). See Dict. of Antiq. p. 685, 61.

**ENCAVE,** abdere, condere, &c. *To e. oneself,* abdere se (in locum). See HIDE.

**ENCEINTE,** see PREGNANT.

**ENCHAFE,** see CHAFE.

**ENCHAIN,** see CHAIN, v.

**ENCHANT,** fascinare, effascinare.—incantare (*late; Appul.*) [*SYN. in BEWITCH.*] *|| IMPROPR.* capere, rapere, delinere, permulcare, mirā or incredibilī voluptate perfundere cs animum. See BEWITCH.

**ENCHANTED,** incantatus (*H.*); præcantatus (*Petron.*).—*I Delighted, see in TO DELIGHT, trans.*

**ENCHANTER,** see CHARMER.

**ENCHANTING,** venustus; formā or specie venustā; gratus.—amœnus (v. p. of beautiful country, houses, &c.).—lepidus; suavisimus.

**ENCHANTINGLY,** pulchre, venuste, belle, eleganter, suaviter, egregie, præclare.

**ENCHANTMENT,** carmen, canticum (the prescribed form).—canticum (the uttered form, or utterance of the form).—fascinatio, effascinatio (both of fascinating by the look and by words).—venenum (prepared drugs). *To repeat a formula of e.,* incantare carmen. *E.'s,* veneficia et cantiones. *To bring it about as by e.,* that &c., quodam quasi veneno perficere, ut &c.—*|| Irresistible attractions, lenocinia* (pl.).—delinimenta (pl. omnibus delinimentis animum cs avertere atque alienare, L. 30, 13).

**ENCHANTRESS,** maga, venefica, saga [*SYN. in WITCH.*] *IMPROPR.* puella, cuius forma rapit (*afst. Propert.* 2, 26, 44).—pulchritudine, formā, venustate insignis.

**ENCHASE,** qd circumdare (C.), circumcludere (*Cæs.*), or includere (*Lucr.*): qā re; in gold, qd includere auro (*Lucr.*); in silver, qd circumcludere argento (*Cæs.*); gold in silver, aurum argento circumdare (C.); a stone (in a ring), lapidem fundā claudere (*Plin.*); the edges with gold, margines amplexi auro (*Plin.*).

**ENCIRCLE,** see SURROUND.

**ENCLOSE,** claudere (shut up).—concludere (to shut quite up by surrounding with athg; in athg, in re)—includere (in athg, in re; *sold.* in the sense of 'surrounding with')—cingere (surround with).—circumdare (throw round, surround; qd ci and qd qā re; e. g. moenia urbi, or urbem mœnibus). *To e. with a hedge,* sepe cingere, seipre; with a wall, muro (muri) seipre; mœnibus cingere; with works, operibus completi (e. g. a hill, collem); with a rampart and ditch, circumdare or seipre vallo et fossā: the enemy, hostem circumvenire: the soul is enclosed in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in corpora com-

pagibus inclusus est: *to a. a letter, epistolam alteri jungere* or *adjungere, or cum altera conjungere*; epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (*to enclose it in the same packet*): ~~not~~ *not* includere epistolam). *Here the goodness to forward the enclosed, epistolam cum hac conjunctam perferendam curabis: to be enclosed by very high mountains, altissimis montibus contineri: to e. (a passage) in brackets, \*uncis* ~~not~~ *not* *uncis* includere: *to be enclosed by armies, exercitibus circumdedit* (C.); claudi (Np.). [See SHUT UP. SURROUND.] *To e. a town, urbem obsidione claudere, in obsidione tenere* (Np.); coronā circumdare; obsidere (L.). See BLOCKADE.

ENCLOSURE, septum, conseptum, locus septus.—cohors or cors, in MSS. also chors (*hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c., whether moveable or not*). || *Act of enclosing, inclusio* (act of shutting up; e. g. hominis).—conclusio (blockade).—|| *What is enclosed in a letter or parcel, quod epistolae suae junxerat, or adjunxerat* qd; quod in eundem fasciculum additum est (s. Traj. ep. Plin. Ep. 10, 93, in. C. Att. 12, 53, extr.). || *epistolam cum altera conjuncta, or alteri juncta* (letter enclosed in another).—epistols in eundem fasciculum addita. *I shall never write home without sending an e. for you, neque domum unquam ad me literas mittam, quin adjungam eas, quas tibi reddi velim.*

ENCOMIAST, laudator, praeco (Antonin. uses encomiographus, of one who pronounces a written eulogium).

ENCOMIASTIC, laudativus ('est — unum genus [causarum], in quo laus ac vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a parte meliori laudativum. Idem alii demonstrativum vocant. Utrumque nomen ex Graeco creditur fluxisse: nam ἐγκωμιστικὸν aut ἐνδοκωμιστικὸν dicunt,' Q. 3, 4, 19.—~~not~~ laudatorius very late. Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 19, or Crcl. with praedicare; praedicatione ornare; laudibus efferre, &c.

ENCOMIUM, laudatio, praecolium, laudes.

ENCOMPASS, see ENCLOSURE, SURROUND.

ENCORE a person, revocare qm (*to demand the repetition of a beautiful passage*).

ENCOUNTER, s. See CONTEXT, BATTLE, &c.

ENCOUNTER, v. obviam ire (*to go to meet, in a hostile sense, or fm courtesy*).—occurrere, occurrere (*to hasten to meet, whether in a friendly or hostile manner* = *avert*).—resistere, obistere (*withstand a person or thing*). *To e. the enemy, hostibus resistere*; hosti se opponere. *To e. a danger, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, se committere: to e. death, morti se offerre, or se obijcere: to e. death undimaged, acriter se morti offerre*; promptē necem subire (*a violent death*, T. Ann. 16, 10, 1); *with the utmost fortitude, irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere* (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, in.): *to e. certain death, haud dubiam in mortem vadere* (V.); *se in medios hostes ad perspicuum mortem injicere* (*by the particular way of mingling oneself into the midst of the enemy*); *ad non dubiam mortem concurrere* (*of whole armies, &c.*); in eum locum proficisci, unde redituros (&c.) se non arbitrantur (C. of a hopeless attack). || *Meeti by accident, se obviam ferre* or *offerre* (*of the person whom we meet*).—offendere qm or qd; incurrere in qm or qd; occurrere ci. incidere in qm.

ENCOURAGE, hortari, adhortari, cohortari (*to exhort: to do or not to do althg, adhort. or cohort. ut or ne, with subj., or ad qd faciendum; to althg, adhortari ad qd; later* [T.] in qd—hortari ut, ne, or inf., or ad qd faciendum; ad qd or [L.] in qd; de qd re faciendā; also with sup. [vos ultum injuriam hortor, S.]; with acc. only [hortari pacem], and with subj. governed by ut omitted).—confirmare (*to strengthen a man's mind or resolution*).—excitare, incitare (*excite, animate him*).—impellere (*urge him on*).—stimulare qm. stimulus admove re ci (*spur him on*).—relevare, recreare (*to e. by consolation*). *To e. one another, cohortari inter se*; also multā cohortatione firmare: *to e. aby to learn, ad cupiditatem discendi exire qm; to read and write, ad legendi et scribendi studium excitare qm: to e. aby in althg, qm, or cs animum, ad qd incitare, excitare, concitare, inflammare, incendere, accendere, stimulare, exanimulare, instigare.*

ENCOURAGEMENT, hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio (*exhortation*).—impulsus, stimuluus (*incitement, instigation*).—hortamen, hortamentum, incitamentum, stimulus (*the means by which a person is exhorted or incited respectively*).—confirmatio animi (*strengthening and inspiring*). *To need no e., non egere hortatione or stimulo: to do althg without any e., qd facere sine*

ulla stimulu (†): *by your e., te hortatore, adhortatore, impulsore.*

ENCOURAGER, hortator, adhortator.—impulsor, stimulator.

ENCROACH, || *To intrude on the rights or possessions of another, minuire, immnuere qd.—demnuere partem cs rei, or qd de qd re. detrudere de qd re* (*carry off a portion of althg.*).—fraudare qm parte cs rei (*defraud althg of a portion*). *To e. upon aby's rights, interpellare qm in jure ipsius* (*interrupt him in their exercise*).—demnuere partem jura, or qd de jurecs; detrudere de jure (*to take away a portion of what belongs of right to another*); also migrare jura (*to overleap, i. e. disregard them*). *I consider you to be encroaching upon my rights, injuriam mihi fieri puto: to e. upon aby's indulgence, patience, &c., cs indulgentia, patientia, &c. immodice, or intemperanter, or insolenter, or insolenter et immodice abuti: the sea, &c. e's on the land, terrae qd alluvionibus mersum est* (cf. Appul. de mundo, p. 67, 41): *the land e's on the sea, \*terra, &c.* fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concrevit (Col.); qd per alluvionem terrae adjectur (cf. Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 7); qd alluvione accersit (Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13). *To have encroached upon aby's property, alieni agri partem aliquam p. addere, paulatim proferendo fines* (ast. L. 41, 1). *Sts sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare, tribuere* (*claim unjustly*) may help. || *To creep on unperceived* [e. g. 'an increasing and encroaching evil; Hooker], subrepre. ci obrepre. se insinuare (e. g. vitia nobis obrepunt, Sen.; vitium subreple; malum se insinuat).

ENCROACHER, qui alterum interpellat in jure ipsius; qui migrat jura, &c.; qui juris fines transcendit (Lucr.); qui fines paulatim proferendo alieni agri partem possidet (ast. L.).

ENCROACHMENT, imminutio (upon althg, cs rei).—demnuatio (cs rei, e. g. provincie, libertatis). *Sts via, violatio, injuria illata. An e. on aby's rights, jus ca violatum. An e. on a waste, &c., proesedicationem* (= quod ex privato loco exessit in publicum solum, Fest.). *Sts, if the e. consists in claiming more of an open field than one has a right to, termini* (boundaries) may help, or Crcl. with (paulatim) proferre fines; thus a contentio de terminis may be a 'question of e.' *It was well known that individuals had, by gradual e's, taken possession of an immense extent of the crown-lands, agri publici ingentem modum possidere privatos, paulatim proferendo fines, constabat* (L. 41, 1).

ENCRUST, operire (*to cover quite over*; e. g. a table with gold).—Inducere (*to put a coating over, both qd re*).—Incrustare (*qd re, or aby., cover with a rind or coat*).—ollam aspa, sincerum vas incrustare absol. (H.). *To e. the walls with marble, inducere parietes marmore.*

ENCUMBER, onerare, gravare qm qd re (†). ci onus imponere (C.), injungere (L.).—Impedire (*to hinder his free action*). Encumbered with debt, aere alieno obritus, oppressus, obratus. An encumbered estate, &c.), oneratus (Instit. Jus. 2, 22, 1); or cuius pars qd prae aere obligata est pignoris nomine (ast. C. Att. 6, 1, 23).

ENCUMBRANCE, onus, sarcina (burden).—moestia (trouble).—impedimentum (hindrance). *To be an e. to aby, ci oneri esse, gravem or molestum esse: to get rid of an e., onus deponere. onus a se removere* (†); molestiam deponere (fig.). E's = debi, se alienum.

ENCYCLICAL LETTERS, literae circum qos dimissae, or literae only fm context. He sent an e. letter to the municipal towns, literas circum municipia dimittit.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, encyclos disciplina (Vitr.).—encycloos doctrinarum omnium disciplina (Vitr.).—orbis ille doctrinae, quam Graeci εγκυκλιον (so Zumpt, Spalding and Gesn., εγκυκλιον) παιδαγαν vocant (Q.). Dietrich recommends \*brevis quaedam omnium artium ac disciplinarum descriptio, quae (vulgo) encyclopaedia vocatur.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL, encyclos.—\*encyclopedicus.

END, s. finis (boundary as a mathematical line; also 'end' proposed to be reached).—extremum (the last portion; both of both time and space).—terminus (prop. the stone set up to mark a boundary; hence boundary, of space only).—exitus ('issue of an action or affair; also e. of a word, vocis, verbi).—modus (the limit beyond which an action is not to be carried on; e. g. nullus modus caedibus fuit).—clausula (conclusion of a sentence, of a letter, &c.).—caput (althg resembling a head; e. g. of a rope, funi). The e. of life, vitae exitus, vitae finis (but finis alone is un Class., Ruhn. Fell. 2

123, 3). — **End** is often to be translated by extremus: at the *e.* of his speech, in extremā oratōe: at the *e.* of the book, in extremō libro (**End** not in calce libri, *sch* has no ancient authority): at the *e.* of the year, extremo anno, extremo anni, or anno exunte: at the *e.* of January, extremo mense Januario. I do not know what the *e.* is to be, veror, quorū id casurū ait; timo, quorū hoc evadat. I cannot foresee what the *e.* of it all will be, *ce* rei exitus evolvetur non possum: there is not an *e.* of it yet, res nondum finem invenit. I see there will be no *e.* of this, unless I put a stop to it myself, video non futurum finem in istā materiā ullum, nisi quem mihi fecero. To **bring** to **an** *e.*, *to* **make** *an* *e.*, or **bring** *an* *e.*, finem *ci* rei afferre, qd ad finem adducere, *perducere*, qd absolvere.—qd transigere (*e. g.* a business).—qd profligare (*to strike it off, as it were, at a heat*).—qd conficere, perficere, consummare (*the last, L.*).—qd exsequi, peragere.—qd expedire (*of a complicated business*).—qd componere (*by reconciliation; e. g.* a strife or dispute). To **run** *an* *e.*, *ro*, finire qd, *ce* rei, or (*less frequently*) *ci* rei finem facere, *ci* rei modum facere, *ci* rei finem or modum imponere, *ci* rei finem constituere, qd dirimere (*to put a sudden stop to an action or state by its intervention; e. g.* nox praelium diremit). *Death puts an e. to every thing*, omnia morte delentur. *The Romans* *is* expressed the notion of 'putting an end to at *thg*' by compounds with *de*; *to put an e. to the war*, debellare, decertare. To **come** to *an* *e.*, ad finem or ad exitum venire; ad exitum adduci; exire (*exire, e. g.* indurium dies exierat, *L.*).—finem habere or capere, desinere (*to cease*).—extinguish (*to be extinguished*).—interire, occidere (*die*): *to come to a remarkable e.*, notabili exitu concludi: *to come to a tragical e.*, tristes habere exitus: *to an ignoble e.*, foede finire. *Hasten- ing to an e.*, praeceps. To **hasten** to *an* *e.*, festino qd re defungi; ad finem propero. To **be** put *an* *e.*, *ro*, terminari (*in space*).—finem or exitum habere (*easily in time*). *The battle was put an e. to*, finis certaminis fuit, postquam &c.: *the war was put an e. to*, debellatio *est*; *almost put an e. to*, bellum profligatum ac pene sublatum *est*. *There is no e. of his industry in at *thg**, non habere finem diligentem in qd re. || **Purpose**, *est*, propositum, consilium, animus, mens; *is*, qui mihi *est* or fuit propositus exitus (**End** not scopus in this meaning: *C. was exoror in his letters*).—finis (*the highest point, whether reached or aimed at; e. g.* domus finis *est* usus, *C. Off.* 1, 3, 138, not = purpose). *A good e.*, bonum consilium (**End** not bonus finis): *to this e.*, hoc consilio or hāc mente, *to attain one's e.*, propositum consequi; *eo*, quo volo, pervenire, quae volumus, perficere: *to this e.*, ad eam rem (*C.*); *id* spectans (*C.*); **End** not ad eam finem): *to what e.?* ad quam rem? quid spectans? (*C. Tusc.* 1, 14, 31): *to what e. is this?* quorū hoc spectat? *to propose to oneself a great e.*, magna spectare: *not to attain one's e.*, a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi.

**END, v. TRANS.** concludere, finire. finem facere *ce* rei or (*less easily*) *ci* rei. finem or modum *ci* rei imponere. finem statuere or constituere *ci* rei (**SYN.** in CONCLUDE). *To be ended, exigi, praeterire, &c.* (*of time*; prope jam exacta aetas erat). *To e.* a speech, finem facere orationis or dicendi: *to e.* a letter, epistolam concludere: *to e.* one's life, vitam finire. vitam deponere, mortem sibi consciscere (*voluntarily to take away one's life*).—interire, e. vitā descedere, ex vitā excedere, mori (*to die*): *to e.* a controversy, controversiam dirimere (*by one's interposition*); controversiam componere (*by amicable arrangement*). *To e.* the war; *see* WAR (*see* 'put an end to').

**END, INTRANS.** finire, terminari (*to have an e.*).—finem habere or capere (*to receive an e.*).—desinere (*to cease*).—cadere or excludere in &c. (*to terminate in a syllable, &c., of words, &c.*)—exitum habere, evenire (*to have a result*). *To e.* in a point, mucrone deficere: in angulo exire (*of leaves, Plin.*): *to e.* in a long syllable, longā syllabā terminari; cadere or excludere in longam syllabam: *to e.* in an *a* or an *e*, exitum habere in a aut in e: *to e.* in an *o* and *n*, o et n litteris finire: *to e.* in the same letters, in eadem litteras exire: *the gen. of Maecenas a's* in tis, nomen Maecenas genitivo casu tis syllabā terminatur. *Many persons believed that the e. of the world was come*, multi aeternam illam et novissimam noctem interpretabantur: *to behold the e. of the world, or of all things, rerum humanarum te minus videre. I had my fears how it would all e.*, verebar, quorūm evaderet (*Tr.*) or quorūm id casurū esset (*C.*): *not to know how at *thg* will e.*, nescire, quorūm evadat (*Np.*): *to e.* well, belle cadere; fauste, feliciter, (305)

prosperè evenire; bene atque feliciter evenire: prosperè succedere, procedere (*C.*); prosperè cedere (*Np.*); bene cadere (*Ter.*): *to e.* illi, secus cadere, evadere accidere; secus cedere, procedere (*S.*); male cad-re, haud bene evenire, haud quaquam prosperè procedere (*L.*); minus prosperè procedere (*Np.*); minus prosperè evenire (*L.*). *All's well that e's well*, exitus acta probat.

**ENDAMAGE, see** DAMAGE.

**ENDANGER**, qm in periculum, or in discrimen, adducere, deducere, vocare, periculum *ci* creare, conficere, injicere, intendere, facessere (*C.*). multum periculi *ci* inferre, qd in periculum adducere, qm or *ci*, in praeceps dare (*to bring into extreme danger*). *To be endangered*, in periculo or in discrimine esse or versari (*see* 'To be in DANGER').—in discrimen adducti (*of things*). *His safety is endangered*, salus ejus infestior *est* (*C. Planc.* 1, 1). *See also* RISK, v.

**ENDEAR** *aby* to *ab*, qm in gratiā ponere apud qm. favorem *ci* conciliari ad (apud) qm: *at *thg* e's* *aby* much, qd *ci* multas bonas gratias affert. *To e. oneself by at *thg**, gratiam colligere ex re (*of winning favour by at *thg**); commendari re (*be recommended by it*). *To e. oneself* to *aby*, *ce* favorem, benevolentiam sibi conciliare or colligere; in *ce* animum influere (*C.*); gratiam inire a qo, or apud qm; *to aby by at *thg**, adungere sibi benevolentiam *ce* qd re; *to wish to e. oneself* to *aby*, *ci* jucundum esse velle (*in a single instance, by humouring him, &c.*).—*ce* benevolentiam captare (*to strive to obtain his good-will*).—*ce* gratiam aucupari, *ce* favorem querere (*to strive to obtain his favour*): *to e. oneself to the people*, multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere; auram popularem captare; ventum popularem querere. *The art of endearing oneself to people*, artificium benevolentiae colligendae.

**ENDEARMENT**, blanditiae, blandimenta, amor blandus. *To lavish e's upon aby*, multa blandimenta *ci* dare. || *State of being dear*, caritas, but *my by* *Creel*, with magni facere or estimare; or by verbs under **ENDEAR**. || *Attractions*, vid.

**ENDEAVOUR**, *a.* nisus, contentio (*the exercise of force*).—opera (labour, exertion).—conatus (energetic *e.*, with ref. to the real or supposed importance of the object).—studium (zealous pursuit of at *thg*). *Jx.* conatus studiumque.—affectatio (*the aspiring to at *thg*, implying that it is in vain*). *The object of my e.* is, &c., id ago, hoc specto, ut &c.: *the sole object of all his e's* is, &c., id unum agit, ut &c.

**ENDEAVOUR**, v. audere. conari, moliri (audere denotes an attempt with ref. to its danger, and the courage of him who undertakes it: conari with ref. to the importance of the enterprise, and the energy of him who undertakes it: moliri with ref. to the difficulty of the enterprise, and the exertion required of him who undertakes it).—niti, entii, contendere (all with ref. to the exertion made). *Jx.* entii et contendere, ut &c.—operam dare, ut &c.; studere (with ref. to the zeal of the person who undertakes it).—**End** studere et conari *my* with inf., *scilicet*, with ut. *See* TRY.

**ENDING** (*see* **END, e.**) finis (end).—terminatio, exitus (*e. of a word; ex. alius 'issue of an affair'*): *to have the same or similar e's*, similes casus habere in exitu; similiter cadere.

**ENDITE, see** INDITE.

**ENDIVE**, intubus, Intubum; \*cichorium endivia (Linn.). *Of e.* intubaceus.

**ENDLESS**, infinitus, nullis finibus circumscriptus.—sempiternus (*of perpetual duration*). *An e. war*, bellum aeternum (*C.*); inextinguibile (*T.*): *to be harassed by e. wars*, sempiternis armis urgeri. *It would be e.*, infinitum *est*, &c.

**ENDLESSLY**, sine fine (*H.*).

**ENDLESSNESS**, infinitas (unlimited extension).

**ENDORSE** a bill, \*chirographum or syngrapham inscribere; or literally in tergo (syngrapha, chirographi, &c.) scribere (aff. scriptus *est* in tergo, *Juv.*); or \*suo quoque chirographo cavere de re (*i. e.* by my note of hand, in addition to the other persons': chirographo cavere de re, *Suet. Cal.* 12); or \*suo quoque chirographo obligare se ad praestandum (aff. Dig. chir. obl. se ad praestandum). [*On difference between syngrapha and chirographum, see* 'Note of HAND.']

**ENDORSEMENT**, *Creel.*, *see* **ENDORSE**.

**ENDORSER**, *Creel.*, *see* **ENDORSE**.

**ENDOW**, filiam dotem dare. filiam dotare. filiam instruere (*the latter with ornaments, furniture, &c.*; hence *Jx.* dotare et instruere). *Since he could not e. his daughter himself*, quum filiae (nubili) dotem conficere non posset. || **IMPROPR.** qd re instruere (*furnish*

with what is necessary); ornare, exornare, adornare; dotea rei (e. g. verborum, C.), locupletare et ornare (C.). **EN**DOUED with *algh*, instructus, ornatus, præditus: endowed with great natural talents, præclaris animi dotibus præditus; richly endowed both by nature and by fortune, instructus naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis. Richly endowed, abunde auctus ornatusque qāre. **EN** settle properly upon *ghc.*, proprietatem agri, &c. dono dare (Ulp. leg. Cinc. p. 290). To *e. alms-house*, \*pochotrophium condere, et infire rationem, quemadmodum (in omni mutatione dominorum) illud quasi consecratum remanere possit (ast. C.; about the monument to his daughter's memory). To *e. a church*, relinquere qd ecclesiæ: by will; see *Just. Instit. lib. 3, 22, 7*.

**ENDOWMENT**, donatio (g. i. of the Rom. law, for any gift of property).—possessiones donatæ (Nov. Theod. 2; Tit. 5, 3). To draw up, recall, *ghc.*, an act of *e.*, donationem conficere, revocare. The *e. will not hold good*, donatio nullam habet firmitatem, or irrita est (both Ulp. ad leg. Cinc.). The *e. of a church*, &c., \*pecunia ecclesiæ donata or relicta. *E.'s*, possessiones donatæ.

**ENDUE**, s. **ENDOW**, IMPROPR.

**ENDURANCE**, *Duration*, stabilitas, perennitas, diuturnitas, perpetuitas. tenor, tempus, spatium (Syn. in Duration). **EN** patience, tolerantia (act of enduring)—tolerantia (power of enduring, C. Paradox. 4, 1, 2);—perpetual (act of suffering steadily). **JN** perpetually and tolerantia.—patientia (capacity of bearing; both absol. and ca rei; e. g. frigoris, famis). **EN** Power of holding out, perseverantia.

**ENDURE**, TRANS. ferre (represents to bear, with ref. to the burden borne, altogether objectively; φέρειν).—tolerate, perferre, pati, perpeti with subjective ref. to the state of mind of the person bearing; the tolerans and perferens bear their burden without sinking under it, with strength and self-control, synonymously with sustains, sustaining, like τολμαί; the patiens and perpetiens, without striving to get rid of it, with willingness or resignation, enduring it, synonymously with sinens. Ferre and tolerate have only a noun for their object, but pati also an infin. Sustineo may also be followed by infin. or acc. with infin., but only in a neg. sent., non sustineo, &c. Perferre is of higher import than to errare, as perpeti is of higher import than pati, to *e. heroically and patiently*, Dōd.). **JN** ferre et perpeti; pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perpeti ac perferre. To *e. with fortitude*, fortiter ferre; with resignation, with fortitude, tolerantior pati or ferre; animo æquo or moderato ferre; moderate, sapienter ferre; also patienter et fortiter ferre. To be able to *e. hunger and cold*, iudicium et algoris patientem esse: to be unable to *e. a city*, impatientem esse ca rei: to *e. evils*, malis sufficere. **EN** INTRANS. See TO LAST.

**ENDURE**, INTRANS. durare, perdurare, obdurare. permanere. sustinere (to hold out, easily in war; with acc. se, aciem, &c., or absol., e. g. sustinavit aliquamdiu, Svet.).

**ENEMY**, hostis (the *e. in the field, and war*, opp. to pacatus; πολέμιος).—inimicus (an *e. in heart*, opp. to amicus; εχθρός). **JN** inimicus atque hostis. hostis atque inimicus. *Ab'y's* *e.*, inimicus ei or ca. A dangerous *e.*, inimicus infestus: a bitter *e.*, hostis (inimicus) infensus: a deadly *e.*, hostis (inimicus), adversarius) capitalis: to behave as an *e.*, hostiliter facere: to make ab'y an *e.*, qm hostem or inimicum reddere or facere: inimicitias cs suscipere: to engage with the *e.*, cum hoste conficere (C.). To be one's own *e.*, sibi esse inimicum atque hostem (to hate oneself; C. Fin. 3, 10, 29); suis rationibus esse inimicum (to act agst one's own interests). A man is his own greatest *e.*, nihil inimicus homini, quam sibi ipse. To be ab'y's *e.*; see TO BE AT ENMITY with ab'y. An *e.'s* country, hostium terra.—hostilis terra or regio (whose conduct or sentiments are hostile).

**ENERGETIC**, acer, vehemens, alacer (at a particular time)—gravis gravitatis plenus (full of power in thoughts and expressions, of a speech).—fortis, audax (these two of both persons and things). To adopt *e. measures*, fortioribus remediis agere (of remedial measures).—strenue qd administrare (C.): an *e. speech*, oratio gravitatis plena, or acris, or vehemens: *e. in action*, in rebus gerendis acer, vehemens; or acer et industrius (C.): very *e. measures* or counsels, concilia acerrima (opp. cons. inertiissima).

**ENERGETICALLY**, fortiter, audacter. **JN** fortiter et audacter (e. g. sententiam dicere). nervose, cum vi strenue, graviter, impigre. To act *e.*, strenue or impigre agere.

**ENERGY**, vis (force, emphasis).—virtus, vigor (life and spirit, both of animate and inanimate things).—gravitas (weight, e. of words, &c., verborum, sententiarum).—fervor (heat).—acrimonia (pungent or stinging *e.*, rare).—impetus (e. attack in a speech, aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, C.).—robur, nervi (strength of mind, e. of character). *Algh* requires all your *e. of character*, qd tuorum est nervorum (C.). The *e. of a speaker*, virtus oratoria, vis oratoria, dicentis, virtus oratoria: with something of *e.*, cum quadam virtute. What *e. there is in that book!* quantum in illo libro vigoris est! (Sen.). A man of *e.*, vir fortis, acer.

**ENERVATE**, enervare (L.).—debilitare (weaken).—emollire (make soft and effeminate).—nervos exsecare, elidere (C.).—deliculis frangere qm.—nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (Q.). See ENFEEBLE.

**ENERVATED**, enervatus. Post-clause. enervis.

**ENERVATION**, debilitatio (act of weakening).—languor effeminatus (as state).

**ENFEEBLE**, infirmare (g. i. for weakening).—enervare (take out the sinews; also impropr. enervare animos, &c. L. uses a velut; velut enervata civitas).—debilitare (weaken).—attenuare, minuire, comminuire. Imminuire (impr. to weaken, to lessen).—frangere (to break algh down, take away all its strength and spirit, impropr.).—labefactare (to lessen the authority of algh, e. g. legem).—diluere (to take away the strength of a proof or charge; e. g. confirmationem adversarii).—atterere (prop. to rub off; to weaken an enemy's forces, resources, &c.). To *e. the mind*, animum debilitare, comminuire. **ENFEEBLED**, by the particip. of the verbs given above; also effectus (by over-bearing; then also generally, e. g. corpus).—enectus (by hunger, suffering of body, &c.).—exhaustus (e. in its resources; of a state).—atritus (by loss of men, money, &c.; of a state). See WEAKEN.

**ENFEEBLEMENT**, infirmatio, debilitatio (as action).—infirmitas, debilitas (as state). The *e. of the body*, vires corporis affecte; of a state, opes civitatis attritis or comminutis.

**ENFEOFF**, To *e. ab'y*, prædium velut fiduciarium ci dare (cf. L. 32, 28, init.); \*prædium beneficiarium in qm conferre (Np.).

**ENFEOFFMENT**, \*ritus inaugurationis feudalis (Nolt.); with algh, inauguratio beneficiaria.

**ENFORCE**, *EN* Give force to, a) a law, &c., legem exercere; efficere, ut lex valeat (Np.); to be enforced, valere (to be in force); ratum esse (to be rendered valid by full sanction, &c.); exerceri (to be acted upon, L. 4, 51). The law is immediately enforced, lex contestim exercetur (L. 4, 51). He not only caused the law to be passed, but also enforced the observance of it, hanc legem non tantum ferendam curavit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effecit (Np. Thras. 3, 3). Not to be enforced, jacere (opp. exerceri, L. 4, 51); evanescere (to pass into desuetude, opp. valere). β) a petition, an argument, &c., premere (e. g. argumentum, urge it, drive it home; verbum, dwelt on it with emphasis)—firmare, affirmare, confirmare (strengthen an assertion by proof, &c.).—fidem ci rei addere (make it more credible). To *e. algh by testimony*, testimonio confirmare. **EN** Gain by force, exprimere, extorquere. expugnare.—vi auferre (carry off by force).—vi cogere (compel by force). To *e. his return*, vi cogere ut reat: to *e. his way through the pass*, vim facere per angustias. **EN** Compel, force, vid. **EN** Press with a charge, urgere (with acc. of person, or absol.; the charge in acc. of neut. pron., or acc. with inf.; also with abl. of thing).

**ENFORCER**, qui legem exercet; qui, ut valeat lex, efficit.

**ENFORCEMENT**, Crcl. with legem exercere. They complain of the immediate *e. of this law*, queruntur, legem contestim exerceri.

**ENFRANCHISE**, libertatem ci dare, largiri, concedere. qm in libertatem vocare, vindicare (g. ff. See FREE).—qm manu mittere, qm manu asserere in libertatem (to emancipate a slave; the last of the public emancipation, before the prætor, of one who had before been a free man).—ci civitatem dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitatem qm donare; diploma civitatis ci offerre (Suet.); qm in civitatem ac- or re-cipere; qm ascribere civitati, or in civitatem; qm in civitatem, or in numerum civitatis ac-scribere; civem qm facere. If to 'enfranchise' = 'to give the right of voting,' suffragium ci impertiri or dare (both L.). Obs. the jus civitatis included the jus privatum (e. g. jus connubii and jus commercii), and the jus publicum (e. g. jus suffragiorum and jus honorum). Those who had the pri-

vatum *jus* *vere* *cives*, but *not* *optimo* *jure* *cives*. See *Dict. of Antiq.* p. 237.—*To be enfranchised* (= admitted into citizenship), consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati cī ascribi; in civitatem pervenire.—(of the present state), cīvem esse; in civitatem (in civitate or civitati) ascriptum esse.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, liberatio (act of being set free)—manumissio (emancipation of a slave).—vīdicta (the rod or staff, also called festuca, *whē* the *prætor* laid on a slave's head; hence, emancipation).—cīvitas or *jus civitatis* (right of a citizen).—assertio (Q. and Traj. in *Plin.*), the formal assertion that such a person is a slave or a free man). To obtain a *fm* *aby*, civitatem impetrare a qo.

ENGAGE, TRAMS, obligare, obstringere qm (g. *it. for binding by an engagement*).—Invitare or vocare qm (to invite to a party).—Invitare or excitare qm (to e. or challenge to *athg.*, e. g. ad saltandum).—Implicare, impedire (involve in *athg.*, *propr.* and *fig.*) qā re.—Illaqueare qā re (entangle, *fig.*).—admiscere qm (to mix him up in it).—mercede conducere (to hire).—impellere (impel him, urge him). To e. *aby* in a war, qm bello implicare. To be engaged in *athg.*, cī rei affinem esse (e. g. crimini); participem esse cī rei (to be a partner in it; e. g. conjurationis).—admisceri ad qd (to be mixed up in it; e. g. ad id consilium, C.): to be engaged in a business, in ne otio versari; negotio implicatum esse: to be very much engaged, occupatissimum esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum esse; also valde neotiosum esse: to be so much engaged as not to know what to do, multis occupationibus distincti: to be engaged (to be married); see *BE-TROTH*: not to be engaged, vacare, vacuum esse. otium esse: to be engaged in a law-suit, lite implicari. To e. *oneself*, fidem cī dare (pledge one's word).—obligare se ad præstandum (make oneself liable for a debt, *Jct.*).—Bind myself by an engagement to a party, condicere ad cenam (to engage myself to dine, *fig.* with *aby* by my own self-irradiation).—promittere se venturum (to say one will come; i. e. to e. oneself by accepting an invitation).—promittere ad cenam, or promittere ad qm (to e. myself to *aby*).—To engage a person's attention, convertere qm, or cī animum, in or ad se (to draw his attention).—occupare cī cogitationes (occupy his thoughts). To e. attention, conspici, conspicium esse; by *athg.*, qā re: to e. *aby* in a conversation about *athg.*, sermonem cum qo (de qā re) instituire; dare se in sermonem cī; ordiri or conferre cum qo sermonem; venire in colloquium cum qo; colloquium cum qo facere or serere; sermocinari or colloqui cum qo; colloquium comparare cum qo (*Titin. ap. Nov.*): to e. a person in secret conversations or conferences, secreta colloquia cum qo serere (L.).—In TRAMS, recipere, or ad or in se recipere (underlake).—promittere, polliceri (promise). *Jx.* promittere inque se recipere (*Ulp. Dig.*, all with *acc.* and *inf.*).—confirmare (to give a solemn assurance; e. g. sese illis regna conciliaturum, confirmat, *Cæs.*). Recipere should have dat. of person to whom one binds oneself; e. g. recipio vobis me, &c.: the *inf.* is usually the *ful.* See under *TO PROMISE*.—se immiscere cī rei; admisceri ad qd (e. g. ad id consilium, C.).—descendere ad or in qd (e. g. ad certamen, in causam).—se demittere in qd (e. g. in causam).—ingredi qd or in qd. aggredi qd or ad qd. If he once engages in the affair, si semel in causam descendit (L.). To e. in a conversation, dare se in sermonem; in sermonem ingredi: to e. in the conversation (wh. others are carrying on), se sermoni intermiscere.—Fight, congrui or concurrere cum qo (g. *it.*).—signa conferre cum qo (of hostile armies).—confligere.—prælium committere (begin the battle).

ENGAGEMENT, COMBAT, pugna, prælium, acies (*SYN.* in BATTLE).—certamen, prælii concursus; or concursus, congressus only: prælii dimicatio, or dimicatio only; also in *pl.*, dimicationes, 'engagements'. A naval e., prælium navale, pugna navalis; dimicatio navalis (*Hirt. B. Alex.* 25): a sharp e., prælium acre: to renew the e., in pugnam redire (to return to it); pugnam repetere (*aff.* an interruption); pugnam novam integrare, prælium reintegrare or renovare (to begin, as it were, again; rarely always of fresh troops); pugnam iterare (to fight a second battle, e. g. postero die, L.): to continue or carry on the e., pugnam excipere (of fresh troops, coming up to take the place of others who are wearied, L. 38, 22, *in.*): to be conquerors in an e., prælio or pugna superiorem decedere; victorem prælio excedere: to be defeated in an e., prælio or pugna inferiore decedere; prælio vinci or superari: to give a signal for the e. to begin, prælium com-

mittere (also of the soldiers or army beginning the e.): a short e. takes place, sit or agitur leve prælium: to be wearied by the length of the e., diuturnitate pugna defessum esse. Agreement, conventus, conventum, constitutum, sponsio, pactum, pactio (*SYN.* in ACCORDMENT); fides, quā me obtrinxī. To form an e. with *aby*, pacisci, depacisci cum qo; pactiōem cum qo facere or conficere; about *athg.*, de qā re pacisci: to keep an e., pactum præstare; in pacto permanere; pactis or conventis stare: according to the terms of our e., ex pacto, ex conventu (*Auct. ad Herenn.*); ex convento (C.). *Jx.* ex pacto et convento: to volunteer an e. to dine with *aby*, condicere cī ad cenam.

ENGAGING, suavis. Jucundus, blandus. suavitare refertus; quod nos capit, delectat, or delectatione allicit. E. manners, mores suaves. morum suavitatis: an e. character, ingenium mite et amœnum (*T. Ann.* 2, 64, 3). An e. style, speciosum dicendi genus: an e. writer, scriptor lectorem tenens: an e. person, homo blandus; cui magna ad se illiendi et attrahendi vi inest: an e. conversation, sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus.

ENGAGINGLY, suaviter, amœne. amœniter (C.). jucunde

ENGINEER. See BEGET (both *PROPR.* and *FIG.*). ENGINE, machina (also *fig.*). machinatio (also *fig.*).—machinamentum (piece of machinery). *Athg.* is meant to be an e., to effect any purpose, qd ad rem faciendam tamquam machina comparatur (C.). Military e's, machinæ (of wch the particular kinds are vineæ, turres, &c.).

ENGINEER, Military engineer, architectus militaris. artis muniendi magister. The e's, architecti militares. Civil engineer, scientia machinalis peritus (sci. mach., *Plin.*). qui machinas fabricatur (maker of machines); qui vias ferro or ferreis orbitis sternit (maker of railroads).

ENGINEERING, scientia machinalis (knowledge of machines).—architectura militaris or castrensis (military e's).

ENGIRD. See SURROUND.

ENGLISH, Britannicus. An e. garden, hortus Britannorum more dedicatus. Whether he meant in plain E. that you would have much money, &c., id utrum Britannico more locutus sit, bene numatum te futurum, an... (postea video: *aff.* C. Romano more).

ENGORGE, vorare, devorare.—haurire, absorbere. See DEVOUR.

ENGRAFT, See GRAFT.

ENGRAVE, scalpere, sculpere (according to some, scalpere, with its compounds, is applied to coarse and rude; sculpere, with its compounds, to finished work: others think that scalpere is to cut into the material, as in *Intaglio*; sculpere to produce raised figures, as in *Cameos*; see *Dict. Antiq.* p. 843. Cf. CARVE).—Incidere.—Insculpere (with the graving tool; hence, also *fig.* to 'engrave' on the mind).—scribere, inscribere (to e. words: an inscription). To e. *athg* on brass, on a pillar, incidere qd in *as* (or in *re*, *C. Ferr.* 2, 4, 65), in columnā; *Jx.* incidere et perscribere; incidere ac notare (C.: of what is to serve as a record, &c.); on a tomb, incidere qd in sepulcro (C.), sepulcro (H.); on a tree, inscribere qd arbori; describere qd in cortice (P.): to e. gems, gemmas scalpere (*Plin.*); a seal, sigillum scalpere (*Plin.*); a ring, on the stone of wch an anchor was engraved, annulus, in cuius gemmā anchora sculpta est. Alexander would not allow his likeness to be engraved on gems by any body but Pyrgoteles, Alexander edicto vetuit, in gemmā se ab alio sculpi quam a Pyrgotele. It is engraved, as it were, on the minds of all men, that &c., omnibus quasi insculptum est, &c. (*acc.* and *inf.*).—In the modern sense of engraving prints, in *as* incidere; simulacrum cī rei in *as* incidere.

ENGRAVER, sculptor, sculpsor. An e. on marble, sculptor marmorum; of rings, sculptor gemmarum.

ENGRAVING, sculptura, sculpsura (both also 'an engraving').—simulacrum in *as* incisum (on copper). Pictura in *as* incisa. A ring, with an e. of the rope of Proserpine, annulus, cuius gemmā sculptura (of sculptura) erat Proserpinæ raptus.

ENGROSS, Thicken, vid.—To take possession of the whole, rem totam ad se trahere or attrahere, in se trahere, ad se transferre, sibi or ad se vindicare.—In cī rei societatem assumere neminem. He e's the eyes of all present, illum unum omnes intuentur. To e. the conversation, sine ullā intermissione loqui: the pursuit of pleasure e's *aby*, qā se totum tradidit voluptatibus: this object e's me, id unum ego (ut &c.); omne studium confero ad qd; omni curā et cogitatione

**lucumbo** in qd. — **I** To write in thick characters, qd nitiā manu scribere (to write in a fair hand). — \*qd forensi manu scribere (in the hand in which legal papers are written). — \*qd grandibus litteris scribere (in large letters). — **I** Forestall, coemere (to buy up). — prae-merari (before others can purchase any). — comprimere (frumentum, for the purpose of raising the price). See **ENHANCE**.

**ENGROSSER**, Crcl. with verbs under **ENGROSS**. — **I** Forestall, coemptor, propola; of corn, manceps annonae. dardaniarius (Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6; Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 37). See **FORESTALLER**.

**ENGULF**, vorare (swallow up; naues, V.).

**ENHANCE**, augere, majus reddere, exaggerare (qd verbis. — rem familiarem). To e. the price, pretium ei rei efferre (raise it); the price of corn, annonam flagellare (by not bringing it into market). — annonam accendere or incendere. Their fragility e.'s their price, fragilitas accendit pretium cs rei (Sen.). this too e.'s his glory, id quoque ad gloriam eius accedit: to e. abj.'s glory, amplificare (by words).

**ENHANCEMENT**, amplificatio (e. g. gloriae, rei familiaris). — accessio (addition made; e. g. dignitatis). — auctus. — incrementum. Crcl. with verbs under **ENHANCE**.

**ENIGMA**, enigma, griphus, ambages [SYN. in RIDDLE]. To solve an e., enigma solvere; griphum dissolvere: to propose an e. to abj., qm enigma solvere jubere: not to be able to solve an e., enigma non intelligere: you talk in e.'s, ambages narras: that is an e. to me, haec non intelligo.

**ENIGMATICAL**, obscurus, perplexus, ambiguus. arcanus. E. words, ambages: e. speeches, sermones perplexi: an e. character, homo ingenii multiplicis et tortuosus.

**ENIGMATICALLY**, perperse (e. g. loqui). — ambigue (e. g. respondere, Aeneid. Vici.).

**ENJOIN**, praecipere ei qd or with ut. — praescribere ei qd or with ut. — jubere (with inf. act. if the person enjoined is named; inf. pass. if the injunction is indefinitely stated; seld. with ut). — imperare ei qd or ut; mandare ei qd or ut. — pronunciare [SYN. in COMMAND]. — praedicere [proceivare; e. beforehand; not to fr., ut ne, Np. Them. 7, 3]. — inculcare ei (ut &c.; to impress it upon his mind).

**ENJOY**, frui, perfrui (qā re; the latter implying a continued enjoyment). — voluptatem capere or percipere ex qā re (recipere pleasure fm; perc. with the same implied notion as perfrui). — oblectari qā re. oblectari et duci qā re (am amused with, fond of, &c.). — delectari qā re. delectatione ei rei duci. duci et delectari qā re (delectari of positive delight; oblectari rather of amusement, and comparative satisfaction, that makes time pass pleasantly). — gaudere qā re. letari qā re. gaudium or letitiam capere ex re (rejoice at althg.). — **ENJOY** Frui, &c. must not be used except where there is a felt sense of pleasure; hence, to e. good health, prospera valetudine uti (not frui); valetudinis prosperitate uti; integrā esse valetudine: to e. prosperity, success, felicitate uti (e. g. perpetuā quādam felicitate usui est, C.). To e. a long peace, diutina pace frui (Np.); pleasure, voluptate frui; percipere voluptatem; letitiam perfrui (C.); gaudio frui (Ter.); gaudium haurire (L.); leisure, tranquillity, glory, otio, tranquillitate, gloria perfrui: to e. consideration and the glory of his past services, perfrui auctoritate rerumque gestarum gloria (C.); advantages, commodis frui; the pleasures of life, vitae iucunditatis (voluptatis) frui, perfrui: to e. these delights, his gaudiis perfrui: to e. a person, or a person's company, go or cs consuetudine frui. — **I** To ENJOY ONESELF (absol.), be sociable. I enjoyed myself tolerably well in my Cuman villa, ego in Cumano . . satia commodis me oblectabam (C.).

**ENJOYMENT**, delectatio, oblectatio (delight). — voluptas (pleasure; opp. dolor; denotes a higher degree of positive pleasure than delectatio). — suavitas (the sweetness that makes althg a source of e. to us). — fructus (the profit; and then the consequent pleasure). — delectamentum, oblectamentum (a thing or occupation that delights us; e. g. puerorum delectamenta or oblectamenta). Seneca! e., voluptas corporis: mentis e., voluptas animi: the e.'s of life, vitae iucunditates: to derive e. fm althg, voluptatem capere or percipere ex re (not derivare; see ENJOY). I have no e. in this, hoc nihil ad me pertinet (does not affect me); hoc me non delectat. I derived great e. fm your letter, me litterae tuae admodum delectaverunt (C.). To be in the e. of althg, habere qd; uti qā re: he is in the e. of good health, prospera valetudine or prosperitate valetudinis utitur:

he is in the e. of a sufficient or tolerable fortune, \*habet, unde commodè vivat; or simply rem habere (C.).

**ENKINDLE**. See **KINDLE**.

**ENLARGE**, amplificare (to make wider, of greater compass; e. g. urbem; rem familiarem; then fig. = to make more important in fact, or to represent as more important in words; opp. minuire, infirmare; e. g. a man's authority, os gratiam dignitatemque; a man's glory, cs gloriam). — dilatare (to e. the superficial extent; castra, cs imperium; then also fig. e. g. gloriam). — propagare or proferre qd or fines cs rei (to extend the boundaries, and so &c.; propr. and fig. e. g. imperium, fines imperii; fines officiorum). — augere (increase, by an addition; e. g. numerum praetorum; also to e. by rhetorical amplification. In this sense, Jn. amplificare et augere). — multiplicare (to increase the number several times over; e. g. usurar). — **I** Set free, qm e custodiā emittere. — **I** INTRANS. Enlarge (upon a topic), latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: to e. at great length, late se fundere: at too great length, effusius dicere; longum esse.

**ENLARGEMENT**, amplificatio. — auctus. — incrementum. — accessio. The e. of an empire, propagatio or prolatio finium. Also by Crcl. with verbs under **ENLARGE**. — **I** Release fm confinement, missio (C.).

**ENLIGHTEN**, collustrare (to impart some of one's own light to althg; only propr.). — illustrare (to place in light; propr. and fig.). — illuminare (to give light to althg; esp. fig. to cover with luminous points. None of these words were used of enlightening the mind). The sun e.'s the whole world, sol omnia luce sua illustrat (al. better collustrat): to be enlightened by the sun, sole illustratum esse. To e. the mind, ab animo, tamquam ab oculis, caliginem dispellere: to e. the understanding, mentem fingere: an enlightened man, \*homo meliorum cognitionum imbutus: an enlightened understanding, ingenium subactum (but only in C. de Or. 2, 30, 131, where the mind is compared to a well-tilled field); ingenii acumen or acies: enlightened days, culta aetas; tempora erudita (C. de Rep. 2, 10); cultiora tempora et ingenia: an enlightened nation, gens humana atque docta (C.): to e. the world, \*ignorantiae tenebras discutere.

**ENLIGHTENMENT** (of mind), mens exulta. polior humanitas (for the e. of the human mind, ad collustrandas mentes (Ruhnk.): an age of great e., aetas exulta; tempora erudita; saeculum eruditum (alt. C. Rep. 2, 10).

**ENLIST**, TRANS. To e. soldiers, mercede conducere milites; milites conquirere, or conquirere et comparare; militum acquisitionem habere; troops, copias mercede conducere; copias colligere, conficere, comparare. — **I** To draw over to one's side, qm in suas partes trahere. — **I** INTRANS. nomen dare militie; or nomen dare only. — militiam capessere. — voluntarius extra ordinem prosteri militiam; voluntarius merced. sequi militiam (to e. as a volunteer; the latter for pay). Newly enlisted legions, legiones novae.

**ENLISTING**, militum conquisitio (as act); inquisitione novorum militum (Curt.). — delectus (levy), or Crcl.

**ENLIVEN**, animare (give life to; propr. and fig.). — excitare. incitare (render animated). — alacritatem ei afferre (C.). — reficere. recreare (refresh).

**ENMITY**, inimicitiae. — simulas — odium [SYN. in HATRED]. To be at e. with abj., inimicitias (simulas) cum eo habere, gerere, exercere. Intercedit mihi inimicitiae cum eo. esse in similitate cum eo: to lay aside one's e., inimicitias ponere (deponere).

**ENNOBLE**, \*dare ei nobilitatem. \*recipere qm in nobilium numerum. \*nobilitati ordini ascribere qm. — To be ennobled, \*nobilitatis gradum consequi; (in the Rom. sense) fit transitio a plebe ad patricios (affl. C. Brut. 16, 62). — **I** IMPROPR. nobilitate. illustrare. ornare. It is virtus that e.'s a man, ex virtute fit nobilitas (cf. L. 1, 34).

**ENNUI**, temporis molestia (g. t. O. Met. 8, 652) — otii molestia (fm want of employment; affl. the same passage); also molestia only, with gen. (e. g. molestia paucorum dierum). Also tedium with gen. of what causes the e., or molestia, quam (or tedium, quod) qd mihi affert. To suffer e., \*tempus tarde labens moleste ferre; otio languescere: to suffer e. fm althg, tedium cepti cs rei; qd tedium mihi affert: to complain of e., quoror nihil me habere, quod agram: to be dying of e., citio tabescere: to banish e. by althg, horas or tempus, or tempora tarde labentia fallere qā re (e. g. sermonibus, narrando, cf. O. Met. 8, 652; Trist. 3, 2, 12. —

otium fallere would be quite wrong; otium meaning only the being without employment): to cause *e.* to aby, molestiam ci afferre or exhibere.

**ENORMITY**, insolentia (*unusualness*). — novitas (*newness*). — foeditas (*foulness*). — immanitas (*the astonishing magnitude; in a bad sense*). — enormitas (*irregularity*; saxorum, Q. 9, 4, 27: = immense size [enormitas pedum]; *Sen. Const. Sipient. 8*). — Enormities, nefaria, pl. *An e.* facinus nefarium; scelus nefarium; scelus ac nefarium facinus; monstrum ac prodigium. — Impletas (*violating the reverence due to the gods, parents, princes, one's country, &c.*).

**ENORMOUS**, irregular, enormis (*e. g. vicus, T. post-Aug.*). — inulatus (*unusual*). — Irregularly large, immodestus (*kept within no due bounds; e. g. largitio*). — immoderatus (*immoderate; e. g. luxuria*). — effusus (*lavishly poured out; e. g. expense, sumptus*). — nimius (*too great; all these = excessive, immoderate; e. g. opp. moderatus, modestus*). — insanus (*senseless; e. g. cupiditas; pile, moles*). — Impotens (*unable to restrain itself; cupiditas; crudelitas*). — novus. Inauditus. — Jv. novus et inauditus (*unheard of before*). — singularis (*unparalleled in its kind*). — mirus. mirificus (*wonderful*). — incredibilis (*incredible*). — immanis. vastus (*huge, unwieldy, of size; imman. also of prodigious turpitude, facinus*). — Jv. vastus et immanis. — immensus (*immense; e. g. pecunia*). — ingens (*huge*). — Of *e.* depth, immensis or infinita altitudine. To go to *e.* expense, extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire: to build atq. at an *e.* expense, profuse qd extruere. *An e.* duty, portorium pergrande, grave, iniquum, &c. (*not enorme*).

**ENORMOUSLY**, immoderate (*e. g. liceri*). — immodeste (*e. g. to love oneself, praise abq., &c.*). — effuse (*e. g. donare, exsulare*). — profuse (*e. g. sumptu deditum esse; also = 'at an enormous outlay'*). — nimis (*too much; e. g. laudare qm*). — valde. admodum. perquam (*very*). mire. mirifice (*wonderfully*). — Incredibiliter (*incredibly*). — Incredible quantum (*Just. 8, 2, 5, Benecke; Flor. 4, 2, 74, Duker*). — summe (*in the highest degree*). — extra or præter modum (*beyond the due or usual bounds*). — *E.* high, in immanem altitudinem editus: *e.* deep, immensa or infinita altitudine. *An e.* high mountain, mons in immensum editus.

**ENOUGH**, satis (*a sufficient measure, without any accessory reference*). — affatim; abunde (*with the accessory notion of rather too much than too little; abunde, like abis, with an objective and absolute reference; whereas affatim, like abq. or, in a subjective and relative sense*). — Abundantly *e.*, or *e.* more than *e.*, affatim satis; satis et affatim prorsus. More than *e.*, abunde. satis superque. To be *e.*, satis esse. sufficere [*Syn. in Boyrice*]. This is *e.* for me, qd satis habeo. sufficit mihi qd: this will be evidence *e.*, hoc satis testimonium erit. To have *e.*, satis habere; satiatum esse (*to be satiated*). He has *e.* for his whole life, in totam vitam ei satis est. But *e.* of this, sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verbum est; sed hæc hactenus; sed finis sit; nolo plura dicere. But *e.* of this, and perhaps too much, sed hæc satis multa, vel plura potius quam necesse fuit: *e.* 't' heus tu manum de tabula! (= stop, do! C.).

**EN PASSANT**, quasi præteriens (C.). præteriens. In transitu. transiens (*these three post-Aug. in this sense*). strictim (*in a light, superficial way; in Seneca's time also obiter*). To touch atq. *e.*, in transitu or leviter qd attingere: to mention *e.*, mentionem cs rei inchoare (*cf. 29, 23*).

**ENQUIRE**, Ask, interrogare, rogare qm or (*less frequently*) de qo; abq. about atq., qm qd (or less commonly de re). — sciscitari ex qo — querere, exquirere, requirere ex or a qo. — percutari de or ex qo: whether, utrum; if or whether atq., equid or quid (not si quid). [*Syn. in Ask.*] — To *e.* in a captious manner, captiose interrogare: to *e.* one's way, rogare viam (†); exquirere iter. To enquire into a subject, querere qd or de re; inquire in qd. exquirere qd. See EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE. — To enquire judicially, querere (*e. g.* de morte cs, de tantâ re; also de servo in dominum, by torture). — inquirere (*e. g.* in competitors, C.). — cognoscere (*absol.* and de re; for wch Dig. has super qâ re).

**ENQUIRY**, interrogatio (*a question put for the purpose of obtaining an answer; of learning abq.'s opinion, &c.*). — questio (*implies rather a sustained and accurate *e.* enquiry of a scientific or judicial *e.*; also = a subject of *e.*, perdifficilis et perobscura questio*). — percutatio (*for the purpose of making oneself acquainted with the particulars of an event, &c. in detail*). — obceptatio (*a learned discussion, or debate*). — cognitio (*e. f.* the pur-

pose of obtaining accurate knowledge: *e. g.* into the nature of things, rerum; *esp.* v. pr. of a judicial *e.* with ref. to him who presides at it; and of an *e.* entrusted to a commission). — inquisitio (*the searching into a subject wch we wish to discover; e. g. veri; but in a judicial sense, it is never the trial itself, but the preparatory *e.*'s into a person's character, manner of life, &c., upon wch the enquirer means to found his accusation*). To institute an *e.*, questionem habere or instituire; cognitionem instituire; about atq., querere qd or de qâ re; questionem de qâ re habere, adhibere, instituire, or constituere; causam cognoscere: to make or institute *e.*'s about abq., inquire in qm (*with the view of founding an accusation upon them*): to institute an *e.* about abq., questionem habere de qo or in qm; questionem ferre in qm; questionem ponere in qm (*the last, L. 42, 22*): an *e.* was resolved upon, questiones decretæ sunt: without *e.* (*e. g.* to condemn abq.), causâ incognitâ: *aff. diligenter or careful*. \*re diligenter cognita.

**ENRAGE**, irritare. — qm or cs animum exasperare. — qm incendere. ci furorem obicere. To be enraged, irritari. Irâ incendi; furore incendi or inflammari; exardescere; irâ exardescere. To be terribly enraged, furenter irasci.

**ENRAPTURE**, ENRAVISH, capere, voluptate perfundere. suavissime afficere. *Hom.* *e.*'s me when he sings of Hector, Hectorem canens Homerus me totum ad se convertit et rapit: to be enraptured, maximâ lætitiâ perfusus esse; lætitiâ dilargiri; immortaliter gaudio (*e. g.* quod scribis te . . . diligit, C.).

**ENRAPTURED**, incredibilis gaudio elatus (C.). — quasi quodam gaudio elatus. — In a divine ecstacy, divino spiritu inflatus or tactus, mente incitatus.

**ENRAVISHMENT**, see RAPTURE.

**ENRICH**, locupletare. ditare (*prop. and impropr.*; dit. in prose first in L.). — locupletem facere. fortunâ locupletare. divitiis ornare (*prop.*). To *e.* him to the full extent of his wishes, divitiis exple. To *e.* oneself, se collocupletare (*Terent. Heaut. 3, 3, 17*); rem suam or rem familiarem or facultates suas augere: to *e.* oneself by honorable means, bonis et honestis rationibus rem suam augere (*opp. inhoneste parare divitias*): to take *e.* means of enriching himself, rem familiarem omnî ratione exaggerare; by usury, fenore pecunias aucltare (T.); by robbing others, aliorum spoliis suas facultates augere: to try to *e.* oneself, divitiâs querere: to seek to *e.* oneself by robbing others, manus afferre alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones. — IMPROPR. To *e.* a language, sermonem ditare (H.); the science has been enriched, disciplina increvit: to *e.* a science, disciplinam excolere: to *e.* a temple with paintings, templum picturis locupletare (C.).

**ENROLL**, inscribere. — qd consignare or in tabulis consignare. — qd in tabulas referre. Enlist, vid. Involvo, vid.

**ENROLLER**, ab actis (*Inscr.*). — a commentaris (*Inscr.*) — commentariensis (*Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45*).

**ENROLLMENT**, consignatio, or by Crcl. Enlisting, vid.

**ENS**, ENTITY, ens or quod est (*in philosophy, as translation of τὸ ὄν, ens, C. q.*; quod est, Sen.). — res (*thing*). — essentia or substantia (*philos. as translation of οὐσία: first introduced by C. [according to Sen. Ep. 58, 4], and defended by C. 8, 3, 23, who refers ens, essentia to Sargius Flavius*).

**ENSAMPLE**, see EXAMPLE.

**ENSAUGINE**, sanguine respergere, inquinare, cruentare. Ensanguined, cruentus. cruentatus. — sanguine repertus.

**ENSCORE**. See HIDE.

**ENSEAR**, (ferro) adure.

**ENSHIELD**. See SHIELD, v.

**ENSHRINE**, consecrare: in atq., qd re recondere ac sanctissimæ custodie. — In quodam quasi fano deponere (in fano deponere, in quodam deponere in a temple, to be kept there).

**ENSIGN**, Standard, &c., signum militare. — vexillum [*Syn. in COLOURS*]. Badge (*vid.*), insigne. Officer who bears the flag, signifer. vexillarius (not vexillifer). — aquilifer (*the bearer of a Roman eagle*).

**ENSLAVE**, qm in servitutem redigere; ci servitutinem injungere; qm servitutem injungere; qm in servitutem adducere (*e. g. socios nostros, C.*); qm in servitutem asserere (L.), ducere (Cæc.); ci servitutem afferre (C.). — subigere (*v. pr., esp. nations*). Jv. vincere et subigere. — donare. perdonare. Jv. subigere et donare. — In ditionem suam redigere (*bring under*

*subjection*). Jn. subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere. *Men are sometimes enslaved by excess of liberty, nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit* (C.). To *e. aby* to *aby*, tradere qm in servitutem ci. To *be enslaved*, in servitute esse (servitutem servire in rare and unnatural); servitute oppressum teneri. To *be enslaved by aby* or *athg* (C.), servum esse ca or ca rei; servum esse potestatis ca; ci rei obdire.

**ENSLAVEMENT**, *The state of slavery, servitus, servitudo* (L. 24, 22, 2). — *servitum* [SYN. in SLAVERY]. *An act of enslaving, Crcl. by verbs under ENSLAVE.*

**ENSLAVER**, qui qm in servitutem redigit, assertit, adducit; qui ci servitutem injungit. — *domitor* (C.); *domator* (Tab.).

**ENSNARE**, irretire (*prop. and fig.*), qd re or laqueis ca rei. — *illaquare* (*fig. qd re*). See ENTANGLE.

**ENSUE**, a. FOLLOW, TRANS. and INTRANS.

**ENSURE**, *Make safe, tutum reddere, facere or praestare*. — *In tuto collocare qd* (that had been in danger; e. g. famam). — *munire* (*provide with defence*). To *e. agat athg*, tutum reddere adversus qd (e. g. adversus pericula, Cels.). To *be ensured agat athg*, tutum or munitionem esse a qd re. *Make certain, confirmare qd* or *spem ca rei* (confirmare spem successionis, Suet.). — *qd certum reddere*. *Ensure a life, ship, house, &c.* See INSURE.

**ENTABULATE**, membra omnia quae sunt supra capitula columnarum (*aff. Vit.*). — *coronâ* or *coronis*.

**ENTAIL**, a. [Obs. *In the republic and under the earlier emperors, "almost every disposition restraining the power of alienation was prohibited by the Roman law; and such dispositions of the kind as it afterwards allowed, were created exclusively by testament or codicil, and in the circuitous and absurd manner of a fideicommissum"* (Austin on Jurisprudence); i. e. *A left the property to B, his fiduciarius, to be given to C, the fideicommissarius. The fideicommissarius might himself be bound to give the fideicommissum to a second fideicommissarius* (Dict. of Antiqu. p. 420, b). — *An e., fideicommissaria hereditas* (g. i. for a hereditas, to which one succeeds by a fideicommissum).

**ENTAIL**, v. (see OBS. on ENTAIL, s.) — *fidel committere* (g. i. for leaving on trust), to which the condition must be annexed, e. g. *\*ut praedia ne alienentur*. — *\*ab eo, cui fundum legavimus, fidel committere*, ut eum fundum post mortem suam majori natu filio, eadem lege, fidel committeret (*aff. quidam ab eo, cui fundum legaverat, fidel commiserat*, ut eum fundum post mortem suam restitueret, Sempronio. *Martian. lib. 36, leg. 111*). — *\*filium praedia alienare prohibere, sed conservare majori natu filio fidel committere* (*aff. Scæv. Dig., lib. 32, leg. 36*: pater filium praedia alienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis ceterisque cognatis fidel commiserat). *IMPROPR.* creare (to cause). — *derivare qd in quem* (to cause it to flow down from us to him; with the notion, however, of getting rid of it oneself). — *a qd ad qm venit hereditas* (*aff. C. cupiditatem ad multos improbos venit hereditas*). — *\*qd ci quasi hereditate relinquere*. To have entailed destruction on *athg*, ci rei ultimam causam stetisse, cur periret funditus (*poet. H. Od. 1, 16*). To *e. athg* on *aby*, inde (or ca rei) ad or in qm redundat infamia. *I will not by my crimes e. infamy on my children*, \*non committam, ut meorum viriorum ad liberos redundet infamia (*aff. quorum* [viriorum] ad amicos redundat infamia, C.).

**ENTANGLE**, implicare; in *athg*, implicare or impedire qd re (*prop. and fig.*). — *illaquare qd re* (*ensare in athg*): to *e. hatr*, capillos turbare (g. i. for pulling it in disorder): to *be entangled in a law-suit*, ite implicari: to *e. oneself in athg*, implicari or se impedire qd re: to *e. aby* in his talk, \*animus ca interrogationibus implicare or conturbare; laqueis insidiosis interrogationis involvere (*Prim. Ep. 1, 5, 18*). *An entangled business*, res impedita, contorta; res contorta et difficilis.

**ENTANGLEMENT**, implicatio. — *nodus* (*knos*). — *turba* (*confusio*). — *trix* (*perplexed relations*).

**ENTER**, inire. intrare. Introdre. Intregredi (inire denotes almost always a figurative entering: e. g. *Inire pugnam, numerum, &c.*: intrare, trans., with emphasis on the verbal notion; Introdre, intrans., with emphasis on the adverbial notion: in intrare, one thinks of crossing the threshold: in Introdre, of being enclosed within the four walls: intrare, Introdre, suppose a space purposely marked out by walls, boundaries, marks, &c.: *hui ingredi, a space limited in any way, e. g. viam, pontem, &c.* *Dûd*. — *Introdre takes acc., or more only acc. with 'in'*. To *e. the house, domum inire*; (307)

*domum* or *in domum Introdre*; *Ilmen Intradre*. — *tectum subire* (go under the roof); *the gate, Janum Intradre* (for the purpose of going into the house): *the sun e's Scorpion*, sol Ingriditur Scorpionem, or transit in Scorpionem; also in Geminis &c. Introdium facit (Col.). To *e. a ship*, Incedere navem or in navem: to *be entering his tenth year*, annum aetatis decimum ingredi: to *have entered his tenth year*, annum aetatis decimum agere: to *e. into life*, Introdre vitam; in vitam ingredi: *into public life*, ad rempublicam accedere; rempublicam capessere: to *e. upon an office*, munus inire, ingredi, capessere, suscipere: to *e. the service*, militiam capessere: to *e. into a treaty with aby*, foedus inire cum qo; foedus facere, inire, percutere cum qo; foedus jungere cum qo: to *e. into an alliance or partnership with aby*, cum qo societatem coire (ca rei or de qd re, or in qd faciendum). To *e. into conversation with aby*, sermonem instituere cum qo; dare se in sermonem ca (not cum qo); colloqui cum qo (colloquium *my implies a particular purpose*, like 'colloquy'). Before *e.* upon this part of my subject, priusquam ingrediar hanc partem (Q.). — *a) Enter by marching*: to *e. a country*, terram intrare; in terram procedere (of the soldiers); cum exercitu (copia) in terram ingredi, or terram invadere; ducere or introducere exercitum in fines ca populi; exercitum in qm agrum Inducere (of the general): *as the troops entered the gates*, legiones quum Intraverer portas. — *b) Enter by being carried in*, invehî. To *e. a port*, in portum invehî; in portum deferri; portum capere; in portum pervenire, pervehî. *Penetrate into*, penetrare. Invadere. Influere. se Infundere, infundi. se Insinuate: to *e. aby's body*, in ca corpus descendere: *the sword entered his bowels*, ferrum in illa descendit: *this word entered deep into his mind*, hoc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit: *the fear of the gods e's deep into men's minds*, metus deorum descendit ad animos. *Enter into* (the meaning of) *athg*, capere or percipere qd, with or without animo or mente; percipere et cognoscere (g. i.). — *accipere* (of a scholar); assequi. — *To e. into athg quickly*, qd celeriter percipere (Q.); qd arripere. *To enter* (set down) in a book, referre qd in qd (e. g. in commentarios, in album). To *e. a debt*, nomen reddere or referre in codicem; in rationibus qd Inducere (C. Fam. 3, 10, 6; also, in rationem Inducere, to bring it to account; C. Verr. 2, 1, 41): to *e. a sum received*, acceptum or in acceptum referre qd to *e. as paid to aby*, qd expensum ferro ci: to *e. receipts and disbursements*, expensa et accepta referre: to *e. what I have given away*, expensum munibus ferre. To *be entered at the university*, \*civilitati academice, or in civitatem academicam, ascribi: \*in numerum civium academicorum asceli. — *To cause to be written down*: to *e. one's name*, nomen dare or edere (e. g. to serve in the army, or in the fleet, in classem). — (nomen) profiteri apud qm. *To enter* (= join oneself to) an alliance, &c., accedere ad societatem. — se applicare ad societatem.

**ENTERPRISE**, opus (as great action). — *facinus* (an important action, whether for good or for evil). — *periculum* (dangerous attempt). An important e., facinus magnum or insigne; opus magnum, *expi in the pl.*: important or noble e's, illustrata facta; amplae res gestae; magna facinora.

**ENTERPRISER**, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam. — *magnanum rerum molitor*.

**ENTERPRISING**, expetens (who ventures something, s. Stroth. L. 6, 34). — *promptus* (ready, prompt). — *strenuus* (resolute, going vigorously to work, and carrying it through). — *audens*, confidens (bold). — *acer* (full of energy). Jn. acer et expetens. — *temerarius* atque audax (rash). *An e. merchant*, mercator strenuus studiosusque rei quarendae.

**ENTERTAIN**, *As a host, hospitio accipere, excipere, recipere* (acc. and exc., to *e. friends*: recipi, to *e. those who need assistance*). — *convivio excipere*. hospitalliter invitare (to *e. at table*): to *e. sumptuously*, apparatu epulis accipere, excipere, invitare. To *e. (guests) with athg*, pacere qm qd re (e. g. olusculis, C.); apponere ci qd (verre it up to him). To *e. amuse*, oblectare, delectare [SYN. in AMUSE]. To *be entertained*, oblectari qd re: oblectari et duci qd re; delectatione ca rei duci; voluptatem ex qd re capere, percipere, habere. To *e. oneself with athg*, se oblectare qd re: se delectare qd re: delectari qd re. *To e. amuse with conversation*, loqui cum qo; habere sermonem cum qo de qd re (to hold a discourse about *athg* with aby): to *e. oneself very agreeably with aby*, jucum



disimile loqui cum qo. || *To keep in one's service, habere (to have) — alere (to support, to feed) — mercede conducere (to hire) — pacere (to feed, esp. slaves).* || *To receive sth into the mind; to e. hatred agst aby, odium habere or odio ferri in qm; an affection for aby, amorem erga qm habere; in amore habere, or amore prosequi qm; hope, sperare, spem habere: I e. hopes that, spes me tenet, &c.; a doubt, dubitare; a suspicion, suspitionem habere, suspicari; a wish, optare; est in optatis or votis (both with inf.); an opinion, see OPINION.*

ENTERTAINER, || *Given of a banquet, domini cenae or epuli. — convivator (less common).* || *Cenae praebitor is not Lat. — conditor instructorque convivii occurs in Auct. Orat. p. red. in Senat. 6, 15. || For the other meanings, Crcl. with verbs.*

ENTERTAINING, jucundus (g. t. agreeable; of persons or things, a discourse, an author, &c.). — jucundus et delectationi natus (of persons, e. g. an author, Q.). See DIVERGING.

ENTERTAININGLY, jucunde (e. g. narrare).

ENTERTAINMENT, || *Amusement, delectatio. oblectatio (amusement) — oblectamentum (what serves for amusement, &c.). || Conversation, sermo. sermones. — confabulatio. sermones familiares (confidential talk). || Hospitable reception, hospitium: kind e., \*liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), qua qd excipitur or accipitur. || Hospitable or good e., liberaliter haberi; hospitaliter excipi or invitari; benigne excipi a qo. 'A house o' e.', see INN, TAVERN. || An e. = a banquet, convivium. epulum. epulæ. cena. daps [Syn. in BANQUET]: to prepare an e., cenam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give an e. to aby, cenam or epulum ei dare: to be giving an e., convivium habere, agere [See BANQUET]. || Payment, pay (obso.) vid. || Support, victus. alimentum.*

ENTHRONE, deferre ei regnum ac didamē (†H.); summam rerum deferre ad qm (of making him a sovereign). jubere qm in solio sedere ornatu regali. deferre ad qm regnum or regiam potestatem. \*regis potestatis insignibus ornare. \*insignibus regis ornare. To be enthroned, sedere in solio (to be sitting on a throne). — regnare cœpisse (to ascend the throne, &c.). Aty was enthroned on aby's brow, in ea vultu qd residebat.

ENTHRONEMENT, Crcl. or principium regni. — primordia regni. — introitus regni (qst. introitus sacerdoti, Sect.).

ENTHUSIASM, inflammatio animi (animorum); divina mentis incitatio et permotio. ardor animi. animi alacritas (C.); mens incitata. æstus or fervor ingenii. celestis quidam mentis instinctus. To be filled with e., insurgere; spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu infari; divino instinctu concitari: youthful e., ardor juvenilis. (C. uses enthusiasmus in Greek characters).

ENTHUSIAST, divino spiritu tactus; divino instinctu concitatus; mente incitatus. || *Fanatic, homo fanaticus.*

ENTHUSIASTIC, fanaticus. || *Ardent, vehement, &c., calidus. ardens. vehemens. fervidus. An e. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum.*

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, fanaticus. — instinctu quodam divino. — divino quodam spiritu (infatus). || *Ardent, ardentior. ferventer. acriter. cupide. To praise aby e., qm omni laude cumulare; efferre qm summis laudibus ad cœlum.*

ENTHYMEME, enthymēma (C. and Q.).

ENTICE, allicere. allectare. allectare et invitare. prolectare; to atq. ad qd (g. ti.). illicere, pellicere; to atq. in qd. illecebris trahere. — inescare (to catch by a bait). — Inducere (to draw over to atq.); by atq. qd re (e. g. promissis): to e. to oneself, allicere; by atq. qd re. To e. the enemy out of their walls, hostem extra muros \*illicere; out of their marshes and woods, hostem ex paludibus silvisque ellicere: to e. aby to fight, ad pugnam dr in prælium qm ellicere (T.); in prælium qm producere (Np.). To e. aby to atq. inducere qm in qd; qm ellicere in qd (the latter to e. out of a place): atq. e.'s me, duco qd re.

ENTICEMENT, allectatio (Q.): (as thing), invitamentum. incitamentum. lenocinium. E.'s, illecebre. blandimenta.

ENTICER, allector (Col.). — illex (prop. a bird used to decoy others; then fly. a tempter, ensnarer, &c., Plaut. Appul.).

ENTICING, alliciens. pelliciens. — blandus. dulcis.

ENTICINGLY, blande.

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ENTIRE, solidus (forming one unbroken mass; e. g. usura, gaudium, libertas; dies, H.). — integer (in its original state, unmutated; opp. truncus, læsus; e. g. a manuscript, codex). Jn. solidus atque integer. — plenus (full, having no empty space; e. g. numerus). — totus (whole; opp. to the several parts). — totus integer (Gell. sine eam totam integram esse matrem filii sui; i. e. without calling in a wet-nurse). The historical books of Livy have not come down e., \*Livii historiarum non integræ ad nos pervenerunt. || Perfect, absolutus. perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus; perfectus atque absolutus; perfectus expletivus; expletus et perfectus; perfectus expletivusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus; absolutus omnibus numeris. An e. horse, see STALLION.

ENTIRELY, plane. omnino. prorsus (quite, vid.). — plene. integre. absolute. perfecte (completely, perfectly). — In omnes partes. per omnia (in every respect). That is e. false, falsum id est totum: I am e. yours, totus sum tuus: I am e. devoted to you, totus tibi sum deditus; he is e. made up of deceit and lies, totus ex fraude et mendaciis constat. See QUITE.

ENTIRENESS, plenitudo (Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 28).

ENTITLED, inscribere (a writing, book, &c.). — appellare (to e. a man): the book is entitled, liber inscriptus est; liber inscribitur (the former, when an author speaks of his own works, but in his works of another author are quoted, cf. C. de Or. 2, 14, 61. Divin. 2, 1, 1, and 2, 54, init.; Suet. Cæs. 55: the latter, of the works, apply the small works, of another author. C. Off. 2, 9, 31 [allo libro—qui inscribitur, Lælius] seems to make agst this; but cf. Gernhard, Beier, &c.). || Confer a claim, jus or potestatem qd faciendi dare; to atq. jus, copiam, potestatem cs rei ei dare or facere. To be entitled, jus or potestatem, or jus potestatemque habere; to do atq. qd faciendi; copia, potestas, fas mihi est cs rei: I am entitled to do this, hoc ad meum officium pertinet: I am not entitled to do this, non meum est; hæc res nihil ad meum officium pertinet: to believe oneself entitled, \*sibi jus datum, or potestatem datam putare: not to think myself entitled, non fas esse ducere. || *Sic 'to be entitled' may be translated by possum, or licet mihi, qd facere; or dignus sum, or dignum me puto, qui &c.: I am entitled to aspire to the highest honours, ad amplissimos honores aspirare possum; he who obeys well, will hereafter be entitled to command, qui moderate paret, videbit, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse. No one is entitled to this name, but he who &c., quo nomine nemo dignus est, nisi qui &c.*

ENTITY. See ENS.

ENTOIL. See ENSNARE.

ENTOMB, humare. humo tegere. terrâ, humo contegere (bury in the earth). — in sepulcro condere; ossa cs tumulo contegere; corpus cs tumulo inferre (T.); corpus terræ reddere.

ENTRAIL (obso.). See INTERWEAVE.

ENTRAILS, viscera (all the parts of the body beneath the skin, except the bones; i. e. lungs, liver, heart, stomach, guts). — exta (the better portions of the e.'s, e. g. the heart, lungs, &c., wch were sacrificed by the soothsayers after a sacrifice). — intestina (e.'s, guts) — illa, for 'e.'s, is poet. (Illa inter coxas pubemque imo ventre posita sunt, Cels.). The e.'s of the earth, terræ viscera.

ENTRANCE, || *Action of entering, ingressio. ingressus. introitus (also fig. of entering into an office, &c., introitus sacerdotii). — aditus (the going up to). To refuse e. to aby, qm introitu prohibere. E. into the forum, ingressio fori: to make a public e., triumphante urbem inire, or in urbem invehî, or (according to our notions) \*sollemnî pompâ, stiparum comitibus, urbem ingredi, intrare, or in urbem introire: to make a public e. on horseback, introire vehementer equo (Gell.). — Aby's e. into the city, cs introitus in urbem (C.). || IMPROPR. To find an e. (i. e. into the mind), accipi, probari (find acceptance): to find e. into aby's mind, movere qm or cs animum (to affect by one's representations); in cs pectus descendere, equis auribus accipi: to find no e., non audiri. || Passage by wch a place is entered, introitus (e. g. portus). — aditus. accessus (approach). — limen (threshold). — fauces (narrow e.). — ostium (prop. door as opening; then any e., e. g. of a harbour, mouth of a river, &c.). Jn. introitus atque ostium (e. g. portus). — janua (house-door). The e. into a prison, ostium limenque carceris: at the e. (of a house), in limine or ad limen aditus. All the e.'s were closed, omnes introitus erant præclusi (Cæs.). || Opening of a speech, &c., introitus. ingressus.*

ingressus. exordium. prologus. proœmium. See EXORDIUM.

ENTRANCE-MONEY, \*quod ab accedentibus solvi oportet debet. [Kraft says, *prope* pecunia aditialis. See Obs. in INAUGURAL.]

ENTRAP, irretire. laqueis irretire, with *athg*, qâ re or laqueis cs rei. qm capere or devincire: to have entrapped *aby*, qm irretitum tenere: to be entrapped, in laqueos cs induere; in laqueos cadere or incidere (fall into a trap, *propr.* and *fig.*). To try to *e. aby*, laqueos ponere or disponere *ci* (*propr.* and *fig.*); insidias *ci* facere or parare.

ENTREAT, rogare (*g. t.* for asking, qm qd).—orare (to beg loudly and earnestly, pray, qm qd).—petere (to try to get by asking, more with *ref.* to the object; rog. to the person; hence petere qd a qo).—quæso (I beseech you, denoting an earnest request weh claims a kind consent).—obsecrare (to beg by all that is sacred; conjure).—obtestari (to conjure, calling upon the gods as witnesses).—supplicare (to beg on bended knees, *ci pro re*).—deprecari (to pray earnestly; qd, *e. g.* pacem; also followed by *ut* or *ne*; also qd a qo; multorum vitam a qo, *C.*; also 'to beg off').—implorare (to *e.* with tears, qm; for *athg*, qd).—precibus exposcere (qd *e. g.* pacem).—omnibus precibus orare et obtestari, omnibus (or infimis) precibus petere (to beg with earnest prayers, *fig.*).—petere, postulare, suppliciter; *aby* for *athg*, qd a qo.—orare qm supplicibus verbis: orare or rogare qm suppliciter (*all of imploring humbly as a suppliant*). *Jx.* rogare atque orare; petere et contendere; orare et obtestari; orare obtestarique; orare atque obsecrare; implorare atque obtestari; precari atque orare; petere ac deprecari. *§ 35.* To *e. aby* to do *athg*, rogare, orare, *sc.*, ut faciat. *§ 36.* To *e. aby* earnestly, nay, almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm; to *e. aby* with the utmost possible earnestness, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to *e. aby* for *aby*, deprecari pro qo; deprecatorem se præbere pro cs periculo: to *e.* for the life of a criminal, petere vitam nocenti. To *e. the gods*, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere (pray to them). *§ 37.* I *e. you*, inserted parenthetically, quæso, oro, obsecro (also inserted parenthetically). To allow oneself to be entreated (i. *e.* successfully), precibus cs qd dare; a se qd impetrari pati. *¶ Treat*, vid. *¶ Prevail* with, vid.

ENTREATY, preces. rogatus or rogatio obsecratio. obtestatio precatio. deprecatio [SYN. in ENTREAT]. *Humble e.*, humilis deprecatio: *e.* for pardon on account of *athg*, deprecatio cs facti. *At aby e.*, cs rogatus; qo rogante; a qo rogatus. Compelled by your earnest *e.*, coactus tuis assiduis vocibus: by earnest *e.*, precando; precario.

ENTREE, *prope* prima admissio (afl. Sen. de Ben. 33, qui in primas et secundas admissiones digeruntur; or introitus liminis cs (afl. Sen. de Ben., est proprium superbiam magno æstimare introitum ac tactum sui liminis); or by *Cret.* with prior pono gradum intra domum (ibid.). To have the right of *e.*, \*prima admissio esse.

ENTREMETS, oponium (opp. panis) is perhaps the nearest word.

ENTRUST, permittere. committere (the commitments acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the permissions acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or legal responsibility. Düd.).—credere. concedere (very rare in *C.*, never in *Q.*, common in *Com.*).—commendare et concedere.—mandare, demandare *ci* qd.—qd rejicere ad qm.—qd *ci* delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do oneself).—deponere qd apud qm (to give *athg* to *aby* in trust). To *e. athg* to the faith of *aby*, fidel cs qd committere or permittere; tradere in cs fidem qd. To *e. aby* with the care of my purse, concedere *ci* marsupium cum argento (Plaut.). with the care of a treasure, thesaurum *ci* concedere (*C.*): with the care of one's safety, vitam salutem committere *ci*; caput permittere *ci* (Curt.). Mife credere *ci* (Ter.); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere *ci* (Lucil. ap. Non.). *aby* with the care of one's *b-y*, cs curæ puerum demandare (L.): *aby* with a task, munus mandare or dare *ci*: with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committere *ci* (*C.*): with the management, direction, *fig.*, of *athg*, *ci* rei præficere qm: with the defence of a city, \**ci* urbem tuendam dare: to *e. aby* with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad qm rejicere: to *e. one's* plans to *aby*, consilia sua *ci* credere: one's secrets, occulta sua *ci* credere: to *e. one's*

honour to *aby*, existimationem suam committere *ci*. Entrusted (to *aby's* care), creditus, conceditus, commissus, *ci* commissus ac commendatus; creditus et commissus *ci*.—(if only for a time), fiduciarius (*e. g.* opera fiduciaria, *Cæs. Herz. B. C. 2, 17*).—depositum (thing deposited).

ENTRY, aditus (approach).—introitus (entrance; also *fig. e.* into an office; *e. g.* introitus sacerdotii).—ingressio, ingressus (act of entering).—transitio pervia (passage, through houses, *fig.*). *¶ Name, remark, fig.*, entered in a book, professio (the public entering of one's name, L., or property, *C.*): but only by *Cret.* with nomen (qd, *sc.*) in tabulas or codicem referre. *Sis* nomen will do for *e.* in a debt-book. Have you made regular *e.* of your other debts in your ledger? utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes? (*C.*): to make an *e.* of a debt in a day-book or ledger, nomen in adversaria (day-book), or in codicem accepti et expensi referre. There is no *e.* of that, id nusquam est (*C.*): there is no *e.* even of that, ne id quidem scriptum est (*C. pro Dom. 20, init.*).

ENTWINE, circumplectere circum qd. To be entwined round *athg*, or to *e. athg*, circumplectere qd; circumvolvi or se circumvolvere *ci* rei: to *e. with athg*, redimire qâ re (bind with ribbons, garlands, *fig.*).—circumvolvere qd qâ re. circumplectere qd circum qd (twist it round, *e. g.* lorum circum qd).

ENUCLEATE, enucleare (*C.*). explicare. enodare: a notion, complicatam notionem evolvere.

ENUMERATE, numerare.—dinumerare (distinctly and carefully).—enumerare (in order; also reasons).—annumerare (count out to a person). To *e. aby's* numerous faults, multa vitia in qo colligere.

ENVELOPE, involvere; with *athg*, in qâ re.—amici-  
dire qâ re (*e. g.* chartâ, *H.*).—circumvolvere qd qâ re. velare. tegere. To *e. a fault* in fair words, vitium involvere verbis decoris (*H.*).

ENVENOM, venenis tingere (*e. g.* tela, Plin.).—veneno imbuiere (S. Cat. 11, 3).—quasi venenis malis imbuiere (afl. ea [avaritia] quasi venenis malis imbuta).

ENVIABLE, dignus, cui invidetur.—invidendus (†*H.*). *Sis* fortunatus, beatus.

ENVIER, invidens or invidus.—lividus. obrectator. malignus [SYN. in ENVY]. Obs. fem. invida, &c., obrectatrix.

ENVIOUS, invidus. Invidens.—lividus. alienis incrementis inimicus.—malignus (see ENVY, s.). To be *e.*, invidere. livere; of *aby*, *ci* invidere; of *athg*, qd invidere (see ENVY, v.); cs incrementis esse inimicum; people are *e.* of me, invidetur mihi (ego invidetur, only *H.*); invidia sum.

ENVIOUSLY, cum invidiâ (not invidiose).—maligne.

ENVIRON. See SURROUND.

ENVIRONS, loca, quæ circumjacent. The *e.* of a place, quæ loco circumjacent; quæ circa locum sunt: qui (quæ, quod) circa est: the *e.* of a town, loca urbem ambiens; urbi propinqua loca: the *e.* of the town are very beautiful, urbs in regione amenissimâ sita est: in the *e.* of, circa or circum quod: living in the *e.* of, qui circa habitant.

ENVOY, legatus (ambassador).—nuncius (messenger). See AMBASSADOR.

ENVY, v. invidere *ci*. To *e. aby* a little, subinvidere *ci* qd (H. Sat. 1, 6, 49, invidere *ci* honorem), but *my* invidio *ci* rei *cs*; *e. g.* L. 38, 47, nullus equidem invidio honori, *cs* in *Engl.* 'I *e.* no man's honour.'—invidio *ci* *cs* rei *is* a Greek construction, H. Sat. 2, 6, 83.—invidio *ci* qâ re *is* post-Class., Q. 9, 3, 1: in qâ tibi invidio, quod, *C. Flacc. 29, 78*, *is* to be explained, 'in qâ re tibi hoc invidio, quod?' I am envied, invidetur mihi (invidetur only, H. A. P. 56); in invidia sum; invidia sum; invidia premor; ex invidia laboro: to be envied by every body, ab omnibus ventis invidia circumflari. To cause *aby* to be envied, *ci* invidiam facere, conflare or excitare (both of persons and things). To cause *aby* to be envied by *athg*, qâ re vocare qm in invidiam.

ENVY, *s.* invidia (denotes looking askance, as a sign that a man grudges something to another, *fm* moral or immoral motives, not always, though pre-eminently *fm* self-love, like *invidia*). It denotes *e.*, either actively or passively.—livor (the self-forming *e.*, which poisons the whole soul, and deprives the body itself of its fresh healthy colour).—invidentia (a new term of Cicero's for the *e.* which a man harbours). As he met with no followers, nor even used the term commonly himself, it should be avoided.—malignitas (as an habitual quality and disposition, in opp. to goodness of heart).—

obtractatio (ἐκδοτική, *e. showing itself in action, by trying to injure the person envied, espily by running him down, &c.*). Jm. obtractatio invidiasque; obtractatio est livor; livor atque malignitas; malignitas est livor. *From e., propter invidiam; invidiā; invidiā incensus. To be an object of e., invidiam habere; in invidiam venire; in invidiā esse (of persons and things): to excite obj's e., ei esse invidiam (of persons).*

EPACT, epactē (ἐπακτὰ ἡμέρα, *Isid. 6. 17, ex/r.*).

EPAULET, ἑπ' αὐλῆ, *prps humerale (though this was some covering of the shoulder, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 16).*

EPHEMERAL, unus diei.—quod unus tantum diem vivit.

EPEMERIS, ephemeris (*C. and Np.*).

EPIC, epicus.—herous, heroicus (*E. e. verse, poetry, &c.*). *An e. poet, poeta epicus. E. poets, epici.*

EPICUREAN, Epicurus. || ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΑ. Epicurus. luxuriosus, delicatus. *An e., Epicurus (prop'r. and impropr.).—qui cum Epicuro sentit et facit.—homo delicatus et luxuriosus. homo voluptuarius; or qui omnia voluptate mittit, or ad voluptatem refert.*

EPIDEMIC, qui (quem, quod) vulgo ingruit. *An e., \*morbus epidemicus (as med. t. t.); \*morbus late vagans. pestilens. [See PESTILENCE]*

EPIDERMIS, epidermis (*t. t.*).

EPIGRAM, epigramma, -atis.

EPIGRAMMATIC, epigrammaticus.

EPIGRAMMATICALLY, in modum epigrammatici. —acute.

EPIGRAMMATIST, qui epigrammata scribit.—epigrammarius (*Topica. Florian. 3; Saturn. 7.*)

EPILEPSY, morbus comitialis.—vitium comitale.—epilepsia (*late*). *To have a fit of e., morbo comitiali corripi. morbus major (Cest. 3, 23); morbus caducus (Appul.; Emil. Mac.; Isid.); morbus sacer (Cael. Aurel. Tard.); valetudo major (Just.).*

EPILEPTIC, \*epilepticus.—*A person subject to e. fits, homo caducus (Firm. Math. 3, 6, No. 8).—\*morbo comitiali tentatus, vexatus. To have an e. fit, morbo comitiali corripi.*

EPILOGUE (*End of a speech*), conclusio. peroratio. epilōgus (*C.*).

EPIPHANY, festum dies, quem celebrant mensae Januarii Christiani Epiphania dicunt (*Am-mian. 21, 2*).

EPISCOPAL, episcopalis (*Eccl.*).

EPISCOPATE, episcopatus (*Eccl.*).

EPISODE, ἐπιόδιον (*C. ad Qu. Fr. 3, 1, extr. in Greek characters; but Lat. C. Sest. 54*).—excursus or digressus or digressio (*s. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43; Q. 10, 1, 49*); *that you would separate this e. of my consulship fm your continuous history, ut a continenti scriptis, in quibus perpetuum rerum gestarum historiam complecteris, secernas hanc quasi fabulam rerum eventorumque meorum. To introduce althg as an e. in a speech, qd includere or inserere orationi suae.*

EPISTLE, epistola [see LETTER]. || 'The Epistle' (*in the liturgy*). \*lectio epistolica.

EPISTOLARY, *my by gen. epistolarum (epistollicus, Gell.; epistolarius, Aug.). E. correspondence, commercium epistolarum. litterae remittendae atque accipiendae. literarum sermo. An active e. correspondence, litterarum crebritas. literarum frequentia. To have an e. correspondence with any, \*epistolarum commercium habere cum quo; colloqui cum quo per litteras.*

EPITAPH, carmen or elogium in sepulchro incisum.—versus (*e. g. senarii*) in sepulchro incisi (*Not non epitaphium*).

EPITHALAMIUM, carmen nuptiale.—epithalamium (*Q.; Treb. Poll.; my sung in chorus before the bride-chamber, thalamus; whereas the hymeneus was sung as the bride was conducted to her future home*).

EPITHET, appositum.—epitheton (*t. t., Q.*).

EPITOME, epitome.—summarium; and (*later*) brevium (*in Seneca's time*).

EPITOMIZE, qd in angustum, or in epitomen, cogere.—*epitomare (very late).*

EPITOMIZER, qui qd in angustum cogit or in epitomen cogit. *The e. of a voluminous work, qui auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circum-scribit.*

EPITRITE, epitritus (pes), Gramm.

EPOCH, ἑρα (*late Lat. t. t. Isid. 5, 36*).—\*epocha (*as t. t.*).—*Sis tempus, metas, may serve.*

EPOPEE, carmen epicum. poema epicum.

EPULATION, epulatio (*Col.*). See BANQUET.

EQUALITY, æqualitas (*C.*).

EQUABLE, æqualis.

EQUABLY, æqualiter.

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EQUAL, æ. *An e., par (opp. superior or inferior).*

EQUAL, æquus (*of persons and things that are equally balanced; also having the component parts alike, opp. varius, C. Verr. 5, 49*).—*par (like some other thing, and composed of the same material with it; opp. superior and inferior. In æquo Marte is where the battle between two parties is considered as a whole; in pari Marte is where the fortune of one party is set agst that of the other. It denotes similarity with respect to magnitude, power, and value; or equality and proportion with regard to number, like Isaac).—æqualis (e. in interior qualities, age, rank, worth, like suorum).—parilis (nearly like, as a middle step between par and similis).—compar (mutually e.). Sibi similis, idem, geminus, as in par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia.—Jm æquus et par; æqualis et par; par et æqualis; par et similis; par atque idem; par atque unus. E. intervals, intervalla æqualia (absolutely e.), intervalla paria (proportionately e.); standing in the same proportion to each other; Hirt. B. Afr. 59; Cæsar. B. G. 1, 51; 7, 23). E. to one another, inter se æquales. Not e., dispar, impar (Sxm. in UNEQUAL). E. rights, jura paria; jura æquum et par (jura æquabile relates to the e. administration of the law). To possess e. rights with the citizens, æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere. To divide into twelve e. parts, in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere: of e. strength with any, par ei; non inferior qo. My e's, æqui et pares (in rank, power, &c.); homines mei similes, or homines nostræ farinæ (the latter in Persius; such men as I am); homines mei ordinis (of my station). To have no e. in althg, qd re parem habere neminem. omnibus antecellere qd re. omnes antecedere (precedere, &c.) qd re. Not to endure an e., neminem secum dignitate exæquare velle. E. proportions of (in prescriptions), par modus (*e. g. ejus emplastri et mellis, Cels.*). A and B must be mixed in e. proportions, par modus totū A et B miscendus est (Cels.).*

EQUALITY, æquitas.—æqualitas (equality).—æqualitas (uniformity).—æquatio (act of equalizing; hence, always with gen. of that, of wch there is an e.). E. of rights, æqualitas jura. Jus æquabile (as equally divided amongst several; hence, e. of rights in a state; isortia).—æquatio jura (the equalization of rights for the first time). Political e., æqua civitatis conditio (æqua cond., C. Verr. 2, 72, 177): to preserve political e. in a state, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbetur (ost. Sen. N. Qw. 3, 10, 3). To live on a footing of e. with any, ex pari or ex æquo vivere cum qo.

EQUALIZATION, æquatio (*e. g. bonorum, jura*).—æquatio.

EQUALIZE, æquare, exæquare. Money e's all ranks, pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat: that the labour of the soldiers and their commander might be equalized, ut militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labor esset.

EQUALLY, æque (*e. one like the other*).—æqualiter (*like; in equal degree*).—æqualiter (in a uniform manner).—pariter (in like manner; in the same relation); Jm. pariter æqualiterque. E. great, æquā magnitudine. e. long, æque longus; æquā longitudine.

EQUANIMITY, æquis animus, æquitas animi (*Not but æquanimitas quite unclass.*).—constancia (*fm firmness of character*). The e. which one preserves in his whole life, æqualitas in omni vitā, et idem semper vultus, eadem frons (*C.*); also æqualitas universæ vite. With e., æquo animo.—patienter.

EQUANIMOUS, æquo animo præditus.—sibi constans.

EQUATION, æquatio.—exæquatio. Arithmetical e., æquatio arithmetica (*t. t.*).

EQUATOR, circulus æquinoctialis (*Varr. L. L. 9, 18, § 24; Sen. Q.*).

QUERRY, equiso (see Val. Max. 7, 3, 2, extr.).

EQUESTRIAN, equus (on horseback). *An e. statue, statua equestris.—Skilled in horsemanship, equitandi peritus. equo habilis. To be a good e., equo habilis esse; optime equis uti; equitandi peritissimum esse.—Relating to the order of equites at Rome, equester. The e. rank, dignitas equestris. locus equester (ordo equester = the equites as a body). L. has once equestris as mare.*

EQUIANGULAR, angulis æquis or paribus.

EQUIDISTANCE, æquidistatio (*e. g. of parallels; lines; Pibr.*).

EQUIDISTANT, pari intervallo. E. fm each other, æquis or paribus intervallis distantes inter se (*for diff. between æq. and par, cf. EQUAL*).—æquidistantes (*Capell.*).

EQUILATERAL, æquis lateribus. To describe an

*e. triangle on a given line*, datā lineā triangulum æquīs lateribus constituere (Q.). — [æquilateralis (Censor.); æquilateral (Marc. Capelli. and Firmic. Math.); æquilateralis, eris (Aulon. Græph. 41); isopleuros (ισόλευρος, Lat. Aus. Pref. ad Idyll. 13).]

**EQUILIBRIUM**, momentum par (ισορροπία; s. Col. 3, 12, 4). — [ισορροπία, nec æquilibrium, s. Col. 3, 12, 4]. — [ισορροπία, nec æquilibrium. See Lat. Dict. — æquilibrium, equality of weight; Farr.] *Standing in e.*, pari momento et suis ponderibus librat; paribus æquilibrium ponderibus: *to be in e.*, *to produce an e.*, pari pondere parem pensionem perficere: *to preserve an e.*, *to be in e.*, sua momenta sustentare (s. Kühner ad C. Tusc. p. 89); suā vi et suo nutu teneri; suis ponderibus librari: *to place althg in a state of e.*, qd, velut in ponderibus constitutum, examinare (Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3): *the e. of althg is destroyed*, portionem æquitas turbatur (Sen. ib.): *to lose one's e.*, labi. — [IMPROPR.] æquitas (equality). — æquilibrium (C.): *of the powers of nature*; = *isoporia*, æqualis tributio, C.): *political e.*, æqua civium conditio. *To preserve the e. of parties in a state*, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbetur (Afr. Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3): *to restore the e. of althg*, dissipatas c. rel. partes rursus in suum locum coagere (C. Tusc. 3, 36, 78).

**EQUINOCTIAL**, æquinoctialis (Farr. Plin. Sen.). *An e. tide*, æquinoctialis aestus (Sen.).

**EQUINOX**, æquinoctium (C.). æquinoctiale tempus. æquinoctiales horæ. *The vernal e.*, æquinoctium verum: *the autumnal e.*, æquinoctium autumnale.

**EQUIP**, armare (with arms or other instruments). — *instruere (to furnish with)*, ornare, adornare. *exornare (to fit out fully)*; *implying a liberal expenditure*; *ornare, decorare*. — *JN.* ornare atque instruere. *exornare* atque instruere. — *comparare (to provide with zeal and care)*. *To e. soldiers*, milites armare, armis instruere; *milibus arma dare*: *to e. troops with every thing necessary*, copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere: *to e. ships*, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare; *a fleet*, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare: *to e. a fleet in a short time*, celeriter classem efficere. — [Cicero, vid.]

**EQUIPAGE**, [Furniture of a military man, instrumentum militare. militaris supellex (field of a single officer). — equus tabernaculumque et omne aliud instrumentum militare (his horse, tent, camp, furniture, &c.).] — [Furniture of a body of troops, an army, &c., belli instrumentum et apparatus. omnia, quæ ad belli usum pertinent (g. t.). — impedimentum (the baggage of the army; opp. sarcinæ, that of a single soldier; vasa, orum, were his camp-furniture, for cooking his victuals, &c.).] — [Carriage and horses, carpentum et equi (see CARRIAGE).] — [Attendance, retinue, ministerium, or pl. ministeria (sile. age).] — *famuli, ministri*. — *comitatus, associatio*. — *stipatio* (SYN. in ATTENDANCE).

**EQUIPMENT**, armatus, ūs (as action; no instance can be produced of *instructio* in this sense). — *arma (pl.)*, armatura (the instruments with which althg is equipped). — *armamenta (pl.)*; *instrumenta navalia (instruments with which a ship is equipped)*.

**EQUIPOISE**. See **EQUILIBRIUM**.

**EQUIPOLLENT**. See **EQUIVALENT**.

**EQUIPONDERANCE**, æquilibrium. — *momentum par* (ισορροπία).

**EQUITABLE**, æquus. See JUST. [Impartialis, æquus. Incurruptus. JN. Incurruptus atque integer. studio et irā vacuus, tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat. See IMPARTIAL.]

**EQUITABLY**, iuste. Jure (s. JUSTLY). *Sis sine amore et sine cupiditate. sine irā et studio*. — *incurrupte. integre*. See IMPARTIALLY.

**EQUITY**, æquitas. — *justitia* (SYN. in JUSTICE, vid.). — *moderatio. liberalitas (moderation in thinking, judging, &c.)*. According to *e.*, ex æquo, sicut æquum est. ut par est: *to judge according to e.*, ex æquo et bono judicare: *aget all e.*, contra fas. contra quam fas est: *aget all justice and e.*, contra jus fasque: *to persect the e. of althg*, æquitatem c. rel. perspicere. *To judge according to e.*, integre, incurrupte judicare.

**EQUIVALENT**, idem valens. — *ejusdem pretii. To be e.*, tantumdem valere (See TO EQUAL). *An e.*, res ejusdem pretii (not valoris). *To give aby an e.*, compensare ei qd (C.).

**EQUIVOCAL**, ambiguus (e. g. responsum. verba. and *Ag. Ingenium, fides*). — *dubius*. — *dubius et quasi duplex* (e. g. verba dubia et quasi duplicia, e. words). — *anceps* (e. g. oraculum, responsum). — *flexilloguus. flexilloguus et obscurus* (e. g. oraculum, C.). *An e. saying*, ex ambiguo dictum: *a man of e. character* (111).

*ter, homo ambiguus Ingenii* (or ambigua fide: *to give an e. answer*, nihil certi respondere; *ambiguous respondere*. EQUIVOCALLY, ambiguus (e. g. scribere, dicere). — *ex ambiguo* (e. g. dictum).

**EQUIVOCALNESS**, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum). — *ambibolia* (ἀμφιβολία in Rhetoric).

**EQUIVOCATE**, nihil certi respondere. ambiguus respondere. ambiguus dicere.

**EQUIVOCATION**, sermo ambiguus. *Without e.*, relictis ambiguitatibus.

**ERA**, æra (late Lat.; Isidor. Orig.). — *tempus. ætas. Before the Christian e.*, ante Christum natum.

**ERADICATE**, [PROPR.] See ROOT UP. [IMPROPR.] radicatus tollere atque extrahere qd (C.). omnes c. rel. stirpes evellere et extrahere penitus. omnes c. rel. stirpes ejicere. qd funditus tollere; *JN.* extirpare et funditus tollere; *fm aby's mind*, radicatus extrahere qd ex animo (e. g. religionem ex animis hominum, C.); *radicatus excutere* qd ci (C.); *qd extirpare* ex animo (e. g. humanitatem, C.). [ER] eradicare præ-Class. and once in Varro.

**ERADICATION**, extirpatio (Col.; propr.). — *extinctio. excidium (annihilation)*.

**ERASE**, extinguere. delere. Inducere (Ind. *aspy* of *erasing whole passages with the inverted stylus*). — *litturā tollere* (or corrigere (to correct a mistake, mendum scripturæ, with the stylus). — *interlinere* (to e. with a line through the word, &c. to be altered). — *expungere* (e. with dots). — *radere, eradere* (by *erasure*). — *exsculpere* (with the graving-tool). *He completely erased what he had written*, quæ scripserat, ea plane extinxit (C.). — [IMPROPR.] extinguere. delere.

**ERASURE**, littura (the *smearing over a wax tablet*). — *ERE. See BEFORE*.

**ERE-LONG**. See SCON.

**ERE-NOW**, jam (already). — *antea, antehac*.

**EKE-WHILE**, olim. quondam. *antea, antehac*. — *quodam tempore* (e. g. oppida quodam tempore florentissima). SYN. in FORMERLY.

**EREBUS**, Erebus.

**ERECT**, [PROPR.] excitare (e. g. a monument, a tower). — *educere* (to raise to a great height; e. g. Pyramids). — *statuere. constituere* (to place, &c.; a column, trophy, tent, &c.). — *extruere* (build up; a monument, &c.). — [IMPROPR.] *Erect myself into* (e. g. *to erect myself into a judge*): *to e. oneself into a tyrant*, tyrannidem or dominatum or principatum occupare; *into a king*, regnum occupare or sibi vindicare; *into an empire*, arbitrium s. offerre. *Arbitri partes sibi sumere: into a judge*, *judicis partes sibi sumere*. — [To found, constituere. condere: *to e. a commonwealth*, that will last, diuturnam rempublicam serere (C.). constituere rempublicam, quæ possit esse diuturna (see TO FOUND): *to e. a college, school, &c.*, collegium, gymnasium instituere.

**ERECT**, adj. rectus. erectus. celsus et erectus. *To place e.*, erigere: *to stand e.*, rectum assistere: *to walk e.*, erectum vadere, incedere: *one who cannot walk e.*, quem femora destituunt: *to keep e.*, sustinere; *sustentare: to keep oneself e.*, se sustinere (also fig.), or (if one is in danger of falling) se a lapsu sustinere.

**ERECTION**, [Act of raising, extractio. edificatio (the building of althg). — ductus muri (building of a wall). — constitutio (foundation).] — [State of being erected, erectio (e. g. tignorum).] — [Elevation of the mind, sublatio or exaggeratio animi.] — [Act of rousing, incitatio. concitatio.] — [A building, vid.]

**ERECTLY**, *Crcl.* *To walk e.*, erectum vadere, incedere. — [Erectly erecte is late for 'in a spirited manner,' &c. (e. g. judicare, loqui).]

**ERECTNESS**, status celsus et erectus. — *erectio* (e. g. erectio firma corporis, Vitr.).

**ERECTOR**, *Crcl.* qui edificat, &c.

**EREMITE**, homo solitarius. eremita. anachoreta (Eccl.). See HERMIT.

**ERMINES**, mus silvestris (g. t. for ermines, badgers, &c.). — *\*mustella erminia* (Linn.). — [The fur so called, 'pellis muris silvestris or mustellæ erminis. An e. robe, indumentum ex pellibus murium silvestrium consarcinatum' (Ammian).: *to be clothed in e.*, tergis murium silvestrium indutum esse (Sen. Ep. 90 14).]

**ERMINED**, tergis murium silvestrium indutus (Sen. Ep. 90, 14).

**EROGATION**, erogatio (e. g. pecunie, C.).

**EROSION**, erosio (Plin.).

**EROTIC**, amatorius (eroticus, Gell.).

**ERR**, [Wander, errare. vagari. palari (SYN. in WANDER).] — *JN.* vagari et errare. — [To miss the right way, errare: *to e. fm. aberrare* (unintentionally

and ignorantly).—discedere a qâ re [see DEVIATE].—*Mistake, errare*.—per errorem labi or labi only (to commit a small mistake).—in errore versari. errore capium esse (to be in error).—peccare (to sin, blunder, &c. fm mistake, &c.). To *e. grievously, vehementer* or *valde errare*; totâ re errare (Ter.) or falli [see] toto celo errare late, should not be used, according to Krebs, without a quod aliunt).—longe or procul errare; probe or diligenter errare (in the conversational language of Comedy; [see] not egregie errare): you *e. in this single point*, in hoc uno erras: a man cannot *e.* errari nullo pacto potest. I think I shall not *e.*, if &c., haud, ut opinor, erravero: with these rules you cannot *e.*, hæc præcepta errare non patiuntur: if I do not *e.*, nisi fallor; nisi animus (me) fallit; nisi quid me fallit or fefellerit.

ERRABLE, qui errare, &c. potest.  
ERRABLENESS, Crcl. by errare or in errorem labi posse.

ERRAND, mandatum, negotium [SYN. IN COMMIS-  
SION]: to do an *e.*, mandatum exsequi, persequi, con-  
ficere, perficere, peragere: to do an *e. in the most care-  
ful manner*, mandatum exhaurire: in a careless man-  
ner, negligenter rem mandatam gerere: to tell aby to  
do an *e.*, negotium ci dare or mandare; negoti qd ci  
dare (Ter.).—mandare ci qd: to be ordered to do an *e.*  
by aby, mandatum datur mihi a qo. qd facere jussum  
esse a qo: to do aby's *e.* willingly, \*mandatum cs luben-  
ter peragere (Wyttenbach).

ERRANT, vagus, errabundus.—Erro in Plin.  
ERRATIC, erraticus (Varr. ap. Gell.); stellæ homo.  
—Delos, O.; esply of plants, cucumis, &c. vitis serpens  
multiplici lapsu et erratico, C.).

ERRATUM, \*mendium typographicum.—\*erratum  
typographicum (so C. Att. 6, 1, 7, erratum fabrilis. error  
post-Aug. in this sense; Q. 1, 5, 47).—\*peccatum typo-  
graphi (so paucis verbis tria magna peccata, C.).—  
\*vitium typographicum (gross blunder; s. Q. 1, 5, 5,  
sq.). A book in which there are many *e.*, \*liber mendo-  
sus or mendose descriptus: a book that is free fm *e.*,  
\*liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis  
purus.

ERRONEOUS, falsus; mly by error with gen. An  
*e. opinion*, opinionis error (C. Off. 1, 8).—opinio falsa.—  
[see] Erroneus very late. In Col. 7, 12, 5, for erronei  
canes, Ruhnken reads erronei canes.

ERRONEOUSLY, per errorem (by mistake).—per-  
peram (opp. recte).—falso (opp. vere or vero).

ERRONEOUSNESS, vanitas (emphines); but mly  
by Crcl., to prove the *e.* of an opinion, qd falsum esse  
probare.

ERROUR, error, erratum (the latter, 'an *e.*').—  
lapsus (a slip).—peccatum (a blunder committed; also  
a mistake in grammar, &c.).—fraus (an *e.* into which we  
are led by others; a deceit practised upon us).—opin-  
ionis error. opinio falsa (an erroneous opinion). To  
commit an *e.*, errare. peccare: to fall into an (invo-  
luntary) *e.*, per errorem labi: to be in *e.*, in errore esse  
or versari; errore capium esse; errore vagari, or  
(stronger) in magno errore versari: to acknowledge  
one's *e.*, erratum suum agnoscere: to lead aby into *e.*,  
qm in errorem inducere or conjicere; qm in fraudem  
impellere; qm inducere, ut erret (also of things). You  
see how much of *e.* is at the bottom of all this, vides,  
quanto hæc in errore versentur: it is a great *e.* to be-  
lieve, &c., in magnis erroribus sunt ii, qui credunt,  
&c. [Blunder, vid. An *e.* of the press, see ERRA-  
TUM. A clerical *e.*, mendium scripture.

ERST, First, vid. Once, formerly, vid.  
ERUBESCENCE, [Redness, rubor].—[erubescen-  
tia late, Tertull.].—[Act of growing red, Crcl.  
by erubescere; or rubor ci suffunditur (of persons)]

ERUBESCENT, subruber (Cels.).—subrubundus  
(Cels. Plin.; both = reddish).—erubescens (blushing).

ERUCT, ructare (also with acc. of thing eructed).—  
eructare (with acc. of thing eructed).

ERUCTION, ructus. —[eructatio late, Appul.].  
To cause *e.*, ructum gignere, movere, facere.

ERUDITE, eruditus. literis eruditus.—doctus, doc-  
trinâ instructus. Jn. doctus atque eruditus. See  
LEARNED.

ERUDITION, doctrina. eruditio. literæ. [See LEARN-  
ING.] A person of great or extensive *e.*, perdoctus.  
pereruditus. exquisitâ doctrinâ. pereruditus. præclarâ  
eruditione atque doctrinâ ornatu. in quo sunt plurimæ  
literæ.

ERUGINOUS, æruginosus (Sen.).

ERUPTION, eruptio (e. g. of Etna; also hostile  
incursion, sally).—initium, principium (beginning,  
e. g. of a war). On the *e.* of the war, bello erumpente;  
sello exorto. [Incursion, invasion, vid.—  
(312)]

[Breaking out, scabies (g. t.).—lepra (leprosy).—  
mentagra, mentigo (on the chin).—eruptio capitis.  
porrigo (on the head).—pustulæ (heat-spots, pustules).  
To be covered with an *e.*, scabies, pustilis, &c., infici.

ERUPTIVE, Crcl. To have an *e.* disorder, scabies  
infici; scabrum fieri; scabies invadit corpus (Col.).  
To be covered with an *e.* disorder, totum corpus invadit  
scabies, or invadunt pustulæ; pustulæ toto corpore  
surgunt (ast. Mart.).

ERYSIPELAS, erysipelas, -itis (ερυσίπελας).

ESCALADE, \*scalas muris admove, or scalas only,  
or Crcl. by scalas mœnibus admove, or applicare;  
scalas muros aggredi or ascendere; positis scalis muros  
ascendere (Cæs.). To take a city by *e.*, \*oppidum  
scalas (admotis) capere: to endeavour to take a city by *e.*,  
scalas erigi jubere (T.).—scalas (or positis scalis) muros  
ascendere or aggredi.

ESCALOP, pecten, pectunculus (dim.).

ESCAPE, evadere.—elabi (slip away; e. g. ex pro-  
lio; e. manibus cs; custodiæ, T.).—subterfugere (e.  
by some shift; pœnam, periculum, C.).—effugere  
(fly away).—expedire se (to set oneself free, ab or ex  
qâ re; seld. qâ re): fm (= out of) atq, effugere ex  
(de, ab) qâ re: fm atq (to avoid by flight), effugere  
qd (not ci rei): fm a crowd, expedire se ex turbâ  
(Ter.): fm all occupation, expedire se ab omni occupa-  
tione (C.): fm a person, effugere qm, or de cs mani-  
bus; ci or (de) cs manibus elabi; cs manibus eva-  
dere: fm the city, ex urbe elabi; oppido evadere: fm a  
wreck by swimming, e naufragio eratare (Vitr. 6,  
pref. 1); also in terram evadere (L.): fm a danger,  
periculo evadere. [Avoid, fugere, defugere, declina-  
re, vitare. [SYN. IN AVOID.]

ESCAPE, s. fuga. effugium.—aberratio (e. g. a do-  
lore, molestiis, C.). To make one's *e.* fm prison, cus-  
todie or vinculis elabi: fm the city, urbe elabi. To  
make one's escape by flight, fugâ se subtrahere (secretly);  
ex fugâ evadere; fugâ se eripere. To assist a man's *e.*,  
by giving him money, cs fugam pecuniâ sublevare:  
to have no other *e.* fm, aliam aberrationem a qâ re  
nullam habere (C.).

ESCHALOT, \*allium ascalanicum (Linn.).

ESCHEAT, s. devolutio (t. t.). *E.*'s, caduca bona,  
caducæ hereditates (in JCI. that is caducous, wech falls  
away, as it were, fm the intended heir, e. g. because  
he has no children, either to the other heirs, or in de-  
fault of such, to the emperor's priory purse, fiscus).—  
bona vacantia (Inst. Just. 2, 6, 4).

ESCHEAT, v. caducum esse (absol.); to aby, cedere  
ci (g. t.), or \*possessione vacuâ (Just.) cedere ci.

ESCHEW, fugere, defugere, declinare, vitare.—re-  
nunciare (ci rei, to renounce; e. g. otreis in omnem  
vitam).

ESCORT, s. præsidium (as a protection).—custodia  
(as a guard). Jn. custodia ac præsidium: with an *e.*,  
cum præsidio; cum custodiis: with an *e.* of Mace-  
donians, prosequentibus Macedonibus: to give aby an  
*e.*, præsidium ci dare. To send aby anywhere with an *e.*,  
præsidio dato, or cum custodiis qm mittere qo.

ESCORT, v. præsidio esse ci. custodiæ esse ci  
[SYN. IN ESCORT, s.]. prosequi qm (as a mark of re-  
spect).

ESCULENT. See EDIBLE.

ESCUTCHEON, insigne generis (ast. C. Sull. 31, 88),  
or insigne only (as g. t.). To be recognized or known  
by his *e.*, ex insigni agnosci (Cæs. B. C. 2, 6, of the  
admiral's flag).

ESOTERIC, quod ἑσωτερικόν appellamus, appellant,  
&c. (ast. quod ἑσωτερικόν appellant, C. Fin. 5, 12;  
ἑσωτερικός, Luc. vit. Act. 27).—intrinsicus auscultan-  
tibus accommodatus (ast. Sen. Ep. 33, 6); also occultus  
or occultior. arcanus. reconditus. [see] The *e.* doc-  
trines of, cs, &c. (tamquam) mysteria (e. g. rhetorum,  
C.): to declare or reveal aby's *e.* doctrines, cs (tam-  
quam) mysteria enunciare.

ESPALIER, arbor administrata or jugata, or admi-  
niculata jugataque: to train *e.*'s, palare et alligare  
arbores.

ESPECIAL, præcipuus (as distinguished before others;  
opp. communis, &c.).—maximus. vel maximus (the  
greatest). *E. care*, antiquissima cura (e. g. navalis  
apparatus ci semper antiquissima cura fuit, C.). It  
was his *e. care* to &c., nihil antiquius habuit (C.),  
dixit (Suet.), quam ut &c.; longe antiquissimum  
ratus est, &c., with inf. (L.): an *e. affection* for aby,  
præcipuus quidam amor in qm: to be an *e. favorite*  
with aby, in magnâ esse gratiâ apud qm; gratiosum  
or gratiosissimum esse apud qm; esse in sinu cs  
(in familiar style, C.); in oculis esse ci or cs (C.);  
or qs me fert in oculis (C.). Therefore I am an *e.*

favorite with the publicans, itaque publicanis in oculis sumus (C.).

**ESPECIALLY**, *Imprimis* (refers to a distinction possessed in common with others, and in as high a degree as by the first among them: it is added to adjectives and adverbs; may follow its word [vir magnus imprimis, C.], or have one interposed [id—imprimis ego memorabile, &c.]; it may be joined to a superlative [such *Kritik* denies; *Pr. Intr.* li. 889]; and also give prominence to a single word or action).—*præcipue* (*in primis* and *capere*, refers to a distinction one possesses before and over others; nearly = 'particularly' opp. communiter, communis. Hence, of what belongs to the individual and not to most men or all men, &c. It is properly used with verbs; it, like *præsertim*, to give prominence to one word or notion).—*præsertim* (*præ*, before; *serere*, to connect: it denotes that what is said applies in an especial degree to one case: it often, therefore, introduces an especial condition or case, *præsertim* quum; quum *præsertim*; *præsertim* si. It cannot stand with the principal verb of the sentence [id—non virtus est *præsertim*, but *præcipue*, colenda], except when, affix, the general statement, it adds a case to which it particularly applies (e. g. ego tibi vi, hac *præsertim* imbecillitate magistratum, præstare non possum: deforme est de se ipso predicare: falsa *præsertim*).—*maxime* (does not contain a comparison with others, but strengthens the predicate itself. A. especially, but also B. maxime A. sed et B. *emply* because maxime quod: *emply* if maxime si, of what is to be done *emply* on a certain condition, e. g. scribe qd. et maxime si Pompeius &c. C.).—*potissimum* (by preference to all others).—*Præ* it may help the pupil to tell him that *præcipue* should be taken to express a higher degree than is common, &c.; *præsertim* to denote more particularly the case to which what has been said applies *emply*; it does not therefore go with verbs (not *præsertim* florere, but *præcipue*); maxime, to make a general statement apply with the most force to a particular case.—*Imprimis* occurs more than eleven times in C.; not twice only, as *Stürzenburg* maintained. *Emply* if, *præsertim* si; maxime si (see under maxime above).—*Never* *præcipue* vi or quum). A. and e. B. quum A. tum *Imprimis* B. quum or tum A. tum maxime B: ut A. tum maxime B (*rare*: C.): e. be cause, maxime quod. B. et e., *præsertim* or *imprimis* autem (id—non *præsertim* vero or autem). And e., *Imprimis*que; et *præsertim*; maximeque. Maxime is often strengthened by vel (e. g. hoc uno præstamus vel maxime feris, quod &c.).

**ESPLANADE**, *The void space between the glacis and the first houses of the town*, quidquid herbidum terrenum est erat extra murum (L. 23, 14, as it usually is a grassy slope); locus æquus planum (S.: as levelled space).—*Grass-plot*, locus herbidus (H.) herbosus.

**ESPOUSAL**, *Act of espousing; see* **ESPOUSALS**.—*Act of embracing a cause, defensio, patrocinium, propugnatio; or* *Crcl.* See *TO ESPOUSE* a cause.

**ESPOUSALS**, *sponsalia*. To celebrate the e., sponsalia facere or rite facere. The day of e., sponsalia dies (*rare*); dies sponsaliorum (*Suet.* Oct. 23). the time of day e., tempus sponsationis (or sponsationis) habendi. The feast given on the occasion was, cœna sponsalium (*Plin.* 9, 35, 58).

**ESPOUSE**, *PROPR.* To betroth to; betroth oneself to; see **BETROTH**.—*TO marry*, vid.—*IMPROPR.* To embrace (as opinion, cause, &c.). To embrace an opinion; see **EMBRACE** (end): to e. a cause, 1) to join a political party; see *TO EMBRACE* a cause. 2) to undertake its defence, patrocinium cs or cs rei suscipere; ci or ci rei patrocinari.—*propugnare* pro re.—*Jus*, defendere et propugnare.

**ESP**, see *TO DESCRY*; and for **SYN**. *TO SEE*.—*2) TO SEE*.

**ESQUIRE**, armiger (of a knight; also as t. t. for the English Esq.).

**ESQUIRE**, v. comitari qm. inter comites cs aspicit, &c.

**ESSAY**, v. See **ATTEMPT**, **TRY**.

**ESSAY**, e. *Attempt, trial*, vid. *Short treatise*, vid. *Essay* (of metals), vid.

**ESSENCE**, vis, natura, proprietates.—*natura* atque vis, vis et natura, natura propria cs rei et vis (C.).—*Essentia*, according to *Sen.*, was used by C. as translation of *oëria*, but it is not found in his extant works; *Quintil.* says, *oëria* quæ *Plaut.* alij *Flavii* essentiam vocat; neque sane aliud est ejus nomen Latinum; he adds, o' ens, essentia: 'quæ cur tanto-

porè aspernuntur, nihili video, nisi quod iniqui iudices adversus nos sumus'.—(*Ipse*) substantia (*post-Aug.*; *Ipse* subet. Q.; *reality*, opp. opinio, *Paul.* JCI.).—*The best writers only translate 'essence' by Ipse or verus: the e. of friendship consists in this, vera amicitia in eo versatur; vis amicitia in eo est: to look to the e. of athg, rem ipsam spectare: to belong to the e. of athg, cs rei proprium esse.*—Q. has rei substantiam convenire, to agree with its nature. *Essential oil*, 'essentia (i. t.).—'liquor tenuissimus.—'flos succi (*Bau.*)—*Odour*, vid.

**ESSENTIAL**, proprius, in cs rei naturâ positus, ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens, cum re ipsâ or cum rei naturâ conjunctus (belonging to the essence or nature of athg).—*necessarius* (necessary).—*gravissimus*, magni momenti (very important). The point, caput rei (id—cardo rei in situ, age); quod maxime rem causamque continet (C.): an e. circumstance, or point, res gravissima or magni momenti: an e. cause, prima or præcipua causa: only one point appears to be e., una res videtur continere causam (C.).: an e. condition, prima conditio: an e. difference, discernimen in ipsâ rei naturâ positum or ad ipsam rem, or ad rei naturam pertinens: all states are alike in e. points, eadem omnium civitatum est natura. *Not e.* = *UNESSENTIAL*.—Q. 'substantialis (e. g. differentia, *Tertull.*) belongs to Eccl. Lat. *Essential oil*, 'essentia, quæ vocantur, olei g. nera (as i. t.).

**ESSENTIALLY**, vere, proprie, *imprimis*. 'naturâ propriâ et vi.—*Genere* (in kind) or non gradu sed genere (aff. non genere sed gradu, de opt. gen. Or. § 4): to be e. different, genere differre; ipsâ rei naturâ diversum esse.

**ESTABLISH**, statuere (to fix firmly; of institutions, laws, &c., jus, jura; omnes partes religionis).—*constituere* (e. g. oppidum; decemviralem potestatem in urbibus; reges in civitate; Imperium; res; partes reipublice. Also = 'to establish by onf'. g. const. bona non esse possessiones C.).—*efficere* (to make out a point; e. g. efficere, animos esse mortales).—*firmare*, confirmare (to make lasting; as empire, dominion, &c.).—*stabilire* (to give duration or support to; liberty, dominion, &c.).—*fundare* (to ground, lay the foundation of; the safety of the state, one's power, liberty, dominion, &c.).—*munire* (to render safe against external attacks; one's influence, dominion).—*conglutinare* (to glue, as it were, together; i. e. to connect or unite more firmly; friendship, a contract). To e. one in his opinions, animum cs confirmare: to e. by proofs, argumentis confirmare; probare: to e. oneself any where, certam sedem ac domicilium collocare qo loco; domicilium sibi constituere qo loco (to take up one's residence any where; e. g. *Magnesium*); concedere qo habitatum (e. g. *Argos*, *Np.*; e. g. of an exile quitting his country to reside elsewhere). qo loco consistere; locum capere ac presidium ponere, constituere in qo loco (to take up a post, of soldiers); aciem, legiones, &c. constituere qo loco (of the general).—*Justin* has statuere sedes alicubi. To e. oneself as a merchant, mercatorem instituire: to have one's heart established, 'Immotum stare; also qm firmitudinem animi obtinere (*Plaut.*). animum aum or se confirmasse. The established Church, ecclesiæ forma, quæ est a republicâ sanctissimæ constituta.—*cultus* deorum ab omnibus ferè civibus suscipitur (when that assertion is true; *af.* C. *Lapp.* 1, 23, 60).

**ESTABLISHER**, conditor.—*conciliator* (e. g. pacis). *firmator* (*post-Aug.*; pacis).—*fundator* (e. g. urbis *Prænestinæ*, &c.). See **FOUNDER**.

**ESTABLISHMENT**, constitutio (e. g. of religious rites, religionum, C.; potestatis, Q.).—*confirmatio* (e. g. perpetue libertatis; also of establishing a point by arguments).—*conciliatio* (of establishing by management of parties, &c.; e. g. gratia).—*descriptio* (e. by rules, regulating the powers, sphere of action, &c.; e. g. civitatis, magistratum).—*ordinatio* (act of ordering, regulating; e. g. comitorum, *Vell.*). The e. of the court of *Areopagus* is due to *Solon*, a *Solone* constitutus est *Areopagus* (C.). *An establishment*, institutum; a) = *School*, vid. *B) House with body of servants, &c.*, familia.—*domus* (whole household). To keep a large, a moderate, &c. e., ut familia optima, mediocri, &c. (*Np.* Att. 23, 3; but with ref. to *Rom. manners*): to have a splendid e. (i. e. house, &c.), in primis bene habitare omnibusque optimis rebus uti (*Np.* Att. 13, 1). *Ratification, confirmatio*, vid.

**ESTAFETTE**, 'cursor unicus veredi cursurâ iter conficiens (veredus = a courier's horse; *Cod. Just.*).—*eques citatus*, eques citus. To summon any by an e. propriis literis accire qm (T.).

**ESTATE, s.** *State*, vid. **Condition**, rank, vid. **Landed property**; usually with a real e., *prædium (the house on the e.)*; *villa (a country-house; the e.)*; *fundus (the real e.)*; usually with a country-house; *villa* is an architectural, fund. an economical, præd. a juridical term; *Död.*). An e. in the country, *ruricum prædium*. *ager. rus* (prop. country, opp. town; then meton. for 'estate in the country'). **Obs.** On the construction of *rus*, *rure*, in this sense, see **Obs.** in **FAUNA**, s. *Estates, agri (fields, landed property)*; possessiones (possessions, whether land or not). See **PROPERTY**. To lay out money in purchasing a landed e., *pecuniam collocare in solo* (*Suet. Tib.* 48) an e. near a town, *propinquum rus* (*Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 2). **The e.'s of the realm**, *\*ordines imperii*. **Man's estate**, *ætas pubes*.—*anni pubertatis (age of puberty)*; *ætas constans*, or *constans*, quæ media dicitur; *ætas adulta*, *firmata*, *confirmata*, *corroborata (age of full manly strength)*. To come to man's e., *robustorem fieri*; se corroborare; *pubertatem ingredi*: when he was now come to man's e., *quum* is se jam corroboravisset, et vir inter viros esset (*C. Cael.* 11, 6).

**ESTEEM, v.** *Opinion, judgement*, vid. **High value**, *reuerential regard*, *æstimatio*. *observantia*. *existimatio* (*æstim.* denotes the estimating, valuing, &c. of a thing, or its relative value; and in *æstimatio* dignus, *æstimatio* quæ digna (*both C. Fin.* 8, 13), it approaches the meaning of 'high esteem'; but it should not be used generally, for the marks of e. exhibited to a person is *observantia* [= the being attentive to a person]; nor for the e. in which a person is held by others, *revera* is *existimatio*);—*reuerentia* (*reuerential regard*). *dignatio* (*opinion*); e. caused by desert; *prope* not *præ-Aug.*; a favorite word with *T.* and *Suet.*; in summâ dignatione c. vivere, *Just.*). To possess or enjoy e., c. habetur honor, coll et observari: to be held in some e., esse in numero qd et honore, qm numerum obtinere: to be held in very great e., *by aby*, longe maximo honore esse apud qm: to have or feel e. for any one, *magnum sacre (to value highly)*; *vereri*, *reuereri* qm; qm colere, tribuere c. cultum (*internal respect, regard*); observare, honorare qm; *reuerentiam adhibere adversus qm* or *præstare ci* (to show outward respect to any one); hence also, colere et observare qm: to show due e. for any one, qm *prosequi*, with or without *observantia* (outwardly, whether freely or by compulsion). A man held in no e., *homo sine existimatione* (*C.*); the e. in which you are held, *existimatio tua*: to be held in high e. and honour by the people, *cum populo et in laude et in gratia esse*.

**ESTEEM, v. a** (a person) highly, magni (very highly, maximi) facere,—*admirari*, *susplicere* (to look up to); *admir.* with admiration; *susplic.* with a sense of one's own inferiority);—*vereri*, *colere*, *vereri* et *colere* (to feel reverential, heart-felt respect). qm *reuereri*; *reuerentiam adhibere adversus qm* or *præstare ci* (to show reverential respect).—qm observare or observantia colere (g. t. to give outward proofs of one's respect). **JN.** observare et colere; colere et observare; observare et diligere.—*diligere* carumque habere (of attachments); *not* to e. aby, qm nullo loco putare; qm despiciere or despectare.—**β**) A thing highly, magni or magno æstimare (to e. aby, not æstimare only); magni facere, habere, ducere, pendere; est honos ci rei apud me.—*diligere* (to like, &c., of persons and things; *atqz in aby*, qd in qo); *lightly*, parvi facere, æstimare; *haud magni pendere*; *not* to e. atqz at all, qd nullo loco numerare; æstimare nihil, pro nihilo or nihil (*Rams.* § 109, *Not.* 1, d); pro nihilo colere, putare; nihil or non focii facere; despiciere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; *it all one*, *juxta æstimare* (*S. Cat.* 2, 8); to e. things equally, or one thing or person as much as another, qd ci rei, or qm ci, in æquo or parem ponere; qd ci rei par facere; qm cum qo eodem loco et numero habere: res pari ætate eadem laude ponere; *one more than another*, unum or unam rem alteri præponere, anteponere or (*reuerentiâ*) postponere, posthabere. **Consider**, *deem*, vid. **To e. atqz an honour**, ducere qd glorie; to oneself, honori, gloriæ sibi qd ducere; a credit, qd ducere laudi or ponere in laude (*C.*); a favour, ponere qd in beneficio (*C. Fam.* 15, 4, 12). *I shall e. it a favour if you will*, *nihil gratissimum feceris*, &c.

**ESTIMABLE, s.** *Valuable*, *æstimatio* dignus or dignandus.—*æstimandus*. **Deserving esteem** or regard, venerandus, venerabilis, honore dignus, observantia dignus.—*honestus*, *gravis*.—*bonus*, *proutus*, &c. (*good*). A very e. person, *vir optimus existimatione omnium* (of one universally considered as; *H.*); quovis b. nore dignus (*Ter.*). So e. a person, homo eâ exist-

matione.—**Estimabilis** = 'that is liable to be lazed'; *æstimatio* is properly 'valuation' (e. g. *frumenti*, &c.), but in context in *æstimatio* dignus, *æstimandus*, &c., has the meaning of 'value' when applied to things; e. g. of wisdom, health; *C. Fin.* 3, 13, 43, 44.

**ESTIMATE, s.** **Calculated expense** of a work, *pecuniæ conspectus ad totum opus absolvendum* (*Gell.* 19, 10).—*æstimatio* (*Vitr. præf.* 10).—*rationes operis*, antiquum institutum, expeditæ (*r. Vitr. præf. lib.* 10): to make an e., *sumptus ædificii consummare* (*Vitr.* 1, 1, 4). *Let architects make a careful e.*, *architecti diligenter modum impensarum ratiocinantur* (*explicit* (*Vitr. ib.*), or *caute summâque diligentia*, *antiquum instituantur opera*, eorum expellant rationes (*ib.*): *that men may get their houses completed for little more than the e. had prepared them to expect*, ut homines &c. ad id, quod præparaverint, seu paulo amplius adjucentes, *ædificia expellant* (*i. e.* for little more than what they have got ready to meet the expense with; *Vitr. ib.*): *when the whole expense agrees exactly with the e.*, quum ad dictum impensa respondet (*Vitr. ib.*): every architect who contracts for the building of a public work, delivers in an e., *architectus*, quum publicum opus curandum recipit, pollicetur, quanto sump u id futurum sit (*Vitr. ib.*): to give a copy of the e. in aby, *æstimationem tradere ci* (*Vitr. ib.*): to add atqz to the e., ad *æstimationem* adjuce qd (*Vitr. ib.*). **Calculation, judgement, opinion**, &c., vid. **A just e. of his own powers** (*character*, &c.), *æqua ac par sui æstimatio* (*Vell.* 1, 97).

**ESTIMATE, v.** **Value**, vid. **Calculate**, compute, vid.

**ESTIMATION, s.** *Valuation*, vid. **Calculation**, vid. **Opinion**, vid. **Esteem**, vid.

**ESTIMATOR.** See **VALUER**.

**ESTRADE**, æquata planities (*aff. æquata agri planities*, *C. Verr.* 2, 4, 48).

**ESTRANGE.** See **ALIENATE**.

**ESTRANGEMENT.** See **ALIENATION**.

**ESTUARY**, æstuarium.—*adjacens mari navigabile stagnum* (*Plin.*).

**ETERNAL**, perpetuus (*relatively*, with ref. to a definite end; *that of life, for example*).—*sempternus* (*like ædior*, the everlasting, lasting as long as time itself).—*æternus* (*like æwios*, the eternal, that wch outlasts all time, and will be measured by ages, for tempus est para quedam æternitatis. The sublime thought of that wch is without beginning and end, lies only in æternus. *Död.*).—*immortalis* (*having a beginning but no end*).—*JN.* perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempternus. E. snows, nives, quas ne ætas quidem solvit: e. friendship, perpetua et æterna amicitia: e. hatred, odium inextinguibile (*In qm*): to give an e. duration to atqz, æternitate rem donare.

**ETERNALIZE.** See **IMMORTALIZE**.

**ETERNALLY**, perpetuo (*perpetually, continually*); semper (*always*).—*numquam* (*not* *verer* not): to live e., in æternum vivere, æternum esse, sempternâ frui vitâ, perpetuâ vitâ perfrui, ævo sempterno frui (*all of continuance aft. death, the latter rather poet.*); *vigere* memoriâ sæculorum omnium; per omnium sæculorum memoriâ vivere; manere in animis hominum, in æternitate temporum, famâ rerum (*improp.*); to live for ever in the memory of mankind; the latter, *T. Agr.* 46, *extr.*): to last e., durare in æternum (*Q.*).

**ETERNITY**, æternitas, vis æterna (*both of God, as a property; æternitas also = eternal duration; e. g. temporum*).—*tempus infinitum*, ævum sempternum (*eternal duration*).—*vitæ æterna*. \**Vita altera* (*the next life*): *fm e.* (*i. e. fm a long time*), ab æternitate; ex æterno tempore; ab infinito tempore; for an e. (*i. e. very long*), *ætatem* (*see Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 8); for all e., in perpetuum; in omne tempus; in æternum (*for all times, as L. 4, 4*); in æternum urbem condere.—*æternum æterna est poet.*; and qd in æternum or in omnem æternitatem non fiet, for numquam fiet, is not Lat.). For 'through all eternity,' see **ETERNALLY**.

**ETERNIZE.** See **IMMORTALIZE**.

**ETHIC, ETHICAL**, ad mores pertinens (*C.*).—*moralis* (*C. de Fato*, 1, 1, quia pertinet ad mores—nos eam partem philosophiæ de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem). An e. teacher, officii magister (*C. Tus.* 2, 4, 12); qui artem vitæ proficitur (*ib.*).—*morum magister*. See **MORAL**.

**ETHICS**, philosophia moralis, or philosophiæ pars moralis (*see quotation fm C. in ETHIC*).—*doctrina* or *scientia* moralis.—*ea philosophia* (or *philosophiæ pars*), quæ



est de vitâ et moribus (cf. *C. Tusc.* 3, 4, 8). — philosophia, in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur (as *C. Brut.* 8, 31). — philosophia, quam virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (as *C. Pis.* 29, 71). — or ea philosophiam parâ, quâ mores conformari putantur (af. *C. Fin.* 4, 2, 5). — descriptio expetendarum fugiendarum rerum (C.). — cognitio virtutis (*Tusc.* 5, 25, 71). *Sis virtus only* (e. g. ab his inventa et perfecta virtus est, *Tusc.* 5, 1, 2); or officia, pl. (e. g. hunc locum philosophi solent in officiis tractare. *C. Orat.* 21, 72). — ~~ethicâ~~ ethicâ (Q.); ethica, æ (*Laetant.*).

ETHNIC. See HEATHEN.

ETIQUETTE, mos et usus (g. t. for *received custom*). — morum elegantia (as *constituting a finished gentleness*).

ETYMOLOGICAL, etymologicus (*Gell.* 1, 8, 1).

ETYMOLOGIST, verborum scrutator et interpret (C.) or qui in enodandis nominibus laborat (C.).

ETYMOLOGIZE, in enodandis nominibus laborare. — studiosè exquirere, unde verba sint ducta (to *investigate the derivation of words*; see *C. N. D.* 3, 24, 62; *Of.* 1, 7, 23). — vocabulorum, cur quæque res sit ita appellata, causas explicare (to *explain the meaning of words*; *C. N. D.* 3, 24, 64).

ETYMOLOGY, 1) *The derivation of a word, origo; etymon* (the *true explanation and meaning of a word by virtue of its derivation*; *Farr. R. R.* 1, 48, 2; *Gell.* 18, 4, extr., where *etyma* vocum et origines). — 2) *The deriving of a word from a root, etymologia* (the *deriving and explaining of a word from its root*, in *C. Top.* 8, 35, literally translated by *verilogium*, to *weh, hœter*, he himself would prefer *notatio*). — originatio (derivation), but only as a term recommended by some; *v. Q.* 1, 6, 28). — enodatio nominum (the *development of nouns*; *C. Top.* 7, 31; *N. D.* 3, 24, 62). — 3) *As a science, etymologia* (*Farr. L. L.* 7, 1, 44). — etymologia — verborum explicatio... quam [Stoici] etymologiam appellabant (*C. Acad.* 1, 8, 32; he defines it to be the *explaining quâ de causâ quæque essent nominata*).

EUCHARIST. See LORD'S SUPPER.

EUCHARISTICAL, || *Relating to the holy eucharist. By gen. eucharistic. The e. sacrificed, eucharistic mysterium* (*August.*). || *Containing thanksgivings, grato animo beneficia prosequens*. — gratiarum actionem continens. *E. prayers*, "preces grati in Deum animi testes".

EULOGIST, laudator (g. t.). — predicator (one who extols loudly and publicly). — prætor (the herald or trumpeter of *aby's* praise). — bucinator (as *sarcastic expression, the trumpeter*; e. g. *ca existimationis*).

EULOGY, laudatio of *aby*, *ca* (the speech and the praise contained in it). — laus, laudes, of any one, *ca* (the praise). — ~~Eulogium~~ Eulogium is a short inscription on a tomb, &c.; encomium is not found). *An e. pronounced over one who is dead, laudatio mortui* (g. t.; in later writers, e. g. *Plin.* panegyricus, *sc. sermo*); laudatio funebris; laudes funebres; to pronounce *e. a. over aby*, qm laudare; dicere de *ca* laudibus; sermonem cum admiratione laudum *ca* instituire (in a conversation); to write a *e. upon any person or thing, laudationem* *ca* or *ca* scribere.

EUNUCH, ademptæ virilitatis. — exsectus. — eunuchus. — homo castratus (whether castrated or naturally imperfect). — apido (*avādon*; naturally impotent, or *fm castration*). To make *aby* an *e.*, castrare qm; virilitatem *ca* adimere; qm excidere or excicare (~~Eunuch~~). Avoid evirare, eunuchare, *weh* belong to Com. — secare, *Mar.*).

EUPATORY, eupatoria (*Plin.*; also agrimonía). — eupatorium (*Lin.*).

EUPHEMISM, euphemismus (as *t. t.*). By a *e.*, \*per euphemismum, or by *Crel.* See EUPHEMISTIC.

EUPHEMISTIC, by *Crel.* with tristitiam rei lenitate verbi mitigans, or by \*per euphemismum.

EUPHONY, vocalitas (que *vōpōia* dicitur, *Q.* 1, 5, 24) — sonus dulcis, suavis, jucundus, or elegans. — numerus, or pl. numerl. sonus (in language). — numerorum jucunditas. — numerus opportune cadens (Q.). For the sake of *e.*, \*ut numeroso sonaret, diceretur, caderet, &c. Words that satisfy the demands of *e.*, verba ad audiendum jucunda (C.): to prefer one word to another of the same meaning, on the ground of *e.*, inter duo, quæ idem significant et tantundem valent, quod melius sonet, malle (Q.'s definition of vocalitas).

EUPHORBIA, euphorbia. euphorbium (both *Plin.*).

EVACUATE, || To empty, vid. || To void by any of the excretory passages, evomere, expellere, excrere. per os reddere (of bringing up); \*per

alvum reddere. || To purge the bowels, &c., alvum inanire (*Plin.*); alvum purgare, solvere, subducere, dejicere; or dejicere only. *Atq.* is as good as a purgative for evacuating the bowels, qd medicamenti instat est ad eliciendas alvos (*Plin.*). || To withdraw troops from. To *e. a town*, urbe excedere (copy of *soldiers*). — urbem relinquere (lo *quit it fm necessary*). — copias ex urbe educere (of the general). — presidium ex urbe removère (to withdraw a garrison); to *e. a country*, (ex) finibus excedere (g. t. copy of *soldiers*); copias ex finibus educere (of the general). Thus *Crotone* was evacuated, ita *Crotone* excessum est. *Valerius* and *Curio* found *Sardinia* and *Sicily* evacuated, nacti vacua ab imperiis *Sardiniam* *Valerius*, *Curio* *Siciliam* (i. e. the commander-in-chief had quitted the islands). ~~vacuifacere~~, *vacuifacere*, g. t. for to make empty (e. g. the benches, subsellia, C., where the reading is not quite certain); but *vacuifacere* *Scyrum* (Np.) is to remove all its inhabitants. || *Annui*; vid.

EVACUATION, || Discharge, &c., exinanitio. alvi defectio (by means of medicine); no *e. follows*, venter nihil reddit: to have had no *e. for several days*, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus. || The withdrawing of troops, &c., "excessus ex urbe (af. excessus *e. vitâ*, C.), or *Crel.* with verbs under EVACUATE = 'withdraw troops' after *Porcena's* *e. of Italy*, postquam *Porcena* ex agro Romano excessit: such was the *e. of Crotone*, ita *Crotone* excessum est.

EVADE. See TO ELUDE.

EVANESCENT, fragilis. — caducus. — evanidus (poet. and not *præ-Aug.*, O).

EVANGELICAL, evangelicus (*Eckl.*) [The terms \*ecclesia evangelica, \*evangelico-reformata, \*evangelico-luthera, may be used as *t. t.* to describe the German Protestant Churches]. To live an *e. life*, \*evangelicam vitam sectari (*August.*).

EVANGELICALLY, \*evangelice.

EVANGELIST, || Author of a gospel, evangelista (*Eckl. Prudent.*). || Preacher of the Gospel, evangelizator (*Terul.*). — evangelii predicator.

EVANGELIZE, *Crel.*, e. g. to *e. the world*, \*efficere ut omnes ubique homines sacra Christiana (or cultum Christianum) et puram religionem suscipiant (cf. *L.* 1, 7; *C. Legg.* 1, 23, 60). — hominum animos ad verum Dei cultum convertere. — \*ad doctrinam Christianam convertere.

EVAPORATE, || TRANS. exhalare, exspirare (~~Evaporare~~, *Gell.*, is not classical). — || INTRANS. exhalari (also exhalare vapore, poet. rare, *Lucr.*, vidimus alta exhalare vapore, &c.). — evanescere (of wine that loses its spirit; of mineral waters, aque calidæ evanuerunt, &c.). — vapore (post-*Aug.* *Plin.*, aque vaporant et in mari ipso).

EVAPORATION, exhalatio, exspiratio, aspiratio (all C., of the *e. fm the earth*). — ~~Evaporatio~~ evaporatio (post-*Aug.*; terre, Sen.; nivis, *Gell.*). — respiratio (fm the water). — vaporatio (e. g. inundantium aquarum, Sen.); *e. fm the earth, fm the waters*, vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepescitis or ex aquis excitantur (C.); also terre exhalationes, expirationes, aspirationes.

EVASION, latēbra (only in sing.; a hiding-place = a pretext). — deverticulum, deverticulum non flexio (as *e.*, as opp. to a straightforward course, *C. Pis.* 22, 53, but not in this sense). — excusatio (an excuse). — causa simulata or speciosa (an apparent or specious reason). To make or seek *e.*, deverticulum, deverticula flexionesque querere; tergiversari (to twist and turn oneself about, to endeavour to keep aloof fm a point); to find some *e.*, rimam quam reperire (proverb, *Plant. Curc.* 4, 2, 24); to have some *e. ready*, latebram habere: he answered by *an e.*, allo responsonem suam derivavit: to have recourse to a strange attempt at *e.*, se mirificam in latebram conjicere (*C. de Div.* 2, 20, 46); without *e.*, directo or directo (without wandering fm the point).

EVASIVE, ambiguus (of uncertain meaning; e. g. responsa, *Suet. Tib.* 34). — fictus et simulatus (hypocritical), or *Crel.* To give an *e. answer*, allo responsonem suam derivare; tergiversari, or huc, illic tergiversari (to go backwards and forwards, &c.).

EVASIVELY, fictè et simulatè (e. g. loqui, not according to one's real sentiments). — tergiversantis in modum (~~Evil~~). *Vell.* has tergiversanter, but only of one shrinking fm a battle. To answer *e.*, tergiversari. — allo responsonem suam derivare.

EVE, || Evening; vid. || Evening preceding a holy day, dies proximus ante diem festum. ~~Evigil~~ Vigilia is a festival celebrated in the night. — ~~Evigilia~~ To be on the *e. of althg.* qd instat (e. g. bellum); qd impendit (e. g. contentio, tempestas, &c.). See 'To be NEAR.'



EVEN. See EVENING.

EVEN, adj., æquus (not departing from the horizontal line, level; not rising or sinking; opp. acclivis, going up, or declivis, going down, sloping; or superior, that lies higher; or inferior, that lies lower).—planus (plain, flat, without observable inequalities; opp. asper, rough, uneven; or montanus or montuosus, mountainous).—æquus et planus (e. g. locus). To erect a building on e. ground, ædificium plano pede instituit. The e. tenor of his whole life, æquabilitas in omni vitâ, or universæ vitæ: to make e., æquare, complanare (e. g. manibus, pedibus).—solo æquare (to make e. with the ground).—pavire (to make e. by beating, e. g. a pavement, a floor; all round, circum-pavire). ¶ Of numbers, par (opp. impar). To play at odd and e., ludere par impar.

EVEN, adv., etiam (in nearly every application of the English word, *evenly* with comparatives, and 'nay even' [immo potius] after a negative clause, and after tantum abesse—ut &c.).—vel ('or even', 'even', *evenly* with superlatives).—et (the use of et for etiam has been disputed, but is found in C. in the following cases: 1) = præterea, *evenly* at the beginning of a clause: 2) with igitur, ergo, when et stands first with the word it refers to, and the igitur or ergo in the third place [affectus animi laudabiles, et vita igitur laudabiles, &c.]. 3) after relative pronouns and conjunctions, quum, quod, &c. [illud, quod et in testimonio, &c.] 4) before proper names and demonstrative pronouns, the particle standing at the head of its clause, or after one word of it or two, if they are such as cannot be separated [spe est, et hunc miserum, &c.]. 5) in ut—sic et. 6) in non solum or non modo—sed et. 7) in et nunc: Pr. Intr. 2, 227).—Sic ipse, adeo. E. virtue herself is despised, ipsa virtus contemnitur: i. e. his enemies could not restrain their tears, vel hostes lacrimis temperare non potuerunt: e. you are angry with me, tu adeo mihi succenses: e. if, etiam! e. now, jam nunc (i. e. before one could well suspect): e. then, etiamtum, etiamtum (still, up to that time, &c.): e. though, ut jam (e. g. ut jam omnes incipientes sint miseri, non est tamen &c.); and even, *evenly* even (of a stronger assertion, correcting a preceding statement), atque adeo (e. g. intra mœnia, atque adeo in senatu; a force with sometimes belongs to atque alone). ¶ 'Even so' (in answer), etiam. ¶ As—even so. See JUST as, &c.

EVEN, v. ¶ To level. See 'to make even.' ¶ To equalize, vid.

EVEN-HANDED, æquus.—incurruptus.—tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus. See JUST, IMPARTIAL.

EVENING, vesper (Vesperus and vespers are not found in classic prose).—tempus vespertinum.—extremum diei (S. Juv. 21, 2); extremum tempus diei (Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6): towards e., ad or sub vespem (the former, Cæsar's usual form): in the e., vesperi (not vespere): late in the e., pervespere (C. ad Div. 9, 2, in.). in the e. of the day before, pridie vesperi: yesterday e., heri vesperi: on the e. before his death, ad vesperum, pridie quam excessit e vitâ: on the e. of his death, eo ipso die, quo excessit e vitâ (i. e. on the day of his death): early in the e., as the e. was coming on, primo vespere; primâ vesperi (Cæs. B. C. 1, 20): e. is coming on, vesperscit (Ter.); advesperascit (C.); in-vesperascit: jam serum est diei (L.): when e. was drawing near, die jam inclinato in vespem (Cæs.); præcipite die (L.). Good e. I. salve! to wish any good e., salvare quæ jubeo: that comes or happens in the e., vespertinus (= 'evening', as adj.). To pay an e. visit, convenire quæ vesperi: to receive an e. visit, quæ venit me vesperi or vespertinus. A guest who spends the e. with any, hospes vespertinus: the e. red, vesper rubens (V.): e. prayers, \*preces vespertine. The e. twilight; see TWILIGHT. The e. breeze, \*aer vespertinus; aura vespertina (Varr.). E. primrose, \*œnothëra biennis. ¶ IMPROPER. The e. of life, vita occidens (C.).

EVENLY, æqualiter, æqualibiter (equally, e. g. æq. distribuire, æquab. prædam dispartire).—ad libram, ad regulam, ad libellam, ad normam et libellam (horizontally, so that a spirit-level or similar instrument would detect no deviation).

EVENNESS, ¶ Levelness, æqualitas (Sen. Plin.).—lævor, lævitas (smoothness of surface; levitas also of an even style, never rising to sublimity, nor sinking into tameness, &c.). ¶ Regularity, &c., æqualitas (e. g. of motion, motus, &c.); also of an unornamented propriety of style, &c.). ¶ Impartiality, vid. ¶ Evenness of mind, temper, &c., æquus animus, æquitas animi (Vesp. æquianimitas, un-class.).

—constantia (as the result of firmness of character).—animi tranquillitas, animus tranquillus (calm peace of mind).

EVENT, res gesta, factum (deed).—exitus, eventus (differ nearly as our 'event' and 'result'. C. Invent. 1, 28, 42; eventus est casus exitus negotii; in quo quæri solet, quid ex quaque re eveniret, eveniat, eventum, ulte; hence also exitus eventusque; eventus quasi exitus).—finis (the end).—casus (an accident, accidental result; T. Hist. 1, 4, 1, casus eventusque rerum, qui plerumque fortuiti sunt). Distraus e. s. ad adversam, miseram; casus calamitosus, miseri: a tragical, shocking, &c. e., casus horribilis, tristic: an unexpected e., casus improvisus, inopinatus: varying e.'s, rerum vicissitudines. ¶ In the event of, see 'if'. At all e.'s, certe, saltem.

EVENTERATE, exenterate; eviscerare.

EVENTFUL, Crcl. \*incipit variorum casus habens. —'propter ancipites variorum casus memorabilia. Sic byllie: I shall never forget that eventful night, when &c.', memini nec unquam obliviscar noctis illius, quum &c. (C.). Sen. has vita actiosa, but only of a restlessly active life. Sic eventful mens filled with disastrous events; as, an e. day, dies funestus, luctuosus (Plin. has decretorius dies, decisive, bringing about a decision: fatalis dies is one that was fated to see the destruction of a city, &c.): that was an e. day to me, illo die res miræ evenirent mihi.

EVENTIDE, vespertina hora.—vespertinum tempus. See EVENING.

EVENTILATE, ¶ Winnow, vid. ¶ Discuss, vid.

EVENTILATION, ¶ Winnowing, vid. ¶ Discussion, vid.

EVENTUAL, Crcl. with aliquando tandem. There is some hope of the e. restoration of this miserable man, spes est, et hunc miserum et infelicem aliquando tandem posse consistere (C.). To make e. provision for athg, consilere et prospicere, ut aliquando &c.

EVENTUALLY, aliquando (at some time or other).—ad extremum; ad extremum...denique (at last): if athg of this sort should eventually happen, si quid hujus simile forte aliquando eveniret (Ter.).

EVER, ¶ Always, semper (opp. numquam).—usque (always, within a definite limit: semp. represents time as a space; usque as a continuous line. semp. = omni tempore: usque = nullo tempore intermisso; continenter)—perpetuo (of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time). ¶ With superlatives ever is translated by quisque: 'the best things are e. the rarest,' optimum quidque rarissimum est: or thus: the best men are e. the last to suspect, ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime suspiciatur, &c. (with acc. and inf.).: or by compar., the happiest time e. seems the shortest, tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est. ¶ At any time, umquam (after negatives, in questions of appeal, that are virtually negative; after quam in a comparative clause; after vix).—quando (aff. num. nē, si).—aliquando ('at some time,' of wider extent than quodam tempore, and not peculiar to dubitative and interrogative forms like umquam: it may, however, stand in interrogations, quis civis meliorum partium aliquando? but here it does not mean 'who was ever,' but 'who was e. of better political principles than he was once?'). It, however, sometimes stands like umquam, in the second member of a comparative sentence, magis opportuna opéra nonnumquam, quam aliquando fidelis: it may also stand with ullus: querere—ea num vel e Philone vel ex illo Academico audivisset aliquando, C. Acad. 4, 4, 11).—æquando (in indignant questions, to express emotion, &c., equando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? equando tu...vidisti? equando...isto fructu...quiquam caruit?). If e., si quando; si quando umquam (L. 10, 14); si aliquando; si umquam (implying a doubt that there e. was): if haply e., si forte aliquando: whether—e., num—aliquando, num—umquam: whether...e., if not, or unless, equando (or equandone)...nisi or si non (C. Agrar. 2, 7, 17; de Fin. 5, 62, 63). Shall e., if I now &c., equando...si nunc? (L. 5, 44, 2). ¶ For ever, see ETERNALLY. ¶ As implying unlimited magnitude; e. so, quantumvis, quamvis (e. g. quan tumvis magnus, quamvis magnus); or, oft. some pronominal adj. and adv. by the appended...cumque (e. g. e. so great, quantuscumque; e. so small, quantuluscumque. So ubiquecumque, &c.). (Obs. The proper Engl. idiom in such phrases as, 'to ask never a much,' 'to charm never so wisely,' &c., is neglected by many modern writers, who use 'ever' for ignorance. See Webster's Dict. With e. [never] so great an army,

quamvis magno exercitio. **¶ At all:** not—ever the happier, &c. See 'at all.' **¶ As an intensive word after as** [e.g. as soon as I can]. See POSSIBLY.

**EVERGREEN**, perpetuo virens (Plin.). — folia hieme non amittens; qui (quæ, quod) folia hieme non amittit (Farr. R. R. 1, 7). — semper viridis (†C. in Boethius. Dis. 1, 9, 15, semper viridis—lentiscus) To be an e., perpetuo virens (Plin. 16, 10, 14); folia hieme non amittit.

**EVERLASTING**. See ETERNAL. **¶ As subst.**, æternitas. From e., ab infinito tempore; ex (omni) æternitate (C.) to e., in æternum. **¶ Not** in secula seculorum. — (Lactant. has of the Deity, qui et fuerit a seculis et sit futurus in secula.) **¶ A plant** so called, αἰθέριον (Linn.). — \*antennaria (Brown: al. gnaphalium).

**EVERLASTINGLY**. See ETERNALLY. **EVERMORE**. See ALWAYS: for e., in æternum. **EVERSION**. See OVERTHROW, 2.

**EVERT**. See OVERTHROW, v.

**EVERY**, quisque, quæque, quidque, and (used adjectively) quodque (every one that belongs to a certain number or whole: one as well as the other; hence 'all', but considered individually). — quivis. quilibet, with the two neut. forms quid and quodvis; quidvis and quodlibet; the quid- forms used substantively; the masc. and fem. have but one form (e. one = 'any one you please'; but quivis is subjective, referring the choice to the person addressed; quilibet, objective, referring it to chance: any one that turns up, no matter which). — omnes, pl. (all); including therefore every individual composing the whole, but not considering them individually, but inclusively). — omnis (in sing. is also used for 'e.' with a singular substantive; it denotes that the substantive is to be taken as a whole, as the name of a class, so that what is said of it holds good of all the class; e. g. omnis de officio quæstio duplex est; this is true of every kind of discussion about points of morality; so omni officio satisfacere cū, i. e. by services of every kind). — Every single (one), unus quisque; unus quivis; unus quilibet, or quilibet unus (this addition of the unus strengthens the individualizing power of the pronouns; the distinctions, of course, remain the same). — Let e. man retain whatever he possesses, quod cuique obtingit, id quisque teneat. In the days of our ancestors the experienced were employed for this service, but now e. body, no matter who, apud majores adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet. E. body loves himself, se quisque diligit. Pompey feared e. thing, that you might not fear alth, timebat Pompeius omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis. E. man of them (e. g. was killed), ad unum omnes, omnes ad unum. **¶ Sometimes** 'every' is translated by nullus non, nemo non, as a more emphatic exclusion of all exceptions, and sometimes by quicumque ('any one whichever it be', Agesilaus non destitit, quibuscumque rebus posset, patriam juvare). Before e. thing, omnium primum; ante omnia. **¶ When** 'every' refers to any numerical distribution, the distributive numerals are to be used; e. g. binæ venationes per dies quinque, i. e. two e. day for five days; so for e. day, month, year, singulis diebus, mensibus, annis, &c. (but also quot diebus, mensibus, annis, &c.). Every hour, in singulis horas, or in horas only. For EVERY DAY, see below. **¶ Every tenth man**, decimus quisque: e. five years, quinto quoque anno (**¶ With** the sing. and an ordinal number). **¶ Every day**, quotidie, quot diebus. — nullo non die (more emphatically including all, by denying that there is any exception). — singula diebus (on each day as it comes). — in singulos dies (from day to day, from one day to another, implying that there is a progressive increase or decrease of the things spoken about). — **¶ Every thing** = 'all in all'; omnia (e. g. filius ei omnia est, i. e. every thing to him).

**EVERYBODY**, quisque, unusquisque, quilibet, quivis (Sv. in EVERY). — omnes, cuncti (all, all together); also by an interrogation with quis est, qui &c. (e. g. would not every one believe? quis est qui non arbitretur?) Also by nemo non. — Nemo has not neminis or nemine, but nullius, nullo, are used: he is loved by e. b., a nullo non diligitur. E. b. who, quicumque (whosoever).

**EVERY DAY**, adj. quotidianus (prop. and fig.). — vulgaris, tritius (usual). — oboletus (become common). — J. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et oboletus; communis et vulgaris: an e. d. thing, res pervagata et vulgaris. One's e. d. clothes, vestis quotidiana: e. d. life, quotidianæ vitæ consuetudo. For its adverbial use, see DAY.

**EVERY TIME**, omni tempore. — semper. — num-

quam non (when a verb follows). E. i. that, quotiescunque.

**EVERY WHERE**, omnibus locis. — ubique (e. w., wheresoever it be). — ubivis; ubicumque; ubicumque terrarum or gentium; ubicumque terrarum et gentium; fm e. w., ex omnibus partibus, undique (fm all sides, places). — undelibet (whencesoever you please): fm e. w., whencesoever it be, undecumque: to e. w., quæque versus or verum; in omnes partes: e. w. about, per omnes partes, circum undique.

**EVERY WHIT**. See ALTOGETHER, QUITE.

**EVICT**, evincere (legal t. for gaining possession by a legal decision; e. g. sive tota res evincatur, sive &c., Ulp.; also in the sense of proving, H. — hos evinct amare, rare, poet.). See PROVE, ESTABLISH.

**EVICTION**, evictio (Jurist. t. t. See EVICT).

**EVIDENCE**, v. testimonio esse. — planum facere (make it clear). See PROVE.

**EVIDENCE**, testimonium: oral e., testimonium vocis: to give e., testimonium dicere; about alth, de qâ re; agâ alth, in qm: to refute e., testimonium refellere: to be an e., testimonio esse: to give e. about alth, testimonium ca rei dare or reddere: to be or serve for an e. of alth, ci rei testimonium dare (of persons and things): ca rei esse testimonium (of things): it may serve for an e. of it, that &c., ejus rei esse testimonium quod &c.; rem esse testimonio, quod &c.: to quote an e. for alth, testimonium ca rei proferre: to produce an e. of alth, ca rei testimonium afferre (e. g. laboris sui periculum, Cæsar, of a soldier who produced his shield): to give an important e. in favour of alth, grave testimonium ei impertire (C. Fam. 5, 12, 7): to confirm by e., testimonio confirmare qd: to give a false e., falsum testimonium dicere or præbere. **¶ Circumstantial e.**, see CIRCUMSTANTIAL, and add multa (plura or plurima) signa concurrentia (nfi. Auct. ad Herenn.), and: to convict alth on circumstantial e., argumentorum or testimoniorum, quæ per se nihil minus aggravare videntur, congregatio sc factum convincere (qf. Q. 5, 7, 18): to hesitate and prevaricate in giving his e., titubare, inconstanter loqui (ad Herenn.). **¶ To turn king's evidence**, indicium profiteri (g. t.). — de qâ re, fide regiâ datâ indicare: to offer to turn king's e., dicere se de re indicaturum, si fides publica data esset (or sit, S. Cat. 48, 4). **¶ Testis** (witness) is often used for 'evidence'. By what e. will you convict me? quo me teste convincet? I attach more weight to arguments than to e., apud me plus argumenta valent, quam testes. Things for which we have the e. of our senses, quæ sensibus percipiuntur; quæ omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmant, id est, incorruptis atque integris testibus (C.). — **¶ Evidentia** is used with periphrasis by C. as a translation of the Greek ἐπίδειξις (evident statement), = 'res—clare, atque ut cerni videntur, enuntiare'.

**EVIDENT**, evidens. — perspicuus, apertus, manifestus—testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses). — notus, cognitus (known). — certus (certain). — planus (intelligible, plain). — clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (bright, lucid). It is e., est perspicuus, planus, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; lucet; liquet; perspicuum est omnibus. E. marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia: to make e., oculis subjicere; ante oculos ponere: he said that he would make it e., that, se planum facturum, &c. (inf.).

**EVIDENTLY**, evidenter (L. e. g. evidenter poenitere, arguere, Macedonum partis esse)—manifesto or manifeste, aperte (openly)—dilucide (clearly)—palam (openly before the world)—oculorum judicio. To see e., plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (**¶ Not** evidenter videre): to be e. false, perspicue falsa esse (C.).

**EVIL**, adj. See BAD, WICKED. To look with an e. eye on alth, invidere qd cl.

**EVIL**, s. malum (g. t.). — incommodum (unpleasant occurrence, state, &c.). To be an e., in malis esse: to look upon alth as e., qd in malis habere, ponere or duere: to increase an e., malum augere (to increase an e. one is already suffering); malum malo addere (to add a new e. to one already existing); you would but increase the e., in ulcere tamquam unguis existeres (Proc. C. Dom. 5, 12): one e. follows another, vana viam sequitur (Proc. Auson. Pref. ad Monogyl. after 17 Idyll.). no e. happened to him, nihil mali accidit ei; so incommodum accidit (C.): to speak e. of alth, male loqui et (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25); maledicere ci; maledice contumelioseque dicere de qd (C.); maledice et maligne loqui (L. 45, 39, 5): to wish alth e., male velle ci (Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 13). May e. overtake

*Antonius!* L. Antonio male sit! *To be plotting e. (agst aby), male cogitare* (de qo; C. Sen. 6): *you are a messenger of e., male narras* (C.); *acerbum nuncium perferre* (cl. C.); *to ward off, lessen, avoid an e., incommodum rejicere, deminuere, devitare* (C. Invent. 2, 5, 18): *to remedy an e. one has suffered, incommodum acceptum sarcire* (qā re): *there are so many a's in life, thud &c., ita multa sunt incommoda in vitā, ut &c.: they not only suffered no e., but &c., non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam &c.*

*EVIL, adv. male. prave. nequiter.*

*EVIL-AFFECTED,* male animatus; *to aby, male-EVIL-DISPOSED,* vilius. *E.-disposed persons* (in a state), qui contra rempublicam sentiunt. See *DIS-AFFECTED*.

*EVIL-DOER, maleficus* (q. t. *for one who commits a morally bad action*). — sons. noxius. nocens (as guilty; sons as condemned, or deserving to be condemned: noc. and nox. with ref. to the hurt or injury to another). — sons reus. nocens reus. noxus reus (so far as he is accused). — qui maleficium or noxam admittit, committit; qui facinus committit, in se auspicit (E. facinus patrare is antiquated). [E. Malefactor for homo maleficus, only Plaut.]

*EVIL-MINDED, malevölus. malevölens* (q. t., opp. benevölus). — iniquus (not regarding law or equity, opp. æquus). See *EVIL-DISPOSED, DISAFFECTED*.

*EVIL-SPEAKING, calumnia* (false accusation). — crimino (the blackening aby's character). — maledictio (act of speaking agst aby; very rare; C. Cat. 3). *Sts procacitas, petulantia, temeritas lingue.*

*EVINCE, Exhibet, prove, vid.* [Prove, establish followed by 'thai', &c.], convincere (e. g. te—nihil scire, &c., C.; for scā evincere is poet.: si puerilis his ratio te evincet amare, H.). — efficere (establish).

*EVINCIBLE. See DEMONSTRABLE.*

*EVINCIBLY. See DEMONSTRABLY.*

*EVISCERATE, eviscerare* (Enn. and Pacuv. ap. C.).

*EVITABLE, quod evitari potest.* — evitabilis (t. O.).

*EVITATE. See AVOID.*

*EVITATION. See AVOIDANCE.*

*EVOCATION, evocatio* (post-Aug.; inferorum, Plin.). — *Crel.*

*EVOKE, Exhibet, evocare* (q. t.). — excitare (e. g. inferos). — ellicere (e. g. Jovem, Manes, &c. C.). — *Remove, by appeal, to another court* (Hume), appellare a qo ad qm.

*EVOLUTION, decursus: to make a military e., decurrere in armis.*

*EVOLVE. See UNFOLD, UNFOLD ITSELF.*

*EVULSION, evulsio* (e. g. dentis, C. very rare).

*EW, ovis femina. E.-milk, lac ovillum. E.-lamb, agna. E.-milk cheese, caseus ovillus.*

*EWER, urecus* (q. t. *for any earthen vessel*). — urecus aquarius. — urna (vessel for water or any other either fluid or solid substance). — hydra, stilus or silula are prop. for water pail, but more only (esp. the dlm. sitella) the vessel from which lots were drawn (Dict. Antiq.). they were not, however, confined to this; we find hydrie farris, Sulp. Sev.; and on Inscrip. for the urns in which the ashes of the dead were placed. — Silver e's, hydrie argenteæ (C.).

*EXACERBATE, exacerbare* (L.). — exulcerare (C.; gratiam, res, dolorem, animum, &c.). — exacere qm (Np. Phoc.). — et iram accendere (enrage a person).

— *exasperare* (L. animos, &c.). — *exagitate.* — irritare (e. g. animos, simulare, &c.).

*EXACERBATION, ulceratio* (prop. Cels.; impropr. Sen., but, from being quite in the sense of exulcerate, to be used without hesitation). — irritatio (e. g. animorum).

*EXACT, v. exigere* (v. pr., to e. promises, debts [nomina, &c.], the performance of duties, wages [mercedem], &c.; e. g. pœnam, O. Sen.; gravis placula a qo, L.: mig a te; ab eo ex te, C.; e. g. pœn. cl. O. t.). — *Sts a sublt. aft. 'exact' may be translated by ut with subj.: to e. an answer fm you, exigere cogereque ut respondas* (C.): *to e. your attention to what I say, hanc exigere operam, ut audias me* (C.). — *persequi* (to e. by legal measures; e. g. debts, a qo): *to e. (a tax, &c.) with great severity* (pecunia Imperatis, &c.) scribissime exigere: *to e. punishment of aby, pœnas a qo repetere, petere, expetere* (C.), *exigere* (O.) *sumere* (P.), *capere* de qo (L.). *In qm* (Curt.). *cl. irrogare* (Q.); *pœnā qm afficere* (C.). [Demand, require, vid.] [Exort, vid.]

*EXACT, i. Accurate, vid. i. Careful, attentio, diligens, attentus, — cautus ac diligens. — curiosus in qā re. — restrictus attentus ad rem* (e. and (318)

*careful in money matters*). *To be e. in alth, diligenter, diligenter et attentum esse in re. diligenter, accurate versari in re* (to act or proceed exactly, and with attention, in a single case). — *diligentem esse ea rei* (habitually e. in the conduct of alth.). [Punctual, vid.] [Neither more nor less, ipse: at the e. moment of my departure, sub ipsā profectioe.]

*EXACTION, i. Act of exacting what is due, exactio* (g. t. and esp. of taxes, C.). — *effugatio* (urgent, importunate demand; rare, C.). [Exortion, vid.]

*EXACTITUDE. See EXACTNESS.*

*EXACTLY, diligenter. accurate. diligenter et accurate. accurate et exquisitè. exacte. subtiliter* (Syn. in ACCURATE). [Exactly so (in Answer), certe, vero. ita. ita est. sic est. — recte. — etiam. sane. sane quidem. (Syn. in Yea.)] [Exactly, in definitions of number, time, &c., ipse (e. g. trīginta dies erant ipse: just or a thirty days, ipso viciesimo anno, &c.).] [Exactly as if, &c. See 'Just as if']

*EXACTNESS, diligentia.* — *cura. accurateo* (C. mira accurateo in componendis rebus). Jw. cura et diligentia. — subtilitas. (Syn. in ACCURATE). — religio (conscientious e.; e. g. officii, in the performance of duty; also of scrupulous e. in other things; e. g. in the choice of his words). [Accurateo must be used only with ref. to the person acting, not to the state of the work done. — Mathematical e., geometrica subtilitas. The most scrupulous e., minuta et anxia diligentia. Over-scrupulous e. in alth, nimia religio (e. g. in the choice of words, oratio nimia religione attenuata, C.).]

*EXACTOR, exactor* (q. t. supplicii: recte loquendi, &c.; and esp. of taxes: not C., who however uses exactio).

*EXACTRESS, exactrix* (very late, Augustin.).

*EXAGGERATE, plus dicere, quam patitur veritas* (Auct. Herenn. 4, 53, 67). — *veritatem or fidem veritatis non servare. fidem superjacere augendo* (L. 10, 30). *To e. alth, verbis augere rem, or augere onis; in majus extollere rem; supra ferre rem, quam fieri possit* (C.); *rei actus modum excedere* (Plin. Ep. 7, 33, retr.). in falsum augere qd (T. alii to magnify at the expense of truth); in majus celebrare qd (S. Jug. 73, 5. L.); *multiplicare verbis* (represent many times greater than it is; e. g. copias); *rem verbis exasperare* (make it worse than it is); *qd extollere laudando, verbis, &c.* (C.), *with nimis or supra modum; amplificare* (q. t.); *tolle qd altius dicendo* (C. as one of the uses of amplificandi. de Or. 3, 26, 104). — *plus facto dicere* (Q. 8, 6, 68). *Rumor e's every thing, fama omnia in majus extollit: the report was greatly exaggerated, Infinitus multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat. History ought to e. nothing, non debet historia veritatem egredi* (Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 10): *to e. one's own merits, se supra modum extollere* (Q. 11, 1, 16). [Not exaggerare, though C. has oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, an exaggerated style, opp. humilis, abjecta.]

*EXAGGERATION, amplificatio* (C. Q., to scā nimia may be added) — *superlatio or trajectio, with or without veritate* (both = hyperbolic e.). — *exuperatio* (t. t. of oratory = quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendæ suspitionis causa: Auct. Herenn. 4, 53, 67). — *Immoderato verborum* (C. Sall. 10, 30). *Lying e., eminentis superjectio* (Q. 8, 6, 67). *An allowable e., decens veri superjectio* (Q.). *To avoid all e. (at the expense of truth), veritatis fidem servare: an e., res immoderatione verborum elata* (Auct. C. Sall. 10, 30): *\*res multis partibus aucta* (Auct. Cels.), *or in majus aucta: this is an e., plus dum est, quam patitur veritas* (Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 53, 67); *hoc in auctum est: the news was brought to Rome, and e'en with the addition of alarming e's, hanc majore tumultu etiam, quam res erat, Romam nuntiantur* (L. 4, 56).

[Not exaggeratio (though Cels. has exaggeratio quendam speciosa orationis); but quasi quædam exaggeratio ea rei might perhaps be used in some constructions, aft. C. (who has animi — quasi quædam exaggeratio).

*EXAGITATE, exagitare. irritare, &c.* [Agitate, vid.]

*EXAGITATION, Crel. or irritatio.*

*EXALT, i. Raise up on high, tollere, attollere. — efferre* (raise up). — *excitare. erigere. altius efferre* (build up). See *RAISE, i. Elevate to rank, honours, &c., extollere. efferre* (raise, opp. deprimere; absol. and ad qd, C.; supra qm, C.; qā re). — *everhere* (e. g. in tertium consulatum, Vell.; ad consulatum, T.). — *augere. ornare* (exalt, by gracing with alth, honours, &c.). Jw. augere atque ornare. — *producere ad dignitatem, ad honores. everhere ad honores: to high*

*honours, amplius honoribus ornare* or *decorare*; *to the highest honours*, *ad amplissimos honores*, or *ad summam dignitatem perducere*: *to e. abſ. fm the dust or meanest condition*, *e tenebris in lucem vocare*; *e tenebris et silentio proferre*: *to e. abſ. to a (high) office*, *promovere qm ad or in munus*, or *ad locum (in the time of Emp.)*. — *exaltare* *alone not good*. — *exaltare*, *Sen. (alia exalt. alla submittere)*. || *To elevate to joy, confidence*, &c., *erigere* (e. g. *animum demissum*, *oppressum*). *Jn. erigere atque recreare*—*excitare* (e. g. *afflictum cs animum*)—*evehere* (e. g. *spe vanā evehctus*, *L.*; *inconsultus evehctus*, *Q.*). See ELATE. || *Exalt.*, *vid.*

**EXALTATION**, *PROPR. CREL. || IMPROPR.* *sublatio* (e. g. *of voice*).—*elatio* or *sublatio animi* (*the raising it to higher thoughts*).—*ascensio* (*the mounting to a higher degree of perfection*, *C. Brut.* 36, 137).—*honoria amplificatio* (*the raising or being raised to higher honour*).—*animus elatus*, *inflatus* (*proud sentiments*).—*laudatio*. *laudes* (*the praising of abſ. &c.*).

**EXALTED**, *as past partic.*, see *the verb.* — *is lofty*, *altus*, *elatus*, *celsus*, *excelsus* (*SYN. in HON.*)—*erectus* (*noûle in thought*). *Jn. celatus et erectus*, *magnus et erectus*.—*excelsus*, (*homo*) *magnus*, *excelsus magnificusque*. (*vir*) *excelsus et altus*, (*animus*) *excelsus*, *elatus*, *erectus*.—*cujus animus altius se exultat* (*C.*).

**EXAMINATION**, *tentatio* (*trial, as action, L.*).—*spectatio* (*repeated e. of an object, espily of money*).—*consideratio*. *reputatio*. *deliberatio* (*the weighing of abſ.*)—*judicium* (*the examining judgement*).—*interrogatio* (*interrogatory e.*; e. g. *testium*; *in the e. of the witnesses*, *in interrogandis testibus*). *Without e.*, *sine judicio*, *temere* (e. g. *assentiri ei*). *E. of abſ. (to see what he knows)*, \**tentatio scientiæ cs* (*aff. C. de Dir. l. 17, 32*): *to hold an e.*, \**examinare*, *explorare*, *exquirere*, *quid sciunt* (or *didic-erint*) *discipuli*: *to offer oneself for e.*, *se spectandum* or *examinandum offerre*: *to undergo an e.*, \**probationis periculum subire* (*Wyttenb.*): *to come up for e. again*, *ad probationem redire* (*ib.*). — *For 'judicial examination,' see 'Judicial ENQUIRY.'*

**EXAMINE**. || *To weigh carefully* (*with a view of ascertaining the nature of abſ.*), *examinare*, *ponderare* (*to weigh with a view of determining whether it has the right weight*; *then fig. of subjecting the properties of things, notions, &c. to an examination*).—*perpendere* (*to weigh thoroughly, prop. and impropr.*, *qd ad qd*; e. g. *ad præcepta disciplinæ qd diligenter, diligentissime*).—*tentare* (*to try or test abſ.*).—*explorare* (*to search out and investigate the true nature of abſ.*).—*considerare* (*to consider, as an act of the understanding*).—*rationes cs rei habere* or *ducere* (*to take it fully into calculation*).—*inspicere* (*to look into it, as it were, with a view to ascertain the nature, state, &c. of the object*; *both prop., of ocular inspection, arma militiæ*; and *impropr., qm a pueri, &c., of examining his character, mores cs, querelam*). — *There is no authority for probare in this sense.* — *To e. abſ. by abſ.*, *qd ad qd exigere*: *to e. abſ. very strictly*, *qd exactissimo judicio examinare*; *qd ad obrusam exigere* (*Sen.*): *to e. abſ. in a popular way, not with minute critical accuracy*, *qd non auriflca statër sed quadam populari truffu examinare* (*C.*). || *To examine by ocular inspection*, *inspicere* (e. g. *arma militiæ*).—*contemplari* (*to e. as an act of feeling, absorbed in its object, and surrendering itself to the pleasant or unpleasant feelings it excites*; *Dôd.*).—*intueri* (*to contemplate attentively something that strikes the fancy, &c.*). *Jn. intueri et contemplari*.—*spectare* (*to gaze quietly at an object that interests the understanding*).—*contueri* (*to e. an object with fixed widely opened eyes, &c.*).—*oculis collustrare* or *perlustrare* (*to review with the eyes, to e. carefully*).—*perspicere* (*to e. in all its parts, to e. thoroughly*). *Jn. contueri perspicereque*.—*circumspicere* (*to look all round, to take a view of*): *to e. hastily*, *oculis percurrere*: *to e. attentively*, *intensis oculis contemplari*. || *To examine by a searching enquiry*, *inspicere* (*to look into, e. g. mores cs*).—*excutere* (*prop. to shake a garment, in order to ascertain whether abſ. had been concealed in it*; *hence fig. to sift, search thoroughly*).—*scrutari*, *percutrari* (*qm or locum, to inspect or visit thoroughly*; *hence fig. to enquire into*).—*percersere*, *recensere* (*to e. critically, &c.*).—*cognoscere qd* (*to require information respecting*).—*querere qd* or *de qd re* (*to endeavor to bring to light by investigation*; e. g. *conjunctionem, de cs morte*).—*inquirere in qd* (*to collect facts with the view of supporting a judicial enquiry*).—*exquirere qd* (*to enquire closely into, e. g. verum*;

*abſ. actions by the strictest rule of conscience, cs facta ad antiquæ religionis rationem*). — *Exquirere* means strictly *to impeach or accuse of a crime for which the penalty was previously determined (of the tribunes)*: *to e. by torture*, *per tormenta querere qd*; *also querere only in the construction of servo in dominum (to torture a slave for the purpose of obtaining evidence against his master)*. *To e. oneself*, *in sese descendere* (*Pers.*): *me ipse perspicio totumque tene* (*I e. myself, Cic. Legg. 2, 22, 59*). *To e. an account*, *rationem cognoscere, excutere, dispuere*. — || *To examine by questioning*, *interrogare* (e. g. *testem*). *To e. a witness severely, &c.*, *interrogare testem infeste ac premere* (*Q.*); *well, bene* (*C.*). — *Expendere testem* *to ascertain the probable worth of his evidence, by sifting his character, connexions, habits, &c.* || *To e. a school, pupils, &c.*, *casientiam literarum, doctrinæ, artis, &c. tentare* (*aff. C. de Div. l. 17, 32*, *cujus quum tentare vellet scientiam auguratus*): *explorare, exquirere, &c.*, *quid sciunt or didicerint discipuli* (*Krebs*). — *Not cs profectus explorare*.

**EXAMINER**, *disceptor*, *investigator* (*C.*). *explorator* (*Suet.*). *indagator* (*Col. SYN. under TO EXAMINE*). *In judicial matters*, *questitor* (*C.*, *of one who conducts a preparatory investigation, opp. to one who pronounces the decision*). *The e. of witnesses*, *qui testem (testes) interrogat*; *of a school*, \**qui examinat, explorat, exquirat, quid sciunt or didicerint discipuli* (*Krebs*); \**qui tentat scientiam discipulorum* (*Georgas*).

**EXAMPLE**, *v. See TO EXEMPLIFY, 'to set an EXAMPLE.'*

**EXAMPLE**, *exemplum* (*an e. out of many, chosen on account of its relative aptness for a certain end*).—*exemplar* (*means an e. before others, chosen on account of its absolute aptness to represent the idea of a whole species*; a model).—*auctoritas* (*e. fm the conduct of an eminent person*).—*documentum* (*an instructive and warning e.*). *To take abſ. for one's e.*, *exemplum* (*sibi*) *petere* a qo; *exemplum capere* *de qo*; *exemplum sumere* *ex qo*, *with which sibi may be used* (*ali C.*). *To set an e.*, *exemplum præbere*: *to set a bad e.*, *periculosam exempli imitationem* (*allis, reliquis*) *prodere*; *malli* (*peissiml. &c.*) *esse exempli*: *to follow abſ. e.*, *sequi cs exemplum* or *auctoritatem*; *ut qo auctore*; *in abſ.*, *qm ducem sequi in re*. *To confirm abſ. by an e.*, *exemplo confirmare qd*. *To propose an e. for imitation*, *proponere ei exemplum ad imitandum*. *To fashion oneself after abſ. e.*, *se formare ad mores cs*. *To turn abſ. e. against himself*, *suum ipsius exemplum in eum vertere* (*L. 7, 28*). || *As for e.*; *for e.*, *ut, velut* (*not referring to a verb, but introducing single names, words, &c.*, e. g. *a dislike to women, as for e., that of Timon, of Hippolytus, &c.*, *ut Timonis, ut Hippolyti*). *For e.*, *exempli causâ* or *gratiâ*, *ut exemplo utar* (*when 'for example' means 'for the purpose of giving an example' [a fact, a statement, &c.]; e. g. aliquos exempli causâ nominare*, *nomen aliquod exempli causâ invenire, afferre*).—*verbi causâ*, *verbi gratiâ* (*to explain a preceding expression*).—*vel* (= *utriusque*). *'to go no further, but take the first instance that occurs'* *Pr. Intr. ii. 542*). *As for e., when we laugh, ut quum ridemus*. Sometimes *'for example'* is translated by *in his* (*when a special instance or some special instances of a general assertion are produced*). || *Penal example*, *exemplum* (*supplicii*). *To make an e.*, *exemplum severitatis statuere*; *of abſ.*, *exemplum in qo statuere* or *in qm edere*, *constituere*: *to make an e. for the purpose of terrifying the others*, *exemplo supplicii ceteros deterere*.

**EXANIMATE**, *exanimis*, *exanimus* (*the latter espily in pl., where -ia, -ium, -bus, do not occur; not common till the Aug. age; not C. or Cæs.*).—*exanimatus*.

**EXAMINATION**, *examinatio* (*C.*).

**EXASPERATE**, *irritare*, *exagitare*. *irâ incendere*, *cs iram incendere*, *exulcerare*.—*exacerbare* (*L.*).—*exasperare* (*L.*); *abſ. agere abſ.*, *infestum facere qm cl:* *e. men's minds anew, recenti irâ exacerbare animos*; *exasperated by this pain, quo dolore incensus*.

**EXASPERATED**, (*irâ*) *exacerbat*.—*irâ accensus* (*enraged to a great degree*).—*iratus* (*angry, g. t.*).—*infensus* (*hostily disposed to a great degree*): *an e. mind*, *animus exulceratus* (*C. Deiot. 3, 8*); *e. affrâ*, *irâ recenti exacerbat*: *to become e.*, *exandescere*; *iracundiâ effervescente, exardescere*.

**EXASPERATION**, || *Malignant exaggeration*, *culpæ, delicti, &c., amplificatio*. || *Exacerbation*, *&c.*, *exulceratio*, *irritatio*. See EXACERBATION. || *Exasperated state*, *indignatio*.—*ira*, *iracundiâ*.

**EXAUCTORATE**, *exauctorare*. See DISMISS, DISCHARGE.

**EXCAVATE**, *cavare* (*g. t. to make hollow*, *lapidem,*

rupes, naves, &c.).—excavare (*to hollow out, cavernam, ripas, terram*).—effodere (*to dig out, terram, humum, montem, lacum, &c.*).—fodere (*to dig, to make by digging; e. g. wells, puteos; ditch, scrobes, &c.*).

EXCAVATION, *ŷ* Act of hollowing, excavatio (*Sen. lapidis*). *ŷ* An hollow formed, cavatio (*Varr. majorem cavationem, quam pocula habebant*).—locus effossus (*hollow made by digging out earth*).—cavum (*any open or empty space in a body*).

EXCAVATOR, cavaor (*Plin. arborum avis*).—fossor (*digger; poet. and post-Aug. prose*).

EXCEED, excedere (*not till L. in this sense; e. g. exc. modum, to e. the bounds of moderation; fidem, to e. credibility*).—egredi (*to go beyond; e. g. fortunam hominis, Fell.; modum, Q.; altitudinem es rei, T.; quintum annum, Q.; not C. or Cæs. in this sense*).—transire (*e. g. fines es rei; modum, &c., C.*).—transilire (*leap over, funera modici Liberi, H.*).—superare. exsuperare (*surpass, qd and qm qd re, esply in physical or moral excellencies; qm constantia et gravitate, &c.; exsup. not C. in this sense*).—supra qd esse (*to be above or beyond it*).—migrare (*to depart fm, Jus, quæ pertinet ad veritatem, &c.*).—transgredi (*mensuram, Plin.; duodevicesimum annum, Fell.*).—qd majus est quam qd (*e. g. test his liberality should e. his means, ne benigntias major sit, quam facultas*).—To e. the bounds, &c. of alth, finem et modum transire; finem es rei transire (C.); modum egredi or (L.) excedere; ultra modum egredi: *to e. the limits I have prescribed for myself*. extra hos cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdédi (C.): *to e. one's orders, egredi extra præceptum, the outlay e. the profit, sumptus superat fructum; impendia exsuperant reditum: the eloquence of Cæsar's Commentaries e. the most elaborately finished compositions of other authors, nihil tam oporose ab aliis est perfectum, quod non elegantia commentariorum [Cæsar] superetur (Hirt. proöm. B. G. 8)*. *ŷ* Nothing can e. alth, *ŷ* is often translated by qd tantum est, ut nihil supra possit (*e. g. Pisonis—amior in omnes nos tantus est, ut nihil supra possit, C.*). Nothing can e. the accuracy with wch I finished those dialogues, eos (dialogos) confecti—ita accurate, ut nihil posset supra: *with such a modest, such a beautiful countenance, that nothing could e. it, vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra (Ter.): the number of the killed exceeded 20,000, caesa—supra millia vixit (L.): the interest e. the principal, usuræ mergunt sortem (L.): to e. belief, supra humanam fidem esse; fidem excedere (L.): the degree in wch he could endure hunger, &c. e. the belief, patiens inediae, supra quam culquam credibile est (S.): to e. the power of man, supra humanas or hominis vires esse*.

EXCEEDINGLY. See EXCESSIVELY, ENORMOUSLY. EXCEL, excellere (*in alth, in qd re, e. g. in arte, or qd re, if it is that by wch he e. s. animi magnitudine, &c.; aby, ei [e. g. dignitate principibus excel. C. L.]; amongst, inter quos, also to e. aby, præter qm exc.; super omnes exc.* *ŷ* not præ qd, wch Muretus uses.] *ŷ* no perf. excellit, except Gell. Use florui, vigui, eminiui, præstiti, &c.).—præcellere (*Lucr. and Plin. T., qm, ei, inter alios*).—eminere (*stand forth conspicuously as above others; in qd re; aby, qm or ci, see Herz. B. G. 8, 6*).—conspicuus esse, conspici (*to attract the observation in an unusual degree, of persons and things; see Brem. Np. Att. 13, 5*).—qd re insigniri (*to be made remarkable by, Plin. &c.; but the word used by C.*).—superare (*to surpass, qm qd re, C.*).—exsuperare (L. &c., *not only to equal you, but, if possible, to e. you, tuas laudes non asequi solum, sed etiam exsuperare, L. 28, 43, 47*). *to e. in bravery, virtute præcipuum esse; other men in virtue, virtute ceteros mortales præstare. To e. in alth, excellere in re (e. g. in arte qd).*

EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY, excellentia.—præstantia. Jn. excellentia præstantiaque. excellentia magnitudoque (*both C.*).—Sis pulchritudo (*beauty; e. g. virtutis, oratoris, mentis*).—excellētia (*in pl. C. Læt. 19, 69*). *ŷ* As a little, pppe vir illustrissimus. *ŷ* Par e excellentie (*French = par excellence*), propter excellentiam (*C. Top. 13, 55*), or proprie (C., *ib.*); præcipue; præ ceteris; eximio nomine (*e. g. qm or qd nominare*). *ŷ* Sen. uses per excellentiam (*Ep. 58*), and Ulp. per eminentiam.

EXCELLENT, egregius. eximius (*exim. of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, all of wch are good: egreg. of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, amongst wch are good, bad, and indifferent; thus ex. virtutes, ingenium, spes; but egreg. poeta non eximius [C. Or. 1, 3], there being many*

bad poets; Schultz).—præclarus (*relates to the impression of admiration on the minds of others; to splendour, celebrity, &c.*). Jn. egregius ac præclarus. eximius et præclarus.—excellens. præcellens.—præstant. præstabilis (*Syn. in TO EXCEL.*).—insignis (*remarkable, for good or evil*). Jn. clarus et insignis (*e. g. illius viri virtus; C.*).—divinus (*very common as hyperbol. expression of excellence: div. vir; homo in dicendo; orator, &c. Sis softened by quidam or pæne*).—optimus (*ironical*). *ŷ* Excellent! (*in ironical answers*) optime! (*e. g. non me quidem, inquit, sed sapientem dico scire. Optime, nempe; &c. C. 2, 86, 115.*)

EXCELLENTLY, egregie. eximie. excellenter. *ŷ* præclare (*Syn. in EXCELTER*).—divine (*is very rare*).—divinitus (*occurs several times*).—luculenter. luculenter (C.).—bene, pulchre (*these two esply in answers of approbation*).—(vel) optime (*ironically*). To speak Greek e., egregie Græce loqui.

EXCEPT, v. excipere. eximere.—excludere (*to shut out, exclude*).—discidere ab qo, a re (*to pass on fm an exception one has found, for the purpose of finding another*). To e. any one by name, qm nominatim excipere: *when I e. you, quum a vobis discesserim: if I e. brotherly love, quum a fraterno amore discessi: none excepted, ad unum omnes, or omnes ad unum; singuli universique (one and all): that excepted, quum ab illo discesseris; illud si exciperis, excluderis.* *ŷ* To object, a) In law, exceptione uti (*Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 8*); agi ab qo alth, ei or ci rei; exceptionem opponere; excipere adversus qm (*Ulp. and Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 2; and 20; African. Dig. 16, 1, 17, § 1*); on account of alth, excipere de qd re (*Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, 4*). b) *ŷ* In common life, see OBJECT.

EXCEPT, præp. præter, with an acc. in negative and general propositions. 'extra, with an acc.—præterquam (adv. except).—nisi 'if not,' 'unless,' aff. negations and in negative questions; see Zumpt, § 735).—quum discesseris ab qo, ab qd re (i. e. aft. you have left that) &c.—excepto, exceptâ, exceptis (*being excepted*): *all the enemy, e. some few, were taken alive, paucis ex hominum numero desideratis, cuncti vivi capiebantur: philosophers maintain that no one e. the philosopher is a perfect man, philosophi negant, quemquam virum bonum esse, nisi sapientem: e. that, nisi quod (C. Fam. 13, 1, &c.).—præterquam quod (see Zumpt, § 627).—excepto quod (*ŷ* this is rare): *e. in case of, extra quam si (esply in forms of exception; see C. ad Att. 6, 1, 15).—præterquam si (P. in. 8, 25, 39).—excepto, si (P. 5, 90).—nisi, nisi si (if not, unless, only in case that; see Zumpt, § 343).* *ŷ* Non nisi should not be written as one word; they very seldom even stand together [C. Ferr. 1, 39, 98, is an exception]: you wrote nothing to me e. what was perfectly true, tu, nisi quod verum erat, profecto non scripsisti (the nisi generally, but by no means always precedes): e. one or at the most two, excepto uno aut ad summum altero: all e. the most two, omnes, exceptis vobis duobus.*

EXCEPTION, exceptio, exceptiuncula (*a limitation, restriction; the latter a slight e.*: exceptio is also 'an exception' in law pleadings). With e. s., cum exceptione (C.): without e., sine exceptione; sine discrimine; pariter; æque (*without distinction*).—ad unum omnes (*all to a single person, without e. in respect of number*).—without any e., sine ulla exceptione: with the e. of any one, excepto qo; præter qm; si ab qo discesseris: with some e., non sine qo discrimine: with this e., cum hæ exceptione: to make an e., excipere; of any person or thing, qm, qd: to be an e., excipi: to make no e., nullum discrimen facere: with the e. of one or perhaps two, excepto uno aut ad summum altero: all without e., ad unum omnes (*ŷ* not omnes sine exceptione).

EXCEPTIONABLE, quod offensivi est, offensivum habet or affert; quod offendit; quod non vacat offensioe.—quod displicet.—odiosus.—exemplo haud salubere (*e. g. opinions, sententiæ*).—mali exempli.

EXCEPTIOUS, litigious. jurgiosus. diffidilis, &c. (see QUARRELSOME).—accusatorius (*e. g. animus*).—criminosus (*full of charges*).—qui contra omnia dicit.—'qui omnia improbat, or 'qui reprehendit omnia et exagitat.—'qui omnibus omnium consiliis occurrat atque obstat (*Paul. C. Cat. 3, 7*).—qui omnia male interpretatur (*aft. a bad construction on every thing*).—'qui proclivis or propensus est ad accipiendam offensionem.—'ille consiliorum omnium oppugnator.

EXCEPTOR. See OBJECTOR.

EXCEPT, ex libro excipere. EXCEPTA, electa (*ŷ* not excerpta). A book of e., electorum commentarius (*Plin. Ep. 3, 5*).

EXCEPTION, excerptio (*post-Class. Gell.*). E. s. (of a work), electa (*not excerpta*).

**EXCESS**, *Cri.* by the adj., nimis or extremus (e. g. excess of joy, nimis lætitia).—quod nimium est (e. g. vehementius offendit, quam id quod videtur parum; C.), or by quod superest, superat or (often of faulty e.) redundat: the deficiency of *aliquid* in the one is equal to the e. of it in the other, quantum alteri deest ca rei, tantum alteri superest: there was no deficiency of this kind of ornament in Antonius, nor e. of it in Crassus, neque in Antonio deest hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundabat: to be filled to e. with *aliquid*, redundare qā re: e. of ornament makes a style laudry, exornationes si crebre collocabuntur, oblitam reddunt orationem (C.).—[*Excess*] exsuperantia is only a great amount of what is good, redundantia an e. of what is bad.—[*Excess*] not nimicitas or excessus: to be in e., redundare (modestly, but not always, of a faulty e.). [Excess (moral), intemperantia, libidinum intemperantia (want of moderation in the enjoyment of coarse sensuality and desires, opp. temperantia).—libido, libidines, voluptates libidinosæ (e. in sensual enjoyment, rapit in loco).—licentia (arbitrary e. in external manners and order).—luxuria (extravagance, luxury in our mode of living).—flagitium (an immoral act). All possible e.'s, effusus in omni intemperantia libidines: to commit or be guilty of e.'s, 'licentius, effrenatius vivere; se effundere in libidinibus. [To commit excesses, evagari; non temperare sibi; in *aliquid*, immodicum, nimium esse in re; modum excedere or modum non tenere in re; effundi in rem or ad rem; se effundere in qā re (e. g. in qā libidine, C.).

**EXCESSIVE**, immodicus, immoderatus, effusus, profusus. E. height (of body), statura, quæ justam excedit (*Suet. Tib. 68*): e. joy, lætitia effusa, profusa, præter modum elata, or se superfluens.

**EXCESSIVELY**, immodice; immodice et redundantem (*Phil. Ep. 1, 20, 21*); immoderate; extra, supra, or præter modum; effuse; profuse; vehementer (e. g. gaudere; commoveri qā re, &c.).

**EXCHANGE**, mutatio, permutatio. —[*Ex*] not commutatio, which means only 'change', 'alteration', in *Class. writers*. To make an e., see To **EXCHANGE**. [Exchange of money, collybus (*Ex*) not cambium. To pay by a bill of e., permutare ci pecuniam, &c.: by a bill of e. payable at Athens: to give any a bill of e. on Athens for his annual expenses, curare, ut permutetur Athenas quod sit in annuum sumptum ci (*C. Att. 15, 15, An.*).] An exchange (place of business), basilica (roofed and with pillars for the convenience of merchants, &c.).—conciliabulum (g. l.).—"conciliabulum mercatorum.—mercatus, ōs.—"forum mercatorum.

**EXCHANGER**, mensarius (C.).—mensarius numularius (*Post.*). Sen. has dim. mensularius.

**EXCHEQUER**, mariarium, fiscus (privy-purse).—gaza (of the Persians, &c.). A well-filled e., copiosus marit (C.): an e. bill, "syngrapha pecunie ex mario dandæ or persolvendæ. [Chancellor of the Exchequer, procurator principis or Caesaris (in Rome the officer who superintended the income and disbursements of the fiscus or treasury under the emperors; see *T. Ann. 12, 60, 1st*; *Plin. Paneg. 36, 3*).—"marit curator.

**EXCISE**, v. See To TAX.

**EXCISE**, s. "vectigal rerum venalium.—centesima rerum venalium (*off. Rom. customs*).—portorium (in a wider sense; but properly of articles of export and import)—præ vectigal portorii nomine exegisse (*off. C. Post. 5, 5, 19*).

**EXCISEABLE**, vectigalis (opp. immunis).

**EXCISEMAN**, publicanus, vectigaliarius (*Firm. Math. 3, 13*). The e. takes so much for each hoghead of wine; to be formed *ast*. Titurium quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse (*C. Post. 5, 9*).

**EXCISION**, excisio (the pulling down of a house, *Auct. Or. pro dom.*: as 'cutting out,' *plagm, Pallad.*).—excisio (e. g. of the tongue; C.).

**EXCITABILITY**, "proclivitas ad irascendum, ad accipiendam offensionem, &c.—mollis ad accipiendam offensionem animus (C., of readiness to take offence).—animus cs irritabilis (*Ex*) irritabilitas very late; *Appul.*—animi mobilitas (that is unsteady from its natural e.; S.).—mollitudo animi (opp. indolentia, stuper, immanitas; *C. Tusc. 6, 12*).—"tener quidam et mollis animus (*off.* est natura fere in animis tenerum quidam et molle, quod agilitudo, quasi tempestate, quatitur; *C. Tusc. 3, 6, 12*). Or by *Cri.* A person of great e., qui facile commovetur, irritatur, &c.: a person of considerable e., commotior animo (T.). [Excitability of the senses, &c., "iniciabilitas (as t. t.).

**EXCITABLE**, [Easily excited, qui (quæ, quod) facile movetur, excitatur, &c.—In quo facile motus excitantur.—proclivis ad perturbationes or ad motus animi nimios (e. g. *Off. 1, 38, 136*).] [Irritable, irritabilis (C.).—pronus ad iram.—iracundus.—acriculus (*sharp, vehement*; e. g. *senex, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 38*): he is somewhat e., iracundior est paulo (H.).—commotior est animo (T.). To be e., facile irritari.

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**EXCITATION**, exauscitiatio (*Auct. ad Her. = act of exciting*).—incitatio (*quite Classic*). [Excitatio very late (*Arnob.*).

**EXCITE**, excitare (to rouse up fm a state of inactivity or depression, qm or ca jacentem animum; qm ad qd; also rium, plausum, suspensionem ci; motum in animis hominum, emotion, opp. motum sedare).—concitare (to put in a state of violent activity, qm ad qd; by *aliquid*, qā re; multitudinem; qm irā; animos, opp. remittere, Q.).—incitare (to set in motion, and urge onwards to an object, or *aliquid*, against a person, qm, ca animum, libidines; studium cs rei; qm ad qd; qm in or contra qm, against another).—excire, concire or concire (in *Class. prose*, only = to stir up the mind passively to any action; *seid.* to produce a passion, evil of any kind, &c.; e. g. *iram conc.*; seditionem conc.; terrorem excire).—movere, commovere (to move, agitate, stir the mind or senses; then = to produce some emotion or passion, or something evil; e. g. *misericordiam, seditionem, bellum movere* or commovere; suspensionem, rium movere).—conflare (to blow up, to kindle, = to cause, ci invidiam; bellum).—instigare (to urge on; to instigate, w. very common; to instigate, C.; Romanos in Hannibalem, L.).—acuerre, exacuerre (to sharpen; and hence to produce vigour, alacritas, vehemens; ac. qm ad crudelitatem; ac. qm [opp. languorem afferre ci, C.]; ac. pectora virorum fortium, L.; exac. qm [opp. deterere, C.]; exac. qm irā, Np.).—irritare (e. g. animos ad bellum, L.; qm ad necem cs, *Vell.*).—stimulare (to spur on, stimulate; with acc. of object; in qd; ut, nā, and *post. inf.*; *aliquid* agit *aliquid*, qm in qm).—inflammare (to kindle a violent feeling, qm in qm; agit *aliquid*, sensus animum atque motus [opp. extinguere, C.]; invidiam cs; qm qā re, and ad qd).—*Ex* Extimulare, *post.* and in *post-Aug. prose*. *In*, incitare et stimulare (L.); stimulare *aliquid* excitare (C.); inflammare et incendere; excitare et inflammare; accendere et stimulare; impellere et incendere. The Romans also expressed it figuratively by stimulus ci admoveere or addere; stimulus subdere cs animo; calcaria ci adhibere or admoveere; ignem ci subijcere (*apply to e. the evny of any one*). To e. to battle or to war, ad certamen, ad bellum incitare or irritare qm: to e. to learning, irritare qm ad discendum: to e. to anger, ci acuerre iram; qm ad iram irritare; or simply irritare qm: to be excited by anger, irā exacul or incendi: to e. desire, cupiditatem afferre; in *aliquid*, *aliquid*, ci cs rei: to be excited (of the senses), moveri (e. g. ut sensus moventur in summis voluptatibus; C.). For to e. admiration, surprise, thirst, appetite, &c., see those sublt.

**EXCITED**, incitatus (by *aliquid*, qā re).—animi quodam impetu concitatus; mente incitatus (C.).—commotus or commotior (e. g. animus; C.).—inflammatus, by *aliquid*, qā re: violently or passionately e., inflammatus ac furens (qā re; e. g. libidinis, C.). To pacify the e. multitude, multitudinem concitatum reprimere (Np.).

**EXCITEMENT**, [Act of exciting, instigation, irritation, incitation, concitation, impulsus, stimulatio, instinctus (all of the action).—hortatio, cohortatio, adhortatio (exhortation).] [Thing that excites, hortament, hortamentum, incitamentum, stimulus, concitamentum (*Sen. de Irā, 3, 9*).] [State of excitement, animi concitatio, impetus or (stronger) perturbatio.—motus animi turbatus or perturbatus.—animi motus, commotio or permotio. A temporary e., temporarius animi motus (see *Q. 5, 10, 28*): a vehement e., acerrimus animi motus.—vehemens animi impetus: to speak in a state of e., concitate dicere (Q.).] [Concitatio is also used of political e.

**EXCITER**, hortator, adhortator (who exhorts a person to do *aliquid*).—impulsor, stimulator (who urges *aliquid* on).—extimulatore (very rare; rebellions, T.).—concitator (*belli, Hist.*; turbæ ac tumultus, L.); concit. et instimulator seditionis, *Pseud. C.*).—instigator, -irix (T.). *Sic fax* (torch, *Arund.*), or tuba (*trumpet of the e. of sedition, civil war, &c.*), e. g. furia faxque hujus belli, L.; fax belli Sertorius, *Vell.*; tuba belli civilis, C.). [Excitator very late (*Prudent.*).

**EXCLAIM**, exclamare.—clamare.—clamare (of several).—clamitare (with continued exclamations; in alarm, &c.; twice, C.: very common *off. Aug. age*).

See CRY out. I feel inclined to e. as *sc.* mihi libet exclamare, ut *sc.* they e., bravo! excellent! clamant, pulchre, bene, recte! (H.); they e. as loud as they can, exclamant quam maxime possunt: to e. agst althg, fremere adversus qd (of a multitude). [625] After exclamare the exclamation is either (1) a sentence in direct discourse; or (2) acc. and infn.; or (3) a sentence with ut: it then contains an exhortation, direction, *sc.* (1) exclamat: Alcumena adest auxilium; ne time. (2) excl. eum ubi esse sodalem. (3) exclamavit, ut bono esset animo (C.);—ut equites ex equis desilirent (L.).

**EXCLAIMER**, qui exclamat, *sc.* (clamator, C.; of a noisy would-be orator, *sc.*, bawler).

**EXCLAMATION**, exclamatio (as a rhetorical figure = ἐκφώνημα, C. de Or. 3, 54, 207; but also proprium vocis exclamations, Auct. ad Her. 3, 12, 21).—acclamatio (as *rh.* *fig.* *q.* 8, 5, 11).—vox (e. g. of pain, qualis dolore exprimitur).—conclamatio (of several, not C.; e. g. by sing. Cæs. totius exercitatus; by pl. T. lacrimare et conclamations).—vociferatio (loud crying, C.). See CRY, s. SHOUT, s. A single e. was heard from them, that *sc.*, nulla ab his vox, que—ait, *sc.*: to force, wring, *sc.*, am e. fm aby, vocem exprimere: to interlard a speech with theatrical e.'s, dulces exclamations theatri causâ producere (Q. 11, 3, 179). [A note of e., signum exclamantis] (Gramm. t. 1.).

**EXCLAMATORY**, *Crel.* prps dulces exclamationes producentes (see quot. fm C. under EXCLAMATION).—clamatorius, *Plin.*, is used of a bird whose cries are unfavorable.

**EXCLUDE**, excludere (to shut out, prope. and impropr., qm foras, qm a mœnibus, a republicâ, fm a share in the government, its magistratus, *sc.*).—segregare (to separate fm some troop or body, qm a republicâ, qm a numero civium, *sc.*).—removere (to remove as unserviceable, undeable, *sc.*, arbitros; qm ab hoc sermone; qm a legibus ferendis, C.).—eximere (to take out, qm de reis).—exscipere (to take out, to except). *Juv.* excipere et scerere (e. g. hos homines liberet, C.). To e. excludi fm all offices of honour, omnibus honoribus exemptum esse: to e. aby fm a company or society, a cœtu or circulo qm removere: to e. aby fm a religious community, sacrificiis ei interdicere, eumque numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habere (Cæs. B. G. 6, 13); see EXCOMMUNICATE: to e. aby fm the rights of citizenship, qm a civium numero sejungere, segregare, and (stronger) qm ex numero civium ejicere, or qm numero civium excludere: to e. aby fm all knowledge of one's plans, expertem qm omnium consiliorum (de re) habere.

**EXCLUSION**, [Act of shutting out, exclusio (Ter.; ventorum, *Vitr.*); Exception, vid.

**EXCLUSIVE**, proprius (belonging to oneself as a peculiar possession). *Sto* præcipuus (e. g. an e. right, præcipuum *Jus*, C.). To devote one's e. attention to althg, se totum conferre ad rem; omne studium ponere in qâ re cognoscendâ: an e. right, privilegium (but post-Class. in this sense), *Jus* præcipuum (see PRIVILEGE); the e. right of selling salt, salis vendendi arbitrium (L.): aby has the e. right of doing althg, ci soli licet hoc facere: to give aby an e. right, ci privilegium dare; to althg, ci privilegium or beneficium ca rei dare: to have or enjoy an e. right, privilegium habere; præcipuo *Jure* esse: to do althg, privilegium qd faciendû habere: to deprive aby of an e. right, ci beneficium or privilegium ca rei adimere: the Pythagoreans were so popular, that they were considered to enjoy the e. possession of wisdom, sic videntur Pythagoreorum nomen, ut nulli illi docti viderentur. [626] On the translation by omnia, totus, *sc.*, see EXCLUSIVELY. [627] Exclusionis very late: *Dig.* [Admitting few to intimacy, ad qm difficile sunt aditus; in domum suam or in familiaritatem nisi admodum paucos non admittere; \*angustus quo-dam circulos et sessiunculas connectari (aff. C. Fin. 5, 20, 56).

**EXCLUSIVELY**, proprie.—præcipue. *Off.* by adj., omnia, unus, totus, solus; e. g. to grant althg to a person e., uni, soli ci dare, *sc.*: to apply oneself e. to althg, se totum conferre ad rem; omne suum studium ponere in qâ re faciendâ collocare (see EXCLUSION, EXCLUSIVELY). E. of althg, ita ut qd excludatur, eximatur; hoc (eo, &c.) excepto.—præ: qm or qd.

**EXCITATE**, excogitare. See DIVERSE.

**EXCITATION**, excogitatio (C.). See INVENTION, CONTRIVANCE.

**EXCOMMUNICATE**, sacrificiis interdicere ei (Cæs.).—\*sacris or rebus divinis (or sacra, res divinas) ei (322)

interdicere. \*qm devovere. \*a sacris qm excludere. \*sacrum qm se jubere. \*e Christianorum hominum communitate qm exterminare. \*ex numero Christianorum qm ejicere, expellere. \*ab ecclesiâ Christianorum excludere, anathematizare (August.). All these have been recommended, but excommunicare may be retained as t. t. (Krebs). To be excommunicated, \*prohiberi usu sacrorum; \*exclusum esse a cœtu Christianorum.

**EXCOMMUNICATION**, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathema. -atis, n.: prps devotio (Np. Ale. 4 = solemn curse). [628] The most absurd is Bembo's, aquâ et igni interdictio. —\*segregatio ab usu sacrorum et a consuetudine Christianorum; but excommunicatio (August.) as t. t. To put under e.'s, sacrificiis interdicere ei (Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, who thus explains this expression, quibus ita interdictum, si numero impiorum ac sceleratorum haberent; si omnes decedunt, auditum eorum sermonemque defugunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque his petentibus *Jus* redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur; qm anathematizare, excommunicare (Eccl.).—devovere qm (to pronounce a curse upon him, opp. resacrare qm, to revoke the curse).

**EXCORIATE**, desquamare (v. pr.).—terere (to rub, gall; e. g. collum labore, 1 Prop.).—abradere (e. g. facies, Lucr.). See EXCORIATION. The excoriated parts, desquamata. [629] excoriarie very late (App.).

**EXCORIATION**, intertrigo (fm riding, lying, walking, *sc.*).—desquamata, pl. (the excoriated parts, ἀποσκιματά). To prevent e., intertrigines prohibere (Plin.). To cure e.'s, mederi desquamatis: to treat e.'s, desquamata curare (both Plin.).

**EXCREMENT**, excrementa, pl. (post-Aug.).—stercus (of men and beasts); also alvus (e. g. liquida, pulida, &c.).

**EXCREMENTAL**, *Crel.* [630] not excrementosus, wech Burmann has. E. matter, excrementum (e. g. narium, T.).

**EXCRESCENCE**, quod excrevit or excrevit—caro excrecens (on the body).—ecphyra, sarcoma (ἐκφυμα, ἀγκύμα, on the bodies of animals).—gibber (hump, lump, *sc.*: gibba only Suet. Dom. 23), and gibbus, *Juv.* 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303; e.'s, carnes excrecentes; excrecentia, -ium, pl.: a fleshy e. on the nose, polypus: that has such an e., polyposus (see Mart. 12, 37, 2); he had a fleshy e. on his side, caro excreverat in latere ejus (Suet.). arsenico destruit every e., arsenicum tollit quicquid excrevit.

**EXCRETION**. See EXCREMENT AND SECRETION.

**EXCRUCIATE**, excruciare (propr. and *fig.* C.). See TORTURE.

**EXCULATE**, excusare, purgare (clear, excuse).—qm culpâ liberare or ex culpâ eximere; culpam qm demovere or (L.) amovere (remove all blame fm): to e. oneself, se excusare, purgare; to aby's satisfaction, satisfacere ei (see Cæs. B. G. 1, 41). See TO EXCUSE.

**EXCULPATION**, liberatio culpæ (the being cleared fm blame; e. g. a qm impetrare, to obtain one's e. fm aby).—excusa-to. purgatio (excuse).—excusatio peccati.—remotio criminis (Auct. ad Her.). A lame attempt at e., perfunctum, quod sumit sibi qd ad excusationem (C.). See EXCUSE.

**EXCUSATORY**, *Crel.*: an e. statement, excusatio: to allege all manner of e. arguments, omnes excusationis causas colligere (Hirt. B. G. 8, præf. extr.).

**EXCURSION**, \*iter animi voluptatisque causâ susceptum; or by *Crel.* with excurrere. To make an e. into the country, excurrere rus; to my Pompeian villa, excurrere in Pompeianum. [Digestion, excursio.—excursus (varios habere excursus, Q.).—egressio. See DIGRESSION.

**EXCUSABLE**, veniâ dignus.—quod excusationem or qd excusationis habet (e. g. vitium).—cui ignosci potest, ignoscendum est, &c.—cui venia or venia et impunitas dari potest, &c. A fault that is not e., erratum cui—nulla venia proponitur (C.). To be e., excusationem or qd excusationis habere: to render aby e., dare ei justam excusationem (of things, C.): to be hardly e., non facile esse expurgatu (T.).—[631] excusabilla, poet., O.

**EXCUSABLY**, ita ut ei or rei ignosci possit.

**EXCUSE**, v. excusare; to any one, ci or apud qm.—purgare (to justify) to any one, ci or apud qm (SYN. in EXCUSE, s.).—excusationem ca rei afferre (to bring forward an e. for althg).—veniam ca rei dare (to pardon): to e. oneself, se excusare, se purgare; fm althg, de qâ re: to e. oneself on the plea of althg, excusare qd (e. g. on the plea of sickness, &c., excusare morbum, valetudinem; excusatione valetudinis uti); qd ca rei excu-



satione defendere: *to e. oneself agst any one*, uti excusatione adversus qm: *to e. oneself satisfactorily to any one*, satisfactorie ei (see *Can. B. G. 1, 41*; cf. *Corlie, C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 3*); purgare se ei: *to wish or endeavour to e. oneself to any one*, parare excusationem ad qm: *to endeavour in every way and manner to e. oneself*, omnes excusationis causas colligere (*Hirt. B. G. 8, pref. extr.*). *No man can e. himself by saying that the sin was committed in behalf of a friend*, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causa peccaveris (C.); *a desperate shift to e. oneself*, perfigulum, quod sumo mihi ad excusationem (C.); *athg e.'s you*, qd dat tibi (justam) excusationem (C.); *to e. oneself by throwing the blame on another*, culpam in qm transferre: *to pray to be excused on the ground of*, excusare qd (see above);—deprecari qd excusatione (cs rei).

EXCUSE, s. excusatio. purgatio. satisfactio (purg. is a full justification, the clearing oneself from a suspicion or accusation; excus. the partial and relative e., it being acknowledged that the thing is or seems to be wrong; but one's innocence being asserted: satisfactio is the satisfaction made to the feelings of another by a purgatio or excusatio, if one is innocent; by a venia petitio, or a pena, if one is guilty);—causa, latebra (a false e. to which one has recourse). *To allege an e.*, excusatione uti. *excusationem afferre*, on account of athg, cs rei: *to plead athg as an e.*, excusare qd (e. g. morbum); deprecari, followed by an accus. and infin. (to say by way of e., in a supplicating tone, *S. Jug. 104, 4*): *to allege any excuse e.*, se conficere in latebram: *to accept an e.*, excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: *not to accept, &c.*, excusationem non accipere, non probare: *to look about for some e.*, excusationem, latebram querere: *a ground of e.*, excusatio: *to plead all manner of e.'s*, omnes excusationis causas colligere; that not &c., ne &c. (*Hirt. B. G. 8, pref. extr.*). *It is no sufficient e. to say, &c.*, nulla est excusatio peccati, si dixeris, &c. (feceris, &c. &c.). *A sufficient e.*, satis justa, or justa et idonea excusatio: *to admit of no e.*, nihil excusationis habere; excusationem non habere; ei rei venia nulla proponitur (C., all of things). *No e. for non-attendance was admitted*, nemini civi ulla, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est (C.).

EXCUSELESS. See INEXCUSABLE.

EXCUSER, Crcl. with verb. (EXC) excusator, very late; August.)

EXECRABLE. See ABOMINABLE.

EXECRABLY. See ABOMINABLY.

EXECRATE, v. execrari. male precari (C. Pis. 14, 33).—devovere. detestari in caput cs minas et pericula.—detestari in caput cs iram deorum. (EX) not detestari alone. (EX) execrari means 'to curse', when one would excite a guilty person from human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opp. to blessing; detestari means 'to curse', when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods agst a person or thing; in opp. to 'praying in behalf of'—devovere (also with diris) is to devote to the infernal gods. See TO CURSE.

EXECRATION, see CURSE, s.; adding that imprecatio is also. age: diris imprecatione affligere qm.

EXECT (for 'execet', Harvey), exaccare.

EXECUTION, executio (C.).

EXECUTE, exsequi, persequi (to follow up athg till it is done, esp. of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata).—conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without ref. to the production of a perfect work: itinera, mandata, conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. D.).—efficere. ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual existence).—perficere (to carry through to the end; to make athg perfect; opp. inchoare, to begin).—absolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opp. inchoare, instituire). Jv. absolvere ac (et) perficere.—peragere (to carry a business through).—sometimes facere alone (opp. cogitare). To be able to e. athg, 'parem esse ei rei exsequendae: to e. a commissio, jussum or imperatum facere. mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi; in the exactest manner, mandata exaurire. Imperio cs defungi: to e. a will, testamentum facere (g. t.) or conficere. [Punish capitally, supplicium capitis sumere de qo. supplicio capitis afficere qm. qm supplicio punire. qm morte multare: to e. (if the mode is beheading), caput cs praecidere (with the sword; it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscidere, unless the person is first strangled. C. Phil. 2, 2, cervicibus fractis caput abscidit).—securi ferire or percutere (with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner).—decollare (as a general term, post-Aug.; Sen. and Suet., and even then rejected (323)

from the more elevated style): to be tortured and then executed, omni supplicio excruciatum, or omnibus cruciatibus affectum necari.

EXECUTION, [Performance, executio (post-Aug.; e. g. operis, Plin.).—effectio (e. g. artis, C.).—confectio (e. g. the drawing up of a book, libri).—exedificatio (the building up of athg very rare, C.).] absolutio, perfectio, not found in this sense.—It will often be necessary to use Crcl. e. g. for 'the e. of commissions,' mandata exsequi, perficere, efficere, facere (Curt.), perficere (L.); exaurire mandata cs: your careful e. of that important commissio, cura tua de illo meo primo et maximo mandato (C.): to attend to the e. of aly's commissions, cs mandata persequi, conficere, &c. To attend to the minutest details of its e. (of a work of art), argutias operis custodire quoque in minimis rebus: to despair of its e., desperare effectum operis: to prevent the e. of athg, ne res conficiatur, obistere: to follow up deliberation by the rapid e. of his resolves, consultis facta conjungere: the careful e. of athg, res diligenter effecta (e. g. una [material] diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatae et quasi degustatae. Q. 10, 5, 23). [Writ of execution, bonorum emptio (a sale of this kind was, in effect, as to a living debtor, an e., Dict. Antiq. p. 154: with ref. to the debtor, it was bonorum venditio).—mandata injectio ('was, in effect, in some cases, a kind of execution', Dict. Antiq. p. 596: it was a sort of arrest, and is fully explained at the page referred to).—acerbissima exactio vectigalium (e. C. ad Div. 3, 8, 5): to put an e. in aly's house, in possessionem bonorum debitoris mittere (see Dict. Antiq. p. 153): bona cs propter vectigalia non soluta vendere; \*ex cs bonis ad solvenda vectigalia pecuniam exigere (aff. Vitr. ex ejus bonis ad perficiendum pecuniam exigere, of an architect who has greatly exceeded his estimate, and has to pay the excess out of his own pocket, Pref. lib. 10). [Capital punishment, (capitis) supplicium: aly's e., supplicium de qo sumptum. To be led to e., ad mortem duci: to have aly tortured before his e., qm omni supplicio excruciatum necare (C.): to send aly to e., qm ad mortem ducere; qm morte afficere; supplicium de qo sumere. [Destruction, slaughter, strages, clades, caedes. To do great e., strages facere (C.), edere (L.); cladem facere (S); magnam cladem afferre ei (C); caedes facere, afficere (C.; all with magnus, quantus, &c.).] Sis nocere, &c., will do.

EXECUTIONER, [Hangman, &c. carnifex.—exactor supplicii.—EX) executor in Cod. Just. 8, 17, 17. To be an e., carnificinam facere (Com.).] to seize upon the office of e., munus carnificis occupare: to die by the hands of the e., securi or securi illa funesta percuti (if the axe was used). [Executor, vid.

EXECUTIVE, Crcl. by regnum exercere, &c. The e. power, \*magistratus, &c., qui ea, quae imperavit principes (rex, senatus, &c.), faciunt. \*ii, penes quos 'omnis est curatio et administratio rerum' (as a body of men).—Jus or potestas leges exercendi (as a power).

EXECUTOR, [Performer, executor (Vell. 2, 5, malorum propositorum). effector. confector (Syn. in EXECUTE). [Executor (of a will) (EX) In Roman law, a will was not valid without the name of some heres written; but till the time of Vespasian this heres might have to give up all the estate to legatees and fideicommissarii; he then became a mere executor; but Vespasian enacted that he should always retain one-fourth of the property. The form was, "Lucius Titius heres esto: rogo te, Luci Titi, ut quum primum peteris hereditatem meam adire (= to administer) eam Caio Seio reddas, restituas." (Inst. Just. 2. Tit. 23, 2.) \*testamenti executor, quem dicimus (aff. executor propositorum, Vell. &c.).

EXECUTORSHIP, \*testamenti executio, quae dicitur.

EXECUTRIX. See EXECUTOR.

EXEGESIS, interpretatio. explanatio (explanation of the author's meaning).—ennarratio (oral exposition of his meaning).—ars interpretandi, explanandi, explicandi (veteres scriptores, &c., as a science).—ennarratio auctorum (e. Q. 1, 9, 1).

EXEGETICAL, Crcl. We must consult some e. work, explanationes adhibendae sunt interpretum (aff. C. Dio. 1, 51, 11).

EXEMPLAR. See EXAMPLE.

EXEMPLARILY, [Excellently, vid. [In a signal manner. To punish e., see 'To make an EXAMPLE of.'

EXEMPLARINESS; e. g. of moral conduct, summa



morum probitas; morum sanctitas: there is but one opinion amongst your fellow citizens of the *e.* of your conduct, omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen ali-quod (extinctis ceteris), elucere sanctitatem (et pruden-tiam et dignitatem) tuam (C.).

**EXEMPLARY.** *An e. person, vir sanctus, gravis. vir exempli recti. exemplum innocentie. To inflict e. punishment on aby, in qui insigne documentum dare (L.)*—exemplum severitatis in eo edere (C.)—pena qui afficere, ut aliis documento sit (C.)—graviter statuere de eo (C.). *By an e. punishment, exemplo severitatis. See 'to make an EXAMPLE OF.'*

**EXEMPLIFICATION, I Example, Copy, vid.**  
**I Act of exemplifying, Crcl. by verbs under EX-EMPLIFY.**

**EXEMPLIFY, exemplo confirmare qd.**—exempli causa ponere, or proponere qd.—\*exemplo (cs rei) uti. exemplum cs rei proponere, supponere.—exemplum ci rei adungere. *That I may e. my meaning, exempli causa or gratia: ut exemplo utar.*

**EXEMPT FROM, eximere (e. g. a field, &c., agrum de vectigaliis, C.).**—immunitatem cs rei (post-Aug. a re) dare.—vacationem cs rei, or a re ci dare (e. g. vac. sumptus, laboris, rerum omnium, and [impror.] malorum; but *eximilite*; all C.: vac. a causa, C.).—immunen facere rei, rei (militia, L.), or a re (ab onere, Suet.).—immunem a re prestare (Suet.). *One century was exempted fm serving, una centuria facta est immunita militia (L.): to e. fm tribute for five years, tributum in quinquennium remittere (aby, ci): quantum acrio aut fisco pendit qd, in quinquennium remittere.*

**EXEMPT, adj. immunis (free fm state burdens, fm military service, and the like).**—liber (free fm public services, socage, &c.; opp. servus).—immunis liberque (both o persons and possessions).—omnibus muneribus vacans (free fm every service).—immunis militia, militie munere vacans (free fm military service): to be e., immunem esse (g. l.).—militie munere vacare, militie vacationem habere (fm military service): not e. fm, non sine (qd re).

**EXEMPTION, immunitas (e. g. rei or a re; muneris, omnium rerum; malorum, Lamp. Comod. 14: a tributus, Suet.).**—vacatio (rei or a re, *eximilite*; also sumptus, laboris, rerum omnium, a causis, all C.; ab belli administratione, L.). *To grant aby an e., See To EXEMPT.*—*with vacatio, the number of years stands in the gen., e. g. quinquennil vacatio militie. To decree to aby an e. fm military service for five years, ci quinquennil militie vacationem decernere (L.). It is false that they paid for an e., falsum est ob vacationem pretium datum (C.): to pray for an e., deprecari vacationem: to enjoy an e. fm alth. vacacionem or immunitatem rei habere: they alone enjoy an e. fm the payment of tribute, fm military service, fm every public burden, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt; militie vacationem omniumque re- rum habent immunitatem.—More under To EXEMPT.*

**EXENTERATE, exenterare, eviscerare.**

**EXEQUIES. See OBSEQUES.**

**EXERCISE, I Bodily exercise, motus, exercitatio (of prescribed bodily e's).**—ambulatio (by walk- ing).—gastatio (by being borne in a litter).—vectatio (on a horse, or in a carriage; vectatio et iter rescilunt animum): to take e., ambulare, spatari (to walk): to take moderate e., modicis exercitationibus uti: to take strong e., acri ambulatione uti. *Horse-e., vectatio equi (e. g. vectatio assidue equi post cibum, Suet. Cal. 3).* **I Military exercise, exercitum, armatura (the former, e. in arms; the latter, the art of evolutions, &c.; see Salmas. Et. Lamp. 1, 1012, Haack): to introduce the Roman e. into our army, exercitum ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (see Vall. 2, 109, in.).** **I Practices (vid., exercitatio (e. g. of virtues, &c.))**—functio (e. g. muneris). **I An exercise (= boy's task), pensum (g. l. for a task; used of a mental task by C. meum munus pensumque).**—pensum Latine (or Grace) convertendum (a task to be translated into Latin or Greek).

**EXERCISE exercere (g. t.).**—facere (to do, practis- se, carry on).—lactare (to carry on trades and arts). **See To PRACTISE.** **I To exercise troops, I TRANS.)** exercere (soldiers, &c.): to e. the soldiers thoroughly, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (to make them acquainted with Roman military duty): milites frequentibus exercitiis ad proelia præparare (to make them ready for battle): to be well exercised, armorum usum habere. armorum usu prætare. 2) INTRANS.) exerceri: whilst the cavalry were exercising, quum exercerentur equites.

**EXERT, EXERTARE** is not found in any sense of this word (except the Latinized meaning = 'to thrust forth'), till Plin. *exeram in librum tuum ius, quod dedisti; for exercere, eligere, experiri. To e. fore, vim exercere, proferre, afferre, adhibere, præbere, &c. (Krebs). See To USE, EMPLOY.*—**I To e. oneself, vires, nervos intendere or contendere: to e. oneself very much, omni ope atque operâ eniti (ut &c.): to e. oneself beyond one's strength, se supra vires extendere: to e. all the little strength one has, nervulos suos adhibere: to e. oneself beyond one's years, præter ætatem facere: to e. oneself to no purpose, inanes impetus facere; in alth. frustra conari qd: to e. oneself in speaking, voce contendere: to e. oneself too much in speaking, voci nimis impare (Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6): not to e. oneself in speaking, voci parcere. See 'to make EXERTION.'**

**EXERTION, contentio. Intentio (as action).**—labor (severe e.).—conatus (endeavour, effort). **JN.** conatus studiumque: e. of body, in speaking, summa vis atque contentio: vain e's, inanes contentiones or impetus: immoderate e., effusa contentio: to make great e. in alth., acerrime agere, obnix facere qd: to require great e., positum esse in labore: to render aby's e's fruitless, conatum infringere: with great effort and e., contente: with great e., enixe; obnix: with the greatest e., manibus pedibus que: not without the greatest effort and e., non sine summâ industriâ: to speak without any great e. (of the voice), voci parcere. *To make every e., omnes nervos contendere or intendere, ut &c.; summo studio anniti, ut &c. (or ad qd): omnia tentare, ut &c.; rem magno conatu studioque agere; in alth., omnibus viribus agere qd: omni virium contentione incumbere in qd or laborare in re; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd (e. g. ci rei is not classical); omnem curam atque operam conferre ad qd: for alth., summâ ope niti pro re.*

**EXFOLIATE (of bones), squamam remittere. osal squama abscidit, ab osse squama recedit (Cels.).**

**EXFOLIATION, Crcl. for the act; squama, squamæ, for the substance that exfoliates.**

**EXHALATION, exhalatio. exspiratio. aspiratio. respiratio vaporatio (SYN. in EVAPORATION, vid.)**—Noxious e's, affatus noxii (Plin.). *E's fm the earth, terræ exhalationes, &c. Exh.* evaporatio, -ouis, in late writers, not classical. **See EVAPORATION.**

**EXHALE, I Send forth vapour, exhalare (in C. only with vinum, crapulam).**—expirare (not C. or Cæs.).—emittere (to send forth, e. g. vaporem).—spirare (to breathe forth, odorem, V. poet. and post-Aug. prose; not C.).—halare (e. g. nectar floribus, of flowers, Lucr. 1). **To e. an odour, odorem præstare, emittere (Exh.)** od. spargere, spirare, diffundere, all poet.). *The flowers e. a sweet odour, odores e. floribus afflantur.—I Draw forth vapour, vaporem ex qâ re exiit (e. g. ex agria, aqua, &c. of the sun, C.).*—vaporare (to fill with warm vapour, lævum latus col decedens vaporat).

**EXHALEMENT. See EXHALATION.**

**EXHAUST, I To use quite up, exhaurire (prop. and fig., e. g. strength, money, allies, affection, &c.).**—conficere (fig. to weaken one's strength).—**EX-**exan- clare is not found in good prose.—*My patience is ex- hausted, rumpo or abruptum patientiam (Exh.)* nos rumpitur patientia; see Suet. Tib. 25: T. Ann. 12, 50, 3): to e. a subject in a speech, &c., omnia accurate exponere; nihil intactum relinquere; rem ab omni parte considerare: the whole question is completely ex- hausted, abunde satisfactum est huius toti questioni. **I To weary (vid.).** **To be exhausted, wearied, exani- mari (Cæs.)** et lassitudine confici. **I To weaken, &c., infirmare (prop. and fig.).**—**enervare (to enervate, only prop.).**—debilitare, attenuare, minuire, commi- nuere, imminuere (fig. to weaken, lessen).—frangere (fig. to break, to weaken, enfeeble very much)—vires cs consumere (Cæs.). **To e. the spiritus, animum debilitare or comminuere: to e. the enemy, hostes frangere, hostium res accidere: a country is exhausted, cs terræ opes attrite sunt; through very great wars, through the expenses of princes, terra exhausta est maximis bellis, sumptu, &c.: land is exhausted, solum (ubertate nimis) effectum et defatigatum est (Ccl.).**

**EXHAUSTED, exhaustus (emptied, e. g. of a trea- sury; also of a land, a state; e. g. sumptibus et jac- turis).**—confectus (quite spent, e. g. of wounded sol- diers)—fessus (wearied, e. g. vulneribus).—**JN.** fessus confectusque.—lassitudine confectus (wearied fm fatigue).—effectus (prop. by much bearing; then also of the body, corpus, C.).—**enectus (worn out by hunger and other bodily sufferings).** Land e. by over bearing, ubertate nimis prius ævi effectum et defatigatum solum

(Col.): *as on a with labour, bos confectus vexatione operum*

**EXHAUSTION**, *Exhaustio*, lassitudo, languor (of body or mind), confectio (improp. deprivation of all strength) — virium defectio (C.). To be suffering *fm* ex. lassitudine confici. — *If weakness, infirmity, debility (as an action)*. — *Infirmities, debilities (as a state)*. *E. of the resources of a state, opes civitatis attritæ et comminutæ*

**EXHAUSTLESS**. See **IMEXHAUSTIBLE**.

**EXHIBIT**, *v.* exponere, proponere, propalam collocare (to expose in public show). — *spectacula pandere (H.)*. To *e.* a service of silver plate, paintings, and statues, argentum proponere, tabulas et signa propalam collocare. — *Apelles used to e. his works in a stall a ter their completion, for the passers by to see, Apelles perfecta opera proponebat pergula transeuntibus: to e. goods (for sale), merces exponere, venales proponere.* *Exhibere must be used carefully, its use being far less extensive than that of our 'exhibit': it is used of exhibiting documents, &c. in a court, tabulas, rationes, &c.: of exhibiting oneself in any character, colours, &c.: to abj. exhibere se qd [quid] me putas... populo nostro exhibiturum? (C.)*

**EXHIBITION**, *Act of bringing forth, prolatio (the production; used by C. of quoting examples)*. — ostentatio (only 'boastful e.', but in C. an ostentatione sævitie asseutum cognomen, *fm* this e. of his cruel disposition). *Mly* by *Crci.* with afferre, (in medium) proferre, monstrare, ostendere, præstare, &c. — *An e. of works of art, &c., spectaculum (any sight; e. g. not only of plays, gladiators, &c., but of naumachies, Cæs.). Crci.* exhibere proponere or propalam collocare. *An e. of paintings, arripere, &c.* tabulæ (signa, &c.) propalam collocare (aff. tabulæ et signa propalam collocavit, C. de Or. 1. 35, 126) — tabulæ, signa, &c. quæ ad speculationes populo comparantur (aff. *Vitr. præf. lib. 10*); *prope* spectatio only (ea omnia, quæ ad speculationes populo comparantur, the apparatus provided for their public exhibitions, sights). — *Pension, &c.* 'beneficium annuum.' 'annuus in beneficii loco præbita, pl. et stipendium. To confer an e. on any qm or ca spectationis beneficio annuo sustentare. *Exhibitio* is used for 'support' in *Ulp.*, quod exhibitioni frugaliter sufficit.

**EXHILARATE**, hilarare, exhilarare qm (C.). — relevere, recreare, confirmare qm. To *e.* the mind, animum relaxare, discutere, revolvare animi tristitiam, tristes cogitationes discutere (Cels.). See To **CASSA**.

**EXHILARATION**, animi relaxatio or oblectatio. — hilaritas, animi remissio (as state).

**EXHORT**, hortari. *Exhortari, cohortari (to e. by a strong and friendly appeal to a person's will and resolution; the immediate object of the exhortation being an action): all with ad qd, with ut, ne or ad qd faciendum; the two first also with sub; also hortari or adhortari, de qd re, on any subject; — monere admovere (to e. by warning a person of the actual state of affairs, of the danger not acting, &c.). The monens endeavours to work upon the reason and understanding of the person exhortatus.* — *Jx. monere atque hortari; hortari et suadere. To e. soldiers, milites cohortari (e. propri.); also milites cohortari (C. Phil. 4. 5). To e. persons to concord, concordiam suadere; also qos ad concordiam cohortari (Suet.); to recover their liberty, ad recuperandam libertatem cohortari.* *Exhortari belongs to poetry and post-Aug. prose; cohortari is followed by infm. in *Hist. Bell. Al. 21*, used in *T.**

**EXHORTATION**, monitio, admonitio, hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio hortatus, &c. [Svx. in To **EXMORT**]; *not to listen to any's e., qm monentem non audire: by my e., me monente: by any's e.'s, cs hortatu.*

**EXHORTATORY**, hortativus (e. g. genus dicendi, Q.). — *exhortativus (Q.). — suavisor (e. g. materia, oratio).*

**EXHORTER**, hortator, adhortator. — suasor or suasor et impulsor (to alqz, cs rei).

**EXIGENCE**, *exiguitas*. — angustie. — difficultas **EXIGENCY**. (See **NECESSITY**). — (sumum or extremum) discrimen or discrimen ac dimicatio (the decision moment of extreme danger, &c.): *fm* the e. of the case, necessitate urgente; ex necessitate; necessitate or necessarii re coactus; *not fm* any e. of the case, nullâ re cogente: to submit to the e. of the case, necessitati parere. See **NECESSITY**.

**EXILE**, *v.* ci aqua et igni interdicere, qm exsilio afficere, in exsilium agere or exilire, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare. — qm relegare (to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property). — deportare (to transport).

**EXILE**, *s.* See **BANISHMENT**.

**EXISTIOUS**. See **ILLUSTRIOS, DISTINGUISHED**.

**EXIST**, *existere*. manere (to remain; e. g. parietes, quorum ornatu per tot secula manserunt, C.). See To **BE**, To **LIVE**. It is often, however, to be turned by a relative sentence with nunc. The indifference to religion that now e's, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deorum: the poems of Homer did not originally e. in their present form, Homeri carmina formam, quam nunc habent, primo non habuerunt. *With ref. to past time, its tum may help; fm the spoils of any city that then existed, (neque) ex unius tum urbis prædâ (sperandum, &c., L. 1. 55): the generation that then existed, qui tum vivebant homines (Enn.).* *Existing, mly by nunc in a relative sentence, qui (quæ, quod) nunc est; and often by the demonstrative pronoun hic. Under e. circumstances, ut nunc est: the magnificence of our existing public works, horum magnificentia operum (L. 1. 55); the now existing neglect of aths, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia e rei: the existing generation, hi (Varr.; potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam, &c.).* The then existing, *may st be translated by tum.*

**EXISTENCE**, *Crci.* with *quæ*; *as, he denies the e. of the gods, nullos esse deos putat; deos esse negat: he maintains the e. of gods, deos esse dicit: he entirely rejects the e. of a God, Deum ex rerum natura tollit. Sit it may be translated by vita (life); e. g. to prolong his e., vitam trahere: to be indebted to for his e., qo natum esse; propter qm vivere: to fulfil the end of our e., legi, quâ nati sumus, respondere or satisfacere.*

**EXIT**, *Ad going out, exitus (C.; reditus gloriosus — non exitus calamitosus) — egressus (a going forth, e. g. in provinciam, C.) — abitus (departure).* *Passage out, exitus (e. g. in angusto portuum exitu, L.).* — *egressus (only in Petr.).* — *effugium (for escape; into the street, in publicum). Sts via only. Without any e. (as adj.), non pervius (e. g. angustiorum). To make one's e., scenam relinquere (prop. of an actor); a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perfugere (i. e. retire *fm* public life); de præsidio et statione vite decedere (to quit this world).*

**EXONERATE**, exonerare (prop. and fig.). — levare, liberare, solvere qd in fig. to set free *fm*; free *fm*. For 'to exonerate *fm* a charge, &c., and to exonerate oneself,' see **EXCURTATE**. For 'to exonerate *fm* suspicion,' see **SUSPICION**.

**EXORABLE**, exorabilis (opp. implacabilis, C.; both of things and persons).

**EXORBITANT**, nimius — immanis (e. g. pecunia, magnitudo, &c.); ingens (very great; e. g. pecunia). *Jx.* ingens immanisque — effusus, profusus (e. g. imitatio, sumptus — immoderatus (e. g. cupiditate, e. g. luxuria) — immodicus (libido possidendi) — impotens (imitatio, postulatium; also in aths, cs rei) — intemperans (e. g. licentia; but epi of persons) — immodestus (e. g. ius) — effrenatus (e. g. avaricia, cupiditas, libido) [Svx. in IMMODERATE]. To make an e. demand, immodeste postulare. *Ad nominalis, vid.*

**EXORBITANTLY**. See **IMMODERATELY**. *E. dear, carissime (e. g. emere qd) or impenso (pretio).*

**EXORCISE**, adjuratione divini nominis expellere (to expel by calling upon the name of God, demonas, Lucr. 2. 17, extr.): to e. evil spirits, exorcizare (Hecate, *Ulp. Dig.* 50. 13. 1, 4, 3).

**EXORCISM**, exorcismus (Eccl. Tert.). — theurgia (Eccl. August.) or \*dæmônium expulso (aff. dæmônias expellere, Lactant.; expulso, C.).

**EXORCIST**, exorcista (Eccl. Tert.). — theurgus (August.). — \*dæmônium expulso, or qui dæmônias adjuratione divini nominis expellit ac fugat.

**EXORDIUM**, exordium (introduction or opening of a speech; C.). — exoratus, &c. (only once; ex. orationis mem. C. de Imp. Pomp. 4. 11). — proœmium (C. Client. 21; *mly* — introduction to the subject to be treated of, e. g. in a philosophical treatise). To consider what *my e. is to be*, cogitare, quo utar exordio (C.). — *Præfatio is used by C. and L. in the sense of a solemn form pronounced before some public act, &c.; in Q. and Plin. = præface, prefatory matter; dicere præfationem (Plin. Ep.).*

**EXORNATION**. See **ORNAMENT, DECORATION**.

**EXOSSATED**, exos (Lucr. 3. 721); or ðine osse (ossibus).

**EXOTERIC**, quod ἑκτερόν appellatur — populariter scriptus (C. Pis. 5. 5, 12).

**EXOTIC**, externus (e. g. externæ arbores, Plin. 14. 14, 141). — peregrinus (e. g. arbores, Plin. 15. 13, 12). — *Exoticus only Plaut.; e. g. exoticum, an outlandish dress; Ep. d. 2, 2, 48.*

**EXPAND**, pandere (e. g. vela, retia. — pennas ad solem, V.). — extendere (to stretch out; e. g. digitos). — explicare (to unfold). — **INTRANS.** expandi (very rare; prop. e. g. arbor vastia rama, Plin.). — asperire (e. g. i. to discover itself). — corroborari et confirmari (to be strengthened, of the intellect; ingenium) 10 flowers, se asperire or pandere; florem expandere.

**EXPANSE**, spatium: the e. of heaven, spatium cœli or spatium only (both Lucr.); cava cœli (Enn.): the boundless e. of the heavens, \*cœli spatium infinitum or longe lateque patens.

**EXPANSIBLE, EXPANSIVE.** See **DILATABLE.**

**EXPANSION**, extensio or extensio (Virg. 9, 1, 13). — dilatatio (distention; Cels.) — ambitus (the space filled by the expanded thing. — ~~102~~ dilatatio very late; lamine, Tertull.). See **EXTENSION.**

**EXPATiate**, latius, uberius dicere, disputare. pluribus dicere. multa verba facere de re. — late se fundere. longum esse; too far, effusius dicere.

**EXPATRIATE.** See **TO BANISH.** To e. oneself, domo emigrare (to quit one's home). — domo emigrare. aliud domicilium, alias sedes petere (epily of a nation; Cæs. B. G. 1, 31, 14). — solum vertere (with or without exilii causâ; euphemistic term for to go into banishment; of political refugees).

**EXPECT**, expectare (1) to wait for; qd and qm, H. Sat. 2, 1, 58; and (2) to e. the happening of something with some feeling of hope, fear, desire, prophetic foreboding, &c.; rem; epistolâs longiores; majorem Gallie motum, &c. also qd a [said, ex] qm — to look to him for it). — opperiri (to wait for the arrival of aby or alth; or the happening of alth; with the intention of then doing something; classem, Np.; sua tempora, L.). — præstolari cl. (to stand ready to receive aby; to be present on the arrival of aby; epily of a servant who is waiting for his master) — manere qm or dum qd adveniat (to remain till a person comes; not to go away). sperare (also followed by fore ut). — spem habere ad qd or c. si l. (followed by an acc. and inf.). to be earnestly expecting alth, qd arduissime expectare; magnâ cum spe expectare (C.); earnestly expected by all, expectamus expectatusque (venies); to e. aby's arrival with eagerness, ad adventum non mediocriter capere (C.); to e. a result or issue, exitum or eventum ca rei expectare; ca rei eventum expectari: to e. an opportunity, occasionem capere; occasioni inminere; not first to e. an opportunity, non occasione tarditate expectare (C. Phil. 2, 46, 118); qm ppe e. him to say, &c., expectas fortasse dum dicat (Eg.); not eum dictum case, C. Tusc. 2, 1, 17). I confidently e. that &c., magnam spem habeo (followed by an acc. and inf.). to e. safety, deliverance, &c. fm aby, in to spem salutis ponere: more is expected fm justice than fm arms, in equitate plus quam in armis ponitur spei; what I do not e., id quod non spero: as a might e. fm a man who knows what a definition means, ubi homine perito definiendi. 'More, less, &c. than one would e.' is expressed in L. and C. T. (Eg.) not in C. and Cæs.) by quam pro re, as, the slaughter was not so great as one might have expected fm so great a victory, minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit (cf. Zumpt, § 484, extr.).

**EXPECTANT**, Crcl. An a. heir, heres institutus (who is appointed by will, but may be cut off; e. g. instituto herede abdicato); or heres proximus, verus, &c. (heir-at-law); quem qd heredem palam faciat (whom a man is often declaring his intention of making his heir).

**EXPECTATION**, expectatio, spes. — opinio (hope, opinion, that alth will happen, &c.; respecting opinio, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 48, 14); intensæ e. summa rerum expectatio: eager e. desiderium: to cause e., expectationem movere, commovere, facere, concitare: to excite aby's e., ca expectationem erigere (Plin. Ep. 6, 3, 3); qm expectatione erigere (L. 36, 31): to excite the most eager e., qm ad summam adducere expectationem: to answer or satisfy one's e., expectationem explere, complere, tueri; expectationi respondere: to decide, or not to answer or satisfy e., expectationem decipere, destitueri, frustrari: to exceed e., vincere ca expectationem or opinionem: to have great e. fm aby, magnam spem in qd ponere or collocare: a person has great e. fm aby, non parvam qd sustinet expectationem: to be in anxious e. of alth, animo (animi) pendere ca rei: to put aby in a state of anxious e., qm suspendere expectationem: to be in painful e., expectationem torqueri or cruciari: expectando exedi (Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1): full of e., plenus expectatione; animi (or animo) pendens; erectus expectatione or in expectationem (or erectâ expectatione); also, fm context,

erectus only: full of anxious e., erectus suspensusque (see L. 1, 25): to be full of e., expectatione plenum esse; pendere expectatione or spe anili: contritury to e., præter or contra expectationem or opinionem; præter spem ca: a thing fell or turned out contrary to all e., res præter opinionem cecidit; aliter cecidit res as putabam; evenit qd præter spem; res aliter ac ratus eram evenit.

**EXPECTORANT**, \*expectorans remedium (t. t.).

**EXPECTORATE**, exsuarare. exsuarare per tussum, extussare (Cels. 2, 8, med.). — sputum edere (to bring up; Cels. 2, 8, med.; fm context: edere only; edere sputa per fauces tussi, Lucr. 6, 1188). — expuere (e. g. pus, Cels. 2, 8). — ~~103~~ expectorare præ-Class., Enn ap. C. to drive or push fm the heart.

**EXPECTORATION**, sputum (matter brought up; Cels.; extussatum sputum, Cels. Ar. Acut. 2, 16). — expulsiô, exsuaratio (act of spitting out; Plin.). — exsuaratio, us (Cels. Ar. Tard. 2, 11). — destillatio pectoris (Scrib. Larg.; of habitual e.). If there is no e. during the first days, si sputum primis diebus non fuit (Cels. 2, 8, med.).

**EXPEDIENTCY**, utilitas (opp. honestas). — utilia, pl. adj. (opp. honesta). — commodâ, pl. (the advantage derived). To be the state of e., sentire commoda utilitatisque; omnia ad utilitatem suam referre: e. and honour are at variance, utilitas certum cum honestate: to prefer honour to e., præferre honestum utili (H.).

**EXPEDIENT**, utilis (opp. honestus). — salutaris (opp. perniciosus, pestifer). Jv. utilis e. salutaris. To be e., expedire ei; or usui or utilitati or utile esse; utilitatem or usum afferre, habere, præbere, prodesse. conducere (to be advantageous); also ex re or in rem esse ca: it is e. for all good men, that the &c., omnibus bonis expediri, with acc. and inf. (e. g. rempublicam esse salvam).

**EXPEDIENTLY**, 1 Filly, vid. 1 Hastily, vid.

**EXPEDITE**, 1 To free fm impediment, expedire (opp. impedire). 1 Hasten, maturare (e. g. iter, fugam, nuptias). See **HASTEN**, trans. 1 Despatch, vid.

**EXPEDITE**, adj. 1 Quick, vid. 1 Easy; free fm impediment, exp ditus (opp. impeditus). 'An expedite way' (Hooker), via expedita (via expeditor, C.).

**EXPEDITION**, 1 Military expedition, expeditio. To go on an e., in expeditionem ire: expeditionem suscipere; officium (expeditionis, of soldiers, and of generals with soldiers). — clas in expeditionem ducere; in bellum proficisci with and without cum copiis (of the general). 1 Haste, vid.

**EXPEDITIOUS**, See **QUICK.**

**EXPEDITIOUSLY**, See **QUICKLY.**

**EXPUL** expellers (fm a place; ex, de, a loco, or loco only; e. g. qm ex urbe, ex republicâ; plebem ex agris; qm a patriâ; qm domo sua, all Cæs.; qm agris, finibus, possessionibus, all Cæs.; me civitate, C.; qm patriâ, L.). — exigere (e. g. qm ex civitate; hostem campo or e campo, L.; qm domo, L.). Eg. After ex well, exig. the place fm which was expressed with ex &c., unless it is evident fm the context. — ejicere (to cast out, qm e senatu, C.; de senatu, L.; ex oppido, Cæs.; de collegio, C.; a sua dis penatibus, C.; qm finibus, S.; domo, Cæs.; qm, C.). — exturbare (qâ re or ex qâ re; to drive out headlong or in confusion, qm e possessionibus, ex agris e civitate; hostem [ex] ruinis muri; also qm focus patriis disque penatibus præcipitem exturbare, C.). — exterminare (to drive beyond some boundaries; very vid. except in C.; qm ex urbe, ex hominum communitate; de civitate; a sua dis penatibus [with expellere a patriâ], qm urbe atque agro; also qm aboli; all C.). Jv. expellere atque exturbare et expellere expellere atque exturbare (Eg.). C. uera together ex urbe expellere, exterminare, projicere). — depellere (qm qâ re or de qâ re; e. g. urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ). — dejicere (to drive aby fm a place he occupies or possesses, de possessione ca rei, de fundo; exply as mil. t. t. dejicere hostes ex castello, ex saltu, &c.; also muro, turribus, locis). 1 Fio.) To e. hunger, famem sitimque ab eo potione depellere; weariness, lassitudinem ex corpore depellere; carra, curas pellere; empty carra, inanes curas pellere, dispellere or fugare; sadness, tristitiam ex animo pellere: to e. devils, dæmônias adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lactant.).

**EXPEND**, See **SPEND.**

**EXPENSE**, sumptus (both as expenditure and as sum expended; considered as diminishing wealth and capital; similar to our 'expense,' and like this etc with the idea of excess and squandering; cf. L. 1, 20;

unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur).—impensa (disbursement; the outlay of money, &c. *wh. is made or wch. it is necessary to make*: cf. *Lat.* 44, 23. in. qui impensa pecunia facienda erat).—impendium (*mly pl.*; once only in *C.*; charges, *e. s.* *wh. arise, are occasioned*, in *L.* 7, 21, opposed to iactura, *i. e.* *a sacrifice wch. one makes*; hence, also, impendio *ca.* = *to the detriment, prejudice of any one*)—iactura (*e. s.* *of a magistrate who spends his money to gain the favour of the people*).—In sumptus iacturaque. Both sumptus and impensa or impendium are used *also* in the *pl.*, *i. e.* *great and various e. s. are spoken of*—arbitria, orum, *pl.* (*duos wch. must be paid on any solemn act to the persons assisting at it: e. g. at a funeral, funeria*).—Immense *e. s.*, sumptus infiniti. Not expensa, expensae; but expensa pecunia (outlay) is correct. Household *e. s.*, sumptus domesticus. A book of receipts and *e. s.*, tabulo or codex accepti et impensi: *acceptus e. s.*, sumptus necessarii: *to lessen or curtail e. s.*, sumptus minuire, remittere, circumcidere: *to limit one's e. s.*, modum facere sumptibus: *to avoid unnecessary e. s.*, impensas supervacanas vitare (*Sem.*): the public *e. s.*, impensae publicae: at the *e. s.* of abry, sumptus *ca.*: de pecunia *ca.* impensae; *ca.* impendio; cum damno (*to the loss of abry*); at one's own *e.*, privato sumptu; impendio privato (*at one's own charge*); sua pecunia (*fm one's own money*); de suo (*fm one's own*); ex sua re familia (*e. g.* *muros edificare, Np.*): at the public *e.*, publico sumptu; de publico: publice (*so that the state bears the e.*); impensa publica (*so that the state furnishes the money*) impendio publico (*so that charges are occasioned to the state*); at a great *e.*, magna impensa: without *e.*, nulla impensa, nullo sumptu: with *no e.* to you, sine sumptu tuo: *to live at abry's e.*, *ca.* impensae tui (*aff. Np. Phyl.* 1, 4): *to enrich oneself at the e. s. of others*, incommodo aliorum suum commodum augere at the *e.* (*to the detriment of health*, cum damno valetudinis: *he saves money at the e. s. of his health*, cum parca contineat est, ut necessitates valetudinis restringat frugalitatem: *a thing is too dear, if procured at the e. s. of honesty*, nimium est *ca.* rei pretium, si probitatis impendio constat (*see Q. 6, 3, 35*); at the *e.* of another's good name, sub aliena invidia (*cf. L.* 24, 25, 2): *to be at e.*, sumptum or sumptus facere: *to occasion e.* (*of a thing*), impendia facere (*e. g.* *of a state*; see *Plin.* Ep. 10, 57 (32 in.)): *to occasion e.* to abry, sumptum ei afferre, sumptui esse (*of persons and things*): *not to be the least e.* to abry, ei ne minimo quidem sumptui esse: *to be at e.* (*about alth.*), sumptum or impensam or impensam et sumptum facere in rem; sumptum impendere or insumere in rem; sumptum ponere in re: *to bestow e.*, and *trouble upon alth.*, sumptum et laborem insumere in rem (*aff. C. de Invent.* 2, 38, 113); laborem et sumptum impendere in rem: *to bestow trouble and e. upon alth. in vain*, operam et oleum perdere (*proverbially*): *to bear the e.*, sumptus sufferre, pati, tolerare (*Ter.*): *to bear or meet the e. fm any source*, impensas tolerare ab qd re (*see Plin.* 12, 14, 32, unde impensas publice tolerantur: *to repay the e. s. of alth.*, quod impensae in qd factum est, praestare (*see* impensas restituere *is not Lat.*): *to spare neither e. nor trouble*, nec impensae nec labori parcere: *spare no e.*, sumptui ne parcas; argento parci nolo: *to spare no e. in procuring or in the purchase of alth.*, qd animosissime comparare (*Suet. Caes.* 47); animosius *ca.* rei emptor *m.* esse (*Javolen. Dig.* 17, 1, 36, § 1): *that spares no e.*, animosus (*e. g.* *corruptor, Ter. Hist.* 1, 24, 2; emptor, *Javolen. Dig.* 17, 1, 36, § 1) *to charge e. to the account of abry*, sumptum ei inferre: *to cover the e. s.*, quod impensae factum est in rem, efficere (*e. g.* *of an estate bringing back what has been spent upon it*; *aff. L.* 2, 18): *qd sacris or reseruit sumptum suum* (*aff. Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 91, *Reseruit*); omnino impensam *ca.* rei pretio suo liberare (*Colt.* 3, 9): *I do not cover my e. s. (*e. g.* in the management of an estate, &c.)*, impendia exsuperant reditum. These *e. s.* eat up all the profit, in hoc sumptu abeunt fructus praediorum.

EXPENSIVE, sumptuosus (*causing great outlay*; a wife, games, parties), pretiosus, magni pretii, multorum numorum (*that has cost much*; furniture, estates, a library, ware, &c.).—latus (*recherché* of furniture, parties, &c.)—carus (*dear*). Sic magnifica, splendida. My establishment is a very *e.* one, magni mihi sumptus domi quotidiani sunt (*Ter. Heaut.* 4, 5, 6).—*I Given to lavish expenditure*, prodigus, profusus. In *alth.* prodigus or effusus in qd re.

EXPENSIVELY, sumptuose, pretiose.—egregie, prodige (*e. g.* *vivere*). To dress *e.*, vestibus pretiosis uti.

EXPENSIVENESS, *1* Dearness, caritas, *1* Prodigality, effusio, profusio (*as act.*)—sumptus effusus or profusus (*lavish expenditure*)—profusa luxuria (*luxurious and expensive mode of living*).

EXPERIENCE, usu, usu rerum (*see* experientia un-*Clam* in this sense; *Cels. graf.*) Sit prudentia (*the cautious judgement, such as e. would give*) *fm.* *re*, doctus (*C. Fam.* 13, 5, 1); expertus: usu doctus (*Caes.*); *or fm one's own e.*, expertus: expertus in se (*e. g.* *illud tibi expertus promitto—omnia, quae dico, dico expertus in nobis*; *C. Planc.* 9, 22). *E.* in the management of political affairs, usu reipublicae; great, usu in republica rerum maximarum: *military e.*, in castris usus: *e.* in nautical affairs, scientia atque usu rerum nauticarum: *a man of great e.*, vir plurimum rerum usu, or magno usu praeditus, or (*Caes.*) usu atque exercitatione praeditus; vir usu et prudentia praestans: *vir multis expertus*, nris eruditus (*Plin.* Ep. 1, 5, 16): *to have had great military e.*, magnum in re militari usum habere (*Caes.*); magnus in castris usum habere (*L.*); *having had no military e.*, nullo (etiam nunc) usu rei militariae percepto (*Caes.*): *to be considered a general of no e.*, nullius usui imperatorem haberi (*Caes.*): *to have had no great (military) e.*, non magnum rei militaris usum habuisse (*Caes.*): *to be gaining e.*, usum consequi: *to have or possess e.*, usum habere; usu praeditum imbutum esse *estate* et usu doctum esse; in *alth.*, usum *ca.* rei percepisse: *great e.* in *alth.*, magnum usum habere in re: *great and varied e.*, multarum rerum usum habere: *to know by or fm e.*, expertum scire (*see* experientia edoctum scire *not good*); experientia didicisse usu cognitum habere (*qd*); *wh. I know fm e.*, quod me docuit usus; *quod scio expertus in me fm personae e.* of it in my own case: *to know fm long e.*, cognitum habere observatione diuturna (*aff. C. de Divin.* 12, 28): *what they have learnt fm books, I have learnt fm e.* in the field, quod illi literis, *ca.* ego militando didici (*S. Jug.* 85, 13); *to know alth. more fm than fm books*, expendendo magis quam discendo cognovisse: *it is very difficult to form an opinion without e.*, Judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum. I speak (*i. e.* in a letter) *fm e.*, expertus scribo, quum scribo: *I can recommend this method of cultivation fm e.*, hunc ordinem culturae experti comprobavimus: *I have had personal e. of &c.*, in me ipso expertus sum, ut &c.: *I answer according to my own e.*, id respondo, quod animaveri: *taught by the e. of others*, per aliena exempla doctus; per aliena experimenta doctus (*T. Agr.* 19, 1): *a very careful person of great e.*, experientissimus ac diligentissimus (*Ter. Ann.* 12, 14, 2); *usus docuit* (*e. g.* *id verum esse, S.*); *alth. of wch. we have had e.*, qd expertum (*pass.*) spectaculumque (*C. Balb.* 6, 16). *Many lessons are taught us by e.*, dios multa affert.

EXPERIENCE, v. usu discere or cognoscere; usu cognitum habere; usu qd mihi venit (*to know by experience*).—periri (*q. d.* *to have experience of it, ca.* amore, tactumritatem, &c.).—sentire (*to feel*; *e. g.* *samen, voluptatem*)—evenit (*qd happens to him*).

EXPERIENCED, (usu) peritus; usu atque exercitatione praeditus (*that has experience and exercise*).—expertus (*tried*)—calidus (*clever, intelligent*). *E.* in *alth.*, peritus *ca.* rei (*rarely with abl.*; an *infin. aff.* is in *Great instruction*).—gnarus *ca.* rei (*skilled in a thing*).—exercitatus, versatus in re (*exercised, practised in a thing*).—instructus, eruditus *qd re* (*instructed, taught in a thing*).—very industrious and *e.*, experientissimus ac diligentissimus (*e. g.* *arator, C.*): *a in military matters*, *ca.* militariae or belli gerendi peritus; usu militari praeditus; *e.* in jurisprudentia, eruditus disciplinâ iuris: *a very e. person*, vir plurimum rerum usu or magno usu praeditus; vir usu et prudentia praestans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (*Plin.* Ep. 1, 5, 16): *a very e. and intelligent man*, vir usu sapientissime praestans: *to be very e.*, multarum rerum peritum esse: *to be very e.* in *alth.*, bene or probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habere in re (*e. g.* *in military affairs, in political science, &c.*).

EXPERIMENT, v. See To EXPERIENCE; 'to know by EXPERIENCE.'

EXPERIMENT, s. tentatio, tentamen (*g. t. for trial; the former as act; the latter only in O.*, but doubtless current in prose)—experimentum (*trial for the purpose of obtaining experience*).—periculum (*trial attended with risk*), periclitatio (*with more abstr. meaning than periculum*; *e. g.* *herbarum utilitates longinquae temporis usu et periclitatione percipimus*).—conatus; pl. conata (*endeavour*). An unhappy *e.*, res

infelicia operæ; res infelicitè tentata; conatus frustra captus: *to make an e., periculum facere. conatum sacre or incipere.*

**EXPERIMENTAL.** *¶ Gained by trial or experimentis, usu cognitus. — experimentis cognitus (T.). — ¶ Founded or built on experimentis, cognitus observatione diuturna (ast. C. Dirin. 2, 12, 28); quod qd experiendo cognovit; quod qd experiendo comprobavit. E. philosophy, \*physica experimentalis (t. t.). ¶ Taught by experience; see under EXPERIENCE, s. An e. Christian, \*Christianus, qui se ipse perspexit totumque tentavit. — Christianus, qui, quid possit vera religio, in se ipso expertus est. Christianus multis experimentis eruditus (ast. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16). ¶ Instituted, &c. for the purpose of trial. An e. squadron, \*navigatio periclitandorum experiundarumque navium causâ suscepta.*

**EXPERIMENTALLY.** usu or rerum usu. — experiendo (e. g. cognovisse qd). — usu doctus.

**EXPERT.** See SKILFUL.

**EXPERTLY.** See SKILFULLY.

**EXPERTNESS.** See SKILL.

**EXPIABLE.** quod expiari potest (C. Leg. 2, 9, 21). — piabile (O.).

**EXPIATE,** qd luere, expiare; penas cs rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere; by death, with his life, luere morte, capite. — *Sis compensare qd cum qâ re or qâ re (to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it).*

**EXPIATION,** expiatio (*atonement for a crime, sceleris, rupti fœderis, &c.*). — compensatio. — satisfactio (*what satisfies an injured person*). — *To make e. for alth, expiare qd (of making amends for a crime; by alth, qâ re. Also expiare qm qâ re); penas cs rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere: to demand the e. of a crime, piaculum exigere a qo.*

**EXPIATORY,** piacularis. An e. sacrifice, sacrificium piacularis (*as a holy action*). — piaculum (*as a means of expiation*). — hostia piacularis (*the victim; also hostia only*). — expiatio (*means of expiation; C.*). — *To offer an e. sacrifice, piaculum hostiam cedere.*

**EXPIRATION,** Crcl. with partecp. anno exacto or circumacto or præterito (1855) Anno præteritapo or elapso is not Lat.). *Ast. the e. of two years, biennio jam confecto.*

**EXPIRE,** *¶ Breathe one's last, animum efflare or edere; extremum vitæ spiritum edere. (1855) (animam) expirare; vitam or animum exhalare; vitam or extremum spiritum efflare are poet. See DIZ. — ¶ To terminate; of time, præterire (to pass), — confici (to be made up). — peragi (L. 1, 32). — consumi. — intercedere, interponi (with ref. to two events). — transire. Scarcely a year had expired, vix annus intercesserat (ab hoc sermone): the truce had expired, indutiarum dies exierat (L. 4, 30): ast. the truce had expired, indutiarum tempore circumacto (L. 27, 30): when two years had expired, biennio jam confecto. (1855) Not elapsed esse; nor effluere except of time that has passed rapidly without being employed usefully, &c.*

**EXPLAIN,** explanare (lit. 'to make level or smooth' then to e.; verbum aut rem; qd definiendo; rem obscuram interpretando; qd conjecturâ; also with dep. claus., qualis sit... differentia, &c.). — *Jm. docere et explanare. — explicare (to unfold; then to e. what was involved, abstruse, &c.); rem latentem explicare definiendo, explicare interpretando philosophiam Græcam, &c., also explicare de qâ re of a longer and fuller explanation. — 1855 Perf. and past partecp. explicavi; explicatus. — exponere (lit. to make a clear or full exposition; but not in the sense of explaining the meaning of an author, &c. [for explanare, enodare, interpretari, nucleare, explicare, enarrare, all common in Q.]; exponere rationem opels; rem pluribus verbis or breviter sententiâ cs, &c.). — illustrare qd, luem or lumen ci rei afferre (affundere erroneam). — dare of rei lumen. — aperire, interpretari (interpret: words and things wch seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them. — occulta et quasi involuta aperire). — enodare (to untie, as it were, a knot; to e. intricate or insidious matters; e. g. the snarles of the law, laqueos juris). — rationem, causam afferre, or afferre only, followed by cur (t. g. cur credam, afferre possum): to e. why this must be so, ratione cur hoc ita sit afferre: to e. satisfactorily, justas causas afferre cs rei, or cur with subj. — To e. a mistake, errorem aperire (to show its nature, and how it arose). To e. double, dubia aperire. To e. one thing fm another, causam cs rei repetere ex re. To be difficult to e., difficile habere explicatus (of what is difficult to make intelligible). To e. my opinion,*

exponere or expromere quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; a difficult subject, notionem rei involutâ aperire; the nature of alth, naturam cs rei evolvere: *to e. one's meaning fully, pluribus verbis discerere de re; accuratius exponere de qâ re. Alth is easier to understand than to e., qd facilius intelligi quam explanari potest.*

**EXPLAINABLE,** quod explicari potest; quod explicationem habet.

**EXPLAINER,** explicator (e. g. sunt enim explicatores, ut grammatici poetarum, C.). — explicator (e. g. rerum) — interpres (e. g. divm. poetarum, &c.). — conector (e. g. somniorum or omnium interpres, C.).

**EXPLANATION,** explicatio. explanatio. interpretatio (*a making clear, interpreting*). — enarratio (*a continuous explanation of a writer; Q. 1, 9, 1, &c.*). — definitio (*the determining an id-æ, definition*). — enodatio (*of difficulties in a subject*). — *To give a careful and accurate e. of difficult passages, \*quæ explicatione egent, diligenter et accurate interpretari (Marr.). — to admit of another e., \*aliâ interpretationem admittere (Herm.). To have come to an e. with aby, se purgasse ci (to have justified oneself to him); qd satisfacit mihi or se mihi purgavit (another has justified himself to me); or by coll-utum esse cum qo de re.*

**EXPLANATORY,** Crcl. — 1855 explanatorius, Crcl. Aur.

**EXPLETIVE,** expletivus (*as gramm. & t. expl. conjunctiones, Donat.*).

**EXPLICABLE.** See EXPLAINABLE.

**EXPLICATIVE,** Crcl.

**EXPLICIT,** explicatus (e. g. lheræ tux, quibus nihil potest explicatus, clearer, &c.). — apertus (open). — planus (plain). — expressio conscriptus (e. g. exempla, Auct. ad Her.). — disertis-ime et planissime scriptus (of what is written in express terms). See CLEAR, PLAIN.

**EXPLICITLY,** dis-erte (1855) disertis verbis *not Lat.* Jx. diserte et plane. — nominatim (by name). — expresse, aperte, perspicue (expressly, clearly, &c.). Jx. perspicue et aperte. — patentius et expeditius (opp. implicite et abscondite, C.). — pro certo (for certain, e. g. affirmare).

**EXPLICITNESS,** Crcl. — perspicuitas et evidentiâ (= *évidence, C.*) are *prop. the nearest subst.*

**EXPLODE,** *¶ TRANS.* explodere (*prop. to hiss off an actor; impropr. of scolding, rejecting, &c.: e. g. an opinion, sententiam; a kind of derision, genus divinationis, both C.*). — ejicere (to = *βάλλειν, to reject with scorn; e. g. rationem Cynicorum*). Jx. explodere ejicereque; explodere et ejicere (both C.). Alth is exploded, qd explosum est et ejectionem (*is generally rejected*); qd jam obsolevit, or propter vetustatem obsolevit (*is now obsolete*). *¶ INTRANS.* erumpere (e. g. for bursting forth; e. g. ignes ex Ætnæ vertice). — cum crepitu erumpere (ast. eruptionis crepitus, Plin.). — se emittere (ast. nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emittit, C. Dirin. 2, 19, 14). — dimplodi (*to burst asunder with a noise; of bladders, &c.*).

**EXPLORE,** *¶ PROPS.* scrutari, perscrutari, per-vestigare, odorari et pervestigare (like a hound); every corner, in omnibus latebris perperare. — *¶ INTRANS.* explorare. — exquirere (to search out). — per-vestigare; indagare et pervestigare (to trace out accurately). — perspicere (to see through, get to the bottom of a thing). — Jx. perspicere et explorare. — rimari (to look, as it were, into every cranny of a subject; C.). — 1855 explorare also of exploring a country (e. g. Africam, C.).

**EXPLOSION,** eruptionis crepitus (*of the noise attending it; Plin. 16, 19, 14*). — fulmen pulveris pyriti (*to be shaken and laid waste by an e., \*concuti vastarique fulmine pulveris pyriti*).

**EXPORT,** everhere (opp. invhere: e. g. merces, Farr.). — exportare (e. g. aurum, argentum, frumentum, &c.). — Jx. everhere exportareque. To e. without paying duty, occulte exportare (to e. secretly).

**EXPORTS,** merces exportariæ. — res, quæ exportantur.

**EXPORT-DUTY.** See EXPORTATION.

**EXPORTATION,** exportatio (C., *app. inveciol.*). — The duty on e., \*portorium in merces exportandas impositionem, or, fm context, portorium only (e. g. his pro rebus [sc. exportatis] quod portorium non esset datum, C.). — to pay the duty on e., pro rebus (exportatis et exportandis) portorium dare.

**EXPOSE,** exponere ci rei (to place out, and thus to e. to the influence of a thing; in good prose only *prop.*). — opponere ci rei (to set out agst, to oppose, exply to hold up on account of hostile force and for protection; *prop. and fig.*). — objicere ci rei, ad or in qd (to throw in the

way, and so to e. to accident and hostile power).—propone (to set *aliquid* forth; to place it as a common mark or butt; e.g. to all the arrows of fate, omnibus telis fortunae).—offere ei rei or in qd (to bring or place over against, *ag. for to e.*). A place exposed to the sun, locus solibus expositus: during the whole day, locus, qui toto die solem accipit: a chamber exposed to the sun, cubiculum, quod ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur; cubiculum, quod plurimum solem implet et circumit or quod plurimo sole perfunditur (*weh almost always has the sun*); cubiculum, quod totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit (*the whole day*): to e. a wound to the cold, vulnus frigori obijcere or committere: to e. the naked roots to the cold of winter, nudatas radices frigori hiberno opponere: to be exposed to the cold, vim frigoris excipere: to e. aby to the danger of death, obijcere qm mortis: to e. one's safety, one's life to danger, in discrimen offerre salutem or vitam suam: to e. oneself to the danger of death for aby, ac pro qd in periculum capitis atque in vitam discrimen inferre: to e. one's life, oneself to the rage of the citizens, caput suum furori civium obijcere: to e. oneself to dangers, ac opponere, offerre, committere periculis (*to e. se exponere periculis is not good*); pericula adire or inire or subire: to e. oneself to all kinds of dangers, ad omne periculum se opponere: to e. oneself to danger for aby, ac pro qd offerre periculis or in discrimen; pro ea salute ac in dimicationes obijcere: to be exposed to every sudden danger, ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum obijcere: to e. oneself to the enemy, to the darts of the enemy, copias, telis hostium se obijcere: to e. oneself to envy, se offerre invidia; invidiam subire: to e. oneself to various kinds of blame, in varias vituperationes incurrere: to be more exposed to hatred, ad reprehendendum apertius esse: exposed to a danger, periculo obnoxius: exposed in fortune, fortunae obiectus. \* To be exposed to *aliquid*, also patere ei rei; t.e. to lie, a. it were. open a defenceless against its assaults. Virtus is exposed to many and uncertain trials, virtus subjecta sub varios incertisque casus: our life is exposed to all the arrows of fate, omnibus fortunae telis proposita est vita nostra: aby's life is less exposed to the blows of fortune, ea minus multa patent, quae fortuna feriat. || To expose for sale, venditare. proponere. venale proponere (to e. in public for sale).—proscribere (to e. or offer for sale by public notice). To be exposed for sale, licere, venum ire (q. t.).—venalem pendere (to hang out for sale, to be offered for sale by a public notice).—|| To expose a person, mittere qm in ora populi, or in fabulis sermonesque hominum; traducere qm per ora hominum (to make him the common talk, &c.).—evolvere qm tegumentis dissimulationis suae, nudareque (*unmask him*; L. 34, 24; C. de Or. 2, 86, 351). || To expose a child, exponere infantem. || Exposed, i.e. uncovered, unprotected, nudus, apertus (*unprotected, &c.*); obiectus (e. g. fortunae); obnoxius: to stand exposed, ad omnes latus expositum esse (to be exposed to all blows); patere (to be open to the invasions of the enemy; of countries; also *improp.* e.g. vulneri, morbis).

EXPOSITION, || *Explanation*, &c., explanatio. interpretatio. explicatio. enarratio. enucleatio [SYN. IM EXPLANATION]. *Expositio* (an oratorical term) ... speciatim dicitur, quum post narrationem res, de quibus in oratione dicturi sumus, breviter et absolute exponimus. Ita certe definit Auct. Herenn. 1, 10. Ab ea diversa esse videtur, quam Cicero, Or. 3, 53, 'expositionem sententiae suae' appellat. Quintilianus simpliciter pro narratione dixisse expositionem videtur. Ernesti || *Act of exposing, or state of being exposed*, expositio (*late, of a child*, Just. 1, 4).—Crcel

EXPOSITOR, explanator. Interpres. explicator. enarrator. *Expositior*. Not expositor.

EXPOSTULATE, expositulare; with *aliquid*, cum qd; about *aliquid*, de qd re and qd; also followed by acc. and infm. (C.), and by quia (Plaut.), cur (T.).—queri cum qd (e. g. mecum; cum Porcia, C.; de qd re; also followed by acc. and infm., or quod). Jt. expositulare et queri. Why did you not e. with me? cur non mecum questus es, or expositulasti? (C.)

EXPOSTULATION, expositulatio (e. g. quum esset exposit. facta, C.; expositulationes cum absente Pompeio, C.).—querela (*complaint*); e. g. epistola plena querelarum. querela de iniuriis; cum qd: de qd. To be worried with e., fessum esse expositulatione (e. g. singularum, T.).

EXPOSTULATORY, plenus querelarum (*full of complaints*; e. g. epistola), Crcel. To send some orators with an e. address, mittere oratores, qui expositularent, &c.

EXPOSURE, Crcel. (See TO EXPOSE; EXPOSITION.) The power of bearing e. to the cold, patientia frigoris.

EXPOUND. See TO EXPLAIN.

EXPOUNDER. See EXPOSITION.

EXPRESS, adj. expressus. apertus. perspicuus (*clear*). certus. definitus (*fixed, definite*): in these e. words, his ipsa verbis; disertus (*not disertis verbis*; weh is not Lat.); *express* (e. g. conscriptus): under the e. condition that, that not &c., ea conditione ut, ne &c.

EXPRESS, s. tabellarius datā operā missus.—cursor data operā dimissus (see Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2; 12, 6). To send an e., datā operā mittere tabellarium.

EXPRESS, v. || To signify, declare, expri-  
mere.—significare (to signify, to indicate).—verbis declarare, demonstrare, significare, verbis or dicendo expri-  
mere (to signify or indicate by words). To e. fully or accurately by words, verbis consequi, exsequi; expri-  
mere qd: to e. a meaning, sententiam efferre verbis: to e. one's feelings, animi sensum expri-  
mere (to give an accurate representation of them; C. Or. 55, 185; Suet. Oct. 88); sensa expri-  
mere dicendo (C. de Or. 1, 8, 32); to e. *aliquid* in good Lat., Latine dicere qd aptis verbis. To e. oneself, loqui, dicere (to speak); verbis uti (to use such and such words); scribere (to write); to e. oneself in Latin, Latina lingua loqui; Latine loqui, dicere, scribere: to be able to e. oneself well in Latin, Latine scire: to e. oneself correctly, apte dicere; aptis uti verbis: to e. oneself elegantly and in a polished manner, ornate politique dicere: to e. oneself with spirit, luculente dicere, scribere. Plato frequently e.'s himself thus, Plato saepe hanc orationem usurpat: on this point Metrodorus e.'s himself still better, quod idem melioribus etiam verbis Metrodorus: well expressed, verbis apte comprehensum et conclusum.—|| To press out, expri-  
mere.

EXPRESSIBLE, by Crcel.

EXPRESSION, || The act of expressing, enun-  
ciatio (of a thought): the art of e., ars enunciationis. || Speech, word, &c. employed in expressing sententia, vox. verbum. vocabulum (a word; SYN. in Word).—oratio (the compass of many words or e.'s; a speech): a legal e., vocabulum forense: a military (nautical) e., vocabulum militare or castrense; vocabulum nauticum: lofty e.'s, verba splendida: polished e.'s, verba exulta: choice e.'s, verba lecta, quaesita or exquisita; diendi lumina: studied e.'s, verba appa-  
rata: unnatural e.'s, far-fetched e.'s, contortiones orationis: most suitable, most significant e.'s, verba maxime ejusque rei propria: to use flattering e.'s to aby, honorifico erga qm sermone uti. I have no suitable e. for *aliquid*, verbis satis dicere non possum: that for weh it is difficult to find an e., res ad eloquendum difficilis.—|| Of the eyes, in painting, &c., arguere (the face e. in the human face weh shows the individual character of the person; also powerful e. in a picture): eyes in weh there is e., oculi arguti. Without any expression, languens, languidus (of style, &c.); iners (of the eye, in poetry).

EXPRESSIVE, significans (significant, of words; also of persons; solos esse Atticos tenues et lucidos et significantes, Q.).—forte (powerful, of a speech).—nervosus. gravis (powerful, of a speaker).—loquax (speaking, &c., of the eyes; also of the whole countenance).—argutus (C.).—significativus (= quod significat; very late; with gen. Ulp.; enunciativus ... simul et quantitatis et aestimationis significativus).

EXPRESSIVELY, significanter (in a manner that conveys a clear meaning, pointedly re; rezed; C., Q.).—*Expre*. Gell. uses consignantius and consignate.—*expresse* (Auct. ad Her., and Col.; quod ipsum Hesiodus expressus hoc versus significavit, Col. 1, 1, 29).—*argute* (e. g. cleverly, pointedly, dicere, &c.).

EXPRESSIVENESS, significantia with magna, tanta, &c. (e. g. tanta in quibusdam ex periculo petitis significantia).—proprietas (the e. derived from the exact suitability of the expression; tanta verborum proprietate, Q.).—gravitas (the weight; e. g. sententiarum, verborum).—argutus (acute turns, &c. in an oration, and also what is striking, &c. in a work of art; e. g. Parrhasius primus dedit argutias vultus, Plin.).

EXPRESSLY, his ipsa verbis.—diserte (*not disertis verbis*).—diserte et plane.—perspicue (clearly).—nominatim (by name)—omnino (e. g. non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, C. Tusc. 5, 9, 24). To order or command e., nominatim decernere, praecipere: a messenger e. sent, nuncius ad id missus. I have e. enjoined it upon him, haec prople mandavi (see C. Att. 5, 2, 1): each vessel has its cover made e. for itself, opercula sunt doliis prava: there

*are many laws wch s. forbid &c.*, plurimæ leges vetant planissime (or disertissime).

EXPROBRATE, exprobrare. See UPBRAID.

EXPROBRATION, exprobratio. See UPBRAIDING, REPROACH.

EXPUGNATION, expugnatio (C., Cæs.).

EXPULSION, expulsio (*only in expulsiones vicinorum, C., but once in him is enough*).—ejectio (*also once in C., and nowhere else*; mortem et ejectionem timeamus; *Lucr. has ejectionis, Æs.*)—depulsio (*the driving away, mali, doloris, &c.*). Very often by *past participle*: after the *e.* of Tarquin, expulsus or pulso Tarquinio: after the *e.* of his daughter, expulsus atque exturbatus filia.

EXPULSIVE, Crcl.

EXPUNCTION. See ABOLITION.

EXPUNGE, expungere.—radere, eradere.—extinguere, delere, inducere.—litura tollere or corrigere [Syn. in ERASE]. To *e. a delit*, nomen expungere. nomen tollere de tabula. || IMPROPR. See ANNUL.

EXPURGATION, purgatio.

EXPURGATORY, Crcl. 'The *e. index*, "catalogus librorum, qui a Papâ non probantur; or "quos Pontifici legere vetantur.

EXQUISITE, exquisitus (*prop. sought out fm different quarters; impropr. of e. learning, tortures, &c.*).—conquisitus (*prop. sought out and brought together fm different quarters, esp. of dainties; also of drugs, and opp. obvisus dicenti, of rhetorical figures*).—subtilis (*Æne, nice, hence acute, &c.*, *e. g. judicium*); often by eximius, egregius, summus, &c. Jn. eximius et præstans (C.). The most *e. tortures*, summus cruciatus (*e. g. summo cruciatus Varius perit, C.*), and by the superlatives of other adjectives; *e. g. ears of the most e. delicacy*, aures, quarum est superbissimum judicium: of the most *e. flavour or scent*, sapore præstantissimus (Plin., who uses *sapor, of scent*): *e. beauty*, eximia pulchritudo or facies (C.): of *e. beauty*, eximius formâ: *e. nobility*, eximium ingenium: *e. pain*, dolor magnus atque incredibilis; dolor acerbissimus. || *Ext.* The application of exquisitus, conquistus, is very limited.

EXQUISITELY, egregie. eximie. excellenter. See EXCELLENTLY.

EXQUISITENESS, excellentia. præstantia. excellentia magnitudoque. (See EXCELLENCE.)—cruciatus (*torture; e. g. of exquisite pain*).—exasperantia (*once only omnis exasperantia virtutis; all extraordinary virtue, C.*).

EXSICCATE, exsiccare (C.).—desiccare (Plaut.).

EXSICCATION, siccatio (the act).—siccitas. ariditas (the state).

EXSPERABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vincit potest.—exsuperabilis († F.).—superabilis (L., T.).—vincibilis (Ter.).—expugnabilis (L., of a city).

EXTANT. To be *e.*, exstare (*e. g. extant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum; extant litere, leges, &c.*).—manere (to remain; monumenta manserunt ad nostram ætatem, Np.).

EXTEMPORAL, } subitus et fortuitus (*spoken*  
EXTEMPORANEOUS, } on a sudden call without  
EXTEMPORARY, } preparation, C. Orat. 1, 53,  
150).—extemporalis (Q. and the younger Plin.). It is plain that the beginning of it was quite *e.*, Initium nihil præparatum habuisse manifestum est: there was no suspicion of its not being *e.*, nulla erat meditationis suspicio (C.). The power of *e. speaking*, "facultas ex tempore dicendi (Krebs); but Suet. uses extemporalis facultas (Tit. 3); and, of a ready *e. speaker*, promptus et facillie vel ad extemporalitatem usque. See EXTEMPORE.

EXTEMPORE, adj. and adv. subitus, or subitus et fortuitus, with substantives (Ext. for wch we find extemporalis in the *silv. age*), or by subitio, ex tempore, with verbs: an *e. speech*, oratio subita et fortuita (opp. commentatio et cogitatio): readiness at *e. speaking*, ex tempore dicendi facultas (Ext. extemporalis facultas, extemporalitas, post-Aug. Suet.). To speak *e.*, subito or ex tempore dicere (opp. parate atque cogitate dicere): to compose verses *e.* (or impromptu), ex tempore versus fundere, or poemata facere: an *e. (or impromptu) poet*, in fingendis poematibus (or carminibus) promptus et facillie ad extemporalitatem usque. (Suet. Tit. 3).

EXTEMPORIZE, subito or ex tempore dicere. To *e. poetry*, versus ex tempore fundere. In fingendis poematibus promptum et facillie esse vel ad extemporalitatem usque (Suet.).—ex tempore poemata facere (ast. Suet. Gram.). Not to be able to *e.*, "non posse nisi parate, atque cogitate dicere.

EXTEND, || TRANS. extendere (of both space and time).—distendere (to stretch out; *e. g. arms, a*

*battle-array*).—explicare (to unfold, lines in battle, &c.).—proferre, propagare, promovere (to give a further extent to, one's dominion, boundaries; to a certain place; usque ad locum, loco tunc).—ducere, producere (to *e.*, in respect of time). To admit of a widely extended application (of a thing), latius patere: to *e. a thing to all*, rem vulgare: to *e. itself*, sese extendere; extendi; diffundi; patecere; diffundi et patecere (to spread itself far and wide); progredi (to advance, increase).—|| INTRANS. porrigi (to be stretched out far before the sight of the observer, of countries).—pertinere (to reach, in respect of space or circuit; fig. to have influence, reference, &c.).—Pertingere is quite un-Class.).—patere (to lie open to a certain point, so that one can look over it, of countries; fig. to have an extensive circuit of relation or operation).—excurrere, procurare (to run or *e. in a certain direction, esp. of a country, a mountain*). To *e. far*, late patere (also fig. to be of wide extent): to *e. far into the country*, longe introrsum pertinere: to *e. too far*, longius excurrere (also fig. of a speech, when it departs fm its proper subject): to *e. to a place*, attingere (with acc.): to *e. to the sea*, excurrere usque ad mare; patere usque ad mare (both of a country): to *e. into a country, into the sea*, excurrere or eminare in mare (of a promontory).—excurrere in terram (of a mountain ridge, &c.): the dominion of the king does not *e. beyond Italy*, "fines imperii regis terminatur Italiam: the power of the Etruscans extended far both by sea and land, opes Tuscanorum late terrâ marique patere: the fame of his glory extended fm the Rhine to the Euphrates, admirationis ejus fama Rhenum Euphratemque conjunxit: a precept, a law *e.'s far*, præceptum, lex late patet: an edict *e.'s to all*, edictum ad omnes pertinet: a law wch *e.'s to all*, lex diffusa in omnes: his property, his power does not *e. far*, haud multum valet opibus.

EXTENSIBLE. See DILATABLE.

EXTENSIBILITY. See DILATABILITY.

EXTENSION, porrectio (act of stretching out; *e. g. digitorum, opp. contractio*).—projectio (*e. g. brachii, C. Orat. 18, 59*).—propagatio (*e. g. finium, temporis miserimi, vitæ, C.*).—prolatio (*e. g. finium, temporum perditurum, C.*).—productio (lengthening: opp. contractio temporis, C.; also of lengthening syllables in pronunciation, opp. correptio).—distentio (*e. g. nervorum, Cels.*).—|| *Ext.* expansio, very late, Cels. Aur.).—|| *Ext.* extensio (Vit.). and extensio (Veg. Vit.).

EXTENSIVE, diffusus (*prop. of trees, enclosures, &c.; then impropr. opus, &c.*).—extensus (extended; castra quam extensissima potest valle locat, L.).—late patens (*e. g. imperium*). To possess *e. influence*, largiter posse: an *e. valley*, magna vallis (Cæs.): *e. plains*, campi patentes or camporum patulum aquora (C.): a very *e. forest*, silva infinitæ magnitudinis (Cæs. B. G. 6, 10): to have an *e. acquaintance*, multos habere amicos; "multis notum esse et familiarem: varied and *e. learning*, "eruditionis copia et varietas: a man of *e. learning*, "homo abundans doctrinâ: *e. a business*, mercatura magna et copiosa (C.). See GREAT.

EXTENSIVELY, large, copiose. Jn. large et copiose.—late (widely). See WIDELY. || *Ext.* extensio (Ter.): extente (Amm.), very late.

EXTENSIVENESS, || Extens. vid. || Extensibility, vid.

EXTENT, s. || Compass, ambitus, circuitus, circumscriptio, complexus: wide *e.*, latus ambitus; amplitudo: to be of wide or vast *e.*, habere magnam, or latum, ambitum; late patere: in *e.*, in circuitu; circuitu.

EXTENUATE, extenuare, attenuare (*prop. to make thin; then to weaken, enfeeble; also to represent althg as less than it is* [exten. opp. augere verbis; atten. opp. amplificare]; exten. crimen, C.).—elevare (*e. g. crimen, C.*, opp. premere; also = to use a milder term, a euphemism, as by calling avarice parsimony, &c.).—minuere (opp. augere, to lessen, culpam, C. 7, 4, 15).

EXTENUATION, extenuatio (as an oratorical fig.; the weakening the force of an accusation, C., Q.).—Immitto criminis (Q., but in a formal division of the kinds of defence).—(aliqua) excusatio, or aliquid excusationis, may often do. To admit of some *e.*, habere qd excusationis (C.). It is no *e.* of your crime, that you committed it in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris: to plead althg in *e.* of a crime, excusare qd (acc. of the thing pleaded in excuse).

EXTERIOR, exterior (opp. interior). See EXTERNAL.

EXTERIOR, s. facies (the form in wch an object presents itself, the whole exterior appearance).—figura (the external outline, by wch things differ fm each other).—for-

ma (μορφή, the form in respect of colour and beauty).—species (the appearance presented by a body).—habitus (εἶδος, the peculiar habit, form, and constitution of a body imparted by nature; opp. cultus).—cultus (external ornament in dress, &c.).—habitus (with and without) corporis; forma et habitus et cultus.—cultus habitusque.—corpus (the body as the receptacle of the soul, opp. animus). A pleasing e., venusta forma, species: to have a good, respectable e., formā (or facie) honestā esse; ea species est honestissima: to have a rough e., ci est asper et indecorus habitus: to value any according to his e., hominem ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, aestimare.

EXTERMINATE, exterminare (prop. to drive out of the boundaries of a place; ex, de, or a quo loco), or extirpare. delēre. extinguerē. excidere: to e. utterly, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. JN. extirpare et funditus tollere (e. g. superstition; the last also of faults, passions).—naturā rerum evellere (C.): to e. a tribe, &c., gentem penitus excidere (Vell.); gentem ad internecionem interimere: to e. the drones, universum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere: to e. the miles of his brother's family, stirpem fratris virilem interimere (L.): to e. a family, "domum vacuum facere; stirpem interimere (Np., L.); domum cum stirpibus erueri (Asl. V. Geo. 2, 209): to e. the enemy, hostes delēre, ad internecionem delēre, redigere, adducere, or cædere; occidione cædere or occidere (easily by the sword): to be exterminated, funditus interire; totum perire; ad internecionem venire; ad internecionem perire (per. by a pestilence): to e. the whole race of tyrants, genus tyrannorum ex hominum communitate exterminare (C.).

EXTERMINATION, internecio.—excidium (= excidium). War of e., bellum internecivum; bellum institutum to carry on a war of e., bellum ad internecionem gerere; bello internecio certare; bellum gerere cum qo, uter sit, non uter impetret. ~~Exc.~~ internecivus (Friend) or internecivus.

EXTERMINATOR, evorsor (overthrower, civitatis, vicius imperii, C.).—extinctior (e. g. patriæ, conjurationis, C.).—perditor (opp. conservator reipublicæ, &c.).

EXTERNAL, extraneus (opp. to what is on or in the thing itself; e. g. propter quam extran. causam, opp. to the thing, ipsa propter se; also 'not belonging to us, opp. our relations, country, &c., C.).—extrarius (external, opp. to oneself; e. g. utilis aut in corpore posita est, aut in rebus extrarilis, Q.).—externus (outward, locally; applied to either things or persons; opp. intestinus, or [post-Class] internus; also quod est extra (e. g. illa, quæ sunt extra, e. goods, C.).—Comp. exterior, when spoken of two things (opp. interior): the e. portion, pars exterior: e. ornaments, extranea ornamenta: e. advantages, bona externa, bona corporis (of personal advantages): e. heat, tempor exterior: e. applications, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur (of remedies applied externally): e. aid, adjumenta externa et adventicia: to contemplate e. objects, ea, quæ extra sunt, contemplari (C.): the lungs draw in the e. air, pulmones extrinsecus spiritum adducunt (C.): at the sight of some e. object, objectā re (e. g. terribili) extrinsecus; not excited by any e. force, neque (non) ullā vi extrinsecus excitatus.

EXTERNALLY, extrinsecus. extra.—specie (in external appearance). Remedies that are applied e., remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur.

EXTINCT, extinctus (e. g. ignis). To become e. (as a family), vacuum fieri funcribus (see L. 1, 46); interire. deficere. perire.

EXTINCTION, extinctio (prop. and impropr.).—extinctus, ūs (Plin.); ~~extinctio~~ restinctio only C. de Fin. 2, 3. extr.; in the sense of quenching thirst)—interitus (improp. the destruction and total loss of athg: e. g. legum, reipublicæ, &c.). JN. occasus interitusque. To cause the e. of athg. afferre interitum cs rel.

EXTINGUISH, extinguerē (ignem, lumen, lucernam).—restingere (flammam, &c.). To e. a fire (= conflagration), incendium restingere (S., L.); compescere (Plin.): the fire is extinguished, vis flammæ opprimitur. || IMPROPR. extinguerē. delēre. JN. extinguerē atque delēre (e. g. omnem improbitatem); extinguerē atque opprimere (e. g. cs potentiam). To e. hope, spem præcidere, eripere, adimere. To e. any's suspicion, suspicionem ex animo cs delēre.

EXTINGUISHABLE, quod extinguitur, deleri, &c. not est.—~~Ext.~~ extinguibilia, Laclant.

EXTINGUISHER, extinguctor (prop. incen'tii, C.). (331)

—|| Of a candle, prps pnigeus (used by Vit. for a sort of 'damper' over the pipe of a water-organ).

EXTIRPATE, || Root out (prop.), vid. — || IMPROPR. extirpare. delēre. extinguerē. excidere: thoroughly, utterly, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. JN. extirpare et funditus tollere (e. g. superstition; the last also of faults, passions, &c.); e. naturā rerum evellere (annihilare): to e. a nation, gentem penitus excidere, gentem ad internecionem interimere; his brother's male offspring, stirpem fratris virilem interimere; a family, "domum vacuum facere. stirpem interimere. domum cum stirpibus erueri (Asl. V. Geo. 2, 209); the drones, universorum fucorum genus ad occidionem perducere; all human feeling in any's mind, omnem humanitatem ex animo cs extirpare.

EXTIRPATION, extirpatio (prop.).—extinctio. excidium (improp.).

EXTOL, qm laudibus tollere, efferre, ornare (not elevare. verbis elevare qm = to run him down); to the skies, qm miris modis laudare. qm or qd miris laudibus prædicare. cs laudes in astra tollere.

EXTOLLER. See PRAISER.

EXTORT, exprimere or extorquere qd or qd ab (or ex) qo. expugnare qd; from any, a qo; excutere qd (to take by force). To e. money, pecuniam pevim capere: to e. money fm any, pecuniam a qo extorquere or extorquere atque eripere; pecuniam ci o nummorum qd ab (or ex) qo exprimere; aurum expugnare ab qo: to e. athg by violence and fear fm any, vi metueque extorquere qd qd; by threatening, mihi extorquere, &c.; by threatening him with a law-suit, qd a qo litium terrore abradere (C.): to e. a confession fm any, exprimere ci confessionem; exprimere or extorquere, ut qs fateatur.

EXTORTER. See EXTORTIONER.

EXTORTION, || Of money, violenta exactio: the accused of e. (in a province), postulare qm de repetundis or repetundarum: to condemn for e., damnare qm de repetundis: accused of e., pecuniarum repetundarum reus.

EXTRACT, || Draw forth, extrahere (prop. e. g. telum e corpore; qm domo latitantem; ~~Ext.~~ trahere telum de corpore, ut O.).—exprimere (prop. to squeeze out; e. g. pecuniam a qo; also impr. to e. a denial, that, exprimere, ut se [fecisse qd] neget).—vellere. evellere. (pluck or pull out, vell. plumam, comam, pilos; evelli. dentes, Plin.; aculeum severitatis). To e. athg by the roots (fig.), cs rei omnes radices fibras evellere (C.): to e. teeth, dentes evellere (Plin.). excipere (Cela.); eximere (id.): to e. bones (e. g. fm a wound), ossa legere (e. g. postquam oculus effusus est, et in capite lecta ossa, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, but quoted fm Cæsar; there are, however, different readings, e. g. Fickert conjectures fracta. See Götz. ad C. de Legg. Exkurs. 1, p. 289). The sun e.'s the colour of athg, solis radii lambendo colorem eripiunt ex qā re: to e. a secret fm any, elabidiri, or expiscari qd. || To draw forth one substance fm another (e. g. by chemical or other process), trahere (to draw; e. g. stirpes succum trahunt ex terrā, C.).—exprimere (to express; of oils, &c., e. g. succum nucis expressus).—secernere (to secrete; e. g. succum a reliquo cibo; bilem ab eo cibo, C.).—ellicere (e. g. ferrum e terræ cavernis, C.; ignem lapidum conflictu; and fig. verbum ex qo; sententiam cs, C.).—|| To take a portion fm a work, excerptere (ex libro).—exscribere (to write out)—eligere (to select). Extracted passages, electa (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, ~~Ext.~~ not excerpta).—eclogarii (C. Att. 16, 2).—eclogæ (Parr. ap. Charis.). To e. the most beautiful passages of a work, ex scripto flores decerpere (Asl. Plin. Ep.). || In mathematics, extrahere (as i. t.). To e. the square root, radicem quadratam extrahere.

EXTRACT, "locus ex qo excerptus. Extracts, eclogarii (C. Att. 16, 2); electa, orum. A book of e.'s, electorum commentarius. ~~Ext.~~ excerpta not found, Krebs. To make an e., qd excerptere; exscribere: to make an e. fm a book, e libro excerptere (to take passages). || An e. (in pharmacy), succus ci rei expressus (e. g. nucis, Plin.).—decoctum (Plin.).

EXTRACTION, || PROPR. evulsio (e. g. dentis). Cret — || IMPROPR. Descent, genus (family).—stirps (stock)—origo (origin). Of good e., honesto genere (natus); honesto loco ortus: of low e., humilior or obscuro, or ignobili loco natus.—obscurus ortus majoribus. By e. a Tuscan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. A Macedonian by e., natione Macedo.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, quod fit intra domesticos pa-



metes (in a private house, not in court): "quod fit extra iudicium; "quod non coram iudicibus agitur (EXTRAJUDICIALIS is a word formed by the moderns).

EXTRAJUDICIALIS, intra domesticos parietes (C., but of a cause pleaded before Cæs. at his own house); \*extra iudicium; extra iudicii formulas.

EXTRAMUNDANE, Crcl. with \*extra hunc mundum; "qui extra hunc mundum est, &c. EXTRAMUNDANUS (Marc. Cap.). ultramundanus (Appul. and Marc. Cap.) very late.

EXTRANEUS, extraneus (very seldom extr. quæ causa, Auct. ad Her.).-externus.-adventitious.-Jn. externus et adventitious.

EXTRAORDINARILY, extra ordinem. "præter morem or consuetudinem (contrary to manners or customs). Incredibiliter (incredibly). mire. mirifice (wonderfully, strikingly, remarkably). mirum in modum. mirum quantum. Incredible quantum (see Benecke, Justin 8, 2, 5, p. 125; Duker, Flor. 4, 2, 74); summe (most highly). In connection with an adj. it is frequently expressed by the superlative; as, e. beautiful, formosissimus; pulcherrimus: uch is its strengthened by summe or vel maxime: e. g. one who is e. attentive to me, summe observantissimus mei.

EXTRAORDINARY, extraordinarius (that happens against the regular order and established form).-inusolitus. insolitus. insolens. non vulgaris (unusual, uncommon).-novus. inauditus. novus et inauditus (new and never before heard of).-incredibilis (incredible).-rarus. singularis (rare, singular in its kind).-mirus. mirificus (wonderful, astonishing, remarkable, in a good and bad sense).-Insignis (distinguished).-summus (very great). Often by extra ordinem. The e. expectations we entertain of you, spem, quam extra ordinem, &c. de te habemus (C.); so extra ordinem ci bellum committere, provinciam decernere, &c.). An e. ambassador, "legatus extra ordinem missus: an e. member or associate, "extra ordinem societati scriptus: e. honours, "honores solito majores: to impose on e. burden, extra ordinem imperare ci qd.: e. enjoyment, incredibilis voluptas: e. desire of a thing, mirum est rei desiderium: e. love, singularis or incredibilis amor: e. mental power, divina vis ingenii: an e. speaker, divinus in dicendo; præcipuus eloquentia.-Africanus, e. both as a man and as a general, Africanus, singularis et vir et imperator: to possess e. talents, plus in quo est ingenii, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. E. virtue, exsuperantia virtutia.

EXTRAVAGANCE, "Wandering beyond fixed limits, error (in a speech); oratio vagans (see Digression). "Impetuosity (of passions, &c.), intemperantia. Hibidum intemperantia.-cupiditatum cæcus impetus (aft. cupiditates in alium cæco impetu incurrentes). Extravagances, stulte facta: he committed many e's, multa stulte fecit.-"Lavish expenditure, effusio. profusio (as act).-sumptus effusi or profusi (lavish expenses).-profusa luxuria (excessive inclination for luxury, splendour, sensual indulgence, &c.).-nimia liberalitas.

EXTRAVAGANT, "Wandering beyond fixed limits, &c., longius progrediens, evagans (in a speech).-intemperans. effrenatus (in indulgence of lust, &c.).-Immoderately expensive, luxuriosus. ad luxuriam effusus. luxuria diffusus (of very expensive, luxurious habits).-largus (spending largely).-prodigus (C. makes prodigi the faulty, liberales the good species of largi). To be very e., extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire. "Excessive, immodestus (exceeding all bounds; of men or things; e. g. sautor histrionum; largitio).-immoderatus (not restrained; of things; e. g. cupiditas, luxuria).-effusus (pouring itself out beyond its ordinary limits, e. g. lætitia hilaritas, sumptus; also of persons, e. g. effusor in largitione).-profusus (with nearly the same meaning; lætitia, hilaritas, sumptus.-epulæ, convivia).-nimius (too much; too great).-Impotens (powerless, in passion, to restrain itself; lætitia, cupiditas; postulatium).-insanus (senseless; cupiditas).-nimis exquisitus (too recherche; e. g. munditia, C.).

EXTRAVAGANTLY, "Excessively, immoderate (e. g. to bid, liceri).-immodeste (e. g. to give, love, praise oneself).-effuse (exultare, donare).-profuse (e. g. sumptui deditum esse; laudare, qd. extruere).-prodige (prodigally; e. g. vivere, C.).

EXTRAVAGATE, longius evagari.-longius evagari et tamquam exultare (of the appetites; C.).

EXTRAVASATE transfluere. To be extravasated, transfluxisse (of the blood; Plin. 11, 38, 91).-extra venas diffundere.

## EXTRAVASATION, Crcl.

EXTREME, adj. extremus (that is furthest from me; hence fig. extreme, i. e. commanded by necessity, departing from the usual custom).-ultimus (the last in a real or supposed series; hence fig. the last, that still remains after others: that one can think of only after the others).-summus (the highest; hence fig. that exceeds or surpasses every thing; that can be surpassed by nothing). e. part, pars extrema: e. danger, ultimum discrimen: summum periculum. An e. remedy, anceps auxilium (cf. Cels. 2, 10). E. remedies must be tried in e. cases, si periturus sit, qui laborat, nisi temeraria quoque via fuerit aditus... satius est anceps auxilium experiri, quam nullum (Cels. 2, 10): to be brought into e. danger, in ultimum discrimen adduci; in summum periculum vocari: e. misfortune, extremum malorum; extremus casus: e. need, summæ angustie; extremæ res; extrema or ultima (dangerous state); ultimum or extremum inopia; summa inopia (e. want): to fall into e. poverty, venire ad ultimum or extremum inopiam: on account of the e. cold, propter vehementiam frigoris (Plin.).-|| Extreme unction, "extrema unctio (i. l.).

EXTREME, s. By adj. summus. The e. of right is the e. of wrong, summum jus summa injuria. To run into e's, "modum excedere in contrarias partes; nimis vehementem esse in utraque partem: plus minuisse facere (see Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31; Phorm. 3, 3, 21, Ruhnk.).

EXTREMELY, summe, summopere (most highly).-quam or vel maxime (very much; beyond measure): e. courteous to a body, summe officiosus in qm.: e. pleasant, summe jucundus: e. proper, summe decorus. It is also frequently rendered by the superlative; as with the addition of summe or vel maxime; e. g. a person who is e. attentive to me, summe observantissimus mei.

EXTREMITY (= extreme danger, &c.), extrema, pl. extrema fortuna; extremum discrimen. &c. To be reduced to e., extrema or extremam fortunam pati; in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen adductum esse (of things). || The extremities of the body, partes membrorum extremæ: the e's are cold, frigidus extremas partes morbus urget (Cels.): of boughs, cacuminum digiti, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (Plin.), but comparing it to a body).

EXTRICATE, extrahere ex re. expellere re. eripere ex or a re.-liberare re or a re.-exsolvere re.-eximere re or ex re. To e. oneself from a thing, se exsolvere or relaxare qd. re; se expellere a re, ex re, re. or aboli (ab omni occupatione, C.); ex his laqueis, C.; ex hac turbâ, Plaut.; ærumnis, curâ, Ter.; sapientis est, quum stultitia suis impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expellere, C.).-explicare se (cf. Ferr. 2, 58, 81).-exuere se (e. g. ex laqueis).-extrahere se ex qd. re (e. g. ex periculis, malis, C.).-eripere se ex qd. re (e. g. ex complexu C.);-exsolvere se (e. g. corpore, P.; occupationibus, C.; e. nervis, Lucr.).-plane se relaxare (e. g. animus-corporis vinculis).-deletere or depellere qd. (e. g. drive away; fear, an error, &c.). To e. a thing from debt, liberare qm. ære alieno. A means of extricating oneself, ratio expediendi salutis.

EXTRINSICAL. See EXTERNAL.

EXTRUDE. See EXPEL.

EXTRUSION. See EXPULSION.

EXUBERANCE. See PROTUBERANCE.

EXUBERANCE. See EXCESS.-"Exuberatio (opp. defectio, Plin.); exuberantia (Gell.).

EXUBERANT. See EXCESSIVE, LUXURIANT, GREAT, &c. To be e., redundare (mily, but by no means always, of what is bad).-nimis or paulo nimium redundare (both C., of orators, style, &c.).-exundare aique exuberare (T.): to be full of a mirth (of a speech), redundare hilaritate (C.).

EXUBERANTLY. See EXCESSIVELY, LUXURIANTLY.

EXUBERATE. See 'to be EXUBERANT.'

EXULCERATE, exulcerare (both propr., cutem, Cels.; and impropr. animum, gratiam, &c., C.).

EXULCERATION, exulceratio (Cels. propr.; impropr. Sen.).-ulceratio (Plin.; in pl. Sen.).

EXULT, exultare (also with lætitia or gaudio; over a thing, in qd. re: e. g. in ruinis nostris; in a thing, in qd. re, e. g. in crudelitate; also exultare, quod).-lætari (to rejoice in a thing, de qd. re, e. g. de salute omnium, also in hoc lætari, quod &c., and with subst. lætandum puto casum tuum, I think men ought to e. in your misfortune, S.).-Jn. lætari et triumphare. See REJOICE.

EXULTATION, lætatio (Cæs.).-exultatatio (Sen.).

To *foi* e., lætitiā, gaudio exsultare; lætitiā gestire, &c. See To EXULT.

EXUSTION, exustio (C. Rep. 6, 21).

EYE, v. aspiciere qm or qd.—oculus in qd conjicere or convertere.—spectare, aspicere.—contemplari, intueri, contueri qm or qd. To *e.* attentively, earnestly, &c., oculus non movere or deijcere a re (e.g. a cs vultu); oculi habitant in re; obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri qd; defigere oculos in re or in qd; to *e.* askance, oculis limis intueri or aspiciere qd; in an impudent manner, impudentissimos oculos defigere in qm or qd (C. Phil. 11, 5, 10).

EYE, oculus (dimin. ocellus; also, with and without mental, like acies mentis, of the e. of the mind).—lumen (in prose usually lumina oculorum, the light of the e's).—aspectus, conspectus (sight); full of e's, oculus; having e's, ocellatus; that belongs to e's, ocellarius (also, that is concerned with e's); e's that have not begun to fail, acies incolumis; sharp e's, oculi acies et acuti; to have sharp e's, acriter videre; oculus acies et acutus habere (prop.); perpicacem esse (fig.); that has sharp (i. e. lynx) e's, lynceus; to have good e's, bene videre; bad e's (that do not see clearly), oculi hebetes; that has weak e's, luscious or lusciousus (= qui vesperti non videt, Varr. ap. Non. 105, 13; but, according to Fest. and Fulgent. = qui clarius vesperti quam meridie cernit); to have weak e's, oculi et cæcutit (Varr. ap. Non. 86, 12); a deep-set, hollow e., oculus conditus, retractus, concavus; a bright e., oculus lubricus et mobilis; oculus vegetus; a dull e., oculus languidus; languishing e's, oculi ignem fatentes; voluptuous, wanton e's, oculi lascivi; oculi, ut sic dicamus, veneri; speaking, expressive e's, oculi loquaces; to have weak or bleary e's, lippire: one that has weak or bleary e's, lippus; lippinus.

A) Phrases with 'eye' in the nominative: the e's swim or water, oculi humectant (y. t., become moist or wet); lacrimæ ei oboriuntur (the e's are filled with tears; fm pain, joy, &c.; the cause, in the abl.; as, gaudio, adventu &c.); fecit qd ut oculi extillat; facti qd delacrimationem (of sharp and pungent food, of smoke which causes the e's to water); my e's pain me, oculi mihi dolent; if my e's do not deceive me, nisi (animus fallit aut) oculi parum prospiciunt; as far as the e. reaches, qua visus est; quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (as far as ever, &c.).

B) Phrases with 'eye' in the accusative case. To please the e., arridet ei qd; to open the e's, oculos aperire (to open); oculos attollere (to raise); displicere (to open them for seeing); oculos ei restituere (to restore the sight of a blind man; Suet.); to open ab'y's e., wide, oculum diducere (of a surgeon, &c.); to open one's e's wide, diducere oculos (as in Q. 11, 3, 80, naves diducere; cf. Cels. 7, 7, § 4); to open one's e's wide at athg, aciem aciem intendere in qd; acriter intueri qd; to cast one's e's all around, circumferre oculos, diligenter circumspicere (prop.); ad omnia attendere (fig.); to cry one's e's out, totos efflere oculos; lacrimis confici (fig.); totos efflere oculos, Q. Decl. 4. Freund omits the word: to blind ab'y's e's by a gift or bribe, largitione cs animum cæcare; to attract the e's of people, conspici, conspiciunt esse (of persons and things wch strike the sight; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5; Suet. Oct. 45); to withdraw one's e's fm ab'y or athg, oculos deijcere a qo, a re; to draw upon oneself the e's of all men, omnium oculos ad se convertere or in se vertere; to direct men's e's towards ab'y, conspiciunt facere qm; all e's are turned, directed towards him, omnium oculi in eum sunt coniecti; omnium ora in eum sunt coniecta; to close or shut the e's, oculos operire (Q., operios compressivos oculos habere in dicendo); connivere (e.g. in order to sleep; also at athg, ad qd [prop. e.g. at lightning, ad fulgura], or in qd re, fig. to connive at athg); to close the e's of a dying person, morienti operire oculos; to close one's e's for ever, conniventer somno consopiri sempiterno; To seal one's e's with athg, oculos pascere qd re; fructum oculis capere ex re.

C) 'Eye' with prepositions, a) BEFORE. Before the e's, ante oculos (e.g. to wave or float, versari; to kill ab'y, trucidare)—in conspectu (e.g. to lie; of a country, esse; to stand, of a person, stare); sit in ore atque in oculis, or in ore only (e.g. que in ore atque in oculis provincie gesta sunt, C. Verr. 2, 33, 81; in ore omnium versari); before one's (own) e's, sub oculis; before my e's, me spectante, inspectante, presente; coram me; to be done before the e's of all the world, in oculis hominum geri; to have before one's e's, habere ante oculos (prop. and fig., e.g. to fancy, represent to oneself, ima-

gine); intui (to keep in one's e.); observare (to observe); spectare (to take notice, of, to regard); videre qd (to think upon athg, see Oehm. C. Ecl. 126); to come before the e's, to come under the e's, see below in UNDER; to put or place before the e's of ab'y, ante oculos or oculis cs qd proponere, exponere; oculis or sub aspectum subjicere; to place or set before one's (own) e's, ponere, proponere, constituere sibi qd ante oculos; proponere qd oculis suis; to set athg clearly before ab'y's e's, dilucide docere, explicare (to explain clearly); prædicare qd (to represent emphatically; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 1, 32); to figure, or picture before one's e's, representare imaginem cs rei (e.g. sceleris, Q. 6, 1, 31); to lie before the e's, in conspectu esse (prop. and fig., to be visible, of a country, &c.); fig. ante or sub oculis positum esse; patere; ante pedes esse (proverbially); also manifestum, apertum esse (to be manifest or clear); to lie, so to say, before our e's, esse, ut ita dicam, in conspectu; to have before one's e's, qd ei in conspectu est (prop. to be visible, of a country, &c.); qd intueri (to look at athg, in order to direct one's course by it); to do athg before ab'y's e's, sub oculis cs facere qd; lest Capua should be taken before his e's, ne in oculis ejus Capua caperetur (L.). b) FOR. To be good for the e's, oculis mederi (see under GOOD). c) FROM. To learn, know, perceive, athg fm the e's of ab'y, e vultu cs intelligere qd (what he designs or purposes)—ex vultu cs conjecturam facere, quid velit, cupiat, sentiat (any one's wishes, &c. aft. C. Muren. 21, 44). d) IN. To keep in one's e's (i. e. to look at with attention), contemplari qm intus oculis; to keep athg in one's e's, intueri, observare qd; Homer appears to me to have had something of this kind in his e's, mihi quidem Homerus hujusmodi quiddam vidisse videtur. e) ON or UPON. To keep a strict e. upon ab'y, qm observare, custodire; cs oculi qm non sententiam speculantur et custodiant (to watch ab'y secretly, C. Cat. 1, 2, 6); to fm one's e's on the ground, oculos in terram deijcere or deijcere (both Q.); to keep one's e. upon athg, habere qd in oculis suis; to cast one's e's upon athg, oculos conjicere ad or in qd (prop.); oculos adijcere ei rei (also fig.); to cast one's e's upon ab'y, animum adijcere ad qm; to fix one's e's upon ab'y (not to turn them away fm him), obtutum figere in qo; oculos defigere in vultu cs or in qm; oculi habitant in vultu cs; contemplari qm intus oculis. f) UNDER. To fall under the e's, sub oculos cadere; in oculos cadere, incurere; sub aspectum cadere or venire; aspectu sentiri; in aciem prodire (to become visible; the last C. Fam. 6, 1, 5); conspiciunt esse; conspici (to attract the e's of people, to be conspicuous; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5. Suet. Oct. 45); qd nemo non videt, intelligit, perspicit (a thing is clear or apparent to every body); to come or fall under the e's of ab'y, in conspectu cs venire (of persons), or cadere (of things, and rather ad-ventitiously); to live constantly under the e's of people, in oculis habitare; assiduus in oculis hominum esse. g) WITH. To do athg with one's e's open, scientem facere qd; to see, observe with the e's, oculis cernere; aspectu sentire; to see with one's own e's, suis oculis uti; to see athg with one's own e's, oculis cernere; ipsum, præsentem videre qd; I have seen it with mine own e's, hisce oculis vidi, perhexei, or ipse vidi (see Some reject oculis meis videre; but Ter. Eun. 4, 10, and Plaut. Pseud. 2, 27, have it); to see well with the right (or left) e., dextro or sinistro oculo bene videre (C. Dirin. 1, 24); not to see well with the left (right) e., sinist. (dextro) oculo non seque bene uti posse; minus vultu oculi sinistro (dextro); to wink with the e's, nictare. h) The following Anglicisms must not be translated literally: to be fair, &c., in ab'y's e's, pulchrum videri, existimari, &c.; to be hidden fm ab'y's e's, qd ei ignotum or incognitum est, &c.; The corner of the e., angulus oculi; the socket of the e., cavea (Lactant.); Inflammation of the e's, oculorum inflammatio; oculorum sicca perturbatio; arida lippitudo (Cels.; Scrib. Larg.). In late writers xerophthalmia, from Gr. ξερὸφθαλμία; disease of the e's, valetudo oculorum. i) FIG. a) In trees, oculi, gemma (a bud, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 153, different fm oculus); to put forth e's, gemmare; gemmascere; gemmas agere. b) As e. in a peacock's tail or a butterfly's wing, oculus (see Plin. 8, 17, 23). c) Bull's e., medium. To hit the bull's e., medium ferire (C. Fat. 17, 39, fig.). d) The mind's e., oculus (mentis). acies mentis.

EYE-BALL, pupula, pupilla.—see ipsa, quā cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur (C.).

EYE-BRIGHT (a plant), euphrasia (Linn.).

EYE-BROW, supercilium.

EYE-GLASS, \*perspicillum. \*vitrum oculare. To wear an *e. g.*, \*oculos arte adjuvare.

EYELESS. See BLIND.

EYELET, foramen (*g. t. for any hole made by piercing*).

EYE-LID, palpebra: to move the *e.-l.'s*, palpebrare: movement of the *e.-l.'s*, palpebratio (*in late writers*).

EYE-SERVE, collyrium.

EYE-SERVANT, iactans officia (*one that makes a great display of his service before his master, aft. Phædr. 1, 5, 16*).—assentator, adulator (*g. t., a flatterer*).

EYE-SIGHT, to lose, amittere aspectus, ūs (C.), lumina oculorum. To lose one's *e.-s.*, oculos amittere, perdere; aspectum amittere: to restore *aby's e.-s.*, oculos ei restituere.

EYE-SORE. To be an *e.-s.* to *aby.*, ci inivisum or odiosum esse; qm pungere or urere; stimulum (nunc) esse ci (Com.).

EYE-TOOTH, dens caninus.

EYE-WATER, \*liquor ophthalmicus; \*liquor oculorum infirmisati medena, medicamentum oculorum; pl. quæ oculis medentur.

EYE-WITNESS, oculatus testis (*who saw that to which he bears testimony*; *auritus testis, an ear-w.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8); certus or certissimus testis (*g. t. a sure, credible w.*); certus auctor (*a credible voucher*); to know *fm e.-w.'s*, certis testibus or certis auctoribus comperisse: I am an *e.-w.* of *athg.*, qd ipse vidi (*I saw something myself*); ei rei interful (*I was present at something*); without *e.-w.'s*, remotis arbitris; sine arbitris.

## F.

FABLE, v. fabulosum narrare qd.—fingere, comminisci qd (*to feign, invent athg.*).—*Fabulari* occurs no where in this sense.

FABLE, *a. fabula*, fabella (*any fictitious narrative, any tale or story; hence of any mythological story, Æsopian fable, or dramatic piece: both also with ficta, commenticia, composita, or poetica*).—apologus (*a fable, as a vehicle to convey a moral lesson, as the f.'s of Æsop, Phædrus, &c.*).—commentum, res commenticia, mendacium (*a fictitious story, untruth*).—historia fabularis (*the whole compass of mythology, Suet. Tib. 70*). As the *f. says*, according to the *f.*, ut est in fabulla; ut ferunt fabula: truth is often conveyed in the form of *f.*, sub fabula velut involucria æmpe veritas latet: to be fond of *f.'s*, fabulis ducti or delectari: to hold *athg.* to be a *f.*, falsum qd existimare.

FABRIC, *f. Building*, vid. *f. Texture*, &c., texturum (weaving).—textum, used subst. (*poet. and post-Aug. prose*).—textura (*the manner in which *athg.* is woven*).—tela (*prop. the thread, the web*).—*Fabrica* refers *prop.* to the work of the faber, never to that of the textor.

FABRICATE, *f. Prop.*, fabricari (*as a smith, carpenter, or the like*).—texere (*of a weaver*).—conficere (*g. t. to prepare*). *f. Impropr.*, fabricari, but only with some particular words (*e. g. fallacium*).—fingere, comminisci (*to feign, invent a false tale, commin. mendacium*).—coquere, concoquere (*concoct a tale*).

FABRICATION, *f. Prop.*, fabricatio (C.).—fabrica (*prop. the workshop of a faber; then his art or any work of his; and, impropr., of the scientific or artificial preparation of any structure or compound*).—*f. Impropr.*, fictio (C.).—confictio (C. as act).—res ficta or commenticia or ficta et commenticia. *Monstrous f.'s*, monstra, portentosa: a mere *f.*, mera mendacia (pl.).

FABULIST, fabularum or apologorum scriptor (*Fabulator denotes rather a teller of anecdotes, or one who listens to anecdotes*).

FABULOUS, fabulosus (*like a fable, μυθώδης; but also belonging to a fable or myth; e. g. gods*).—fabularis (*that belongs to or concerns a fable or mythology, μυθικός; e. g. historia, Suet. Tib. 70*).—fictus, commenticius, falsus (*fictitious, untrue*).—*Jm.* fictus et commenticius. *F. history*, historia fabularis (*the mythic and heroic history, Suet. Tib. 70*); mythologia (Gramm.), or fabulæ (*the f.'s or myths collectively; e. g. ut est in fabulis*).

FABULOUSLY, fabulose.

FACE, facies (*the f. in a physical point of view, as the forepart of the head, which may include the countenance, but does not do so necessarily; ὡς ὡς ὡς*). Also *improp.* of the first appearance of *athg.*, *e. g. loci*, (334)

causæ).—vultus (*the countenance, as indicated by the eye, brow, &c.*).—os (*prop. the mouth; hence the character of the f., countenance, &c., the emotions being expressed chiefly by the muscles of the mouth; the proper word for f. = impudens*). *Jm.* facies vultusque (C., S.); os vultusque; os et vultus,—frons (*the forehead, the brow, as indicating joy, shame, &c.*); *Jm.* oculi et frons. frons et vultus: before *aby's f.*, coram qo; inspectante or præsentē qo; in conspectu cs: to see *aby f.* to *f.*, præsentem or prope qm intueri; præsens præsentem video: to praise *aby* to his *f.*, laudare qm coram in os (*Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5*); præsentem qm laudare: a beautiful *f.*, facies pulchra: a pretty *f.* (= woman), mulier lepidā specie or facie venustā: a noble *f.*, facies liberalis: to look *aby* in the *f.*, intueri in cs os et oculos: to say *athg.* to one's *f.*, liberrime profiteri apud qm: to let *aby* say *athg.* unpleasant to one's *f.*, ei os ad male audiendum præbere: to lie on one's *f.*, in os pronum jacere (*g. t.*); in faciem cubare (*in bed; opp. supinum cubare*): to fall down on one's *f.*, procumbere pronum in os; pronum concidere: *athg.* bears on the *f.* of it that it is false, qd falsum se esse clamat (C.); so calidissime clamitare: to speak the truth to his *f.*, voces veras coram ingerere. To change the *f.* of the country, faciem loci vertere (T.); of the city, urbis faciem immutare (S.). An impudent or brazen *f.*, os durum: *aby* has a hopelessly stupid *f.*, vecordia prorsus inest in cs vultu: one might have seen there *f.'s* expressive of the most different emotions, varios vultus cerneres (*l. 32, 48, extr.*). Not to be able to look *aby* in the *f.*, oculos ei submittere. To cheat *aby* before his *f.*, oculos auferre ci (*prov. L. 6, 15*). To put a good *f.* on it, perficere faciem (*to lay shame aside*): tendere confidentiā vultum (Q. 11, 8, 160; speaking, however, of it as a faulty oratorical trick); qd fronte et vultu fero belle (C. Att. 5, 10, 3; to pretend not to be annoyed at what one really is annoyed at); in re malā animo bono uti (*to make the best of a bad business*). With what *f.* . . . quo ore (*e. g. ad eam redibo, quam contempserim, Ter.*): go on, know the fellow's brazen *f.*, nostri os hominis, nostri audaciam (C.). *f. To make faces*, os torquere or distorquere: to make the most extraordinary *f.'s*, duces or exquisitis modis. *f. Front* of a building, &c., vid. *f. Perspect.*, oculi (eyes).—conspectus, aspectus (signif.). To withdraw *fm* *aby's f.*, abire ex oculis cs; recedere ex conspectu cs: to avoid his *f.*, ex oculis or aspectum vitare; fugere cs conspectum. cs conspectu se subtrahere (t).

FACE, v. *f. To be situated or placed opposite to*, a) *Generally*, \*ex adverso posuit; contra qd esse or positum esse; ex adverso positum esse (*g. t. the first of persons in the other of things*)—ex adverso constitutum esse (*to be drawn up opposite; e. g. of ships*).—ex adversum qm pugnare (*of persons standing opposite each other in hostile ranks*): to *f.* the enemy, castris castris hostium contulisse (*to have pitched one's camp opp. the enemy's*); in acie stare (*to be drawn up in battle array opp. the enemy*, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 6). *b) With ref. to prospect*, spectare qd.—despicere, prospicere, prospectare qd (*prosp.* to give a view of distant objects; desp. to look down upon). *Windows that f. the street*, versum in viam fenestras: the window f.'s the garden, est a fenestra despectus in hortum (*aff. Cæs. B. G. 7, 45*): this chamber has some windows that f. the garden, and others that f. the street, cubiculum aliis fenestris hortum, aliis despectu plateam (*aff. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23*): this room f.'s the sea, cubiculum prospicit mare, ex prospectum præbet ad mare. *f. To put a new front* to, inducere (*to coat with *athg.*, qd re; e. g. marmore*). See *TO COAT*.—prætexere qd qd re or qd ei rei (*e. g. qd purpurā or purpuram ei rei; poet. purpurā prætexit qd, V.*).—vestem limbo circumdare (*V.*, of a fabric that forms an edge; also limbus obit chlamydem, O.). *f. Impropr.*, To *f. dangers, death, &c.*, see ENCOUNTER. *f. INTRANS.* To *f.* about, convertere signa (Cæs., L.); to *f.* about and march back to the city, conversis signis retro in urbem redire (L. 8, 11).

FACETIOUS, lepidus, facetus, festivus, saluus (Syn. in FACETIOUSNESS).—jocularis (jocose). *A f. fellow*, lepidum caput (Com.). *A f. narrator*, facetus narrator.

FACETIOUSLY, lepide, facete, joculariter.

FACETIOUSNESS, lepos, facietis, festivitas (*all three of harmless playful wit; lep. the lightest wit, opp. dull ponderous gravity; fest. the more cheerful sort of wit, opp. gloomy seriousness; faciet. focused wit, opp. sober seriousness*).—sales (*quaint wit, which aims at a point, without ref. to the feelings of others*). *f. dicitas*, satirical, and cavillatio, scoffing wit, that aims at mortifying another, do not belong here).

**FACILITATE**, qd facile o facilius reddere. — expedire. explicare (to make a perplexed business more feasible, e. g. negotia). — adjuvare qm in re (Ter.), ad rem or ad faciendum (to assist aby in abq, or to do abq). *Literature f.'s the practice of virtue*, ad virtutem colendam adjuvatur literis.

**FACILITY**, facilitas (easiness, both objectively and with ref. to the small amount of exertion necessary to accomplish the object; also = readiness of speech, a pleasing fluency, &c., opp. celeritas [= an impetuous fluency], and loquendi tarditas, slow, sleepy delivery; eloquendi facultas is the readiness of the speaker; sic. also = 'casiness of temper,' mly in a good sense, but also in a bad one. Suet.). See EASINESS. **EAST**. || **Facilitates** (for doing abq), opportunitas idonea (facilitas qd). To give aby great f.'s of doing abq, ci potestatem or copiam dare o facere cs rei; ci facultatem dare cs rei; ci ansam dare o praebere cs rei, or ad qd faciendum: to possess great f.'s for or of &c., potestas o facultas o copia cs rei mibi data o facta est: aditum habeo cs rei o faciendi qd.

**FACING**, s. (of a garment), *prae*limbus. **FACING** = *opposite* to, || a) as *ade*. contra, adversus, exadversus, exadversum, all with acc. — *ex* adverso (opposite a person or thing, the two being considered as two sides or points). — regione, with gen. of place, dat. of person (opp. each other, and extended in the same direction, the two being considered as two parallel lines). Not regione only in this sense, cf. *Bremi, Suet. Caes. 39*. — || *β*) as *adj*. contrarius; ci loco adversus et contrarius; quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm est, or positum est or jacet.

**FAC-SIMILE**, descriptio imagoque litterarum (C. *Verr. 2, 77, 190*): to make a f.-, litteras scripturæ assimilare et exprimere (ib. § 189).

**FACT**, factum. *This is a f., or I know this to be a f.*, hoc certo auctore comperi. *F.'s*, res (pl.); facta (pl.). The composition of a history depends upon the f.'s and the words used to convey them, exedificatio historiarum posita est rebus et verbis: to pass fm factis to f.'s, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus: the f. being undisputed, quum esset controversia nulla facti (of the act having been committed). || *In fact*, revera, reapse, re et veritate (really, not merely in words). — sane. profecto (as a form of asseveration).

**FACTION**. See (political) **PARTY**. To deliver the Roman people fm an oligarchical f., populum Romanum factione paucorum oppressum in libertatem vindicare (Caes.).

**FACTIOUS**, seditiosus (of persons or things; e. g. oratio, concio, voces). — rerum evetendarum or rerum novarum cupidus. — rerum mutationis cupidus. — turbulentus. *Jn*. seditiosus ac turbulentus. Not factiosus, *weh* means 'one who has a large body of followers, a party,' &c.: its only approach to the meaning of 'factious' is when it is implied that the person aims at being the head of a party.

**FACTIOUSLY**, seditiose. — (\*Improb) partium studio.

**FACTIOUSNESS**, partium studium (party spirit). — seditiosus et turbulentum ingenium.

**FACTITIOUS**, factitious (post-Aug.; Plin.).

**FACTOR**, 1) *In arithmetic*, \*numerus multiplicans. 2) *An agent*, &c., qui procurat ca rationes et negotia. *The f. of a commercial company, &c.*, \*curator negotiorum societatis ca.

**FACTORY**, 1) *A storehouse*, mercium horreum. 2) *A colony*, colonia: to settle a f. any where, coloniam or colonos deducere qo.

**FACTOTUM**. To be aby's f., cs tapanta (τὰ πάντα) esse (Petron. 37): omnium rerum cs transactorum et ministrum esse: he was their f., eum in omni procuracione rei actorem auctoremque habebant.

**FACULTY**, || *Talent, ability, &c.*, ingenium (inmate quality or power of mind, talent, genius; *emph* the power of perpetually forming new ideas; inventive faculty). — *skill* (talent in the working out of ideas). — *docility* (aptness to learn, cleverness). — *Ingenii facultas* (as single power of the mind, see C. de Or. 2, 80, 433; hence never of the mental f.'s together, for *weh* the Latins said simply ingenium). — *facultates*, with gen. (power and skill for abq; e. g. for speaking, dicendi; in plur. also abol. facultates, f.'s, C. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.). || *The vital faculty*, *vitalis* (the vital principle in nature). — *animus*, anima (the vital principle in man, τὸ ἐνδοϋμνόν). — *venæ* (the veins, as the seat of the vital principle; see Heindorf, ad H. Sat. 2, 3, 133). If the soul were nothing more or greater than the vital f., ai nihil esset in animo, nihil ut per (335)

eum viveremus. || *Faculty in the universities*, ordo: the theological f., \*venerandus theologorum ordo: the f. of law, \*illustris iurisoconsultorum ordo.

**FADDLE**. See **TO TRAPLE**.

**FADE**, deflorescere (prop. of flowers; also fig. e. g. of delights; amores et deliciae mature et celeriter deflorescunt, Q.). — *marere* (to wither; prop. of garlands, &c., poet.; *improp.* L.; not C. or Caes.). — *marcescere* (to begin to wither; not C. or Caes.; Plin.; also *improp.* of colours; Plin. 37, 9, 41). — *emarecere* (only fig. and extremely rare). — *decolorari* or *decolorum fieri* (to lose its colour; g. l.) — *flaccescere* (to grow flaccid by losing its moisture; frons, Vir.). — || **TRANS**. To cause to fade (= wither), either Crcl. with effere ut deflorescat, marceat, &c.; marcidum reddere; or siccare, torrere, torrefacere (to dry up). — || To cause to fade (= grow paler), colorem ex qd re eripere (to take out the colour; e. g., solis radii lambendo colorem ... eripiunt); \*pallidum o decolorum reddere. — *hebescere* (to make a bright object dull; Plin.). || *Faded*, marcidus (mly poet. and post-Aug.). — *marcens* (mly poet.; both also *improp.*) — *qui* (quod, quod) defloruit.

**FADING**, s. Crcl. — *marcor* (e. g. of the lungs, of crops that are diseased, &c.) does not belong here.

**FAG**, || **INTRANS**. To languish, grow faint; see **LANGUISSH**, **FAINT**. || To work hard at a study (colloq.), elaborare in re. operam dare ci rei. incumbere in qd: to f. hard at abq, animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere; desudare et laborare in qd re. — || **TRANS**. To fatigue, vid.

**FAG-END**, refulcia (pl.; the worst or rejected part).

**FAGOT**, sarmentum (small twigs or boughs, whether green or dry). A bundle of f.'s, fascis or fasciculum sarmentorum. *Fagots*, sarmenta arida (L.).

**FAGOT**, v. colligare. — *fasciatum colligare* (but the word fasciatum is objected to by Q.). — uno vinculo copulare (L.).

**FAIL**, || a) *Withref. to insufficient supply, diminished intensity, &c.*, *deesse* (to be wanting; said of something, the absence of *weh* renders the thing incomplete; ci ci rei, and *absol.*: it is also used in the sense of *failing aby*, not assisting him, not performing him an expected service; *deesse* ci, republicae, amicis, occasione temporis, &c.). — *deficere* (to begin to f.; def. of a commencing, *deesse*, of a completed state; def. ci or qm, or, very emly, *absol.*; fides, tempus, voces, vires defic. qm [vires defic. ci, Caes.]; materia, frumentum, &c. def.; (1) also in the sense of *aby's courage f.'s*, qm *animo deficit* or *deficit only*. — (2) of a bankrupt, *deficit* facultatibus, defectum esse facultatibus, Ulp.). Deficit qd re is also used; e. g. mulier abundat oratione, consilio et ratione deficitur, C.). — qd mibi non suppetit (no adequate supply of it is present). — *diminui* (to be diminished; of strength, &c.). — *Not diminui*. — *minui*, *minuere* (to lessen; on the *intrans.* use of *minuere*, see Herz, ad Caes. B. G. 3, 12). — *cessare* (not to manifest itself, &c.; very old, not *prae*-Aug.; e. g. cessat voluntas, H.). — *hebescere* (to grow dull; of one's sight, spirit, &c.). — *senescere* (to grow old and so weaker, of persons or things). — *inclinari* (to turn, and so depart fm the highest point; also timore inclinatur qd, *aby's courage f.'s*). — *infirmari* (to be weakened; e. g. fides testis infirmatur, a witness f.'s in his cross-examination). — *siccari* (to be dried up; e. g. fontes; fluvii, both O.). — *arescere* *siccitate* (also of fountains, but *improp.*; Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 6, fin.). — *My strength f.'s*, viribus deficior or senesco; vires extenuantur, deficiunt = *memory f.'s*, memoria labat, minuitur; deficior memoria. *Aby's hope f.'s*, extenuatur ca spes et evanescit (C.): *my hope of abq f.'s*, ca rei spes mibi discedit. His left eye failed him when he grew old, qd in senectâ sinistro oculo minus vidit (Suet. Oct. 79). — || *β*) *With reference to non-fulfilment of abq, non-performance of what was expected or hoped, &c.* To f., ad or in irritum cedere (to come to nothing); ad irritum redigi (both of hopes, &c.). — *propositum non assquii*; sine exitu (to f. of one's object). — *errare*. *labi* (in qd re: to commit a fault): to f. disgracefully, turpissime *labi* in qd re. He would not pursue an object when there was a possibility of his failing, spem infinitam persequi nolit. To f. a friend, amico *deesse*; amicum destituere, &c. [See **ABANDON**]. To f. in the performance of a duty, officio *deesse* or non satisfacere: not to f. in the performance of any duty, nullam partem officii deserre; towards aby, nullum munus officii ci reliquum facere. I have never failed you in the performance of kind offices, tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit: not to f. in attention, diligence, &c., nihil de diligentia sua

remittere. *I will not f. you, nor deero (will not withdraw my assistance); in me non erit mora (no delay, hindrance, &c. shall be caused by me).* ¶ *To become bankrupt; see BANKRUPT, and Remark on defecere above.* — (3) ¶ *Followed by inf.* Not to f. to do alth, non remittere qd facere (of never neglecting a precaution one has once adopted, &c., neque remittit, quid ubique hostis ageret, explorare, S.). — *re-cipio tibi (vobis, &c.) me qd facturum esse (I undertake to do it). Alth cannot f. to &c.; see 'athq' MUST.* Any f. to perform his promissa, non exolvit qd, quod promiserat; qd promissum non præstat; fidem non persolvit; fidem suam non liberat.

FAIL, *f.* frustratio (want of success; Q. 2, 3). *Without f.* sine frustratione (without ever being unsuccessful; Q. ib.); *but my by adverbs meaning CERTAINLY; vid.*

FAILING. See FAULT.

FAILURE, ¶ *With ref. to insufficient supply, diminution, intensity, &c.* defectio (e. g. virtutis, C.). — *defectus* (e. g. lactis; in this sense nearly confined to the elder Plin.). — *inopia* (want; as rei, or Crcl. with defecere, deesse, &c. (see TO FAIL); e. g. unless fm a f. of memory, nisi memoria fore defecisset. A f. of the crops, sterilitas frugum or annonæ; there was a f. of the crops, male percepti sunt fructus: the long continued drought had occasioned a partial f. of the crops, frumentum propter siccitatem angustius provenerat (Cæs.): that year was remarkable for the want of rain and consequent f. of the crops, siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit (L.). ¶ *With ref. to the non-fulfilment of what was expected, &c.* (1) successus nullus (the want of success); or Crcl. with ad irritum cadere, redigere: the attempt was a f., male gessit rem. ¶ *res ci parum prospere processit, successit or cessit (the two last Np.): the attempt seems at present a f., quod agit qd, parum procedit (Ter.).* — (2) *With ref. to promises, &c.* Crcl. with the verb denoting 'to perform a promise': upon the f. of abis promises, si quis falso promiserit (i), or promissum non fecerit, effecerit, præsterit, &c. — ¶ *Of fountains, &c.* Crcl.; the f. of the springs, 'siccatis fontes. — ¶ *Bankruptcy, vid.*

FAIN, adj. *Abi was f. to do alth, fecit qd animo lubentissimo, ut &c.* (C.). (i. e. if the notion of glad consent is prominent); coactus est qd facere (if the notion of compulsion is prominent); non recusavit qd facere, or non modo non recusavi qd facere, sed etiam libenter &c. — *facile pati (with acc. and inf.).*

FAIN, ade. libenter (or lubenter); animo libenti or libenti proclivique; non invito animo (see GLADLY). Often by Crcl. with velle or by nom. lubens, volens, non invitus. *I would f., velle, vellem (the pres. expressing rather an inner necessity, urgency; the imperf. referring more to a condition; if this were but possible).*

FAINT, ¶ *Inclined to faint; Crcl. with verbs under 'To FAINT.' Deprived of strength, &c., languidus, — lassus. defessus, defessus (worn); opp. integer; SYN. in FATIGUED; to become f., languescere, elanguescere. a viribus defici: to be f., languere. — ¶ IMPROPR. Not lively or fresh, languidus, — languens (without strength or life; of colour, look, voice, &c.). A f. colour, color languidus, lentus (not lively); color dilutus (washy). To grow or become f., languescere, evanescere: to be f., languere. — ¶ Feeble, vid.*

— ¶ TIMID, vid. ¶ *To damn with f. praise, maligne laudare qd (H. Ep. 2, 1, 209); \*qm frigidè laudare or \*qm tam frigidè laudat qd, ut pene castigare videatur.*

FAINT, v. ¶ *PROPR.* animus me relinquit or (post-Aug.) liquit; — animus me deficit (post fm excessive heat, per æstum); — animo liquo (early Aug.). — animo liquo submittorque genu (to fall down in a fainting-fit). *I am lying in a fainting fit, animus me relinquit or liquit; anima deficit (see above); also torpore (see Curt. 3, 6, 14). Fainting, torpens. — ¶ IMPROPR. To be dispirited; see DISPIRITED.*

FAINT-HEARTED. See COWARDLY, TIMID.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS. See COWARDICE.

FAINTING-FIT, subita (animæ) defectio (Suet. Cal. 50). — *Animæ deliquium is not Lat., animæ defectus incertus. To fall into a f. f.; see TO FAINT.*

FAINTLY. See FEEBLY, TIMIDLY.

FAINTNESS, ¶ *State of being faint, animæ defectio (Cels.) or defectio only. See FAINTING-FIT. — ¶ Feebleness, vid.*

FAIR, ¶ *Beautiful, vid.* — ¶ *Of weather, winds, &c., serenous (bright, cloudless, of the sky and weather), vudus (se-udus, not wet; not rainy; of the wind and water). — secundus (sacrosanct; of the wind). F.*

weather, serenous; serenitas (or serenitates, opp. imbræ, Col.); sudum; — idonea tempestas (with ref. to a voyage; for sailing, ad navigandum): the weather being f., sereno; serenitate: when it is f., ubi serenum or sudum est: *whil t it is f., dum sudum est: calm and f. weather, tranquilla serenitas: it is becoming f., diserenacit (L.); but disserant (Plin.) — it is f.; when the weather is f. and without wind, quum serenum atque placidum est. A f. wind, ventus secundus or prosper or idoneus: to sail with a f. wind, ad occasiorem auræ evelli (Suet. Oct. 87): to have the wind f., ventum nactum esse secundum (Cæs.): with a very f. wind, secundissimo vento. — ¶ Equitable, æquus, iustus (SYN. in EQUITABLE) — modicus (moderate; of price). It is f., æquum, verum (cf. L. 3, 49, An.), par, ius, fas est, with inf., or acc. and infn.: to make a f. demand; to ask only what is f., æqua postulare. *I think it f., æquum censeo. — ¶ Clear (vid.), clarus (of letters, writing, &c.). To write out f., pppe pure describere (Gell. 9, 13, where, however, the meaning is different). To write a f. hand, \*clare scribere. — ¶ Of complexion, &c., candidus (of a dazzling fairness; &c., puella; humeri, colla, cervix, ora, &c.) — clarioris, claro colore (bright coloured) — pallidus (pale). — aulipallidus (rather pale). Poetical expressions are lacteus (V.), and lactebus (Catull.; milk-white) — niveus (snow white) — eburneus (like ivory). — ¶ MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. To have f., libre, libere agere or facere posse (to have full liberty of action); in suo iure non a nullo impediri (not to have one's rights encroached upon); æquos or incorruptos or incorruptos atque integros habere iudices (to have impartial judges). Having a f. outside, speciosus (a, um) pelle decorâ (H.): by f. means, cum gratiâ (e. g. impetro, quod postulo, Ter.); cum bonâ gratiâ (opp. cum malâ gratiâ, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17): by f. means or fowl, \*cum gratiâ aut per vim; \*aut precibus aut vi: to wish to stand f. with abis, ci placere velle; apud qm in gratiâ poni velle.**

FAIR, s. mercatus (also as the place); — status in quodam dies mercatus (T. Hist. 3, 30, 1); — nundinæ = a weekly market. A much frequented f., mercatus frequens: to appoint a f., mercatum instituire: to hold a f., mercatum habere: to go or come to a f., to visit it, ad mercatum ire or proficisci or venire.

FAIR-COMPLEXIONED. See FAIR (of complexion); end of article.

FAIR-DEALING. See HONESTY.

FAIR-FACED. See FAIR, adj. (end of article).

FAIRING, 'nundinale munusculum.

FAIRNESS, ¶ *Beauty, vid.* — ¶ *Equity, vid.* — ¶ *Of complexion, candor (dazzling whiteness); cum candore mixtus rubor (white and red beautifully mixed: C.). color exsangui (extreme paleness) — pallor, pallidus color (paleness).*

FAIR-SPOKEN, blandus, — blanditiqus (Plaut.). — perblandus (all of a flatteringly courteous person or manner). — perfectus ad persuadendum (persuasive). See COURTEOUS, PLEASIBLE.

FAIRY, *See* In f. tales, 'a fairy did so and so,' may be translated by diva quendam; in other cases \*fæa, quæ dicitur may pppe be used, for no Lat. word exists that can give the notion. See ELV.

FAITH, ¶ *Belief, convictio, opinio (a person's notion; his conviction, right or wrong; in alth, de rei).* — persuasio firm conviction of alth; firm f. in alth, cs rei). — fides (credit, credibility; and hence confidence): f. in the existence of a God, opinio Deî: faith in immortality, by immortalitas (as C. Tusc. 1, 32, 77: nemo me de immortalitate depellet): to have f. in alth, qd esse credere (to hold a thing as true or real, opp. negare esse qd); \*ci rei vim salutarem tribuere (to ascribe efficacy to a thing; e. g. to a remedy); ci rei ci rei fidem habere, tribuere; ci fidem adjuungere (to not dare or adhibere); ci rei ci rei credere (to believe it); ci rei servire (to regulate one's conduct by it; e. g. in certis rumoribus, see Cæs. B. G. 4, 5, extr.): to put no f. in abis, fidem ci abrogare or denegare. — ¶ Fidelity, faithfulness; see FIDELITY: in good f., bonâ fide (e. g. bonâ or optimâ fide polliceri qd; also fide suâ spondere, Plin. Ep.): to hold f. with abis, fidem servare, conservare, præstare: to break one's f. with abis, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari; fidem non servare; fidem frangere or violare. — ¶ Confidence, fiducia (e. pr.). — fides (f. in abis hâmentur). — spes firma, spes certa (assured hope). To put one's f. in abis or alth, fidere or confidere (or ci rei; fretum esse qd or qd rei (to build upon him or it); fiduciam habere cs rei (to place one's confidence in it). To put too much f. in, nimis confidere. F. in abis, fiducia cs; spes et fiducia cs (Cæs.): f. in me, you, &c.



fiducia mel, tul (*in Plant.*, mea, tua fiducia): full of *f.*, fiducia plenus: to place one's whole *f.* in aby, se totum ci committere: to have no *f.* in aby, ci diffidere.

— *In an ecclesiastical sense*, fides (*faith in a subjective sense*; cf. *Virg. Æn.* 4, 12). — doctrina, formula, lex (*in an objective sense*, the doctrine, knowledge, or law of *f.*; lex Christiana *in Ammian.* 25, 10). — religio (*g. l.* religion, also the Christian; see *Lact.* 2, 8; so also religio Christiana *in Eutrop.* 10, 16 [8]. *extr.*; *Arnob.* 3, p. 126, *Elm.*) — sacra, orum, n.; or cultus (*external Christian* &c. worship; cultus Christianus, *Ammian.* 21, 2, 4). — *Of course*, whenever the Christian or any other *f.* is meant, an addition, as Christi or Christianus (a, um, or Christianorum; so also Muhammedi, &c.) must be used, unless the context allows the omission. To profess the Christian *f.*, legis Christianae esse studiosum (*Ammian.* l. c.); Christum sequi: to adopt the Christian *f.*, sacra Christiana suscipere (*of a whole people*, *act. L.* 1, 31); to change one's *f.*, adopt another *f.*, sacra patria deserere (*to forsake the *f.* of one's fathers, of a Jew, &c.*); mutare sacrorum formulam: to contend for one's *f.*, pro religionibus suis bellum (bella) suscipere (*to undertake a war or wars for it*; *C. Font.* 9, 20); pro religionibus suis pugnare (*to contend for it, to defend it with the sword, l. c.*). An article of *f.*, \*caput doctrinae sacrae (*the caput or articulus fidei is barbarous*; a profession of *f.*, \*professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (*such is made*); \*formula Christiana, lex Christiana (*the Christian doctrine and law*; the latter, *Ammian.* 25, 10).

FAITH, adv. (*as exclamation*) nō (*in C. at beginning of sentence before a personal pron. nō tu, ille, &c.*) — profecto, sane, certe (*particles of asseveration*). — Herole (*by Hercules*). — per Jovem (*by Jupiter*). — ita me dii ament (*as I wish to be saved*).

FAITHFUL, fidus, fidelis (*fidus denoting a natural quality, with relative praise*; fidelis, a moral virtue with absol. praise; *Dōd.*) — certus (*sure*; on whom one can rely; trustworthy). — verus (*true*). A *f. friend*, amicus certus, firmus, constans, firmus et constans, fidus, fidelis, or fidelis et firmus: a *f. historian*, scriptor, qui ad historiam fidem narrat: a *f. slave*, servus fidelis (*domino*); servus fidelis in domino animo: a *f. likeness*, pictura ad rei similitudinem picta; pictura veritatis similis: a *f. copy*, exemplum accurate descriptum (*of a writing*); imitatio ad similitudinem rei effecta: *f. subjects*, cives, qui in officio permanent: to remain *f. to aby*, fidum manēre ci; fidem servare or tenere (*g. t.*); in fide or in officio es manēre or permanere (*esp. of subjects or other dependent*). — *The faithful* (*in Beck. sense*), veram Christi doctrinam sequentes. — Christianae legis studiosi (*Ammian.* 25, 10, 15).

FAITHFULLY, fideliter (*conscientiously*; with ref. to the obligations of duty). — bonā fide, cum fide (*as an honorable man*). — vere (*truly*).

FAITHFULNESS, see FIDELITY.

FAITHLESS, *Unfaithful*, perfidus, perfiduosus (*one who deliberately violates the obligations of duty by breaking faith with aby*; perfiduosus of him who does this habitually). — infidelis (*utterly without the virtue of fidelity*; opp. fidelis). — infidus (*without even natural trustworthiness*; opp. fidus). — *Unbelieving*, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credit (*g. t.*). — qui veram Christi religionem non proficitur (*in a Christian sense*). To be *f.*; see 'to break one's FAITH.'

FAITHLESSLY, perfide, perfidiose, infideliter. To deal *f.*, perfide or fraudulentiter agere, malā fide or dolose agere.

FAITHLESSNESS, perfidia (*faithlessness, treachery*; deliberately violating the obligations by which a person is bound towards aby). — infidelitas (*f. towards aby to whom one was bound to be true*; thus, Labienus infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidia judicavit comprimī posse, *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 23). To be guilty of *f.*, see 'to break one's FAITH.'

FALCATED, falcatus.

FALCHION, see SCIMITAR.

FALCON, falco (*in Serv. V. Æn.* 10, 145, and *Linn.*). — accipiter (*the common hawk*; \*falco palumbarius, *Linn.*).

FALCONER, \*falconarius.

FALCONET, \*tormentum bellicum, quod falco vocatur, or fm context \*falco only.

FALCONRY, \*venatio falconum opē instituta (*as a pursuit*). — \*ars falconaria (*as an art*).

FALL, v. a) to fall down; fall to the ground, *winerv. A*) | PROPRI. cadere (*v. pr. in nearly all the meanings of the English word*; e.g. of the falling of persons, of rain, snow, dice, &c.). — decidere

(*to f. down, fm athg. re or ex re*). — excedere (*to f. out of athg.*, qā re, ex or de re). — incidere, illabi (*to f. or slip into*; *into athg.*, in qd; e.g. incidere in foveam: *to f. into the sea*, illabi mari; but incidere also = *to f. upon athg.*; e.g. *to f. upon aby's legs*, of a stone, &c.). — incidere in es crura; also super qm or qd t). — labi (*to slip, &c.* denotes the commencement of falling, and therefore expresses less than cadere; cf. *C. Phil.* 2, 21, *init.*, labentem et pene cadentem republicam fulcire). — delabi (*to slip or slide down*; *fm athg.*, de qā re; e.g. annulus sponte de digito delapsus est). — defluere (*prop. to flow down*; e.g. *fm heaven*, as rain; then e.g. *to slip or slide down imperceptibly or unobserved to the ground*, as a chaplet *fm aby's head*). To *f. upon aby*, ruinā suā comprimere qm (*of what *f.* with a crushing weight*); a slippery way on which one can scarcely stand or walk without falling or slipping, via lubrica, quā insistere aut ingredi sine casu aut prolapsione vix possis (*C. Cacin.* 17, 41); *to f. into the sea*, &c. (*of rivers*), in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere; in mare erumpere (*to break a way by force*); *to f. towards*, prolabi; *to f. fm heaven*, de curio labi, defluere (*of rain*); *to f. fm a carriage*, curru exilit; curru exidere (*O. Fast.* 6, 743); *to f. down stairs*, labi per gradus; per gradus precipitem ire (*of a more violent *f.**); *to f. fm a horse*, labi ex equo; cadere ex (de) equo; decidere (ex) equo; defluere ex equo in terram (*to sink fm a horse*; of a wounded person, &c.). To *f. down at aby's feet*, knees, &c., see under FOOT, KNEE: the leaves *f. fm the trees*, folia ex arboribus decidunt; fruit *f. fm the trees*, fructus defluit; poma cadunt, decident (*all three, whether ripe or not*); *to let one's toga f. fm the shoulders*, togam de humero dejicere: *to let athg. f.*, excedit qd manu or de (ex) manibus; delabitur ci qd de manibus (*unintentionally*); amittere qd de manu or manibus (*through carelessness*); dimittere de manibus; omittere qd (*voluntarily to let go, to throw away*; e.g. one's shield, arms; both also fig. e.g. to give up; dimittere, e.g. one's right; omittere, e.g. hope). To *f. into poverty*, ab infamia delabi (T.); into a fault, in vitium delabi (C.). To *f. to the ground* (= be lost, unheeded, of a saying), exidere; in terram desluere (*both C. Lat.* 15, 68). To *f. asleep*, see ASLEEP. To *f. into a passion*, a fit; *to f. in love*, &c.; *to f. a sacrifice*, se, the sublt. Prov. He has fallen on his feet, haud stulte sapit (*Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 32). b) To fall (*down*), of what also *f.* to pieces, concidere (*of buildings*, e.g. conclave, turris, &c.). — procidere (*to f. forwards*, muri pars; also of trees). — colabi, prolabi (*to sink down, esp. of falling down fm age*) — corruiere, proruiere (*violently with a crash*). The compounds of pro also implying motion forwards. To *f. down fm old age*, vetate prolabi; *to threaten to *f.**, ruinam minari; in ruinam prorum esse. b) Fig. 1) to *f. in war, battle*, &c., cadere (*cmly with praelio or in praelio, acie or in acie, bello*); concidere in praelio; occidere in bello: *to f. by aby's hand*, cadere, occidere, interire or perire a qo: *to f. fighting*, pugnante cadere: *to f. by assassination*, per insidiam, in interficium: *to f. fighting for one's country*, pro patria cadere: Eudemus fell in the battle near Syracuse, Eudemus prolians ad Syracusas occidit. 2) To be taken, of a town, expugnari, deleri (*to be destroyed fm the foundation*). 3) In a wider sense (e.g. to lose one's credit, dignity and power, innocence), cadere, corruiere (*in respect of credit and power*); to begin to *f.*, labi (*see C. Rab. Post.* 16, 43; labentem excepti. . . nec amicum pendente corruiere patitur); auctoritatem suam amittere (*in respect of influence*); benevolentiam es amittere; in odium es incidere; in odium ci venire (*in respect of favour with a prince*, &c.); pudicitiam amittere, vitari (*in respect of innocence, of a female*). To *f.* = to come upon, &c., to denote the sudden and unexpected attainment of athg. or happening of athg. Athg. (e.g. a book) *f.* into my hands, qd incidit in manus (τυγχάνω τινος): *to f. into the hands* (power) of aby, in manus es incidere, venire; *to f. into the hands of one's pursuers*, ab insequentibus hostibus prehendi; *to f. among robbers, pirates*, inter latronum globum incidere (*act. L.* 25, 39); *in turbam predonum decidere* (*act. L.* 25, 39); *to f. into an ambushade*, in insidiis incidere, intrare; insidiis circumveniri: *to f. ill*, in morbum incidere; morbo corripi, adversam valetudinem contrahere: *to f. ill of a disease*, see DISEASE: *to f. into a swoon*, &c., see SWOON, &c.: *to f. into suspicion with aby*, cadere in suspicionem es. Hence to *f. is*, a) gen. to come to any place; e.g. the rays of light *f. on any place*, lumen penetrat qo: the light *f. fm above into the house*, \*lumen superne domus occipit. b) to light upon, to befall; sus-

*pianon f's upon aby, suspicio cadit in qm: the guilt f's upon aby, culpa confertur in qm or attribuitur ei: the lot f's on me, sors contingit me: the choice f's upon aby, eligitur et creatur ca. c) to happen within a certain space; of a time, a feast, &c., cadere, incidere, in with acc.: to f. in the same period, in idem tempus incidere: the age of Romulus f's in a century, when &c., in id sæculum Romuli cadit ætas, quum &c.: the money f's due on that day, numi cadunt in eum diem: ath f's upon a day, qd incidit in qm diem (e.g. in quem diem Romana incidunt mysteria, facies me certiorum, C., quum in caleas Januarias Compitaliorum dies inodisset). d) To be, in expressions such as, it's very hard upon me, ægre or moleste fero qd (i. e. I am displeased, dissatisfied); in me unum qd incumbit (f's heavily on me alone; e.g. inclinatio communium temporum, C.). e) Ath f's upon me. a) I bear the loss (in any transaction), damnum ex qd re capio. ß) I must undertake it myself; e.g. all oppressive burdens, wch formerly were common, fell upon the principal men of the state, omnia onera, quæ communia quondam fuerant, inclinata sunt in primores civitatis: the children f. upon the mother only, matri soli liberi sunt educandi. γ) I bear the blame of a thing, culpa in me confertur or transferitur; culpa mihi attribuitur. f) to come into the possession of aby, to fall to his share or lot, obtingit mihi qd (easily by lot or choice, when it is somewhat accidental).—venit or obvenit mihi qd (by good luck, lot, or choice, more with ref. to the effect or consequence of it).—contingit mihi qd (only of some favour of fortune; e.g. commoda).—nanciscor qd (I obtain it by chance or lot, without any co-operation of mine).—redit qd ad me (ath comes to me fm or after another possessor; ath becomes my property). An inheritance has fallen to me, see INHERITANCE: aby's property f's to me by law, ca bona lege ad me redeunt. The province of Syria falls to the lot of Scipio, Scipioni Syria obvenit or obtingit. || To sink, be diminished, decrease in height, a) PROP. of a cloud, &c., delabi.—desidère (to settle on the ground): the water of this fountain rises and f's three times in the day, hic fons ter in die crescit decrescitque: the barometer f's. \*Mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) descendit. b) IMPROP. fig., a) of the voice, the tone, cadere: to let the voice f., vocem remittere (in delivery); \*voce inclinata canere (in singing). b) to lessen, diminish, of price, &c., minui; imminui: the price of corn has fallen, annona laxat, levatur: an article f's in price, \*pretium meris imminuitur; \*res fit vilior: his authority has fallen, auctoritas ejus imminuita est.*

FALL AWAY = revolt, desert. See FALL OFF, IMPROP. b)

FALL BACK, || Retire, vid. || To have ath f. b. upon, est ei regressus (ad qd); regressum habere ad qd (e.g. ut ei domesticis imperiis tædeat, sit regressus ad principem patresque, they might be able to f. b. upon, &c., T. Ann. 12, 10, An.).

FALL OFF, decidere. See under FALL, A 1). IMPROP. a) decrease, minui, imminui; in flesh, corpus amittere (opp. corpus facere). b) desert, revolt, deficere, deseri, a quo (to aby, ad qm); deserere qm (leaving him in difficulties).

FALL ON or UPON, || PROP. vid. under FALL, A 1). To f. upon aby's neck, in ca collum invadere (with impetuosity, C. Phil. 2, 31, An.); brachia ca collo or manus cs cervicibus injicere. cs cervices manibus amplecti. || To rush towards with violence or hostility, invadere, irrumpere, involare in with acc. (to f. u. a country, aby's possessions, &c.). To f. u. = attack, vid. To f. u. the enemy, the rear, the flank, &c. See ATTACK and the subst. FLANK, REAR.

FALL OUT, PROP. excidere (of teeth, uorde f. the hand; aby fm a ship, &c.), re, ex or de re (e.g. gladii de manibus). || IMPROP. a) To happen, vid. b) = quarrel, vid.

FALL SHORT, deficere ci or qm (to fail, opp. superesse). Provisions, wine, began to f. s., res frumentaria, vinum qm deficere cepit.

FALL UNDER. To f. u. the dominion of aby, in ca dittonem venire; sub cs imperium dittonemque cadere; sub nutum dittonemque ca pervenire.

FALL, s. || A falling down, or the state or condition of falling, casus (g. t. also of the f. of a tower or other high building).—lapsus (a slipping, sliding, easily a f. in consequence of a false step; then also of a landslide, terræ lapsus).—ruina (a f. of a great mass, of a chamber, tower, &c.).—labes (a gradual f., eply of the earth, terræ). To have a f., cadere; labi (to slip out or down); to have a severe f., graviter cadere

or concidere (poet.). || PRO. a) e.g. destruction, ruina (both of a state and of a mercantile house, in wch last sense we may say ruinæ fortunarum meritoriorum cs, aft. C. Cat. 1, 6, 14).—excidium (e.g. the destruction of a state, e.g. of Carthage).—casus (the destruction of a person). b) the fall of a person fm the height of his dignity, \*amissa cs auctoritas or dignitas. \*amissa principis gratia (loss of the favour of a prince). || Diminution in the height of a liquid body, decessus. recessus (eplly the ebb of the tide; see EBB): the f. of the barometer, \*decessus mercurii (in tubo Torricelliano). A f. of water, delapsus aque. To have a f. for water (of a field), delapsum aquæ habere.

FALLACIOUS. See DECEITFUL, DECEPTIVE. FALLACIOUSLY. See DECEITFULLY, DECEPTIVELY.

FALLACIOUSNESS. See DECEIT, DECEPTION.

FALLACY, || Fallaciousness. See DECEIT, DECEPTION. || Sophism, sophisma, -atis, m.—conclusioncula fallax. cavillatio, capio dialectica or sophistica (SYN. IN SOPHISM). To detect a f., sophisma diluere; captationem refellere or discutere.

FALLIBILITY, Crcel. Fallibility belongs to men, humanum est errare.

FALLIBLE, qui errare, labi, falli potest. Sts also fallax.

FALLING OUT. See QUARREL.

FALLING-SICKNESS, morbus comitialis. vitium comitale (EPI) epilepsia occurr first in later writers): to have the f.-s, morbo comitiali correpsum esse (in a single case); morbo comitiali laborare (to be subject to it): one that has it, comitialis. See EPILEPSY.

FALLOW, adj. sine cultu: the land lies f., ager cessat, quiescit, requiescit, cultu vacat: to lie f. every alternate year (of land), alternis cessare (poet.): to let land lie f. every other year, relinquere agium alternis annis (Varr.): to let the land lie f., \*quiescem dare agro: that does not lie f., restitilis.

FALLOW, s. vervactum (a field wch, after a time of rest, is again ploughed and sown).—ager novalis. novale (a field wch, after two years' rest, is ploughed up and sown).—veteretum (a field that has for a very long time lain f.): to sow a f., frumentum serere in terrâ, quæ proximo anno quievit.

FALLOW, v. agrum novare, proscindere, vervagere (SYN. IN FALLOW, s.).

FALSE, 1) Not genuine, adulterius (counterfeit), opp. verus, bonus; as a key, money, a seal, &c.).—falsus (forged, falsified, opp. verus). Jm. falsus et corruptus (e.g. a letter).—subditus, suppositus (suppositions, as a will, &c.).—alienus (that does not belong to us; e.g. libellos sub alieno nomine edere, Suet. Oct. 55).—simulatus (feigned, pretended, opp. verus; e.g. joy, friendship, piety).—fucatus, fucosus (that has a nly an outward good appearance, opp. sincerus, probus; e.g. goods, friendship, &c.).—fallax (deceitful, cheating; e.g. hope). Jm. fallax et fucosus (e.g. goods).—ementitus (made as a lying imitation of the true thing). Jx. ementitus et fictus (C.). F. teeth, dentes empti (Mart. 14, 56): f. hair, capillamentum: in a f. man n.r., see FALSELY. || Not upright, not true, falsus (g. t. who is not what he appears to be, not open-hearted).—fallax (that is used to cheat and deceive, deceitful).—fraudulentus (that has a disposition to cheat, and accordingly does cheat).—dolosus (that proceeds or acts unconscientiously and deceitfully). How f. thou art! ut falsus es animi! (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43.)

2) Not true, falsus (e.g. intelligence, news, suspicion, hope, witness, testimony; a prophet, vates. L.: friends, Plaut.; judgements, opinions, charges, II.):—fictus (feigned).—commeniticus (imaginary); Jm. falsus fictusque (e.g. witnesses, testes). A f. oath, perjurium: to take a f. oath, perjurare; pejerare (to take a f. oath with the will or design; not to be confounded with falsum jurare; i. e. not designedly, unintentionally, in the belief that the thing is really so; see C. Off. 2, 29, 108).

3) Not right, not so as the thing ought to be, falsus.—\*perperam or male positus (wrongly put, as a number, word): f. measure, mensura non justa: a f. weight, \*pondus vulgari levius (too light; but pondus iniquum, V. Ge. 1, 164 = immoderately heavy): a f. note, falsa vocula (C. de Or. 3, 25, 98). A f. step, error (a mistake); lapsus (a slip): to make a f. step, errare; labi. A f. key, clavis adulterina (opp. clavis vera, S. Jug. 12, 3). To sing a f. note, \*dissonum quiddam cantare: to give a f. interpretation of ath, perperam interpretari (EPI) Not male interpretari = to put an unfavorable construction on.—|| Utrius, falsities, vid. To play aby f.: see TO DECEIVE.

**FALSE-HEARTED**, falsus animi. *How f.-h you are!* ut falsus es animi! (Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43.)

**FALSEHOOD**, s. **Falsehood**, veritas, or Crcl. with adjectives; e. g. to prove the f. of alth, qd falsum esse probare (C.). — **Falsehood** is not found till Ar-nobius; modern editors discord it fm C. Cluent. 2. — **A false thing**, falsum. vanum. — mendacium (a lie); not to utter a f., nihil falsi dicere; non mentiri; verum dicere (see Lit.).

**FALSELY**, simulate. fallaciter (deceitfully). — falso (in a manner inconsistent with its appearance; not according to the true nature of the thing itself; opp. vere or veru; according to Dód, it supposes not wilful deception, but error). — false (very rare; false assentiri is the reading of all the MSS. C. Acad. 2, 46, 141). — perperam (in a manner the reverse of right; opp. recte). — accusa otherwise than as it should be; e. g. to judge of alth). — vitiose (falsity; e. g. to draw an inference, conclude). To pronounce f., perperam pronunciare: have they judged truly or f.? utrum recte an perperam iudicatum. eat? to use a word f., perperam or non recte dicere verbum.

**FALSENESS**. **I want of truth**, falsum (Ras) falsitas frst in Arnob. 1, 331. — **I want of uprightness**, fraud (deceit). — fallacia (cheating, imposture; hence also falsehood). — dolus (mischievous cunning). — perfidia (faithlessness).

**FALSETTO**, falsa vocula (C. de Or. 3, 25, 98).

**FALSIFICATION**, adulteratio (the making alth not genuine by the admixture of something). For the f. of writings, &c. Crcl. with verbs under 'to falsify' must be used. The f. of a will, by falsum testamentum; false tabulae: charged with the f. of a will, falsarum tabularum reus: to plead a cause about the f. of a will, de falso testamento agere (as accuser or his counsel): to be incapable of f., corrupti or vitiosi non posse. A charge of f., crimen falsi: a trial about f., causa falsi (JCI.).

**FALSIFIER**. See COUNTERFEITER.

**FALSIFY**, corrumpere (to corrupt by an internal change of quality). — vitiare (to make faulty; pecunias, merces). — adulterare (to f. by the admixture of what is not genuine; e. g. numos, merces). — interpolare (to give alth a good appearance by dressing it up, as it were, by spurious additions; merces). — transcribere (to f. in copying). To f. documents, tabulas corrumpere, vitare (g. i.); tab. interpolare (by erasing letters, and introducing others neatly, so as to be likely to avoid detection); tab. interficere (to erase [prop. in vox] words fm between other words: or to erase words so completely as to conceal, if possible, the fact of any having originally stood there); Jn. tabulas corrumpere atque interficere; tab. transcribere (to f. in transcription; write it wrong): to f. a will; see TO VORGE a will. — **To falsify one's word**, &c., fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, non servare; fidem frangere, violare.

**FALSITY**. See FALSENESS, FALSEHOOD.

**FALTER**, balbutire (to stammer; also to speak hesitatingly and indistinctly; fm want of confidence; opp. aperte et clara voce dicere, C.). — titubare (to stumble, &c., of witnesses who get confused; C. Auct. ad Her. subdola lingua titubant, O). — titubanter et inconstanter loqui de qâ re (Auct. ad Her. 4, 41, 53). — labare sermone (Pisa. 14, 22, 82; to speak with an unsteady or uncertain voice, fm hesitation, &c.). — herere (to be at a loss; to stick fast). To speak without faltering, aperte et clara voce dicere (C.).

**FALTERING**, s. hæsitatio (hesitation in speaking; fm confusion, &c.). — tractus verborum (the drawing out of words, fm not being able to get on fm want of confidence; quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum, C. de Or. 2, 50, 202). — **Faltering** hæsitatio lingue is the natural defect of stammering; titubatio, linguae titubatio, the stumbling in one's speech; the latter, Macro.

**FALTERINGLY**, titubanter. Jn. titubanter et inconstanter (e. g. loqui de re); hæsitabundus (Pisa. 1, 3, 13; hæ. inquit; interrogavi).

**FAME**, **I Report**, vid. **I Glory**; good report, fama. laus gloria. præconium (Syn. in GLORY). To earn f., laudem sibi parare or colligere; gloriam acquirere, consequi or adipisci: to confer undying f. on any, qui immortalis gloriæ afficere; sempiternæ gloriæ qm commendare. See GLORY. To deprive any of his f., qui famâ spoliare: to detract fm his f., de famâ cs detrahere.

**FAMED**. See CELEBRATED.

**FAMILIAR**, **I Pertaining to a family**; domestic, familiaris, domesticus. Jn. domesticus ac familiaris. — **I Intimate**, familiaris, domesticus, intims (Syn. in INTIMATE). Any's f. friend, cs or ci familiaris; familiaris amicus (Pisa.). a most f. friend,

familiarissimus (cs). qui est ex cs domesticis atque intimis familiaribus (C.). See INTIMATE. — **I Intimately known, well-acquainted**, familiaris (e. g. hunc, qui familiarior nobis... est, Demosthenem, C.; vox auribus meis familiaris, Petron.). — bene notus (well-known). — **To translate with wch we are f.**, say qui nobis est familiaris, bene notus, &c.: to bef. with alth, qd mihi familiare or bene notum est; familiariter novi qd (Q.). See ACQUAINTED. — **I Affable, intimate (in manner) with those beneath us**, communis (e. g. comm. infimis, par principibus, Np.). See AFFABLE. — **To be f. with any**, familiariter loqui cum qo (C.). — familiaris vivere cum qo (with ref. to the terms on wch one lives). See AFFABLE. — **I Simple, not elevated, &c. with ref. to style**, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus (popular; Ras) non popularis or familiaris in this sense, though fam. interpretatio has been cmly used, and lately even by Orelli). — familiariter scriptus (in the style of a friend writing naturally and confidentially to a friend; C.). — **A familiar spirit**, umira, quæ cl adest, — genius cs, (or aff. Servius's definition) naturalis deus cs.

**FAMILIAR**, s. See 'FAMILIAR friend' and INTIMATE.

**FAMILIARITY**, **I Intimacy**, familiaritas. — usus familiaris. — usus, consuetudo. Jn. domesticus usus et consuetudo, consuetudo ac familiaritas. See INTIMATE. — **I Intimate acquaintance with alth**, cognitio, notitia, or scientia cs rei (Syn. in KNOWLEDGE). — **I Condescending intimacy**, affabilitas. — comitas affabilitatis sermonis.

**FAMILIARLY**, familiariter (in nearly all the senses of the English word; e. g. vivere or loqui cum qo; nosse qd; scribere qd, = in the style of a friend writing to a friend; F. known, bene notus, familiaris (ci).

**FAMILY**, familia (g. f.). — servitium. servi et servæ (the slaves, male and female). famuli et famulæ (the servants or attendants, male and female). My f., mei (see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46). — **1** In a more confined sense, the parents with their children together with the servants, familia. domus (house; = family, as in English); or, the children only, liberi, proles, progenies, stirps: have you a f.? num liberi auctus est? — **2** In a wider sense; a whole family with all the relations belonging to it, gens, also genus (the whole f., as the Cornelian). — familia (a part, branch of the gens; thus the gens Cornelia embraced the families of the Scipiones, the Lentuli, &c.). — stirps (the root of a gen., familia; i. e. the first ancestors fm wch these sprung; e. g. of the f. of Priam, de Priami stirpe). — Cognati (g. f. relations): of a good f., \*generosa stirps ortus (of noble descent); honesto loco natus (of honorable descent): of an old f., antiquo genere natus: a man that is not of a noble f., homo sine gente: belonging to a f., gentilis (of persons and things); gentilicium (of things): concerned with, suited to, or happening in a family, gentilicium; familiaris; domesticus (domestic); privatus (private; both as opposed to publicus); Jn. domesticus ac privatus. — Intestinus (occurring within a f. and confined to it, opp. externus): with wch adject. all connections with 'family' may be rendered in Lat., of wch the most common are subjoined: f. affairs domesticæ res ac privates: a f. compact, foedus domesticum: a f. inheritance, hereditas gentis or gentilicia [prop.]; gentile bonum (Ag.; that has always been in the f.; see T. Ann. 2, 37, 5): a f. fault or defect, vitium avitum: a f. secret, arcana domus: to reveal it, vulgare (T. Ann. 1, 6, 3): a f. picture, \*imago gentilicia: f. concerns, negotia familiaria: members of a f., domestici (in a confined sense); gentiles (in an extended sense): all the f., totius cognationis grex (Curt. 8, 2, 31): f. tomb; see 'family tomb': f. estate, \*prædium gentilicium: the head of a f., pater familias: f. quarrel, \*discordia familiaris; domesticorum; discordia, quibus domus evellitur; discordia intestina; \*dissensio gentilium, &c.: a f. name, nomen gentile or gentilicium (Suet. Ner. 41; Claud. 25): a sacrifice peculiar to a f., sacra (sacrificia) gentilicia: a f. council, consilium familiare: f. right, jus gentium; iura familiaria (n. pl.): the glory of a f., gloria domestica: the disgrace of the f., nota gentilicia; commune familia dedecus: a f. seal, signum gentis (Auct. Suet. Oct. 94): f. cares, domesticæ curæ: to free fm f. cares, domesticis curis levare qm: f. pride, apiritus gentilici (Aft. L. 4, 42): a f. party, coena familiaris (see Suet. Tit. 9); qm coenæ familiaris adhibere. i. e. to introduce to the f.; a f. in mourning, familia funesta: f. records, tabulae gentiliciae: the places in wch f. records



*are kept, tablinum: to be the father of a f., liberos habere; liberis auctum esse: f. conexio, domesticus usus et consuetudo; privata consilia, orum, n. (see L. 1, 42); privata necessitudines; necessitudo (see Herz. S. Cat. 17, 3); a loss sustained by a f., clades domestica: f. arms, \*insigne gentilitium. Many noble f.'s are put in mourning by this event (Newsp.). multae et clare lugubres domus (L. 3, 32). — || FAMILY WORSHIP, domestica religio (Suet. Claud. 12). — sacra privata (pl., propr.: private sacrifice, &c.). To celebrate f. worship, \*privatim sacris operari. — || A family physician, medicus domesticus et familiaris. F. medicine, \*medicamentum domesticum usui destinatum. — || A friend of the f.'s, familiaris amicus; familiaris, per familiaris, cs familiae amicissimus.*

**FAMINE**, fames, or more fully, inopia et fames. *The f. weh then prevailed, fames, quae tum erat: a f. was beginning to be felt, fames esse cepit: to export corn in a f., in fame frumentum exportare: to be suffering from f., inopiâ et fame premi: to support his fellow-citizens at his own cost during a time of f., ab ore civium famem suis impensis propulsare.*

**FAMISH**, || TRANS. Kill with hunger, qm fame necare or interficere. — inediâ necare. — || INTRANS. To perish or be perishing from hunger, fame mori; fame perire or interire (fm want of the means of supporting life; g. tt.); fame or inediâ necari (us punishment; 'to be starved to death'; the latter, in C., of Regulus).

**FAMISHED**, fame, or inopiâ, confectus. — inediâ necatus (C.).

**FAMOUS**, inclytus or inclutus (known by name, of name, of note, remarkable). — celebratus (celebrated, praised). — illustris, perillustis (that shines forth before others, distinguished). — clarus, praecclarus (that has stepped forth out of obscurity, distinguished; clarus, according to its signification, frequently with a word joined to it, as, gloriâ, bello, pace, &c.; see Herz. S. Cat. 3, 1). — nobilis (known, of note in the world; known by report among mankind, by service, knowledge, &c.). — Jn. nobilis et clarus. — Celeber, much visited and sought after, and much spoken of, is used of places at which there is a great concourse of men, and of teachers who have a large auditory. In the golden age, famous has only the signification 'infamous.' Very f., illustri laude celebratus; claritate praestans: f. for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ: to be f., gloriâ florere; esse in laude: to be very f., gloriâ circumfluere; omnium sermone celebrari: in magno nomine et gloriâ esse; magnâ celebritate famae esse: to be very f. as a speaker, magnum in oratoribus nomen habere: he is f. far and wide, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: to become f., nominis famam adipisci; gloriâ consequi or assequi; in gloriâ venire: in claritudine pervenire; crescere (Ruhn. Ter. Heaut. Prolog. 28. ~~28~~ clarescere and inclarescere belong to the site. age). to become f. by athg, illustrari qâ re; clarum fieri re or ex re: to render f., celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (this also of an event or occurrence, as, of a battle weh renders a place f.), qm et qd; gloriâ commendare, gloriâ afficere qm (of a deed, &c.); ci famam conficere; illustrem reddere qm: to make oneself f., gloriâ or famam sibi acquirere, comparare; claritudinem sibi parare: to desire to make oneself f., gloriâ quaerere, sequi; famae studere, servire, inservere.

**FAMOUSLY**, nobiliter (Vitr.: in a splendid or admirable manner). Ss bene, optime, &c.

**FAMOUSNESS**. See CELEBRITY.

**FAN**, s. flabellum (for cooling); also improp. = 'a fan to inflame' athg [Hooker], quasi flabellum seditionis, quâ qd est ventilatum, C.). — || Winnowing-fan, vannus. — ventillabrum.

**FAN, v.** || PROPR. (restuanti) ci lene frigus ventilare (Mart.). — flabello ventulum ci facere (Com.). — ventilare (e. g. qd ventilante cubabat, Suet.). — || IMPROPR. K in die (sedition, &c.), quasi flabello ventilare qd (ast. C. Placc. 23, 54). — confiare. accendere (to kindle wrath, a war, quarrel, &c.).

**FANATIC**, fanaticus. A f., fanaticus.

**FANATICALLY**, fanaticè.

**FANATICISM**, \*error fanaticus.

**FANFUL**, stultus et inaequalis (Sen. Vit. Beat. 12). — homo, cui nihil æquale est (aft. H.: irregular; eccentric). — ineptus, absurdus. ineptus inersque (foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily). — morosus. difficilis. Jn. difficilis ac morosus (indulging such f. humours, that it is almost impossible to please him).

**FANCIFULLY**. There is no adv. that answers to this. Ss mire. mirum in modum (strangely). — varie (340)

(with variety). — ad libidinem, ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice). — insolenter (unusually).

**FANCIFULNESS**. No exact word; sss delictum (dainty fancies). — insolentia (unusualness).

**FANCY**, animus, sensus. Jn. animus et sensus. See IMAGINATION. — ~~Not~~ phantasia, though it may be necessary to retain it as t. t. — \*cogitationis luxuria or nimia quædam ubertas. See IMAGINATION. To have a lively f., acute moveri. — || A fancy = an unfounded, wayward notion, somnium (dream). — opinionis commentum. — commentum mirum (strange f.); in pl. ineptiae, nugæ (nonsense, folly, &c.). — cura inanis (a groundless anxiety). To take f.'s, inanes species anxio animo figurare. \*inanibus curis se dare (of gloomy f.'s). Away with your melancholy f.'s, omittite tristitia tuam: these are mere f.'s, hæc falsa et inania sunt: a foolish f. occurred to me, ineptum qd mihi in mentem venit: to accommodate oneself to aby's f.'s, ad cs arbitrium or voluntatem se fingere or se accommodare; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere; totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum: according to one's own f., ad libidinem. ex libidine: to follow one's f.'s, animi impetum sequi (whatever impulse seizes one). See HUMOUR. — || Inclination (for athg), vid. To take a f. for athg, libido me capit, libidinem habere in qâ re (S. Cat. 7, 4); to have a f. for doing athg, facere qd libido est (Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 26): to take a violent f. to do athg, magna (tanta, &c.) libido qd faciendi qm invadit (S.): to take a f. for aby, se incinare ad (or in) qm (also qd); inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm: a f. for aby, propensa in qm voluntas; propensum in qm studium: to have taken a f. to aby, propenso animo or propensâ voluntate esse in qm: to have no f. for athg, a qâ re alienum esse or abhorrire; nolle qd: to have no f. either to . . . or, neque . . . neque . . . in animo esse (T.).

**FANCY GOODS**, merces delicatae (Sen.). A shop for f. goods, \*taberna delicatarum mercium. A dealer in f. goods, \*qui tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet. — institor delicatarum mercium (as calling at the door with them; Sen. Ben. 6, 38, 3).

**FANCY-BREAD**, panis arctopticus (Plin.).

**FANCY, v.** || I imagine, &c., somnari (to dream). — cogitatione sibi qd depingere (to picture it to one's imagination). — videri (seem). To f. myself ill, \*ægotare mihi videre. — || Like; have a mind to; see LIKE: 'am inclined to.'

**FANG**, unguis (claw). — dens (tooth). The f. of a tooth, \*dents radix.

**FANGED**, unguibus instructus or armatus. — dentibus instructus, dentatus.

**FANGLESS**, dentibus carens or vacuus. — dentibus defectus (Com. and late). — edentulus (that has lost his teeth). — \*unguibus carens, unguis non habens (without talons).

**FANTASTIC**. No word. Ss mirus, insolitus.

**FANTASTICALLY**. See FANCIFULLY.

**FANTASY**. See FANCY.

**FAR**, adj. See DISTANT.

**FAR**, adv. || a) To denote distance in time or space, longe (τῶλε: at a great distance; f. f. off; opp. prope). — procul (ἀπὸθεν, at some distance; opp. juxta, close by; says less than longe, and my denotes objects that are within sight; Diod. Procul is the right word when we speak of a person's doing athg at a distance, weh is usually done near, &c.). Very f., in immensum (e. g. to shoot, throw, &c.): to be f. fm any place, longe or procul a loco abesse: f. fm the town, procul oppido: to be f. fm each other, multum distare: a f. distant place, locus longinquus: to see f., longe prospicere: to come fm f., e. longinqua; or remota terrâ venire: it is just as f., tantundem viæ est (ill f. in the night, in multam noctem: f. and wide, longe lateque: to advance f. in athg, multum proficere in re (to make great progress in it). || Too far, longius. To go too far in athg, longius progredi (propr. and fig.); tamquam lineas transire (fig. C. Parad. 3, 1, 20); in athg, nimium esse in qâ re; modum excedere or non servare in qâ re: not to go too f., modum retinere; modum facere ci rei; in words, modum tenere verborum: to go too f. in his censures, in vituperatione æquitati parum consulere: to push athg too f., nimis qd intendere, urgere, or persequi: to go too f. back for athg, altius or longius repetere qd. || Far from (with particip. subst. and another verb): tantum abest (abfuit, &c. impers.) ut . . . ut (the second ut is followed by etiam, quaque, or even contra; not by potius, except in a passage of Hirt, that is rendered suspected by the personal use of abfuerunt). C. sss

*adds a third ut*: tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut  
 unum ex difficilis ac morosi sinus, ut nobis non  
 satisfaciatis ipse Demosthenes, Or. 29, 104.—adeo non ...  
 ut (contra); adeo nihil ... ut (post C.; L.). *These*  
*words, f. fm having any weight with a single individual,*  
*hardly induced the people to respect the persons of the*  
*ambassadors, hæc adeo nihil moverunt quentquam, ut*  
*legati prope violati sint: the Africans and Cartha-*  
*giens, f. fm sustaining this attack, even &c., Afri et*  
*Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra &c.*  
*—Sis non modo—sed (or verum) etiam (e.g. my grief, f.*  
*fm being lessened, is even increased, dolor meus non*  
*nodo non minuitur, sed etiam augebitur, C.). F. be it*  
*fm me (us) &c. / dii meliora (sc. dent) ne id deus*  
*siverit!—hanc nos id decet! (ast. Plant. Capt. 2, 1, 15).*  
*—longe abest propostum illud! (ast. C. 6, 3, 24).—hæc*  
*abest velum (Rost. Not abut ut ... l) b) To mark*  
*the degree of excess or defect, longe,—multo (by*  
*much, esp. with comp. and superl.). To prefer atq. f.*  
*longe antepone: to be f. superior, longe præstare or*  
*superare: to be f. greater, multo or multis partibus*  
*majorem esse: the best by f., longe optimus: by f. the*  
*greatest, longe maximus. / From far, procul—e*  
*longinquo. / Far off, longe, procul. / As FAR AS,*  
*a) of place, usque (with acc. only, or acc. with ad;*  
*e.g. usque Romam, usque ad Numantiam, both C.).—*  
*as f. as you (= as f. as where you are), usque ituc: as*  
*f. as my mind can look back, quoad longissime potest*  
*mens mea respicere: as f. as the eye could reach, quo*  
*longissime oculi conspectum ferebant: as f. as I re-*  
*member, ut mea memoria est (C. At. 13, 31): every body*  
*may consult his own interests, as f. as he can do it with-*  
*out injuring his neighbour, sine cuiusque utilitati, quod*  
*sine alterius injuriâ fiat, servendum est: as f. at least*  
*as I have heard, quod quidem non audierim.—b) Im-*  
*prop. of degree, &c. (up to the point that), quâ-*  
*tenus (e.g. quatenus videtur habitari, Col. petentibus Sa-*  
*guntinis, ut, quatenus tuto possent, Italiam speculatum*  
*irent, L.).—quantum (as much as; e.g. quantum au-*  
*di, as f. as I hear, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12).—eatenus... quoad*  
*(e.g. Jus civile eatenus exercebant, quoad populum*  
*præstare voluerunt, C. Leg. 1, 4).—As f. as I can,*  
*quoad ejus facere possum (potero, potuerò): as f. as pos-*  
*sible, quoad ejus facere possit: as f. as in me lies,*  
*quantum in or ad me: as f. as usage allows, quoad*  
*patitur consuetudo (Perr.). as f. as they can be known*  
*by man, quoad ab homine possunt cognosci. Rost. The*  
*restrictive or exceptive 'as f. as' is only trans-*  
*lated by quod with subjunct. As f. as you conveniently*  
*can, quod commodò tuo fiat: as f. as I know, quod*  
*sciam. / How FAR, 1) dependent Interrog. quoad*  
*(e.g. videtis nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius quam*  
*antea; implying that the degree was very consid-able)*  
*—quatenus (e.g. in omnibus rebus, videndum est,*  
*quatenus, C.).—quanto (by how much; with compar.*  
*adverbs of degree, difference, &c.): videtote, quanto*  
*secus ego fecerim, hwo f. ulterius or differenti I*  
*scied, Cat. np. Charis. p. 192, P.).—quam longe (at*  
*what distance).—quousque (e.g. quousque penetrata*  
*sit avaritia, Plin.). 2) Interrog. quousque? quousque*  
*tandem? (how long? also propr. = 'how f.' in Celli,*  
*quom decessero de ira, quousque degressi debeat 1, 3).*  
*—So FAR, eo. eo usque (up to such a point; only in*  
*the old language adeo).—in tantum, tantum (up to such*  
*a quantity; so f.).—quoad (up to such a point, till ...*  
*&c.).—hactenus, hæc hactenus (when one concludes a*  
*speech, &c.). To carry or push it so f., eo usque addu-*  
*cere: he carried his arrogance and folly so f., eo usque*  
*insolentie furorisque processit: his impudence went so f.,*  
*that he held his province, &c., erat audax impudens, qui*  
*exercitum... teneret. So f. on this subject, hæc or de his*  
*hactenus: so f. on the subject of divination, hæc habui,*  
*quæ de divinatione dicerem.*

**FARCE**, mimus, or prpe fabula Atellana.—\*fabula  
 ridiculi argument. A very laughable f., mimus oppido  
 ridiculus. / **IMPROPER** res ridicula. *Atq. is a f.,*  
*ridiculum est, &c. (also with acc. and inf. C., Q.)*  
**FARCICAL**, jocularis, ridiculus.—scurillus.  
**FARCICALLY**, joculariter, ridicule.—scurillier.  
**FARCY** (a disease in horses or cattle), farcinium  
 (Pepet.).

**FARDEL**. See BUNDLE.

**FARE, v.** / Journey onwards: see GO ON. / To  
 be in any state, good or bad, est mihi.—me  
 habeo.—agitur or actum est mecum (only of farin) or  
 coming off well, with ref. to some one's good conduct;  
 with bene, præclare, &c.—It apud me or de me. How  
 do you f.? or, how f. is it with you? quomodo habes? ut  
 valet? quomodo vivis? quid agis or agitur? I am  
 'ering well, valeo; bene or præclare mecum agitur;  
 (341)

res mihi sunt maxime secundæ: bene habemus nos  
 (C. At. 2, 8, 1): it f.'s better with them than with us, fm  
 their &c., Ipse se hoc melius habent, quam nos, quod  
 &c.: his friend fared no better, eadem amici fuit sora:  
 it fared even worse with the conquerors than with the  
 conquered, pejus victoribus quam victis accidit: How  
 will it f. with him? quid fiet de eo? how did it f. with  
 the army? quæ fortuna exercitûs fuit? / To live  
 (with ref. to the kind of food that one lives upon), vid.

**FARE, s.** vectura (cf. Plant. Most. 3, 2, 138; Sen.  
 Ben. 6, 15, Am.).—prætum vehendi (ast. O. Fast. 2,  
 115). To pay one's f., pro vecturâ solvere. / Food,  
 victuals, vid.

**FAREWELL**, vale! fac ut valeas! cura ut valeas!  
 (in taking leave, and at the end of letters).—have!  
 haveto! (over a dead body). Vale may also be  
 used substantively (cf. O. Her. 13, 14, vix potuit dicere  
 vixto vale). To bid aby f., salvare or valere qm ju-  
 bère; ci valedicere (post-Aug.): to bid aby a hearty f.,  
 multam salutem ci dicere: to take a last f. of aby,  
 ultimum or supremum ci vale dicere (post.): to go  
 away without bidding aby f., insalutatum relinquere qm  
 (ast. V. En. 9, 228). / **FIA**. I will bid f. to the forum  
 and the senate-house, multam salutem et fore di am et  
 curie: to bid the world f., renunciare vitæ (Suet. Galb.  
 11). / **A f. poem**, præpemptum (as title to Stat. Sylva  
 3, 2, and Siliac. Carm. 24): a f. dinner, cena vixto  
 (Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61).

**FAR-FETCHED**, arcessitus (e.g. dictum, forer).—  
 longe petitus (C. opt. gen. Or. 3, 7) or longe repetitus.—  
 altius or paullo altius repetitus.

**FARM** s. rusticum prædium (v. pr., opp. urbanum  
 prædium = propriy in houses).—fundus (an estate  
 usually with one or more buildings attached to it).—  
 villa (the country-house, with or without land).—ager.  
 rus (propr. country, opp. town; hence meton. = landed  
 estate. In this meaning, as well as in that of country,  
 rus, rure are mly without a preposition (cf. Plant. Merc.  
 3, 3, 25; Capt. 1, 1, 10) unless they have an adj. or pos-  
 sess. pronoun with them, when the prp. is mly, but not  
 always, expressed: quum in rura sua venerunt, C.; in  
 Albense rus, Plin.; in Veltirno rure, Plin.; but also  
 nugari rure paterno, H.; rure dapes parat ille suo, O.).  
 A f. near the town, prædium suburbanum: a small f.,  
 prædiolum, agellus; also hortuli (cf. C. Eclog. p. 157):  
 a f.-house, villa: a small f.-house, villula: to go about  
 one's f., fundos obire: to till a f., prædium colere or  
 colere et tueri: the profits of a f., fructus prædii.

**FARM, v.** / To cultivate a farm, agrum colere  
 (g. t.). To be very fond of farming, voluptatibus agri-  
 colarum incredibiliter delectari (C.): a treatise on farm-  
 ing, liber de rebus rusticis, or de agriculturâ, scriptus.  
 / To give a certain sum for tolls, taxes, &c.,  
 in the hope of making profit by them, conducere (g. t.).—redimere (with the intention of re-letting  
 them in small portions). To f. the taxes, vectigalia re-  
 dimerè: to wish to f. them, ad vectigalia accedere.  
 / To lease or let (the revenues, &c.), locare,—elocare  
 (e.g. gentem Judæorum = ejus vectigalia, C. Place.  
 28 An.).

**FARMER**, agricola, colônus (g. t. for the cultivator  
 of a farm, Rost. rusticola poet.).—arator (who tilled the  
 state-domains for a tenth of the produce; cf. C. 2 Perr.  
 3, 23, 57).—politor (a labourer to whom a piece of land  
 was given, to be paid for by a share of the produce; cf.  
 Cat. R. R. 131, and Schneid. ad loc. p. 175).—homo  
 rusticus (g. t.). See COUNTRYMAN. A f. of the public  
 revenues, &c., publicanus (with ref. to his condition in  
 life).—redemptor vectigalium (with ref. to the particu-  
 lar thing he farms).

**FARMING**, agricultura. res rustice (see under  
 FARM, v.).

**FARRAGO**, farrago (with ref. to the miscellaneous-  
 ness of the contents: Juv. 1, 86).—sartago (with ref. to the  
 words; Pers. 1, 80).

**FARRIER**, / Horse-doctor, medicus equarius  
 (Val. Max. 9, 15, 2).—veterinarius (g. t. for doctor for  
 cattle or horses). To be a good f., artis veterinariæ  
 prudentem esse. / **SHOEING-SMITH**, \*faber ferrarius,  
 qui equis soleas ferreas supplant.

**FARIERY**, pecoris medicina.—medicina veteri-  
 naria (both including the medical treatment of cattle  
 generally).

**FARROW**, v. parere. partum edere.

**FARROW**, s. fetus (sulis) or fetura.

**FARTHER**. See FURTHER.

**FARTHEST**. See FURTHEST.

**FARTHING**, teruncius (the fourth part of an as).—  
 as (a whole as).—numus (coin, a small coin; g. t. for a  
 trifle in money). I cannot bate a f., numus abesse

hinc non potest: *to pay athg to the last f., ad assem solvere: to repay one the expenses to the last f., ad assem ei impensum reddere: it is right to a f., ad numum convenit: we do not put aby to a f.'s expense, nullus teruncius insumitur in quemquam (see C. Att. 5, 17, 2): I hope not to put the province to a f.'s expense during the whole year of my administration, spero toto anno imperii nostri teruncium sumptus in provincia nullum fore (ib. 5, 20, 6): not to have a f. in one's pocket, ne numum quidem unum in numerato habere: not to value at a f., non assis, ne teruncii quidem facere: non unius assis aestimare: not to be worth a f., nihill esse: a man for whom nobody cares a f., non semivsis homo (Valin. ap. C. Fam. 5, 10, 1); homo non quisquillie (Nov. ap. Fest. p. 218, Lîndem.): not to care a f. for athg, qd flocci non facere: non hujus facere.*

FASCES, fasces. *To precede ably with the f., qm antecire cum fascibus; fasces ci præferre: to order the axes to be taken fm the fasces, secures de fascibus deml jûbere: to lower the f. to aby, fasces demittere or summittere ci: f. bound with laurel, fasces laurenti.*

FASCINATE, capere. delenire. permulcere. — Jn. capere ad delenire. *A fascinating beauty, puella, cu forma rapit (prop.). To f. aby by his affability, politeness, &c., qm humanitate suâ capere (Np.).* — *Fascinare not to be used in this fig. sense.*

FASCINATION, delentmentum, pl. — illecebæ.

FASCINE, crates, — fasciculus ex virgultis alligatus. *To cut wood for making f.'s, cadere materiam cratibus faciendis.*

FASHION, mos (as a custom; also in dress, mos vestis). — habitus, ornatus (as manner of dress). *A new f., habitus novus: the f. of the day, seculum (the spirit of the age; cf. L. 3, 20, quæ nunc tenet seculum, what is now the f. of the day: T. Germ. 19, 3, seculum vocatur, is called the f. of the day). — seculi deliciae (the favorite fancies of the day): to be the f. in more esse; moris esse (to be the custom); usu receptum esse (to be generally adopted): it is an old f., antiqui moris fuit: this f. of dress fm that time became general, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet: to order the people to adopt the same f. (of dress), eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jûbere: a thing becomes the f., ca rei mos recipitur; qd in more recipitur (the custom of athg is adopted); qd usu recipitur, or in consuetudinem or morem venit (q. t. a thing becomes usual); qd pullulat (lit., puts forth shoots; hence spreads, &c., e. g. luxuria); qd inducitur (is introduced, of customs, &c.): to bring in, introduce a f., morem inducere or inferre: to bring athg into f., per lucere qd in morem: to bring in new f.'s, novos vestium mores inducere (aft. Stal. Thrb. 12, 591): to bring in foreign f.'s, peregrinos mores inferre (aft. Juv. 6, 288, sq.): to bring back an old f., antiquum (vestis) morem referre (aft. Suet. Cæs. 20): to go out of f., obsolescere: to dress according to the f., aliorum habitum or ornatum or amictum imitari: to dress after a foreign f., in ex-remum habitum mutare corporis cultum: to be dressed in the height of the f., nove vestitum esse (Plaut.): to live as our ancestors did, and not according to the f. of the day, cultum vitæque non ad nova exempla componere, sed ut majorum suærent mores (Sen. Tranq. 9, 1): aft. my f., meo more; sicut meus est mos (H.): to be all the f., see 'to be FASHIONABLE.' || Form or style, vid.*

FASHION, v. See TO FORM, v.

FASHIONABLE, elegans (tasteful; of persons). — novus (new; of things). *F. attire, cultus ad nova exempla compositus (Sen. Tranq. 9, 1): a f. writer, poet, &c., a writer, poet, &c., whose works are f. s. riptor or poeta nunc (or, of a past time, tum) maxime placens; scriptor or poeta, cujus opera or carmina hæc acie in manibus sunt (aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6): a work which is now f., or which it is now f. to admire, libellus, qui hujus ætatis hominibus in deliciis est; or \*quo hujus ætatis homines maxime delectantur, or qui hæc acie in manibus est (aft. Plin. ut supra).*

FASHIONABLY, nove (in the newest style; e. g. vestitum esse; Plaut.).

FAST, v. Jejunium servare (voluntarily to refrain from food for a season; to keep a fast, eply fm religious motives; see Suet. Oct. 76). — cibo se abstinere (to abstain fm food, eply as a remedy; *abstinere cibo, et simply abstinere are post-Class.*) to injure one's health by fasting, qs tam parvus et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restrinat.

FAST, s. Jejunium (a voluntarily abstaining fm food for some time, a fasting; then as it were fig. = hunger). — inedia (a not eating; the abstaining fm food voluntarily or compulsorily, or in consequence of the state of body; *abstinentia does not occur until after the Class.*

period). *To order, appoint a f., Jejunium instituire: to proclaim a f., Jejunium indicare.*

FAST-DAY, Jejunium. *To observe a f.-d., Jejunium servare (Suet. Oct. 76): to proclaim a f.-d., Jejunium indicare (H. Stat. 2, 3, 291).* — *Eurularie ferie (Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 8) is a merely Com. expression for a compulsory f.*

FAST, adj. || Quick, vid. || Firm, vid., and also Fast, adv. (= firmly), and to FASTEN.

FAST, adv. || Firmly, firme. firmiter. stabiliter [Syn. in QUICK]. *F. asleep, sopitus; arto et gravi somno sopitus; or dormiens only: to be f. asleep, arto et gravi dormire; arto et gravi somno sopitus esse; also sopitus esse only (prop.); dormire; dormire in otio (Plaut.); oscitare (or -ri) et dormire (C. de Or. 2, 33, 144); sedere et oscitari (Auct. ad Her. 4, 36; all'improp.); to stand f., \*immutum stare: to tie f., vincire; devincire, to athg, ad qd; constringere, with athg, qd re: to hold f., tenere; retinere (prop. of a thief, &c.); mordicus tenere (with the teeth: also impropr., to abide fast or firmly by athg): to stick f., adherere; innere: to make athg f. with a pin, \*qd acu afficere.*

— || Swiftly, celeriter, cito. festinanter. velociter [Syn. in QUICK, adj.]. — *rapim (in a hurried manner): too f., prepropere: to walk, go, or run f., celeriter ire; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); celeri cursu ferri (of a waggon, a ship, &c.): to flow f., incitatus fluere or ferri; citatim ferri (of a river): to move, &c., faster (aft. one had been going slower), gradum addere or corripere; gradum conferre: a f.-sailing vessel, navis celerima: this was a very f.-sailing vessel, hæc navis erat incredibiliter celeritate velis: one that speaks f., volubilis: the habit of speaking too f., præcepis quædam celeritatis dicendi (of an orator); citata pronuntiatio (a rapid utterance): to conclude or judge too f., festinantius judicare.*

FASTEN, || To make fast, destinare ad qd or ci rei, or absol. *(to make fast, eply with ropes, fuses, qui antennas ad malos destinant, Cæs.); destinare naves ancoris ex quatuor angulis, Cæs.)* — *astringere, alligare, deligare ad qd; illigare in re (to tie to or on athg); annectere qd ad rem or ci rei (to f. by tying) — assuere ci rei (to f. by sewing on). — deligere ci rei or in re: infingere ci rei or in rem (to fix into with a hammer) — figere ci rei or in re affigere ci rei or ad qd (q. t. to join to athg). — agglutinare ci rei or ad qd (to f. by glueing; to solder, &c.). — ferruminare (to f. with solder, pntly, or any other stuff; e. g. with bitumen, bitumine; lead, pumbo; mly with the addition of the stuff that is used to effect the combination). To f. athg with nails, clavus qd figere; to athg, clavus affigere or configere qd ci rei: to f. with a pin, \*qd acu affigere. || IMPROPR. *To f. a reproach upon aby, probum, labem, or infamiam ci inferre (cf. C. Crcl. 18, 42); labem or labulam ci aspergere; infamia qm aspergere: a reproach that will stick to him, maculam æternam ci innuere: so f. one's eyes on aby, oculos deligere in vultu cs: to f. a do r, &c.; see TO SHUT. || To impress upon, see TO IMPRESS.**

FASTIDIOUS, fastidiosus (of persons; also of things, aurium sensus fastidiosissimus; Auct. Her.). — morosus. difficilis et morosus (not easy to be pleased, &c.). — delicatus (that is easily offended by athg repulsive, e. g. aures; Q.). Too f. in his choice of words, in curâ verborum nimius.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fastidiosè. — contemptim (contemptuously).

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fastidium. Jn. fastidium et superbia. superbia et fastidium (of a proud f.). *The most extreme f., fastidium delictissimum (see in poet. oft. fastidia, pl.; e. g. fastidia cs ferre, O.); f. in athg, nimia in qd re cura.*

FASTING, s. inedia (q. t. for not eating). — Inedia imperata (ordered, e. g. by a physician). — fames (as a method of cure). — Jejunium (e. g. Jejunio vexare ægrum; Cels. 2, 3, 18, extr.). *To subdue one's appetite by f., se longis jejuniis domare (aft. illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu; O.).*

FASTING, adj. e. g. fasting-day; see FAST.

FASTING-DAYS, jejunia instituta (after jejunia Cereri instituire).

FASTNESS, || State of being fast, Crcl. || Firm attachment (obol.), vid. || Stronghold, locus naturâ, or naturaliter, munitus; castellum naturâ munitum. See FORTRESS.

FASTUOUS, fastosus (full of or inflated with pride). — tumens inani superbiâ (one who is proud of imaginary advantages, and displays that pride by gestures; Phædr. 1, 3, 4).

FAT, adj. pinguis (fat, propr. of persons and ani-

*male, then of that wch has unctuous parts, as butter, wine, &c.; or, that abounds in nutritious juices, as land, seed, fodder, &c.; opp. macer.*—*opimus* (abounding in nutritious juices, stout and fat, of persons and animals, and their members; *opp. gracilis*: then *fig. fat* in respect of produce, of land, &c.: *opp. sterilis*: hence *agri opimū* et fertiles; then *fig. = that brings in much*).—*obesus* (become *f. fm* over-eating; unwieldy, gross; *opp. gracilis, of persons*; and *opp. strigosus, of animals*).—*nitidus* (shining, sleek, abounding in fat, so that no projecting bones disturb the smoothness of the body. *ἡλιπός*, see *Np. Eum.* 5, 6).—*perpastus* (*prop. well-fed*; *e. g. canis, Phædr.* 3, 6, 2).—*saginatū* (*fatted*)—*adipatus* (containing lard or fat; of food).—*luculentus* (considerable; as an office, &c.). *Somewhat fat, subpinguis*: to make or render fat, pinguem facere or reddere; *opimare*: *obesare* (*Col*; *at. obesare*); *saginare*; *farcire* (*to fatten birds*).—*to grow or become fat*, pinguescere; *nitescere*: *to be fat*, pinguem, &c. *esse*; *nitere* (see above on *nitidus*); *to be too f.*, nimia pinguitudine laborare: *to grow so f.*, that &c., usque adeo pinguescere, ut &c. (*Cal. ap. Varr.*).

*FAT, a. adeps, m. Plin*; *my f. Cels.*; *c. Col.* (the softer fat of animals wch do not ruminate).—*sēbum*, *sēvum* (the firmer fat of ruminating animals, tallow; *adeps* Cassil., *sullus*, *anserinus*; *sēbum vitulinum*).—*arvina* (tallow, in as far as used to grease something; *elipeos tergent arvinā. V.*)—*pingue* (the oily fat; *pingue* inter carnem eutemque, *Plin.*)—*lardum* (*lard*; *bacon*).

*FAT, FATIEN, ¶ TRANS.* *saginare* (to feed with *athg* that will produce fatness).—*pinguem facere* (to make fat).—*opimare* (of birds, *esp.*).—*farcire* (to cram with *athg*, only of *f.ula*). *To f. with athg*, *alere qā re* (*e. g. with brn, turrit*). *To be good for fattening*, conferre ad adipem creandas (or *os*); *pinguitudinem efficere* (*e. g. a hog, sul*). [*TRANS.*] *pinguescere* (to become or grow fat).—*nitescere* (to be sleek, &c.).

*FATAL, fatalis* (determined by fate; dependent on fate; and then fatally unfortunate, unlovable).—*perniciosus* (*awful, ruinous*). In a less strong sense, *miser, infelix, luctuosus*. *By this f. war, hoc misero fataliq. bello.* [*Causing death, mortifer*. *A f. disease, gravis et mortifer morbus: to have a disorder that will prove f.*, gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse; *mortifero morbo correptum esse*; *mortifere agrotare* (*Plaut.*).

*FATALISM, \*ratio fatalis.*

*FATALIST, \*cul persuasum est* (or qui credit, dicit) omnia fato fieri.

*FATALITY, ¶ Inevitable necessity, necessitas.* [*Fatal accident, res adversa, casus adversus malum.*]

*FATALLY, fato, suo fato.*—*nescio quo fato.*—*quasi qā fatali necessitate* (C.).—*fataliter* (*e. g. definita fataliter, C. = by a decree of fate*).—*infelicitate, misere* (*unhappy*). [*In a manner to cause death, mortifere*. *To have a disorder that will end f.*, mortifere agrotare. *gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse*, *mortifero morbo correptum esse*: *to be f. wounded, mortifero vulnere tel. mortiferum vulnus accipere*).

*FATE, fatum* (*fate, as a mysterious, immutable law, by wch the universe is governed*).—*fors* (*chance, as a sort of mythological being, wch baffles the plans, &c. of mortals*; *τοξος*).—*fortuna* (*fortune, not as mere blind chance, but as taking a deliberate part in favour of or agst a person; also of the effect wch fatum or fors works*).—*fors* (*lot, whether proceeding fm a superior power, or as the consequence of a man's own actions; but with the associated notion of a secret destiny*).—*casus* (*chance, unforeseen event, &c.*)—*eventus* (*the issue, as it were, of an occurrence, &c.*)—*eventum* (*the event itself, as taking a fortunate turn, or the reverse*). *A happy f.*, *fortuna secunda* or *prospera*; *fors secunda*: *an unhappy f.*, *fortuna adversa*; *fors misera*; *casus miserabilis*: *a hard f.*, *fortuna gravis*; *fors acerba*; *casus gravis* or *acerbus*: *to be exposed to the storms of f.*, *lactari variis casibus*; *lactari variate fortune*: *it has been my f. to &c.*, *accidit mihi, ut &c.*: *it has been my happy f. to &c.*, *contigit mihi, ut &c.*: *they will all meet with or experience the same f.*, *omnes eundem fortune exitum laturi sunt*: *to be prepared to bear one's f.*, *whatever it may be, ad omnem eventum paratum esse*: *to bear one's f. patiently, whatever it may be, quemcumque casum fortuna invenit, quiete ferre*: *to take morning by the f.*, *ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus providere* (*Auct. ad Her.* 4, 9, 13): *whatever my f. may be, I shall submit, quemcumque fortuna proponetur, subeatur*: *so f. would have it, sic* (315)

*erat in fatis* (*O. Pont.* 1, 7, 56; *cf. O. Trist.* 3, 2, 1); *if it should be the will of f. that you should recover, si tibi fatum est convalescere: agat the will of f.*, *præter fatum: the storms of f.*, *fulmina fortune* (*e. g. To despise, contemnere, C. Tusc.* 2, 27, 66); *tela fortune* (see *C. ad Fam.* 5, 16, 2: *homines esse nos, + lege natos, ut omnibus tela fortune proposita sit vita nostra, l. e. that our life is exposed to all the blows of f.*); *fortune letus* (see *Sen. Ep.* 80, 3; *ut fortune letus invictus exipiat*): *aby or aby's life is less exposed to the blows of f.*, *minus multa patent in eis vita, quam fortuna feriat* (*C. Off.* 21, 73): *not by any decree of f.*, *non fato: the books of f.*, *libri fatales*: *to be written in the books of f.*, *libris fatalibus contineri*; *in libris fatalibus inveniri*. [*The Fates, Parce* (*Parca, sing. H. Pers.*); *Fata*].

*FATED, fatalis*: *ill-f.*, See *UNLUCKY*. *If you are f.* (*to do so and so*), *si tibi fatum est* (*e. g. convalescere*).

*FATHER, s. pater* (*v. pr.*; also as title bestowed on elder persons by their juniors).—*patres* (*genitor, generator are poet.*): *f. & mother, parentes* (*poet. patres*): *the f's. patres* (the members of the senate): *our f's. patres*; *majoris (ancestori) the f. of his country, pater patriæ*: *to take after his f.*, *patrissare* (*Com.*): *as a f.*, (*e. g. to love aby*), *ut alterum patrem*, in parents loco: *to be the f. of one's country, subjects, &c.*, *consulere ut parentem populo*: *the kindness of a f.*, *benivolentia paternā*: *the heart of a f.*, *animus patrius*: *a f's joy, gaudium paternum* (*g. l.*), *\*gaudium ex aucta stirpe* or *ex nato filio perceptum* (*fm the birth of a child*).—*\*gaudium, quod ex liberis bene moratis percipitur* (caused by the good conduct of one's children): *the name of one's f.*, *nomen patris*; *nomen paternum*: *f's brother, patruus*; *f's sister, am'ta*: *to be a f. to aby, loco or instar patris cū esse*; *qm in liberorum numero habere* (*with ref. to a child*): *the love of a f.*, *amor paternus* or *patrius*; *caritas patria*: *to love aby with the love of a f.*, *patriā caritate qm diligere*. *Like a f.*, *patriā instar*; *ut pater*; *ut parens*; *patriā caritate* (*with f. affection*).

*FATHER, v. ¶ Adopt*, *vid.* [*To ascribe athg* (*esp. a book, poem, &c.*) to aby, addicere qd nominis cs (*Gell.* 3, 3, of plays fathered upon *Plautus*); or ascribe or assignare qd cl. [*To claim to be the author of a book, poem, &c.*, dicere qd suum esse. *\*simulare se qd scripsisse. sibi acscribere qd* (*Donat., Vit. Virgilii*).

*FATHERHOOD, paternitas* (in the sense of paternal feeling or conduct, *Augustin. Ep.* 232).—*animus paternus*.

*FATHER-IN-LAW, socer.*

*FATHERLESS, See ORPHAN.*

*FATHERLINESS, amor paternus* or *patrius*; *caritas patria* (*e. g. patriā caritate qm diligere*).

*FATHERLY, adf. paternus, patrius*: *f. sentiments, animus paternus, towards aby*, in qm (*i. e. the sentiments wch the father displays*; *opp. an. maternus, fraternus*).—*animus patrius* (*fatherly affection*; *e. g. L. 2, 5, 8; opp. the sternness wch Brutus displayed in the character as magistrate*).

*FATHOM, s. \*orgyia* (*ὀργυιά*; the Romans did not use this measure).—*terni cubiti*; or *prps ulna* (*a measure varying fm six to eight feet*). [*Penetration or depth, vid.* [*Fathom-line, cataportus* is 'linea cum massā plumbeā, quā maris altitudo tentatur' (*Isid. Orig.*).

*FATHOM, v. ¶ To sound the depth of water, maris altitudinem tentare* (*Isid. Orig.*). [*To penetrate into, explorare, pervertigare. Indagare et pervertigare. perspicere*: *to f. the truth, quid verum sit, exquirere*].

*FATHOMLESS, fundo carens* (*bottomless*; of a river, *Plin.* 3, 16, 20).—*immensā* or *infinitā altitudinē*.—*immensus* (*that cannot be measured*).—*inexplcabilis* (*that cannot be explained fm its depth*): *the f. depth of the sea, infinita maris altitudo*.

*FATIDICAL, faticidus, divinus.*

*FATIGUE, v. fatigare, defatigare* (*prop. and improp.*; *def. stronger term*). *Not to f. the reader, ne lectorem defatigemus*: *to f. oneself, se fatigare, with athg, qā re*; *se defatigare* (*Plaut. Ter.*).—*se frangere, se frangere laboribus* (*by exertion, &c.*): *to be fatigued, fatigari*; *defatigari, by or with athg, in re: fatigued, fatigatus; fessus; lassus*. *Jm. fessus lassusque* (*fatigatus implies the diminution of strength, wch causes a man to need rest*; *lassus, the weariness wch longs for rest*; *fessus is the more general term, implying both the diminution of strength, and the sense of weariness, hence used of being tired of a war, tired of weeping,*

*tired by a journey, &c.*: lassitudo is less than fatigatio: lassitudo, quam citra fatigationem est, (Cels.).  *Fatigued by a journey, de viā fessus: quic f., defatigatus; defessus: lassitudine confectus.*

**FATIGUE**, a. fatigatio defatigatio.—lassitudo (*lassitude*)—langor (*languor*).—labor (*great exertion*): the f.'s of the journey, vexatio viæ (Col.): able to bear f., patiens laboris.

**FATNESS**, pinguitudo (*of any kind of f., as well of animals as of the soil, &c.*)—obesitas (*the plumpness of persons and beasts*: opp: gracilitas).—pinguedo (*the greasy condition or thickness of ath*).

**FATTEN**. See To **FAT**, v.

**FATTY**, adipatus (e. g. pulvis, edullum).

**FATUITY**, fatuitas.—stultitia, &c. See **FOLLY**.

**FATUOUS**, fatuus, vecors, &c. See **FOOLISH**.

**FAUCET**, epistomium (ἐπιστόμιον): pure Latin, obtrumentum.—*Spot*: The 'spigot' was called manubrium epistomii.

**FAULT**, vitium (κακία, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not punishable, but open to censure; hence also of natural defects, e. g. of a body, of the organs of speech, oris, and even of grammatical f.'s. s. Q. 1, 5, 5, agg.).—mendum (a blunder; in composition, &c.: but O. has also mendo facere caret).—e. r. r. erratum (an error committed from oversight, whether in a moral or a physical respect; hence of mistakes or f.'s in scientific or artistic matters, erratum fabrilis, s. C. Att. 6, 1, 17: and error, in Q. 1, 5, 47, of a grammatical f.).—Opposed to erratum is recte factum and vitium, as quality, s. C. Client. 48, 133; non dicam vitium, n. d. erratum)—lapsus (a slip).

—peccatum, delictum (in offence against either prudence or morality, errors, mistakes, sins; they are used by C. promiscuously: then also of grammatical errors, as C. Tusc. 3, 20, 47; paucis v. his tria magna peccata; compare with Q. 1, 5, 47 and 49, where peccare and delinquere are used in the same sense). To commit a f., errare, labi (to make a blunder, slip, &c.): peccare, peccatum admittere (to act wrongly; pecc. also of grammatical faults): a great or gross f., turpissimum labi in re: to pardon a f. that should be attributed to human infirmity, veniam errori humano dare: to be looked upon as a f., vitio esse: to correct a f., mendum, errorem, peccatum (with distinction above explained) corrigere: to correct a f. that one has committed, mendum tollere; errorem tollere: full of f.'s, vitiosus, mendosus: very full, in quo multa vitia insunt (e. g. of writings, with ref. to grammatical errors, aff. Q. 1, 5, 36): in quo multa perperam dicta sunt (with ref. to the assertions made, &c.): mendosissime descriptus (with ref. to the part of the copyist or printer): quick at seeing the f.'s of one's neighbour, acris videre vitium in alio: to see the f.'s of others, and be kind to one's own, aliorum vitia cernere, oliviscis suorum (C. Tusc. 3, 33, 73): magis in alia cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquunt (C. Off. 1, 4, 146): videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquant, censores sumus (Phaedr. 4, 10 (9), 5); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (Sen. de ira, 2, 28, 61): populus observas alienas, ipse obstat plurimis ulceribus (id. de vit. beat. 27, 4): Quam tua peccidens oculis mala lipius innotuit, Cur in amicum vitia tam cernis aculeum. Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? (H. Sat. 1, 3, 25, agg.): to impute alth to aby as a f., ei qd vitio dare, ducere, vertere: to hure slight f.'s, mediocribus vitia teneri?); many, vitia excellere, abundare: having no f.'s, See **FAULTLESS**: to find f. with aby for &c., vitio ei dare, quod &c.: they find f. with me for being so distressed at aby's death, vitio mihi dant, quod ex mortem tam graviter fero (C.): all singers have this f., omnibus hoc vitium est cantantibus (1): it is my f., mea culpa est: it is entirely my own f., culpa mea propria est: to confess that one was in f., culpam or facinus in se admittere: to say that nobody was in f. but oneself, in se transferre omnem culpam: alth was not my f., qd non mea culpa factum est or evenit (Ter.): to be in f., in culpa esse: to be considered in f., in culpa poni: not to be in f., carere culpa; abesse a culpa: esse extra culpam: to be equally in f., simili esse in culpa: aby is in f., est culpa in qo: that was my f., id culpa contigit me: it is, was &c. no f. of mine, that &c., non fit meo vitio, ut &c.: non stetit per me, ut, &c.: non impedit quominus (I did nothing to prevent it); it was his fault that...not &c., stetit per eum, quominus &c.: To be at fault, **PROPR.**

\*nulla jam vestigia cernere, animadvertere, &c.: \*non jam odurari posse feram, &c. **IMPROPR.** confusum et

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incertum esse (of Hercules, when he was at f. in consequence of Cacus's trick, L. 1, 7): or by nulla exstant vestigia (e. g. ad quos pertinet facinus, L. 31, 12); or pendere animi or animo.

**FAULT-FINDER**. See **CENSOR**, **CRITIC**.

**FAULTILY**, vitiose, mendose (**SYN.** in **FAULT**).—perperam (wrongly, not rightly; opp. recte, e. g. verbum dicere, i. e. to use a word in the wrong sense). See also **DEFECTIVELY**, **IMPERFECTLY**.

**FAULTINESS**, mendosa cs rei natura (aff. H. Sat. 1, 6, 66).—pravitās.—*Spots*: mendositas and vitiositas, in this meaning, are only met with in very late writers).

**FAULTLESS**, ab omni vitio vacuus, vitio purus (free from faults whether moral or physical; of persons or things).—emendatus (cleared of faults, of writings, &c.).—emendate descriptus (copied without any fault; of MSS., books, &c.).—Innocens (in a moral sense). A f. character, innocencia (of Bremi, Np. Arist. 1, 2): a f. life, vita vitio carens et sine elabe perata (O. Pont. 2, 7, 49): to be f., sine vitio esse. vitis carere or vacare (of persons and things); vitio et labe carere (with regard to morals and conduct; see O. Pont. 2, 7, 49, and 4, 8, 20); culpa carere (of persons): to be quite f., vitio ab omni remotum esse. omnibus humanis vitis immunem esse (of persons; see H. P. 384; Vell. 2, 35): no man or person is f., nemo sine vitio nascitur (1).

**FAULTY**, vitiosus, mendosus, pravus (**SYN.** in **FAULT**): very f., see 'full of **FAULTS**.'

**FAVORABLE**, ¶ Of persons and personified objects, favens ei, studiosus cs, benevolus ei or in qm (with the same difference as the substantiva in **FAVORA**).—amicus ei (amicably or favorably disposed towards aby).—propitius (of the gods, and also of a superior towards his inferior, though less common in this case).—*Spots*: propensus and pronus, in the gold. age, only denote inclination towards alth, but not predilection for a person, as in T. &c. To be f. to aby, ei favere; favore qm completi; cs esse studiosus: f. sentiments towards aby, propensus in qm voluntas. ¶ Of things (corresponding with views, wishes, design, &c.), faustus (as an effect of divine favour; e. g. a day, omen, &c.). Jw. faustus felixque.—dexter (lit. on the right hand; of f. omens; of birds, &c.).—secundus (r. pr. of a f. wind; then q. t. for what goes according to one's wishes; a battle, circumstances, an event, &c.).—prosper (of what fulfils one's hopes and wishes; e. g. progress, event, consequence of an undertaking, return, circumstances, &c.).—commodus (fit, convenient).—idoneus (suitable for a certain purpose).—opportuus (favorably situated with ref. to place, then also with ref. to time). Jw. opportunus atque idoneus.—aequus (convenient, of place and time, opp. iniquus: mly but not always altered by a negative, see Cels. B. C. 1, 85: cf. Suet. Cels. 35). *Spots*: A possessive pronoun (meus, tuus, suus, &c.) is often sufficient to express 'favorable'; e. g. to fight under f. circumstances or auspices, sub Marto or sua fortuna pugnare. I am fighting on f. ground, or in a f. position, meo loco pugnare facio. F. circumstances, res secundae, prosperae (with ref. to fortune, &c.): opportunitas temporis, tempus opportunum (times or circumstances that will favour alth, or be f. to alth, exipectatio): f. wind, ventus secundus or prosper or idoneus: to set out with a f. wind, ad occasionem auras evelli (Suet. Oct. 87): f. weather, idonea tempestas (e. g. ad navigandum): f. season or time of the year, idoneum or commodum anni tempus: e. g. a place, ground, or spot (e. g. for fighting a battle), locus opportunus or idoneus or opportunus atque idoneus; locus aequus: the gr. and or place, as well as the time bring f., et loco et tempore aequo: he did not consider the ground f. for his army, non aequum locum videbat suis.

**FAVORABLE**, benevole, amica, prospera, fauste. (**SYN.** in **FAVORABLE**). To be f., inclined towards alth, propensus, &c. esse ad qd; ei rei studere; benevolus aby, ei favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (stronger term, e. g. towards aby or a party, on the part of a judge) To make aby f. inclined to alth, cs animus inclinare ad qd (e. g. ad pacem): I am f. disposed for alth, or to do alth, animus inclinat, ut &c.: not to be f. inclined or disposed, a qd re alienum esse.

**FAVORITE**, either carissimus (dearest).—praecipuus, praestantissimus (best); or Cui quem, quod, &c., as in delictis habet; qui, quum, quod, &c. in delictis est ei. A f. ape, similia, quam qm in delictis habet. A f. author or writer, scriptor gratissimus studi (aff. Suet. Ner. 42); scriptor, quem qs non legiti, sed lectit aff. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 1); scriptor, qui na qs diligentissime cognovit, neque e manibus dimittit (C. Iir. 30, 165). A f. book,

liber, quem qs non legit, sed lecitat (*ast. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8*); liber, quem qs non (or nūquam) dimittit e manibus (*ast. C. Or. 30, 105*). *A f. expression of aby's*, \*vox, quā longe omnium maxime qs utitur; \*vox, quam qs in deliciis habet: *a f. cup, poculum gratissimi usūs: a f. diā, cibis delectabilis (T.)*. *A f. maid, dilecta ci ex ancillis praeipue (i. e. of the women at court, ast. Plin. 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86)*; ancilla ci percarā (*ast. T. Ann. 13, 19, 2*); gratissima ancillarum (*ast. Suet. Tit. 7*); delicata (*Inscr.*). *A f. notion, thought, species quaedam, quam amplectatur qs: a f. opinio, sententia, quam qs adamavit*. *A f. occupation*, \*studium, quo maxime delectatur qs: *athg is aby's f. occupation, qs maxime delectatur qā re; qs maxime versatur in qā re*. *A f. pursuit, studium, quo qs maxime ducitur, or "cui qs maxime indulget; sts fm the context studium, or ingenii voluptas only: to indulge in some f. pursuit, animum ad qd studium adjungere: to follow one's f. pursuit, ingenii sui voluptati indulgere: every body has his f. pursuit, suo quique studio maxime ducitur; hic in illo sit, in hoc alius indulget; trahit sua quemque voluptas (Virg. Eccl. 2, 65): f. f. pursuitis, studia sua*. *A f. slave, dilectus ci ex servis praeipue—servus ci percarus—gratissimus servorum—delicatus (Inscr.)*: the latter was the f. slave of his master, in longe omnium servorum carissimus erat domino (*ast. Curt. 3, 12, 16*): *a f. theme or subject, res, quam qs libenter tractat*; \*res, de quā qs saepe et libenter quidem disserit. *A f. wish, \*quod ci maxime in votis est*. *A f. mistress (being a slave), dilecta ci ex pallaciis praeipue (Plin. 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86)*. *A f. work, \*opus, quo qs maxime delectatur*. *A favorite, as subst.* *a. Generally, deliciae, amores*. *Jn. deliciae atque amores ca: aby is my f., is a great f. of mine, est mihi qm in deliciis or in amoribus or in amore et deliciis; qm in deliciis habeo; est qs in sinu et complexu meo; est qs de complexu et sinu meo; est qs in oculis meis: est mihi qs percarus; est mihi qs longe omnium (amicorum, as friend; or liberorum, as child) carissimus: to be a f. of the gods, a diis diligit; to be a f. with the people, popularibus carum esse acceptumque: no one was a greater f. with the people, nemo multitudinī carior fuit: athg makes aby a f. with all the better sort, qd qm apud optimum quemque favorabilem facit (Vell.)*. *b. Of a prince, principi or principis familiaris (see Suet. Ner. 20, Vit.)*: *also* apud principem gratiosus: *a f. of fortune, quem fortuna complexa est or fovet: to be aby's f., gratia ci florere; gratia multum valere apud qm: to be the declared f. of a prince, principii omnium amicorum esse carissimum: of his freed men, his f. was Posides, libertorum praeipue suspecti Posiden (Suet. Claud. 28): she was by far the greatest f. with her mistress, ea longe omnium ancillarum erat carissima dominæ (ast. Curt. 3, 12, 6)*.

**FAVORITISM**, *sis ambitio (the wish to obtain aby's f.)*.—*Crel. To complain of f., queri, quod qd per ambitionem factum (or non) factum sit or esset (C. L. 3, 47)*.

**FAVOUR**, *a. Kind or favorable feeling (with r.f. both to him who feels it, and to the person who is its object)*—*gratia*. *favor (the former objectively, as the state of him who is in favour with aby: opp. Invidia; but also, though more rarely, subjectively, like favor, denoting the disposition of him who entertains a favorable feeling for aby, but with the difference that gratia is confined to the disposition, fav. extends to the actual promotion of the person's views and interests. The opinion of some that gratia never occurs in a subjective sense, has been sufficiently confuted by Döderl. Syn. 4, p. 108; it stands for 'favour or kindness bestowed, espily by a female')*.—*Jn. gratia et favor*.—*studium (proprie the interest one takes in aby in general, then the enthusiasm or sentiment; the zeal displayed in f. of aby; espily of soldiers for their general; parties for their chiefs, &c.)*.—*Jn. studium et favor*.—*voluntas (inclination or affection, based on love and attachment)*.—*benevolentia (well-wishing)*.—*indulgentia (the particular f. bestowed on aby, whose faults one overlooks, whom one exempts fm hard duties, &c.: e. g. the f. shown by a prince to a favorite, as Suet. Vit. 5)*.—*plausus (marks of f., applause)*. *The f. of a prince, principis inclinatio in qm: gratia, quā qs apud principem viget; favor, quo princeps qm amplectitur. The f. of the people, gratia popularis (of the feeling): favor populi or plebis (as procured by marks of confidence, by support, &c.)*: the wish to obtain the f. of the people, ambitio (e. g. C. Verr. 2, 2, 35): *to be in aby's f., in gratia ci or apud qm esse: esse in gratia cum qo (C.)*; gratiosum esse ci or

apud qm (*to be beloved*): *to be in great f. with aby, as gratia florere; multum gratia valere apud qm (with the notion, that one does or could exercise a certain influence over him)*. See *to be a FAVORITE with: to show f. to aby; to bestow one's f. on aby, benevolentiam ci praestare (of the sentiment or good feeling); ci favere (by promoting his views): to obtain aby's f., se in gratiam ponere apud qm; gratiam ci sibi colligere or conciliare (not acquirere, see below)*. In gratiam or in gratiam et favorem ca venire; gratiam apud qm or a qo intrare: *to endeavour to obtain aby's f., to curry f. with aby, qm colere (by paying court to him); se venditare ci (by extolling one's own merits, or by showing much attention to him, &c.)*. In ca familiaritatem se insinuare: *to aim at obtaining aby's f., cs gratiam querere or sequi; in qm ambitiosum esse (C. Qm. Fr. 1, 2, 2): to retain aby's f., cs gratiam or benevolentiam or studium ac favorem retinere: to endeavour not only to retain the f. of one's old friends, but to make as many new friends as possible, omnes gratias non modo retinendas, verum etiam acquirituras putare (C. Att. 1, 1, extr.; acquirere gratias, = 'to obtain additional good will fm new friends,' is here correct; but it must not be used for conciliare, when there is no notion of this kind): to forgo or throw away aby's f., gratiam collectam effundere; gratiam corrumpere (Phaedr. 4, 25, 18): to lose aby's f., gratiam amittere, gratia excludere (g. th.; for 'to be out of f.' use the perfect); ex magnā gratiā et favore in invidiam ca venire (of a favorite, ast. S. Jug. 13, 4): he is out of f., he has lost the f. of the prince, favor, quo princeps eum amplectebatur, elanguit (ast. Curt. 19, 7, 13, and L. 2, 56, in): to recover aby's f., gratiam cs recuperare: to reanimate aby in f., qm in gratiam restituere or redigere; is aby's f., in gratiam ca (t. e. in order to show him a kindness, as L. 39, 26: 'in favorem ca' is not Latin); pro qo; secundum qm (for aby, or his advantage or benefit, opp. contra): to decide a law-suit in aby's f., secundum qm judicare or item dare: the suit has been decided in your f., pro te pronuntiatus est (Gell. 5, 10). It may in certain cases be also expressed by the 'dativus commodi' only: e. g. to do athg in aby's f., dare or tribuere ci qd (not gratia ci). *A benefit, beneficium (benefit)*. *To do or show aby a f., or bestow a f. upon aby, ci officium praestare: beneficium ci dare, tribuere; beneficium in qm conferre: beneficium qm afficere; gratiam ci facere; ci gratificari: a f. bestowed upon aby by a prince, beneficium principale (Plin. Pan. 36, 5): as a f., gratia loco et beneficii. By the f. of God, \*favente Deo. \*adjuvante Deo. \*Dei beneficio: through or by the f. of fortune, suffragante fortuna; of the people, secundo or favente or suffragante populo: the f. of one's vote, suffragatio: to acknowledge a f., ci pro re gratiam referre: in doing this, you have done me a great f., gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: you can do me no greater f., nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gratius nihil facere potes: if you will do me the f., si me amas (as form of request; see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 9, 38): I shall consider it or look upon it as a f., or you will do me a f. by it, hoc mihi gratum erit: to have had a great many f.s. bestowed on one by aby, magnā cs liberalitate usum esse: you will do me a great f., or I shall consider it a great f., if &c., magnam beneficium mihi dederis; gratissimum mihi feceris, si &c.: grant me this f., da mihi hanc gratiam (Ter.): to ask a f. of aby, or ask athg of aby as a f., petere a qo qd in beneficii loco: to ask him as a f. to do so and so, petere in beneficii loco et gratiam, ut &c.: ask him this f., ab hoc petito gratiam istam: to request aby to tell you whether there is any f., he would wish you to grant him. rogare qm, ut dicat, si quid opus sit (C. Tac. 5, 32, 92): do me the f. to send me &c., gratum mihi feceris, si &c. *Leave, permission, vid. Mildness, leniency (in punishing, &c.), lenitas, clementia, misericordia, indulgentia, &c.* *To show f. to aby, clementia uti; clementer agere cum qo; gratiam facere delicti (to pardon a fault, &c.): to find f. (in aby's eyes), veniam impetrare (cs rei, obtain forgiveness for it); placere ci (win his favorable regard): no hope of f. is left, sublati est spes venie. *Disposition to support (as 'to be in f. of measures, persons, &c.)*. See **FAVOUR**.***

**FAVOUR**, *v. favere; aby, ci, cs rebus or partibus (v. pr. aby, aby's party, whether the good-will is manifested in action or not)—prepropium esse ci (to be kindly disposed towards aby; cmly of the gods, said. of men)*.—*ci studere, cs esse studiosum (to be passionately inclined towards aby, espily to be zealous in aby's cause)*.—*juvare, adjuvare qm (to support or aid; of persons and*

*favorable events, fortune, &c.* — esse ei adjumento. afferre ei adjumentum (to support or aid; of persons only). — *favere* qm. *favere* ac tollere qm. sustinere ac favere qm. gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare qm (to be a supporter of *aby*; to help to raise him, &c. to civic honours). — suffragari ei (by one's vote, recommendation; then also of favorable events). — *vellicari* ei (lit. to spread snail for him; to be zealous in forwarding his interests, Cael. ap. C.). — *prosperare* qm. obsecundare ei (to promote *aby's* undertakings, &c.; of favorable events). — *indulgere* ei (to be partial, indulgent, &c. to *aby*, and so to allow him to take liberties, &c.). — *favoured*, *gratiosus* ei or apud qm (i. e. standing or being in *aby's* favour). — *Favoured* is also favorable in *Vell.*, Q. Sen. &c., e. g. *facere* qm *favorabilem* apud qm, *Vell.*; but *non* in the sense of 'favorable'. To be favoured by nature in *athg.*, naturam fautricem habere in qd re: to be highly favoured both by nature and fortune, instructum esse naturae fortunaeque omnibus bonis: to be favoured by fortune, fortunā prosperā uti: favoured by the obscurity of the night, the vessels reached the shore, naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt: to f. *aby* in *athg.*, gratum facere; gratificari ei qd; dare, tribuere ei qd; accommodare ei de re (to serve him with regard to *athg* or in *athg.*, see C. Fam. 13, 2, 3): to f. *aby* in every respect, omnibus rebus or omnibus in rebus commodare ei (see C. Fam. 13, 53, 1, and 13, 35, 1): will you f. me by &c.? gratum mihi feceris, si &c. || To favour *aby* with (= oblige him by giving him, in colloq. language), dare, tribuere, largiri ei qd: to f. *aby* with a call, salutandi causā ad qm venire; with one's presence or a visit, praesentia sua (if one person), or frequently (if several), ornare qm; with one's confidence, consiliorum suorum consensum qm facere et participem. || To resemble in feature, see TO RESEMBLE.

**FAVOURER**, fautor (he that is favorably inclined or disposed towards *aby* or *athg.*, e. g. bonorum, nobilitatis, C.; laudis, C.; *FEM.* fautrix). — *studiosus* ea (see *FAVOUR*): to be a f. of *aby*, ei favere; ea esse studiosum.

**FAWN**, s. \*vitulus caprea (g. t.) — hinnulus (a young roebuck).

**FAWN**, v. fetus edere or procreare. catulos parere (g. t. for 'to bring forth').

**FAWN UPON**. See TO FLATTER.

**FAWNER**. See FLATTERER.

**FAWNING**. See FLATTERY.

**FAWNINGLY**, blande, per blanditias. — adulando.

— more adulantium. — blanditiis vernilibus (T.).

**FAY**. See FAIRY, ELF.

**FEALTY**, fides. To swear f., in verba jurare (L. 22, 11, extr.): to *aby*, in verba or nomen ea jurare (to take an oath of fidelity; of citizens, in L. 32, 5, 4; of official persons, T. Ann. 1, 7, 1; of soldiers, L. 28, 29, extr.): or by the general terms se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem ea permittere; recipi in fidem ea; sequi fidem ea, &c. To allow *aby* to swear f. to him, qm in nomen suum jurare pail (of soldiers, in *Suet. Claud.* 10): to compel *aby* to swear f. to him, qm in sua verba jurandum adigere (of subjects, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18). See FAITH, ALLEGIANCE, HOMAGE.

**FEAR**, s. metus (f., as a thought or apprehension that an evil, however distant it may be at the moment, may befall us; it is based on precaution, deliberation, and circumspection; cf. C. Tusc. 4, 7, 13, and 37, 80; 5, 18, 52. In a philosophical sense, 'metus' is the generic term, see C. Tusc. 4, 17, 16). — *timor* (f., as a feeling or anxiety which an approaching evil produces in us; it is espy a mark of weakness and timidity; cf. C. Tusc. 4, 8, 19). *JN.* metus ac timor. — *verecundia* (the shrinking *fm* *athg* which would hurt one's feeling of self-respect; e. g., of disgrace, turpitudinis). — *terror* (sudden f., fright, manifesting itself by the paleness of the face, trembling of the whole body, and chattering of the teeth; see C. in the passages referred to). — *pavor* (the f. of the coward, or of one who is panic-struck, &c.; see L. 6, 12; *terrorem* equestrem occupatis alio pavorē infer, compare C. &c., as quoted above). — *trepidatio* (the f. that manifests itself in disquietude, as in running to and fro without object, &c.). — *horror*. *formido* (denote the highest degree of f., *horror*). *JN.* horror formidoque. — *timiditas* (timidity). — *ignavia* (the timidity of the pusillanimous man). — *ignavia* (timidity) may at times be excusable, but 'ignavia' never is). A reasonable f., timor verus: an unreasonable or groundless f., timor falsus, inanis; metus vanus: the f. of &c., metus, timor ea (or ea rei), or a quo (or a re): constant f. of &c., timor assiduus: a &c.: standing in f. of *athg*, metuens ea rei: a (salutary) f. of royal or consular authority, metus regius or consularis (cf. L. 2, 1, in.). the f. of their slaves, terror

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*servilis* ne suus cuique domi hostis esset (L.): f. respecting one's domestic affairs, timor domesticus: *fm* f. of punishment, metu poenae: *fm* f. of *aby* (i. e. to do *athg*), alieno metu fecere qd: for f. the enemy should fail upon them, prae metu, ne hostis irrumperet: full of f., metu (timore) perterritus, timore percussus, meti fractus et debilitatus (entirely beside oneself *fm* f.): without f., metu vacuus. Compare FEARLESS. To be without f., sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare: to be or live in f., in metu (timore) esse; (but for 'metuere' and 'timere,' used absolutely for 'to be in f., we find no authority in Latin Dictionaries'; 'timere' is however used in that sense by T. Agr. 32, 2; metuenter vivere (see II. Ep. 1, 16, 66): to be or live in great f., in magno metu (timore) esse, versari; also pavere; trepidare, espoly with metu, formidine (†): to be in f. about *aby*, in metu esse propter qm: to be seized with f. respecting *athg*, perterritum esse metu ea rei: I am in great f. about you, praecipuum metum, quod ad te attinet, habeo: to be no longer in f., omittere, abjicere timorem: to be in f. by *aby's* means, esse in metu propter qm (C.): to feel something between hope and f.; to be divided between hope and f., inter spem metumque suspensum esse (L. 8, 13); inter spem metumque fluctuare (L. 42, 59, 8); inter spem et desperationem haerere (Curt. 4, 15, 3); dubitare et suspensum metu esse (Aft. Just. 19, 2, 11): to put *aby* in f., or to inspire *aby* with f., metum (timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem) ei injicere, incutere; metum (timorem, terrorem) ei afferre, inferre, offerre; qm in metum compellere, conficere: *athg* produces f., timor incutitur ex re: *athg* puts me in f., facit mihi qd timorem: in great f., qd me summo timore affici: to be overwhelmed, &c., beside oneself, &c. with f., magno timore affici, percelli; metu frangi, debilitari, perterri, exanimari (C.); timore perterri (Cæs.): my friends are in great f. about me, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici nostri: *athg* fills the minds of men with the greatest f., qd animos ad summum timorem traducit: the f. they entertained of the aristocracy was sunk in the greater f. which the Romans inspired, major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vici: to be seized with f., metus me invadit: animo metus obicitur; timor me occupat, me incessit; metu, timore affici (C.); in timorem pervenire (Cæs.); metum capere (L.): all were thrown into great f., timor omnium incessit magnus; timor incessit omnes magnus: they were thrown into great f. on account of or concerning &c., timor magnus ea rei incessit: I am suddenly seized with f., subito me timor occupat; also timore opprimor: to lay aside, throw away, &c. f., timorem abjicere, omittere (C.): metum omittere (Cæs.); metum ponere (Plin. Ep.): timorem deponere (O.), mittere (V.): they had laid aside their f., timor mentibus discesserat (S.): to be tormented by f., metus me macerat, cruciat (Aft. C.): to let f. be visible in all he does, omnia trepidantibus timidiusque agere: to entertain an imaginary f. of *athg*, opinione timere qd (C.): to recover *fm* one's f., ex timore se colligere (Cæs.): a metu respirare (C.): I cannot speak f. f., mihi lingua metu haeret: to obey the laws *fm* f., propter metum legibus parere (C.): my hair stands on end with f., formidine horreo: I am trembling with f., timore perterritus tremo; on account of *athg*, pavo qd, ad qd; or, that &c., ne &c.: I am almost beside myself with f., vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus metu: without f., see FEARLESS.

**FEAR**, v. metuere, timere qd. (Compare here, and for the following verbs, SYN. of *subst.* in *FEAR*, s.) *JN.* metuere ac timere. — in metu ponere, habere qd (= metuere). — *extimescere*, *perterritus* qd (stronger terms than timere). — *vereri* qm or de re (stands next to metuere, indicating fear, as produced by a sort of awe or dread of the magnitude, importance, &c. of the object feared; hence it is the general term used when a person expresses an opinion, as a fear that something is or is not so; it implying that the speaker will not venture to pronounce a positive opinion, but is afraid, &c.). — *pavere* qd or ad qd (to feel anxiety, or to be disheartened). — *horre* qd (to dread; to shudder or shrink *fm* *athg*; e. g. nomen divinum). *JN.* metuere atque horrere (e. g. capital punishments, supplicia). — *formidare*, *reformidare* qd (to feel a dread of *athg*; e. g. of death, mortem, &c.). *rec* f. nothing, sine timore sumus: there is no enemy near to be feared, nullus in propinquo est hostium metus: to f. every thing or *athg* *fm* *aby*, omnia ex or a quo timere: you have nothing to f. *fm* me, nihil tibi est a me periculi: not to f. *athg* or *athg*, contemnere qm or qd: to f. death, mortis appropinquatione angī: mortis metu perterritum esse: mortem reformidare



to make *aby* f., see 'to put in FEAR.' He made himself so feared, tantum sui timorem iniecit: *such* or *what* I do not f. (i. e. *such* I hope will not happen), id quod non spero (parenthetically used, see C. Rosc. Am. 4, 10, Mart.). I f. (i. e. entertain anxiously, am fearful) for or about *aby* or *athg*, metuo, timeo, ci (rei) and de quo (qā re); extimesco, pertimesco de rei; vereor ci rei: I f. extremely, magno timore sum (opp. bene spero): to f. for one's life and property, de capite fortunisque extimescere; to begin to f., ad timorem se convertere. I f. that &c., metuo, timeo, vereor, extimesco, pertimesco, also horreo, ne &c.; that . . . not &c., nē non ut (but not ut non): I rather f., or f. a little, begin to f., that &c., subtimeo nē &c.; subvereor, nē &c.: to make *aby* fear, that &c., qm in eum metum adducere, ut pertimescat, ne &c. (C. Mur. 24, init.): they begin to f. that &c., in timorem perveniunt, ne &c.: it is to be feared, timendum est, periculum est, ne &c.: to f. nothing, bono esse animo; bonum habere animum (to be of good courage); securum esse (to believe oneself safe, without really being so): to have nothing to f., tutum esse (to be safe in reality, whatever fear may be entertained): do not f. or, f. nothing! bono sis animo; or bonum habe animum; noli timere or laborare; omittite timorem: to f. God, Deum vereri; Deum vereri et colere: to f. (absolute), see 'to be in f. in FEAR, s. FEARFUL.' Timoroso, timidus, pavidus, trepidus (SYN. in FEAR, s.).—formidilis plenus (full of fear and awe, C. Att. 9, 10, 2, instead of formidolosus, *which does not belong to good prose*).—ignavus (cowardly, compare the *subtil.* in FEAR: to be f., timidus, &c. esse (but not metuere or timere, absol.): to become f., ad timorem se convertere: to make *aby* f., see 'to put in FEAR': to pretend to be f., 'metum (timorem), pavorem simulare: do not be f. i. omittite timorem! I Dreadful, metuendus, timendus (that is to be feared).—terribilis (terrible).—horrendus (horrible).—horribilis, formidolosus (producing awe or horror: formidabilis is foreign to good prose).—trux, truculentus (dreadful to behold, to hear, e. g. eyes, look, words, &c.).—immanis (monstrous).—ingens (enormous). A f. war, bellum formidolosum, atrox: to present or depict *athg* as f., ad timorem qd proponere (C. Fam. 2, 16, 4): as very f., ad maximum timorem proponere (ib. 6, 3, 3): to make or render oneself more f. than powerful, plus timoris quam potentie sibi addere. See also DREADFUL.

FEARFULLY, timide, timido animo, pavide, trepide, terribilem or horrendum in modum. SYN. in FEARFUL. See also DREADFULLY.

FEARFULNESS, I Timidity, timiditas, pavor, trepidatio, ignavia. SYN. in FEAR. I Terrible nature (of *athg*), terror; better pl. terrores. Sis atrocitas, immanitas, cruditas, may do.

FEARLESS, metu vacuus, quem metus non attingit or terret, qui metu vacat or liberatus est (C.).—impavidus, Intrepidus (without apprehension or trembling).—audax (bold, intrepid). F. with regard to *athg*, securus de re (e. g. de bello; and of him who is unconcerned and without fear, even when he ought not to be so). To be f., sine me u (timore) esse; metu vacare; bono animo esse; bonum habere animum (to be in good spirits).

FEARLESSLY, sine metu, sine timore, impavide, intrepide, audacter. SYN. in FEARLESS.

FEARLESSNESS, \*animus metu vacuus.—audacia (boldness, intrepidity).—fortitudo (fortitude of mind of him who perseveres in *athg*). F. with regard to *athg*; e. g. *an*th. securitas mortis.

FEASIBILITY, To have no doubt about the f. of *athg*, \*non dubitare, quin res perfici possit.

FEASIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest.—facilis (easy, opp. difficilis). *Athg* is f., res facillatim habet: it is not f., fieri or effici non potest: if it should be f., si res facillatim habitura sit. I do not think it f., quā ratiōe hoc effici possit, non video or non intelligo.

FEAST, s. I A festival, dies festus, dies sollemnis, dies festus ac sollemnis (a f. that is celebrated every year).—sollemne (a sacrifice celebrated yearly).—dies frivoli (a feast day, opp. dies profestus, Plin. 18, 6, 8). *Feastum* is poet. only. To celebrate a f., diem festum agere; during three days, per triduum (L. 25, 23): to order that the day on which a victory was gained should be observed as an annual f., Inter festos dies referre (diem), quo victoria patrata est (T. Ann. 13, 41, 4).

I A entertainment, convivium (any meal among friends, the principal object of which consists in the entertainment, not in the pleasures of the table).—epulum (a public entertainment, in honour of the gods, on the occasion of a triumph, &c., or given on festival days).—epula (a great f., attended with magnificent pomp or

preparations, the object being principally the pleasure of the table).—daps (a f. with a religious object: used for a private entertainment, the word is poetical only, or post-Aug.).—A f. upon a sacrifice, sacrificium epulare: to prepare a f., convivium instituere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give a f. in honour of *aby*, cenam or epulum ci dare: to give a f. on *aby*'s birthday, ci natalicia dare (see Wernsdorf, C. Phil. 2, 6, p. 193): to give a f., convivium habere, agere: to go to a f., ad cenam ire; convivium inire: to invite *aby* to a f., qm ad cenam invitare or vocare (See the difference in To INVITE); qm adhibere cenam or in convivium (as well by inviting him as by asking him to stay when he is already present): to be at a great f., in convivio interesse: to get up for a f., surgere a cenā: to be about to get up for a f., calceos posere (since the shoes were taken off before reclining at table; see Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 3). *Feast*. The words computatio and concatenatio (see C. Maj. 13, 4, 5, and ad Fam. 9, 24, 3) are only *late* translations of the Greek *συνάγωγος* and *συνέδριον*, and were never in general use with the Romans. PROV. Enough is as good as a f., qui tantum eget, quanto est opus, is neque limo turbatam haurit aquam, neque vitam amittit in undis (H. Sat. 1, 1, 59): \*ne te (nos, &c.) plenior justis copia delectet (aft. H. id. 56), or \*stultus est de flumine quam de fonticulo quo tantumdem malle sumere (aft. II. id. 55), or \*qui tantum habet, quantum est est, is parum habere non potest.

FEAST, I TRANS. hospilio accipere, excipere, recipere (g. l. for to receive; acc. and exc. of friends, rec. of those who may need &c.).—convivio excipere, hospitalliter invitare, apparais epulis accipere, excipere; invitare (as a guest at one's board): to f. with *athg*, pacere qm qā re (e. g. olusculis, C. Att. 6, 1, 13); apponere ci qd (to offer or place *athg* before *aby*, e. g. panes convivia, Suet. Cal. 37). I INTRANS. convivari (if at an entertainment with friends).—epulari (at a banquet or a great f.): with *aby*, apud qm. Impropr.) To f. on *athg* (i. e. delight in it), pasci qā re (C.) or delectari, perfrui qā re. To f. one's eyes on *athg*, pascere oculos qā re (or in qā re facienda); fructum capere oculis ex qā re (both of seating one's eyes on the sight of some evil happening to an enemy).—dare oculis epulas (Com.): to f. one's eyes on a picture, animum picturā (inani) pascere (V.).

FEASTING, by pl. epulae (also impropr.; e. g., by f. upon good thoughts, cogitationum epulis, C.).

FEAT, a factum, facinus (fact. simply as a thing done; facin. as manifesting a strength of character for good or for evil in the agent). See ACTION, DEED. A great or excellent f., egregie or egregium factum; facinus praclarum: an immortal f., facinus or opus immortale: f. s., facta, orum (g. l.); res gestae, gesta, orum; also res (f.) performed with particular ref. to duty, eplū f. (of arms); acta, orum (inasmuch as a certain manner of proceeding has been observed in performing them): glorious f. s., laudes; noble f. s., decora, um. F. s. of strength, (C)rci with certainem virium, or gymnicum certamen, corporum certatio (C.), &c. To exhibit f. s. of strength, \*ostentare quanto sit robore, quantaque viribus: to challenge *aby* to a contest in f. s. of strength, \*qm ad certamen virium provocare.

FEAT, adj. sollers, astutus, callidus, versutus, vaser, subtilis. SYN. in CUNNING.

FEATHER, v. One who has feathered his nest well, plane bene peculatus (of a rapacious governor; Aes. Poll. acc. C. Fam. 10, 32, in.).

FEATHER, penna, —pluma (down, down-like f. s.).—that has or is stuffed with f. s., plumeus: covered with f., plumā tectus: full of f. s., plumosus: that has f. s. (naturally), pennatus; plumatus; plumis obductus (C)rci penniger and plumiger are poet.): without f. s., deplumis; implumis: to get f. s., plumescere: to have (got) f. s., pennas habere: to deck oneself in borrowed f. s., alienis gloriari bonis (Phaedr. 1, 3, 1).

FEATHER BED, culcita plumea (C. Tusc. 3, 19, 46). FEATH. RED, plumis obductus, plumatus, pennatus (C)rci plumiger, penniger, are poet.).

FEATHERY, plumosus, plumosus.

FEATLY, sollerter, astute, callide, versute, subtiliter.

FEATURE, lineamentum oris (a single f. in the face, while ductus oris, in C. de Fin. 5, 17, 47, denotes the peculiar f. s. about the mouth of *aby*, opp. vultus, i. e. the f. s. generally; the countenance). The f. s., os, vultus, Jn. os vultusque; os et vultus, oris habitus (the formation of the face itself).—lineamentorum qualitas (the peculiarity of *aby*'s f. s.).—Jn. hab tus oris lineamentaq. (L.); habitus oris et vultus (C.).—



oris et vultus ingenium (the general expression). — facies (face in general, e. g. noble f. a., facies liberalis): the mother and her son resembled each other strongly in their f. a., lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis. || IMPROPR. The f. a. of ably's character, lineamentum animi (C. Fin. 3, 22, 75): to study the f. a. of ably's character, \*lineamenta ingenii cs colligere: that is a noble f. in his character, \*in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (affl. C. Fin. 2, 10, 52).

FEAZE, \*retexere (e. g. a rope).

FEBRICULOSE. See FEBRILIS.

FEBRIFUGA, potio medicata danda in febrili. potio medicata febrili utilis (affl. Pin. 23, 1, 24).

FEBRILE, febriliculus (Catull., Gell.) or gen febris. A f. attack, tentatio febris. || No adj. febrilis.

FEBRUARY, Februarius (mensis).

FECEs, || Dregs, sediment, vid. || Excrement, vid.

FECELENCE or FECEULENCY, feculentia (Sidon.).

FECEULT, faeculentus (e. g. pus, Celis.). faeculentior (Sidon.).

FECONDITY. See FRUITFULNESS, FERTILITY.

FEDERACY. See CONFEDERACY.

FEDERAL, federatus, foedere junctus. A f. town or state, urbs or civitas federata; conventus (a town in wch national assemblies and courts of justice are held; see Plin. 8, 1, 3; thus the town of Frankfurt, in the latter sense, would be, conventus Frankfurtensis): a f. army, exercitus socialis: a f. assembly, conventus.

FEDERATE. See CONFEDERATE.

FEE, s. || Loan of land, &c. held of a superior on some condition (e. g. that of personal service), praedium velut fiduciarium datum (affl. L. 32, 23, p. in.). — praedium beneficiarium (affl. Sen. Ep. 90, 2). — ager velut fiduciarus (if a field, affl. L. 32, 28, p. in.). — ager beneficiarius (affl. Sen. Ep. 90, 2). A f. simple, \*feudum liberum, immune et liberum: a conditional f., emphyteusis (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1; Justin. Inst. 3, 25, 3): a f.-tail general, \*feudum virile: a f.-tail special, \*feudum muliebrie: the heir of a (conditional) f., \*heres praedii velut fiduciarius; \*heres praedii beneficiarius: that may be h-d in f., quod velut beneficium dari potest (in forensic Lat. feudalis). See FIFE.—the law relating to lands held in f., ex leges, quae ad praedia beneficiaria pertinent: the grantor of lands in f., patronus. \*dominus feudii (l. t.): the grantee, \*censilis, \*beneficiarius; \*vasallus. \*fudatarius (are both l. t.): the tenant of lands h-d in f., \*qui pro beneficiario est: to hold athg in f., praedium velut fiduciarium a quo accipere.

FEE, s. || Payment (fixed or indefinite) of services (esp. professional services), merces, pretium operae or pretium only (reward for service rendered; e. g. to physicians, teachers, &c.). — honos, qui habetur ci (e. g. medico, C. Fam. 16, 9). — honorarium (post-Aug.; but l. t.; Truj. Ulp. e. g. advocatorum). — annua merces (if annually paid, e. g. also of a physician; see Plin. 29, 1, 51). — commodum, orum: sa arum (paid to civil officers, the latter time of Empp.). F. a. of office may prps also be rendered by pecunia extraordinaria, or in the pl. by pecuniae extraordinariae (l. e. additional pay of a civil officer, perquisites; see C. Verr. 1, 39, extr.; 2, 70, 170). A f. for athg, merces or pretium cs rei. To pay aby a f., pretium operae solvere (g. l.): honorem habere ci (e. g. medico; C. Fam. 16, 9). — If the sum is quite optional, qd may be used; e. g. the physician must receive a f., dandum est qd medico: to ask double f. a. of aby, duplice a quo mercedis exigere. The lawyer's f. a., impense in litem factae (all the expenses of a suit). To make 40,000 sesterces a year by f. a., (ex qd re) quadragena annua capere.

FEE, v. See To pay aby a FEE; — also praemium (or -a) rei pecuniariae ci tribuere. — remunerari qm praemio, &c. || To BRIBE, vid.

FEE-FARM, emphyteusis (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1; Justin. Instit. 3, 25, 3): belonging to a f.-f., emphyteuticus (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1): to give athg in f.-f., dare rem per emphyteusim (ibid.): an estate given in f.-f., emphyteuma; praedium emphyteuticum (ibid.): to take a field in f.-f. (i. e. rent for a hundred years), conducere agrum in annos centum (Hygin. de limit. p. 205, Goss.).

FEELBLE. See WEAK. F. with age, senectute or senio confectus defectus annis et viribus, defectus annis et desertus viribus (enfeebled with age). decrepitis (decrepit).

FEELBENESS. See WEAKNESS.

FEELLY. See WEAKLY.

FEED, cibum praebere ci (g. l. for giving him food).

—cibo juvare qm (to refresh him with food). — cibare qm

(esp. poultry and children; the word is post-Aug.). — pabulum dare ci (esp. to larger animals, as oren, &c.).

— pasce (esp. to f. sheep, goats, swine; both in the sense of driving them to pasture and watching them there, and also of keeping so many; also of feeding persons [olusculis nos pascere, C.], but with ref. to feeding them like cattle; and of a district feeding so many, = supplying them with provisions; and also of becoming the food of, agat one's will; e. g. qs or qd pascet corvos, tineas, &c.). To f. with one's own hand, cibare manu sua (Suet. Tib. 72): to f. well, largo pastu sustentare: birds f. their unfledged young, aves infirmis feilibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur (Q. 2, 6, 7): to f. a child, infanti cibum in os ingerere (C. de Or. 2, 39, 162). || IMPROPR. || nutrire (e. g. anorem, O.; ignes foliis &c., O.). — alere (e. g. a war, a contest, love, rage, &c.). — sustentare (to support; e. g. a war, aby's vices, &c.). — augere, alere et augere (e. g. desiderium, to increase it; opp. extinguere). — fovère (e. g. dolores suos; cs spem). To f. one's eyes with algh, oculos pascere qd re; fructum capere oculis ex re. — dare oculis pasculas (Com.).

— || Support, supply with provisions, &c., alere. — pascere (poet.). — sustentare, alere et sustentare. — victum praebere ci. — nutricari (improp.); omniaque [mundus] sicut membra et partes sul nutricatur et continet. C. N. D. 2, 34). See SUPPOST. || Depasce (as in 'to feed your meadows'; Woodward), depascere. — immisso pecore depascere (Ulp.). To f. a lake, river, &c., in lacum or flumen influere. || TRANS. Live on, vesci qd re (e. propr.; carne, lacte). — vivere qd re (to live on; de qd re is of the means by wch a livelihood is gained). — ali qd re (e. g. lacte). || Pasture (of cattle), pasci and (poet.) pasce (F.). — pabulari (to eat fodder). || IMPROPR. || pasci qd re (e. g. bibliotheca cs, &c.; of delighting in it).

FEEDER, || He that nourishes, nutritor (post-Aug.; one who brings up, rears, &c., either a person or an animal: cs; equorum, Stat.). — alitor (he that gives every thing necessary for subsistence; cs, S. ap. Lucian., T.). || An eater, edens, a great f., homo multi cibi; homo edax: a very great f., cibi vinique capacissimus (of eating and drinking in general): luxu et saginae manipulator emptu-que (the s are of his belly; T.): a greedy f., edax or (cibi) avidus or cibi plurimi. — vorax: a dainty f., gulosus. || Fountain, &c. that supplies a main canal, lake, &c. with water \*ins rivus, &c. qui in lacum (&c.) influat.

FEEDING, pastio (e. g. the business &c. off. cattle, poultry, &c.; Varr.). — sagina (the cramming or fattening animals; e. g. anserum, galinarum; and also impropr. of persons, multitudinem non auctoritate sed sagina tenere, by f. them; C.; homo temulentus et sagina gravis, T.).

FEEL, || To feel by the touch, tangere. — tentare, with or without digitis. tactu explorare (both for the sake of examining). — attractare; contractare; pertractare, also with the addition of manibus (to touch, handle). To f. aby's pulse, cs venam tentare (Surt.) or tangere (Pers.); tangere qm, or cs manum, venam (Pin. Ep. 7, 1, 4; where some editions have the one reading, some the other); apprehendere manu brachium (Cels. 3, 6; where there is also corpori manum admove-re). To f. aby, &c. (to see whether he carries athg about him that is prohibited), excutere qm (in the sense in wch the Romans did this, namely, by shaking aby's gown). To f. aby's bed (to see if athg is concealed in it), cs culcitra et stragula praetentare et excutere (Suet.); praet. = before one does something). || To perceive; i. e. to become conscious of athg, sentire (also with a following participle as supplement: used of both bodily and mental sensation; also of becoming conscious or aware of athg; in wch sense, Jn. sentire atque intelligere). (sensu) percipere (to comprehend or apprehend with one's senses). — intelligere (to comprehend). — affici qd re (to be affected by bodily or mental pain). To f. pain in some part of the body (e. g. in one's feet, &c.), sentire cs rei dolorem; dolore cs rei afflatus affectum esse; dolet qd: to f. pain at or about athg, dolere qd or ex qd re (e. g. at aby's death, cs mortem, ex cs interitu); laborare qd re (to suffer fm athg, e. g. alienis malis); acerbere ferre qd (to endure with a keen sense of pain; e. g. the separation fm aby, discidium). To f. athg very keenly, magnam molestiam trahere ex qd re; magnâ molestia affici ex qd re (to be disagreeably affected by athg); magnam capere or accipere dolorem ex qd re (to suffer great mental pain); graviter or gravissime dolere qd (to be violently affected by athg); acerbissime ferre qd (to endure with a bitter feeling); to f. the want of athg very severely, desiderio cs rei

angl; magnā molestiā desiderare qd: to *f. aly* very *pinfully*, anxie ferre qd: to *f. an affection* for *aby*; *stretch* to *Love*: to *f. a inclination*, compassion, *stretchment*, &c.: to *f. the beauties* of *aby*, e. g. of a speech, orationis virtutes intelligere qd introspecte: *aby* is more easily felt than described, qd facilius intelligi quam explanari potest. ¶ MISERIAMOUS *rumas* (*epily* with *adj*): to *f. hungry*, curare (see *Humari* or *Humora*, &c.). *to f. the want of food* (L. 22, 13), *to f. to experience a famine*: to *feel thirsty*, sitire, *to f. offended at* *aby*, offendit me qd: much *offended*, magnam injuriam mihi illatam esse puta: *f. dissatisfied with my condition*, meae me fortunae penitet: *he shall f. that there are vigilant* *Conatus in the city*, sentiet in hac urbe esse conules vigilantes: to let *aby f. one's anger*, bilem effundere or comachum erumpere in qm (*by words*): qs iratum me sentit (*by deed*): to *f. confidence in oneself*, sibi confidere: see *CONFIDENCE*, or TO CONFIDE: to *f. one's weakness or insufficiency*, minimum in se esse arbitrari: *to f. ill*, minus commodum valetudine uti: *f. rather better*, mihi meliuscule est; vires recepi: *he shall f. it*, hoc non impune fecerit (i. e. *he shall not have done it with impunity*; also *hoc non impunitum omittam*): to *f. for* *aby*, misereri cs: miseret me cs: tenet me misericordia cs: pari molestiā affici (*Sulp. ap. C.*): to *f. vexed at* *aby*, qd ex re molestiā affici: to *f. pleasure at* or *fm* *aby*, voluptatem percipere ex re; pain, dolorem capere ex re; dolore affici, &c.: to *f. angry*, offendi; ira incendi: to *f. very angry*, iracundia effreri or exardescere; stomachari; indignari: to *f. angry with* *aby*, ci irasci, succensere; ci esse inimicum (*to be hostilely disposed towards him*): to *f. well*, bonā valetudine uti: to *f. very well*, optime uti: *or so habere*: how do you *f.* quomodo te habes? ut vales? *f. quite well*, recte mihi est. *f. sorry*, molestum est; doleo; penitet me cs rei. *f. sorry for* *aby*, See: *to feel for* *aby*, above: do not *f. anxious about it*, mitte curas. noli laborare de eā re: to *f. dull*, temporis or otii molestiam sentire; \*tempus tarde lab-na moleste ferre: otio languescere: *f. glad*, that *aby* are coming, gratus acceptusque mihi visus: *f. happy at* *aby*, hoc placet; hoc mihi commodum est: you ought to *f. happy or pleased at it*, \*est or habes, quod hac re gaudeas: *f. very weak*, vires me deficient; infirmus sum viribus: to *f. too weak*, parum habere virium. To *f. one's way*, ab eo pedibus praetentans iter, or (*if by the wall*) ab eo explorans manu parietes (*both prop.*: *off. Tit. 2, 1, 78*). —baculo praetentare iter (*of a blind man*: *O. Ib. 261*). ¶ To *try*, periclitari. tentare. experiri (*SYN* in TO TRY).

FEELERS (*of an inacti*), sing. corniculum (see *Plin.* 11, 28, 35). —antenna (i. l.).

FEELING or FEEL. The sense of touch, tactus, —sensus (the faculty of *f.*, and the sensation felt; also of mental sensations and feelings) —judicium (the faculty of forming a judgement of *aby*; see *C. Or. 8, 25*; de opt. gen. 4, 11). —conscientia (consciousness, of *aby*, cs rei: see *L. 8, 4*; cf. *S. 60*). —affectus (the permanent state of the mind, the sentiment). A refined *f.*, judicium elegans; iudicii elegancia (with ref. to perceiving the nature of *aby*, with proper taste and discrimination): a correct and fine *f.*, sincerum iudicium et elegans; iudicium intelligens or intelligentia (the correct *f.* of a connoisseur). —*In many cases, however, our notion of 'feeling for* *aby*, must be conceived in Latin in a more concrete manner, e. g. natural *f.*, natura: good natural *f.*, naturae bonitas (see *C. Off. 1, 3, 5*; si non interdum naturae bonitate vincatur): tender, moral *f.*, pudor (*C. Fin. 3, 2, 9*): human *f.*, humanitas: moral *f.*, verecundia (the *f.* of joy or pleasure, laetitia: *a f. for the beautiful, elegantia* (good taste): venustas (grace that *aby* displays; see *Plin. 35, 10, 36*, No. 10, § 79). —sensus pulchritudinis or 'pulchri' is *barbarous*: to enter into a *f.*, sensus praeditum esse; of *aby*, sentire qd. cs rei sensu moveri: to have no *f.*, sensu carere. nihil sentire. nullius rei sensu moveri. a sensu abesse or alium esse (*prop.*): durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse. inhumano esse ingenio (*improp.*): to be quite without *f.*, tactu sensuque omni carere, also with the addition of sine quo nihil sentitur (*prop.*): omnem humanitatem exulisse, abieciisse. obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exulasse. omnem humanitatis sensum amississe (*improp.*): without *f.*, sensus expertus: a sensu (a sensibus) alienatus: nihil sentiens (*prop.*): durus, ferus, ferreus, inhumanus (*impr.-pr.*): to have no *f.* of pain, carere omni sensu doloris: if the dead have any *f.*, si quis est in morte sensus: the countenance reveals all the *f.* of the mind, vultus sensus animi indicat: the natural *f.* of mankind, communis

sensus omnium: to touch *aby's f.*, cs sensus infectores (i. v. i. e. to inspire affection): those are insatiable *f.*, cs sunt communibus infixa sensibus (C.): all the good partook of this *f.*, unus sensus fuit bonorum omnium (C.): *aby's political f.*, cs sensus de republica: you will not find the same *f.* amongst the better sort, that existed when you left us, non offendit eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (C.): to lose one's *f.*, sensum amittere (*prop.*): animus obduravit, occaecavit (*improp.*): to become hard hearted: *aby* produces or excites various *f.* within me, varie afficior qd re: to judge of *aby* not by rules, but by a certain natural *f.*, non ari qd, sed natural quodam sensu iudicare qd: to judge after one's own *f.*, de suo sensu iudicare: according to the *f.* of my heart, ex animi mei sensu (C. *Rosc. Am. 44*, *extr.*): to open all one's *f.* to *aby*, ci sensus suos aperire (one's thoughts; *Np.*): to confide or reveal to *aby* one's innermost *f.*, ci intimos suos sensus detegere (one's sentiments: *Sen. Ep. 96, 1*). *fm a f.* of one's weakness, conscientia, quid abesse virum: want of *f.*, torpor (*prop.*): animus durus; ingenium inhumanum (*improp.*): the organs of *f.*, sensus or tactus membra, orum (*off. Plin. 10, 70, 89*): the impressions made by *f.*, demissa per tactum or sensum (*off. H. A. P. 180*).

FEELING, *adj* ¶ Of persons, humanus, humanitatis plenus, multum humanitatis habens, humanitatis sensu praeditus. —mansuetus (kind, gentle: of men; then also of their hearts, &c.: *opp. ferus*). —mollis (*opp. durus*, &c.). —misericors (*compassionate*). ¶ Of things, mansuetus (*of the heart*, &c.). —mollis (*opp. durus*; e. g. of a poem). —animus movens or commovens (*touching*). —misericordiam movens or commovens (*exciting compassion*). —magna cum misericordia pronuntiatus (see *FEELINGLY*).

FEELINGLY, magnā cum misericordia (e. g. pronuntiare, i. e. very pathetically, according to *Hex.*; but others explain it, magnā cum miserie, audientium, *Cas. B. C. 2, 12, extr.*). —miserabiliter (e. g. mis. scripta epistola; and tristia miserabiliter dicere, *Q. 2, 4, 120*). —*Sto expertus in me* (i. e. se, &c.), as in 'to speak feelingly,' implying that one has had experience of the same thing oneself. To thank *aby f.*, \*animo commotiore gratias agere.

FEIGN, fingere, confingere (to compose or make up that is not true). —commisisci (to invent that is not true). —simulare or assimulare, or, if an adjective follows as object, assimulare se; all either with acc. of the object, or with acc. and inf., or with quasi and subjunct., as in the following examples (to pretend *aby* to be, although it is not; e. g. *L. 1, 9*; dissimulare being to conceal what really is). To *f.* that one is ill, simulare aegrum: assimulare se aegrum; simulare valetudinem (to pretend to be ill, without being so in reality): to understand well the art of feigning, artificio simulationis eruditum esse. to *f.* to be learned, simulare se doctum esse; simulare doctrinam: to *f.* to be happy, assimulare se letum, or hilaritatem fingere: *I will f.* to be going out, simulabo or assimulabo, quasi exeam: *I shall f.* not to see them and that they are not here, dissimulo, hos quasi non videam neque adeesse hic.

FEIGNED, simulatus, fictus, confectus. Jn. fictus et commenticius; commenticius et fictus, —falsus (false). To bring a *f. charge* agere *aby*, crimen ci affingere (T.): to get up a *f. charge*, crimen confingere, componere. A *f. case*, fictio (in Rhetoric) (*SYN* in TO FEIGN): *f. tears*, lacrimae confectae: one little *f. tear*, una falsa lacrimula.

FEIGNEDLY, simulate, simulationes. per simulationem. fecte (see also FALSELY).

FEIGNER. See HYPOCRITE.

FEINT, ¶ In fencing, captatio (e. g. *Q. 5, 13, 14*, si geminata captatio (e. g. gladiatorum), ut bis cavere, bis repetere oportuerit). —astus (the cunning resorted to in making a cut or thrust; *L. 28, 21, extr.*): to make a *f.*, aliud ostendere quam petere (*Q. 11, 1, 20*): namum proferre ad evocandum adversarii ictum (*Q. 5, 13, 14*). —deception, simulatio, astus (see above). —strophica (a cunning or deceitful pretact; see *Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6*; *Gierig*). —fabrica (a cunning trick; *Comic*; e. g. fabricia et doctis doli, *Plaut.*). —fallacia (deceit in general). To make a *f.*, stropham invenire (*Plin. Ep. &c.*): fabricam fingere (*Comic*); fallaciam intendere in qm; fallacia aggredi qm (1).

FELICITATE. See CONGRATULATE.

FELICITATION. See CONGRATULATION.

FELICITOUS. See HAPPY. beatus (juxtaque). —felix (SAEPE, *SYN* in HAPPY).

FELICITOUSLY. See HAPPILY.

FELICITY. See HAPPINESS.

FELINE, felinus (*Cels.* 5, 18, 15, *but the reading doubtful.*) [felinus, *Serv.*]. \*felli similis.

FELL, *adv.* See CAUSEL.

FELL, *s.* See HIDE.

FELL, *v.* || To throw or knock to the ground, sternere. prosternere.—affligere. dejicere. deturbare. evertre. subvertre. SYN. in TO THROW DOWN. || To hew or to cut down, cadere (*g. t.* to cut down, arbores, silvas, &c.; also an enemy).—excidere (arborum, opp. evellere).—succidere (*saw through at the bottom, arbores*).—dolabris sternere (*Cur.*). To f. timber, materiam cadere. materiari (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 73*).

FELLER, lignator (*the soldier who is sent out for the purpose of felling wood*).—qui ligna cedit (*a wood-cutter*).—lignicida was not usual according to *Varr. L. L.* 81, 33, § 62.

FELLMONGER, pello. pellationarius (*Inscr.*): his occupation, \*ars pellationis.

FELLESS. See CRUELTY.

FELLOE or FELLOW, curvatura rotæ (*O. Met.* 2, 108).

FELLOW, *s.* || A companion, *vid.* || Contemporary expression for person, homo. homuncio. A silly or foolish *f.*, mrum caput: a dapper little *f.*, homo totus de capellâ (*Sen. Ep.* 115, *in.*; *our*, 'as if taken out of a bandbox'). || Member of a learned institution, socius. I was lately elected a *f.* of the (*French*) Academy, \*nuper Academicis literarum elegantiorum Parisinæ socius ascriptus sum (*Ruhnck.*): to be elected a *f.* of the (*French*) Institute, \*sodalium Institutii regii Francisci cooptari (*Wyttenb.*): a *f.* of the Academy of Inscriptions, \*in sodalium Academicæ Inscriptionum ascripti (*Wyttenb.*). || An equal, par (*opp. superior*).

FELLOW, *v.* See MATCH.

FELLOW-CHRISTIAN, \*qui Christi legem (mecom) sequitur.

FELLOW-CITIZEN, civilis (*opp. not concivilis*).—municeps (*of a municipal town*).

FELLOW-COMMONER, \*convictor sociorum (*who dines at the fellows' table*).

FELLOW-CREATURE, \*qui eadem lege mecum natus or creatus est; *emly*, however, expressed by alter (*sing.*), or alii (*pl.*); or by homines (if 'men' is expressed in the sentence). Men are born for the sake of their *f.-c.s.*, homines hominum causâ generati sunt (*eo homines plurimum hominibus et prout et obunt, C.*). To do nothing for the sake of a *f.-c.*, nihil alterius causâ facere (*C.*).

FELLOW-FEELING, \*sensus consociatus (*prop.*).—regitudinis societas (*participation in ab's grief*).—misericordia (*sympathy with ab's misfortune*).

FELLOW-HEIR. See Co-HEIR.

FELLOW-LABOURER, operis socius.—collæga (*as colleague*). *F.-l.* in *ab's*, socius *cs. rel. q. 35*. The barbarian 'collaborator' is only allowable, if at all, as a title, though even in that case it is avoided by the better modern writers.

FELLOW-LODGER, contubernalis.

FELLOW-PASSENGER. See FELLOW-TRAVELLER.

FELLOW-PRISONER, qui in eodem carcere inclusus est. One's *f.-p.*, captivi alii (*hence, one of my f.-p.s.* captivus alter).

FELLOW-RULER, imperii or regni socius.—imperi collæga (*as colleague*).

FELLOW-SERVANT, conservus (*prop. as f.-slave*). *Fem.* conserva.

FELLOWSHIP, || Intercourse between comrades, contubernium. militum. sodalitas or sodalium. condiscipulatus. [*SYN. in COMRADE.*] See also COMPANIONSHIP. || Membership of a college, &c. *Crcl.* To get a *f.*, \*socium (academiæ, collegii, &c.) ascribi (*Ruhnck.*), or cooptari (*Wyttenb.*); \*in sodalium (academiæ, collegii, &c.) ascripti (*id.*).

FELLOW-SOLDIER, pugnae (pugnari) socius (*ast. Tac. Ann.* 14, 53, 2).—commilito.

FELLOW-STUDENT, condiscipulus. To be ab's *f.-student*, una cum qd literas discere or præceptorem audire. *Fem.* condiscipula (*Mart.* 10, 35, 15).

FELLOW-SUBJECT. See FELLOW-CITIZEN.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, adversarium rerum socius (*T. Germ.* 38, 2).—cujuscunque fortunæ socius, socia (*T. Ann.* 3, 5, 1).—laborum periculorumque socius, socia (*see C. Fam.* 13, 71, 2; *T. Germ.* 18, 7); also *fem.* context socius (socia) comeseque only (*see H. Od.* 1, 7, 26): to make ab's one's *f.*, qm in omne discrimen comitem trahere: to make oneself ab's *f.-s.*, periculum vitæ suæ cum qd sociare.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER, socius or comes itineris. (350)

convector (*who travels in the same vehicle or ship*).—navigationis socius (*if at sea*). *opp.* convenio, one that we have met on our journey or on the road, a doubtful reading in *Appul.* *Met.* p. 109, 10, *Elm.*; instead of *weh* ed. Oudend. has convectore. *Fem.* itineris socia or comes.—navigationis socia (*if at sea*).

FELLY. See CRUELTY.

FELO-DE-SE, interemptor sui (*Sen. Ep.* 70, 12). See SUICIDE.

FELON. See CRIMINAL, *s.*

FELONIOUS. See CRIMINAL, *adj.*

FELONIOUSLY. See CRIMINALLY.

FELONY. See CRIME.

FELT, coacta, orum (*Cæs. B. G. 3, 44, Herz.*). vestis coacta (*Plin.* 8, 48, 73, § 192).—things made of *f.*, e. g. cloths, &c., coactilia (*Ulp. Dig.* 34, 2, 26), or res ex coactis factæ (*see Cæs.*, &c.): a cloth made of *f.*, tegumentum or operitorium ex coactis factum (*see Cæs. B. G. 3, 44*): a cap made of *f.*, pileus: a *f. hat*, causia (*kavvia*).—petasus (*SYN. in HAT*): a *f. cloak*, lacerna or pallium ex coactis factum (*off. Cæs. B. G. 3, 44*): a shoe made of *f.*, udo (*Ulp. Dig.* 34, 2, 25, § 4): socks made of *f.*, socci ex coactis facti (*ast. Cæs. B. G. 3, 44*); boots, \*ocree ex coactis factæ (*ib.*).

FELUCCA, cercurus (κέρκυρα, a light vessel).

FEMALE, *s.* femina (*with ref. to the sex, opp. vir*).—muller (*as having reached a certain age*). See WOMAN. To dignate oneself as a *f.*, or in *f.* attire, muliebrem vestem induere: to dress like a *f.*, in muliebrem modum ornari: like a *f.*, in muliebrem modum (*e. g. dressed; see above*).

FEMALE, *adj.* muliebris (*C.*).—femininus (*Varr.*).—femineus (*poet., Q.*). *opp.* The *f.* of an animal is *emly* translated by femina. *A f. snake*, femina anguis. The *f. sex*, sexus muliebris (*sis* femineus, *Plin.*).

FEMININE, muliebris, femininus, femineus. See FEMALE. The *f. gender*, sexus muliebris (*Varr.*, though he has femininus, always uses muliebris in this sense).—genus femininum (*Arnob.*). || Delicate, tender, *vid.* || Effeminate, muliebris (*e. g. animus*). See EFFEMINATE.

FEN, palus, udis: *pl.* loca palustria or uliginosa [*SYN. in FENNY*], *m.*; ager palustris (*swampy land*).

FENCE, *s.* sepes. sepimentum (*g. t.*).—indago (*a temporary f. round part of a forest*)—septum (*the enclosure, but also the f. that encloses; in this sense usually, in C. always, pl.—consepium seems to mean the enclosure only*).—murus (*wall*)—cohors or chors (*for cattle; both stationary and moveable f.s., as well as the place enclosed by them*).—maceria (*a wall made of clay or loam round a vineyard*).—tutilla (*g. t.* for a protection or defence; used by *Varr.* of hedges, de septis . . . dicam. Earum tutelarum, &c.).—munimentum (*that by which one defends oneself or a place*). A natural *f.*, naturale sepimentum vivæ sepi, or vivæ sepes (*only (of a hedge)*). To make *f.s.* sacre septe: to pull down *f.s.*, septe revellere (*C.*): by what *f.s.* shall we keep in such wild beasts as these? quibus septis tam immanes beluas continebimus:—to make a *f. round ath*, sepire or conspire *qd*; round a forest, silvam indagine cingere. munire: to make a *f. all round*, circumsepire; septe circumdare; cingere munimento sepi: a place surrounded by a *f.* or *f.s.*, septum, consepium, &c. || Fencing, *vid.*

FENCE, TRANS. || To enclose with a fence, sepire. conspire *qd* (*see in last article*). To *f.* a space in with strong stakes, locum robustis stipitibus sepire (*Inscr. Orell.*). || To guard, to fortify, *vid.*

FENCE, INTRANS. || To use the sword, &c., armis uti. || If for practice, batture: to have learnt to *f.* or fencing, \*armis uti didicisse: to *f.* well, armis optime uti.

FENCER, \*in armorum arte versatus (*skilled in the art of fencing*): to be a good *f.*, armis optime uti.

FENCING (*as act*; e. g. of a piece of land), septio (*as action*). || Fence, *vid.*

FENCING (*as art*), ars gladii (*see Sen. Ep.* 7, 8); gladii ars (*i. e.* the skill of a fencer).—ars gladiatoria (*with ref. to the gladiators*): to be expert or skilled in the art of *f.*, armis optime uti: rules laid down for the art of *f.*, dictata et leges (*Suet. Cæs.* 26; *Juvén.* 11, 8); *f. exercise*, armorum exercitium.

FENCING-MASTER, armorum doctor (*of the soldiers*).—lanista (*of the gladiators*).—\*batuendi magister (*a teacher, &c.*): to be a good *f.-master*, armis optime uti.

FENCING-SCHOOL, palestra.—ludus gladiatorius (*for gladiators*).

FEND, || Ward off, *vid.* || Dispute, *vid.*

**FENDER**, *prps* \*clathi focacii (focacius or -tius, of *or* belonging to the hearth, *Isid. Orig.*).

**FENNEL**, feniculum (\*anethum feniculum, *Linn.*): pertaining to *f.*, or of the nature of *f.*, fenicularius.

**FENNISH** or **FENNY**, paluster; poet. paludosus.—uliginosus (the palus appears as a mass of water, made thick with mud and bog-earth, in which a man may be drowned; uligo only as ground thoroughly soaked with water, in which he may sink down, *D.*): *f.* land, ager palustris: *f.* air, cœlum palustre: *f.* country or regions, loca palustris or uliginosa, *a. pl.*

**FEOD**. See **FEE**.

**FEODAL**. See **FEUDAL**.

**FEODARY**, \*ciens or \*ciens fiduciarius.—\*beneficiarius.—\*vasallus. \*feudatorius.

**FEOFF**, v. prædium velut fiduciarium ci dare (*ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.*). See also **FEE**.

**FEOFFEE**. See **FEODARY**.

**FEOFFER**, \*patronus: dominus feudi (*i. t.*).

**FEOFFMENT**, beneficium.—\*feudum (*i. t.*).—an estate held by *f.*, see **FEE**: a field held by *f.*, ager velut fiduciarius (*ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.*); ager beneficiarius (*ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 2*).

**FERTILIOUS**. See **FERTILE**.

**FERACITY**. See **FERTILITY**.

**FERINE**. See **CAVEL**.

**FERITY**. See **CAVELTY**.

**FERMENT**, v. fermentari. fermentescere (*g. t.*).—fervere. effervescere (*of wine*). To cause to *f.*, sinere fermentari or fervere: to make *alig f.* by *athg*, fermentare *qâ re*. [*IMPROPR.*] See 'to be in a FERMENT.'

**FERMENT**, a. fermentum (*also impropr. of a state of agitation, &c., Plant.*). [*IMPROPR.*] motus.—impetus.—fermentum.—effervescens *ca rei testis* (*Gell.*). To be in *a f.*, in fermento esse; in fermento totus jacet *qs* (*Plant.*); *agâ abj*, turgere *ci* (*ib.*): to be in a state of *f.*, moveri (*e. g. the slaves are &c.*), moveretur aliquot locis servitium; mentis habitu moveri (*of the blood put into a state of ferment by mental excitement*); effervescere (*with or without stomacho, iracundiâ, &c., a favorable word of C.'s*); æstare (*C.*);—exæstare (*†*); tumere (*e. g. Gallie, T.*), negotia, *C.*): to be in a complete state of *f.*, ardere (*of a country*; *e. g. of the Gauls*): the *f.* of men's minds, tumor rerum (*the f. of men's minds threatening a revolution*; see *C. Alt. 14, 5, 2*): to subdue or quell such a *f.*, mederi *with kad*.

**FERMENTATION**, fermentatio (*late*).—servor (*of wine*).

**FERN**, flex: ground covered with *f.*, filicium.

**FERNY**, filicatus (*only impropr., having fern-leaves engraved, embossed, &c. upon it*; *e. g. lances, C.*). *F. ground*, filicium.

**FEROCIOUS**. See **FIERCE**.

**FEROCIOUSNESS**, FEROCITY. See **FIERCENESS**.

**FERRET**, a. viverra. \*mustela furo (*Linn.*).

**FERRER OUT**, ascisciendo elicere *qd.* percunctando atque interrogando elicere *qd.* *ex qd.* *ex* *sciscitari* or *sciscitando elicere*.—expiscari *qd.* (*i. e. to fish it out of a person*)—rimari (*to search, as it were, through every corner, cranny, &c., qd. or with deep interrog. clause*).

**FERRUGINOUS**, ferrugineus (*e. g. taste*).—\*ferri particulas continens (*containing iron*).—fons ferruginei saporis (*i. e. lasting of iron, Plin. 32, 2, 8*).—aqua ferratæ (*containing iron, Sen. Qu. N. 3, 2, 1*).

**FERRULE**, ferreus annulus.

**FERRY**, [*TRANS.*] *e. g. to ferry over*, trajicere, transmittere, transvehere, transportare. [*INTRANS.*] transmittere or transire or transicere or transgredi; see **SYN.** and phrases in **TO CROSS**.

**FERRY**, a. [*Place where a passage boat plies*, \*locus, ubi scapha est ad trajiciendum comparata. [*Ferry-boat*, scapha major.—ponto (*Cæs. B. C. 3, 29*).—ratis ad trajiciendum comparata (*a raft for ferrying or crossing over*).

**FERRYMAN**, portitor (*Sen. Benef. 6, 18, 1*).

**FERRY-MONEY**, pretium vehendi (*ast. O. Fast. 2, 115*).—portorium (*Appul. Met. 6, p. 180, Eimenh.*).

**FERTILE**, secundus (*denotes the fruitfulness of a living and breeding being, opp. effectus, evocatus*).—fertilis. ferax (*denote the fruitfulness of inanimate and productive nature, and of the elements, opp. sterilis*; *espous.*—fert. of the actual fruitfulness which has been produced by cultivation; fer. of the mere capability which arises from the nature of the soil. Cicero uses fertis, propr.; ferax, fig.)—uber (*fertis and ferax denote fruitfulness under the image of creative and productive power, as of the father and mother*; uber, under the image of fostering and sustaining, as of the nurse, like *ab-ferre*).—frugifer (*denotes fertility under the image*

*of a corn-field*).—fructuosus (*under the image of a tree rich in fruit*; *ἑκαπρον. Dôd.*). Jn. uber et fertilis; secundus et uber.—[*IMPROPR.*] ferax, secundus. uber. Jn. uber et secundus. *A f. genius, ingenium ferax* or secundum: *a f. imagination, ingenii ubertas*: no branch of philosophy is more *f.* than that which treats of the duties of man, nullus in philosophia locus est feracior neque uberior, quam de officiis.

**FERTILE**, *fertile*, secundus (*Farr. secundalis*—*Plin. fertiliter, fertilis*).

**FERTILENESS** or **FERTILITY**, fertilitas, ubertas.—secunditas (*this of the mind also*). **SYN.** in **FERTILE**.

**FERTILIZE**, feraciorem reddere, secundum or fertilem reddere, secundare, secunditatem dare *ci rei*, uberare (*all of land*); also lætificare (*as, Indus . . . aqua lætificat terram, C.*); and fermentare (*of what lightens the soil, &c., Var. Col.*). [*IMPROPR.*] fertilicare (*Plin.*).—gravidare (*propr. to make or render pregnant, Aur. Vict. Ep. 29, 14*; but used by *C. N. D. 2, 33*, in an improper sense of fertilizing the soil, terra gravidata seminibus): to *f.* the ground by *athg*, qâ re terris dare secunditatem.

**FERULE**, a. *ferula* (*Gr. ῥάβδος, an umbelliferous plant* [*ferula, Linn.*; *espil communis*], *Plin.*. The twigs being used to punish slaves or boys with, it also stands for 'cane' or 'rod,' as in *English*).

**FERULE**, v. ferulâ cadere (*H.*).

**FERVENCY**, fervor.—ardor.—impetus. *F. in prayer*, precum constantia (*increasing or uninterrupted prayer*, see *T. Germ. 8, 7*): *f. of love*, ardor (*sc. amoris*, *Tibull. 4, 12, 6*), or ardentes amores (*C. Fin. 2, 16, 52*): with *f.*, animo et voce (*lit. with heart and mouth*; *e. g. to pray with *f.*, precari ad deos*; see *O. Pont. 2, 6, 17*).—ardenter (*glowingly, passionately, ardently*; *e. g. to love, qm diligere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3*).—ferventer (*e. g. loqui, Cael. ap. C.*).

**FERVENT**, ardens, flagrans, fervidus, calidus. *A f. desire or longing, desiderium ardens, or (stronger) flagrans: f. love, amor ardens (C.): to feel a f. affection, amore ardere, flagrare: f. prayers, \*preces ab intimo amore profectæ: preces impensissimæ (Suet.): with f. prayers, prece magnâ, omnibus precibus. [*IMPROPR.*] ardentes preces is without authority.*

**FERVENTLY**, ardenter (*C.*), flagranter (*T.*), calide (*Plaut.*). To love *aby f.*, ardentissime *qm diligere* (*Plin.*).

**FERVID**, fervidus (*e. g. ferv. et furiosum genus dicendi; ferv. oratio*).—fervens (*e. g. animus*). See **FERVENT**.

**FERVIDLY**, ardenter, flagranter.—ferventer (*e. g. loqui, Cael. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 2*).

**FESTAL**. See **FESTIVAL**.

**FESTER**, suppurare (*intrans.*). *Athg f.'s*, pus exit, effluit, effunditur *ex &c.*

**FESTERED**, suppuratus (*though the verb is in the other forms intrans.*).

**FESTINATION**. See **HASTE**.

**FESTIVAL**, adj. festus.—sollemnis (*celebrated at certain times of the year, &c.*).—festus ac sollemnis. *F. attire, virilis ornatus dierum sollemnium (of men)*; mundus muliebris, qui ad dies festos comparatur (*of women*; both *Col. 12, 3, 1*): *a f. garb or garment, dierum sollemnium vestis* (*ast. Col. 12, 3, 1*); vestis seposita (*i. e. the dress that is kept for particular occasions*; *Tibull. 2, 5, 8, Bach.*): in *a f. garb, candide vestitus*; albus (*opp. atratus*; see *Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 9*; *H. Sal. 2, 2, 61, Heind.*). [*IMPROPR.*] toga feriata (*Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 2*, = toga, quæ feriatur): *f. song, carmen lætum: a f. day*; see **FESTIVAL**, s.

**FESTIVAL**, a. [*As a single day, dies festus*.—*dies sollemnis, dies festus ac sollemnis (the anniversary of athg, or a feast celebrated every year)*.—sollemne (*if attended by a sacrifice*).—*dies feriatus* (*opp. dies profestus, Plin. 18, 6, 8, No. 1*).—*festum is poet. only*. [*Without ref. to its being confined to a single day, sollemnia ferim, dies festi (soll. as far as they are solemn or regularly returning days; ferim, so far as they are days of rest or recreation; festa, or, in prose, dies festi, so far as they are days of rejoicing*; *Dôd.*)]—hilaria, ium, *pl. (a feast in honour of Cybele)*.—*dies læti (joyful days, in general)*.—*epulæ, quæ fiunt ex lætitiâ (if the f. is attended by a banquet*; see *L. 22, 50, in.*): that day was a national *f.*, lætissimæ illæ dies civitatî illuxit: to decree that the anniversary of a victory should be observed as a solemn *f.*, decernere, ut inter festos dies referatur (*dies*), quo victoria patrata sit (*T. Ann. 13, 14, 4*). [*IMPROPR.*] Avoid festivia, which is wrong as well as the later sollemnitates.—*Ona*

For 'the festival of such or such a god,' the Romans had particular names, *my* in the neut. pl., as, *Consualia*, *Palilia*, &c. A marriage *f.*, *sollemnia nuptiarum* (Suet. T.). To celebrate a *f.*, *diem festum agere*; during three days, *per triduum*.

**FESTIVE**, *festivus*—*festus* (improp.; *Stat.*)—*lætus* (v. prop.; *cheerfully excited*)—*hilarus*. *hilaris* (*cheerfully disposed*; both of persons and the disposition of their mind; then of things, as day, &c.): *f. attire or garb*; see **FESTIVAL**, adj.

**FESTIVITY**, *Festivitas*, vid. *Joyousness*, *mirth*, &c., vid. *Fest* *festivitas* in C. only of playful wit, &c.

**FETCH**, *v. petere*.—*afferre*. *apportare* (g. *tl.* for carrying or bringing *athq* to a place).—*adducere* (to lead to any place).—*producere* (to bring forth; e. g. *testes*).—*arcessere*. *accire* (to go and *f.*; to summon *aby* or have *aby* summoned to a place; with this diff. that with *arcessere* the person sent for actually makes his appearance, whereas *accire* leaves his coming uncertain; hence *arcessere* ad *qm*, but not *accire* ad *qm*).—*adverhere*. *subverhere*. *apportare* (if by *waggon* or on *ship board*). To *f. aby* or to have *aby* fetched, *qm* *arcessi* or *arcessi* *lūbere*: to *f. a physician*, *medicūm arcessere*; *medicūm ad agrotū adducere*: to *f. water*, *aquā e puteo trahere* (*fm* a well for domestic use); *aquā petere*. *aquatū ire* (to *f. supplies* of it for an army): to *f. wood*, *lignari*. *materiali*: to *f. breath*, *spirare*; *spiritū ducere*: to *f. a deep sigh*, *gemitū de imo pectore ducere* (†): *f. him* (i. e. bring him here), *illū huc arcesse* (†); *huc coram adducās illū*: to *f. evidence* *fm* &c., *argumenta arcessere* &c.; *argumenta promere* ex &c. (e. g. *fm passages*, ex locis): to *f. athq fm far*, or too far, *qd longē petere* or *repetere*; *qd altius* or *paulo altius* *repetere*: in order that the instances or examples may not appear too far fetched, *ne longius abeam*: you need not *f. your proofs* so far, *non longē abieris* (see *Interp.* of C. *Rosc. Am.* 16, 47): a sentiment that is far-fetched, *arcessitū dictū*: to *f. a good price*, in *prelio esse*: to *f. no price* at all, *pretiū nō habere*. ¶ To **FETCH AWAY**, *asportare* (whether by carrying, or in a *waggon*, *ship*, &c.).—*averhere* (either persons or things). ¶ To **FETCH DOWN**, a) *Propr. deferre*. *deprimere* (of inanimate objects): *deducere* (of animate objects). b) *Improp.* = to *humiliate*, *cs* *applitus* *reprimere*; *frangere* *qm* or *cs* *audaciam*; *comprimere* *cs* *audaciam*; *Jm*. *frangere* *qm* or *cs* *comminuere*. ¶ To **FETCH IN**, *intro ferre* or *afferre*: to *f. a person in*, *qm intro adducere*: *f. him in* to me, *illū huc intro adducās*. ¶ To **FETCH OFF**, *amovere*. *demovere*. *removere*. *auferre*. *averhere*. *abducere*. *deportare* (*Syn.* in *TO REMOVE*). ¶ To **FETCH OUT**, *efferre* (by carrying).—*educere* (by leading or drawing).—*ellicere* ex &c. (by alluring inducements).—*deprimere* (to *f. or* *out fm*; *pecuniā ex arca*, ex *arario*). ¶ To **FETCH OVER**, *traducere*. ¶ To **fetch about**: the wind has fetched about to the south, *ventus se vertit in Aficā*.

**FETCH**, *s.* See **TRICK**, *s.*

**FETID**, male olens (g. *t.* emitting a bad smell).—*foetidus* (exhaling a very bad smell, e. g. of the breath or mouth, anima or os).—*putidus* (that is in a state of putrefaction, e. g. *ulcer*, *ulcus*). To *be*, *male olēre*; *foetere*: *putere*.

**FETIDNESS**, *odor malus*; also *fm* context, *odor only*: e. g. *odore præterite pistrinū nemo potest*.—*foror* (arising *fm* putrefaction; also g. *t.* for bad smell, since odor, the proper word for stench, was expunged as too vulgar a term; see *Dūd. Syn.* 3, p. 129).

**FETLOCK** (of horses), *circus tibialis* (*Fegeli*, 4, 1). *F.-joint*, *gamba* (e. g. *tolit altius crura*, et infectione geniculorum atque gambarum molliter vehit, *Feg.* 1, 56).

**FETTER**, *v. compedes indere* *ci*. *pedicā coartare* (*Appul.*). *pedicā capere* (*quom. L.*). To be fettered, *compedibus astricūm esse*.—*compedire* *præ* and *post Class.* *Verr.* op. *Non*; *Cal.*; *servi compediti*.—*Improp.* *compede tenere* *qm*; *pedicā* *cs* *rei alligare* *qm* (*Appul.*). See **TO HAMPER**.

**FETTER**, *s. compes* (*shackle*, for the lower part of the thigh, to prevent escape, *my* made of wood, but also of iron; *trop.* like *vinculum* = means of coercion; see C. *Tusc.* 1, 31, 75, *vincula* and *compedes corporis*, i. e. the body holding the soul in *f.*; and *improp.*, e. g. *gravi compede juvenem tenere*)—*pedica* (an iron for fettering the feet, e. g. of a slave, an ox, a horse on the pasture, &c.). To put *aby* in *f.*, *ci* *compedes indere*: the mind when freed *fm* the *f.* of the body, *animus corpore solutus*. *Uff.* = *châin*, vid.

**FEUD**, *Feod*, see **FEE**. *Deadly quarrel*, &c. *inimicitia*, &c. See **QUARREL**.

**FEUDAL**, in late forensic Lat. *feudalis*: *f. estate*, (352)

*prædium velut fiduciarium datum* (oft *L.* 32, 28, p. in.). *prædium beneficiarium* (*ast. Sen. Ep.* 90, 2): *feudal law*, *cs* *leges*, *quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent*; *Jus feudale* (i. t.): *f. estate*, or land possessed under *f. law*, *ager velut fiduciarius* (*ast. L.* 32, 28, p. in.); *ager beneficiarius* (*ast. Sen. Ep.* 90, 2): *f. contract*: see 'letter of *FEOFFMENT*': *f. service*, *\*officia* a *beneficiario* or a *cilente* *præstanda*: the *f. lord*, *\*patronus*; *\*dominus feudi* (i. t.): *f. heir*, *\*hefes prædii velut fiduciarii*; *\*heres prædii beneficiarii*: *f. estate*, *emphyteusis* (*Cod. Just.* 4, 66, 1. *Justin. Inst.* 3, 25, 3): *f. oath*, *\*sacramentum*, *quod patrono dicitur*.

**FEVER**, *febris* *Peeters*. *febrim* *valetudines* (as a class of disorders, *Plin.*). A *tertian*, *quartan* *f.*, *febris tertiana*, *quartana*; *my* *tertiana*, *quartana* only; also *febris tertius* (*quartus*) *diebus decurrens* (v. *Gell.* 17, 12, in.): a *hot*, *cold*, *slow*, *putrid* *f.*, *febris ardens*, *frigida*, *lenta* (or *tenui* *pepe* *repens*, *Sen. Ep.* 95, opp. to the *febrim* genus *impetu* *\*eventium*). *\*putrida*: to catch or take a *f.*, in *f.* *incrimidere*; *febrim* *nancisci*; *febrim* *corripit*: to have a *f.*, *febrim* *habere*, *pati*. *affectum esse febrim* (g. *t.* for having the disorder): *febrile*; *restitu febrile* *facturi* (to be in a *f.*); *febricitare* (to be *feverish*, to have a *f.*): to have no *f.*, *febr. carere*: to recover *fm* a *quartan* *f.*, *quartanum passum convalere*, *virescere* *integrās recuperare* (*Gell.*): the *f. bryins*, *febris accedit*, *incipit*; *increnas*, *augetur*, *increscit*; *is diminished*, *levatur*, *conquiescit* (*Cels.* 2, 8); *decrescit*; *returns*, *repetit*; *continues*, *continuat*: *leaves* *aby*, *decedit*, a *go* *discedit*, *desinit*, *finitur* (*Sen.* not *relinquit* *qm*); *qs* *febre* (*Cels.*), or a *febre* (*Plin.*), *liberatur*: to drive away a *f.*, *cure* a *f.*, *febrim* *abigere*, *discutere*: to bring back the *f.*, *febrim* *reducere*: to cause a *f.*, *febrim* *afferre*: when the *f.* is most violent, in *ipso* *febris* *impetu*: to return home with a *f.*, *com* *febrim* *domum redire*: to be ill, but without any *f.*, *sine febre* *laborare*. If the *f.* continues, *si febris manet* (*Cels.*): a slight *f.*, *febricula*.

**FEVER**, *v. febrim* *afferre*.

**FEVERISH**, **FEVEROUS**, or **FEVERY**, *febriculosus* (*Catull.* 6, 4; *Gell.* 20, 1, *morbus*): *a*, *af*, *attack*, *febricula*: to have a *f.* *attack*, in *febriculam incidere*. See **FEVER**.—*Improp.* *Burning*, *vehement*, *ardens*; *fervens* or *fervidus*; *æstuosus* (*Syn.* in **HEAT**).

**FEW**, *pauci* (*ὀλίγοι*, opp. *compleures*, with *subst.* in the pl.; the *sing.* *paucus* is foreign to standard prose): *f. people*, *pauci*; *very* *f.*, *perpauci*; *perquam pauci*; *paucissimi*: not a *f.* (i. e. persons), *multi* (*many*); *plerique* (a great many, a great number): *f. things*, *pauca* (*n. pl.*): in a *f.* words, *paucis* *verbis*; also *paucis* only: *as* *f.* as possible, *quam minime* *multi*. How *f.* are there who . . . ? *quotusquisque* *est*, *qui* &c. (with *subjunct.*)

**FEWNESS**, *paucitas*, *exiguitas*. *F. of friends*, *penuria amicorum*. See also **WANT**. *Rarity*, *raritas* (the rare existence or presence of *athq*).

**FIAT**. See **COMMAND**.

**FIB**, *s.* See **LIE**, *s.*

**FIB**, *v.* See **TO LIE**.

**FIBER**. See **LIAR**.

**FIBRE**, *fibra* (in bodies and plants).—*pecten* (the cross's of trees).—*capillamentum* (the *f.* of the root collectively, *Plin.*).—*filum prætenue* (*very fine thread*; of *flax*, *wool*, &c.; then of other things).

**FIBROUS**, *fibrosus*.

**FICKLE**, *inconstans*. *varius*. *mobilis*. *levis*. *mutabilis*. *infidis*. *infirmus*. [See **CHANGEABLE**.]—*incurtus*. *instabilis*.

**FICKLELY**, *inconstanter*.

**FICKLENESS**, *inconstantia*. *varietas*. *infidelitas*. *levitas*. *mutabilitas* *mentis*. *mobilitas*. *infirmitas*.—*Syn.* in **INCONSTANCY**.—*Jm*. *varietas* *atque infidelitas*; *levitas* *et infirmitas*; *inconstantia* *mutabilitasque mentis*.—*mobilitas* (*prop.* *mobilitas* of *athq* round its centre, and thus *tropically* used by C. de *Divin.* 2, 6, 15, and *Plin.* 37, 1, 2, for '*f. of fortune*, *fortune*').—*instabilitas* (e. g. *mentis*, *Plin.* 24, 17, 102).

**FICTION**, *Figment*, vid. *As act*, *factio* (Q.).—*confictio* (C.).

**FICTITIOUS**, *factus*. *confictus*.—*commenciatus* (*not* *fictitious*). *F. gods*, *di* *adumbrati*, *di* *ficti* *et commenciati*. *A* *f.* *cs*, *factio* (in *rhetoric*, Q.).

**FICTITIOUSLY**, *facte* (*falte*).

**FIDDLE**, *s.* *violina* (*prps* with the clause 'quæ dicitur', for *rides* has too general a meaning): to play on the *f.*, *\*violinā canere*: *well*, *scite*.

**FIDDLE**, *v.* *\*violinā canere*; see **FIDDLER**, *s.*—*To trifle*, *nugari*. *nugas agere* *delectari* *nugis* (C.).

**FIDDLE FADDLE**, *s.* *nugas gerere*. *A* *f.-f.* *person*, *gerro iners* (*Ter.*). *nugator*.

**FIDDLE-PADDLE**, *v. See To FIDDLE* = *trifle*.  
**FIDDLER**, \*violinista (analog. to citharista, κίθαρις-τις). Fem. \*violinista (anal. to citharista, κίθαρις-τις).

**FIDDLE STICK**, *prope plectrum*. || *Interjection*, instead of 'nonsense!' germ! (Plant.).

**FIDDLE-STRING**, chorda (χορδή), or, pure Latin, fides (the single cald string of a stringed instrument). Fides, however, stands, as single string, only C. Fin. 4, 27, 75, Orelli N. cr.)—nervus (νεῦρον, a string made of the sinews of an animal, but also of gule). See remark on String.

**FIDELITY**. See FAITH.

**FIDGE or FIDGET**, *v. vel de minutis rebus sollicitum esse; quiescere non posse, &c.*: to *f.* about, sursum deorsum cursitare (to run up and down).

**FIDUCIAL**. See CONFIDENT.

**FIDUCIARY**, fidei-commissarius (sc. heres, Ulp. Dig. 1.—fiduciarius (relating to property, &c., held as a fidei-commissum). A fiduciary (theol.: Ham mond), \*qui hominem solā fide justificari ita credit, ut bona opera minus necessaria esse putet.

**FIE**, interi, phui! turpe dictu! prohi pudor! (*f. shame*) O indignum facinus!

**FIEF**, *f. The right bestowed on a vassal, beneficium*.—feudum (f. t.). || *The estate held as a fief, praedium velud fiduciarium datum* (aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.).—praedium beneficiarium (aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 3). To give any thing as a *f.*, praedium velud fiduciarium ei dare (aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.): to receive any thing as a *f.*, praedium velud fiduciarium a quo accipere (aft. the above passage): landed property held as a *f.*, ager velud fiduciarius (aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.); ager beneficiarius (aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 2): that may be held as a *f.*, quod velut beneficium dari potest (in forensic Latin, feudalis): the deed relating to the *f.*, i. e. the deed of feoffment, a fidei beneficiarius: the heir of an estate held as a *f.*, heres praedii velud fiduciarii; \*h. res praedii beneficiarii.

**FIELD**, || *Area or surface, campus* (g. t.). || *Agricultural land, ager, or pl. agri* (open field; opp. land that is built upon or planted with trees; hence opp. town, village, &c.).—agellus (a small field)—campus (*f.*, as comparatively level, lying low, &c., opp. mons, collis).—praedium (if any building be attached to it)—arvum (a *f.* that is or may be sown upon).—seges or segetes (the *f.* with ref. to the fruit or its produce).—novalis ager, or merely novalis, novale ('ager qui intermittitur a novando novalis dicitur', Varr.: also ground recently broken up).—campus arabilis (land that may be turned into a *f.*)—solum (the soil). A *f.* that has not been sown on before, ager ferus (Fest.), or ager silvester (opp. ag. cultus, Col. Praef. 25): an uncultivated *f.*, ager rudis: a fertile and rich *f.*, ager crassus, pinguis (opp. ag. jejunus); ager bene natus (opp. ag. male natus, Varr. R. 1, 6, 1); ager frugifer, ferax. A corn *f.*, arvum, or pl. area: possessing many *f.*s, agrosus: work or labour in the *f.*, opus rusticum: green *f.*, see MEADOW.—

|| *Field of battle, locus pugnae or praelii*. loca pugnae (g. t. the latter with ref. to different portions of the whole battle-*f.*; see Cæs. B. G. 2, 27)—locus, quo or ubi pugnatum est (the place where the combat took place).—acies (the combat itself; e. g. to be sent or despatched *fm* the *f.* by, ab, ex ipsa acie mitti a quo, L. 23, 11, 7): in the *f.*, in castris; bello: at home and in the *f.*, domi bellique; domi belloque; domi militiaeque (seld. in any other form, and only when an emphasis is placed on belli and militiae; otherwise belli domique: militiae domique): as well at home as in the *f.*, et domi et militiae; et domi et belli (seld. and rather poet. militiaeque domique): either at home or in the *f.*, vel domi vel belli: equally great at home and in the *f.*, magnus bello nec minor pace; non praestantior in armis quam in togā: to take the *f.*, ad bellum proficisci (of the soldiers and the general); exercitum or milites in expeditionem educere (of the general): to take the *f.* (on leaving winter quarters), copias extrahere ex hibernaculis (of the general); hiberna relinquere (of the soldiers): Militiades alone insisted on taking the *f.* as soon as possible, unus Militiades nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra moverent: to take the *f.* agst aby, proficisci contra qm; arma capere or ferre adversus qm (prop.): oppugnare qm (fig. to consult aby's opinion); in aciem (dimicationemque) venire (C. i. e. to prepare for battle): to have taken the *f.* agst aby, castra habere contra qm: to remain master of the *f.*, superiorem discedere; vincere (prop. and imprpr.). || IMPROPR. || *Compas or space* (for doing any action in), campus (e. g.

to every body the *f.* of honour and glory is open, omnibus patet honoris et gloriæ campus, Plin. Paneg. 70, 8). a *f.* for the display of eloquence, campus, in quo oratio exultare possit (i. e. a topic that affords scope for eloquence): he has an ample *f.* before him for displaying his activity, latissime manat ejus industria: the *f.* of history has not yet been cultivated by us, abest historia literis nostris: a wide *f.* for my exertions lies before me, patet area lata in curas meas (t). || *The field of a scutcheon, \*area or solum scuti*.

**FIELD-BASIL**, \*cinnopodium vulgare.

**FIELD-DAY**, \*tempus exercitationis (i. e. the time).

**FIELD-FARE**, \*turdus pilaris (Linn.).

**FIELD-MARSHAL**, praefectus or propositus (g. t.).—dux summus—imperator (as title of meritorious generals; see T. Ann. 2, 74, 4; Vell. 2, 125, 5). Of course, none of these will convey the exact meaning.

**FIELD-MOUSE**, mus rusticus, agrestis (t).—\*mus arvalis (Linn.).

**FIELD-PIECE**, See CANNON.

**FIEND**, See DEVIL.

**FIENDLIKE**, See DEVILISH.

**PIERCE**, ferox (f., with ref. to character).—furens (in a state of fury or passion).—furius (full of rage; raging, in a physical sense).—furiendus (uttering or displaying signs of rage).—sævus (cruel, savage), torvus, trux (of the looks of him who is in a passion, then of the person himself who has a *f.* look). The *f.* lioness, leona torva: a *f.* face, vultus torvus, trux: a *f.* look, oculi truces: to cast around menacing and *f.* looks at &c., circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad &c.

**PIERCELY**, ferociter. furiose. furenter. SYN. in FURIOUS.—magno impetu (e. g. to attack).—vehementer (with violence).

**PIERCENESS**, ferocitas. ferocia (mly of natural and wild courage: ferocia, as a habit; ferocitas, as showing itself in action, Döck; but also used of vehemence of character, as in a good, but mly in a bad sense).—furo (fury).—sævitia (cruelly).—sæva vis ac rei (the violence of any; e. g. of an illness, morbis). To tame, &c. aby's *f.*, ferocitatem se comprimere.

**PIERINNESS**, impetus (the inward impulse).—calor (warmth, zeal with tech we do any).—ardor (great vivacity, glow, esply of the mind).—ferocia (fery temper; e. g. of young men; also impropr. of wine, vini, Plin.).—ferocitas (e. g. of horses; as ferocia, then manifesting itself).—The *f.* of the mind, vigor, ardor, fervor animi or mentis; of youth, juvenilis ardor; ferocia juvenum; ardor ætatis: natural *f.* of temper, quædam animi incitatio aque alacritas naturaliter innata.

**PIERY**, || PROPRI. || igneus.—ardens (glowing, &c.).—|| IMPROPR. || a) Sparking, ardens.—fulgens. F. eyes, oculi ardentes, fulgentes: *f.* colour, coloris flamma. b) Strong; e. g. wine, vinum validum (opp. imbecillum, Plin. 14, 21, 27).—vinum fervidum (hol. H. Sat. 2, 8, 38). c) Full of spiritual or mental fire, &c., ardens (on fire, as it were; of the mind, a poet, &c.).—fervidus (boiling up, as it were, with inward power or vivacity; e. g. youth, a speech).—acer (energetic, strong, &c.; e. g. of an orator or his speech).—calidus (full of warmth, &c. of the blood; also of a man himself). A *f.* speech, oratio ardens, fervida; orationis incitatio: to be a *f.* speaker, acrem esse in dicendo: *f.* minds, ingenia fervida: a *f.* horse, equus calidus or acer; equus ferocitate exultans (whilst exhibiting his *f.* temper): a *f.* mind or temperament, ingenium ardens or fervidum: a *f.* youth, or a youth of *f.* character, juvenis ferventis animi.

**FIFE**, fistula (any pipe or tube; also the shepherd's pipe).—tibia (flute-like pipe).

**FIFER**, fistulator. tibicen.

**FIFTEEN**, quindecim. decem quinque. F. apiece, quindeni; quindeni: *f.*-fold, quini deni (f. at once); quindecies tantum; see the examples in FIVEFOLD. The field bears *f.*-fold, ager efficit cum quinto decimo: the *f.* (men, similar to triumviri), quindecimviri: the dignity or office of the *f.*, quindecimviratus (mly now and then in the later writers): concerning the *f.*, quindecimviralis (T. Ann. 11, 11, 1): *f.* times, quindecies.

**FIFTEENTH**, quintus decimus (quindecimus, in later writers only): one of the *f.* legion, quinquadecimanus: for the *f.* time, \*quintum decimum. The *f.* of March, Idus Martie.

**FIFTH**, quintus. Each *f.* (man), quintus quisque: every *f.* month (e. g. he goes on a journey), quinto quoque mense: the *f.* day of or after the Ides, quinquatrus: one of the *f.* rank, quintarius: one of the *f.* legion, quintarius: for the *f.* time, quintum: what

occurs on the *f. day*, quintanus (e.g. on the *f. day* of the month, as the *Nonæ*); at every *f. pole*, quintanis (sc. viciis); of planting vines; *Plin.*: the *f. book* of *Musa*. Deuteronomium (*Eccl.*): a *f. part*, pars quinta. *quincunx* is five-twelfths: three *f.s.*; e.g. of an hour, quinte partes horæ tæm (Plin. 6, 34, 39): happening every *f. year*, quinquennialis.

**FIFTIETH.** See **FIFTH**.

**FIFTYTH**, quinquagesimus: one that is in his *f. year*, homo quinquagenarius.

**FIFTY**, quinquaginta: each *f.*, quinquaginti (i.e., *f. at once*, esp. of subalt. that are used in the pl. number only; e.g. quinquagesimæ litteræ, *f. letters*, whereas quinquaginta litteræ = *f. alphabetic letters*: consisting of *f.*, or containing *f.*, *f. years old*, or of age, quinquagenarius: a tube *f. inches* in diameter, fistula quinquagenaria: *f. times*, quinquagies.

**FIG.** *||* The tree, arbor fici. ficus (ὄκνη, \*ficus carica. Linn.).—caprificus (ἐκπίδος, a wild *f.-tree*, the fruit of which does not become ripe).—sycombrus (the Egyptian *f.-tree*, \*ficus sycombris, Linn.): a place planted with *f.-trees* or *f.s.*, scitum: of *f.s.*, ficulnus or ficulneus: wood of *f.*, lignum ficulneum. *||* The fruit, ficus: the green or unripe *f.*, grossus: the dried *f.*, carica: good Caucasian *f.s.*, Cæneus: a small *f.*, ficulus: be longing or relating to *f.*, ficarius: a *f.-leaf*, follum ficulneum: a *f. garden*, scitum: a *f.-kernel*, granum fici: stewed *f.s.*, sycatum (Apic.): wine made of *f.s.*, scytes: vinum e fico factum or expressum (see Plin. 14, 16, 18, No. 3): not to care a *f.* about or for althg, qd fiocti non facere (C.), or non pendere (Plaut., &c.): non pill unius facere (Catull.): non naut habere (Enn. ap. C.); non assis, ne turculi quidem facere; non unius assis æstimare.

**FIGHT**, pugnare (denotes a formal intentional battle, and that on its fairest side, as requiring skill and courage).—configere (with or without arma, manu, prælio, denotes any engagement, often in consequence of an accidental collision; and on its rough side, as causing slaughter and carnage; config. cum quo or inter se).—decernere (mly with arma, ferro, prælio, acie: to *f. with the view of settling a quarrel*).—dimicare (esp. with ref. to a speedy determination, and to what one risks, what is at stake: mly therefore in a good sense; dim. pro legibus, patriâ, libertate; and impropr., what is at stake being expressed by de; dim. de capite, famâ, civitate, gloriâ, &c.; also with prælio, acie).—digladiari (to *f. with sword or poniard*, like a practiced gladiator or assassin: to *f. with each other*, digladiari inter se).—præliari (Döderl. makes prælium the occasional engagement of particular divisions of the army; but it would rather seem to refer to the military movements, positions, &c. of an engagement; also impropr. with words).—conflictari, with aby, cum quo (e.g. cum adversâ fortunâ, Np.).—depugnare, decertare (= pugnare, certare, with the added notion of perseverance, till one party is defeated; depugn. also of gladiators: used also impropr. cum fame).—arma ferre in or contra qm (to take up arms agst him).—contendere, certare, concertare, decertare (with ref. to the contest, arma, prælio, acie).—prælium or pugnam facere or edere (to *f. a battle*).—luctari (as a wrestler; also cum fluctibus).—pugilare (to box). To *f. a battle*, prælium or pugnam facere or edere. præliari (q. t.): prælio decertare or decernere or dimicare: to *f. for althg* (e.g. for one's country, &c.). pugnare, dimicare, decernere pro re; with a sword, ferro decernere: to *f. a duel*, ex provocacoe dimicare: to *f. aby*, manu configere cum quo: to *f. with fists, heels, teeth*, &c., pugnis contendere; pugnis, calcibus, morsu certare: to *f. about althg*, pugnare, certare, contendere, dimicare, de re: he challenged their king to *f. a duel* with him, sibi regem eorum privatum hostem deposcit (Justin 12, 8, 3): to *f. agst an opinion*, sententiam impugnare: to *f. agst aby*, pugnare in hostem (L.); adversus multitudinem (N.): to *f. a battle* with aby, pugnam committere cum quo. To *f. one's way* through the very midst of the enemy, per medios or per mediani hostium aciem percurrere: to *f. one's way* to aby, ad qm erumpere: to *f. one's way* through a crowd, penetrare per densam turbam: to *f. it out*, arma discerpere de re.

**FIGHT, s.** See **BATTLE**. **COMBAT**.

**FIGHTER.** See **COMBATANT**.

**FIGHTING**, dimicatio, &c. *Sis pugna, bellum; but in the oblique cases mly by gerund: used or accustomed to f., \*belli assuetus: fund of f., alacer ad pugnam. cupidus pugnandi or pugne. cupidus belandi. certaminis avidus: some hard f., dies gravissimus (i.e. a day of hard f., Cas. B. G. 5, 43). there was*

a day of hard f. throughout the day, ægre is dies sustentabatur: there was, &c. by our troops, hic dies nostris longe gravissimus fuit: there was some hard f. going on, acriter pugnabatur, magna vi certabatur; acriter or acerrime præliabantur (sc. nostri et hostes).

**FIGMENT**, commentum, fabula commenticia. *Figmentum has no sufficient authority: Gell., Appul.*

**FIGPECKER**, ficedula (\*motacilla ficedula, Linn.).

**FIG-TREE.** See **FIG**.

**FIG-WORT**, scrophularia (Linn.).

**FIGURATE**, figuratus. See **FIGURATIVE**.

**FIGURATELY**, \*figuratâ oratione.

**FIGURATION**, figuratio, formatio (as action).—

figura, forma, species. **SYN.** IN **FIGURE**; Jx. conformatio et figura.

**FIGURATIVE**, \*imagine expressus.—figuratus (e.g. oratio, verbum, Q.).—translatum (metaphorical; e.g. verbum, exp. verbum proprium)—mutatus (C. Or. 27, "a translatâ distinguî mutata, ita ut illa ad metaphoram... hæc ad tropos pertineant." Ern. Lex. Rhet. p. 405): a *f. expression*, verbum immutatum (C. Brut. 17, 69): to use a word in a *f. sense*, verbum assumere (Q. 11, 1, 121).

**FIGURATIVELY**, per figuram, per translationem. \*figuratâ oratione; or after the Greek forms, tropice or metaphoricæ. *Sis tecte (in an oblique or concealed manner) may serve.* *Figurate late (Ascon.). To use a word f., verbum assumere (Q. 11, 1, 121).*

**FIGURE**, figura (q. t. for shape, with ref. to its outline, σχῆμα).—forma (the form, with ref. to internal properties with which it corresponds: to colour and beauty as well as to outline, μορφή)—species (the external appearance, whether agreeing with the real nature of the thing itself or not, εἶδος). Jx. figura et forma; forma ac figura; forma figuraque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura or forma. Geometrical *f.s.*, formæ (fig. non figure) geometricæ (C. Rep. 1, 17); descriptiones (C. Tusc. 1, 17, 58) So in drawing, 'figure' is forma, scilicet figura. To describe geometrical *f.s.*, formas geometricas describere. The *f. of a man*, or the human *f.*, figura hominum or humana; humana species ac figura; humana forma. To cut a bad *f. in althg.*, \*parum honeste sunt mæ partes in qâ re: he cut but an indifferent *f.*, \*minus splendide se gessit. *||* In rhetoric, forma, orationis lumen or insigne or ornamentum (C. uses these expressions, but figura, which afterwards became a t. t., is to be preferred to them; C. himself prepared the way for its adoption; e.g. sententiæ et eorum forma, tamquam figuræ. De opt. gen. orat. 5, 14): oratoricæ figuræ, orationis ornamenta; verborum exornationes (Auct. ad Herenn.). *||* \*Metaphors, translatio, and 'tropes', tropus, are distinguished fm figura by Q. 9, 1, 4.

**FIGURE**, v. *||* To form into a determined shape, figurare, figurare, formare. formam cs rei facere. imaginem cs rei ducere: fm althg, ex re (to form an image out of any shapeless mass). See **TO FORM**. Jx. fingere et formare. To *f. althg*, qd in formam cs rei redigere. See also **TO FORM**. *||* To depict, vid. *||* To represent, as a type, representare effigiem or speciem cs rei (to have or bear the image or look of althg).—Indicare, significare (to indicate, to signify). *||* To diversify with figures, figuris ornare or variare (Q.).—distinguere (to ornament a surface by bright or other striking objects placed at intervals). Jx. distinguere et ornare. ornare et distinguere. Figured goblets, cælatâ pocula. *||* To conceive a notion of althg, or to represent to one's mind, cogitatione sibi fingere. animo sibi effingere. animo concipere: to *f. althg* to oneself, proponere sibi ante oculos animumque.

**FILACEOUS**, usque in fila attenuatus.

**FILAMENT**, filum prætenue (thin thread of flax or wool, then by analogy also of other things). But filamentum may be used as Botan. t. t.

**FILBERT**, nux avellana, or avellana only: the tree or bush, corylus (κόρυλος), or, pure Latin, nux avellana (Plin. 16, 30, 52): made of a *f.-tree*, columnus: a *f.-hedge*, corylætum.

**FILCH**, clepere (implying contemptibleness of the action: an obsolete word, which has however remained in use when joined with another verb; e.g. rapere et clepere, i. e. to rob and *f.*; see C. de Rep. 4, 5; Prud. Psychom. 562); fm aby, cl qd.—surripere cl qd or qd a qm (which is a less expressive and strong term, and may be used of any kind of theft, even if practised as a mere joke; e.g. multa a Nævio surripul-se).—furto subducere. See **TO STEAL**.

**FILCHER** See **THIEF**.



## FILCHING. See THEFT.

FILE, s. *¶* A thread, filum, linum. See THREAD.

*¶* Papers filed on a string. (*The Romans, for that purpose, used the 'scapus' [a sort of rolling-pin] to collect or wrap papers round, each latter was called 'volumen'.*) *¶* A line of troops, ordo. Rank and f. militis gregarii (*but only in a depreciating sense; as milites alone = 'common soldiers,' opp. officers.*) — *¶* List of soldiers, &c., index (g. i. for catalogue) — *¶* number of soldiers; for which matricula was used late in time of Emperors; Torrent. Suet. Vesp. 6). *¶* A mechanical instrument, lima: to rub or smooth with a f., lima persequi, polire.

FILE, v. *¶* To put on a string, inserere lino (e. g. pearls: Tert. Hab. Mul. 9, 'margaritas inserere lino'). — *¶* reticulum or reticula percerere per &c (to run a string through altho, in order to suspend the object afterwards by it; e. g. reticulae per ficos maturas pers. Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5). *¶* To file a bill in a court of justice, see 'bring an ACTION.' *¶* To rub down with a file, see FILE, subst. *¶* To file off, delimitare (if with a f., lima) — *¶* descobinare (if with a rasp, scobina). — *¶* also lima polire, propr. and improper.

FILE, v. INTRANS. prps in acie procedere.

FILIAL, plus erga parentes, &c. (with ref. to behaviour towards parents, relations, &c.: 'erga parentes,' &c. may also be left out, if it can be understood from the context); also Crcl. by gen. liberorum: e. g. it is a f. duty, est liberorum: f. love or affection, pietas erga parentes, &c.; see the remark on 'plus': to cherish with f. affection, prps qm pie or pietate colere (a father, a mother); qm patris (matris) loco colere (i. e. as a father or a mother).

FILIALLY, ple.

FILINGS, scobis elimata, delimitata; also scobis only. — *¶*amenta are what are shaken off. Brass f's, delimitata acria scobis (Plin. 34, 26): hence iron f's, 'elimata ferri scobis, &c. Ivory f's, scobis eboris (Cels. 5, 5). (Præcian has scobis neut., and in Cels. and Col. acrobis is found).

FILL, TRANS. complere (to f. completely; e. g. fusaas sarmientis et virgultis; vascula; paginam; and fig. omnia terrore; qm gaudio, bonâ spe, &c.; also to f. with the full complement; e. g. legiones). — implere (to f. by something put into it; e. g. ollam, pateram, gremium, &c.; also libros, volumina, and se sanguine, &c.) — *¶* explere (to f. out, so that no vacuum is left inside, quasi rimas explere, mundum bonis omnibus, &c.) — *¶* opplere (to f. altho, of which it also covers the surface, nives omnia; Græciam hæc opinio opplevit). — *¶* replere (to f. again; e. g. exhaustas domos; also to f. full, campos strage hostium). All these, altho with altho, qd qd re, except that L. has replere ca rei, and C. ollam denarium implere, and carcer mercatorum completus. — *¶* farcire (to stuff; e. g. a cushion, a pillow, &c. with roses). — *¶* referere (to cram full). — *¶* cumulare (to heap), qd qd re. To be filled full of moral and drink, cibo et potione completum esse; epulis refertum esse: to f. oneself full with food, se ingurgitare cibis; of wine, vino se onerare. vino obrui or se obruere: to f. altho, i. e. to pour liquid into a vessel, plene infundere (to f. to the brim): to f. a place with people, locum complere hominibus (a prison, carcerem); locum frequentare (to cause any place to be filled with people): to f. a page, paginam complere: Chrysippus has filled whole volumes on the subject, de quibus volumina impleta sunt a Chrysippo: what is this ravishing sound that f's my ears? qui complet aures meas tam dulcis sonus? (C. Somn. Scip. 5): to f. the earth with the glory of one's name, implere orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria. *¶* To occupy (an office, &c.), locum obtinere: to f. a priesthood, sacerdotium prædium esse. *¶* To fill out. To f. oneself out, complere se (cibo, &c.). *¶* To fill up, explere. — *¶* implere (quite full to the brim): to f. up a ditch, fossam complere (e. g. sarmientis et virgultis), or implere (e. g. agere, with rubbish); the gaps with stones, intervalla saxis effarcire.

FILL, INTRANS. compleri. impleri. expleri. oppleri. repleri. SYN. IN TO FILL. A ship f's with water, alveus navis haurit aqua (1); (omnibus) compatibus aquam accipere (to be filling with water through the seams).

FILLET, *¶* A tie for the forehead, fascia (g. i.). — *¶* vittæ (worn by priests and other sacred persons, more especially by women) — *¶* nimbus (worn by females, is order to make the forehead look smaller, Plin. Pæn. 1, 2, 135). Ornamented with a f. vittatus. *¶* Of a column, crotus. *¶* fascia, Vitr. 3, 3, is a division (358)

of the architrave. *¶* A roast fillet (of real), tunbus assatus.

FILLIP, s. talistru (Suet. Tib. 63, in.).

FILLIP, v. 'talistruum ei infringere

FILLY, equula.

FILM, cuticula. membranula. pellicula. SYN. IN SKIN.

FILMY, membranaceus.

FILTER or FILTRATE, colare. percolare (g. ii.). — *¶* liquare (in order to make clear).

FILTER, s. cōlum.

FILTH or FILTHINESS, sordes (opp. splendor; the result of indigence, or niggardliness and vulgarity; e. g. of clothes dirty from long wear, pueror). — *¶* squalor (opp. nitor, through want of civilized habits, and of delicacy of feeling, &c.; e. g. uncombed hair, arxuros). — *¶* pædor (opp. munditie, through neglect of the person; e. g. through pediculus, vermin, itch, &c., viros). — *¶* situs (opp. uisus; in consequence of long disease; e. g. through mould, rust, &c., & n). — *¶* lutum (mud or dirt of streets, roads, &c.; i. e. earth and water). — *¶* cænum (mire, mud, as defiling and disgusting). — *¶* illuvies (heaped up dirt, &c., that has gradually collected, and become a large offensive mass). — *¶* purgamentum (off-scourings, foul water, &c.). Covered with f., oblitus luto, limo, ceno; oblitus sordibus, squalore, pædore; squalore sordibus; pædore horridus: to be covered with f., situ squalore.

FILTHILY, sordide, obscuro. SYN. IN FILTRY.

FILTHY, sordid.

FILTRATION, percolatio (e. g. uti percolationibus aque transmutari possint, Vitr. 8, 7).

FIN, pinna.

FINABLE. To be f., multam commisisse: to become f., multam committere.

FINAL, ultimus. extremus. novissimus. (SYN. IN LAST.) — *¶* immutabilia (unchangeable). A final edict, 'edictum peremptorium. In philosophical language, 'finem significans (not finalis in any sense). A f. cause, ultima causa (the most remote, but original and primary).

FINALLY, ad ultimum. ad extremum. — *¶* denique. postremo (in the enumeration of several things; postremo only before the very last; the other three before the last, or last but one). — *¶* novissime (in ref. to other preceding occurrences, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; C. Fam. 10, 24). — *¶* quod superest. quod reliquum est. quod restat. quod extremum est (in introducing a conclusion, &c. appended to several preceding divisions of a discourse).

FINANCE. *¶* Of a private individual, res familiaris (i. e. property). — *¶* vectigal, or in pl. vectigalia (i. e. revenues). — *¶* Anances that are in a bad state, res familiaris perturbata: abys f's are in a bad state, comminutus est qd res familiaris. *¶* Of a state or prince, vectigalia (revenue of the state). — *¶* ærarium (the treasury). — *¶* fiscus (private treasury of a prince, in time of Empp.). To regulate the f., vectigalia or rem publicam ordinare (Aft. H. Od. 2, 1, 10): things pertaining to the f's, financial matters, 'res ad vectigalia (or ad ærarium) pertinentes; also respublica (Aft. the Greek πολιτεία, according to Morgenstern, in Seebode's Archiv. 1829, No. 17, p. 68; e. g. modica respublica novis sumptibus atterebatur, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 10): the science of f., doctrina rerum ad vectigalia pertinentium: the administration of the f's, cura æraril (Suet. Oct. 36): minister of f., i. e. our first lord of the treasury, cui cura æraril tradita est (Aft. Suet. Oct. 36).

FINANCIAL, ad vectigalia or ad ærarium pertinetis: the f. department, cura æraril.

FINANCIER. See FINANCE.

FINCH, 'fringilla (Linn.).

FIND, *¶* To discover, &c., invenire (v. pr. of one who arrives at the knowledge of what has hitherto been unknown to him, imply if the thing is found unintentionally and without effort, ἀνευρεῖν; but ob invenire, as the generic term, is used in all the meanings of our 'to find'; e. g. scuto relato inventa sunt in eo foramina cxx. Cæs., where, of course, the effort of counting the holes was made; so in constructions like 'but few men are found who &c.). — *¶* reperire (to f. after long seeking, with the accessory notion of the relatively deep concealment of what is found, ἀνευρεῖν). — *¶* offendere (to light upon altho, to meet accidentally, come, as it were, into contact with an event, &c., with accessory notion of surprise, either on the part of the subject that finds, or on the part of the object found, εὐτυχεῖν). — *¶* apprehendere (to f. & find ably engaged in any occupation, mostly of a dishonest nature; it implies a design on the part of the finder, and



an unwillingness on the part of the person found to apprehend venom in manibus ea. C. Muræus, &c. see *incoerrectly* multi deprehensi sunt, &c., for reperti sunt). — animadvertere (to perceive only in others): I f. it stated in the (original) historians, that &c., apud auctores invenio &c. a very few discovered some bounties, and thus found a means of escape, perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt: to f. words is an easy matter to the innocent, verba reperire innocentibus facile: you will not f. the same feeling that you left here, non offendens eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (C. Pam. 2, 1, 9): they found the temple still unfinished, nondum perfectum templum offendere repertum. — I To be found, inveiri, repertum. — gigni (to be produced somewhere, of natural products): to be found abundantly, qd re qd abundat (i. e. atq. abunda in, or reperiunt, qd atq. is quite full of atq.; acutis in post-Class.): instances of refined and intellectual bantering are found abundantly in the writings of the Socratic school, ingeniosae et facie genere joculandi philosophorum Socraticorum libri reperiuntur: only to be found in such and such a person, in qd case solo (i. e. to be inherent in that person only): e. g. C. Off. 3, 13: there is no longer any trace of it to be found, \*ne vestigium quidem reliquum est. — I To receive, to obtain, to meet with, invenire (cognoscere, see Ruhnck. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 39): atq. is very hard to f., qd difficillime reperitur: to f. audience or hearing, a go audiri, assistance, a go juvari, auxilio juvari, a go compari, ea misericordiam commoveri, concitare: he found admirer, erant (non deerunt) qui eum admirarentur: to favour with atq., gratiam, gratiam sibi concillare: intrare gratiam a go, or apud (ad) qm: to f. one's death, perire in bello, pugnantem cadere, proflantem occidere. — I To feel, sentire. To f. pleasure, &c. in atq., delectari, oblectari qd re: to f. it necessary, opus esse arbitrat (R) non necesse, necessarium, &c. invenire. — I To examine,prehendere, to see, videre, reperire (to f. by experience) invenire intelligere (to conceive, to see). — cognoscere (after examination, to learn, to become acquainted with a thing as it really is): e. g. f. f. impossible, video, id fieri non posse: you will f. him an obliging person, hominem officium cognoscere. — I To f. a man in atq., re, to provide with. — I To find out, invenire, reperire, deprehendere (the last, imply of finding out something wrong, detecting, &c., depr. facinorosa oculis). To f. out where he is, invenire locum, ubi sit: to f. out (= invent) arte, artes invenire. — MISCELLANEOUS: To f. any guilty, see GUILTY. To f. fault with atq., reprehendere qd in go (to censure in general, opp. pro bare); vituperare, atq. or atq., qm or qd or qm in qd re (to censure as faulty, opp. laudare); desiderare or require in go (to reprove; the latter in C. Mur. 29, 61): to f. fault with atq., fastidire in re, or with accusa, and infu: e. person who is always finding fault, morosus: difficilis: Jx. difficilis et morosus.

FINDER, inventor, repertor.

FINE, *Thin*, subtilis (e. g. of things woven; not coarse, opp. crassus; e. g. thread, leather, flour, juice, &c.). — tenuis (thin, not thick, opp. crassus; e. g. wool, garment, &c.). — exilis (not strong, mix with blame; indicating insufficiency, esp. of the voice; see Q. 11, 3, 15). — Pure, purus (e. g. gold, silver, sugar, &c.). — obryus (that has been proved by fire, aurum. Poly. 2 Chron. 3, 5; cf. Petron. 67, 6. Burmann.). — Of pleasing, striking exterior, &c., bellus. A shape, forma liberalis. — Ironically used: bonus (prop. good, as it ought to be, but also ironically: e. g. a f. general indeed! bonus imperator! see Helld. H. Sal. 2, 1). — egregius, eximius (distinguished; e. g. action, face, smell, &c.). — præclarus (grand, magnificent, e. g. deed; also ironically, e. g. a f. philosophy forthwith! præclara sapientia!). — Miscellaneous constructions: the f. arte, artes elegantes: artes ingenue, liberales: those are f. words, but nothing else, verba isthæ sunt: a f. opportunity, occasio maxime opportuna: a f. gentleman, homo ad unguem factus (satirically, see H. Sal. 1, 3, 32). — homo omni ritâ atque rictu exultans atque expolitus (with pride). — I Acute, elegans (discerning acutely, with respect to the taste in ref. that discernment displays itself). — subtilis (with ref. to the acuteness of the mental faculties, but the object is clearly conceived and distinguished from others). — argutus (sharp, subtle). — perplexus (perplexing). — sagax (of smell; there also = seeing clearly): a f. ear, aures elegantes, eruditæ, teretes: a f. distinction, tenue discrimen. — I Caring, callidus, versutus. See CUNNING. — I Splendid,

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magnificus (whatever is imposing, or has an imposing effect by its exterior; e. g. edifice, stentils, &c.). — splendidus (lordly). — Jx. splendidus et magnificus, præclarus (distinguished for the rest or all others of the kind); Jx. magnificus et præclarus. See also SPLENDID. — I Very f. belle! pulchre!

FINE, a. Peñunia pecuniaria, f. Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6). — damnum, multa, or multa (damn. the f. as to much loss to him who pays it; mult. as of compensation to the injured person, the payment of such loss justly inflicted on the injurer). — lit. lit. estimata (the f. is imposed by the judge, see H. Sal. C. C. R. G. 3, 1; Bruni, N. p. Mil. 7, 6). The being condemned to pay a f., condemnatio pecuniaria (Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 6). — pecunia multatitia, argentum multaticium (the money itself): to impose a f. on atq., poenâ pecuniaria (or multa et poenâ or pecuniâ) multare qm: to condemn atq. to pay a f., multam ei dicere (R) mult. Irrogare a f. the demand made by the accused, or tribus of the people, that the accused person should pay such or such a sum, that the subject oneself to a f., multam committere: not to be able to pay a f., multam ferre non posse. — I F. (= end). See FINALLY.

FINE, *Refine*, vid. — I To impose a fine, see FINE, subat.

FINEDRAW, consuere, — obsuere.

FINEDRAWER, puella or mulier, quæ acu victum querit (off. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; i. e. a sempstress in general).

FINELY, pulchre, belle, elegantèr (beautifully, &c.). — subtiliter, argute, callide, versute (cunningly, &c.). — bene, egregie, eximie, præclare (well, excellently). To be f. pointed, pulchre, pictum esse.

FINENESS, subtilitas (finesse, delicacy; impropr. acuteness in thinking or discerning), tenuitas (thinness, C. Tus. 1, 22, 50). — præstantia (inherent excellence). — elegantia (in speaking, discerning, &c., inasmuch as it displays taste). — argutie (acuteness, subtlety; e. g. of a speech).

FINER, flator (\*Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 29).

FINERY, cultus Justo mundior (L. 8, 15). — cultus speciosior quam pretiosior: holiday f., ornatus dierum sollemnium.

FINESPUN, see FINE.

FINESSE, caliditas, versutia. See CUNNING.

FINGER, digitus (also as measure; e. g. four f.'s long, broad, thick, quatuor digitos longus, latus, crassus). — pollex (the thumb, also as measure). The fore f., digitus a pollice proximus (Appul. Met. 1, p. 105, 57); index digitus (H. Sal. 2, 8, 26; Plin. 28, 2, 5); digitus salutaris (Suet. Oct. 30); middle f., digitus medius (Plin. 11, 43, 99; C. Off. 30); 22. Mar. 28, 2); digitus famosus or infamis (Schoel. Crug. H. Sal. 2, 8, 30; Pers. 2, 33); digitus impudicus (art. 6, 70); the third f., digitus medicus or medicinalis (Schoel. Crug. & Macrob. Sat. 7, 13); digitus minimus proximus (Gell. 10, 10, according to which passage the ring was worn on that f. of the left hand; also Macrob. p. 260); digitus minimus vicinus (Macrob. 1, the little f., digitus minimus (H. Sal. 1, 4, 14; Plin. 11, 43, 99; Gell. 10, 10); digitus brevissimus (Macrob. 1, a f. long, or of the length of a f., longitudine digitali: a f. in width, digitalis; latitudine digitalis or unius digiti: half a f. wide, semidigitalis: a or of f. thick, or of the thickness of a f., crassitudine digitali: to be of the width of ten f.'s, cr. latitudo digitorum decem est: of the thickness of two f.'s, crassitudine bini digitorum: to put one's f. on a verse or a passage, when one looks off the book, \*versum digito premere: to put one's f. on one's lips, digito sudare silentium (i. e. as a sign or signal that silence is required, as O. Mar. 9, 69): to stretch out the middle f., digito medium porrigere (1): to lift one's f. in hiding or voting, digito intellere: to point to atq. or atq. with one's f., digito intellere ad qd or ad qm; digito (not digite) monstrare qd or qm; demonstrare qd or qm; digito demonstrare qm conspicuum facere (in order to direct the eye of people on atq. Suet. Oct. 45, exir.); digito monstrare qd: to count atq. over, or to exult on one's f., in digito digere; digiti, per digitos numerare; digitis computare: to have a thing at one's f.'s end, in qd re versatum esse; qd cognitum habere (to be proficient in atq. see C. Or. 27, 125); memoriter pronuntiare, enumerare (to know by heart): to have every thing, \*divinitus qd accidisse putare (I don't choose to have any f. in it, hanc rem non attigam: in the shape of a f., in formam digiti redigere (off. Oct. 12, 13, exir. a small f., digitalis (R) digitus minimus means the little f. of

the hand): *f.-mail*, unguis: the tip of the *f.'s*, digitus extremus: to touch *aliquem* with the tip of one's *f.'s*, digitis extremis attingere. *¶* *Digitus* primores and digitus primus, however, stand for the first joint of the *f.* To make a sign to *aliquem* with one's *f.*, per digitorum gestum significare *quid* (aft. O. Trist. 5, 10, 36): to speak with one's *f.'s*, digitis loqui (ib. 2, 453); in vicem sermonis digitis uti (aft. Solin. 30, 13): the art of speaking with one's *f.'s*, digitorum signa, pl. (Q. 11, 3, 66).—*digitum* voluminem declarante: to beat or keep time with one's *f.'s*, digitis vocem gubernare (aft. Petron. 127).

**FINGER**, *v.* tangere, tentare, both with or without digitis, tactu explorare (both for the sake of investigating).—*attractare*, contractare, pertractare, also with addition of manibus.

**FINGER-POST**, \**pila itineris* index. *¶* **IMPROPR.** To serve as a *f.-p.*, non ipsum ducem esse, sed commostraré viam, et, ut dicit, solet, digitum (ad fontes) intendere (the subst. with *ad* must be chosen according to the meaning; C. de Or. 1, 46, 203).

**FINICAL**, putidus (affected, espily in speaking).—*quæsitus* (not natural, but studied).—*ascitus* (not natural, but borrowed from others).—*ineptus* (not natural, but produced by constraint). See **AFFECTED**.

**FINICALLY** (e.g. to speak *f.*), inepte, putide.—*mollius* (e.g. incedere).

**FINICALNESS**, affectatio (the desire of saying or writing *aliquid* conspicuously, or to render oneself conspicuous; *silo*, age; see *Bremi*, *Suet.* Tib. 70).—*ineptiaz* (in one's comportment).—\**putida elegantia* (in writing).

**FINISH**, **TRANS.** finire, terminare (denote the mere ending without ref. to how far the object of the action has been attained; finire, opp. incipere; terminare, opp. continuare).—consummare, absolvere, perficere (denote the completing a work, the bringing it to a proper and satisfactory end; consumm. as the most general term, opp. leaving it half finished; absolvere, opp. inchoare, denotes a duty fulfilled, a difficult task ended, so that the person is now free; perficere, opp. conari, refers to an object attained; to a task of one's own choice, *quæ* may now be considered perfectly accomplished, &c.).—conficere (to *f.* *aliquid* made up of several actions; e.g. bellum).—finem *cl* rei afferre. *qd* ad finem adducere or perducere (to bring *aliquid* to a conclusion).—*qd* transigere (to conclude or settle some business).—*qd* profligare (to despatch it, with a single stroke as it were).—efficere (to bring about, to effect, if the final object has been obtained; libri ad Varroem sunt effecti, C.).—exsequi (to execute according to prescription, order, e.g. officium, *cs* mandata).—peragere (to carry through, if the business required constant activity to the end, e.g. fabulum, consulum).—patrare (to present something as actually effected, completed, when the author and effect are clearly seen; e.g. cædem, bellum, incepta).—perpetrare (to bring about completely, with ref. to publicity; non creditur, nisi perpetratum, Tacitus, L.).—*Ex* It is but seldom that C. and Cæs. use finire *qd*, except in the sense of putting a limit to *aliquid*, defining *aliquid*, &c.: to *f.* a letter, epistolam concludere; a war, bellum conficere, perficere or comprimere, but also finire. Again, finire cannot well stand intrans., or rather a *sol.* without object expressed: to give *aliquid* the finishing stroke, *qd* absolvere or perficere; perpolire atque conficere.—extremam or summam manum imponere *cl* rei (V. En. 7, 537; Sen. Ep. 12, 4; Q. fronom. 4). See **TO END**, COMPLETE. *¶* **Finished**, absolutus, perfectus (absol. is extensive, referring to the completeness of the work; perfectus, intensive, referring to its excellence). See **END**, **INTRINS.**

**FINISH**, or **FINISHING**, absolutio, perfectio. absolutio perfectioque (the highest degree of perfection).

**FINITE**, finitus, circumscriptus (limited).—non æternus, interiturus (not eternal or everlasting). Not *f.*, non finitus; interminatus.

**FINITELESS**, infinitus (without limits).—immensus (immensurable).

**FIR**, abies; abietis arbor: *firs*, abietis arbores: the top or crown of a *f.*, apiculus; the lower part, fusterna: *moes* of the *f.-tree*, abiegnus: a wood of *f.-trees*, lucus abietis arboribus sepius: *f. wood*, or wood of the *f.-tree*, lignum abiegnum: a forest of *f.-trees*, \*silva abietum: the cone of the *f. tribe*, numentum; aquamatum comp. tum; also abietis numentum (Plin. 16, 10, 19).

**FIRE**, *v.* *¶* To set fire to, ignem inferre, injicere or subijcere (e.g. ædibus).—initium incendii facere (to be in the burning of a town).—*¶* **IMPROPR.** To shoot off or at, &c. To *f.* a gun, \*tormentum (\*a) mittere, emittere (of artillery, &c.). \*tela mittere (Nod. 357)

sclopetum explodere or displodere). To *f.* at *aliquem*, lectum sclopeto mittere in *qm*; (of several) tela conijcere in *qm*; at *aliquem*, tormenta in *qm* uligere (Cæs. B. C. 3, 52): to expose men, &c. to be fired upon, sub ictum dari (T. Ann. 13, 39, 6): to stand to be fired upon, ad omnes expositum ictus stare; sub ictu esse (Sen. ad Marc. 9, 2 and 3).

**FIRE**, *s.* *¶* **PROPR.** ignis (any *f.*, *wp*, as element, in the animal body, &c.; also watch-f., conflagration).—flamma (any *f.* that gives a flame or blaze; then the flame itself, φλόξ).—ardor (glowing heat, &c.).—scintilla (the spark struck from a flint, &c.).—incendium (conflagration, πυρκαϊά). To catch *f.*, ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere; scintillas excipere (of tinder; see *Plin.* 36, 19, 30): *aliquid* that is easily set on *f.*, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus; easily, ignis capacissimus (propr.); facili ad exardecendum (prop. and trop., to be easily made angry) to strike *f.* (e.g. with a flint), ignem elicere e silice; ignem silici excudere (with flint and steel); lapidum tritu elicere ignem (by the attrition of two stones, Gr. τὰ πυρρα στυπτήριον, C. N. D. 2, 9, extr.): to light the *f.* again, ignem reficere: to blow the *f.*, admofo folle ignem statu accendere (Curt. 4, 2, 13): to keep up the *f.*, or put fuel on the *f.*, ignem alere; igni alimenta dare: to set *f.* to *aliquid*, ignem admofove, subdere, subijcere *cl* rei: to set (aliquid) on the *f.*, ad ignem apponere (see *Plaut.* Mem. 2, 2, 55): to place or seat oneself by the *f.*, to warm oneself, admofo igne refocivare artus: to spit *f.*, eructare flammam (Justin. 4, 1, 4): to be on *f.*, ardere (to burn); flagrare (to be in a blaze; but with incendio, if the object was set on *f.*): the sky seemed all on *f.*, cœlum plurimo igne ardere visum est; cœlum omne flagrare videbatur: every thing seemed on *f.*, or the whole seemed one (mass of) *f.*, omnia velut continent flammâ ardere visas: to destroy with *f.*, and sword, ferro ignique (said, igni ferroque) or ferro incendisse vastare; (entirely) pervastare: to be laid waste by *f.* and sword, ferro ignique or flammâ ferroque absumi: to make or light a *f.* (i. e. a watch-f., &c.), ignes facere (e.g. in the camp; in castris, C. B. G. 6, 29): to call out 'fire!' ignem conclamare (Sen. de ira, 3, 43, 3). A *f.* breaks out, sua sponte incendium oritur: a *f.* has broken out, ignis coortus est; incendium factum est (if the *f.* was intentional): a *f.* breaks out in several different quarters of the town at once, pluribus simul locis et his diversis ignes coortuntur: to set on *f.*, incendium facere, conflare, excitare, exuscitare; initium incendii facere (to be the first to set *f.* to a town; see *Vell.* 2, 74, 4): the *f.* was the work of an incendiary, incendium humanâ fraude factum est: to set to *f.* to the buildings, ignem inferre or injicere or subijcere ædibus; ignem et materiam ædibus subdere: to take *f.*, to be consumed by it, igni or flammis comprehendi; flammis corripri (to be reached by the *f.*, in the contest comprehendere only, see L. 26, 27); ignem or flammam concipere. ignem comprehendere (to take *f.*); ignis occupat *qd* (the *f.* makes itself way to *aliquid*, e.g. to a house): to be destroyed by *f.*, deflagare or conflagrare flammis or incendio (to be burnt down; with inc., if the *f.* was intentional); flammis absumi (to be destroyed by the flames). To put *f.* out, ignem reprimere; flammam opprimere; incendium compescere (to check, to arrest it): to put out a *f.*, to extinguish it entirely, incendium restinguere or exstinguere: the *f.* increases, incendium crescit (opp. decreases, inc. decrescit): to escape the *f.*, effugere ex incendio: a small *f.*, igniculus. The smell of *f.*, fœdus quidam nidior ex combustis or adustis rebus (L. 38, 7): a slow *f.*, lentus ignis: to boil by or on a slow *f.*, coquere lento igne; also leniter decoquere; lento vapore decoquere (Plin. 21, 14, intr.): to keep or keep up a good *f.*, iuculento camino uti (C.); \*iuculento foco uti: a stream of *f.*, ignium rivus (Plin. 2, 108, 110): the glow of *f.*, flammam ardor (Lur. 5, 1092); flammæ fervidus ardor (ibid. 1098): a ball or globe of *f.*, globus (in the skies; C. de Div. 1, 43, 97, in *wp* passage the 'faces' are mentioned separately): a column of *f.*, columna ignea (Ecc.). damage sustained by *f.*, \*damnum incendio factum, ex incendio acceptum: committing *f.*, flammam eructans (Justin. 4, 1, 4; comp. *Plin.* 54, 10, 22, and 2, 163, 106, extr.): ignes evomens (Sil. 17, 5, 98): particles of *f.*, flammæ semen (O. Met. 15, 347): a signal made by a *f.*, ignium significatio: to give or make a signal by *f.*, ignibus sacro significationem (e.g. of distress; Cæs. B. G. 2, 33): as red as *f.*, igneo colore; luteus (of a fiery colour in general); flammæus, flammæolus (glowing red); rutilus (red as a blaze): to become as red as *f.* (in one's face); see **TO BURN**. *¶* **PROV.** To be between two *f.'s*, lupum aurius tenere (Suet. Tib. 25, *Bremi*); anceps

malum urget (L. 3, 38, 9): a burnt child dreads the fire, cui dolet, meminit (C. Mur. 20, 42); "ustus infans cavet ab igni. || IMPROPR. Glow, ignis (e. g. of the eyes)—ardor (glow, the lightning of altho, e. g. of the look, the eyes, oculorum, vultuum): the f. of passions, of love, &c., ardor; incendium (also of passions, with the accessory notion of destruction, consuming passion. Ignis, of the passion of love, is poet. only: of the passion of hatred, or other violent excitement, it may be used figuratively in prose; e. g. huic ordini novum ignem subjicere, C.): to be consumed by the f. of love, amoris flammâ conflagrare. || Mental vivacity, vis—vigor (freshness, vivacity). See VIGOR, ANDOUR: the f. is gone, consedit ardor animi: to be without f., tepere; languere; frigere (of an orator, &c.): the f. of youth, juvenilis ardor; ardor metatis: natural f. and spirit, quedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata: the f. of a port, impetus divinus; calor poeticus (?); of an orator, vis, calor, concitatio dicentis; calor et vehementia; oratoris impetus; ardor dicendi. || Volley, &c.: to be exposed to the f., ad omnes expositum ictus stare: sub ictu esse (Sen. ad Marc. 9, 2 and 3): not to be exposed to the f., extra tell jactum or coniectum esse (Aft. Curt. 3, 20, 1, and Petron. 90), extra tell jactum stare (Curt. 5, 3, 17); jactu telli procul abesse (ib. 4, 3, 8): to get or come into the f., sub ictum dari (T. Ann. 13, 39, 6); ad tell coniectum venire (Aft. L. 2, 31). To be between two f.s., anceps hostis et a fronte et a tergo urget.

**FIRE-ARMS**, \*sclopetum (gun).—\*bombarda (blunderbuss).

**FIRE-ASSURANCE**, publicum periculum, quod est a vi flammæ in illa, quæ ab igni non tuta sunt (Aft. L. 25, 3).

**FIRE BALL**, globus (de Dir. 1, 43, 97).

**FIRE-BRAND**, titio (fm vivis, the f.-b. on the hearth).—torris (fm torreo; also a burning piece of wood on the hearth, but esp. of a funeral pile, or altar, where it served for burning the corpse, or whatever was offered as a sacrifice).—titio ardens, torris vivus († when blazing).—titio and torris extinctus (when glimmering only, not blazing). || An incendiary, incendiarius (prop.)—fax ex incendii, qui initium es incendii fecit (both impropr.: the latter, Vell. 2, 74, 4).

**FIRE-BRIGADE**, excubie nocturnæ vigilesque adversus incendia instituti (Aft. Suet. Oct. 30). Augustus introduced a f.-b., Augustus adversus incendia excubias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est (ib.): he removed single cohorts to Puteoli and Ostia, to serve as a f.-b., Puteolis et Ostia singulas cohortes ad arcendos incendiorum casus collocavit (Suet. Claud. 25): a superintendent of the f.-b., præfectus vigiliis (prop.): the head of the night-watch or patrol, who was at the same time the chief of the f.-b.).

**FIRE-BUCKET**, hama (according to Salmastius, in the shape of a boat; see Plin. Ep. 10, 35 [42], 2); \*siphonium receptaculum (the place where the engines are kept, i. e. the station of the f.-b.).

**FIRE-ENGINE**, siphon (see Plin. Ep. 16, 35 [42], 2).—\*The various machines or instruments used by the ancients at a fire, were the following: the siphon above; the hama (f.-bucket); the hamus (f.-hook); the dolabra (pike); centio (rags); the scalda (ladder); scopas (brooms); besides this, acetum (vinegar, to soak the rags in). The engines or instruments in general for the above purpose, instrumenta ad incendia compescenda, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 [42], 2), subsidia reprimendis ignibus (according to T. Ann. 15, 48, 4).

**FIRE-LOCK**. See FIRE-ARMS.

**FIRE-MAN**, \*siphonium imager (i. e. the first man of the engine). See also FIRE-BRIGADE.

**FIRE-PAN**, f-culus (for keeping dishes warm).—pultarius (cf. Pallad. 7, 2), thuribulum (for burning incense).—\*batillum is = coal or fire-shovel, which was sometimes also used instead of a FIRE-PAN. || On the lock of a gun, \*receptaculum pulveris pyri.

**FIRE-PROOF**, ignibus impervius (e. g. stone; T. Ann. 15, 43, 3).—ignibus incorruptus (indestructible by fire, e. g. walls, Plin. 35, 13, 48).—inlime ignem sentiens, quod ab igni non læditur. Ab igni tutus (that cannot be injured by fire, e. g. stones, wood, &c.; Plin. 37, 7, 25; Virg. 2, 9, 16, and 2, 7, 2); they (i. e. stones) are f.-p., neque tactus ignis potest nocere (Virg. 2, 7, 3).

**FIRE-SHIP**, navis præparata ad incendium (Cæsar. B. G. 3, 101).—navis bitumine et sulphure illita (Cæsar. 4, 3, 2): to send out f.-ships against the fleet of Pompey, naves compietas trādē et pice et stupā reliquias rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, in Pompeianam classem iniungere (Cæsar. B. G. 3, 101).

**FIRE-SHOVEL**, batillum. See the remark in COAL-PAN.

**FIRE-SIDE**, focus: our f.-s., focus patrius; domus patria (speaking of one's country): to return to one's own f.-s., focum suum or larem suum repetere; ad larem suum redire (since the lar, or house-god, stood by the f.-s.): there is nothing like one's own f.-side, \*foci proprii fumus, alieno igne luculentior: a small f.-s., foculus: to fight for one's own f.-s., pro aris et focis pugnare; pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare.

**FIRE-STONE**, pyrites, a particular sort of rock was called lapis vivus, used for striking a light (see Plin. 36, 19, 30; Græti Cygn. 404).

**FIRE-TONGS**, forpex (Cato, R. R., 10, 3; Suet. Oct. 75).

**FIRE-WOOD**, lignum. Igna, orum (opp. materia or materies, i. e. timber).—cremia, orum (dry sticks, Col. 12, 19, 3; Plin. 12, 19, 42).—ignaria, orum (wood, used to light a fire with).—ignis alimentum (to keep up the fire with).

**FIRE-WORK or WORKS**, \*ignes artificiosi; \*ignes festi: to set off f.-w., ignes festos succendere (Aft. Sil. 4, 18, 37). A maker of f.-s., \*pyrotechnus: the art of making f.-s., ars pyrobolaria.

**FIRE-WORSHIPPER**, e. g. to be a f.-w., \*ignem pro Deo venerari. They are mostly (or most of them are) f.-w.s., in superstitionibus aique curâ deorum præcipue igni veneratio est (Aft. Justin. 41, 3, 6).

**FIRING**. See FIRE-WOOD.

**FIRKIN**, dolium.

**FIRM**, adj. firmus (that will resist external impressions, dissolution, destruction, &c.; hence also 'steadfast,' opp. labans, vacillans, and, for want of a suitable adj., to imbecillus).—stabilis (that can stand f., or upon which one may stand f.); Jx, stabilis et firmus; firmus stabilisque.—constans (retaining the same, not changeable; like the course of the heavenly bodies, &c. All three also tropic. for invariable, steadfast).—offirmatus (impropr.; obdurate, inflexible).—solidus (solid, &c., prop. e. g. corpora, terra).—duraturus (likely to last; of bodily things only). To stand f., \*inmotum stare; or stare only, opp. cadere or corrui: e. f. courage, animus firmus: to be f., stare animo (of one person); stare animis (of several): to remain f., stare (in) qâ re (e. g. in one's opinion, in sentiment); de gradu non deijci (not to be confounded, lose one's presence of mind, &c.; C.); in alia, perseverare in re; f. and lasting friendship, amicitia firma et perpetua: a f. friend, amicus firmus, stabilis, constans, certus; firmus amicus a fidelis (C.): to use f. language, oratione uti stabili ac non mutata; f. allies, socii fideles (C.); socii boni ac fideles, or boni fideles (both L.): a f. hand, manus strenua or stabilis (steady); Cels.: not man. firmat.—\*Terra firma should be terra continens. With a f. unshaken mind, stabili et firmo animo: a f. mind, animus obdurate; a man of f. principles, homo constans: a f. resolution, consilium certum: to have a f. conviction of altho, de qâ re sibi persuasus.

**FIRM, v.** See CONFIRM, To FIX.

**FIRMAMENT**, cœlum (poet.; cœli palatium, Enn. in C. N. D. 2, 18, 49).—firmamentum (in this meaning, is Eccl. only).

**FIRMAMENTAL**, cœlestis.

**FIRMLY**, || FIRM. firme.—firmiter.—solida.—|| With constancy, stabili et firmo animo.—constanter (e. g. dolorem ferre).—æquo animo (e. g. dolorem ferre).—firme (stiffly; e. g. firmissime asseverare). I am f. convinced, persuasissimum mihi est: to be f. convinced of altho, sibi persuasus de re: to meet death f., fidenti animo ad mortem pergere; prompte necem subire (of a violent death; see T. Ann. 16, 10, 1); irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere (of a suicide; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, init.).

**FIRMNESS**, firmitas (as visible quality, e. g. of a body, &c.; then impropr. of character, that makes it apt to resist temptation).—firmitudo (as an innate and abiding quality; then impropr. of mental f.; e. g. firmitudo gravitatis animi).—soliditas (solidity, durability, e. g. of a wall).—stabilitas (stability, of whatever stands fast and firm).—animi firmitudo (C., Cæsar., T.); animi fortitudo, animus certus or confirmatus (resoluteness, mental f.).—constantia (impropr.; consistency in one's conduct, constancy).—perseverantia (impropr.: the f. displayed by him who does not allow himself to be deterred from his resolutions). A noble f., libera contumacia (i. e. noble defiance; C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71): to show a noble f., liberam cont. adhibere (ibid.) an inflexible f., irrevocabili constantia (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 2): to proceed in altho with f., constantiam adhibere

et ut: to display great f. in *algh*, fortissimum esse in re (e.g. in causâ suspectâ, of an advocate): you must retain your f., or show your f., retinenda est vobis constantia: with f.: see **FIRMLY**.

**FIRST**, *adj.* primus (so far as, in space or time, he makes his appearance f., and others follow him).—principes (so far as he acts f., and others follow his example).—summus. maximus. præcipuus (*sup* post-Aug., principalis; except in f. causes, cause principales; opp. secondary causes).—primarius (f. in rank, dignity, or value). The f. men in the state: see 'CHIEF men.' The f. point, caput ca rei. summus ca rei. cardo ca rei (on which all turns; V. and Q.).—momentum (*pow*), the critical, decisive point. It was ever his f. ca, e, semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit: to make *algh* one's f. object, omne studium in qâ re ponere. This is the f. point, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est. To fall in love at f. sight, devenire or incidere in amorem uno aspectu (*duet*, ad Her. 2, 20, 33). Nobody can fall in love at f. sight, nemo potest uno aspectu neque præteritis in amore devenire (*ib.*). For 'in the first place,' see **FIRST**, *adv.*—*sup* The three f. tres primi (e.g. tribus primis diebus, *Ca. B. C.* 1, 18, *wh* may help to banish the foolish notion that accuracy requires us to say 'the first three'). He considered that the f. thing was, &c., nihil prius faciendum putavit. *sup* The Latins regarded as an apposition the closer definition, *wh* in English is expressed by a rel. proposition, or by an *inf.*—I was the f. who did it, or the f. to do it, primus feci. If only two are spoken of, the f. is prior, opp. to the second, posterior; or, if there be a ref. to two subjects already named, like (the second being expressed by *hic*). If f. = earliest, ultimus is used; ab ultimâ origine: the f. (= next) *afy*, proximus. If the f. thing, = the most important thing, summum or caput is used; e.g. the f. step towards a happy life is, caput est ad bene vivendum: he considered that the f. thing should be, nihil prius faciendum putavit. To be the f. in *algh*, initium ca rei facere, capere, ducere (to do it, to make a beginning); principem esse in re; optimum, præstantissimum esse in qâ genere; ca rei principatum obtinere (to be the most excellent); let us be neither f. nor last, nec duces sumus, nec agmen claudamus: each wishing to be the f. (on the road), quum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret: to be the f. of his class, classem ducere (Q. 1, 2, 28). to be the f. *afy*, the king, secundum imperii gradum tenere: I am the f. (to get up) in the morning, and the last at night (in going to bed), primus cubitu surgo, postremum cubitum eo.

**FIRST**, *adv.* 1. At first, primo (the general distinction between primo and primum is, that primo relates to time, primum to the order of occurrence: so that primo = 'at first,' implying that a change took place afterwards, primum = 'first,' when followed by *wh* some time afterwards, in the second, third, last place, &c. Though this distinction is not universal, it should be observed by Lat. writers with this exception, according to Zumpt and Hand. vol. iv. p. 558 [agst Haase], that when deinde or postea follows, C. usually places primum for 'at first.'—*sup* principio (at the beginning, originally; jus augurum divinationis opinione principio constitutum est; postea *Ca. C.*.)—*sup* initio (at the outset; redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi).—*sup* primo may be followed by post, postea, deinde, inde, dehinc, tum, postremo, ad extremum, tandem, mox, nunc, jam (*Hand* iv. p. 558; *Curt.* *h* primus = d jam). 2. Before all others, primus (*adj.* the f., *afy* postremo).—prior (*adj.* the f. foremost of two, opp. posterior).—in prima (before all others, &c.). It would be incorrect, in this sense, to say primo: he must get up f., and go to bed last, primus cubitu surgit, postremum cubitum eat: whichever party f. occupied this pass, would have no trouble in keeping off the enemy, qui prior has angustias occupaverit, ab hoc hostem prohiberi nihil esse negotii: he f., or f. of all, *sup* Adherbat to death, then the rest, in prima Adherbat necat, dein omnes.

IN NUTRATIONS. primum... then (or secondly, &c.). primum... iterum or secundo... tertium (C.), tertio (*Farr. R. R.* 3, 17, 2).—The other forms of compound numerations are thus given by *Hand*.—*sup* A) THREE MEMBERS. (1) Ciceronian (including his correspondents, &c.). primum—deinde—novissime (Planc.). primum—post—tum. primum—deinde—tum. primum—deinde—deinde. primum—deinde—postea. primum—deinceps—deinceps. primum—tum—denique. primum—tum—post. primum—tum—deinde. primum—deinde—ad extremum. (2) NON-CICERONIAN. primum—deinde—

mox (Plin.). primum—deinde—postremo (L., T.). primum—deinde—ad postremum (L.). primum—deinde—ad ultimum (Curt.).

B) FOUR MEMBERS. (1) Ciceronian: primum—deinde—tum—postremo. primum—deinde—deinde—postremo. primum—deinde—deinde—postea. primum—deinde—præterea—denique. primum—deinde—præterea—postremo. primum—deinde—tum—post. primum—deinde—deinde—deinde. primum—tum—deinde—postremo. primum—secundo loco—deinde—tum etiam. (2) NON-CICERONIAN. primum—deinde—mox—tum (Col.). primum—deinde—tum—postea (Cels.). primum—mox—deinde—postremo (Plin.).

C) FIVE MEMBERS. (1) Ciceronian. primum—deinde—tum etiam—accedit—postremo. primum—deinde—tum—post—ad extremum. primum—deinceps—deinceps—deinde—tum. (2) NON-CICERONIAN. primum—deinde—post—deinde—postremo (L.).

D) FOR MORE THAN FIVE MEMBERS. For *ist.*: see C. de Fin. 5, 23, 65. Tus. 1, 28, 68; de Inv. 3, 50, 150, 1, 28, 43, 2, 13, 43. For *eight*: Col. 12, 3, 1. For *nine*: C. de Inv. 2, 27, 79.

Now f., now for the time, nunc primum. Then f., tum primum (L. 9, 63). F. of all, omnium primum. In the f. place, as in duty bound, I congratulate you, primum tibi, ut debeat, gratulor.

**FIRST-BEGOTTEN**, (of two) natu major; (of several) natu maximus. *sup* primogenitus and primum genitus do not belong to classic prose.

**FIRST-BORN**, vetustissimus liberorum (T. Ann. 2, 2, 1).—stirpis maximus (the eldest of the family or stem).

**FIRST-FRUIT**, primitiæ frugum.—(Improp.) primitiæ.

**FIRSTLINGS**, primitiæ.—\*primum quidque.

**FISC**, *ascus*.

**FISCAL**, *ascalis* (Suet. Dom. 9).

**FISH**, v. piscari (if with a rod and line, hamo); also pisces capere (if with a hook, hamo). 1. *Pis.* To f. for compliments, laudem venari (*duet* ad Her. 4, 3, 5). To f. out *algh*, explicari *qd*; fm *aby*, a *qo*. To f. in troubled waters (Prov). ex alienis incommodis sua commoda comparare (*afy* Ter. And. 4, 1, 3), or ex alienis incommodis suam petere occasionem (*afy* L. 4, 58).

**FISH**, s. piscis (also collectively, as in Engl.: e.g. place vivandæ, Plin.): sea f., piscis maritimus: river f., or fresh-water f., piscis fluvialis: a common f., plebeius cœne piscis: a small f., pisciculus: very small f., minutus pisciculi: full of f., plenus piscium (C. Varr. 4, 53, 118); post, piscosus, pisculentus: like a f., \*piscil similis. To catch f., pisces capere. To angle for f., pisces hamo capere. Salt f., salisamenta, *pl.* He always sent to Puteoli to buy f. for the table, semper in cœnâ pisces Puteolâ mittere emptum solebat (Varr. R. R. 2, 17, 6). 1. The fish (a constellation). Pisces.

**FISH-BLADDER**, vesica piscis.

**FISH-BONE**, spina piscis (C. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66): to take out the f.-b., piscem exossare (culinary term).

**FISHER**. See FISHERMAN.

**FISH-HOOK**, hamus.—hamulus piscarius (Plaut.). A baited f.-h., illitum cibo or cibis hamus (Plin.; but improp.).

**FISH-MARKET**, forum piscarium or piscatorium. **FISHMONGER**, qui pisces vendit or venditat: g. t. *afy* Gall. 15, 20, or *Val. Max.* 3, 4, *ast.* 2).—cetarius (who deals in large sea-fish).—salsamentarius (who deals in salt fish). To be a f.-m., pisces vendere or venditare.

**FISH-PICKLE**, salsamentum. muria (salt-water to preserve fish in; see *interp.* to H. Sat. 2, 4, 64).—garum ('prepared with salt-water fm the roe, &c. of the garus, scomber, &c.)—eliquamen salsamentorum (according to Col. 9, 14, 3).

**FISH-POND**, piscina (g. t.).—piscium custodia (a reservoir in which to keep fish ready for dressing, when wanted).—piscium vivarium (a reservoir in which fishes were kept either for pleasure or to breed).—piscina dulcis (of fresh-water).—piscina salina or amara or maritima (if near the sea).—cetarium. cetaria (if the pond was in junction or connection with the sea, whence the fishes entered into it and were thus caught).—piscina locularis (e. f. p. with compartments in for the different sorts of fish). To make a f.-p., piscinam edificare: to take a fish out of the f.-p., piscem de piscinâ exceptare.

**FISH-SAUCE**, jus (g. t.).

**FISH-SCALE**, squama piscis.

**FISH-SOUP**, garum (made of the intestines of the

most delicate fish, prepared with sea-water, a less delicious kind of which was the 'altec' or alex).

FISH-WIFE, quæ piscoem vendit or venditat (ast. Gel. 15, 20; or *Fal. Max.* 3, 4, ext. 2).

FISHERMAN, piscator. To be a *f.* by profession or trade, piscatorio artificio quantum facere (Lact. 5, 2, extr.). A *f.*'s hut, \*domus or casa piscatoria.

FISHERY, piscatio, piscatio (like occupation, Plin. 6, 22, 24; 8, 16, 17): \*captura balnearum: pearl *f.*, \*margaritarum conquisitio: to be engaged in the pearl-*f.*, \*margaritas conquirere (Suet. 12) but margaritas urinarum is without sense, and has probably arisen from some misinterpretation of the passage in Plin. 9, 35, 55, extr. 'has margaritas urinarum curâ peti'.

FISHING, piscatio (as act).—piscatus, piscatio (as occupation, and in this meaning in Plin. 6, 22, 24, and 8, 16, 17: the pleasure of *f.*, piscationis voluptas (ast. Justin. 41, 5, 4, piscationum voluptates, the various pleasures *f.* affords): to be fond of *f.*, piscandi studio teneri: in *f.*, in piscando.

FISHING-BOAT, navis or scapha piscatoria (larger).—piscatoria cymba (smaller).—piscatorium navigium (Fragm. M. Caecil).

FISHING-LINE, \*linea piscatoria.

FISHING-NET, rete (g. t.).—funda, jaculum (a casting-net).—verriculum or verriculum (drag-net).

FISHING-ROD, arundo piscatoria.

FISHING-TACKLE, instrumentum piscatorium.

FISHY, *Abounding in fish*, plenus piscium (C. Verr. 4, 53, 118; Suet. piscosus, pisculentus, are poet.). *Fish-like*, pisci similia, or gen. piscis.

FISSILE, fissilis (L.).

FISSURE, fissura, fissum.—rima (*f.* in a solid body lengthwise, and into the depth of it; chink).—hiatus (*wide f.*, open and deep). To have a *f.* in it, fissurâ dehiscere. rimam agere (Suet. rim. ducere poet.).

FIST, a. pugnus. To double the *f.*, pugnum facere; comprimere in pugnum manus (opp. manus explicare); digitos comprimere pugnumque facere (opp. digitos diducere et manum dilatare). With one's doubled *f.*, manu compressâ: to give aby a blow in the face with one's *f.*, colaphum ci impingere: to give aby a blow in the face with one's doubled *f.*, pugnum factum ci in os impingere: to strike aby with one's *f.*, pugnis cedere (pugnis onerare, Com.).

FIST, v. *Strike with the fist*, pugnis cedere.—pugnis onerare (Comic).—colaphum ci impingere (to hit aby with one's *f.* in the face). *Seize* (abol.), vid. FISTICUFFS, pugna (g. t. for battle).—pugilatus, ūs (boxing-match, Plaut.). To come to *f.*, res venit ad manus.

FISTULA, fistula.

FISTULOUS, fistulosus (Plin.).

FIT, impetus, incurus (attack of illness).—accessio, tentatio (both with the addition of morbi, febris, of an illness, a fever, C. Alt. 10, 17, 2): a slight *f.* of an illness, commotiuicula, levis motiucula (Suet. Vesp. 24): to be suffering in a *f.* of illness, (n) morbo tentari. The *f.* becomes more violent, graviores accessiones veniunt. A *f.* of the gout, \*morbi articularis accessio or tentatio: to have a *f.* of the gout, ca uras laborant; articuloꝝ dolorum habere: to be suffering from a dreadful *f.* of the gout, doloribus podagræ cruciari maximis (C.); ardere podagræ doloribus (C.). An epileptic *f.*, morbo comitiali accessio. To have an epileptic *f.*, morbo comitiali corripit; or (Plin.) vitio comitiali corripit; morbo comitiali laborare. A fainting *f.*, subita (animæ) defectio (Suet. Calig. 56). *Fainting* animæ deliquium is spurious Latin, and animi defectus a doubtful reading. A fainting *f.* is coming upon me, animus me relinquat (Cæs. B. G. 6, 38), or inquit (post-Aug.); anima deficit (e.g. from the heat, per æstum, in Cæs. 1, 17); animo linquo (post-Aug.). To fall down in a *f.*, animo linquo subitiorque genu. Aby is in a (fainting) *f.*, animus qm relinquit or liquit; anima deficit. Intermittent *f.*'s of a fever, febris accessio remissioque; febris accessi et decessio. *By fits and starts*, carpitim (carpitim facere qd, opp. continuare qd).

FIT, v. TRANS. *Adapt*, suit, aptare qd ci rei (Suet. 12) adaptare only in Suet. and that only in pass. partic. *Accommodate* qd ci rei or ad qd (make it suitable to, adapt it to; also accom. sibi qd ad qd = to *f.* on, e.g. coronam ad caput)—dirigere qd ad qd (to direct it by a certain rule). *To prepare suitably by preparatory training*, erudire or instruire, or instituere atque erudire qm (ad qd or ad rem faciendam).—parare qm ci rei (e.g. foro et eloquentie)—formare qm ad or in qd. To *f.* aby for public speaking, instituere qm ad dicendum; oratorem efficere atque instituere qm. To *f.* oneself for alth, se accommodare

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ad qd (e.g. ad rempublicam; ad magnas res gerendas, C.); parare se ad qd, or ad qd faciendum (C.); exercere se ad qd (by practice, C.). Fitted and prepared for alth, instructus et paratus ad qd. *FIT OUT*: To *f.* out ships, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare; a fleet, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare; in a very short time, celeriter classem efficere. *FIT UP*, ornare (g. t.).—instruere, ornare, ad-, or exornare. Jx. ornare (exornare) atque instruere (to provide with what is necessary; orn. and its compounds implying suitable expenditure, like *conspici, discurrere*).—To *f.* up a house, see FURNISH. *ABSOL* or *INTRANS.* aptum esse or apte convenire ad qm (to *f.* it).—(apte) convenire in qd (e.g. machera in vaginam; Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 85); or inire convenireque in qd (both = to *f.* into). A coat *f.*'s, vestis bene sedet: shoes *f.*, calcei apte conveniunt ad pedes, or ad pedes apti sunt: shoes that *f.* well, apti ad pedes calcei. A dress that *f.*'s well, or a close fitting dress, vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens: the tubes *f.* into each other, alius in alium tubulus inuit convenitque. *To be fit*, see FIT, adj.

FIT or FITTING, idoneus, aptus (idoneus denotes a passive, aptus an active fitness for alth; or the idoneus is fitted by his qualifications, and, through outward circumstances, for any particular destination, like the *tyrannos*; the aptus, by his worth and adequacy, like *tyrannos*). The idoneus is in himself inactive, and suffers himself to be employed for a particular purpose, for which he is qualified; the aptus himself engages in the business, because he is adequate to it; Diod.).—habilis, appositus, conveniens, for alth, ad qd, less only (never after appositus) by the simple dative. If these words are followed by a verbal proposition, then the relative pronoun is used with a subjunctive.—bonus, for alth, ci rei or ad qd (in L. and T., not in C. or Cæs.).—opportuus ad qd (conveniently situated, of places, &c.). To make or render *f.* for alth, aptare ad qd: to make oneself *f.* for alth, se parare, or aptare ad qd; se accommodare ad qd; se exercere ad qd. To be *f.* for, decere (to be becoming; to become it); aptum esse ci or ci rei, or ad qd, accommodatum esse ci rei or ad qd (to be adapted for it); convenire ci or ci rei, or eum qd re; congruere ci rei or eum qd re (to be agreeable to its nature, &c.). To be *f.*, decere qm (to be suitable to or becoming any one): it is *f.*, decet or convenit, that &c., by an accus. and infin. (it is suitable, on convenit, see Benecke Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4). It ought, followed by an accus. and infin. (it ought, is necessary on reasonable grounds, and according to the laws of justice and equity): not to be *f.* for alth, non decere, &c.; also abhorrere a qd re; ab qd re discutere. *Congruus* is unclassical; congruens is good Latin. In a *f.* manner, see FITLY.

FITCH, vicia (also according to Linn.).

FITFUL. See CHANGEABLE.

FITLY, accommodate.—apte, convenienter.—congruenter, decore. [Syn. in Fit.] Jx. apte et quasi decore; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque.

FITNESS, convenientia.—decentia (proper quality)—decorum (propriety).

FIVE, quinque.—quint, quinquæ, quina (*f.* a-piece, &c., only with substant. that are used only in the pl.; e.g. quinquæ literæ, *f.* letters, whereas quinque literæ means, *f.* alphabetic letters); *f.* asses (the Rom. coin), quinquæ: a coin worth *f.* asses, nummus quinquarius: an instrument of *f.* feet in length, e.g. a yard for measuring, quinquepedalis (Mar. 14, 92); *f.* dots, quincunx (C. 1, 2); the *f.* first among the citizens (belonging to the town council), quinque primi (vervāpōra): a space of *f.* years, quinquennium, also lustrum: every *f.* years, quinto quoque anno: a repeat of *f.* dishes, pentapharmacum (vervāpōra), later only, Spartan. El. Ver. 5): consisting of *f.*, quintarius: divided into *f.* parts, quinquēpartitus; *f.* sixths dextans; as number, numerus quintarius; *f.* twelfths of an ass, a pound, &c., quincunx: containing *f.* twelfths, quincuncialis: that has *f.* leaves, quinquefolius; quinque folia: that has *f.* corners, pentagonus; quinqueangularis: *f.* fingered, quinis digitis (of the hand); ci digiti in manibus quini (of men and beasts; both ast. Plin. 11, 43, 99): weighing *f.* pounds, quinquelibrals; quinque pondo (as libras valens) *f.* feet long, quinquepedalis (Hgg.). quinque pedes in longitudinem; quinque pedes longus: that has *f.* stories, quinque tabulaturum: a house that has *f.* stories, domus, quæ quinque tabulationes habet (ast. Vitr. 5, 5, 7): that has *f.* sounds or tones, pentachordus (later only); *f.* years of age, or having lasted *f.* years, quinquennis: *f.* years old, quinque annos

**natus: happening or taking place every f. years, quinqueennialis (e. g. censura): f. times, quinque: f. times as much, quinqueies tantum: f. times more than &c., quinqueies tanto amplius, quam quantum (e. g. quinqueies tanto amplius, quam quantum ci in cellam sumere licitum sit, civitatis imperavit, C. Ferr. 3, 97, 225): f.-fold, quincuplus (f. times as great = Gloss. Vel.); quincuplex (given, taken, or calculated f. times at once, e. g. salarium): to make or render *athg* f.-fold, quinquiplicare (*Q* not quinquel. T. Ann. 2, 38, 36r.); f. hundred, quingenti: each or to each f. hundred (in divisions), quingenti: consisting each time of f. hundred, quingentarius: f. hundred times, quingentes: the f. hundredth, quingentesimus: f. thousand, quinque or quina millia (*Q* not it is only in poets and later writers that we find quinqueies milie): each of f. thousand, quina millia (e. g. four legions, each of f. thousand infantry, quatuor legiones quina millibus peditum): f. thousand times, quinqueies millies: a vessel that has f. banks of oars, quinque-remis (navis): 'the f.' (as title of any officers or commissioners: f. in number) in Rome, quinquaginta quinqueviratus, their office, and adj. 'quinqueviralis' of f. days, 'quinque dierum.**

**FIVES**, *pila* (g. t. for any game with a ball). To be fond of f.'s, *pila studio teneri*: to play at f.'s, *pila ludere*.

**FIVE-LEAVED**, 'that has five leaves', *quinquefolius* (Plin.).

**FIX**, **TRANS.** | **Make fast**, &c. *figere* (with in and acc. or abl.: e. g. one's eyes upon the ground, oculus fig. in terram or in terra; but *fig.*, of mental objects, with in and abl. only: as, to f. my mind on the consulship, *figere mentem in consulatu*, not in consulatum, Krebs; also ci rei and ad qd.)—*affigere* ci rei or in qd (to f. to, affix)—*defigere* ci rei or in re (to f. down into)—*infigere* ci rei or in rem (to f. into). To f. *athg* with nails, *clavis figere qd*; to *athg*, *clavis affigere* or *configere* qd ci rei: to f. one's eyes on *aby*, oculus *defigere* in vultu *ca* (also in qm, O.): one's mind or thoughts on a *hg*, mentem *figere* or *defigere* in re; animum *defigere* or *infigere* in re; *defigere* et intendere animum in qd (C.): to fix the ladders against the walls, scalas mœnibus *admovere*: to f. one's abode anywhere, considerare (in) qd loco; domicilium collocare (C.), or constituere (Np.) (in) qd loco: to have fixed one's abode anywhere, sedem ac domicilium qd loco habere. *Fix*? Not *figere* sedem or domicilium in qd loco. To f. one's eyes on the ground, *figere oculos in terram* or in terra; in terram ora *defigere* (Curt.). A fixed star, stella inerrans; sidus certis sedē infirmum. Fixed stars, sidera certis infixa sedibus, or quæ certis locis infixa sunt. To f. *athg* firmly in *aby*'s mind, *infigere* qd ca animo. A fixed income, redditus statū. | **Make firm**, firmare, confirmare (make it firm and durable, a government, kingdom, &c.)—*stabilire* (make firm or stable)—*fundare* (to found)—*stabilitatem* dare ci rei (C.).

| **Appoint definitively**, statuere, constituere.—*eligere* (to name)—*eligere* (to make choice of)—*præfignire*. To f. a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere; beforehand, diem præstatuere, præfignire; a time, tempus dicere, destinare: to f. the exact time for the assault, adeundi (sc. castra) tempus definire: to f. the time and place, tempus et locum condicere (to f. it by common consent); f. day for the marriage, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere; for the execution, diem necis destinare ci; a pretty distant day, diem satis laxam statuere; *aby*'s wages, mercedem ci constituere; *aby*'s residence, circumscribere locum habitandi ci (to bid him to go beyond a fixed distance, &c.): the bounds of *aby*'s kingdom, terminare fines Imperii: to f. the price of *athg*, ci rei pretium statuere (Plaut.), or constituere (C.); conficere (C.); facere (Plaut., Mart.). | **TRANS.** *Resolve*, statuere, constituere, docere (qd or with infn.)—*consilium* capere (with *gerund* in di; *ate* with infn.)—*inducere* animum or in animum (with inf. or ut). I have fixed &c., certum est mihi; stat mihi (sc. sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to have pretty nearly fixed to &c., satis habere consilium &c. (C. Att. 12, 50, end). I f. that a person should be present (at such a time), qm necesse est venire iubere. | **To fix upon** (= select, or appoint after selection), destinare qm ad qd or ci rei, designare ad qd. =ponere ci rei or in qd.—*eligere* qm. To f. upon *qdy* for a person's wife, destinare qm ci uxorem. To f. upon such a day, diem eligere, constituere. See above under **Fix**, **TRANS.**

**FIXEDLY**, firme, firmiter (both C. Rep. 1, 45; 6, 2; the latter also Cæ. B. G. 4, 26).—*rigide* (adj.). To look f. at *aby*, qm intentis oculis or acerrime contem-

plari (C.).—oculus *defigere* in es vultu: to lock f. on the ground, oculus in terram figere.

**FIXEDNESS**. See **FIRMNESS**.

**FIXITY**. P. of tenure, stabilitas et certa possessio (C., but impropr.).

**FIXTURE**, immobilis res (Dig. any property that cannot be moved).—'supellex immobilis.

**FLABBY**, flaccidus (e. g. of the ears, opp. rigidus; also flaccus, Varr. and C. = one who has long f. ears. *Q* not marcidus aur. s. Plin., are those of a tired horse, when they hang down as if they were dead)—*pendulus* (hanging down, e. g. of the cheeks, genm, Plin. 14, 20, 28, § 142).—*fluidus* (not firm in its component parts, opp. compactus. Thus, according to L. 34, 47, corpora fluida = bodies, the flesh of wch is not firm, but corpora remissa, according to C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54, bodies whose nerves are relaxed, &c.).

**FLACCID**, flaccidus (withered, slack).—*marcidus* (without consistency and solidity; fading away)—*resolutus* (waning, &c.; e. g. corpora juvenum, Col.). To become f., flaccescere, marcescere. To be f., flaccere (propr. Lactant.; but impropr. C.).—*marcere*. All these expressions are seldom met with in prose writers that have been handed down to us.

**FLACCIDITY**, resolutio (state of being unstrung; of nerves, &c.), or Crel. with flaccidus.

**FLAG**, v. | **TRANS.** laxare, relaxare, remittere. | **INTRANS.** laxari, relaxari, remitti.—*languescere*, elanguescere, relanguescere (to become worn out, feeble, &c.).—*flaccescere* (propr. of sails; impropr. of an orator whose style becomes spiritless when he begins to write). *Abey's* courage f.'s, animum cadit: w.t. to let one's courage f. in any danger, nulli periculo animum submittere: to let one's courage f., animum demittere or se demittere; animum demittere or contrahere; animum contrahere et demittere; animum allicere; animum despondere.

**FLAG**, s. 1 of a ship, insignie (Cæ. B. G. 2, 6).—*vevillium* (used for giving the signal for attack, see Nitsch, *Altérhismkunde*, vol. 2, p. 1172). To hoist up the f., vevillum proponere: to strike (the f.), vex. demittere, deducere. | **Of land forces**, see COLOURS.—**1 A plant**, gladius (figio).—*gladiolus communis* (Linn.). **2 A stone** for paving (a side-path for foot-passengers), 'lapis vim sternendæ utilis (y. t. for any paving stone).

**FLAG-SHIP**, navis prætoria.

**FLAG-STAFF**, hastia vexilli.

**FLAGELLATE**, flagris or flagellis cadere.—*flagellare* (post-Aug.).

**FLAGELLATION**, flagellatio (\*Ter. ad Martij. 4, 42r.).

**FLAGEOLET**, tibia (g. t.; with the ancients usually tibia; i. e. double flute, since two were blown together). See **FLUTE**.

**FLAGGY**. See **LAX** or **LIMBER**, **INSIPID**.

**FLAGITIOUS**, flagitiosus (full of vile actions, of persons and things).—*flagitii* plenus or flagitii plenus et dedecbris (e. g. factum, C.).—*sceleris* contaminatus (stained with crime).—*nefarius* (unspeakably, enormously wicked; of persons and things).—*nefandus* (of things). F. actions, flagitia; nefaria (pl. adj.): in a f. manner, flagitiose; nefarie (e. g. vivere).

**FLAGITIOUSNESS**, flagitium (an impious or vile action that will draw disrepute upon *aby*).—*dedecus* (an action by wch we forfeit esteem and honour). Jn. dedecus et flagitium. See **WICKEDNESS**.

**FLAGON**, lagena.—*ampulla* (big-bellied, with two handles).—*laguncula*, *ampullula* (Sulpic. See **DIAL.** 3, 3, in.).

**FLAGRANCY**, flagrantia (propr. e. g. non flagrantia oculorum, non libérate sermonis, sed etiam complexi, C.).—ardor, calor, fervor, æstus (Syn. in HEAT).—**1 Enormity**, immanitas or tanta immanitas (e. g. vitiorum, facinoris).—*turpitudō*, *feditas*. *Q* not Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28 has flagitii flagrantia = thou vile culprit, &c.

**FLAGRANT**, flagrans (propr. burning, in flames, then fig. of heat, flagr. æstus, of cheeks on fire. flagrantis genæ, and of *athg* that is of a fiery red colour; then of heat, of passion, &c.). See **HOT**, **ADRENT**. A f. desire, flagrans cupiditas; magna, acris, or ardens cupiditas. **2 Enormous**, &c. immanis, flagitiosus, nefandus, turpis, foedus, &c. *Q* not Plaut. Not flagrans: in Cod. Just. 9, 13, 1, we find adhuc flagrant crimine comprehensi; but the meaning is, whilst the crime is still recent, and so evident, notorious, &c.

**FLAIL**, pertica, fusta, baculus (a long stick or cudgel wch was used by the ancients for thrashing). See **TO THRASH**.

**FLAKE**, floccus, flocculus (of wool and similar substances; e. g. in some fruits, *Plin.* 16, 7, 10). *F.*'s of snow, nives. *F.*'s of copper, squama æris (cypril).

**FLAMBEAU**, fax (of wood, done over with thick combustible matter, as grease, oil, wax; easily a lighted torch).—funale (made of tow, and likewise done over with combustible matter; also made of wax).—tæda (a pile of pine-tree or other resinous wood, which served the same purpose as the fax or tæda).

**FLAME**, s. flamma (prop. and impropr.; e. g. flamma amoris, belli, oratoris).—ardor (glow, prop. and impropr. = an ardently beloved object, see *O. Met.* 14, 683; dim. flammula).—ignis (fire, prop. and improp.). to be, &c. in *f.*, see *FIRE*: the *f.* (of ambition) is increasing, flamma crescit (*S. Jug.* 4, 4). The *f.* of war is kindled in Africa, Africa ardet bello. To set in (*u*) *f.*, inflammare, incendere (prop. and fig.). See *FIRE*.

**FLAME**, v. flammare (e. g. flammans senum, prop. flammantia lumina, *V.*, for which *O.* has flammica lumina).—ardere (to burn).—flagrare (to be in a blaze).—flammi-gerare (to break out into *f.*, *Gell.* 17, 10). See also *TO BURN*.

**FLAME-COLOURED**, coloris flamma, color flammeus (flame of the colour, or flaming colour). *A f.-dress*, flammæum vestimentum (*Pest.* p. 92).

**FLANK**, s. PROP. illa (loins and thighs, *f.*'s: flia inter coxas et pubem ibi venire posita sunt, *Cels.*). **FL.** IMPROPR. (of an army), latus. In *f.*, or at latere or lateribus (opp. a fronte, a tergo): that they may not be attacked in *f.*, ne quis militibus ab latere impetus irati possit (*C.*). To attack the enemy on the *f.*: to take the enemy in *f.*, hostem a latere aggredi or invadere; non tem ex transverso adori: latus hostium invadere or incurere; transversam hostium aciem invadere; in latera hostis incurare: an exposed or uncovered *f.*, latus apertum: to cover the *f.*, latus tutum præstare: to be stationed on the *f.*, latere cingere: to attack the enemy on both *f.*'s, ab utroque latere hosti instare: to place the cavalry on the *f.*'s, equites ad latera disponere: to fall on the enemy's unprotected *f.*, hostis latere aperto aggredi (*Cæs.*).

**FLANNEL**, pannus laneus (*g. t.* for any cloth made of wool).

**FLAP**, s. lacinia (prop. of the *f.* or any extremity of a garment; but impropr. any thing that hangs down loose. Thus *Plin.* 8, 50, 76, calls the fleshy part of the neck of a goat, lacinie a cervicis dependentes; in a similar manner *Linna.* names the parts of a flower that hang down loose 'lacinie'; so the lobes [λοβοι] of the liver were lacinie; but the *f.*'s of the ear, auricule). **FL.** A slight blow struck with atch, lectus or lectus levis (also of a *f.* of the wings, alæ, pennarum, both *Plin.*). **FL.** The flaps (disease in a horse's mouth), stomacæ (ερωακίαν, *Plin.* 25, 3, 6).

**FLAP**, v. **FL.** TRANS. plaudere. To *f.* the wings, alis or pennis plaudere; alas quater cum clangore (†): to *f.* flies, muscas abigere. **FL.** INTRANS. dependere (to hang down).—flaccescere (to *f.* down; of sails no longer extended by the wind). 'A flapping hat,' pileus labrosus (nisi ferramentum fecit in extremâ parte labrosum, *Cels.*).

**FLAP-DRAGON** (abol.), haurire. vorare. devorare. **FLAP-EARED**, aurilus.—saccidis et prægravantibus auribus *Cot.* of a goat).

**FLAP-MOUTHED**, labrosus.

**FLAP-TABLE**, prap. \*mensa valvata.

**FLARE**, coruscare (see *V. En.* 5, 64); also tremula flammâ ardere (†).—fulgere, splendere nitere. **SYN.** in *TO SHINE*.—flagrare (to blaze).—ardescere, exardescere (to burn in a flame).—splendescere (to grow bright).

**FLASH**, s. fulgor (bright, blazing; e. g. of comets, lightning, &c.; also opp. fumus). *A f.* of lightning, fulgur (ἀστὴρ, the lightning, inasmuch as it shines and as a single temporary phenomenon on the horizon, instead of which sometimes fulgures is met with, but seldom the singular fulgur. It ought to be well distinguished from fulgetrum or fulgetra; i. e. continued or repeated lightning).—fulmen (εραυδὸρ, the lightning, inasmuch as it strikes any object). See also *LIGHTNING*. *F.* of the eye or the eyes, ardor oculorum (*C. Balb.* 21, extr.), or aris oculorum (*Cæs. B. G.* 1, 39); vultus ardore animi micans (the look or glance flashing with wrath): to emit slight *f.*'s of agh, jacere igniculos ut res; igniculos ut ostendere (*e. g.* ingenii): like a *f.* of lightning (i. e. as quick), \*fulminis instar; cum maxima celeritate.

**FLASH**, v. fulgere (to shine like lightning).—micare, splendescere (to sparkle, to glitter). The words were seen

flashing, micantes fulsere gladii: his eyes flashed through the mask, ex personâ ardebat oculi: his eyes *f.*, oculi ardent (*C. Ferr.* 4, 66, 148), or vultus ejus ardore micat (if with rage).

**FLASHING**, fulgor.—ardor (e. g. of the stars)—igniculæ gemmarum (of jewels).—ardor oculorum (of the eyes).

**FLASHY**, dictu speciosus (opp. verus, *L.* 1, 23, 7).—speciosus modo (*Q.* 7, 1, 41).—\*speciosior quam subtil or (these three of things).—levis (e. g. scriptor).

**FLASK**, **FL.** A bottle, vid. **FL.** A powder-*f.*, \*cornu pulveris pyril.

**FLASKET** (a sort of basket). See *BASKET*.

**FLAT**, planus (without perceptible prominences or inequalities, opp. asper, saxosus, montuosus or montanus)—æquus (horizontally level; opp. superior, inferior, acclivis).—non fastigius (not sloping, e. g. a roof, tectum).—non profundus (having no depth). *F. bottoms*, carine planæ: *f.-bottomed vessels*, nares planæ carinis; nares planalveo: nares paulo humiliores: the *f. hand*, palma (the natural); plana manus (the hand made *f.*, as opposed to the fist): a *f. nose*, naus sinus: a *f. country*, campus: the whole country is *f.*, omnia sunt camp. *A f. coast*, litus planum (the bottom not sinking rapidly): litus breve (having little depth of water). **FL.** Without spirit (of liquor), vapidus.—edentulus (prop.; toothless; impropr. of wine; *Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 3, 87).—gustu hebes (*Col.* of wine, 3, 2, 24).—iners ac sine sapore (*Plin.* of the plant blitum). To become *f.*, evanescere, or fugere. **FL.** Not lively, languidus languens (without strength and life; e. g. a colour, look, voice, thought).—iners (without strength and expression; orace).—frigidus (frosty, cold; e. g. a thought). To become *f.*, languescere; evanescere (to become dull): to be *f.*, languere; frigere (of a conversation, &c.).

**FLAT**, s. **FL.** A plain, planities.—æquor.—æquus et planus locus.—campus (with or without planus or apertus, level ground, opp. mountainous or hilly country).—æquata planities, exæquatio (a place that has been made level (*SYN.* in *PLAIN*)). **FL.** A shallow, vid. **FL.** The broad side of a blade; e. g. to strike with the *f.* of his sword, laminâ gladii percutere. **FL.** In music, prps sonus mollis (*Kr.*)

**FLAT**, v. **FL.** TRANS. See *TO FLATTEN*.—**FL.** INTRANS. See *TO FLATTEN*.

**FLATLY**, plane: to refuse althf. to aby, ci præcise negare; ci plane sine ulla exceptione præcedere.

**FLATNESS**, planities (prop.).—levitas (improp.). \*sapor ca rei nullus (want of taste).—humilitas (meanness of expression).

**FLATTEN**, v. TRANS. **FL.** To make flat, complanare.—tundendo extenuare (e. g. gold, silver, aurum, argentum).—levigare, scil. levare (*g. t.* for removing roughness, &c.). **FL.** To defect, vid.—**FL.** INTRANS. evanescere or fugere (to grow flat, of wine)

**FLATTENING**, complanatio. æquatio. exæquatio [*SYN.* in *TO FLATTEN*].—compressio (a pressing together).

**FLATTER**, s. prelum (a press of any kind).

**FLATTER**, v. assentari ei (to express assent, whether from conviction or from hypocrisy, in opp. to adversari. It denotes the flattery which shows contradicting a person, θυσεύειν).—blandiri (to say what is agreeable to another, ἀποκρίνειν; also to endeavour to curry favour by winning ways, marks of affection, &c.).—adulari (to endeavour to curry favour at the expense of self-degradation, like ἀποκρίνειν; qm, scil. ci; neri in *C.*).—aburrare in mellus of a painter; oft. *Plin.* Ep. 4, 28, extr.).—nimium esse in cs laudibus (of an orator praising aby too highly). To curry favour with aby by flattering him, assentatitunculâ quadam aucupari c. gratiam. *I f. myself* (parenthetically). quomodo mihi persuasuo (*C. Or.* 2, 8, 122). Don't suppose that I say this to *f.* you, noli putare me hoc auribus tuis dare (*C.*): to *f.* oneself with the hope &c., in eam spem adduci, ut &c.; sperare fore, ut &c. *I f. myself* with the hope, that &c., magna me spes tenet with in *f.*. To be trained to *f.* by long continuance of servitude, diuturnâ servitute ad nimiam assentationem erudi. The desire of *f.*, assentandi libido (*T. Hist.* 1, 1, 2).

**FLATTERER**, adulator (the mean, degraded *f.*).—assuator (who always agrees in opinion with the person flattered).—homo blandus (who caresses or caresses). *Fem.* adulatrix. assentatrix. mulier blanda or blandiens [*SYN.* above].

**FLATTERING**, blandiens. blandus.—jucundus, gratus (pleasant, *ibid.* *SYN.*).—honorificus (honorable). In a *f. manner*, b. ande, per blanditias: *f. words* or

*aspretions*, voces blandæ; blanditiæ; assentationes (C. Ciceron. 13, 36). SYN. in FLATTERY: it is very *f*. to me, summo honori mihi duco. *A. f. likeness*, imago *ca*, in qua edingenda artifex in melius aberravit (ast. Plin. Ep. 4, 28).

FLATTERINGLY, blande, per blanditias.  
FLATTERY, adulatio, assentatio [SYN. in TO FLATTER].—ambitio (the soliciting *any's* favour).—blanditiæ (sweet words, caresses, coaxing); JN. blanditiæ et assentationes (C. Ciceron. 13, 36).—blandimentum (the means by which *any* endeavours to obtain another's favour).—DIMIN. assentatuncula. Low or base *f*. blanditiæ verules (such as slaves use towards their masters; T. Hist. 2, 59, 4): without *f*. dicam enim non reverens assentandi suspicionem (i. e. I say it without fearing the suspicion of *f*. parenthet. C. de Or. 2, 28, 122): ambitio relegata (H. Sat. 1, 10, 84): by way of *f*. assentandi causa: per adulationem or assentationem: by *f*. per blanditiæ: to listen to *f*. adulatoribus potest facere aures: deccit by *f*. eblanditus (pocul. C. though *fm* dep. eblandit, Krebs.).

FLATULENCY or FLATUOSITY, *f* PROPRI. inflatio. To cause *f*. inflationem habere, facere, parere; inflare stomachum (Cels.), to remove it, inflationem levare, discutere. [IMPROPR.] SEE EMPTINESS, TRODIDITY.

FLATULENT or FLATUOUS (e. g. food, cibi), qui inflant or qui inflationem habent. [Empty; vid.]

FLAUNT, voltare (to flutter about; e. g. in foro); JN. voltare et vagari (e. g. in foro, C.).—magnifice incedere (e. g. before the eyes of the people, per ora hominum)—spatiari (to walk up and down with airs, or a pompous step). To *f*. about in gold and purple, insignem auro et purpura conspici.

FLAVOROUS, jucundi saporis or odoris.—suavis.—bene olens (odorus *is poet. only*).—odoratus (filled with perfume).—sapore præstantior (savoury).

FLAVOUR, *s*. [With ref. to taste, sapor. A pleasant, sapor jucundus, suavitatis: to have a pleasant *f*. jucundo sapore esse; jucunde sapere: atqz loses it *f*. *ca* rei sapor non permant integer: to receive a *f*. of something else, alieno sapore infici: to have a bitter *f*. amarum saporem habere: atqz has no *f*. *ca* rei sapor nullus est. [With ref. to smell; See ODOUR.

FLAVOUR, v. sapore or odore qo inficere.—condire.

FLAW, *s*. [Blemish, &c. vitium (g. t.). If there is no *f*. si nihil est vitii (in qâ re).] vitium is also a *f*. in jewels (Plin.).—sarcion (= quædam gemmæ caro, *capion*) was a particular kind of *f*. in a diamond; Plin. 37, 5, 8. [A gust of wind, impetus venti, turbo. [Commotion of the mind (obsol.), vehementior animi concitatio, animi motus, impetus, ardor, animi permotio. [Tumult; see COMMOTION.

FLAW, v. See TO BREAK, CRACK.

FLAWY, rimosus (full of flaws).—vitiosus. mendosus (SYN. in FAULT).

FLAX, linum: the refuse of spun *f*. (tow), stupa: to pull *f*. linum evellere: to sleep the *f*. lini virgas in aquam mergere; linum macerare: to comb the *f*. linum ferreis hamis pectere: combed *f*. linum factum: *combed* *f*. linum crudum, infectum: of *f*. or flaxen, lincus. On the ancient methods of preparing *f*. see Plin. 19, 1, 3. The cultivation or growing of *f*. \*lini cultura: a bundle of *f*. fasciculus lini manualis: the thread of *f*. spun *f*. linum netum (Ulp. Dig. 32, 3, 70, § 11): the combing of *f*. ars lini depectendi: a mallet to beat *f*. with, malleus stipularius.

FLAX-COMB, ham ferreus, pecten.

FLAXEN, [Made of flax (SYN. in FLAX).

FLAX, flavus, subflavus.

FLAY, pellem detrahere ei or cs corpori (of a beast).

—deglubere qm (of a person); also qm vivum (if alive).

—glubere, deglubere, post-Class. in prose.

FLAYER, \*qui pecus morticinum deglubit.

FLEA, pulex. Full of *f*.s, pulcosus: to clean *fm* *f*.s. \*puleibus liberare.

FLEA-BANE, psyllion (Plin.).—\*plantago psyllium (Linn.).

FLEA-BIT (i. e. spotted), maculatus, maculosus, maculis sparsus.—varius (of diversified colours).

FLEAM, sagitta (in use before Veget., and answering entirely to the English 'lancet').—scalpellus or scalpelum (an instrument used as well for surgical operations as for bleeding). See LANCET.

FLECK, or FLECKER. See TO STREAK, TO DAPPLE.

FLEDGED, adultus (grown up, so as to be ready to fly. Q. 2, 6, 7).—confirmatus (grown strong; Col. 8, 9, (363)

4)—plumis obductus; plumatus Not yet *f*. infirmus. The forms plumiger and penniger ore poet.—To be *f*. pennas habere (Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15); pennulis uti posse (C. N. D. 2, 52, 129): the young ones are nearly *f*. pennas nascuntur pullo: to become *f*. plumare (Gell.), plumescere (Plin.).

FLEE See TO FLY.

FLEECE, vellus. The golden *f*. pelles aurata, inaurata (†); pelles aurea; auratæ ovis pelles. The order of the golden *f*. \*turna equestris pelle aurea insignis.

FLEECE, [To shear, vid.] To plunder, vid.

FLEECY, langer (wool-bearing; pecus, C.; bidentæ. V. —lanæus (wooly; opp. glabror; vellus, App.).

FLEER. See MOCK.

FLEER, *s*. See MOCKERY; GRIN, *s*. &c.

FLEERER. See MOCKER.

FLEET, *s*. classis. To build a *f*. classem edificare, facere: efficere (to contrive to bring it together, or to get it up): to equip a *f*. (and *man* it), classem ornare: to man it (with soldiers), classi milites attribuire: the *f*. leaves the port, sets sail, classis exit, et portu proficiscitur: to quit the port with the *f*. naves e portu educere: to send the *f*. out for a cruise, classem quoque versus dimittere: to cast anchor with the *f*. classem constituere: to land with the *f*. classem in or ad locum appellere: to command the *f*. præmisse classi: to have or possess a powerful *f*. valere classe: to cover the sea or seas with one's *f*.s, maria classibus contere (Curt. 9, 6, 7). A small *f*. classis parva: classacula: to have a small *f*. qd navicularum habere: a *f*. of thirty sail, classis triginta navium.

FLEET, adj. See SWIFT.

FLEET, v. [To skim, vid.] To *f*. time away, horas fallere qâ re (†). See TO FLY AWAY.

FLEETING, fugax (whatever passes by quickly).—velox (quick on one's feet).—fluxus, caducus (quickly vanishing, transient).—volucer (inconstant, not lasting, e. g. fortuna, spes, cogitatio).

FLEETLY. See SWIFTLY.

FLEETNESS. See SWIFTNESS.

FLESH, *s*. caro (g. t., as opp. to fat, muscles, nerves; on the body, or dressed as food; then also of the soft part of fruit).—viscera, um, pl. (g. t. for every thing under the skin in animals, the flesh, bones, &c.; see C. N. D. 2, 63, extr.; boum visceribus vesci scelus habebatur).—pulpa (rare; Cat. Mart., eatable and savoury *f*.; opp. bones).—corpus (fleshy corporeal substance, as opp. bones; ossa corpore operienda sunt; ossa corpori subjecta; also as opp. animus). Stewed, bottled, &c. *f*.; see MEAT. A small piece of *f*. caruncula. In mentioning the *f*. of animals, the Latins frequently in connexion omit caro, and say simply, vitulina (the *f*. of calves, veal), canina (the *f*. of dogs, &c.). To have more *f*. than muscle (or strength), carnis plus habere quam lacertorum (also fig. of a writer's style). It is considered a sin to eat *f*. on a fast-day, jejuniio indicto carnis vesci scelus habetur (C. N. D. 2, 63, 159). Proud *f*. (in a wound), caro supercrescens: to eat it away, carnem supercrescentem exedere. To gain *f*. corpus facere: to lose *f*. corpus amittere (C.); corpus cs abilit (†): to turn to *f*. in corpus ire or obire (of articles of food). [METAPH. a) My *f*. and blood (i. e. my children, relations), viscera mea, pl. (see Weber. ad Juren. 3, 72, p. 160). [b) Flesh (opp. Spirit), in the sense of the Bible (i. e. sensual desires), cupiditates or libidines (e. g. to live to the *f*. libidini et cupiditati parere). To indulge the lusts of the *f*. libidinibus se dare, dedere; voluptatibus servire or se tradere; totum se libidinibus or corporis voluptatibus dedere: to subdue the lusts of the *f*. cupiditatibus imperare; cupiditates coercere; libidines domitas habere.

FLESH, v. To *f*. his maiden sword, \*primum bello gladium desringere or hostem manu fundere († cf. V. Æn. 9, 590. Tum primum celerem intendisse sagittam Dicitur, &c.; fortisque manu fudisse Numam).

FLESH-BROTH, jus coctis carnis.—jus gallinæ, agninum (of fowl, lamb, &c.).—sorbilo (g. t. for atqz that is sipped; Cato, Cels., &c.).—cibus jurentius (f. soup).

FLESH-COLOUR, candor carnosus (Plin. 11, 37, 54).

FLESH-COLOURED, candore carnosus, carnosus.

FLESH-DAY, \*dies qui carnis vesci licet.

FLESH FLY, \*musca carnaria.

FLESH-HOOK, carnarium (cs. instrumentum).

FLESH-POT, olla (g. t.).—cacchus (a saucepan).—

ahenum cocium (any metal pot or kettle).

FLESH-WOUND, vulnus, quod est in carne (Cels. 5, 6, 25).



**FLESHINESS.** See **CORPULENCE**.

**FLESHLESS.** See **LEAN**.

**FLESHLINESS,** cupiditates. libidines (*the lusts*).—(corporeis) voluptates (*as enjoyment*).—temeritas (*the propensity to yield to sensual impressions, τὸ ἁλόγον, opp. ratio, C. Tusc. 2, 21, 47*).—corpus (*the body, the flesh; as the seat of sensual desire*). See **FLESH** (opp. **Spirit**).

**FLESHLY.** || **Cōrporēal**, vid. || **Opp. spiritalis**, by **gen. corporis** (e. g. **corporis voluptates**, libidines).

**FLESHY,** carnosus (*also speaking of fruit*).

**FLEXIBILITY,** or **FLEXIBLENESSE,** habilitas. mollitia (e. g. cervicis).—facilitas. mores faciles. animus facilis (*with ref. to character*).—obsequium. obsequentia (*a yielding to athq. compliance; the latter, \*Cæs. B. G. 7, 29*). **F. of the joints,** molles commissaure; **of the voice,** vocis mollitudo: *natural f. of a y's character (i. e. tractability), natura tractabilis*.

**FLEXIBLE,** flexibilis. mollis (*both propr. and impropr.; e. g. of the voice*).—facilis (*giving way, yielding, opp. difficilis*).—qui regi potest (*propr. and impropr.; see Sen. de irā, li. 15, extr.*).—tractabilis (*impropr., tractable, of persons; mollis conveys the meaning of rather too yielding*).

**FLEXION,** flexus. *The f. of a word (gram. term), flexura.*

**FLEXUOUS,** flexuosus. tortuosus. sinuosus (*winding*). || *Variable; see CHANGEABLE.*

**FLEXURE,** flexura. curvamen. curvitas. aduncitas. curvatura. anfractus. tortus. sinus (*SYN. in CURVE, CURVATURE*).

**FLICKER,** volitare (*of birds*).—flutare (*of things; see O. Met. 11, 476*).—coruscare (*of a flame; V. Æn. 5, 64*); *also tremulā flammā ardire (†). If in the sense of flapping the wings, see TO FLAP.*

**FLIEH,** || *A run-away, fugitivus (δραπετής, a slave that has run away fm his master).*—transfuga. peritica (*a deserter*). || *In a machine; prps \*moderamen or \*moderamentum.*—\*rota moderatrix.

**FLIGHT,** fuga. *To take to f., se dare, conferre or conficere in fugam; fugam capere; sese fugam mandare. fugam petere. See TO FLY: to put to f., fugare; in fugam dare, vertere, convertere, conficere (the two last, with the notion of eagerness and swiftness; in fugam impellere (C. Rabir. prd. 8, 82).—profigare (so that he cannot again rally): to be in f., in fugā esse: to endeavour to escape by f., fugā (sibi) salutem petere: to escape by f., ex fugā evadere; fugā se eripere: to cut off aby's f., fugam intercludere: to hinder or stop it, fugam reprimere: to aid the f. of aby with money, fugam cs pecuniā sublevare. F. fm athq. fuga cs rei.—vitatio, devotatio (the avoiding it). A flight of th e fancy, \*volucer animi motus: to venture on a f. of imagination, omne immensum peragere mente animoque (Lucr. 1, 74). || Flight (of birds), avium volatus. || Flock (of birds), grex.—agmen (e. g. corvorum, V.). || Of stairs, To live up three f. of stairs, tribus scalis habitare (Mart. 1, 118, 7).*

**FLIGHTINESS,** levitas. ingenium mobile. See **CHANGEABLENESS, INCONSTANCY.**

**FLIGHTY,** || **Swift**, vid. || **Inconstant**, volaticus, modo huc modo illuc (C.).—levia (light, fickle).—Inconstants (*that does not remain the same in sentiment or conduct*).—mobilis (*changeable in one's opinion or views*).

**FLIMSLY,** tenuiter. leviter. debilit. infirme. inane.

**FLIMSINESS,** tenuitas.—exilitas.—jejunitas et inopia.

**FLIMSY,** tenuis (*thin; opp. crassus; prpr. and impropr.; of a letter; C.*). Jv. tenuis exangustique.—perquam tenuis et levis.—tenuis et jejunus.—tenuiter confectus (*propr.; of lecture; Cæs.*).—rerum inops (*of writings; H. A. P. 322*).—lunaris (*empty; of thought, of a speech, letter, &c.*).—stridus et lunaris (*spiritual, &c.*).—parum diligens (e. g. scriptura, literæ, &c.).

**FLINCH.** See **TO SHRINK.**

**FLING.** s. || **Propr.** See **THROW**. s. || **Impropr.** Gibe, sarcasm, oratio obliqua. sententia obliqua (*things said with allusion to aby*).—dictionem (*sarcastic derision*). To have a f. at a person, qm obliquis orationibus carpere. qm oblique perstringere. Jaculari in qm obliquis sententiis: to have some f's at athq, quendam jacere de qā re (e. g. de cultu, habitu, &c. T.). || A kick with the heel; e. g. of a horse, &c. calcitratus (Plin. 8, 44, 69).

**FLING.** v. See **TO THROW.**

**FLINT,** silix.—lapis silix.—lapis siliceus; saxum silix; saxum siliceum; *of or made of a f., siliceus.*

—**FIG.** *His heart is as hard as a f., habet silices pectus ejus (O. Trist. 3, 11, 4); stat ei in corde silix (Tib. 1, 1, 64).*

**FLINTY,** siliceus.—calculosus (*g. t. for stony; of soil, &c.*). **F. soil,** \*terra silicea; glareæ (*sand of a f. nature*): to lay flints upon a road, viam glareā substruere. || **Hard of heart; see FLINT.**

**FLIPPANCY,** linguæ volubilitas (*which may be strengthened by nimia, proterva, petulans, &c.*).—protervitas.—petulantia.—procacitas (*SYN. in WANTON*).

**FLIPPANT,** volubilis. protervus. procax. petulans lascivus (*SYN. in WANTON*). \*Justo promptior (*too ready; e. g. lingua*).

**FLIRT.** v. **TRANS.** Jacere. jaculari; athq at aby, (manu)jacere qd in qm; petere qm qā re (e. g. mōlo, V.). Jaculari qm qā re. || **INTRANS.** To jeer, vid. || To run about, circumcurare hac illac.—discurare. concursare huc et illic (*hither and thither*).—volit re qo loco (*to flutter about, propr. of birds, then also of persons, e. g. totā urbe*). || To endeavour to attract young men, &c., oculis venari viros (*to be always looking out for men*).—dare operam, ut placeat viris (*ast. Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 47*).—improbe juvenis circumspicere (*ast. Appul. Apol., p. 323, 10*).—\*garrititate suā se juvenibus amabilem præbere (*cf. Suet. O. t. 83*) (*Of a male f.*), blande mulieribus palpari (*Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 9*); levitatibus amatoris deditus csse; also, prps, amare only (*see S. Cat. 11, 6*).

**FLIRT.** || **Sudden jerk:** see **JERK**. || *A coquetish female, mulier placenti studiosa (O. A. 3, 423).*—quæ dat operam, ut placeat viris (*ast. Plaut. Pæn. 5, 4, 47*).—improbe juvenem circumspicere (*ast. of a desperate, immodest f.*). Sls puella garritulante amabiliis (*Suet. Oct. 83*).—desultor amoris (*of a man, who does not attach himself deeply and permanently to one, O. Am. 1, 3, 15*).

**FLIRTATION,** levitates amatoris.—lusus (*Prop. 1, 10, 9; O. A. 1, 62*).

**FLIT,** \*volitare ultro citroque per auras (*Lucr. 4, 36*): fm context, volitare only.—volitare in qo loco. volitare passim per qui locum (*of persons, C. Cat. 2, 3, 5; Ruac. Am. 46, 135*). To f. about any place, circumvola. e. or circumvolitare locum (*to fly round a place*).—flutare (*of things only, see O. Met. 11, 470*): fluting, fluxus. fluxus et mobilis (e. g. res humane, S.).—fluxus atque fragilis (S.).—Instabilis. || Remove, migrate, migrate or demigrate in alium locum (*to move to a different place*), or in alia loca (*to different places*).—dumo or e domo emigrare (*to leave one's abode for another*).

**FLITCH,** succidia (*Varr.*).

**FLITTER.** See **RAG**.

**FLITTER-MOUSE.** See **BAT**.

**FLOAT,** s. navis caudicaria or codicaria (*S. Fragm. p. 990, Cort.*).—ratis. || A float of wood, \*lignum per aqua decursus. || The float on a fishing-line, \*cortex.

**FLOAT,** v. **TRANS.** To flood (*fields, &c.*), vid.—|| To send timber down a river, \*ligna flumine secundo demittere. || To float a ship, navem deducere (*to launch*).—navem acopulo detrudere (*a ship that has been aground*).—|| **INTR.** innare or innuare ci rei (*to swim in athq*).—sustineri a qā re (*to be supported on the surface, not sink down; e. g. on the water, ab aquā*).—fluctuare or fluctuari (*to, on the waves*).—flutare (*to f. in the air*). A floating island, natans insula: a floating bridge, \*pons e ratibus factus. The floating of timber down the stream, \*lignorum per aqua decursus. **IMPROPR.** To be contented to f. with the stream, nunquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (*Juv.*).

**FLOCK,** s. || *Of beasts or cattle, grex (g. t. as well of larger as of smaller animals; if, however, it is wished to mark the distinction between both, it is confined to the smaller animals: see C. Phil. 3, 13, extr., greges armentorum reliquæ pecoris: O. Met. 1, 513, non hic ornamenta gregibus; then also for a congregation or assembly of persons).*—armentum (*of larger beasts, eply of oxen; then also of horses, stags, great marine animals; opp. grex, e. above*).—multitudo. caterva (*crowd, &c.*).—Relating or belonging to a f., gregalis; gregarius: in f's, gregatim: to assemble or unite in a f., congregare (*also of persons*). || *Of persons, e. CONCURSUS.*

**FLOCK,** v. See **TO CONGREGATE**.

**FLOG,** verberare (*g. t.*).—cadere, with athq. qā re (*to strike with any sharp instrument that gives a sharp cut*).—virgis cadere (*with a rod*).—qm susti verberare (*with a cudgel*).—qm verberibus cadere or in qm verberibus animadvertere (*to give aby stripes,—*

*loris cedere* (with the knot).—*flagris* or *flagellis* *cedere* (to *sconce*; in *silo*. age, *flagellare* is *post.*): to *f. aby* with *rota*, *qm* *virgis* *cedere*: to *f. aby* to death, usque ad necem *qm* *loris cedere* (aft. *Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28*, where, instead of 'loris cedere', we find 'loria operire', which must be looked upon as *Com.*); *qm* *flagellis* ad mortem *cedere* (*H. Sat. 1, 2, 12*).

**FLOOD**, || *Inundatio*, inundatio fluminis.—*eluvio* diluvium (*dil. post-Aug.*; *eluvies*, *diluvies*, *diluvio*, *somewhat poet.*). There is a *f.*, *flumen* extra ripas diffuit. *flumen* *alveum* excoedit. || *The deluge* (*Noah's*), *eluvio* terrarum (*C. Rep. 6, 21, 23*).—*Inundatio* litto terrarum, or *fm* context, inundatio only (*Plin. 5, 13, 14*; *Sen. N. Q. 3, 27*, § 1 and 13; *3, 29*, 1, where he uses both *dil.* and *inund.* See the description of 'the flood,' in *Sen. N. Q. 3, 27*, sqq.). || *A body of water*, aque, —*undæ* (waves).—*fluctus* (floods).—|| *Flow* (*opp. ebb*), accessus maris. *maris* commutatio (if previous mention has been made of the *ebb*, see *Cæs. B. G. 5, 8*).—*æstus* maritimi (the agitated motion of the sea in general). *f.* and *ebb*, *marium* *æstuum* accessus et recessus; *æstus* maritimi accedentes et recedentes: the *f.-tide* is coming in, *æstus* ex alto se hincit; *mare* intumescit; falls, *æstus* minuit: the *f.-tide* rises eighty yards above Britain, *æstus* intumescit octogenis cubitis supra Britanniam. See *TIDE*. || *A flood of tears*, magna vis lacrimarum: a *f.* of words, loquacitas perennis profutua (*C. 3 de Or. 189*).

**FLOOD GATE**, catarracta (*καταρράκτες*, a canal, secured or shut up by large folding gates). To construct *f.-g.* to break the violence of the current, catarractis aque cursum temperare (*Plin. Ep. 10, 69*).

**FLOOR**, \**ancoræ* brachium, cornu.—*prope* uncus (*ward post*, for 'anchor', *Val. Placc. 4, 428*).

**FLOOR**, || *Of a room*, *q.c.*, solum (*g. t.*).—*coaxatio* (made of strong boards).—*pavimentum* (of stone, plaster, or other artificial composition). A *f.* composed of large pieces of marble, *pavimentum* tessile: a tessellated *f.*, *pavimentum* tessellatum or verniculatum (see *interpp.* *Suet. Cæs. 46*, and *H. Sat. 2, 4, 83*). To lay down a *f.*, *coaxationem* facere; *coaxare*: *pavimentum* struere (*e. g.* de testâ arida, *Cat. R. R. 18*); *pavimentum* facere (*Parr.*; *C. Qu. Pr. 3, 1, 1*). || *A story of a house*, tabulatum. tabulatio. contabulatio. contignatio. The ground *f.*, contignatio, *que* plano pede est (*g. t.*); *conclavia*, *que* plano pede sunt (i.e. the rooms composing the ground *f.*, both according to *Vitr. 7, 4, 1*; the first *f.*, *cenaculum* (*C. Agr. 2, 33, 96*; compare *Parr. de L. L. 5, 33*, § 162); *domus* superior (*Parr. q.c. Att. 12, 10*, extr.); the second *f.*, contignatio tertia; *cenaculum* superior (the upper *f.*, in general, *Plant. Amph. 3, 1, 3*); to walk up to the second *f.*, in tertiam contignationem ascendere: to live in the second or upper *f.*, trius scillis habitare (*Mart. 1, 118, 7*); *cenaculo* superiorem habitare (in the upper *f.*, *Plant. q.c.*); sub tegulis habitare (to live in the garrets or attics, *Suet. Gracian. 9*); to let the upper *f.* to *aby*, *cl. cenaculum* super ædes dare: the whole upper *f.* is unoccupied, tota ædium superior vacat.

**FLOOR**, *v.* assibus contabulare, assibus solum compingere or consistere (with planks).—*coaxationem* facere; *coaxare*.—*pavimentum* struere, facere (*SYN. in FLOOR, s.*).

**FLORID**, floridus (strewed with blossoms and flowers, rich with flowers; hence *impror.* of speech).—*florens* (blooming, *prop.* and *impror.*)—*lætus* (showing or displaying *juvies*: a *f. style*, and of the writer who possesses it)—*floridus* et *vetustus* (healthy, fresh, blooming, forma). A *f. complexion*, nitidus color; color hilaris (*Plin. 23, 8, 75*, these refer to its freshness); os rubicundum (*Plant.*); roseum os (*Of. Met. 7, 705*): a *f. style*, *floridus* dicendi genus (*aft. Q. 2, 5, 18*); dicendi genus flocculis nitens.

**FLORIDITY** or **FLORIDNESS**, flos (bloom; e.g. *juventutis*).—*colores* (colour).—\**colorum* ratio (the colouring).—*nitior* (animated colouring).—*venustus* (with ref. to form)—*viriditas* (freshness, e.g. of the mind; see *C. Lat. 3, 11*): *floridness* of style, *floridus* dicendi genus; dicendi *veneres*; *lenocinia*, orum, *pl.* (faulty ornaments of style, see *Q. 8, præf. 26*).—*lucus*, pigmenta orationis (as *faulst*).

**FLORIST**, \**florum* amans (amateur).—\**florum* intelligentia (*connoisseur*).—qui flores vendit (as *trade*, *aft. Val. Max 3, 4, extr. 2*).

**FLOTILLA**, classis parva classicula. To have a small *f.*, *qd* navicularum habere.

**FLOUNCE**, || *INTRANS.* volutari (to roll about, *q.c.*, *aus carnoso lacu. Cui.*; in luto, *C. Ag.*). To *f.* about in the waves, *mqvora* caudâ versare (of dolphins, *V.*).—|| To move with passionate agitation, \**violento* (365)

impetu modo huc modo illuc rapi.—*tumultuari* (to storm about).

**FLOUNCE**, TRANS. \**fimbriis* ornare. *Flounced*, *fimbriatus*—*prolixæ* *fimbriatus*.

**FLOUNCE**, a. *instita* (used by Roman matrons; it reached to the instep).—*fimbriæ* (a fringe: the thrums of a women garment, collected into ornamental knots)—*segmenta* (*prob. thin plates of gold, laminæ, stitched to the bottom of gowns, &c.*).

**FLOUNDER**, s. \**pleuronectes flesus* (Linn.).

**FLOUNDER**, v. se volutare.—*volutari* (to roll oneself, e.g. in luto, in the mud).—*tibulare* (to stumble about, *prop.* and *fig.*). To *f.* about in error, flutare in errore: to come floundering home, donum reverti titubanti pede (*Phædr.*). To *f.* out of althg. (se) emergere ex qâ re.

**FLOUR** (ground corn), farina (as well *prop.* of corn as of things that may be bruised or ground like corn). Fine *f.*, farina minuta; pollen (if sifted): barley *f.*, wheat *f.*, farina hordeacea, triticea, belonging to *f.*, *farinarius*: full of *f.*, *farinosus*: looking like *f.*, *farinulentus*: containing *f.*, or of the nature of *f.*, *farinaceus* (*Vet. Onomast.*): food prepared *fm* *f.*, \**cibus* a farina paratus. \**pula* e farina *facta*.

**FLOUR BAG** or **SACK**, \**saccus* *farinarius*.

**FLOUR-BARREL**, *cumiera* *farinæ* (*H.*).

**FLOUR-SIEVE**, cribrum *farinarium*.

**FLOURISH**, || To be in a prosperous state, florere, florescere.—*vigere* (to thrive). *florere* is *post-Clas.* At the time when the state was flourishing, florētissimis rebus. || To be celebrated, gloriâ florere. esse in laude, gloriâ circumfluere. omnium sermone celebrari. in magno nomine et gloriâ esse. magnâ celebratâ *faure* esse (*stronger term*).—|| *In singing*, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (*Gell. 1, 11*).—*flectere* *vocem* (*O. Am. 2, 4, 25*).—|| To use florid language, flocculos congerere. floridore dicendi genere uti—orationem ornare (or exornare) atque illuminare, &c.—orationem dicendi luminibus ornare.—|| To play in circular movements, &c., rotari (*e.g.* ignis supra caput, *Cf. quat. fm Pope in Johnson*).

**FLOURISH**, INTRANS. vibrare (hastam, tela, &c.). To *f.* a sword, ensem rotare (*V.*). || To ornament, \**floribus* ornare, distinguere (to ornament with flowers),—*acu* pingere.

**FLOURISH** (a trumpet), inflare buccinam, classicum cauere (if as a signal of alarm).

**FLOURISH**, a. ornatus. ornamentum (ornament, inasmuch as it contributes to the beauty of althg; beautifying ornament).—*cultus* (althg that is added to the external part for the sake of improving it).—\**ornamentum* ineptum (a badly-managed or ill-conceived, tasteless ornament; of things in general).—*lenocinium* (an awkward and tasteless or grottesque ornament, in speech and song, &c.). A *f.* in singing, flexiones or flexus vocis (see *Ernesti Lex. techn. Lat. rhet. p. 173*): to add or introduce a *f.* in singing, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (*Gell. 1, 11*): a *f.* in speech, or in speaking, flocculi.—dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any prominent or ornamental part); quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia.—*calamistræ* (affected *f.'s* or ornaments, *C. T.*; *lit. curling-irons*).

**FLOURISHING**, *florens* (*prop.* and *impror.*): *f. circumstances*, res *florentes*, florētissimæ: to be in *f. circumstances*, florere omnibus copiis. See To **FLOWER**; and of the flourishing circumstances relative to wealth, *vid. WEALTHY, RICH*.

**FLOUT**. See To **JEER**.

**FLOW**, v. || *A* *PROPR.* fluere (*g. t.*).—*labi* (to *f.* gently to a place).—*fertri* (to *f.* quickly to a place; see *Hirt. B. G. 8, 40*).—*manare* (to run down or out; *fm* *althg*, de or ex ro; of the flowing of thicker fluids than water, e.g. of tears, sweat, &c. *Död.* refers *manare* to the over *juvies* of the spring; fluere to the physical law by which a fluid body *f.'s* on if not stopped).—*liquecere*. liquefieri (to become liquid, to melt, of wax, &c.; *opp. concrecere*). To *f.* out *fm* *althg*, effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c. (to *f.* forth out of *althg*, of any liquid): to *f.* into *althg*, influere in *qd* (*e.g.* into the ocean); profluere in *qd* (to *f.* forward; e.g. into the sea); detri in *qd* (to *f.* fast *fm* a higher place to a lower; e.g. into a river); effundi in *qd* (to pour itself into the sea, &c.): to *f.* through *althg*, fluere per *qd* (not perfluere): to *f.* through the middle of a place (a town, &c.). medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfluere; medio loco fluere (to *f.* in the middle of a place, *L. 24, 3*). to *f.* at the very foot of the mountain, in imla radiebus montis ferri (*Hirt. B. G. 8, 40*): the fountain has ceased to *f.*, fons profluvit desit. || *Opp.* 'to ebb,

**accedere** (Cass.), **affluere** (Plin.; both, to flow in).—**æstus maris intumescit** or **æstus ex alto se incitat**.—**æstus crescit** (opp. *decrescit*, Varr.). See **TO EBB**. A fountain like **ebb** and **f.**, fons qui crescit *decrescit* que (e.g. ter in die); fons, quem nescio quod libramētum abditum et cœcum, quem exinanitus est, suscitavit et elicit; quoniam repletus, moratur et stranguat (Afr. Plin. Ep. 4, 30). 1) **Flo** 1) **gen.**: *fm his mouth flowed speech sweeter than honey*, ex ejus lingua fluebat melle dulcior oratio; ejus ore summo melle dulcor profusebat: *the waves flowed fm his body*, multo sudore m. navit (Afr. C. de Dio 1, 34, 74); manabat ei toto de corpore sudor (Lucr. 6, 924). 2) **Flo** 2) **membra fluunt sudore** et lassitudine (Lucr. 2, 17, 18, they become relaxed). 3) **Especially**, a) **To flow**, i.e. *to move itself gently and gradually*. **fluere** (e.g. hair *f.* over the neck, comae per colla flunt, Prop. 3, 2, 23); hence, the speech *f.*, oratio fluit. b) **To flow out of atq;** i.e. *to arise, proceed*, fluere (Hæc not profuere) a ore ex, &c.; manare a ore ex, &c. *to arise and spread abroad*; e.g. peccata ex vitia manant; oriri (ex qâ re), but more *emly* exoriri (ex qâ re); nasci (ex ora): a timore, cæsis; gigni (ex qâ re); proficisci (ex qâ re); *but my fm a person*, a quo; *existere* (ex qâ re); *also ex qâ re*, ut ex stirpe quadam existit. C); erumpere (implying rapidity, violence; ex qâ re); qd cs rei fons est: *to f. fm the same source ex eodem fonte fluere*. c) **To flow into atq;** (i.e. *to be brought to it*), deferri, referri in qd (deferri, *to be given voluntarily*; referri, *as a debt, fm some obligation, as tribut.*, &c.; both, e.g. into the public treasury, in erarium): a considerable revenue *f.* into the public treasury, haud parvum vectigal ærario addit (L. 7, 15). 1) **To f. down**, defluere. **To f. forth**, effluere. emanare.—**profuere**.—**diffuere** (in different directions).

**FLOW**, *a.* 1) **Act of flowing, fluxus** (Plin.).—**fluxio**.—**flumen** (as *with wch f.*; also *fig. of speech*).—**fluxura** (the emitting of a liquid, Col. 3, 2, 17).—**fluor** (e.g. of the eyes, called also *illacrimatio*).—**lapis** (the gentle, continual *f.*; e.g. of a stream).—**perennitas** (the constant *f.* of a well, &c.). 1) **Opp.** to **ebb**, accessus maris, æstus commutatio (when the *ebb* has been previously spoken of; see Cass. B. G. 5, 8).—**Ebb** and **flow**, æstus maritimi. The *ebb* and *f.* of the sea, æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes. See **EBB**. The *flow* is beginning, æstus ex alto se incitat; mare intumescit: the *f.* is over, æstus minuit.—1) **Of speech**, flumen orationis (as a quality of the speech, Q.).—**oratio volubilis**; expedita et perficile currents oratio; verborum expedita ac profuens quodammodo celeritas (as quality of the speaker who possesses it). A speaker who possesses a *f.* of language, orator volubilis (C. Brut. 27, 105); uniform *f.* of speech, oratio æquilibrat profuens: a gentle and uniform *f.* of speech, orationis genus cum quadam lenitate æquabil profuens: *f.* of eloquence, quâdam dicendi (as a property of the speaker; see Beier, C. Offic. 2, 5, 16, p. 34); also velut quoddam flumen eloquentie. To have a good *f.* of language, verba volvere; volubilem esse oratorem; commodè verba facere (fm the complete knowledge of a language; Np. Them. 10, 1). To check *aby's f.* of speech, cursum dicendi refrænare (Q. 8, præn. 27, of a thing). *Abys f.* of words is impeded by *atq;*, cursum dicendi tenetur qâ re (Q. 4, 3, 13). An empty *f.* of words, flumen or turba inanum verborum. 1) **A flow of spirits**, effusio animi in lætitiâ (C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66).

**FLOWER**, **flor** (in all the meanings of the Eng. word). Full of *f.*, floridus; gathered *f.*, flores carpi or demissi: to come into *f.*, or full *f.*, see **TO FLOW**. **TRANS.**: a small *f.*, flocculus; a full-blown *f.*, \***flor** plenus: to deal in *f.*, \***flor**es venditare: covered with *f.*, floribus vestitus (e.g. meadows, prata); the *flam-*ent of a *f.*, filamentum (floris): pollen of a *f.*, \***pol-**len: a painter of *f.*, see **FLOWER-PAINTER**; the stalk of a *f.*, \***pediculus**: the goddess of *f.*, **Flora**: the smell or odour of *f.*, odores, qui affantur e floribus (Hæc odores *also* = 'aromatic *f.*': malaginata maxime ex odoribus sunt, Cels.). the cup of a *f.*, doliolum (floris): wreath of *f.*, corona flores; corolla (to be distinguished fm ætium); i.e. *jestoon*, as occasional ornament for windows, doors, &c.; the corollæ were used on solemn occasions, e.g. at a sacrifice, as personal ornaments). 1) **The ancients also used to commu-**nicate sentimental thoughts by means of *f.*, wreaths, corollæ; see Boettiger's Sabina, 1, p. 230; this mode of correspondence is even now sometimes carried on (in the way of amusement) in Germany, between young lovers, (366

and termed 'Blumensprache'; i.e. '*f.*-language' to converse in the language of fl., \***floribus** or corollis animi sensus exprimitur. To adorn with a wreath of *f.*, æstus or floribus redimere. 1) **In architecture**; (carved) *f.*, flores.—**encarpa**, orum (*f.*s and leaves entwined). 1) **Flora**; 1) **Flowers of speech**, flores, flocculi. To call flowers of speech, flocculos carpere atque delibare. 1) **The best state or specimen of atq;**, *flor*, e.g. of youth, juvenitatis (i.e. *the most excellent or distinguished part*)—**robur** or *pl. robura*, the strongest part, &c. of Italy, the army, &c.). The *f.* of the cavalry, validissimum equitum: these troops were the very *f.* of the army, hoc erat robur exercitus; id roboris in exercitu erat: to lose the *f.* of his troops, quod roboris in exercitu erat amittere: the *f.* of the nobility, *flor* nobilitatis: the *f.* of virtue, insignie virtutis, laudis: to be the *f.* of one's age, exornare nostræ ætatis gloriam; Pompejus, the *f.* of the empire, Pompejus, decus imperii: Hortensius, the *f.* of the state, Hortensius, lumen et ornamentum reipublicæ; Corinth, the *f.* of all Greece, Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen; Gallia-Cisalpinia is the *f.* of Italy, Gallia est *flor* Italiae. 1) **Flor** is used of a single person by Enn. as a poet, Cæliegum... *flor*em populi (np. C. Brut. 15, 58), but in prose it should be decus, lumen, &c.—**To be in the very f. of one's age, florere Interterrita ætate: the *f.* of one's age, ætas *flor*ens, optima, integra; ætatis *flor*: to be in the *f.* of one's age, in *flor* ætatis esse; ætate florere: to die in the *f.* of one's age, exstingui in *flor* ætatis *flor*; in *flor* ætatis eripi rebus humanis (Curt. 10, 5, 10).**

**FLOWER**, **V. TRANS.** (i.e. *to ornament with embroidery*), pingere acui; also pingere only (P. En. 9, 582, &c.; compare with Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).

**FLOWER**, **V. INTRANS.** florere.—**florere** (to begin to blossom).—**flor**em mittere, expellere (to put forth blossoms).—**efflorescere** (improp.).—**utriculum** rumpere. *flor*em aperire delicere (to open the calix).—*flor*em expandere, ac se pandere, delicere ac se pandere (to come into full flower; see Plin. 12, 11, 23). 1) **To be in the prime**, in *flor* esse.—**florere**: 'to be in the flower of one's age', vid. 1) **To froth**, vid.

**FLOWER-BASKET**, calathus.  
**FLOWER BED**, area floribus consita.  
**FLOWER BULB**, bulbis; bulbulus (a small one).  
**FLOWER-DE-LUCE**, iris. — \***Iris** pseudacorus (Linn.).

**FLOWER-GARDEN**, floralia, lumen (sc. locus).  
**FLOWER-GARDENER**, florum cultor.  
**FLOWER-LIKE**, floridus.  
**FLOWER-PAINTER**, \*qui flores picturâ imitatur.  
**FLOWER-PIECE**, pictura florum (the painting, Afr. Plin. 16, 33, 60); tabula picta florum, tabula in qua sunt flores (the tablet with the painting, Afr. Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 8, 35).  
**FLOWER-POT**, \*testa florum.  
**FLOWER-STALK**. See under **FLOWER**.  
**FLOWER-WORK** (in architecture), flores (e.g. on the capital of a Corinthian column).—**encarpa**, orum (*flowers* and leaves entwined).  
**FLOWERET**, flocculus.  
**FLOWERING-FERN**, \*osmunda regalis (Linn.).  
**FLOWERING-RUSH**, \*butomus umbellatus (Linn.).  
**FLOWERY**, floridus, floribus vestitus (clad with *f.*; e.g. prata).—**flor**ens (blooming). 1) **Of style**. See **FLORID**.

**FLOWING**, (A) **PROPR.** fluens, manans (Syn. in **TO FLOW**).—**perennis**, jugis (always *f.* of water, of a well, brook, &c.). **F. water**, flumen vivum. 1) **Flo** 1) **Of speech**, fluens. [See obs. at the end of this article].—**profuens**, volubilis (rolling fast, voluble, of a speaker, and the speech, *emly* when the speech consists entirely of short sentences; see C. Brut. 28, 108; Or. 36, 187, where oratio stabilis is opposed to it). The easy and *f.* speech of the orator, expedita et perficile currents oratio (C. Brut. 63, 227); tractus orationis lenis et æquabilis (C. de Or. 2, 13, 54); also verborum expedita ac profuens quodammodo celeritas (C. Brut. 61, 220): a *f.* style of writing, genus orationis profuens; \***genus** dicendi: sponte sua fusum; \***oratio** leniter profuens: *f. verbes*, versus fluentes; versus sponte sua ad numeros aptos venientes (O. Trist. 4, 10, 25): to be written in *f.* elegant verbes, scriptum elegis esse fluentibus (Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2); in a *f.* manner, facile; commodè. 1) **As soluti** a sua fluens oratio, dissipata et fluens oratio, are expressions of blame, denoting a want of nerve, vigour, conciseness, &c. 1) **Flowing**; of garments, flues (e.g. veste fluente; tunicis fluentibus).—**fluans** (vestis, T. amictus, Catull.).

**FLOWING**, *a.* See **FLOOD**, **Flow**.  
**FLOWINGLY**, fluenter (Lucr.). See **FLUENTLY**.

**FLUCTUATE.** fluctuare (in nearly all the meanings of the English verb: fluct. animo, nunc hoc nunc illuc; in decreto qd. to be undecided and inconsistent in maintaining a philosophical opinion. Inter spem metumque, L.; also fluctuari; e. g. animo, L.).—flutare (to flow about undecided).—jactari (to be tossed about undecidedly; e. g. of the rate of exchange, numus jactatur; C. Off. 3, 20, 28).—vacillare (to totter, as it were; to be undecided; e. g. stabilis ex rei vacillat).

**FLUCTUATING.** See UNSTABLE, CHANGEABLE, &c.

**FLUCTUATION,** fluctuatio (proper and improper; rare; not præ-Aug.; animumor, L.).—immutatio (change; SYN. in CHANGE).—vicissitudo (regular alternation).—varietas (variety; e. g. of weather, cæli). F. of opinion, fluctuatio animumor (irresolution); the battle continued for a long time till many f. of success, diu anceps stetit victoria: a f. between fear and hope, anceps spes et metus (L. 30, 32).

**FLUE,** || A pipe or aperture of a furnace or chimney: propæ æstuarium (as aperture in let the heat escape).—cuniculus foracis (Plin. 9, 38, 62). || Down, vid.

**FLUENCY,** || Of speech, lingue volubilitas or mobilitas; orationis celeritas; verborum expedita et profuens quodammodo celeritas.—copia dicendi.—expedita et perscille currens oratio. F. in expression, facilitas (e. g. to acquire a perfect f. in speaking, as equi firmam facilitatem. Q. 10, 1, 59): that he may obtain greater f. of speech, quo sit absolutus or (Q. 1, 1, 37). See Flow (of speech). || Smoothness, levitas (as quality, also of expression). || Abundance, vid.

**FLUENT,** || Proper; see FLOWING. || Of a speaker, lingua promptus—celer (quick).—expeditus (without difficulty).—copiosus (rich in words, of a writer and his writings). F. speech, oratio v. labilis or expedita.—liquidum genus æmionis (having an agreeable flow; C. de Or. 2, 38); lingua celeris et exercitata; lingue celeritas or volubilitas: a f. speaker, orator volubilis or facilis et expeditus ad dicendum. See FLOWING.

**FLUENTLY,** facile, commode. To speak f., \*cum orationis volubilitate loqui (fm rapidly of utterance); commode verba facere (fm possessing a knowledge of the language; Np. Them. 10, 1): to have acquired the power of speaking correctly and f., firmam facilitatem assecutum esse (Q. 10, 1, 59).

**FLUID,** liquor (as substance, whose parts separate by themselves).—humor (moistness, opp. dryness; see Cels. 4, 2. No. 4, extr. T. Ann. 13, 57, 5).—aqua (water, as the most common of f.'s).—\*Elixir is poet. only.

**FLUIDITY,** or FLUIDNESS, liquiditas (very late; æris, App.).—\*fluida natura.

**FLURRY,** || Gust, vid. || Hurry, vid.

**FLUSH, v. TRANS.** || To colour, vid. || To state, qm superbum facere ei spiritus afferre. inflare qs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (e. g. of fortæ; L. 45, 31). Flushed, elatus (qd re).—ferox (qd re). Flushed with success, successu rerum ferocior (T.); successu exultans (V.): he was not so flushed with success as to become careless, nec superior successu curam remittebat (Q. 1, 2, 24).

**FLUSH, v. INTRANS.** || Flow, vid. || Hasten (obsolete), vid. || Blush, glow, vid.

**FLUSH, adj.** || Fresh, vigorous, vid. || Full of money, &c. (cant term). To be f., argentum or pecuniam habere: not to be f., imparatus esse a pecunia: numos numeratos non habere.

**FLUSH, s.** || Violent flow, vid. Flow. || A f. of joy, effusio animi in lætitiâ (C. 1).

**FLUSTER, v.** See To HURRY, To AGITATE. To be flustered (by drinking), incallescere vino.

**FLUTE,** tibia (with the ancients usually tibia, i. e. double f.). To put the f. to one's lips or mouth, tibiam ad labra referre: to play on the f., tibia canere; (skillfully) scenter cantare tibia: fit or proper for the f., tibialis. aulæticus (e. g. calamus, i. e. the reed): one that sells f.'s, qui tibias vendit (aff. Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2): the sound of the f., tibiae cantus.

**FLUTE, v. t. i. architectæ;** striare. Flut-d, striatus. **FLUTE-PLAYER,** one that plays the f., tibicen, fem. tibicina.

**FLUTING,** s. striatura.—stria. canalis (as thing).

**FLUTTER, INTRANS.** volitare (of birds);—flutare (of things, e. g. sails; see O. Met. 11, 470).—circumvolitare qd or qm (to f. round athq or ahy); also \*volitare ultro citroque per auras (Lucr. 4, 36). From the context, volitare (e. g. before ahy's eyes, ante oculos). To f. about any place, volitare in qd loco. volitare passim per qm locum (also of persons that appear in public; C. Cat. 367)

2, 3, 5; Rosc. Am. 46, 135): to f. round any place, circumvolare or circumvolitare qui locum or qm (but not absolutely; for circumvolantium altum, T. Hist. 2, 50, is = fluttering round him).—lustrare qd (to encircle in its flight; e. g. signa, of an eagle): to f. round in a circle, in gymno recti. || To be in a state of uncertainty, dubitatione mutare (see C. Ferr. 2, 33, 74): fluctuate.

**FLUTTER, TRANS.** || Put to flight (like birds), fugare,—agere (e. g. volucres, to drive off). || To hurry the mind, agitare.—solicitare. sollicitum facere.—contumovere.—turbare. conturbare. perturbare.

**FLUTTER,** || Fluttering, vid. || Commotion or hurry of the mind, trepidatio—tumultus (C. Delos. 7, 20).—confusio (Felt. 2, 124). To be all in a f., trepidare (of one or more persons); perturbatum esse mentis habitu moveri.

**FLUTTERING,** s. The nearest subdit. are plausus (e. g. alarm, the clipping of the wings)—volatus (g. l., for the flight of birds).

**FLUX,** fluxus, its (Plin.; also of the fusion of a metal, or the result of it: piceum non aliud esse quam combustæ resinæ fluxum, Plin.).—fluxio (e. g. aquarum, C.; sanguinis, ventris, oculorum, &c.).—fluxura (Col. 3, 2, 17 and 32).—fluor (f. of the bowels), also solutio et fluor stomachi (Scrib. Larg.). See DYSENTERY. All things are in a state of f., omnibus res queque minuitur. omnia quasi longinquo revo fluere videmus (both off. Lucr. 2, 68); nihil est toto quod perest in orbe; cuncta fluunt (O. Met. 15, 178). || Flux (as a ref. flux); see FLOW (of the tides).

**FLUX, TRANS.** See To MELT, To FUSE.

**FLUXION,** fluxio (also as t. i. in Math.). See FLUX.

**FLY,** musca. A Spanish f., cantharis: to catch f.'s, muscas capiare: to drive them away, muscas ahigere, fugare.

**FLY, v.** || As a bird, volare (also improper, of things that f. in the air, e. g. smoke, mistles, darts, &c., and likewise of men who run or travel fast).—volitare (to f. hither and thither, to flutter).—flutare (to f. in the air, e. g. sails, colours, &c.).—avolare (to f. away to a place; also improper, e. g. to Rome, Romam).—advolare (to f. to aby or any place, ad qm or qd; also improper, e. g. to the cavalry, ad equiles, i. e. to hasten to them on horseback).—devolare (to f. or hasten down fm any place)—evolare ex &c. (to f. out of or forth fm, i. e. to hasten fm a spot quickly, e. g. fm the woods, ex silvis).—involare in &c. (to f. into ahy, e. g. in villam, proper of birds).—prævolare (to f. before or in front).—provolare (to f. forwards, e. g., in primum).—revolare (to f. back, or to hasten back to aby, ad qm, improper).—transvolare in &c. (to f. over, or to the other side, or to hasten over, e. g. in allam partem). To f. up, evolare sursum subvolare (of birds and things); alis or pennis se levare, also se levare (only of birds, proper).—sublime ferri (of things without wings).—\*displodi. \*disjici (to f. into the air with violence, e. g. houses, ships, by explosion): you would have said that he did not travel, but f., volare eum, non iter facere diceret: flying (dishevelled) hair, crines passi; capillus passus. If improper, used; see also To HASTEN. An arrow f.'s fm the bow, sagitta emittitur arcu: to f. in aby's face (i. e. to bid him defiance), qm provocare: to f. into a passion, iratum fieri; irritari; irâ incendi, excandescere (the three last, stronger terms).

—|| Flee; to run away, to take to flight (e. g. fm fear), fugam petere, capere, cape-re. fugæ se mandare, se committere. in fugam se dare, se conferre or (if precipitately) in fugam se conficere (all to take to flight, in a general sense).—terga vertere (empty of soldiers).—in fugam effundi or se effundere (of a large multitude).—fugere a or ex qd loco (to f. fm a place).—in fugam esse (to be flying).—diffugere (of a multitude flying in different directions).—aufugere (to f. fm a place; absolutely).—effugere (to f. fm or away, proper, to escape by flying; used absolutely, or fm a place, loco, a or ex loco, and improper, for to escape athq, qd).—elabi (to escape imperceptibly or without being seen, e. g. out of a town, urbe; out of a prison, custodiæ, vinculis, &c.).—fugâ se subtrahere; clam se subducere (to save oneself by secret flight). The members of the king's household are flying, it fuga regis apparitorum: to f. precipitately, præcipitem sese mandare fugæ: to f. fm fear, metu perterritum profugere; to any place, fugâ petere locum; confugere or fugam capessere qd: to f. to the camp, in the greatest disorder, fugâ effusa castra petere: to f. in another direction,

*fugam petere in altam partem: to f. to aby, confugere* or *profugere ad qm (in order to find protection); transfugere ad qm (as deserter): to f. before aby, fugere qm; confere aby, fugere, refugere qd: to f. fm the field of battle, ex ore du puello efugere; ex puello fugere or (if by strat.) elabi. **I To avoid carefully, fugere.** defugere. vitare. devitare. evitare; all with acc.—*to f. fm aby, ci decedere (to get or go out of his way);* ca aditum temerone defugere (*to avoid coming into any contact with him, both Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, str.*); *to f. fm the looks of the citizens, conspectum civium profugere: to f. fm aby's presence, se removere a ca conspectu; recedere a ca conspectu; fugere ca conspectum; vitare ca aspectum: to f. fm danger, periculum vitare, efugere; periculo evadere.**

**FLY-BOAT** (i. e. a boat built for fast sailing), *prpe cercurus.*

**FLYER.** **I One that has run away; see FUGITIVE.** **II The fly of a jack or machine; \*prpe libramentum or moderamen.**

**FLY FLAP,** cauda (Mark. 14, 167 and 71, where it is called muscarius, an instrument to keep off flies, it being with the ancients an ox-tail).

**FOAL,** pullus equi, pullus equinus: *fm contest pullus only—assellus (of an ass).*

**FOAL,** v. parere. pullos parere. fetum ponere or procreare.

**FOAM,** s. spuma. **See To FOAM.**  
**FOAM,** v. spumare (q. t.).—spumas agere in ore (to f. at the mouth).—albescere (to become white with foam, of water; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24, aqua ex edito desiliens albe-cit, falls down foaming fm a height).

**FOAMY,** spumoseus (V.).—spumosus (full of foam, foaming; O. and Plin.).—spumidus (full of foam; Appul. Apol. p. 306, 9).—spumifer (carrying, having foam, e. g. fons, O.).

**FOB,** \*acculus braccarum.

**FOB,** **I To cheat, vid.** **II To go off, a) A person, qm amovere, removere or amoliri (to get rid of him). To f. aby off with empty promises, pollicitendo lactare ca animum (Ter.); lactare qm et spe falsâ producere: 'to fob off the disgrace of aby,' dedecus amoliri (T.); by aby, \*excusatioe ca rei.**  
**FOCUS,** \*quasi focus. \*locus, in quem radii colliguntur. *To collect rays into a f., \*radios tanquam in focum quandam colligere.*

**FODDER,** pabulum (for cattle; also = 'forage'; but pabulatio is 'foraging')—paxtus (q. t., food for cattle). *This is good f., hoc pecudes probe alit: to seek f. (of animals), pabulum anquirere: to fetch f. (e. g. of soldiers), pabulati: to send the soldiers out for f., pabulatum (pabulandi causa) milites mittere: to suffer fm the want of f., premi inopia pabuli: there is plenty of f., magna copia pabuli suppetit: to cut off the enemy fm the means of getting f., hostem pabulatione intercludere: to go out to fetch or look for f., pabulatum ire or proficisci: the horse takes its f. well, equus libenter cibo utitur.*

**FODDER,** v. **I To give food, pabulum dare: to f. animals well, largo pastu sustentare: to f. the horses with leaves, equos alere foliis ex arboribus strictis. See To FEED.**

**FOE,** **See ENEMY.**

**FOG,** **I A mist, nebula,—caligo (inasmuch as it produces darkness). A thick f., nebula densa (opp. nebula subtilis): a cold f., nebula frigida: the rivers are covered with a thick f., caligant flumina nebulis: a thick f. covered the whole forest and the surrounding country, densa nebula saltum omnem camposque circumtextit: the f. is so thick that one can't see, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usque eripiat: the f. rises, nebulæ de terrâ surgunt: nebula in nubem levatur: like f., \*nebulæ similis. **II After-grass, festum autumnale** or *chorium; to cut it, secare.***  
**FOGGY,** nebulosus. *It is f., coelum est nebulosum; aer est nebulosus. **I Dull, vid.***

**FOH,** interj. **See FIE.**

**FOIBLE,** vitium,—vitium mediocore or vitium mediocre et cui ignoscas (H.). *Have you no f.? nullane habes vitia (H.)? Every man living has his f.'s, vitia nemo sine nascitur (H.); to confess that one is not without such a f., vitio qd se non carere confiteri (C.): to know aby's f., ca molles aditus ac tempora nosse (his weak side; Æn. 4, 424). To have many f.'s, multis erroribus obnoxium esse: to feel one's f., minimum in se esse arbitrari (opp. plurimum sibi confidere, C. Lat. 9, 29). See also WEAKNESS.*

**FOIL,** s. **I A blunt sword for fencing, rudis (with the ancients, a thin rod for fencing)—gladius** (368)

*prepilatus (like our own f.'s, æst. Hist. B. Afr. 72): to fence with f.'s, haturæ armis pugnantioris (Suet. Cal. 54). **II To steel, bractea (thin metal shee), espis of gold; Dimin., \*bractœola auri tremuli; see Juven. 13, 152). To coat a red jewel with silver f., gemmam rubram argenteâ bractea sublinere. **III That which recommends aby by contrast with itself, prpe vitium virtuti contrarium, or Crcl. To set off aby by a f., \*rei pulchritudinem ipsâ aliter rei defor-mitate illuminare; or \*virtutem quam contrarii exemplo vitii commendare.*****

**FOIL,** v. **I To frustrate; e. g. to be foiled (in one's expectations or hopes), spe delipci; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur; spe excludere: if I should be foiled (in my hopes), si spes destituit: to f. aby's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes: thus they were foiled in their enterprise, ita frustra id ineptum illi fuit. See To DEFEAT = frustrate.**

**FOIN,** s. petiole (thrust in fencing, &c.).

**FOIN,** v. petere qm gladio.—petitionem conjicere in qm.

**FOIST IN,** subdere, subijcere supponere (to place aby that is not genuine into the place of that which is; subdere qd in locum ersorum, Plin.; subdere, supponere or subijcere testamentum).—interlinere (e. g. testamentum, to f. words into it). *Foisted in, subditicius; suppositus; falsus.*

**FOISTER,** \*suppositor (æst. Plant. Truc. 4, 2, 50, where we find the fem. suppositrix)—subjector (e. g. testamentarium, C. Cal. 2, 3, 7; also called elsewhere testamentarius).

**FOLD,** s. ovile.—stabulum (q. t. for 'stalls' for cattle; for sheep, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, p. 183, Bipont.).—septa (Varr. ib.).—crates pastorales (the hurdles). **I O, a garment, plicatura, or (if there are many) plicatura—ruga (prop. a wrinkle of the skin; then also of a gown, &c.). f., considered as a slight elevation.—sinus (the space between the f.'s, the great f. or hollow made by the manner in which the ancients used to take up their toga with the left arm; see Macrobi. Sat. 2, 9; hence Plin. 55, 8, 34, Climon ... in veste et rugas et sinus invenit). To hang down in f.'s, replicari in rugas: to arrange one's dress in graceful f.'s, collocare vestem (chlamydem, &c.), ut apæ pendent (O.).**

**FOLD,** v. **I To double up, complicare qd (to f. up, a letter, &c.).—artare in rugas qd, rugas locare in qd re (to f. a garment, æst. Plin. 8, 10, 10; Macrobi. Sat. 2, 9). Aby is folded, replicatur in rugas (æst. Plin. 17, 14, 24): to f. back, replicare: to f. one's hands, digitos inter se pectine necere (O. Met. 9, 299): digitos pectinatum inter se implicere (Plin. 28, 6, 179). To sit with one's hands folded, palmas in alternas digitorum singularitudo super genus connectere (see Apul. Met. 3, p. 129, 34). **II To fold sheep, stabilare (q. t.).—includere septis (of sheep, Varr. R. R. 2, 5).—claudere, with or without textis cratibus (H. Epod. 2, 45).****

**FOLDING-DOORS,** frons valvæ.—valvæ.

**FOLIAGE,** frons, folia, orum (leaves in general).—foliatura (Vit. 2, 9, med.). **See LEAF (leaves).**

**F.** of oak, poplar, &c. frons quærnea, populea, &c.

**FOLIO,** liber forme maxime: in f., forniâ maximâ.

**FOLK,** **See PEOPLE.**

**FOLLOW,** **I To follow after, æqui, consequi,—insequi, subsequi (to f. immediately or close to).—prosequi (to f. a certain distance, is mostly used of accompanying aby as a mark of respect, &c.; e. g. funeres exsequia, prosequi).—persequi (a strengthening sequi, to f. an object with eager or continued pursuit, or up to a certain limit; all with acc.).—conitari qm (to accompany aby).—inter comites ca aspici (to belong to aby's retinue). An unusual multitude followed him, stipatus est non usitatâ frequentia. to f. aby's colours or standard, signa or castra ca sequi: to f. aby's traces, ca or ca rei vestigia persequi; also persequi qm or qd.**  
**II To follow: it is translated by ille, when his describes what precedes; hæc oblectationis, illa (= those which will f.) necessitatis, C.**

**2) To come after aby or atq (with ref. to order, rank, dignity, or time); succedere ci rei (to f. and take the place, &c. that the other Allied).—excipere qm and qd (liter. to take aby or atq up, as it were; i. e. to f. immediately; æst., as in Cæs. B. G. 7, without acc.; see Held, ad loc.).—continuari ci rei (to be, as it were, joined on to it; to f. it without any interval; e. g. paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi). To f. aby (as his successor), succedere in ca locum, or succedere only: on the throne, regno; in ca locum suffici (to be elected in the national assembly as aby's successor) the consults f. each other in a different order in different**

(historians), aliter apud alios consules ordinati sunt: summer f.'s winter, hiemem æstas excipit: day f.'s night, noctem dies subsequitur: one age f.'s another, ætas succedit ætati: one misfortune f.'s another, \*malum excipit malum (Ter. Andr. 4, 39): to let the act immediately f. the resolution, consilia facta jungere.

3) To proceed or result f. a thing, sequi, consequi qd (e.g. pœna scelus sequitur; terrorem pallor consequitur).—manare ex qâ re (to f. sm it; e.g. faults are followed by sins, peccata ex vitiis manant).—effici, confici ex qâ re (as philos. t. t. 'to be inferred from': e.g. f. the premises, ex propositis eff. f. m a syllogism, ex ratiocinatione conf.: hence it f.'s, inde sequitur or efficitur or patet; ex quo effici cogique potest, i. e. hence the conclusion may be drawn). Hence it follows, sequitur (with ut, or acc. and inf.); sequitur igitur or enim (Not inde or ex quo sequitur); ex quo efficitur: what, then, f.'s m this? quid igitur? quid ergo est? quid postea? thus it f.'s, that &c., ita fit, ut &c.: the one f.'s m the other, alterum alteri consequens est. To follow, in negatives and interrogative clauses, is often best translated by continuo; continue (e.g. non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, it does not f. that I am an assassin, because &c.—si malo careat, continuone fruitor summo bono if he is exempt f. evil, does it f. that he enjoys the height of happiness).

4) To be guided by aby's example, &c., sequi qm or qd (g. t.).—auctoritate sc moveri (to allow oneself to be influenced by aby's authority; to f. aby's counsel, &c.).—cl obtemperare (to make one's own wishes yield to those of another).—dicto ca audientem esse (to obey aby's commands). To f. aby's opinion, views, &c., sententiam ca sequi; sententiam ca probare (to approve of them): aby's advice ought to have been followed, ca consilium valere debebat or debuit: to f. no guide but oneself, suo uti ingenio: f. my advice! mihi crede! or crede mihi! (i. e. let me prevail on you to do what I am doing, or to act like me; see C. Tusc. 1, 31): to f. a physician's prescriptions, legibus medicis se obligare; præceptis medicis uti (aft. O. A. 3, 440): not to f. them, medentis præcepta negligere (aft. Plin. Pan. 22, 3): to f. one's own inclinations, animi impetum sequi.

5) To be of aby's party, cs partis or partium esse; cs partes or causam sequi; cs sectam sequi (this apply but not solely of a philosophical sect), cum quo facere; ab or cum quo stare; cs rebus studere or favere; cs esse studiosus: some f. one party, some another, alii alias partes fovent.

6) To follow a trade or profession, facere (e.g. mercaturam, piraticam)—facitare (e.g. artem, medicinam)—exercere (e.g. artem, medicinam, studia)—colere (e.g. artes studiasque; agrum, the plough).—tractare (e.g. artem).—studere cl rei (e.g. agriculturæ; literis). To f. one's own business, sua negotia obire; suas res administrare: to f. the law, ad juris studium se conferre.

6) As follows (in a narration, to introduce a speech, &c.): he spoke as f.'s, hæc locutus est; his ferme verbis usus est; in hunc modum locutus fertur. See 'to this effect.'

FOLLOWER, assēla (a dependent on a noble, mostly in a contemptuous sense; then also, e.g. a disciple, scholar, esp. of a philosopher, and a follower of a philosophical sect; &c.)—sectator and assētor, in this sense, belong to the silv. age).—socius, amicus (a companion, friend).—sutor, studiosus ca (a favourer, supporter).—cultor, admirator (an admirer).—gregalis (a companion, comrade, in a bad sense). The f.'s of aby (in a political sense), qui sentunt cum quo; qui stant cum ab or qd; qui faciunt cum quo; qui cs partibus favent; qui cl student. cs sectam sequi (esp. in a philosophical, but also in a political sense; e.g. L. 8, 19, pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secuti). For the followers of philosophical sects, the Latin has also proper appellatives: e.g. the followers of Pythagoras, Socrætes, Democritus, Epicurus, Pythagoræi, Socratæi, Democritæi, Epicuræi (or Democriti, Epicuri, &c., sectam secuti).

FOLLOWING, sequens or insequens, secutus or insecutus (used when a real following is spoken of, always in ref. to something going before, which is also frequently mentioned before; e.g. to create tribunes for the f. year, in insequentem annum tribunos creare, L. 5, 36: there are many festivals in the f. month, sequens mensis complures dies feriatis habet, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (24), 4, where September had been previously spoken of; wch device the f. emperors also used on their seals, quæ imagine insecuti quoque principes signantur, Suet. Oct. (369).

50).—cl proximus, secundus ab qd (that f.'s aby in order or succession; of persons).—adjiciens (that lies near; of things)—futurus, venturus, posterus (of succession in time). The f. day, dies posterus (as opp. to to-day or yesterday); dies sequens or insequens (the day wch follows an occurrence, &c.; see Suet. Tib. 13; Dom. 16): on the f. day (he did this or that, &c.), postero die; postriede (ejus diei): all f. ages, omnis perpetuas consequentia temporis. In narrative ref. be made to a point mentioned in the next words, then 'following' must be rendered by a demonstrative, esp. by hic, hæc, hoc; sometimes by ille, illa, illud; e.g. he spoke the following words; see 'as follows,' under TO FOLLOW, 6). In the same manner hoc.... illud must be employed for the English, 'this (the foregoing).... the following'; e.g. these things refer to enjoyment, the f. to the necessities of life, hæc oblectationis, illa necessitatis (see C. Ncl. p. 75).

FOLLY, ¶ As stultia; quality of mind, stultitia, dementia, fatuitas, insipientia, dementia, amentia, delirium. [Syn. of aly. in FOLLISH.] That is a very great f., there can be no greater f., quo nihil est stultius: I consider it the height of f. to &c., summæ dementiæ esse judico, with inf.; or quid est stultius, quam...? To have reached such a height of f., eo dementiæ progressum esse. ¶ A foolish action or deed, \*stulte or inepte factum; stultitia. It is f. to &c., stultitia est (qd facere). To commit a f., stulto or imprudenter facere (fm imprudence): to commit all sorts of f., omnia stulte facere: to bear aby's f.'s, cs stultitias ferre: to give way or to submit to aby's f.'s and absurdities, cs stultitias et ineptias devorare: an excess of f., insanitia, deliratio, mentis alienatio. ¶ Depravity, pravitas, improbitas (moral perverseness, that tends to).

FOMENT, fovere qd.—ci rei fomenta adhibere or admovere.

FOMENTATION, ¶ As action, fctas, ūs (Plin.). [fomentatio, Ulp.] ¶ As application, fomentum (a warming application).—malagma, ktis (a softening application). To apply a f., fomentum corpori admovere (Cels.). warm f.'s, fomenta calida.

FOMENTER, concitator.—concitator et instimulator (exciter of disturbances, &c.). See EXCITER.

FOND, ¶ Foolish, vid. ¶ Indulgent to excess, indulgens, perindulgens, nimis indulgens. ¶ Attached to, &c., deditus cl or cl rei.—studiosus ca or cs rei.—addictus cl or cl rei. Jx. addictus et deditus.—devotus cl or cl rei (stronger term). Jx. deditus devotusque. To be f. of, amare qd (to like or love it); delectari or oblectari qd (to delight in athg); qâ re gaudere (to take great pleasure in athg): to be f. of aby, cs amore captum esse; qm amare; qm amore amplecti; amorem erga qm habere; qm in amore habere; to be very f. of aby, cs esse cupidissimum: to be f. of athg (i. e. of eating athg), qd appetere; cs rei appetentem or cupidum or avidum esse (to long for or lust after it): he was very f. of small fish, pisciculos minutos maxime appetebat: not to be f. of athg, qd spernere, aspernari (to despise athg); aspernari not used in the gold. age): to be f. of strong drink, vino deditum esse: to be f. of pleasure, voluptatibus se dedere: to be excessively f. of music, penitus se dedere musicis (i. e. to devote oneself entirely to it). ¶ Wanton, trifling, vid.

FOND or FONDLE, blandiri cl (with words and gestures).—permulcere qm; also with addition of manu (to stroke with one's hand).—amplexari et osculari qm (to embrace aby).

FONDLING. See a FAVORITE.

FONDLY, ¶ With great affection, ardentem, vehementem, cum vi or cum impetu (ardently).—blande, amanter (tenderly, lovingly).—pie (with the love of a parent).—animo or ex animo (with all one's heart: opp. simulatione, simulate). To look f. on aby, prps molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609).—¶ Foolishly, vid.

FONDNESS, ¶ Tenderness. See AFFECTION, LOVE. ¶ Foolishness, vid.

FONT, baptisterium (βαπτιστήριον, later only).

FOOD, alimenta, penus (g. tt. for victuals; alimenta, mostly with ref. to the wants of an individual; penus, to the wants of a whole family, = provisions).—cibus, esca ('food'; meat, opp. drinf, cf. C. Fin. 1, 11; 2, 28; cibus, natural f., as a means of nourishment; esca, the f. that is artificially prepared as a dish; hence cib. also of the f. of brutes; but esca only at bath, prepared, as it were, like a dish, and set before them).—cibaria (the most general and usual sorts of f.).—edulia (savoury and select sorts of f.). To take f., cibum capere, sumere, or (of the habit) cibum capessere (e.g. animalia

alium partem dentibus capessunt): to take too much *f.*, little *f.*, &c. see 'to eat much, little', &c.: to abstain *fm* food, cibo se abstinere: jejulare (to fast): to digest one's *f.*, cibum concipere or concouere: to give *aby* nothing but his *f.*, qm nunquam salario, cibariis tantum sustentare (Suet. Tib. 46).

FOOL, *s.* § A silly fellow or person, homo stultus, homo fatuus, homo insipiens, homo demens. See FOOLISH for SYN. of adj. — A great *f.*, homo stultissimus; homo stultior stultissimo (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25): stultus bis terque (Aft. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, extr.): a little *f.*, stultulus; homuncio (as term of contempt); capitulum (in a joking manner; e. g. a droll or amusing little *f.*; lepidum capitulum, in Tr. Eun. 3, 2, 25): to pretend to be a *f.*, stultitiam simulare: to play the *f.*, simulatorem stultitiae induere: to make a *f.* of *aby*, qm stultum reddere; qm infatuare (if = deceive, take in, vid.): to act like a *f.*, stulte, stolidè, dementer facere: to be *f.* enough to believe *algh*, stolidè or dementer credere: to spend one's time, money, &c. like a *f.*; see 'to fool away'. I consider him a great *f.*, in-acted, who &c., his stulte facere duco, qui &c.: unless they are absolute *f.'s*, nisi plane fatui sunt (C.): he made his pupils greater *f.'s* by half than they were when he received them, discipulis dimidio reddidit stultiores, quam acceperat: he is not such a *f.*, as you would take him to be, præter speciem sapit or callidus est (Aft. Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 49, 'præter speciem stultus es'). (I see) you are no fool, haud stulte sapis. Prov. Every one has a *f.* in his secret; see 'has his hobby'. O you good, easy *f.*! O tuam mansuetudinem! that man is an absolute *f.*, hoc homine nihil potest esse dementiuss. Leave off playing the *f.*, in that way, quin tu mitte istas nugas or ineptias. § A person not in his right senses, mente captus, vesanus, delirus. SYN. in MAD. § Professional jester, coprea (at court)—sannio (that amuses by gestures in general)—scurra (a person who amused the company by his wit at the table of the rich Romans)—maccus (in the Atellan plays of the Romans, Aft. Diom. 488. Putsch.). To play the *f.*, copræ personam tueri or sustinere; \*copræ parte agere.

FOOL'S-CAP, § PROPR. \*copræ pileus (the head-dress of a court buffoon). § Paper of a largish size, charta major; charta majore modulo; macrocolium (the last with ref. to the paper used by the ancients, C. and Plin.); the different sorts were, charta hieratica, Augusta, Claudiana, Claudialis. See PAPER.

FOOL, *v.* TRANS. ludere. ludibrio habere. ludificari (to make or render an object of derision).—Illudere (to make game of). To *f.* *aby* with vain hopes, qm spe lactare et producere [= deceive, cheat, vid.]. § To fool away: to *f.* away one's time, tempus perdere lascivendo (Aft. O. Met. 11, 286); tempore abuti: to *f.* away one's money, effundere, profundere (to spend without use; e. g. pecuniam, patrimonium); dissipare (to dissipate; e. g. patrimonium, possessiones); lacere (to ruin; e. g. rem suam, bona patriæ): to *f.* *aby* out of his money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento, qm emungere argento, perfabricare qm (all Com. only).

FOOL, *v.* INTRANS. § jocular. ludere. ludos facere.—nugari. nugas agere (to commit absurdities).—jocularia fundere. ridicula jactare (the two last, L. 7, 7): to *f.* with *aby*, cum quod ludere, joculari, joca agere.

FOOLERY, *nugæ*, ludere, ineptiæ (stuff). A truce to that *f.* I quin tu mitte istas nugas or ineptias!

FOOLHARDINESS, stolidæ audaciæ.—temeritas (temerity).—stolidæ fiducia (a foolish confidence in oneself).

FOOLHARDY, stolidè or stulte ferox. stolidâ audaciâ ferox. stolidæ audaciæ. JN. stolidus ferroxque.—temerarius (rash).

FOOLISH, stultus (*f.*, *fm* want of practical wisdom, *uopo*; opp. prudens, of persons or things)—fatuus (*silly*; *fm* want of judgement)—stolidus (*fm* want of reasonable moderation; *fm* brutality).—demens (that has lost his head; who acts senselessly).—ineptus (without good sense)—insulcus (absurd).—mente captus. vesanus (insane, mad).—ridiculus (amusing, like a fool).—mirus (strange). A *f.* affair or thing, nilra res; mirum negotium: a *f.* fellow (i. e. droll), ridiculum caput. I consider it very foolish to &c., summæ dementiæ esse judico, with following infn.

FOOLISHLY, stulte, stolidè, dementer. inepte imprudenter. insipienter. SYN. in FOOLISH. To believe *algh* *f.*, qd stolidè or dementer credere.

FOOLISHNESS, SEE FOOLY.

FOOT, § The limb, so called, PROPR. and IMPROPR. pes.—calx (the heel). To come, travel, &c. on *f.*, pedibus ire, venire; iter facere: he goes on *f.*, (370)

pedibus incedit: to serve on *f.*, pedibus merere or stipendia facere; stipendia pedestria facere (L. 7, 13): to fight on *f.* (of cavalry), pedibus præliari; also descendere or desilire ex equis (to dismount in order to fight on *f.*): to make the cavalry fight on *f.*, equitatum or equitem deducere ad pedes: the cavalry fought on *f.*, pugna it ad pedes: to throw oneself at *aby's* feet, ad pedes *cs* se abijcere, projicere, prosternere, provolvere; ad pedes *ci* or ad genua *cs* procurbare; ad pedes *cs* prociudere; ad pedes *cs*, ad genua *cs* accidere; genibus *cs* advolvi; prosternere se et supplicare *ci* (as supplicant); se *ci* pro quo supplicem obijcere; supplicare *ci* pro quo: to lie at *aby's* feet, ad pedes *cs* jacere, stratum esse, stratum jacere: to have sore or bad feet, pedibus non valere; pedibus captum esse: one who has sore or bad feet, pedibus aeger; male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): not to be able to go on *f.*, any longer, usum pedum amisisse: to set *f.* in any place, pedem ponere in locum or in loco: not to stir a *f.* beyond &c., nusquam longius vestigium movere: not to set a *f.* out of doors, pedem e domo non efferre; pedem e domo non egrèdi: to tread on *aby's* *f.*, pede suo pedem *ci* premere: to tread or trample *aby* under *f.*, pedibus qm concutere, procucare (prop., and without pedibus; also impropr., see Lat. Dict.). To put the best *f.* foremost, pleno gradu tendere; gradum addere, accelerare, corripere: a journey on *f.*, iter pedestre: to take a journey on *f.*, iter pedibus ingredi; iter pedibus facere, conficere: one that walks on *f.*, pedes: a kick with the *f.*, \*pedis ictus: the extremity of the *f.*, or the point or tip of the *f.*, pes ultimus; digiti (pedis) summi (the tips of the toes): the sole of the *f.*, vola: relating to the sole of the *f.*, plantaris: down to the sole of the *f.*, usque ad imos pedes. A covering for the feet, pedum tegmen (e. g. to have a certain covering for the feet, qd tegmine pedum indui, T. Ann. 1, 41, 1); fascia pedalis (a tie for the feet): a snare for the feet, pedica: disease of the *f.*, pedum vitium: he tramples under *f.*, the rights of the people, omnia jura populi obtrahit: to trample under *f.*, all divine and human rights, omnia divina humanaque jura permiscere: the usage or ceremony of kissing *aby's* *f.*, \*mos pedis osculandi: to admit *aby* to kiss one's *f.*, *ci* porrigere osculandum sinistram pedem (Aft. Sen. Benef. 2, 12, 1). § The lowest part of *algh*, pes (e. g. of a table, a bench): the *f.* of a column, basis (the lower square part of which was called plinth or plinthus): the *f.* of a mountain, radices montis (not pes, montis): at the *f.* of the mountain, in radicibus montis; in infimo monte; sub jugo montis: at the very *f.* of the mountain, in imis montis radicibus (e. g. ferri, of a river): the town is situated at the *f.* of the mountain, oppidum monti subiectum est. § At the *f.* of *algh*, e. g. of a letter, is to be rendered by 'extremus', if the very last part of *algh* is meant; e. g. the letter at the *f.* of *utch* &c., epistola, in qua extrema &c. § A foot as a measure, pes (also with the addition of porrectus, if it runs in one line, and with the addition of contractus, if it forms an angle: see Nitach, Beschreibung des häuslichen, &c. Zustandes der Römer, vol. 1, p. 525): one *f.* large, or in size, pedalis (in general, one *f.* long, high, &c., but it may also mean 'a *f.* in diameter', e. g. of the sun; C. Acad. pr. 2, 26, 82. § pedaneus post-Class.).—pedem longus (one *f.* long): two feet large, bipedalis: half a *f.* large, semipedalis: one *f.* and a half large, sesquipedalis: five feet high, quinque pedes altus: ditches five feet deep, fossæ quinque pedes altæ: I don't see a single *f.* of land in Italy, *utch* &c., pedem in Italiâ video nullum esse, qui &c. § Infantry, vid. § IMPROPR. To set (*algh*) on *f.*, qd introducere (to introduce); qd movere, commovere (e. g. to set on *f.* something new, nova quædam comm. C. Acad. 2, 6, 18); initium *cs* rel facere or pellere (to start *algh*, to make the beginning with it; e. g. sermonis initi. pell. C. Brut. 87, 297); mentionem *cs* rel movere (to cause the mention of *algh* to be made, or resolution respecting *algh*, to be adopted; see L. 28, 11).

FOOT, *v.* TRANS. and INTRANS. § To kick, spurn, vid. § To new sole boots. \*calceis soleas suffigere. § To walk on foot, see FOOT. § To foot it, see TO DANCE.

FOOT-BALL. See the different sorts of balls, known to the Romans, under BALL.

FOOT-BATH, \*lavatio pedum: to take a *f.-b.*, lavare pedes. See FOOT-PAN.

FOOT-BOARD, scamnum. dim. scabellum (low bench, either for sitting on or for resting the foot upon).

FOOT-BOY, puer (or servus) a pedibus, also a pedibus only: my *f.-b.*, puer, cui do mandata (Aft. Juv. 6, 354).

FOOT-BREADTH, \*latitudo pedis or pedalis.

FOOT-BRIDGE, ponticulus (a small bridge for foot-passengers).

FOOT-CLOTH, tapes (but only in the pl.).

FOOT-GUARDS, delecta manus, quæ principis corpus domumque custodit.—stipatores corporis.—delecta manus, quam principes presidii causâ circa se habet.

FOOTING, || Ground, solum (e. g. ground to stand on); see also GROUND. || The firm planting of the foot, or power of planting it firmly. To get a firm f., firmiter insistere. firmo gradu consistere (prop.). consistere (improp.): I can't get a firm f., gradus instabilis me fallit; vestigium fallit (prop.). I am slipping), sistere non possum (impr. pr. see Becke, Justin II, 1, 6): there is no getting a firm f., qd vestigium fallit or non recipit: those that could not get a firm f., ii, quos gradus instabilis fessellit (Curt. 7, II, 6): (a place) where one cannot get a firm f., lubricus. || Condition, state, settlement, modus (the measure as it were, according to which or by which a thing is to be done).—ratio (method of proceeding).—mos (custom). To place a thing on a fixed f., \*certum as rei modum constituere: to place (a thing) on the old f., in pristinum restituere; ad antiquum morem revocare: to restore a thing to his old f. (of intimacy) with a thing, qm restituere in es veterem gratiam; restituere qm ci: to place a province on the same f. as the rest, provinciam in eandem conditionem, quam ceteras, vocare: to live with a thing on an equal f., ex pari or ex æquo vivere cum qo: to be on a very intimate f. with a thing, familiariter uti qo: familiaritatem habere cum qo.

FOOTMAN, a pedibus (puer or servus).—pedassæquus (a slave who accompanies or attends his master on his walks).

FOOTPAD, grassator (one that will lie in ambush for people coming out of the town; see interpp. To Suec. Cas. 73, extr., and Oct. 32).—latro (q. i.).

FOOTPATH, semita. crepidio semitæ (the side path for foot-passengers; trottoir in French).—callis. trames. Str. in Wæ.

FOOT-PAN, labrum (q. i.).—alveus (a tub).—solum (a sort of metal pan or vessel used for bathing in general).

FOOT-RACE, cursus certamen. curriculum. To run a f., r. cursu certare.

FOOT-SOLDIER, pedes, itis. To serve as a f., i. e. 'To serve on Foot.'

FOOT-STALK, pediculus.—petiolus.

FOOT-STEP, vestigium. To follow a thing's f's., vestigia cs instare; qm vestigia sequi (poet. vestigia cs legere).—(improp.) vestigia cs ingredi; vestigia cs premere (i. e. to follow his example); vestigia cs imple, persequi; qm ipsius vestigia persequi (to follow them exactly).

FOOTSTOOL, scabellum.

FOOT-TRAP, stimulus (Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, in which passage it is thus defined, talea, pedem longa, ferreis hamis infixa, quæ tota in terram infodiebatur, &c.; stillicæcus is, according to Hirt. B. Afr. 31, the same thing).—murex ferreus (a square iron machine, which always turned its points or spikes upwards, wherever way it was thrown, Curt. 4, 13, 36).—pedica (anare, for catching an animal by the foot).

FOP, homo ineptus (absurd, empty personage).—homo petidus (affected in manner).—trosulus (an empty fellow, a coxcomb; see Ruhnck. Sen. Ep. 76, 1).—homo elegans or elegantior (very particular in his dress).—bellus homunculus (a spruce young fellow, a dandy, Ferr. in Gell. 13, 11, med.).—homo pumicatus (Hirt. one that smoothes his skin with pumice, out of vanity, e. petit maitre; see Plin. Ep. 2, 11, extr.).—homo valus (one that has his hair pulled out of his face to look smooth; see Spald. C. 2, 12, p. 265).—juvenis herba et comâ nitidus, de capsula totus (our. 'as if taken out of a band-box' Sen. Ep. 115, 2). || trosulus (see above) meant anciently eques Romanus, but was used as an epithet towards the end of the republic; see Ruhnck. Sen. 76: an old aristocratic, a cane culex (as epithet in Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12): like a f., elegantior (e. g. dress, culture): to behave like a f., ineptie se gerere.

FOPPERY, || Affectation of show, \*putidæ ineptie.

FOPPISH, || Foolish. vid. || Vain in show or of dress, bellus.—inanis. vanus. futilla.

FOPPISHLY, e. g. to behave f., ineptie se gerere.

FOPPISHNESS. See FOPPERY.

FOR, prep. || In the place of, as a substitute or equivalent, in exchange of, or denoting resemblance; pro with abl.—loco cs or cs rei (in a thing's place): to die for a thing, mori pro qo: to pay or give two 'minas' for a thing, duas minas dare pro re: to have heard

for certain, pro certo habere: to buy, sell, for ready money, presentem pecuniâ or presentibus numis qd emere or vendere: to exchange life for death, mortem cum vitâ commutare: to change the profession of war for that of a husbandman, studium belli gerendi agriculturâ commutare: to learn a thing by heart word for word, ad verbum ediscere: to copy an author word for word, auctorem ad verbum transcribere (Plin. Hist. Nat. præfat. § 22): to carry a thing away for dead, qm pro mortuo auferre: to take a thing for granted, emere or habere or putare pro certo: to give a thing in exchange for something else, mutare qd qd re or cum qd re: permutare qd qd re. to serve for wages, mercede conductum esse: I don't do it for money, non quero pecuniâ: a thing that may be had for money, venalis; pretio venalis (as of persons): for money, or for reward, pretio; pretio motus, adductus (i. e. for a recompence; e. g. to do a thing). || If the definite price of a thing is stated (e. g. to buy a thing for twenty talents), the abl. is used to express the price; after indef. sums, 'for a low, high price', &c., the genitives magni, maximi, plurimi, parvi, minoris, minimi, tanti, &c., are used, and also after æstimare; est. verbs of 'buying and selling', the following stand in abl., magno, permagno, plurimo, parvo, nihilo: what would I not give for it! quidnam darem! to give (or be willing to give) or pay any price whatever for an object, quovis pretio qd redimere vellet: for how much? quanti? to pay too much for a thing, male emere: to make a thing pay for a thing (improp. i. e. to punish him) gratiam ci referre: I shall have to pay for my folly ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (Com.): what do (or will) you sell that for? quanti hoc constat? what will you take for it? quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis? what or how much did you give for it? quanti rem emisti? what do you give (or pay) for board, lodging, and tuition? quanti cœnas, habitas, doceris? To nothing, gratis. sine mercede. Jn. gratis et sine mercede (opp. mercede; for wages or pay); gratuitum (without interested motives, merely fm kindness, opp. acceptâ mercede, as S. Jug. 85, 8): to do a thing for nothing, qd gratis et sine mercede facere: you shall have it for nothing, gratis tibi constat: gratuitum est: to count or reckon for nothing, pro nihilo putare, habere, ducere, æstimare; also nihilo and nihil æstimare. || Denoting intention of going to, towards, ad or in qm locum: to set sail for any place, vela dirigere ad qm locum; navem or cursum dirigere qo; petere or tenere locum (e. g. Diam petentes primo ad Mendin tenuere, L.: ten=cursum tenere): he sailed for the place of his destination, cursum direxit. quo tendebat: to set sail for Macedonia, classe navigare ir. Macedonia: the place I am bound for, locus, quo proficisci factus sum: to set out for any place, ire, proficisci qo. || In favour of; for the use of; on account of or for the sake of, pro with abl. (but only in cases in which contra or adversus would express the contrary notion; the primary notion of 'for' or 'in a thing's place' being always prominent).—secundum with acc. (in accordance with, but never expressing, like ex, causality).—in usum or gratiam cs (in favour of a thing, for a thing's advantage, use, &c.). To vote for a thing, e. g. at an election, &c.), suffragio suo ornare qm; suffragio suo adjuvare qm in petendis honoribus; suffragari ci ad munus (see Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8; 8, 23, 2; C. Off. 1, 39, 138): to vote for such or such a thing, suffragari ci rei (i. e. to decide in favour of it; e. g. cs consilio): to interfere for a thing, deprecari pro qo: he said a great deal for our side, multa secundum causam nostram disputavit: to speak for and against a thing, de qd re in utramque partem or in contrarias partes disputare (not pro et contra): a good deal may be said both for and against the seal you display in your duty, either that... or that, &c., de officio tuo in utramque partem disputari potest; vel in eam... vel in eam (see C. de Div. II, 27, 7): I neither speak for the matter nor against it, neque ulam in partem disputo: to be for or against a law (of two parties), favere adversariusque legi (see L. 34, 1); suadere, dissuadereque legem (to advise or oppose its adoption; see L. 45, 21, comp. with 34, 1): a thing makes for the opposite party, qd facit or (of a thing personified, stat ab adversario; qd facit or (of a thing personified) stat cum adversario: to be for a thing's advantage, e re cs esse; ci prodere or utile esse; qm juvare: for my advantage or interest, e re meâ: for the advantage or interests of the state, e republicâ: to lay aside his party-feeling for the sake of the state, studium republicæ (dat.) dimittere (Cæs. B. C. 1, 8; cf. inimicitias suas republicæ condonare, C.; largiri, T.). || Often 'for' in similar phrases is expressed by the dative only: e. g. to demand a thing fm a thing for a thing, a qo petere



et qd: we are not preparing ourselves for the school, but for life, non scholae, sed vitae discimus: for the public or general welfare, omnium salutis causa. || Towards, in, adversus (both with acc., in a friendly as well as a hostile sense).—erga (in a friendly sense only; e. g. love for ab, amor in or erga qm). In many instances, however, an oblique case is sufficient to express 'for'; e. g. a remedy for fear, remedium timoris (or timori); love for ab, amor cs; care for you, vestri cura: an oblique case must not, however, be used unless where it is quite free from ambiguity: an oblique case (only the dative) will also suffice aff. certain adjectives; e. g. after 'fit', 'convenient', &c.; but also the gen. is its usual instead; e. g. anxious for ab, studiosus cs rei. So after 'it is becoming' or 'unbecoming' for ab, decet or dedecet qm. || In proportion, according to, pro (differing both from secundum, which denotes accordance, and pro ex, which implies causality): for my part, pro mea parte (i. e. according to the measure of my strength; see equidem has been generally explained 'I for my part'; but Hand shows that this force does not belong to it, but that of an affirmative particle, the affirmation referring to the speaker. Since, however, 'I for my part' is often little more than this, affirming that the speaker will do so and so, whether others do or not, 'I for my part' is often sufficiently translated by equidem): every one for himself, pro sua quique parte: for so great a victory there was but little bloodshed, minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit: they are very few for the number of the well-disposed, pro multitudine bene sentientium admodum pauci: they thought that, for their numbers and their military glory, their territory was too confined, pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria bellâ angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Cæs.). Another Crcl. by which this proportional 'for' is translated is with ut, where 'case' or 'expectant' potest: must be supplied; e. g. he was learned for those times, erat, ut temporibus illis (sc. esse potest) eruditus. So; a rich man for those times, ut tum erat tempora, dives: an eloquent man for a Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet (Np). || Denoting purpose, its by the gerundive, or by the gerund in the gen. with 'causa' or by the acc. with ad; e. g. Antigonus delivered up the corpse of Eumenis to his friends for interment, Antigonus Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit: for the purpose of foraging, pabulandi causâ (e. g. tres legiones mittere): for the purpose of laying Celtiberia waste, ad depopulandam Celtiberiam. By later writers the participle fut. act. is used in similar cases after verbs denoting or implying motion. To do althg f. the purpose of &c., facere qd eo consilio, ut &c. 'For' may also be translated by the supine: for the purpose of imploring, &c., (veniunt) rogatum, &c.; and by ut or qui with &c. || Denoting duration of time; e. g. for ten days, per decem dies. It may also be rendered by the acc., but with this difference, that 'per' points out more exactly the uninterrupted duration of time; and by inter of what has or has not occurred within a space of past time, Germani inter quatuordecim dies tectum non subierunt (Cæs.): to give ab a pension for life, \*qm annuis, dum vivit, praebitis sustentare: for a short time, paullisper; ad tempus (only for a while).—parumper (for a short while): for a few days, in paucos dies: they have water on board for forty-free days, aqua dierum quinque et quadraginta in nave est: for ever, in omne tempus; in perpetuum; perpetuo (Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13); in aeternum (as L. 4, 4, 4, in aeternum urbe condita); in omnem vitam for life; as Sen. Ep. 108, ci rei in omnem vitam renunciare): for days and days, dies continuos complures (e. g. in litore facere): for the time to come; see 'for the future': for the present; see PRESENT: for once, non plus quam semel (not more than once): once for all, semel; e. g. ut semel dicam (see Spald. Q. 5, 13, 3): to ask the use of his father's chariot for a day, in diem currus paternos rogare (O. Met. 2, 48). || As denoting the time for which some arrangement is now made, only in with acc.: he invited him for the next day, (ad cenam) invilavit in postero diem: the auction is fixed for January, auctio constituta est in mensem Januarium: not only for the present, but for next year, nec in praesens modo sed in venientem annum. || As far as, or according to (e. g. my knowledge): for althg I know, quantum sciam; quod quidem non audierimus (as far as I have heard or learnt). || Concerning: as for me, you, such or such a thing, &c.; see CONCERNING: it is not for me (i. e. not my business), hoc non meum est; has non meae sunt partes: so much for that (i. e. concerning that point), hæc haecenus; De his

haecenus: thus much for dirination (i. e. regarding it), hæc habui, quæ de divinatione dicerem: it is not for a young man to, &c., non decet juvenem (with following infm.; e. g. to do althg of that description, tale quid facere; see also TO EXCEM). || Notwithstanding; e. g. for all that (speaking of dangers for instance) the ranks remained immovable, or the soldiers kept their ground, for some time, tamen (e. g. in tot circumstantibus malis) mansit aliquamdiu immotus acies: for all my entreaties, quamquam sepe cum rogavem: he encountered many dangers, but for all that (he was not disheartened), multa pericula subivit, sed neque hæc perpeccus, &c.: for all its fine name, qui tamen tanto nomine quam sit parvus vides (C. de Rep.): for all his old age and grey head, he is a fool, stultus est adversus statem et capitis cantem: but for all their years, they were both of them young in mind, sed in hac aetate utrique animi juveniles erant: they were found out, for all their miserable appearance, noscebantur tamen in tantâ deformitate: for all my entreaties, he returned to Rome, contemptis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit: for all his cries, licet altâ voce clamaret: but for all that, atqui (as waiving a preceding proposition, and opposing to it something stronger or more certain). || Denoting adherence, the being favorably inclined towards: to be for althg, cs rei amicum, amantem esse: to be for a free government, republicæ liberæ esse amicum; libertatis esse amantem: those that are for the king, regis (i. e. the king's party): to be for the Persians, Persarum esse studiosum, or fautorem; cum Persis facere; Persarum rebus or Persis favere. See 'to be ab's FOLLOWER'. — || Denoting propensity, e. g. for drink, violentia: to have an inclination for althg, inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad qd (the latter bent on althg): taste for althg, see TASTE. || Respecting ab or althg; e. g. to fear for ab, metuer, prætuer, timere, prætremere (t) ci: to fear for oneself, suis rebus or sibi suisque rebus timere ('pro se adire sollicitudinem', Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1, is an affected expression): to entertain great fears for the state, de republicâ valde timere. || Against, with a tendency to resist; e. g. to provide wood for the winter, providere ligna in hiemem. || Denoting use or remedy; e. g. to be good for althg, mederi ci rei; remedio esse ad qd; utilem esse contra qd or ci rei or adversus morbum (C.); prodesse adversus qd or ci rei (as well of medicines as other things); salutare esse ad qd; prodesse ad qd (e. g. ad morsus serpentum); valere adversus qd; efficacem esse contra qd: to give such a medicine for the dropsy, medicamentum dare ad aquam intercutem (C.): do you know of any remedy for it? num medicinam hujus rei invenire potes? is there no remedy for it? hunc morbo nullane est adhibenda curatio? (see C. Tusc. 3, 2, 4, or nullamne hunc morbo medicinam facere potes? || Denoting the use to which althg is to be put: to be good for althg, ad qd or ci rei utile esse; usual esse: for nothing, ad nullam rem utilis: fit for althg; see FIT. || Because, by reason of, on account of (denoting cause): for fear, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus: for this reason, propter hanc causam; eo eam causam: for certain reasons, certis de causis: to like ab for his sweet disposition, qm pro ejus suavitatis amare: for good reasons, justis de causis: to have good reasons for althg, cum causâ qd facere; non sine gravi causâ qd facere: for that reason, eâ de causâ; ob or propter eam causam: for more than one reason, aliquot de causis: to be praised for althg, cs rei nomine laudari: for your sake, tuâ causâ: for the sake of age and honour, ætatis atque honoris gratiâ: to entreat ab for heaven's sake, qm per deos urare or obtestari (S.). || As: to take for granted, sumere or habere or putare pro certo: pro explorato habere: you have taken for granted that the Gods are blessed, deos beatos esse suspensum: it is taken for granted by the philosophers, inter omnes philosophos constat: to know althg for certain, rem exploratam habere; qd certe or pro certo scire: qd certis auctoribus compariis: I know for certain, certum scio; certo scio: certo comperi: certum or pro certo habeo: to take (ab or althg) for a model, qm sibi imitandum proponere; proponere sibi qm ad imitandum; qm exemplum sibi deligere; also imitari only; qd ad imitandum proponere; qd in exemplum assumere. || For (in negative sentences) denoting a preventive cause: you will not be able to see the sun for the multitude of their darts, solem prae jaculorum multitudine non videbitis (L.): the decree could not be heard for the clamour, decretum exaudiri prae strepitu et clamore non potuit. — (See) prae must not be used of a

*positive case: to leap for joy.* gaudio or lætitiâ [not præ gaudio] exsultare; but we may say præ gaudio 'ix compitem esse animi, because the joy is what nearly prevents a man from being himself.'—[Denoting motives or reason: what for? cur? quam ob rem? quapropter? quâ de causâ? quid est. quod &c.? (asking for the motives of althg): what are you doing that for? cur hoc facis?—] MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES: for good, in omne tempus: he has given up althg for good, ci rei in omnem vitam renuntiatum est: for one's life; e. g. don't tell any for your life, cave, ne dicas or dixeris: to be at a loss for; e. g. for a proper expression, verbis satis dicere non possum: one feels at a loss for words to express althg, verbis quâ dici non potest.—[For often stands before the subject of an infin., and must be omitted in translation; e. g. it is right for children to obey their parents, rectum est, decet, oportet, &c., liberis parentibus obedire. It is often a sign of the dative. It is impossible for me, hoc facere, emere non possum: it is impossible for me to &c., fieri non potest, ut &c., or neque with infinit; e. g. it is impossible for a king to live like a private person, necesse est vivere privatus: for instance, or example, verbi or exempli causâ or gratiâ; stave! (SYN. IN INSTANTIA): for its own sake, gratis, gratuito; often by ipse or per se ipse (e. g. virtus per se ipsa laudabilis): for althg I care, per me... licet (e. g. per me quiescat licet).—[For must be carefully used: dicere pro quâ re and contra rem are right; but to speak for and against, is in utramque partem. Of price, of course 'for' must be omitted. 'For' with ref. to a coming time, not pro but in hunc annum, proximum annum, &c. To be prepared for, paratum esse ad quâ (e. g. ad omnes causas).—[For the present, nunc, in præsentia, hoc tempore.—[Word for word, ad verbum (e. g. ad verbum dicere; ad verbum quâ ex Græcis exprimere): to translate althg word for word, verbum pro verbo reddere (C.): to return like for like, par pari reddere: he was left for dead, ille pro occiso relictus est; for wea tamquam or uti occisus are elsewhere used (see C. Syst. 38; Cæs. B. C. 3, 109; L. passim. Krebs): to produce arguments for, the existence of the gods, afferre argumenta, cur dii sint: riches are sought after for, their use, divitiæ expetuntur, ut utantur. For this reason, that &c., see REASON. For other combinations: e. g. to look for, to wait for, to wish for. &c. &c.; see TO LOOK, TO WAIT, &c.

**FOR**, conj. (alleging a reason or cause), nam. namque enim. etenim (with this difference, that 'nam' introduces the subsequent sentence, as explicative of the preceding one; the statement contained in the latter being defined by certain reasons alleged. The sentence joined by 'nam' appears only as an appendix, as it were, to the preceding one; hence 'namque': both, as a general rule, stand at the beginning of the sentence: 'enim' is used if the subsequent sentence is necessary to render the preceding one intelligible, or establish the proof of whatever has been advanced in it: in this latter case the reason alleged is as important as the assertion itself: the copulative 'et' is used to show the connexion; and hence 'etenim,' which precedes the sentence for the purpose of giving prominence to the reason contained in it; whereas 'enim,' if standing by itself, is always inserted somewhere into the sentence; comp. Zumpt, §345).—[For etenim and enim both sometimes assert what the speaker wishes to be taken for granted; etenim is also used in explanatory parentheses, and in questions, in which enim is also used; but etenim (= et quum ita sit, quum) makes the connection more distinct; Pr. Intr. II. 791). For—not, neque enim (but non enim is not so uncommon in C. as is supposed; Pr. Intr. II. 789): for since, etenim, quoniam: for if, etenim si (ib. 791): for—never, neque unquam. For nothing is, nihil est enim (ib. 791) in a sentence with est beginning with the predicate, or non, num, nemo, nihil, quis, or if est is emphatic, est mihi likes the second, enim the third place; Pr. Intr. II. 112).—[Beca use, quum. quia. quod. quoniam. quandoquidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that 'quum' alleges a simple reason merely, our 'since'; 'quia' and 'quod,' of which the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our 'because'; 'quoniam' alleges a reason deduced from the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our 'whereas'; 'quandoquidem' gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstance).—[quidem (= 'since it is admitted,' implies something known and granted; see Zumpt, §346).—[See BECAUSE, especially on the manner of translating 'for'—[because' by the relat. (quâ quippe quâ), a partic. &c.

**FOR AS MUCH AS.** See SINCE, INASMUCH AS, WHEREAS.

**FORAGE**, s. equorum pabulum.—pabulum.—pastus (for cattle in general).—farrago (if consisting of grain). To suffer from want of f., premi inopîa pabuli: there is plenty of f., magna copia pabuli suppetit: to prevent the enemy from obtaining f., hostem pabulatione intercludere.

**FORAGE**, v. pabulatum ire or proficisci.—pabulari (to fetch forage for cattle). To send out soldiers to f., pabulatum (pabulandi causâ) milites mittere.—[To ravage (obsolete), vid.

**FORAGER**, pabulator (C.).

**FORBEAR**, TRANS. and INTRANS. [To cease from althg, desist, desinere quâ, or with inf. (to desist from althg, opp. coepisse).—desistere quâ re, a. or de quâ re, or with inf.—abestere quâ re, or with inf. (to leave off; abs. not in C., according to Görrenz, C. Legg. I, 13, 39).—mittere, with inf. (to give over, to leave off, e. g. requesting or begging, mittere orare: also desisto rogare; abestere petere). Sts. parere (as, parere, sis. fidem ac jura belli jactare, L.). S-re TO CEASE. [To avoid; vid.—Reason tacet us what to do and what to f., ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumque sit.—[To abstain from, abstinere or se abstinere (a) re.—se continere a re (to keep back from althg).—temperare sibi, quominus &c.; I cannot f., temperare mihi non possum, quominus &c.; abî temperare or se continere non posse, quin; a se impetrare non posse, quin &c.: to f. shedding tears, lacrimas tenere; temperare a lacrimis (P. En. 2, 8; in L. 30, 20, temp. lacrimis = to moderate one's tears). [To pause, vid.—[Forbearing, indulgens—patiens.—mitti. To be f. towards any, indulgentiâ tractare or indulgenter habere quin: to be too forbearing, nimis or nimium indulgēre ci.

**FORBEARANCE**, [A shunning, devotio.—Intermissio (omission for a time). [Command of temper, restraint of passion, imperium sui (g. i., Plin. 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86). See SELF-RESTRAINT. It has cost me, or required, a good deal of f., in f. &c., vix ab animo impetrare potui, ut &c.: I can't carry my f. so far as all that, hoc me impetrare nequeo.—[Indulgence, exercise of patience, indulgentia. clementia. benignitas (SYN. IN INDULGENTIA); patientia. patiens animus: to treat any's faults with f., indulgēre cis peccatis: veniam dare errori: to treat any with f., indulgentiâ tractare or indulgenter habere quin; also indulgēre ci: with much f., magnâ esse in qm indulgentiâ: with too much f., nimis or nimium ci indulgēre. To treat althg with f., leniter ferre quâ (O.).

**FORBID**, [To prohibit, vetare, with acc. and inf. (to f. expressly, to declare by law, that althg is not to be done).—Interdicere ci quâ re (in the gold. age never ci quâ), or with nē (to f. by virtue of official authority).—ci prædicere with nē or ut nē (to impress upon any not to do althg; it denotes the exhorting doctor, or friend): to f. any to do althg, vetare qm quâ facere: to f. any one's house, interdicare ci domo suâ (Afr. Suet. Oct. 66); also qm domum ad se non admittit: I am forbidden, vector: it is forbidden, vetitum est; non licet: the birds f. (in the auspices), aves abdicunt: since the physician does not f. it, I will drink, medico non prohibento, bibam. [To hinder, impedire quâ faciendo esse ci rei. Impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendæ (g. it.).—obstare or officere ci rei &c.—prohibere (SYN. IN HINDER).—non sinere quâ, or generally non sinere quâ fieri (ook tū v., not to allow althg, not to let it pass or happen, e. g. the passage over, transitum or transire non sinere): to f. any to do althg, prohibere qm quâ facere or with nē, quominus faciat quâ; quâ impedire a quâ re or nē, quin, quominus faciat quâ: non sinere qm quâ facere; qm arceat or prohibere quâ re: to f. the importation of wine, vinum importari non sin.: to f. the approach to the shore, qm e nave egrēdi prohib.: nothing f. us doing it, nihil impedit, quominus hoc faciamus: heaven f., dii meliora; nē id Deus sinat; dii prohibent, nē &c.

**FORBIDANCE**, interdiction.

**FORCE**, v. [I Compel by force, qm vi cogere (to f. cogere alone only when it means 'to compel': to f. one to althg, qm vi cogere ad quâ, with inf., or with ut and subjunct; qm (per vim) adigere, or qm subigere ad quâ, or with ut and subj.: ci necessitatem imponere or infligere quâ faciendū: to f. oneself, sibi vim facere; naturæ repugnare. to f. oneself to althg, invitum facere quâ: the matter cannot be forced, res vi obtineri non potest: to find oneself forced to, necessario cogi, with an inf. (to f. se concutiri virescēre is not Lat.). [To storm (a place), vid.—[To break through (e. g. the ranks of the enemy), perrumpere per quâ (e. g. the centre, per mediam hostium aciem or per medios

hostes): *to f. the passage of a river*, per vim flumen transire: *to f. doors, locks, &c.*, fores, claustra, &c. effringere: *to f. a pass*, vim per angustias facere. || *To force a woman*: see TO RAVID. || *To ripen a thing artificially*, qd ad maturitatem perducere (Plin. 3, 12, 15; where he is speaking of an artificial method: it may be strengthened by arte, or ante tempus or non suo tempore, alienis mensibus, &c., or the like), or prae festinare maturitatem ca rei (afl. maturitas festinanda, Q.): *to f. fruits for the market*, "præcæces fructus esculentæ merces præparare (cf. Col. 11, 3, p. 160, Bipont.) but he who wishes to have his cucumbers forced, sed qui præmaturum fructum cucumeris habere volet (Col. 11, 3): in this way you will f. them early, sic præcæces fructum habebis: in this way cucumbers were forced for Tib. Cæsar nearly all the year round, hac ratione fere toto anno Tiberio Cæsari cucumers præcæbatur (Col. 11, 3). || *To force away*, abripere. abstrahere.—avellere (to tear away). || *To force back*: see TO REPULS. || *To force down*, hinc agere (with an instrument): fistulare. || *To force fm*, extorquere per vim ei qd. || *To force into* (by beating or hammering), adigere ei rei or in qd (e. g. the wedge into a tree, cuneum arbori; a nail into a beam, clavum in tignum). || *To force on*: see UNX on. || *To force open*: see above: *to f. a lock*, a door, &c. || *To force out*: see TO DRIVE out.—*to f. the truth out of any*, or a confession fm any, ei exprimere or extorquere confessionem; exprimere or extorquere, ut fateatur qs; cogere qm, ut fateatur (the last either with or without compulsion). || *To force upon*, obijci; se offerre (of thoughts, opinions, fear, &c. press themselves upon us, e. g. *to f. itself upon one's mind*, se offerre: obijci animo); inculcare (of things); obtrudere (of persons and things): *to f. oneself upon any*, se ei venditare. See also TO INTRUDE. || *Forced* (opp. a natural), accessit: you must take care that it does not seem forced, cavendum est, nō accessit dictum putetur: forced jokes, frigidi et accessit Joel (Suet. Claud. 21): *a forced interpretation*, prae interpretatio contorta: *to give a forced interpretation of a passage*, vim adhibere ei loco: forced joy, necessitas gaudendi (opp. gaudii fides, Plin. Paneg. 23, 6): *a f. style*, oratio contorta: this may seem forced to somebody, hoc videatur culpiam durius.—*A forced march*, magna itineris: by forced marches, magna itineribus, or quam maximis potest itineribus; magna diurna nocturnisque itineribus (e. g. contendere qd, Cæs.): quantum potest itineribus extensis (L.). *To make a forced march*, festinanter et raptim conficere iter (to march as quickly as possible); iter extendere (with quantum poterat, &c., to make as long a march as possible; L.). *To make forced marches*, iter continuare die ac nocte (to march by day and by night); magna itineribus se extendere (Cæs.): to take very long marches; magna itineribus qd contendere (to any place).

FORCE, s. || *Strength*, vis, vires (g. it.).—robur (physical strength, corporis; mental, animi).—nervi; lucerti (the nerves, muscles, as the seat of the principal strength of man; hence, fig. = great; see Dict.). The f. of an argument: see СОБЫТИЕ.—*to take by f.*, vi capere (g. f.); vi eripere ei qd (to take fm any); urbem vi or per vim expugnare: vi oppugnando urbem capere (to take by storm): the f. of eloquence, eloquentia (in a pregnant sense; S. Cat. 5, 4): *to use f.*, vi agere: *to effect a thing by f.*, vi manique conficere qd; per vim facere qd: *to repel f. by f.*, vi vim illatam defendere; vim vi vincere; vim vi expellere: *to beat back* or *to repel by f.*, arma armis propulsare: with great f., omni vi, summā vi; omni virium contentione: *to f. by the f. of truth*, repulsus veritatis viribus (Phædr. 1, 1, 9): compelled by f., ex necessitate; necessitate imposita; necessitate or necessarii re coactus: *to compel any by f.*, qm per vim addigere: *to have recourse to f.*, vim adhibere: *to exert all one's f.*, omnes vires or nervos contendere; summā ope niti or eniti; omnibus viribus elaborare: *to be in f.*, ratum esse (to be established, of laws, &c.); exerceri (to be acted upon, of laws; L. 4, 51); alio valere, observari: *to put a law in f.*, legem exercere; *to lose its binding f.*, evanescere (opp. valere): of no f., invalidus; imbecillus (later form, imbecillus; weak). If = invalid, vid.—*Forces*. a) Troops, exercitus terrester or pedester; copiae terrestres or pedestres (all in contradistinction to copiae navales); alio copiae, exercitus only (in contradistinction to classis, see Curt. 3, 1, 13): *to possess or to have great f.*, copias pedestribus multum valere; terrā multum pollere. β) Sea or naval force, copiae (374)

navales; copiae classiariorum (see: r-rors, marines). naves (ships); classis maritima: que res (sæl, and every thing belonging to it, in general): to have great naval f.s., permultum valere classe maritima: rebus; magna navium facultatem habere: a state that has a considerable naval f., civitas navibus or classis valens; civitas multum mari pollens. || *By force of*; see 'by dint of.'

FORCEDLY. See BY FORCE, IN FORCE, and FORCEFULLY.

FORCEFUL, validus, &c. See STRONG, POWERFUL.

FORCELESS. See WEAK.

FORCIBLE, valens, validus, armus.—potens, gravis (that produces a powerful effect on the mind)—vehemens (vehement).—violentus (violent).—fortis (strong).—nervosus (full of nerve). See COGENT.

FORCIBLENESS. See FORCE. || *Cogency*, vid.

FORCIBLY, || *By force*, vi; per vim; per potestatem (of a magistrate, &c., C.). || *Strongly*, vehementer, valde (vehemently).—nervose, graviter. [SYN. in FORCE or FORCELESS.]

FORD, s. vadum. *To make the army pass a f.*, vado transmittre: *to have no f. any where* (of a river), nusquam vada aperire: *it is crossed by a f.*, vado transire: *to find a f.*, vadum reperire (Cæs.).

FORD, v. flumen vado transire.

FORDABLE, tenuis (of the water itself, and of rivers that are shallow).—tenui aqua fluens (of rivers). F. places, vada, orum, pl.; loca vadosa, orum: *to be f.*, vado transire; tenui fluere aqua (of rivers); summum esse (to be low; of water and of rivers): *to become f.*, summitti (of water and of rivers; see Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12).

FORE, anticus (that is in front, opp. posticus; e. g. part of a house, par aedium).—prior (that is the first, opp. posterior; e. g. the f.-feet, priores pedes).—exterior (the outer, opp. interior; e. g. wall, vallum; a. terius).—adversus (that is opposite, opp. a. versus; e. g. teeth, dentes).—primores (those or such as occupy the first place or rank; e. g. teeth, dentes).—~~posterior~~ anterior is not classic; see Rahnk. ad Murel. Op. 2, p. 924.

FOREARM, s. cubitus.—ulna.

FOREARM, v. praevenire. || *PROV. Forewarned is forearmed*, "nihil ei imparato accidit, qui praevenitur.—præcogitati mali mollis ictus venit (Sen. Ep. 76, prop. fin.).

FOREBODE, || *To prognosticate*, portendere.—significare (to mark, signify). || *To have a secret presentiment*, pressagire (with or without animo).—presentire (to feel before).—divinare, conjecturā augurari (to prophesy fm a foreboding).—prædivinare (Farr.) *To f. future events*, presentire futura; conjicere de futuris.

FOREBODER. See SOOTHSAYER.

FOREBODING, s. praesagium.—praensens.—animi divinatio (explained by C. de Divin. 1, 1, as praensens et scientia rerum futurarum; see TO FOREBODE).—praesagium (the power of foreboding).—conjectura (a conjecture, supposition). My f. has not deceived me, nos nostra divinatio non fecellit.

FOREBY. See NEAR.

FORECAST, s. cogitatio (the plan as thought or existing in one's thought merely).—consilium, consilium in altitudo (the plan as the result of one's own meditation, or of consulting with others).—providentia (the precaution that calculates things to come, \*L. 30, 5, 5; comp. C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160).—provisio (a seeing before or avoiding; C. Tusc. 8, 14, 30).

FORECAST, v. ante considerare.—agitare mente or animo or in mente (to turn over in one's mind, to reflect).—considerare, veritatem cum animo or in animo or secum (to take a thing into consideration).—reputare (to reckon over in one's mind, as it were; to calculate the probable result of a thing, with secum, animo, or cum animo).—prævidere, providere or prospicere: also with animo; futura prævidere.—que sunt futura prospicere (to foresee). *To f. a plan*, rationem finire de qd re perficienda.

FORECASTLE (of a ship), prora (πρόρα), or pure Latin pars prior navis.

FOREDESIGN, praestituere or praefinire (predetermine)—præparare ante (L.; to prepare aught beforehand).—prædestinare (e. g. triumphos, L. 45, 50; and in Eccl. sense).

FOREDOOM. See TO PREDESTIMATE, TO DOOM.

FOREFATHERS or FOREGOERS, majores.—priors.—patres. Handed down to us fm our f., avitus; proavitus.

FOREFEND. See FORBID, AVERT, PROVIDE

**FOR, SECURE.** *Heaven's f!* dill mellora! ne id deus sinat! dill probiant, ne &c. dill averrunt! quod abominor.

**FORE-PEET, priores pedes.** See also **FOOT.**

**FORE-FINGER, digitus index; fm contest index only.**—digitus salutaris (*Suet. Oct. 80*).

**FOREGO, || To resign, renunciare qd or ei rei (of enjoyment); e. g. ostra in omnem vitam.**—dimittere or remittere qd (to let go).—decedere or desistere qd re and de qd re (to desist fm; e. g. sententiā or de sententiā: desist. also with infn.).—abstistere qd re (also with infn., but no where used by C.; see *Görsen. C. de Legg. 1, 13, 39*). **To f. a project, desistere, abstistere** lecepto. **To f. one's right, de jure suo cedere or decedere; jus dimittere or remittere: to f. aby's friendship, ei amicitiam renunciare: to f. honour and fame, honorem et gloriam abjicere.** || *To go before (obsolet.): see TO PRECEDE.* **FOREGONE, see PAST.**

**FOREGROUND, pars antica (the fore-part in general).**—proscenium (of a theatre).—quæ in imagine eminent (of a picture or painting). **To place or put athg in the f.-ground, qd primo loco ponere or collocare (in general; e. g. in a speech; i. e. to make athg a prominent part).**—\*in picturâ as rei or hominis imaginem primam ponere (in a picture).

**FOREHEAD, frons.** A high f., frons alta: a broad f., frons lata: a narrow f., frons brevis: a very narrow or small f., frons minima: a man with a broad f., fronto: to wrinkle one's f., frontem contrahere or adducere or attrahere: to smooth one's f., frontem remittere or exporrigere (t) or explicare (t): to strike one's f., frontem ferire, percutere: to rub one's f., os perficere: athg is written or expressed on aby's f., in fronte as qd inscriptum est. || **FIG.** A brazen f., os durum, durissimum, or impudens: often os only: fiducia (confidence): what must his f. be, who &c.? quid tandem os est illius patris, qui &c. (!) you know what a brazen f. the man has, noster os hominis: noster audaciam (C.).

**FOREIGN, peregrinus (fm peregre; that comes fm a f. country, and properly belongs to it, whether his residence amongst us is for a long or short time).**—exterus, exterius (what is not contained within the limits of our country: exterius simply denoting that fact, and to being merely local; whereas exterius denotes that the object in question is therefore alien to us: thus exterius gentes or nationes is a political expression for f. nations; opp. nos, and socii nostri, &c.: exterius gentes, &c., are f. nations considered geographically only. Exterius may be applied to things as well as persons; not so exterus. *Extraneus in the best prose denotes 'not belonging to our family': in the state, age it obtained the meaning of not belonging to the site, considered as a greater family: extotius is unscientific; extrarius denotes what does not belong to myself.*—adventicius (that comes or is brought to us fm a f. country, as birds, &c.; opp. vernaculus; also advent. auxilium, 'f. aid,' opp. that afforded us by members of our own family, C.).—adventicius (imported fm a f. country, vinum, wine; S. *Jug. 44, 5*).—importatus (imported)—barbarus (not Roman, espoly with ref. to language, customs, &c.). **F. manners, customs, barbarum (τὸ βάρβαρον, T. Ann. 6, 42, 1): excessive predilection for what is f., peregrinitas (C. ad Fam. 9, 15, 5): f. pronunciation, dialect, peregrinitas (Q. 11, 3, 30): leave off every thing f., peregrina omnia relinque: a f. language, sermo externus, lingua peregrina: to learn to speak in a f. language, peregrinam linguam discere: a f. word, verbum externum, peregrinum, espoly verbum peregrinum et externum: f. customs, manners, mores externi: to adopt f. customs or manners, moribus externis se obnare (said reproachfully): our country (that is) not subject to a f. power, patria soluta ab omni externo imperio: f. aid, externa auxilia, adventicia copiae (C.): f. countries, terræ externæ, loca externa (n. pl.); terræ longinquiores or remotiores (of distant countries): to visit a f. country, to travel in a f. country, peregrè abire or proficisci: to fly to a f. country, solum vertere or mutare (a gentler expression for: in exilium confugere, to go into exile; hence also with the addition exilii causâ): to be received in a f. country, recipi in exilium (of an exile; expounded by C. himself, pro Cæc. 34, extr., in aliam civitatem recipi): to dwell in a f. country, peregrè habitare: to stay in a f. country, peregrinari: to return fm a f. country, peregrè redire: to call aby fm a f. country to the throne, qm peregrè accire in regnum: all that is f. peregrina omnia (e. g. relinque): a f. yoke, externum imperium, or (with ref. to the subjects) servitus, (375)**

utis. **To deliver sm a f. yoke, externo imperio solvere; servitute liberare.** || Irrelevant, &c., see ALIEN.

**FOREIGNER, externus (as belonging to or born in a foreign country: opp. civis, popularis)—alienigena, homo longinquus et alienigena (one born in a foreign country: opp. indigena)—peregrinus (prop. any f. who in travelling stays with us a longer or shorter time, and has not the right of a citizen or inhabitant; then, one who dwells in the Roman territory without possessing the rights of Roman citizenship; and thus the political name for f.; opp. civis)—hospes (a f., as having a claim on the hospitality of the state or of some individual)—barbarus (one that is not a Roman, that has not the Roman manners, customs, language, &c.; see *Daheine, Np. Mith. 7, 1*).—advena (an emigrant fm another country: opp. indigena; but more directly to the aborigines, αὐτόχθονες). **JN. externus et advena (e. g. rex): alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque advena; peregrinus atque hospes.** The dialect, pronunciation of f.'s (i. e. their way of speaking the Roman language), peregrinitas (Q. 11, 3, 30).**

**FORE-IMAGINE, cogitatione qd præcipere, animo cogitare, concipere, completi; also cogitare (to fancy to oneself).** See TO IMAGINE.

**FOREJUDGE, præjudicare (prop. of a previous investigation).—præjudicâ qd afferre (ad qd, impropr.).**

**FOREKNOW, præscire, prænocere, præsciscere (to learn before).**

**FOREKNOWLEDGE, præscien'tia (Eccl.).—provisio (a seeing before, animi; C. *Tusc. 3, 14, 30*).**

**FORELAND, promontorium.—lingua, lingua.**

**FORELOCK, cirrus (natural lock; then also the hair on the forehead of horses, and the crest of some birds). Prox., to take time by the f., tempori insidiari (to lie in wait, as it were, for an opportunity); occasionem arripere (to seize an opportunity).**

**FOREMAN, præses (g t for the president or head of any body: *Eccl. 2* præses belongs to the civ. age).—omnium rerum cs transactor et minister (the head of an establishment, who conducts its business). The f. of a jury, \*præses or primus judicium selectorum.**

**FOREMAST, \*malus anterior.**

**FOREMENTIONED, de quo (quâ) supra commemoravimus; quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravimus or diximus; quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi; qui supra scriptus est, or qui supra scripti sunt; de quo (quâ) a nobis antea dictum est; cuius supra meminimus: also lie merely: *Eccl. 2* supra dictus or commemoratus, predictus, prænomatus are post-Class. In the f. manner, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripti or scriptum est.**

**FOREMOST, See FIRST.**

**FORENAMED, See FOREMENTIONED.**

**FORENOON, dies antemeridianus (prop. Sen. Ep. 65, 1).—tempus antemeridianum, hora antemeridianæ (the time or hours in the f.). In the f., ante meridiem; tempore antemeridiano; horis antemeridianis: that happens, or is done, or received in the f., antemeridianus (e. g. conversation, sermo; letter, literæ): an hour in the f., hora antemeridiana (ast. *Mart. 3, 66, 6*, hora meridiana, and *Suet. Gramma. 24, extr.*, hora pomeridiana): the hours in the f., horæ antemeridianæ; tempus antemeridianum (time in the f.).**

**FORENSIC, forensis. F. eloquence, eloquentia or rhetorica forensis; genus dicendi iudiciali aptum: f. style, forensis dicendi genus.**

**FORE-ORDAIN, præstituerè, præfinire.—prædestinare (in a theological sense).**

**FOREPART, pars prior or antica; (of a ship,) see FORECASTLE. The f. of a building, prior or prima domus pars (opp. postica domus pars, i. e. the back of the house, or interior, the interior).—frons (the front).**

**FORERANK, acies prima.**

**FORERUN, qm præcurrere (before aby).—qm antecurrere or antevertere (so that the other follows).**

**FORERUNNER, præcur-or (prop. ὑποδρόμιος, wch C. *Att. 1, 12, p. in.* *Orelli stands in Greek*).—prænunciator, or, with ref. to a fem. subst., prænuncia, cs rei (fig. announcing beforehand; e. g. magnarum calamitatum: it is used substantively or adjectively).—quasi dux consequentis cs rei (as C. *Tusc. 4, 30, 61*, aili autem meum præmolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiæ).—signum (æncticus, the sign or symptom fm wch we may gather what is about to happen).—no: a future cs rei (symptom, Cels.). *Eccl. 2* Antecursor is a military term; but used of John the Baptist by Tertull.**

**FORESAY, See TO FORETELL.**

**FORESAID, See FOREMENTIONED.**

**FORESEE, prævidère, providère or prospicere also**

with animo (to see *as for*, into futurity).—præsentire (to remark or perceive before). Jm. animo providere et presentire.—(animo) præcipere (to f. in one's mind). To f. what is coming, futura providere; quæ sunt futura prospicere: to f. *far-distant* things, longe in posterum prospicere: to f. *athg* *as for* off, qd multo ante videre or presentire: he had always foreseen this termination of his life, semper talem exitum vitæ suæ prospexerat animo: *what he foresaw*, *if* &c., quod futurum providebat, ut &c.

FORESHAME. See TO SHAME.

FORESHIP. See FORECASTLE.

FORESHORTEN, \*obliquas imagines formare (see next word).

FORESHORTENING (in a picture), catagrápha (κατάγραφο), pure Lat. oblique imagines (Plin. 35, 8, 34).

FORESHOW, præmonstrare (both *prop.* and *improp.* of foreboding; magnum qd præmonstrare et præcineri, Auct. Har. Resp.).—præsignificare (e. g. quæ sunt futura. C. Div. 1, 38; *no where else*).—ostendere. monstrare. potendere.—prænunciare (to be the forerunner of).

FORESIGHT, præscientia, provisio (animi; C. Tusc. 3, 14, 30).—providentia (prudence). The gift of f. peritia futurorum (Suet. Tib. 67).

FORESPEAK, ¶ To foretell, vid. ¶ Forbid, vid.

FORESPENT, ¶ Tired, vid. ¶ Spent before (of time), ante actus.

FOREST, silva (g. t. *prop.* and *improp.*).—saltus (the mountainous forest with pastures, a wild forest; *espily met with in rough defiles*); pl. continentes silvæ (Cæs. B. G. 3, 28) A thick f., magna, densa silva: a f.-nymph, nympha silvæ (poet. nympha silvicola; Dryas, Hamadryas (Δρυάς, ἡμαδρυάς, nymph of the trees: 'the woods and forests' (as office under an administration), \*silvarum cura or administratio; the *holder of it*, \*a consiliis rei salutaris.

FORESTALL, ¶ To anticipate, vid. ¶ To buy before the thing is brought to market, præmerari (before another person, so that he cannot get it).—comprimere frumentum (to buy up corn, in order to raise the price of it).

FORESTALLER, coemptor (he that buys up; Appul. Apol. p. 321, 31).—propola (in order to sell it again).—manceps annuus (if of corn, to sell it at a higher price; see Plin. 13, 37).—dardanarius (speculator in corn; Ulp. Dig. 17, 11, 6, and Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 37).

FORESTER, ¶ Inhabitant of a forest, homo silvester (H. A. P. 391; ~~est~~ silvicola, poet.). ¶ Keeper of a forest, saltuarius (Petron. 53, 9, and Jct.).

FORETASTE, s. Fio gustus (~~est~~ not præsentio, *weh means 'presentiment'*). To give a f. of *athg*, ci gustum dare cs rei: to give *any* a f. of joy, qm gaudio delibatum reddere (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 16): to have a f. of qd gustare: to have *only* a f. of, promissis labris gustavisse rem.

FORETASTE, v. ¶ PROPRA. prægustare.—prælibare (to taste before another person; e. g. as *cup-bearer*; nectar, Stat.). ¶ IMPROPR. See 'To have a FORETASTE of'.

FORETELL, prædicere. prænunciare.—vatiinari. augurali (Syn. in PROPHECY). To f. *aby's* fate, prædicere quid ei eventurum sit: to f. *aby's* death, ci mortem augurali. If = forebode (of things), vid.

FOR-TELLER, vates. See PROPHET.

FORETHINK, ante considerare.—animo præcipere.

FORETHOUGHT, providentia (the precaution that looks into the future, and regulates its proceedings so as to avert any danger, or prevent or avoid injury or harm; \*L. 30, 5, 5; cf. C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160): with f., consulto. Judicio (with premeditation): to do *athg* with f., qd consulto or meditatum or præparatum facere: to be *dune* or happen with f., consulto et cogitatum fieri.

FORETOKEN, s. See FORERUNNER, PROGNOSTIC.

FORETOKEN, v. See FORESHOW, FOREBODE.

FORE-TOOTH, dens prior or primus; pl. dentes priores or primi or primores or adversi.

FOREWARD. See VAN.

FOREWARN, præmonere; *aby* about *athg*, qm de re: to do *athg*, ut qd faciat (O.); not to do *athg*, nē qd faciat: to be forewarned of *athg*, præmoneri de qd re; also qd (e. g. varietatem cæli præmonitus, Col.). (Prov.) Forewarned is forearmed, \*nihil ei imparato accidit, qui præmonetur.—præcogitati mali mollis ictus venit (of being armed to bear it; Sen. Ep. 76, prop. 8m.).

FORFEIT, s. ¶ FINE, vid. ¶ Penalty, vid. To pay the f., see 'To suffer (the) PUNISHMENT'. the game of f.'s, \*pignorum lusus.

FORFEIT, v. multari qd re (to be deprived of it as a punishment).—amittere qd (to lose it; e. g. omne et exercitū et imperiū sui amittere, C. Phil. 10, 5, 8m.).

(—ex) qd re ex cedere (to be turned out, as it were, *fm a possession*; common in post-Aug. writers; not C.).

—jacturam facere cs rei (e. g. dignitatis, but of one who makes a voluntary sacrifice). To f. his life, capitis pœnam committere: to deserre to f. one's life, capitis pœnā dignum esse: to condemn *aby* to f. his life, capitis pœnam ei constituere, qui, &c. (Cæs.): capitis damnare qm (Np.): the former of *fixing what the punishment of an offence shall be, if *aby* should commit it*); to condemn *aby* to f. a sum o' money, pœnā pecuniariā, or pecuniā multare qm: to f. the right of wearing the toga any longer, sui togæ amittere; jure togæ carere: a forfeited pledge, fiducia (creditori) commissa; pignus desertum: to f. *aby's* favour, gratiam amittere; gratiā excedere: to f. his recognizance, vadimonium deserre: to f. reputation, existimationem perdere.

FORFEITABLE, quod amitti c. potest.

FORFEITURE. See FORFEIT and FINE.

FORGE, s. fornax (furnace). A smith's f., fabri officina; officina ferraria.

FORGE, v. ¶ To make by hammering, &c. fabricari (g. t. for manufacturing).—procudere (to shape by hammering, &c.; e. g. a sword, gladium).—tundere (to beat, hammer, &c.; e. g. ferrum).—ingere (to form, to make). ¶ To counterfeit; e. g. documents, &c., tabulas corrumpere or vitare (i. t.)—tabulas interpolare (by erasing words or letters, and writing others in their place).—tabulas interlinere (by smearing out words with the stylus re-created); Jx. tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere.—tabulas transcribere (to falsify in copying, to counterfeit). To f. *aby's* handwriting, chirographum cs imitari (C. N. D. 3, 30, 74). To f. a will or testament, testamentum interpolare or interlinere or transcribere (with the difference above explained); testamentum subijcere, supponere, subdere (to put a forged will in the place of the genuine one): to f. money, numos adulterinos percutere (oft. Suet. Ner. 25); nonetam adulterinam exercere (to be a habitual forger of it; Ulp. Dig.); numum falsā fusione formare (of debased coin; Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 3); forged coin, numus adulterinus (opp. numus bonus); forged, ficticius (g. t., not genuine); subditus; subditiuus; suppositus (substituted for the genuine one; e. g. of a testament); falsus (false; e. g. literæ). Jx. falsus et corruptus (C.); falsus et a quo vitatus (L.).

FORGER, ¶ Counterfeiter, paracharactes (παράχαρκτης, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9).—falsæ monetæ reus (as accused of the crime, *ibid.*). To be a f. of base money, monetam adulterinam exercere (Ulp.); numos adulterinos percutere (oft. Suet. Ner. 25). A f. of *aby's* handwriting, qui chirographum cs imitatur (C.), or \*cs chirographi imitator. ¶ Forger of a will, testamentarius.

FORGERY, adulteratio (~~est~~ impostura, in this meaning, belongs to forensic Latin). F. of coin, monetæ adulteratio (interp. of Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 5): accused of f., falsæ monetæ reus (ib. with ref. to coin); falsarium tabularum reus (with ref. to documents, Suet.): the punishment of f., pœna falsarium et corruptarum litterarum (C., with ref. to documents). *Athg* is a f., \*falsum est chirographum; \*falsæ et corruptæ sunt literæ or tabule.

FORGET, oblivisci cs rei or qd (g. t. also = 'to leave behind one', as L. 22, 58, velut qd oblitus; i. e. as if he had forgotten something).—oblivioni dare. memoriam cs rei abijcere or deponere. qd ex memoriā deponere. memoriam cs rei ex animo ejicere (to f. intentionally; to dismiss fm one's mind).—negligere (to pay no attention to it).—negligentia præterire (to omit from negligence, to omit mentioning). I have forgotten *athg*, fugit me qd; oblitus cs rei me cepi; qd ex animo effluxit or e memoriā excessit or e memoriā elapsum est (*athg* has escaped my memory): to be (or become) forgotten, e memoriā excedere or dilabi; ex animo effluere (of things); nulla mei ratio habetur (not to be taken notice of; of persons): let that be altogether forgotten, hæc evulsa sint ex omni memoriā: to f. the danger entirely, alienare a memoriā periculi animum: to f. oneself, oblivisci sui (not to consider oneself; also to be unmindful of one's usual valour, dignity, &c.; e. g. F. En. 3, 629); dignitatis suæ immemorem esse (unmindful of one's dignity or the position one is filling); qd peccare (to be guilty of a breach of manners, of a

**FOR**

*faul, &c.): to forgive and f., (veteres) ex injuriis voluntariis quiddam oblivione contereere (C. Fam. 1, 9): forgetting all his other duties, or every thing else, omnibus negotiis posthabitis or omissis; relicta rebus omnibus; omissis omnibus rebus (Cæs.): to f. one's own name (= to have a wretched memory), oblivisci nomen suum (Petron. Sat. 66): to f. their sex, exum exirei (of a woman, T.). Atq. is forgotten, fama ex prole obliuiscitur (oblit. especially in L. and post-Aug. prose, e. g. T.): atq. was not yet forgotten, ex rei nondum memoria aboleverat (L. 9, 36): I shall be the last person to f. atq., qd nullius in animo quam meo minus obliuiscari potest (L. 26, 41).*

FORGETFUL, obliuſius.  
FORGETFULNESS, obliuio. *It = neglect, vid.*  
*To ſhow f. of one's duty, deſeſe officio.*


**F** *FORGIVE*, *ignoscere*, *absol.* or *athq.* qd. or *ci* rei; *athq.* to *aby*, *ci* qd; also for doing *athq.* quod faciam qd. (to take no notice of the faults of others; to pardon *fm* generosity).—veniam dare *ci* rei (to *f.*, instead of letting the law take its course; also to pardon *fm* a feeling of generosity, esp.ly of a superior).—gratiam facere *ci* rei (to remit the punishment due to *athq.*; to give a grateful, undeserved, and complete pardon for *athq.*; see *S. Cuf.* 52, 8; *Jug.* 104, 5; *L.* 3, 56, in.).—concedere (to pardon *fm* kindness; e. g. peccata *ci*, *C. Verr.* 2, 1, 49; also [= condono], with the cause on account of which the pardon is granted in the dat.; e. g. peccata liberum parentum misericordiam concedere, *C.*)—condonare (to excuse; e. f. *fm* a disposition of kindness; e. g. crimen *hæ* nobis, *C.*; also pass. *uti* . . . Jugurtha scelus condonaretur, *S.*)—Indulgere (to overlook his faults, &c.; to *f.* *fm* kindness of heart). To *f.* *aby* an offence out of regard for another, *ci* qd concedere or condonare (nec. of the offence): to *f.* oneself, *abi* ignoscere: to *f.* *aby's* fault, peccatum *ci* ignoscere or concedere; peccato *cs* indulgere; errori or errati veni-um dare (an error, mistake): to *f.* *aby's* crime, delictum *ci* ignoscere; delicti gratiam facere: to *f.* *aby* on the ground of his youth, veniam dare adolescentie: to *f.* *aby* what is past, *ci* præterita ignoscere; quæ venia donare in præteritum: to *f.* *aby* an affront, condonare *ci* injuriam: *athq* may be forgiven, qd ignosci potest; *ci* rei venia dari potest; qd venia dignum est: *athq* cannot be forgiven, qd condonari or excusari non potest; *ci* rei venia dari non potest; \*qd venia indignum est.

**FORGIVENESS**, *venia* — *penae remissio*, *penae merita remissio* (*remission of punishment*). To ask (*ab*) *s*. *veniam* *ignoscendi petere*; postulare, sibi *ignoscatur*; postulare, *ut ignoscatur* *q*; *si satisficeretur* (*to give satisfaction by asking for pardon*); on account of *athq*, *si rei veniam* *petere*; *abq* for *athq*, *si rei* *ut ignoscatur* *q*, postulare: *a* *q* *petere* or *qm* orare, *ut* *ignoscatur* *q*; *si* *qm* *petere* for *id*, *ut* *ignoscatur* *q*; *peto*: *to obtain* *q*, *fm* *abq*, *ad* *ignoscendum* *aliquid* *tem* *deducere*; impetrare *a* *q* *veniam*; *abest* *athq*, *si rei*.

**FORK.** *s. furca, furcilla* (as well for a pitch-fork as for a support, but never for our 'table-fork': since the ancients, as is well known, conveyed their food to their mouth with their fingers).—*merga* (*f.* for raking corn into a heap, the shape of it is unknown; see Schmidt, *Err. R. R.* 1, 50, 2, p. 360, sq.)—*ancón* (*aynón*, of pure Latin, *ames* (an instrument, in the shape of a *f.*, for spreading fishing-nets; *Grat. Cygne*, 87; *H. Epone*, 2, 33, Boettiger).—*bifurcum* (*neut. adj.*: the forked end of *algh*, *e. g.* *quum insertum est bifurco pastini*, *Col.* 3, 13)—*caproculus* (*a support*; also = *clavícula*).—*clavícula* (the *f.*-shaped twig of a vine). *In the shape of a f.*—*furcillatus*: *a stable-f., pitch-f., fm the context, furca ovic.*

**FORK**, v. *To f. up corn, &c.*, spicas mergis legere (C. J.); mergis el-vare manipulos (Fest. p. 124, ed. Malt.). *To be forked* (= *divided forkwise*), findere se in ambas (F) or duas (O.) partes †.—*findi*.—*bisariam procedere* (C. Tim. 9).

**FORKED or FORKY**, furcillatus; furcæ similis (like a f.).—bifurcus (e. g. surcull, arbores, &c.).—bicornis (having two horns or prongs, like a furk).

**FORLORN**, desolatus (*desolatus*), orbis, orbatus (*bereaved, like an orphan, proper and improper*). — **DESERTED** (*deserted, left behind*). — **INOPE**, nudus (*stripped, helpless*). — **SOLUS** (*alone, forsaken*). — **DESPERATUS** (*without hope*). — **SPE CARENS**, spe orbatus, spe defectus (*that has lost all hope*).  **EXOPES** is poet. only.

**FORM, v. TRANS.)** A, **PROPR.)** *formare* (to give anything the definite shape that it must have, if it is to be recognized for what it is intended to represent).—con-

**FOR**

formare (to *f. alth* with an harmonious arrangement and purpose of its parts) — figurare (to *give alth* the shape that is suitable to its destination) — fingere. confingere (to *give definite shape*) — *formless mass*. — Jx. fingere et formare. — *form* = *res* *facta*, of *aliquid* out of *aliquid*, all *ex qâ re* — *tabricari* (to *compose necessary elementary or component parts*). Of these collected *cohors* he formed a legion, his legionibus coactis legionem efficit: to *f. words*, verba fabricari; verba fingere or formare; arbitrarily, ad arbitrium suum: to *f. letters*, literas scribere (*not* *f. not* formare); very beautiful and clearly formed (*characters*), composissimæ et clarissimæ (literule, C.): a stone that has formed itself in the bladder, lapis in vesica innatus.

B) IMPROPR.: a) To imprint on *aliquid* the character it should have, *exply* in a moral and intellectual sense, *figere*, *formare*, *conformare*, *colere*, *excolere* (to cultivate), *expollre* (to take off the rough exterior), *instituire* (to give the necessary instruction in a particular department); to *aliquid*, ad *quid* To *f.* the mind, *animum*, *mentem* *figere* or *conformare*; *animum* *colere*, *excolere* (doctrinā): to *f.* the character, *mores* *conformare*: to *f.* the minds of youth, *puerilem aetatem* ad *humanitatem* *informare* (g. t., to *f.* their manners, character, &c.); *juventutem* ad *honestatem* *figere*, *juventutis mentem* ad *virtutem* *informare* (to render morally good, virtuous): to *f.* *abys*'s character, *qm* *formare* et *instituire*: to *f.* an orator, *oratorem* *efficere* or *instituire*: to *f.* oneself after *abys*'s example, *se* *formare* in *cs* *mores*; *exemplum* *capere* or *sumere* *de* *quo* (to take *abys* as an example). ¶ *β*) To arrange, ordinarē, in ordinem adducere or redigere. — *disponere* (to assign to each part its proper place). — *componere* (to compose, put together in an agreeable form). — *collocare*, *constituere* (to bring or put into a proper condition). — *describere* (to draw a plan of *aliquid*). — *explicare* (to develop). — *copias ordinare* (to *f.* the ranks of the troops), or *disponere* (i. e. to point out to each single soldier his place and rank; see *Np.* *Iph.* 3, 2, 'in eam consuetudinem adduxit copias, ut, sine duce operā, *cs* ordinatē consistērent, ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent'): to *f.* the battalions for the attack, *copias* or *aciem* *instituire*: to *f.* the line of march, "agmen ordinare (to *f.* it as it is to march); agmen *explicare* (to *f.* the soldiers again into a line, after having been thrown into confusion on a march): to *f.* a council, *consilium* *constituere*. ¶ To constitute: e. g. to *f.* the right wing, *dextrum cornu*

tenere. § MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES: to *f. a notion of althq*, qd mente fingere or formare; informare in animo cs rei notionem; notionem cs rei animo concipere; qd animo effingere; cs rei notionem mente fingere: *not to be able to f. any notion of althq*, fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem: to *f. a plan of althq*, instituere rationem cs rei (i. e. to conceive or lay down a plan: e. g. for a work, opera): to *f. some plan respecting althq*, consilium capere or inire de re: to *f. a plan of one's own*, consilium capere sibi separatim a reliquis; *great projects*, magna moliri: to *f. an attachment with aby*, amore suo qm amplecti, prosequi; *attach myself to aby*, amicitiam cum qo conciliare, constituere (Qu. C. Pet. Cons. 27), inire, saluti parere (Np.); ad amicitiam qo conficere, conciliare, se adungere: *many friendships are formed*, multæ amicitie comparantur (Qu. C. Pet. Cons. 7, 25): to *f. an acquaintance with aby*, qm cognoscere: *we have but lately formed an acquaintance*, notitia inter nos nuper admodum ect (Com.): to *f. plots agst aby*, facere insidias ei: *I will not contradict the good opinion that you have formed of me*, non fallam opinionem tuam.—§ INTRANS. Of troops, cs explicare: *the troops formed of their own accord*, sine præcepto ullius suâ sponte struebatur acies (L. 9, 31).

FORM, *n.* *figura* (the shape, with reference to its outline; the shape, considered merely mathematically, without ref. to colour, beauty, &c., *ἀσχηματισμός*), the *f.* considered *aesthetically*, as the visible outward expression of the internal or real nature of *athing*, to wch it corresponds; hence often = pleasing *f.*, beauty, *εὐπείρα* (of a maiden);—species (elder), the shape, considered *physically*, as being the outward *f.* that conceals the internal nature, to wch it is opposed; hence also of a *f.* appearing in a vision. Thus *figura* denotes only the outlines or lineaments; forms, or at least species, takes in the colour, magnitude, &c.; (*Döderl.*)—*facies* (the natural quality in wch *athing* corporeal presents itself, the whole exterior of a body, the whole *f.*)—*statura* (*f.* in respect of length, breadth, and thickness, in wch, however, the two last are subordinate)—*habitus* (with and without corporis, *εὐχρησμός*).

the natural constitution and *f.* of body, *opp.* cultus; not to be confounded with *habitus*, *i. e.* external habit, *§ 29*, in respect of *f.*; hence *Appul. Met. 9*, p. 235, 35. *sq.* says, quidam procerus, et, ut indicabat habitus atque habitudo, miles e lexione, &c.). To express the notion more closely, we also find *figura* et *forma*, *forma* ac *figura*; *forma* figuræ: *figura* et *species*; *forma* atque *species*; *species* atque *figura* (or *forma*); *figura* atque *habitus*: and *C. Fin. 5*, 12, 35, says, corporis nostri *figura* et *forma* et *natura*; but also frequently (as *N. D. 1*, 32, 90) *formæ* *figura*. The beautiful *f.* of *athg*, pulchritudo ac *species* ca rei: a human *f.* *species* humana: in human *f.* *species* humanâ inditus (of gods): in the *f.* of *D.* in similitudinem *D.* literæ circumactus (e. g. of a porticus): to give *athg* the *f.* of *athg*, qd in *formam* ca rei redigere: to take, assume, or adopt the *f.* of *athg*, *speciem* ca rei induere (so that one looks like *athg*); mutari in qm or qd (so that one is changed into any person or thing): to receive a *f.*, formari; ingi; configi; ingi et formari; formam induere: to adopt or receive another *f.*, mutari (prop. and fig.). A letter (epistle) of unusual *f.*, litera inusitata scriptæ: in the *f.* of a memorandum-book, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (Suet. Cæsar, 55). — (Religious) *forma*, ritus, uum. See CEREMONIES.

FORMAL, sollemnis (solemn). — verus (true, real). — justus (proper; such as it ought to be) — legitimus (according to the established custom or law). — fictus et simulatus or fictus simulatusque (pretended, e. g. pietas). — ad legem ac regulam compositus (made by strict *f.* rules, *Q. 12*, 10, 50). — *formalis* = *cerimonialis* for a form or model, *Q. 12*, 10, 50). — *formalem* epistolam dictare (Suet.). A *f.* person, \*homo nimis officiosus et urbanus (over-ceremonious).

FORMALIST, \*qui omnia tamquam ex qâ formulâ agit; \*qui neglectâ ipsius rei naturâ speciem tantum formæque respicit; \*homo quasi ad legem ac regulam compositus (aff. *Q. 12*, 10, 50): to be a *f.*, speciem pietatis vultu pre se ferre (aff. *T. Agr.* 43).

FORMALITY, *pl.* ritus, uum: many *f.*\*, \*pompa; \*ambages: *f.* in behaviour or conduct, *prop.* \*molestia urbanitas; \*certis quasi formis inclusa eloquentia, *Q. 12*, 10, 68).

FORMALLY, rite. — sollemniter. vere. juste. legitime. SYN. in FORMAL.

FORMATION, conformatio (e. g. lineamentorum; of words, verborum or vocum). — figura, species, forma (form). Jx. conformatio et figura (e. g. of the whole face or body, totius oris et corporis). — *formatio* rare: *Vit. uv.* of a sketch, &c. The *f.* of words, fictio nominum, vocum. || With ref. to the character, &c. cultus, educatio, disciplina (by education and instruction). Institutio (in a particular department). *formatio* morum, post-Class. Sen.

FORMER, pristinus (superior). — vetus (old). Also by the adverbs olim, quondam, antea: e. g. a *f.* friend of Philippi, Philippi quondam amicus; amicus antea Philippi: Alexander's *f.* wife, Alexandri olim uxor. To return to one's *f.* state or position, in pristinum statum redire: one's *f.* life, vita superior: *f.* custom, friendship, &c., pristina consuetudo, amicitia; contrary to any *f.* precedent, contra omnia vetustatis exempla. || Forementioned, vid. || The former (in contradistinction to 'the latter'), ille, illa, illud (opp. hic) — prior (opp. posterior; e. g. priori posterius non jungitur. *C. Acad.* 2, 14).

FORMERLY, olim (once, at one time, a long time ago). *§ 29* it may also relate to the fut.). — quondam (once; at some former time, that need not be more nearly defined; opp. nunc). — antea, antehac (before this; antea, relative to before any time spoken of; antehac, demonstrative to before this present time) — aliquando (at some time, relating to the past, present, or future). — antiquus (of yore, in the olden times). Towns that were *f.* in the most flourishing state, oppida quodam tempore florentissima: it was *f.* the custom, mos olim fuit.

FORMIDABLE, metuendus, timendus, terribilis, horrendus, horribilis (SYN. in FEARFUL). *§ 29* formidable is foreign to good prose. — trux, truculentus (dreadful to behold or to hear; e. g. eyes, looks, words, &c.). — immanis (monstrously great; then monstrous in a moral sense). — ingens (enormous). A *f.* war, bellum formidolosum, atrox: to render oneself more *f.* than powerful, plus timoris quam potentie sibi addere: to be *f.* to any, ci terrori esse: to present *athg* as *f.*, ad timorem qd proponere (*C. ad Dio.* 2, 16, 4): as very *f.*, ad maximum timorem proponere (*ibid.* 6, 3, 3). See also FEARFUL.

FORMIDABLY, terribilem or horrendum in modum. See also FEARFULLY.

FORMLESS, figurâ carens (without shape). — horridus. Inconditus (not having a fair form or shape). — informis (that is without a definite form). — deformis (that excites displeasure or disgust by its want of proper shape). — rudis (rough, uncultivated). — crudus (undigested).

FORMULARY, formulæ (*pl.*), or \*formularum codex, — album (collection of the *prætor's* edicts).

FORMULA, FORMULE, formula (a particular form laid down for a contract or an instrument, &c., according to which it has to be drawn, to avoid any ambiguity; see *C. Off.* 3, 14, 60) — verba, *pl.* (the words in which an oath is couched or framed; e. g. jurisjurandi verba or formula). — forma, exemplum (the *f.* of *athg*). To draw a legal *f.* for *athg*, e. g. in a matter of bath, vadimonium concipere (*C. Qu. Fr.* 2, 15, 2): to draw up the *f.* of an oath, jurisjurandum concipere (*T. Hist.* 4, 41, 1): to repeat the *f.* of an oath, jurisjurandi verba concipere (*ib.* c. 31, 5): a *f.* for prayers, verba sollemnia (i. e. the reading of them, unrecipitationem verborum soll., *Val. Max.* 5, 13, 1): *carmen* or sollemne precativum carmen (*L. 5*, 41, 39, 15); precatio (esp. at sacrifices, Suet. Claud. 25, Breni): To repeat the usual *f.* (of prayers), *carmen præfari*; verba (sollemnia) præfari: to say, ei.

FORNICATION, stuprum. To be given to *f.*, ludi- binibus indulgere; rebus veneris deitum esse: to commit *f.*, stupra facere; scortari (with a prostitute); with *athg*, stuprum facere cum *athg.* (if only once, stupra facere cum *athg.*; stupri consuetudinem facere cum *athg.* (if repeatedly); the last, Suet. Cal. 24). || Scripturally, it stands also for idolatry, vid.

FORSAKE. See TO DESERT.

FORSEAKER, SE DESERTER.

FORSOOTH (as used ironically or sarcastically), scilicet (e. g. meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Da.* 1d populus curat scilicet, *Ter.* And. 1, 2, 14) — videlicet. — nempe. nimirum (SYN. in CERTAINLY). If not used ironically, see 'in TRUTH'. As if *f.*!, quasi vero.

FORWEAR, V. TRANS. || To reject upon oath, see TO ABJURE. || To *f.* oneself, perjurare; pejerare; perjurium facere.

FORWEARER, perjûrus. — perfidus (faithless; *g. t.*).

PORT. See FORTRESS.

FORTH, sinus.

FORTH, prep. foris, foras (according to the context). In combination with verbs (e. g. to come *f.*, to call, to go *f.*, &c.), *my* *pro*, *sis* *c.*, *ex*. 'From this time *f.*' see HENCEFORTH.

FORTHCOMING, in prociectu (post-Aug.). — paratus, — promptus (ready). To be *f.*, ad manum esse; præsto esse; in promptu esse; paratum or provisum esse; præ manu esse; ad motum cs expeditum esse (the last, stronger term); Jx. paratum promptumque esse: to be *f.* with *athg*, in expedito habere qd; in prociectu paratumque habere qd (Q.); the money to be *f.* pecuniam in numerato or præ manu habere. To be *f.* (of a witness, accused person, &c.), sistere se or sisti: to promise that *athg* shall be *f.*, qui sisti promittere (C.).

FORTHWITH. See DIRECTLY.

FORTIETH, quadragesimus: every *f.*, quadragesimus quisque: for the *f.* time, quadragesimus: in the *f.* place, quadragesimo.

FORTIFICATION, || A fortified place, locus munitus (g. *t.* for any fortified place). — arx (the citadel). — castellum, castrum (if a height that commands the surrounding country; a fort). — propugnaculum (any work that serves to ward off the attack of an enemy). A natural *f.*, locus naturâ or naturâiter munitus; castellum naturâ munitum: a strong *f.*, oppidum munitissimum or maximis operibus munitum; opere et naturâ egregie munitus locus; oppidum operibus et naturâ munitum (if strong *fm* nature and by art): to demolish a *f.*, munimenta oppidi solo æquare (or adæquare); castrum diruere: *f.*\*, operis munitio; opus (or opera) munitionesque; also munitiones only; munimenta, lorum; opera, um, or (of a town = its walls) mœnia, ium: the throwing up of *f.*\*, munitio communio. || Act of fortifying, munitio, communitio: the art of fortifying, ars muniendi; — architectura militaria; \*ars muniendi.

FORTIFIER, munitor. — \*architectus militaris (engineer).

FORTIFY, || Defend a place by works, munire, communire, præmunire (by any sort of visible protection, as walls, ditches, palisades, &c.). — o; eribus munire;

munitionibus firmare (by works, fortifications, &c.).—  
 muris munire. mœnibus sepire (by surrounding with  
 walls).—castellis sepire (by citadels, redoubts, &c.).—  
 vallo et fossâ circumdare locum. vallum et fossam cir-  
 cundare loco (by palisades and ditches, e. g. a camp).  
 A fortified town, urbs munita. oppidum munitum:  
 fortified by nature, loci natura munitus; naturaliter  
 munitus; situ naturali munitus: fortified both by art  
 and nature, et naturâ loci et manu et opibus et loco  
 munitus; quum manu munitus, tum naturâ loci: na-  
 ture has fortified Italy by its Alps, Alpibus munit  
 Italianam naturâ. § Strength then, confirm, vid.

FORTITUDE, fortitudo (= considerata laborum  
 susceptio et laborum perpassio. C.).—animi vis, virtus  
 (of mind).—animi firmitas (of character).—animus pa-  
 ratus ad periculum (C.). F. in undergoing dangers,  
 fortitudo in periculis. To bear a thing with f., fortiter et  
 patienter ferre qd (e. g. vincla, verbera).—fortiter et  
 sapienter ferre qd (if wisdom is displayed in the kind  
 of f.).

FORTNIGHT, quindécim dies (fourteen com-  
 pleted days, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15): every f., quinto de-  
 cimo quoque die. About a f. after they had reached  
 their winter quarters, diebus circiter xv, quibus in  
 hiberna ventum erat (cf. Held. ad Cæs. B. C. 2, 32):  
 a f. ago, nudius quatuordecimus (not ante quatuor-  
 decim dies, since the ancients reckoned the fifth day in).

FORTRESS. See FORTIFICATION.

FORTUITOUS. See ACCIDENTAL.

FORTUITOUSLY. See ACCIDENTALLY.

FORTUNATE, felix (ἑσθιος, as well of what brings  
 good fortune, as, day, combat, result of an undertaking,  
 &c., as having good fortune, of persons. In the latter sense,  
 it is said of one who is habitually favoured by fortune, and  
 espily with ref. to internal goods; e. g. Sulla felix, be-  
 cause he succeeded in all his undertakings; and Lysias  
 felix, because he had continually a number of admirers).  
 —fortunatus (one favoured by fortune, εὐδαίμων, denot-  
 ing a person who is favoured by the gods in particular cir-  
 cumstances or cases, also with ref. to external goods;  
 thus, Menedemus deems himself to be 'omnium fortuna-  
 tissimus' at the moment when he perceives the change  
 of mind in his son; see Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 1).—beatus  
 (happy, μακάριος, of persons to whom no moral or phys-  
 ical good is wanting to render them happy; also of a  
 condition or state, e. g. homo beatus, vita beata).—  
 faustus (of happy omen, only of things, e. g. day, omen,  
 &c.). Jss. faustus et felix (e. g. day).—dexter (prop-  
 itious, as on the right hand; hence of happy omens, espily  
 of birds, &c., opp. sinister).—secundus (favorable, prop-  
 itious; propr. of the wind; then, in general, of things  
 that turn out according to one's wish; e. g. a battle,  
 result, circumstance, &c.).—prosper (answering to hope  
 and expectation, proceeding favorably; e. g. progress,  
 result, return, circumstance).—bonus (good, such as is  
 wished for; e. g. times, day, omen, &c.). To be f.,  
 felicem (fortunatum, &c.) esse; see also 'to have  
 good FORTUNE.' I am so fortunate as to &c., con-  
 tingit mihi, ut &c. by no means 'contingit  
 mihi esse tam felici, ut &c. I am a f. man indeed!  
 in celo sum (as if in heaven; see C. Att. 2, 19, 1, and  
 2, 20, 4): I consider myself f. indeed, whenever &c.,  
 digito me cœlum puto attingere, si (C. Att. 2, 1, 6):  
 deus sum, si (Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3): immortalitas mihi  
 data or parva est, si (Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 18; Ter. Andr.  
 5, 5, 4): to deem any or oneself f., qm or se felicem  
 dicere; qm or se beatum prædicare: I cannot esteem  
 myself f., for &c., felicem dicere me hoc non possum,  
 quod &c.: I consider myself f., because &c., beatus  
 mihi videor, quod &c. I now consider myself the most  
 f. of men, since &c., multo omnium me nunc fortuna-  
 tissimum factum puto esse, quum &c.: you may think  
 myself very f., that &c., bene tecum agitur, quod  
 &c.: that is very f. for you, bette est; bonum fac-  
 tum: may it be f. (as introductory formula), quod  
 bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! To be f.  
 in all one's undertakings, perpetuâ felicitate uti: to be  
 more f. than wise, \*feliciorum quam prudentiorum  
 esse.

FORTUNATENESS. See FORTUNE.

FORTUNE (including 'good fortune'), fortuna  
 (the fortunate event which chance, fate, brings to pass,  
 without any co-operation of ours; also f. personified as  
 a deity; and in the pl. = goods bestowed on any by  
 f.)—felicitas (the happy condition, f., as brought about  
 by prudence, management and talent; consequently with  
 man's co-operation).—salus (welfare).—fors, sors, causus  
 (chance, accident with this distinction, that fors means  
 a change or accident we cannot account for; sors, a  
 man's lot or fate, either as brought to pass by 'fate,' or

prepared by the man himself; casus denotes a single  
 chance or accident that befalls any, and may be con-  
 clusive either to his happiness or the reverse; this also is  
 brought to pass by 'fate,' see H. Sat. 1, 1, 1; 1, 6, 53).  
 —bonum (a good or gift bestowed on us by f.).—fortuna  
 secunda or prospera; casus secundus (happy or for-  
 tunate event or circumstance, opp. fortuna adversa,  
 casus adversus).—fortuna florens, res secundæ or pros-  
 peræ or florentes (fortunate circumstances, with ref. to  
 property, possession, domestic affairs, opp. spoliata for-  
 tuna, res adversæ).—successus (favorable progress, of  
 undertakings).—eventus prosper (success).—exitus  
 prosper, felix, fortunatus (happy or favorable result  
 or end).—alea (something uncertain, risk, the trial of  
 one's luck). Blind f., fortuna cæca; casus cæcus (a  
 mere accident): he has obtained such wealth by one of  
 f.'s freaks, temeritate fortunæ tantas opes adeptus est:  
 by good f., forte fortunâ (e. g. adfuit meus amicus);  
 opportune (luckily, e. g. venit): may good f. attend  
 you! bene veniat! (as wish), quod approbet Deus, or  
 approbent illi hanc rem tibi volo bene et feliciter  
 evenire: I rejoice in your good f., haud invidio tibi:  
 f. smiles upon any; he is favoured by f., fortuna ci  
 favet, arripit, adfulget. fortuna blanditur cepit suls  
 (i. e. habitually): fortunâ prosperâ (secundâ), or pros-  
 pectu statu fortunæ utitur (in a single instance, e. g.  
 in an undertaking: the latter, C. Off. 2, 6, 19, in con-  
 tradistinction to fortuna refat); in omnibus rebus utitur  
 felicitate; res ci semper succedunt, or semper prospero  
 eveniunt (in all cases): to experience good f. in a thing,  
 fortunâ uti in re: f. favours any's plans, comprobât  
 consilium fortunâ: to be a favorite of f., fortunæ filium  
 or alumnus esse (H. Sol. 2, 6, 49; Plin. 7, 7, 5);  
 albes gallinæ esse filium (Juv. 13, 141): but 'fortune'  
 in gremio sedere, C. de Divin. 2, 41, 85, is said of Jupiter  
 sitting in the lap of his nurse, the Goddess Fortune;  
 and hence is to be avoided in this proverbial saying):  
 he had principally to thank his good f., that &c., multum  
 fortuna valuit ad &c.: not to bear one's good f. meekly,  
 rebus secundis or felicitate effrui: to consider it a piece  
 of good f. that &c., licet de dicere hoc, quod &c.:  
 to look upon a thing as a piece of great good f., \*qd  
 in magnâ felicitate suæ parte ponere: to follow up one's  
 good f., successus suus urgere; fortunæ suæ instare:  
 any's good f. deserts him; f. frowns upon any,  
 fortunâ desertum or derelictum esse (in war): to  
 have one's f. in one's own hands, fortunam in mani-  
 bus habere: I have the good f. to &c., contingit mihi,  
 ut &c.: to place one's f. in any's hands, ci fortunâ  
 suâs committere: to try one's f. whether one is to be  
 master or slave, in dubium imperii servitilique aleam  
 ire (L. 1, 23, 9): to leave a thing to f., aleam cs rei subire  
 or adire. rem dare in aleam or in casum (to risk): to  
 try one's f., fortunam tentare or periclitari. § Prop-  
 erty, facultates, divitiæ, pecuniæ, bona, orum, pl.  
 res familiares, fortunæ, patrimonium, census. (SYN.  
 IN RICHES.) To have a f., opes habere; bona possi-  
 dere; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse:  
 to have a great f., magnas facultates habere, locupletem  
 et pecuniosum esse; coplis rei familiaris abundare:  
 to have no f., facultatibus carere; pauperem esse: to  
 come to (a) f., facultates acquirere: to make a f., bona  
 sibi parare or sibi colligere: to increase one's f., rem  
 familiarem or facultates augere: to squander or spend  
 one's f., bona protrudere; rem familiarem dissipare;  
 bona abigere (the last by expenses of the table): any's  
 f. is all spent, opes familiares defecerunt: it is very  
 rarely that a man improves his f. by gambling, pauci  
 admodum aleæ lusu rebus suis consulere. § Of a  
 woman, see Downy.

FORTUNE-TELLER, hariolus (vagrant diviner, &c.,  
 as the gipsies of our days)—sortilegus (C.).—divinus.  
 —mulier fatidica (if a woman).—also anus saga (that  
 pretends to foretell the fate of people).

FORTY, quadraginta.—quadrageni (a distributive;  
 f. a-piece, &c., at once or together, espily with suban-  
 tivities that are used in the plural number only). Contain-  
 ing f., quadragenarius (e. g. a tube of f. inches in di-  
 ameter, fistula quadragenaria): every f. years (= once in  
 f. years), quadagesimo quoque anno: f. years old,  
 quadraginta annos natus; quadraginta annorum (of f.  
 years): f. times, quadragies: done f. times, \*quadrigies  
 factus, &c.: of f. days, quadraginta dierum: f. thou-  
 sand, quadraginta milia: each or to each f. thousand;  
 also f. thousand at once or together, quadrageni milient,  
 quadragena milia (espily of subst. used in the pl. number  
 only): f. thousand times, quadragies milies: the f.  
 thousandth, quadragies miliesimus.

FORWARD, § Prompt, ready, promptus (always  
 at hand).—paratus (ready).—officiolus (ready to serve)



--facilis (willing, obliging). To be *f.* to do *athq*, promptly or parato animo (facere qd). || *Earnest, eager, studiosus* (eager, studious). --acer (*lit. sharp*). --ardens (*ardent, fiery*). --vehemens (vehement). --ferens. --fervidus (*lit., fiery, glowing, fervent*). To be *f.*, calere, with or without in agendo: to be *f.* in *athq*, sedulo facere qd; naviter agere qd. || *Advanced towards ripeness; early ripe*, quod non multum a maturitate abest (*Cæs.*; *weh is nearly ripe*). --præmaturus. --præcox (the former, of fruit, *weh ripens before the usual time*, opp. *serus*; the latter, of fruit that becomes ripe sooner than fruit of the same kind; metaph. of the human mind, Q. 1, 3, 3: illud Ingeniorum velut præcox genus non temere umquam pervenit ad frugem, i. e. those *f.* minds seldom come to their full perfection). --am over-*f.* mind, immature magnum ingenium (e. g. non vitale est, *Sen. Contr.* 1, 1): am orer *f.* mind does not last long, cito occidit festinata maturitas (Q.); || *Hasty*; vid. || *Bold*, confidens (in classic prose, in a reproving sense only). --protervus (pert, almost impudent). --audax (bold, in a good and bad sense; audens is post-Aug.).

**FORWARD, v.** || To despatch to its destination, perferendum curare (to take care that *athq* reaches its place of destination; e. g. to *f.* a letter, literas perferendas curare; literas permittere). || To promote (e. g. the views or designs of *athq*), juvare or adjuvare qm or qd. adjuvamento esse *cl. esse*. ca rei or in re adjuvatore or (*Jem.*) adjuvatore esse (g. *it.*, to afford any kind of assistance). --ca rei esse ministrum (in a bad sense). --augere or augere qm or qd (to raise). --cl or cl rei favere. --favere qd (to favour). --cl or cl rei consulere, prospicere (to take measures for advancing it). --cl prodesse (to be of use). --cl consilio, studio, operâ adesse (to *f.* *athq* by counsel and deed). To *f.* *athq* earnestly, studiose augere qd: to *f.* *athq*'s interests, servire *ca* commodis; rebus or rationibus *ca* consulere, prospicere; utilitatibus *ca* parere (to be very zealous in forwarding them): to *f.* the interests of the public, salutis reipublice consulere; rem publicam juvare, tueri; reipublice salutem suscipere. See **PROMOTE**.

**FORWARD, FORWARDS, Adv.** protinus (e. g. pergere, proficisci, volare). --porro (e. g. ire; agere argumentum; both *L.*). --ultra (beyond where the thing in question now is). To comb one's hair *f.*, capillum revocare a vertice: to move *athq* *f.*, promovere qd: *f.* urge igitur *f.* in this time *f.*, posthac; in posterum: to run backward and *f.*, ultro et citro cursare; in an agitated way, trepidare et cursare rursus prorsum (*Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 35). --*Forwards* is often expressed by pro in composition; e. g. to move *athq* *f.*, promovere qd. --to move an army *f.*, to move *f.* (of the general), castra movere; cum exercitu proficisci: bending or stooping *f.*, pronus: to go *f.* (longius) progredi or procedere: to put *f.*, proferre (g. *lit.*); in medium proferre (fig.); afferre (e. g. the cause of *athq*, causam); a proof, an argument, argumentum: a prelect, in speciem qd iactare: to bring *f.* a subject, mentionem *ca* rei facere, inferre or injicere; injicere qd (in sermone): movere or commovere qd (e. g. some new subjects, &c., nova quædam); in medium proferre or commemorare et in medium proferre: to bring a subject *f.* often, mentionem *ca* rei agitare, crebro or crebrius sermonibus usurpare qd: a subject was accidentally brought *f.*, incidit sermo de qd re.

**FORWARDNESS, || Readiness, promptness** (of mind), animus promptus or paratus. --facilitas (willing readiness). --officium (readiness to render a service). --studium ardens. fervor, ardor (zealous *f.*). --alacritas (cheerful, active *f.*). With great *f.*, animo promptissimo; libentissime; studio or summo studio; studiosissime: with great *f.*, on their part, in summo eorum studio. || *Rashness*, præproprium ingenium (relative to character). --temeritas (thoughtlessness). || *Unusually boldness, assurance, confidentia* (confidence, in a bad sense = assurance, almost impudence). --petulantia lingue (with ref. to the tongue, remarks, &c.; *Suet. Tib.* 61). || *State of advance beyond the usual degree*, maturitas præcox (*Col.* 1, 6, 20). --maturitas festinata (in a bad sense; opp. maturitas tempestiva, Q. 6, præcox. 10): to be in a state of great *f.* (of corn, &c.), non multum a maturitate abesse (*Cæs.*); ante messem favescere. || *Advance in studies, progressus, processus*. To be in a state of great *f.*, multum proficisci in qd re: *his f.* is such, that &c., tantos processus efficit, ut &c. *cf. C. Rud.* 78, 272).

**POSS.** See **DITCHE**.

**FOSSIL, a.** fossilis, um, n. (*l. t.*) See a 20 MINERAL, a. (380)

**FOSSIL, adj.** See **MINERAL, adj.**

**FOSTER, || Feed, nourish, vid.** || *Cherish, promote, vid.*

**FOSTER-BROTHER**, collataneus (time of *Empp.*, before *weh* a *Cæcl.* probably was used, such as quem eadem nutrix albat). According to *Charis.* p. 62, 31, *P.*, collataneus (in *Isacr.*) is not a good word.

**FOSTER-CHILD**, alumnus (if a boy). --alumna (if a girl). To be *athq*'s *f.*-child, a qd educari et alii.

**FOSTER-DAM**, nutrix.

**FOSTERER**, cultor. curator (g. *t.* for one who takes care of *athq*). See also **FOSTER-FATHER**.

**FOSTER-FATHER**, educator et altor (ost. *C. de N. D.* 2, 34, init.). *f.*-father and mother, educatores et altiores (ost. *C. de N. D.* 2, 34, in.).

**FOSTER-MOTHER**, alitrix (*mly poet.*) --educatrix et alitrix.

**FOUL, adj.** foedus (offending natural feeling, and exciting loathing and aversion; in nearly every meaning of the English word; of what is *f.* either outwardly, inwardly, physically, or morally; including even '*f.* weather', foedæ tempestates; *L.* 25, 7, 7; *cf. V. G.* 1, 323). --teter (hideous, shocking, exciting fear or shuddering). --spurus (prob. sibilatus *fm* porcus = swinish; of coarse physical or moral filth; also of '*f.* weather', tempestas spurcissima, *C. Frag. ap. Non.* 394, 2). --turpis (offending the moral feeling, and exciting disapprobation and contempt). *Jm.* turpis et foedus; turpis et inonestus. --obscenus (morally unclean, obscene). --non purus (opp. purus). --impurus (morally unclean, impure). A *f.* monster, immane ac foedum monstrum (*in superl.*, *C.*); homo impurus (*Ter.*); persona lutulenta, Impura (*C.*); homo impurus impudicusque; caput (post homines natos) deterrimum ac spurcissimum (*C.*): *f.* linen, \*lintea sordida: *f.* water. See **IMPURE**. *f.* lawd, spurcus ager (*Col. Pref.* 25): a vessel that is *f.*, spurcum atque pollutum vas (*Gell.*): *f.* a crime, nefarium facinus (*e. g.* admittere, *Cæs.*); tetrum or immane facinus (*C.*); foedum facinus (*Ter.*): *f.* deeds or crimes, res turpes, flagitia; nefaria (*pl. adj.*): there is or has been some *f.* play, dolus or qd doll subest: by fair means or *f.*, see under **FAIR, adj.**: to use *f.* means (opp. to fair means), vim facere: to fall *f.* of *athq*, incurere in qd; of *athq*, incurere atque incidere in qm: to fall *f.* of each other, inter se collidi: to be a *f.* feeder, in pabulatione spurce versari (of a hog; *Col.*).

**FOUL, v.** See **TO DEFILE, TO DIRTY**.

**FOULLY**, spurce. sordide. obscene. fede. turpiter. flagitiose. nefarie. [*Syn.* in **FOUL**].

**FOUL-MOUTHED**, maledictus (using scurrilous language; e. g. ut nunc sunt maledictissimi homines; *Plaut.*). A *f.* person, maledictus conviciator (if vociferation and language of the mob are used).

**FOULNESS**, immunditia (as quality; opp. munditia). --spurcicia or spurcicies (not *C. Varr.*). --*Vileness*, turpitude. foeditas. obscenities. --dedecus. --flagitium. --immanitas (the terrible enormity; e. g. facinoris).

**FOUND, v.** || To lay the foundation of *athq*, fundamenta locare (only absol.). --fundamenta *ca* rei iacere or (seldom) ponere (prop. and fig.). --fundamenta *cl* rei fodere (to dig the ground up for that purpose). --*Found* is only used in prose for 'making firm and stable' something of which the foundations have been already laid). --initia *ca* rei ponere. prima initia *ca* rei inchoare or ponere (fig.). --qd pro fundamento ponere (i. e. to lay *athq* as or for a foundation). --condere. instituere (to *f.* in a wider sense; to establish). --stabilire (to make firm). --constituere (to *f.*, with accessory notion of regularity, firmness). To *f.* an empire, imperium constituere or condere (not imp. fundare, *weh* conveys the meaning of 'giving stability'): to *f.* a state, civitatem or rempublicam constituere: to *f.* a new state, novas res condere: to *f.* a town, urbem condere or constituere: to *f.* *athq* at a place, qd extruere, ponere in qo loco: to *f.* (e. g. a school, a sect), fundare disciplinam; he sent ten thousand Athenians to *f.* a colony there, eo decem milia Atheniensium in coloniam misit (*C. Np.*): to be founded on *athq* (of notions, persuasions, &c.), niti qd re or in qd re: also niti fundamentum *ca* rei (to rest upon its *as* its foundation); teneri or contineri qd re (to be held together by it); cerni or positum esse in qd re (to rest on it). || To melt and cast metals, liquefacere, liquare (to make fluid; e. g. bronze, &c.). --conflare (to melt down; e. g. victorias aureas; i. e. the gold statues of the Goddess of Victory). See also **TO FUSE, TO CAST**.

**FOUNDATION**, fundamentum (*mly* in the *pl* fund-

amenta).—substructio substructionis moles (*the f., of consisting of a wall*).—sedes (*the ground, &c., that forms its site; e.g. domum convellere sedibus suis*). The *f.'s of the Capitol* are of free-stone, Capitulum quadrato saxo substructum est: *to be the f. of atq., fundamentum esse* ea rei; qā rei teneri et contineri (*fig. i. e. to consist in atq. principally*): atq. is or forms the *f. of atq., fundamentum* ea rei positum est in qā rei: *to shake the f., fundamenta* subducere (*fig.*): *to lay the f. of atq., fundamenta* ea rei iacere (*or seldom*) ponere (*prop. and impropr.*): initia ea rei ponere; prima initia ea rei ponere (*fig.*): *to dig the f. for atq., fundamenta* ei rei fodere; fundationem ei rei fodere (*prop.*): *to lay atq. as a f., qd pro fundamento* ponere (*fig.*): *to raise or build a house fm the f., domum a fundamentis* inchoare: *to destroy atq. fm the f., funditus* evertere; a fundamentis disjicere (*prop.*): funditus tollere (*prop. and fig.*): fundamenta ea rei evertere (*e.g. of a state, republic*): convellere sedibus suis (*prop. of a house; qd montem convellere sode*): fm the *f. of Rome*, ab urbe condita: fm the *f. of the world*, inde ab hominum memoriā; post hominum memoriā; post homines natos (*the two last oft. negatives*): at the *f. of the world*, quum primi fingerunt homines: without the *f.* (= reasonable ground), rationi adversus non tenens, of argument, assertions, &c.; contrary to reason; vanus (only apparently, opp. verus): futilis (*that is not valid in its kind, vain*); fictus (invented); commenticius (stronger term, opp. what is morally true: C.); Jx. fictus (or futilis) et commenticius: want of *f.*; vanitas: *to build on another man's f.*, quod alius intrinverat, exedere (*aff. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4*). ¶ The point of support (*point d'appui*), fundamentum or quadam quasi sedes constituendae ea rei (C. Partit. 9, 31).—column. ornamentum (*the former, whatever serves for the stability of an empire, a realm, &c.; the latter, whatever tends towards the maintenance or promotion of friendship; as C. Lael. 22, 82*).—firmamentum (*the principal point of support*). To shake the *f. of the state*, fundamenta (reipublicae, &c.) labefactare or subducere or evertere or pervertere: the *f. of atq. is*, qd fundamentum est ea rei; firmamentum ea rei est; firmamentum ea rei constituitur qā rei; qd fundamentis ea rei constitutum est (C. Senect. 18, 62); qd fultum est qā rei (*atq. is based upon, &c.*). ¶ A *institution*, institutum. \*res in morte ea testamento instituta (*founded by ab's will*: cf. C. Caelin. 4, 10). A *school*, \*schola legato ea instituta.

FOUNDER, conditor (*e.g. of a town, urbis; of an empire, imperii; of a religion, sacri, cf. L. 39, 17. Fem. conditrix, Appul. &c.*)—foundator is poet. only.—auctor; parens (*the author of atq. in general, the latter used as our 'father,' but only in the higher style, as in C.: Romulus, hujus urbis parens, or philosophiae parens Socrates jure dici potest: the f. of our welfare, salutis nostrae auctor or parens*). The *f. of our liberty*, a quibus initium libertatis profectum est: every body is the *f. of his own fortune*, labor est quisque fortunae suae (Prov. S. ad Cæs. de rep. ord. 1); sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam (Np. Att. 11, 6); ut quisque fortunā utitur, is praecellet (Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 13). ¶ Sis' founder' may be rendered by Crcl., e.g. Solon was the *f. of the Acrepagus*, a Solone Acrepagus constitutus est; and for the *f. of a school, &c.*, we may use \*qui qd in morte ejus testamento instituit or instituit iussit (*if it was by will*). Aby was the *f. of atq.*, \*qd legato ea institutum est. ¶ Founder of metals, fusor (Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1. and Inscr.). faber metallus.—statuarius (*of statues*)—celator, toreutes (rovarvri, in bosso rilievo; see O. Müller's Archaeol. § 311, 1).—tormentorum fusor (*of guns*).—\*campanarum fusor (*of bells*).

FOUNDER, v. naufragium facere (*g. t. to suffer shipwreck; of ships as well as of the crew*). Never naufrag. pati.—elidi et naufragio interire (Cæs. B. C. 3, 27).—(aqua or undis) submergi (*to be sunk; also fig. to have never been founded*, summum pene esse, L. 24, 8. of the state, under the image of a vessel). It is a bad pilot, whose ship *f.* when he is first sailing out of port, pessimus gubernatur, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impetit (Q. 4, 1, 66). See *to suffer* SHIPWRECK.

FOUNDERY, or FOUNDRY, \*officina operum fusorum.—\*campanarum officina (*of bells*).—\*tormentorum officina (*of guns*).

FOUNDING, infans expositus. Foundlings, qui libere nati, expositi, deinde sublati a quibusdam educti sunt. il. quos θεογενεῖς vocant.

FOUNDLING-BROTHOLPHEUM, brephrophoeum (Βρεφροφωεον, Cnd. Just. 1, 2, 19): the director of a *f. h.*, brephrophoeus (Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9).

## FOUNDRESS. See FOUNDER.

FOUNT, or FOUNTAIN, fons (*both the water that issues forth, and the place where it issues*).—scaturio (*the water, as gushing violently forth*).—caput (*the head of the spring*).—aqua saliens. aquae salientes (*whence the water shoots forth; e.g. an artificial f.*). Opposite there is an (artificial) *f.*, contra fons egrit aquam et recipit; nam expulsa in altum in ea cadit, junctioque hiatibus et absorbetur et tollitur (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37): *to take fm the f., e fonte* haurire qd. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, flumina tellus largius fundit, aperitque fontes novos (Sen. N. Q. 3, 27: of the flood). ¶ Fio. = Original source, fons (g. t.).—caput, principium (*the first beginning*). Jx. principium et fons.—origo (origin).—causa (cause).—unde sit qd (*whence atq. exists or takes its source*). The *f. of all things*, a quo omnium rerum principia ducuntur: the *f. of life*, vitæ fons (*poet. only*).

FOUR, quatuor.—quaterni, *four*, a (each, or to each *f.*, in divisions; also *f. as* once, *eply* with subtt., that are used in pl. only, e.g. on each waygon there were *f. men*, quaternos viros singuli curus vehebant: *f. letters*, quaternæ litteræ, i. e. epistolæ: *f. or five*, quatuor quinque; quatuor aut quinque: twice *f.*, bis quatuor: containing *f. pieces*, quaternarius (*also = of f. feet in diameter, breadth, &c.*: e.g. *f. pit*, scrobis): one of a committee composed of *f. men*, quatuorvir (*their rank was quatuorviratus*): lasting *f. months*, quadrimestris: *f. years* old, quadrimus (*each*): *f. years* old, quaternorum annorum (*e.g. boys, pueri*): lasting *f. years*, quadriennis: a space of *f. years*, quadriennium (*e.g. f. years aft. the taking of Vei*, quadriennio post Veios captos): every *f. years*, quarto quoque anno: at *f. (o'clock)*, hora quarta: *f. per cent*, quadrans: a carriage and *f.*, quadrigæ: to ride in a carriage and *f.*, curru quadrigaru vehi: made or intended to be drawn by *f. horses*, quadrigus or quadrigis, i. e. currus quadrigus or quadrigus; also quadrigæ (*i. e. a team of f. horses*): that has *f. hands*, quatuor manus habens; quadrimus or quadrimanus (*the two last seldom occur*): a musical piece arranged for *f.* (4 quaterni), \*modi musici quatuor manibus clavicordio canendi (*a song*) composed for *f. voices* (a quartette), \*modi musici quatuor vocibus descripti: tetrachordes (τετραχορδοι, i. e. that has *f. sounds*): the *f.*, numerus quaternarius (*g. t.*): quaternio (*on dice*; e.g. *to throw the f.*, quaternionem mittere: that has *f. legs*, quadrupes: *f. threaded*, or made of *f. threads*, \*quatuor fila habens; \*quatuor fila constans: that has *f. corners*, quadratus; quadrangulus (*of f. angles*): that has *f. sides*, quatuor lateribus; quadrilaterus (*only in later writers*): of *f. syllables*, \*tetrasyllabus (τετρασύνλαβος): of *f.* (or lasting *f. hours*), quatuor horarum: lasting *f. days*, quatuor dierum: a space of *f. days*, quadriduum: *f. times*, quater: *f. times* as big, or as soon again, quadruplum: *f. times* as much as, &c.; see FOLD: *f. times* bigger, quadruplo major (*e.g. the lungs of the elephant are f. times as large as those of a bull*, elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo): a piece of poetry consisting of *f. lines*, carmen tetrastichum: also tetrastichum only (tetrastichus, τετραστίχος, Gramm. term): that has *f. prongs*, quadridentis: that has *f. teeth*, quadridentis: consisting of *f. different sorts*, quatuor generum: quatuor (*f. in general*): *f. and a half*, quatuor et dimidius (*as adj.*): *f. times* as much as, quater tantum, quam quantum (oft. C. Verr. 3, 45, 112); quater tanto amplius, quam quantum (aff. C. Verr. 3, 97, extr.): on all *f.*, per manus et genus (*e.g. re-tare*); more bestiarum quadrupes, or quadrupes only. ¶ Four hundred, quadringenti; quadringeni (*each, or to each f. hundred, also f. hundred at once; eply with subtt. that are only used in the pl. number, e.g. each horseman received f. hundred 'denarii,' equitibus quadringeni denarii tributi: consisting each time of f. hundred pieces, men, &c., quadringenarius; e.g. cohorts of f. hundred men, cohortes quadringenarie*): *f. hundred times*, quadringentes. Four thousand, quatuor milia (*with following noun in the gen. pl.*): quater milia. quaterni milient (*with such nouns as are used in the pl. only*).

FOUR-CORNERED, quadratus, quadrangulus.

FOUR-FOLD, quadruplus, quadruplex. quadrifarium (*the last adverbially taken*).—quadruplicato (*by four times, with compar. &c.*): to make *f.*, quadruplicare.

FOUR-FOOTED, quadrupes: a *f.-f. animal*, quadrupes (*i. e. bestia or animal, hence its fem., its neut.*).

FOUR-OARED, quadriremis: a *f.-o. vessel*, quadriremis; navis quatuor scalorum.

FOUR-POUNDER, \*tormentum bellicum globos quadrilobres mittens.

FOURSCORE. See EIGHTY.

FOUR-SQUARE, quadratus.

FOUR-STRINGED tetrachordos (τετραχόρδος).

FOUR-WHEELED, \*quatuor rotarum. quatuor rotas habens. It was the Phrygians that first invented *f.-wheeled carriages*, vehiculum cum quatuor rotis invenire Phrygæ (Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199).

FOURTEEN, quatuordecim. — quaterni deni (distri-; each, or to each *f.*; also *f.* at a time, or at once, *esp.* with *subst.* that are used in the *p.* only). *F.* hundred, mille et quadringenti: *f.* years old, quatuordecim annorum. quatuordecim annos natus (of men): *f.* times, quater decies.

FOURTEENTH, quartus decimus: for the *f.* time, quartum decimum.

FOURTH, quartus. Every *f.* (man, &c.), quartus quisque: for the *f.* time, quartum: in the *f.* place, or regarding the *f.*, quarto.

FOURTHLY, quarto. See also the lists in FIRST.

FOWL, *s.* [A bird, vid. § F's = poultry, pecus volatilis. aves cohortales (farm-yard *f.*'s, *e. g.* geese, chickens, &c.); opp. the rest of domestic animals]: fatene-*f.*, stultes, lum, *f.* (esp. chickens): a young *f.*, pullus gallinaceus. [Chickens, *h.* vid. § FOWL, v. aucupari (Parr. & Guf.).

POWELL, v. aucupari (Parr. & Guf.).

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mentum (balm, incense, &c.; Col. and Plin.): the *f.* of flowers, suavitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus: to inhale the *f.* of *athg.*, odorem totis navibus trahere (Phadr. 3, 1, 4).

FRAGRANT, bene olens (to smell well, imparting a good smell; poet. odoratus)—odoratus (full of fragrance, also if artificial, thus = perfumed).—suavis (sweet): more *f.*, odore præstantior (off. Plin. 15, 18, 19). to be *f.*, odorem habere, præstare, emittere (poet. spargere, spirare, diffundere): bene or jucunde olere.

FRAGRANTLY, suaviter (i. e. pleasantly, in general)—bene (e. g. olere).

FRAIL, fascina (a basket made of rushes, Spanish broom, brambles, &c. for fruit, making chess, &c.; C. and V. &c.).

FRAIL, adj. fragilis. fluxus (inconstant; *athg.* that cannot be depended upon). *fr.* fluxus et fragilis.—caducus (lit. inclined or fated to fall; hence perihelion in its nature). *fr.* fragilis caducusque.—fugax (easily or quickly passing *athg.*). brevis (short).—imbecillus (that is deficient in strength, a later form is imbecillus, infirmus (that has no stability and duration).—caducus et infirmus (e. g. corpus).—debilis (weak in disease).—(multis) erroribus obnoxius, ad vitia proclivis or propensus (morally *f.* Cf. C. Tusc. 4, 97, *fr.*).

FRAILTY, fragilitas (proper and *fr.*).—imbecillitas. infirmitas. debilitas (SYN. in *fr.* & *fr.*).—vitium. error (fault, foible).—brevitas (shortness of life). No man is exempt *fr.* *f.*, nemo nascitur sine vitio (H.). humanum est errare: to feel one's *f.*, multum erroribus obnoxius esse: to feel one's *f.*, minimum in se esse arbitri (opp. plurimum *fr.*), confidere in se esse exempti *fr.* *f.* *athg.* (C. Lat. 9, 29): *fr.* *f.*, infirmitas humana: error humanus (as act caused by it): to have erred (in *athg.*) through human *f.*, quia culpa teneri erroris humani (C.).

FRAME. See TO FASHION, TO FORM. [To put into a frame (e. g. a picture), picturam in formâ ligneâ includere, picturam tabulâ marginatâ includere.

FRAME, [A fabric, vid. § Edge, &c. of what contains *athg.*], margo (a *f.*, of which the edge projects), tabula marginata (a *f.* with a back to it). To put a picture into a *f.*, see TO FRAME. [Of a window, \*margo ligneus fenestras. [Frame of the mind, habitus or affectus animi. temporarius animi motus (see Q. 5, 10, 28). [Order, ordo, dispositio, ordinatio, constitutio, descriptio (a framing, ordering; SYN. in ORDER). [Frame of the body, *my* corpus only; *ale* membrorum compositio (e. g. *spla*, the symmetry of the members).

FRAMER, opifex, fabricator (the workman of *athg.*).—auctor (the author of *athg.*; he to whom the invention or execution of an object is due).—conditor (the founder of *athg.*).—parens (the father of *athg.*; see FOUNDER). The *f.* of laws, see LEGISLATOR.

FRANCHISE, *s.* immunitas (exemption *fr.* performing public services or paying taxes).—beneficium, commodum (a grant or privilege; benef. inasmuch as it is conferred; comm. inasmuch as it has been received).—privilegium (a privilege, in general; all three post-Aug. *it.*). The elect *rat.* *f.*, suffragii jus, *my* suffragium only. To restore to the people their electoral *f.*, suffragia populo reddere.

FRANCHISE, v. See TO ENFRANCHISE.

FRANK, liber (not checking his tongue *fr.* respect of persons, fear of consequences, &c. *fr.* The 'liber,' if he carries his freedom of speech beyond the above meaning, becomes 'maledicus'; see Q. 2, 12, 4).—apertus (open; without deceit, of persons and their character, opp. tectus).—simplex (straightforward). *fr.* apertus et simplex.—candidus (pure, of character).—ingenuus (open, honest, as becomes a free-born man).—simulationis nescius (unable to act a part). To be *f.* with *athg.*, ci aperire, quod sentio, loqui (C.); se aperire or se patefacere (ci): to make a *f.* avowal of one's opinion. see 'I will tell you FRANKLY what I think' (C. memorem libertatis vocem mittere, L. 3, 36, does not apply to ordinary occasions). To be *f.* with you, see 'to speak FRANKLY.'

FRANK, *s.* See TO FRANK.

FRANK, v. (a letter), \*nomine inscripto epistolam a vectore pretio immunes facere (to write upon it the name of a person who can exempt it *fr.* postage).—\*epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere (to pay the postage) to any place, ad locum. A letter is franked, \*epistola a vectore pretio immunitis est.

FRANKINCENSE, tus. See INCENSE.

FRANKLY, libere, sincere, candide, vere, simpliciter, aperte, sine fraude; sine dolo; sincerâ fide; ex animo; ex animi sententiâ. SYN. in FRANK. To con-

*fess* (a<sup>th</sup>) *f.*, aperte et ingenue confiteri: *to speak f.*, loqui sincere, sine dolo et fraude: *I will tell you f.* what I think, quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententia dicam: *to speak or say* (a<sup>th</sup>) *f.*, libere dicere: *to speak f.* (as inserted in a sentence apologetically), ne mentiar, si queris (or queritis, &c.), si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam: *to declare* (a<sup>th</sup>) *f.*, *to ably*, ci aperte, quod sentio, loqui (C.).

**FRANKNESS**, animi candor (the purity of sentiment).—simplicitas (straightforwardness).—sinceritas (sincerity, openness).—animus apertus (openness).—ingenuitas (ingenueness). *To speak with f.*, see **FRANKLY**.

**FRANTIC**, phreneticus (φρεναιτικός, C. &c.).—vesanus. Insanus. vecors. delirus. furens. rabidus. furiosus. rabiosus (Syn. in MAD). *To make ably f.*, in furorem impellere qm; amentem facere qm; in rabiem agere qm; in insaniam redigere qm; *to become f.*, in furorem verti or impelli; amentem fieri; in insaniam incidere; ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi: *to be f.*, furere; insanire; delirare (to be in a delirium). JN. delirare et mente capsum e. e.

**FRANTICLY**, furiose. insane. rabiose. furenter. SYN. in MAD.

**FRANTICNESS**, furor (rage); the state when one exercises no control over one's mind).—rabies (reply of a sudden breaking out of rage).—amentia (want of sound mind, madness).—insania (insanity).—lymphaticus (as the disease of the lymphatics, Plin.).

**FRATERNAL**, fraternus. *F. sentiments or feelings*, fraterna plena humanitatis et pietatis voluntas: a letter not written in very *f. terms*, epistola parum fraterne scripta.

**FRATERNALLY**, fraterne (e.g. facere, amari). *To love ably f.*, qm sic amare, ut alterum fratrem: a letter not written very *f.*, see **FRATERNAL**.

**FRATERNITY**, fraternitas (post-Aug.).—necessitudo fraterna. germanitas (i. e. the connexion between brothers, &c.).—sodalitas. sodalium (close or intimate connexion between friends; comradeship).—collegium. corpus (a brotherhood; association of persons holding the same office, &c.).

**FRATRICIDE**, | Murderer of his brother, fratricida.—parricida (murderer of any near relation).—| Murder of a brother, parricidium fraternum. fratrum nex.—fratris caedes.—*fm context*, parricidium only (murder of any near relation).—fratricidium (late). *To commit f.*, manus sanguine fraterno cruentare (aft. Np. Epam. 10, 3); parricidium fraterno contaminari; also fratrem necare or vitam privare.

**FRAUD**, fraus.—fraudator.—dolus malus, or dolus only.—fallacia. JN. doli atque fallacie.—ars. artes. machinæ (Syn. in DECEIT).—circumscriptio (a drawing a line, as it were, round ably, that he may not escape; hence imposition, reply upon young people)—error (error, deception, instead of which fraud also is used). *Without f.*, sine fraude: fall of *f.* (of persons), see **FRAUDULENT**: *to commit a f.*, fraudem inferre: *to intend or meditate f.*, fraudem moliri; dolum parare, commoliri; qd ad fallendum instruere: *to be guilty of a f.* in a<sup>th</sup>, fallaciam in re facere: *to practise a f.* a<sup>th</sup> ably, fraudem ei facere; dolum ei struere, nectere, confingere; fabricam fingere in qm; trugulam in qm conficere; technici qm fallere (the three last Com.): *to practise a similar f.*, consimilem ludere lusum (Com.): *to try to practise a f.* a<sup>th</sup> ably, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam in qm intendere: there is some or no *f.* in the matter, qd or nihil doli subest: *to be condemned for practising f.*, falsi damnari.

**FRAUDULENCE** or **FRAUDULENCY**, fraudator (opp. fides).—fallendi studium (the propensity to practise *f.*). See **PRUD**.

**FRAUDULENT**, ad fallendum instructus. fraudulentus.—fallax (inclined to deceive, artful).—dolosus (full of intrigues; full of persons and things)—qui totus ex fraude et fallacia constat (a thorough-going deceiver).—raser (sharp).—veterator (grouse old in cabals and intrigues).—vanus (vain, deceitful, of things; e.g. hope, &c.). in a *f. manner*, see **FRAUDULENTLY**.

**FRAUDULENTLY**, fraudulenter. fallaciter. dolose. per dolum. *To act f.*, dolose or mala fide agere.

**FRAY**, a. See **COMBAT**. **FRIGHT**.  
**FRAY**, v. | To frighten, vid. | To wear away by rubbing, a. atterere. usu deterere (by use).

**FREAK**, See **CAPRICIOUS**.

**FREAKISH**, See **CAPRICIOUS**.

**FREAKISHLY**, ad libidinem (suam).—ex libidine (S.).

**FRE**, KISHNESS, mutabilitas mentis (the changeableness of the mind); JN. inconstantia mutabilitasque

mentis (C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76).—mobilitas (the moveableness, also of a personified object; e.g. fortune).

**FRECKLE**, lentacula.—lenticle, pl.; also lentigo (or, of the *f.* of several persons, lentiginis).—mæstas (aft. Plin. 28, 12, 50). *To have f.* in one's face, lentiginem habere; also sparso esse ore (Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 20): *to cause or produce f.*, faciem lentiginem obducere (Plin.): *to remove f.*, lentiginis e facie tollere; lentiginis emendare, corrigere or sanare; lenticul e curare; lenticulum tollere (Cels.): one that has *f.* in his face, lentiginosus.

**FRECKLED** or **FRECKLY**, lentiginosus.—lentiginosioris (Val. Max.). *To be f.*, lentiginem habere; also sparso esse ore (Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 20).

**FREE**, 1) Not impeded or oppressed by any encumbrance, liber (v. propr.).—solutus (delivered *fm a<sup>th</sup>* that acts as a constraint). JN. liber et solutus; liber solutusque; solutus ac liber. *F. fm a<sup>th</sup>*, liber, liberatus re or a re; vacuus re or a re (esp. *fm a<sup>th</sup>* burdensome or troublesome); expers ac rei (not partaking in or not subject to a<sup>th</sup>, easily of mental agitations and passions; cf. C. Verr. 4, 10, 23; vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere); intactus qd re (not yet affected or stirred by a<sup>th</sup>; e.g. by superabundance of passions, desires). 2) *F. fm a<sup>th</sup>*, may also be expressed by the negative prefix 'in'; e.g. *f. fm impositis, laze, &c.*, immunitis: *f. fm gultis, innocens*: *f. fm intermixture, immixtus, &c.*: *f. fm burdens, impositus, &c.*, see **EXEMPT** *fm*: an estate *f. fm all encumbrances*, prædium solutum (opp. obligatum, C. Ruti. 3, 2, 9): *f. fm fear*, liber metu: *f. fm care*, liber cura (et angore); cura or curia vacuus; cura et angore vacuus: curare expers; curis liber solutusque; a sollicitudine et curis remotus (that has no care or grief; the three last, of persons only); securus (without care; of one who feels no anxiety even when there is sufficient cause for it): *to be entirely f. fm care*, omnes curas abjicere. In utramvis aurem or in dextram aurem dormire (Prov. Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 100. Plin. Ep. 4, 29, in.): *f. fm blame or guilt*, vacuus a culpa; liber culpa; innocens: also liber a delictis: *f. fm passions*, solutus or remotus a cupiditatibus. cupiditatum expers: *to be f. fm a<sup>th</sup>*, vacationem, immunitatem habere ac rei (the former of a<sup>th</sup> oppressive, but esp. the latter, of any impost or duty, as military service, taxes, &c.); abesse, abhorere a re (to be far *fm*, e.g. of suspicion); carere qd re (not to have a<sup>th</sup>, e.g. a disease, mental agitation, fear, &c.): *to make or set ably f.*, see **FREE**.

2) Not subject to the commands or power of others, esp. not to any civil coercion, liber (of people, states, &c.).—ingenuus (f-born, or, like liberales, worthy of a f-born man). A f. man, homo liber, ingenuus; corpus liberum: the *f. population*, plebs (opp. slaves and nobility; see **DILECT**, Tusc. Germ. 11, p. 98): a f. state, people, &c., liber populus; libera civitas; civitas libera atque immunis (of one that had been tributary): *to set f.* (a prisoner), qm e custodia emittere: *to make a slave f.*, servum manu mittere. (See **TO EMANCIPATE**.)

3) Not subject to limitations or restrictions; and a) Locally, patens, apertus (open).—purus (καθάρως, without trees, buildings, &c.).—liber († liber campus, O.). b) With ref. to the body, *to matter: to let ably have its f. course*, qd non impedire: *to set ably f.*, qm e custodia emittere, or (if by violent means) qm e custodia ripere. I have *f. access to ably*, patet mihi aditus ad qm; est mihi aditus familiaris in es domum: *to escape cool f.*, penas non dare; qd impune facere (or fecisse). c) **SCOT-FREE**. *To have one's hands f. (impropr.)*, libere agere or facere posse: if I had my hands quite *f.*, si essent omnia mihi solutissima: *f. motion*, motus solutus et liber. c) With ref. to the free-will of man, liber, solutus (not tied down); JN. liber atque solutus: *to be f.*, sui juris or a<sup>th</sup> potestatis, or in sua potestate esse integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse (to be one's own master).—nulla necessitate astrictum esse (not to be tied by a<sup>th</sup>): *not to be f.*, ex alterius arbitrio pendere (not allude to extrinsecus pendere, which, lo<sup>th</sup> fm the context of C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 2, we sometimes find, in modern writers, in this meaning: a man's *f. will*, voluntas libera or soluta; potestas libera; arbitrium. I am *f. to f.*, liberum est mihi; meum arbitrium est: I am still *f. to*, integrum est, res mihi integra est: I am no longer *f. to f.*, non jam mihi licet, neque integrum est, ut &c.: *to reserve to oneself the f. right to*, de qd re (or de quo) integrum sibi requare: if it were *f. to me to*, si integrum daretur (C. Partit. 38, 132). *F. choice*, soluti eligendi opto (see **CHOICE**): a<sup>th</sup> discussion, liberior in utramque partem

disputatio (Q.). ¶ *A free agent. As a f. agent, or fm his own f. will, volens (opp. coactus).*—non coactus non invitus (= ἐκων, ἐκούσιος)—voluntate (opp. vi, or invitatus et coactus). Jm. iudicio et voluntate.—(sua) sponte Jm. sua sponte et voluntate.—ultra (= ἀποπάραι, opp. iussu cs, or jussus). Jm. sponte et ultra. ¶ *Free trade, jus commercii or commercium (the right of trading, g. l.).*—potestas merces exportandi (the right of exporting; *aff. potest. equos educendi, L. 43, §. 9,* or \*exportandi et invehendi.—portoria sublati (pl. the abolition of all port-duties and other duties, C. Att. 2, 16).—\*liberum commercii jus.

4) ¶ *Licentious, unrestrained, liberior, ad licentiam cs rei (e. g. scribendi) liber (C.): to be f. in censuring aby, vocis libertate perstringere qm: to be too f. in censuring aby, libertate intemperantius invehì in qm.*

5) ¶ *Without pay, gratuitus (e. g. lodgings, hospitium; dwelling, habitatio): to have one's lodging f., gravis habitare: to offer aby a lodging, \*habitationem gratuitam ci offerre: f.-schooling, disciplina gratuita: a f. table, victus gratuitus: aby is a f. scholar, \*inter eos alumnos, qui publice (or regio sumptu) aluntur, locus ci assignatur (in an institution, school, &c.): to give aby his board f., \*gratuitum victum ci providere.*

6) ¶ *Not tying oneself down, or following the usual mode of thinking or acting, liber.—solutus (not tied down): Jm. liber atque solutus: to be so f. (= to take the liberty, e. g. to speak), audere; sibi sumere: a f. imitation, \*imitatio soluta ac libera: a f. translation, \*verba scriptoris non totidem verbis translata: a f. life, licentia; f. manners, prociacitas; protervitas: too f. in one's manners, prociac. protervus.*

FREE, v. ¶ *To place in a state of freedom, libertatem ci dare, largiri, concedere. qm in libertatem vocare, vindicare (g. l.). qm manu mittere, qm manu asserere in libertatem (of a slave; the latter, of one who had before been f., publicly before the praetor; see Ruhnck. Tr. Ad. 2, 1, 40), e custodiâ emittere, or (if by force) eripere (to set a prisoner at liberty), libertatem ci reddere. qm in libertatem restituere (to restore the freedom of aby). To f. oneself (fm prison), e vinculis se expedire; ex vinculis effugere. carceris vineula rumpere (the last, if by force); also se liberare: in libertatem se vindicare: libertatem capessere (to f. oneself, in general): to f. oneself fm a yoke, jugum exuere: jugo se exuere; fm one's misfortunes, ex malis se emergere or se extrahere: to f. fm bondage or slavery, servitutem liberare or excipere; servitio eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare; servile jugum e cervicibus cs delicere: a qo servitutis jugum depellere; ci conditionem servilem eripere. ¶ To rid from, to exempt, liberare or a re.—exsolvere re (to deliver).—eximere re or ex or de re (with de re = to exempt fm alth).—levare re (to relieve fm alth unpleasant; e. g. oner, grief, fear, &c.).—expedire re (to extricate).—extrahere ex re (to drag out of).—eripere ex or a re (to snatch out of; the three last, fm dangerous positions, &c.). To f. fm disgrace, levare infamiâ; fm torment, tormentis eripere; fm fear, metu liberare, levare; a metu vindicare; fm taxation, litibus, &c., agrum eximere de vectigalibus: freed fm taxes or imposts, immunitis liberque: freed, liberatus; liber; solutus; solutus ac liber. SYN. in FREE. See TO EXEMPT; and for to f. aby fm a charge, see TO CLEAR. ¶ To clear fm obstruction, see TO CLEAR.*

FREEBOOTER, latro (as soldier; then robber, in general; compare Herz. S. Cat. 59, 5).—praedator (as soldier).—praedo (as robber).—pirata (at sea): in the manner of a f., praedatorius.

FREEBOOTING, praedatio.

FREEBORN, ingenuus. See also FREE.

FREEDMAN, libertus (the f.-m., with ref. to his master; opp. servus).—libertinus (with ref. to his rank, opp. civis et ingenuus).

FREEDOM, libertas (explained by C. Parad. 5, 1, 34, potestas vivendi, ut velis, as well of a single individual as of a state; in the latter meaning it is also libertas communis). Cherishing or loving f., libertatis amans, libertatis amore incensum esse (stronger term): to procure the f. of, see TO FREE. To obtain one's f., libertatem accipere: to recover it, libertatem recuperare: to lose one's f., lib. perdere, amittere: to deprive aby of his f., lib. ci eripere: to enjoy f., libertatem habere; in libertate esse: liberum et sui juris esse: the love of f., libertatis amor: a lover of f., libertatis amans: to be a lover of f., libertati studere: to be a devoted or ardent lover of f., libertatis amore incensum esse or ardere: this is a land of f., his omnibus est aequa libertas (Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29). ¶ *Moral liberty, i. e. liberty of the will, arbitrium.*

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arbitrium liberum (the free will to do or act as one likes).—potestas (as conceded, either by the law of nature, civil law, or by the will of an individual; *my with gen. of the word in which that f. consists*).—optio (free choice, see LIBERTY). To bestow f. of choice upon aby, liberum arbitrium, potestatem, optionem ci dare or facere: to take away aby's f. (in any matter), ci adimere potestatem cs rei: (he maintained), that there should be in a free state f. of thinking and speaking, in civitate libera linguam mentemque liberam esse debere (Suet. Tib. 28). To use great f. of speech, est in qo summa libertas in oratione: to attack aby with great f. of speech, multa cum libertate notare qm (!); vocis libertate perstringere qm: with too much f., libertate intemperantius invehì in qm. ¶ *The freedom of a town (i. e. the right of participating in its franchises), civitas, civitatula (of a small town, Sen. Apol. p. 852).—jus civitatis (the right of acquiring the f., or entering into the rights of a citizen; see C. Caelin. 34, 98; 35, 102. C. Arch. 5, 11, &c.). To give aby the f. of the city, civitatem ci dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitatem ci donare; diploma civitatis ci offerre (Suet. Ner. 12); qm in civitatem accipere or recipere; qm inscribere civitati or in civitatem; qm in civitatem or in numerum civium ascribere (to receive among the numbers of citizens); civem qm facere: to receive the f. of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: to lose it, civitatem perdere, amittere. ¶ Freedom of the press, \*libertas sentiendi, quae velis, et quae sentias, libertatem formis exercendi. The f. of the press is established or exists in a state, \*in civitate sentire, quae velis, et quae sentias, litterarum formis exercere licet (both *aff. T. Hist. 1, 1, 4*).*

FREE-HEARTED. See LIBERAL.

FREEHOLD, \*feudum liberum, immune et liberum, praedium liberum (opp. servum. C. Rull. 3, 2, 9)—praedium immune liberumque (*aff. C. Ferr. 2, 69, 166*): that is held or possessed as f., immunitis liberque (e. g. ager).—privata possessio (an individual's own property, JCI.).

FREEHOLDER, possessor.—agrorum possessor (possessor, as opp. tenant).—qui agrum immunitem liberumque arat (with ref. to feudal tenure, C. Ferr. 2, 69, 166).

FREELY, libere.—solute. To confess or acknowledge f., ingenue confiteri: to say it f., libere profiteri: to speak it f., libere dicere, loqui, vociferari; libere ore loqui: to speak too f., vocis libertate perstringere qm: to speak too f., agni aby, libertate intemperantius invehì in qm: I will f. tell you what I think (of it), dicam ex animo, quod sentio; quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: to speak f., ne mentiar; si quaeris or quaeritis or quaerimus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam: to breathe f., spiritus libere meat (propri); libere respirare (impropri): I can now breathe f., agni. \*nunc molestis negotiis expeditus sum (I have got rid of vexatious business), or \*jam libere respirare possum (lib. resp. C.). ¶ *Copiously, e. g. to drink f., plurimum bibere (to be given to drink); plus paulo adhibere (Ter. Haut. 2, 1, 8): to confer honours too f., in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et tamquam prodigum (C.).*—¶ *Liberality, large, liberaliter. Jm. large liberaliterque, benigne—munifice munifice et large. ¶ Without compulsion, of one's own free will, see 'As a FREE agent' (3, end).*

FREEMAN, manumissus (no longer a slave).—libertus (with ref. to his former master).—libertinus (with ref. to his position itself). In the post-Aug. writers the minute distinction between libertus and libertinus seems not to be carefully observed: this, however, is not to be imitated. The condition of a f., libertinus (JCI.). ¶ *Liberalis = worthy of a freeborn man. The freedom of a city, &c., civis: to act as a f., pro civis se gerere.*

FREEMASON, \*latimius (λατμιος, as i. l. in the f.'s records).

FREEMASON'S LODGE, ¶ *The place itself, \*porticus, in quam latini conveniunt. ¶ The order, \*societas latomorum.*

FREEMASONRY, \*disciplina et instituta latomorum.

FREENESS. See FRANKNESS.

FREESTONE, lapis arenaceus.—saxum quadratum, lapis quadratus (as dressed for building). To lay a foundation of f., qd saxo quadrato substruere: e. f. pit, lapidinea, de qua saxa quadrata eximuntur (Pit. 2, 7, 1).

FREEWOMAN, civis.

FREEZE, congelari; nive concrescere. Stigribus congelare, gelu consistere: fm the content, also du

resore only (almost all C. N. D. 2, 10, int.). It is freezing, gelacit: it has been freezing, gelavit: vicius frozen over, amnes gelati (Plin.).

**FREIGHT, a.** The load of a ship. \*onus navi impositum: in the context only. || The money paid for transport, vectura. portorium (the money paid for carrying over). To pay the *f.*, pro vectura solvere: I interposed the *f.*, interrogavi, quanti veheret (see navis).

**FREIGHT, v.** (a ship), onera or merces in navem imponere (C.); navem onerare (Ces.); with provisions, arms, and other things, navem onerare commatu, armis, aliisque rebus (S.).

**FREIGHTER, navis dominus** (Gr. ναυκληρος, see stands only, Plant. Mil. 4, 3, 16, in Latin).

**FRENCH, \*Francogallus.** \*Francicus. To translate *ath* into *F.*, \*Francogallice reddere qd: to understand *F.*, \*Francogallice scire: very well, \*lingue Francogallice intelligentissimum esse: to speak *F.*, \*Francogallice lingua (not Francog. linguam) loqui: \*Francogallice loqui: very elegantly, \*Francogallice elegantissime loqui.

**FRENCH-BEAN, \*phaseolus vulgaris** (Linn.).

**FRENETIC.** See **FRANTIC.**

**FRENZY.** See **FRANTICNESS, MADNESS.**

**FREQUENCY, frequentia** (rare, except in the meaning of a numerous assembly, and therefore to be used with caution: e.g., as to the *f.* of your letters, I make no complaint on that score, de frequentia litterarum te nihil accuso).—*crebritas* (e.g. litterarum, officiorum, C.)—*celebritas* or *multitudo* et *celebritas* (e.g. judiciorum, C.; celebr. periclorum, T.).

**FREQUENT, adj.** frequens.—*creber* (often implying blame)—*crebrior*.—*repetitus* (repeated). After *f. entreaties*, sæpius rogatus: after *f. admonitions*, sæpius admonitus.

**FREQUENT, v.** frequentare.—*celebrare* (of numbers). To *f.* a city, house, frequentare or (of many) celebrare ea domum; frequentare or multum or frequentem ad qm veniunt: to *f.* a society, celebrare conventum; a market, obire nundinas, mercatum; ad mercatum venire: to *f.* bad company, uti familiaribus et quotidianis convivoribus hominibus improbis, malis, or perditis: in familiaritate malorum hominum versari. **FAVOURITE, frequens.** *celeber*: a town much *f.* for the sake of its mineral waters, locus ameno saluberrimus aquarum usu frequens: a much *f.* mart, forum rerum venalium maxime celebratum; celebre et frequens emporium.

**FREQUENTER, frequentator** (Gell.).

**FREQUENTING or FREQUENTATION, frequentatio** (if it takes place repeatedly; as for instance, going to school).

**FREQUENTLY, frequenter, sæpe, sæpenumero.** crebro, non raro, compluries (not pluries), multum (Srx. in ORTEX).—*frequens* (with ref. to a person): often by solère or frequentative verb. I *f.* do altho, solco qd facere: to read *f.*, lectitare: he was *f.* in his place in the senate-house, frequens aderat in senatu: he is *f.* with us, ille frequens est nobiscum: very *f.*, frequentissime (C.); peræpe; sæpiissime: too *f.*, nimium sæpe; sæpius iusto: to do *ath* *f.*, frequentare or crebro facere qd: after being *f.* asked, sæpius rogatus.

**FRESCO, C.** Coolness: e.g. at fresco, in aperto. || Style of painting, opus tectorium (as thing). To paint in *f.*, udo colores illinere (Plin. 35, 7, 31): to paint *ath* in *f.*, opere tectorio exornare qd: a painter in *f.*, tector (see Böttiger's Altdbrandnische Hochzeit, P.).

**FRESH, C.** Cool, frigidus: rather *f.*, subfrigidus: frigidusculus (later); to make *f.*, refrigerare; frigidum facere (frigerare and frigefacere were uncommon in prose): to become or grow *f.*, refrigerari, refrigerescere: *f.* water, aqua recentia rigoris (Col. 9, 14, 7; *f.* drawn, and therefore cool, sparkling, &c.); dulcis aqua (spring water; opp. aqua marina, salis water): a draught of *f.* water, potio frigida: *f.* air, aer frigidus; ventus frigidus; recens, aer refrigeratus (cool air): to breathe the *f.* air, refrigerationem auras captare (Col. 11, 1, 16); colo libero or libere frui; libero aere redintegrari (Varr. R.R. 3, 7, 6).—*I New made, recently produced or formed, recens*: *f.* bread, panis recens: a *f.* wound, vulnus recens, erudum (not novum): *f.* marks of stripes, recentia vestigia plagarum. || Not gone by or withered, recens (e.g. cætera, herring, &c.).—*viridis* (still green, e.g. wood, &c.): *f.* turf, cæpes viridis. || Not salted, male non conditus. || Not used or worn out, hence lively, recens, integer; Jm. recens integerque (not yet tired or worn, opp. defatigatus, saucius, e.g. troops, horse, &c.).—*vegetus*, hilaris or hilarus (lively, brisk,

e.g. colour, &c.).—*alacer*, alacer et promptus (lively, brisk for acting): a *f.* colour, nitidus color: to have *ath* *f.* in one's recollection, in recenti memoria habere: the recollection of *ath* is quite *f.*, recens est ea rei memoria: *f.* breeze, ventus secundus (inasmuch as it may be favorable): the *f.* appearance of a tree, arboris hilaritas. || Unexperienced, vid.

**FRESHEN, v. TRANS.** || To soak or steep in water for the purpose of freshening, macerare (to soak, saturate).

**FRESHEN, v. INTRANS.** The wind *f.*, ventus increbrescit.

**FRESHLY, nuper, nunc nuper, proxime** (See also LATTERLY)—non ita pridem, non pridem (not a very long while ago).—modo (only now).

**FRESHMAN, recens** a puerili institutione tiro.

**FRESHNESS, C.** Coolness, frigus (inasmuch as it refreshes; see H. Od. 3, 13, 10, fr. amabile).—*algor* (inasmuch as it is felt)—*rigor* recentissimus (aque, of water, Col. 9, 147). || *Ruddiness, color validus* (of the face)—*vigor* (of the body)—*hilaritas* (cheerful look). || *Newness, novitas*.

**FRET, animi motus, commotio, concitatio.** permotio (the last, C. Acad. 2, 44, 135)—*animi cura* or sollicitudo: to be in a *f.*, aestuare (C.; about *ath*, de qd re); sollicitudinem habere, in sollicitudine esse; agritudinem suscipere, &c.: to keep one's mind in a continual *f.*, nullum quietum spiritum ducere (of the person himself); qm quiescere or conquiscescere non pati (of a person or thing that does not suffer him to rest): to be in a *f.* about *ath*; see To **FRET, v. INTRANS.**

**FRET, v. TRANS.** *ære* facere ci (to disturb *aby's* mind; Plant. Cas. 5, 4, 17. Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10).—*lacerare* qm (to be always at him); qm quiescere or conquiscescere non sinere (never to let him rest).—*vexare* qm, mentem ea excitam vexare (S.).—*anxium* et sollicitum me habet qd. This *f.* my husband, hoc male habet virum (puts him in a bad humour; Ter.): to *f.* oneself to death, mærore se conficere; mærore confici. || To wear off by rubbing, atterere.—*usu deterere* (if by use). || To form into raised work, celare.

**FRET, v. INTRANS.** *aestuari* (to have the mind in a state of ferment; either absol. or with abl. of the cause)—*tumultuari* (to be in a state of restlessness; cf. Of. 1, 23, 80).—*mære*; in mærore esse or (stronger) *jacere* (to be grieved): to *f.* about *ath*, agritudinem suscipere ex re; aestuare qd re or desiderio ea rei (if the possession of it is desired); mære qd or qd re; sollicitum esse de re; laborare; anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; agritudinem suscipere propter qm (about *aby*). Don't *f.*, ne sis perturbatus (Ter.): he *f.* about, ægre ille fert, quod &c.: to *f.* about trifles or nothing, a rebus levissimis pendere. || To fret (of wine, &c.). See To **FERMENT**.

**FRETFUL, morosus** (ill-humoured or tempered).—*difficilis* (full of bad humour).—*natura difficilis* (difficult to please); Jm. *difficilis* et morosus.—*anxius* et sollicitus.

**FRETFULLY, morose, stomachose.**

**FRETFULNESS, natura difficilis, morositas** (bad humour).

**FRET-SAW, lupus** (hand-saw; Pallad. 1, 43, 2, explains it by serrula manuibrata).

**FRET-WORK, opus celatum.**

**FRIABILITY, Crel.** with friare, friari posse.

**FRIABLE, friabilis** (Plin.).

**FRIAR, cenobita** (Eccl.).—*monachus* (late). To become a *f.*, collegio monachorum accedere.

**FRIAR, cenobium** (Eccl.).—*monachium, monasterium* (late).

**FRICASSEE, s.** \*carnes in frustula concisæ et fixæ.

**FRICASSEE, v.** \*carnes in frustula concisæ frigere.

**FRICATION, or FRICTION, fricatio, fricatus.** tritus, attritus. *fricatura* (the last, Vir. 7, 1, 4, a rubbing off).

**FRIAY, \*dies Veneris.** Good *F.*, \*dies per Christi mortem celebrata.

**FRIEND, amicus** (with gen. or dat. fratris mei or fratris meo).—*socius* (companion, comrade; also of the circle of a lady; Mrt. 9, 3).—*necessarius* (standing in some intimate connection with one).—*familiaris* (so intimate, as to be looked upon as almost a member of the family).—*studiosus*, amator ea or ea rei (one whose affection or liking is fixed on a person or thing).—*cultor* ea rei (one who likes to practise it; e.g. a *f.* to cold-water bathing, cultor frigidum)—*consecrator* ea rei (passionately fond of *ath*).—*diligens* ea rei (attached to *ath* in preference, as an act of judgement; e.g. dilig. veritatis). A good or great *f.* of *aby* ci or ci amicus

or amicitia (never bonus or magnus amicus; magn. amicus would be 'a powerful friend'). 'My good friend' (in addressing ably; imply a common man), o bone! sodes! my good f. (in opposition), amicus meus: a very intimate f., amicus conjunctissimus: a treacherous f., amicus ad fallendum accommodatus. To be an intimate f. of ably, qd uti familiariter; familiaritate (also with magnā, artā, maximā, intīmā) or magno usu familiaritatis cum qd conjunctum esse; artā familiaritatis completi qm: he and I are old f's, vetustate amicitie cum eo conjunctus sum: all of them are old f's of mine, veteres mihi necessitudines cum his omnibus intercedunt: a f. of my boyhood, amicus mihi jam inde a puero: we are excellent, or the best possible, f's, nihil potest esse conjunctius, quam nos inter nos sumus; nihil est nostrā familiaritatis conjunctius: to have a f. in ably, or ably for my f., qm amicum habere: to be one of a person's f's, in amicis cs esse; ex familiaribus cs esse: to make ably one's f., qm sibi facere or reddere amicum; animum cs sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere; cs amicitiam sibi comparare, conciliare; parere sibi amicitiam cum qd (Np. Alc. 7): athg wins f's, or makes men our f's, qd (e. g. obsequium) amicos parit: to make an intimate or confidential f. of ably, sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitia. The right of a f., jus amicitie. To be ably's f., i. e. supporter, favourer, cs fautorem esse; cl favere or bene velle. A man's f's (= supporters, partisans), qui cum qd faciunt; qui stant a or cum qd. Both f's and foes, æqui et iniqui (supporters and opponents). To be a f. to athg, cs rei esse studiosum, amantem, amatorem; qd re gaudere, delectari (to economy, delectari parsimoniam): to be no f. to athg, abhorrere, alienum esse a re: displicet mihi qd.

FRIEND, or BEFRIEND. See TO FAVOUR.

FRIENDLESS, inops amicum;—desertus ab amicis (forsaken by f's).

FRIENDLINESS, comitas, humanitas, urbanitas, benignitas. Liberalitas, affabilitas (STN. in FRIENDLY): f. in conversation with others, comitas affabilitasque sermonis: to combine f. with an earnest, serious character, comitatem cum severitate conjungere: with f., see 'in a FRIENDLY manner'.

FRIENDLY, amicus, to ably, cl (having f. sentiments towards ably; also improper, of favorable things; my poet. in this sense).—benevōlus, to ably, cl or erga qm (being ably's well-wisher, &c.).—amans, to ably, cs (enterprising affection towards; also of what gives evidence of such a feeling).—familiaris (intimate, confidential, &c.; also of a f. unceremonious invitation).—benignus (kind; of persons and things; e. g. invitation).—officiōsus, officii et amoris plenus (full of obliging expressions, offers of service, &c., e. g. a letter).—benevolentis plenus (full of expressions of kindness, e. g. a letter).—fidēlis (faithful, upright, e. g. advice).—comis (obliging).—humanus (mild, gentle in the most extensive sense); Jm. comis et humanus.—urbanus (polite, courteous).—officiōsus (ready to render a service, obliging).—liberalis (anticipating a person's wishes; obliging).—blandus (gentle in words or speech, and behaviour).—affabilis (condescending in conversation).—mansuetus (pleasant in intercourse in general).—civilis (in the sense of f., affable, belongs to post-Class. prose). F. behaviour, comitas; liberalitas: a f. face, vultus hilaris, familiaris: to receive ably in a f. manner, vultu hilari, familiari, or (L.) benigno qm exipere: f. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris: in a f. manner, amice; benevōle; amanter; comiter; humane or humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande (STN. above); also familiariter (as friends are wont to do; or like a friend): to salute ably in a f. manner, benigne qm salutare: to address ably in a f. manner, comiter, blande appellare: to answer in a f. manner, cl respondere liberaliter: to invite ably in a f. manner, benigne qm invitare: to invite or ask ably in a f. manner to stay (when he is about to leave), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive ably in a f. manner (as a guest or visitor), qm comi hospitio accipere: to be f. towards every body, erga omnes se affabilem præstare; unumquemque comiter appellare (in addressing ably): to be very f. with ably, amicitiam amplecti qm: to be on f. terms with ably, amice vivere cum qd; familiariter uti qd: on very f. terms, artā familiaritatis completi qm: intime uti qd: to act in a f. manner towards, or to deal in a f. manner with ably, amice facere erga qm: to speak in a f. manner with ably, amice, familiariter loqui cum qd.

FRIENDLY. See 'in a FRIENDLY manner'.

FRIENDSHIP, amicitia. —necessitudo (friendly intercourse between persons in general, in business, between relations, &c.)—usus, consuetudo (habitual

intercourse). An ordinary f., amicitia mediocri: a close f., conjunctio: intimate f., familiaritas: to make f. with ably, amicitiam cum qd facere, jungere, instituere, conciliare, intrare, sibi parere; ad amicitiam cs se conferre, se applicare, se adjungere; amicitia qm sibi conjungere: a closer f., amicitorem qm sibi conciliare: an intimate f., consuetudinem jungere; familiaritatem contrahere cum qd; in consuetudinem cs se dare: to obtain ably's f., in amicitiam cs recipi: intimate f., in cs familiaritatem venire, intrare; in cs intimam amicitiam pervenire: to steal into ably's f., in cs amicitiam se insinuare: to vow f. to ably, amicitiam cs se devovere: to entertain or feel f. for ably, amore suo qm amplecti, prosequi: to break or violate f., amicitiam violare, dirumpere, dissolvere, discindere: to break off one's f. with ably by degrees, amicitiam sensim dissuere (npp. repente præcidere, to break it off abruptly): f. begins, increases, lasts, drops, or is declining, amicitia oritur, crescit (or accrescit), manet, cadit: our f. is a most intimate one, nihil est nostrā familiaritatis conjunctius; nihil esse potest conjunctius, quam nos inter nos sumus: to show ably much f., multa officia in qm conferre or cl præstare: officiosum esse in qm: all possible (marks of) f., omnibus, quibus possum, officia qm colo, prosequor: you will do me a great act of f., if &c., or by &c., gratissimum mihi feceris; magnum beneficium mihi dederis: to do, allow, &c. athg out of f. towards ably, dare, concedere, largiri, &c. cl qd: the tie of f., amicitie or amoris vinculum: demonstration of f., \*amicitia significatio: feelings or sentiments of f., officium (C. ad Fam. 10, l. extr.): a service rendered fm f., officium; beneficium (espily with relation to the consequence it has for the receiver: see Cas. B. G. 1, 33. Np. Att. 3, 1).

FRIEZE, [A stuff, \*pannus frisius. ] In architecture, zophōrus (ζωφόρος, f. of a column between the epistylum and the coronis, Vitr. 3, 3).—hyperthyrum (ὑπερθύρον, over a door, Vitr. 4, 6).

FRIGATE, \*navis bellica minor (as compared with ships of the line).

FRIGHT, or FRIGHTEN, metum, timorem, formidinem (STN. in FEAR, s. j. cl injicere, incutere; metum, timorem cl afferre, inferre, offerre; qm in metum compellere, conjicere (to fill with fear).—qm terrere, exterrere. timorem cl afferre, inferre, offerre, injicere, incutere, qm in timorem conjicere, timore qm compellere, pavorem cl injicere, incutere (to terrify): to f. ably dreadfully, perterrere, perterrefacere qm: pavore percellere cs pectus (stronger term).—consternare (espily of animals, e. g. a horse): athg f's me, facit mihi qd timorem; very much, qd me summo timore afficit. ¶ To be frightened, in metu or timore esse; metuere, timere (see TO FEAR): terreri. exterreri: to be frightened at athg, facit mihi qd timorem; timor mihi incutitur ex qd re; terreri qd re; qd expavescere, exhorrescere (to tremble, shudder at athg); also commoveri, permoveri qd re (to be violently agitated; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 12); at ably or ably's sight, cs aspectu conturbari, cs conspectum horrere: to be dreadfully frightened, timore magno affici; timore percussus, perterreri; at athg, qd re; qd me summo timore afficit: they were or became so much frightened, as to &c., tantus repente terror invaait, ut &c.: to be frightened about ably, in metu esse propter qm; cl metuere or timere: my friends are much frightened about me, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici: they were all much frightened, timor omnium incessit magnus; timor incessit omnes magnus: they were much frightened at &c., timor magnus cs rei incessit: I am so frightened that I can hardly speak, mihi lingua metu hæret: I am frightened out of my senses, vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus metu.

FRIGHT, See FEAR.—to be in a f., see TO BE FRIGHTENED in TO FRIGHTEN: to put into a f., pavorem injicere or incutere cl. See also TO FRIGHTEN: to take f., pavescere, expavescere (g. t.); consternari (espily of a horse, &c.): I am seized with f., terror mihi incidit or me invadit: to be in a f., terrorom habere a qd or a qd re: for f., see 'for FEAR': what a f. you look! \*qualls appares! (g. t. qm facies) qui vultus! (with regard to ably's looks): \*qui cultus or habitus! (with regard to dress).

FRIGHTFUL. See FEARFUL.

FRIGHTFULLY. See FEARFULLY.

FRIGID. See COLD, COOL.

FRIGIDITY. See COLD, COLDNESS.

FRIGIDLY, frigide (fig. in H.; also gelide).—lente (sluggishly) See COLDLY.

FRILL, prps \*collare leniter inflexum.

FRINGE, āmbrie. With long f's hanging down on

alther side, simbris hinc atque illinc pendentibus (Petr.).

**FRIPPERER**, scrutarius (dealer in second-hand things; Lucr. *Gell.* 3, 14, mod.).—scruta vendens (H. Ep. 1, 7, 65).—circitor (that goes about with old clothes; \**Ulp. Dig.* 14, 3, 5, § 4). Fem. \*scruta vendens (*Ulp. H. Ep.* 1, 7, 65).

**FRIPPERY**. | Place where old clothes are sold, \*forum scrutarium (if in the market).—\*taberna scrutaria (a booth). | Old clothes, scruta, orum; scrutaria, æ (all sorts of second-hand things; *Appul. M. d.* 4, p. 146, 17): to deal in *f.*, scruta vendere (H. Ep. 1, 7, 65); scrutarium facere (*Appul. H. Ep.* 1, 7, 65).

**FRISK**, salire (to leap).—exsilire (to jump up, in general). exsultare. gaudire exsilire or exsultare: to *f.* around athg, saltare circumsaltare qd; circumsaltare (only in later writers); circumsilire modo huc, modo illuc (*Catull.* 3, 9, of a sparrow): to *f.* for joy, lætitiā exsultare; like a lamb, lascivire (e. g. agnus lascivit fūg, O.).

**FRITH**, fretum, curipus, fauces angustæ or arte. STR. is STRAIT.

**FRITTER**, *v.* carpitim dividere (*Suet.*).—articulatim comminuire (*Plaut.*). To *f.* away time, tempus articulatim comminuire (ast. diem comminuire articulatim, *Plaut. fr. ap. Gell.* 1; but he is speaking of the breaking up a day into small portions, by the invention of hours).—tempus perdere (g. t.).

**FRITTER**, *s.* prps lagrima (see *Schneider, Lex. and Adv.*).

**FRIVOLITY**, levitas, levitas animi (lightness; want of steadiness and depth of character).—mobilitas (Akkles).—inconstantia (unsteadiness, and consequent inconsistency).

**FRIVOLOUS**, frivolus (*Auct. ad Her.*; not C.).—vanus (vain, that cannot be depended upon).—inanis (without value, empty or void of thought).—non sufficiens, non satis idoneus, parum idoneus (not sufficient or adequate to the case).—parvus (small).—minutus (insignificant).—infirmitas (weak). *Jx.* inanitis et infirmitas (of arguments, &c.).—levis (light, not sterling; without worth).—futilis (not tenable; e. g. opinion, sententia).—vilis (worthless). C. connects vanus, futilis; vanus, levis, futilis (of persons). *F.* talk, verba inania; vanus, inane; sermo inanis; sermo vanus: so *f.*, tantulus (so trifling, e. g. matters, res; see *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 72): *f.* prelatæ, falax causæ: to ask *f.* questions, res minutæ querere; minutæ interrogationes proponere.

**FRIVOLOUSLY**, futiliter (*Appul.*). inaniter. tenuiter (*Cato*). leviter (STR. in FRIVOLOUS).

**FRIVOLOUSNESS**. See FRIVOLITY.

**FRIZZLE**. See TO CURL.

**FRO**. To and *f.*, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro (cf. *Drak. L.* 9, 42, 2, and [on ultro citro] *Klotz*; all C. *Læ.* 22, ex p. 198).—huc illuc, huc et atque illuc (hither and thither).—modo huc, modo illuc (now hither, now thither). To run to and *f.*, ultro et citro currere or (rapidly) concurrere; in alorum, trepidare concurrere (*Phædr.*); trepidare et currere rursum prorsum (*Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 35). To hop to and *f.*, circumadire modo huc, modo illuc (of a sparrow; *Catull.*).

**FROCK**, tunica.—vestis muliebris. vestimentum muliebre, palla (upper garment of a Roman lady, thrown over the stola).—cyclos (a garment for great occasions, ornamented with gold and purple, but not proper to express the female dress of our days). | A smock frock, \*amiculum linteum.

**FROG**, rana. A small *f.*, ranunculus. The *f.* croaks, rana coarcat.

**FROLIC**. See FUN, JOKE.

**FROLIC**, *v.* lascivire—exsultare atque lascivire.

**FROLIC**, *s.* facinus lepidum et festivum (*Plaut. Pers.* 1, 2, 95).—ludus (g. t.).

**FROM**. | Denoting distance, parting *fm* one point to another in space and time, *a. ab. de. e. ex* (a and *ab* denote the distance *fm* any object in a horizontal direction: *de* in an oblique or perpendicular one; *e* and *ex* the direction out of the interior of an object; comp. *Grosf.* § 126. *Oberv.* 4. *Ramsh.* § 150, 1; *e* usually stands before consonants, *e* before vowels; with respect to *a. ab.*, (1) *ab.*, in C's time, was nearly confined to account books (*Or.* 47, 158); it occurs only, and that seldom, before *a. g. t.* (2) *ab* may stand, as well as *a.*, 'before all consonants' (*Freund: Klotz* excerpts *m* and *v*). (3) *ab* must stand before vowels and *b*. To go away *fm* *aby*, *a* quo discedere: to come down *fm* the rostrum, *de rostris* descendere: to alight *fm* a horse, *ex equo* descendere: to come down *f. a* hill, *ex* into the plain, *ex loco superiore* in plan-

tiem descendere. ~~From~~ With many verbs and adjectives 'from' is not expressed, but implied by an oblique case, usually by the *abl.* e. g. to free or exempt *ab* *f.* punishment, *qm* pena liberare: free *f.* guilt, liber a culpa; vacuus a culpa; liber culpa. The preposition 'from' is not expressed before the names of a town or small island, but the *abl.* is used to express the relation: a preposition however becomes necessary, if a place is to be pointed out more distinctly or minutely; or if only a part of a town or its neighbourhood are spoken of [e. g. Libo discessit a Brundisio = *fm* the harbour of Brundisium; *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 24]; in a similar manner, if that preposition has a stress upon it, and stands in contradistinction [usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt, *C. Verr.* 2, 1, 34; erat a Gergoviā despectus in castra, *Cæs.* Ab Athenis proficisci in animo habebam, *C. Pom.* 4, 12, 2]; likewise, if an appellative, as urbs, oppidum, locus, stands in opposition to the name of the town (as, *ex oppido Gergoviā, Cæs.*; *ex Apolloniā, Ponti urbe, Plin.*); with domus the preposition is used, when dom. does not mean 'home' as usual residence; but = 'house' as building, or 'family'. So *ur* = 'country', is without the preposition, but takes it when a particular 'estate' is meant. *Sis*, however, the *acc.* is used; to desert *f.* *aby*, *qm* deserere (also a *quo* defecere, or desciessere).—~~From~~

In several cases the Latins make use of certain adverbs, of place and time, to express this preposition, e. g., that place (thence), that time, inde: *f.* that very same place, indidem: *f.* hence, hinc (not abhinc): *f.* afar, *f.* without *f.* all sides, undique: *f.* both sides, utrimque: *f.* extrinsecus: *f.* within, intrinsecus: *f.* town to town, oppidatim: *f.* house to house, ostitatim: *f.* man to man, virilitim. ~~From~~ a) To recover *f.* a disease, convalescere *ex* (not a) morbo: to return *f.* a journey, redire, reverti; venire *ex* (not *ab*) itinere: all the way *f.* (even *f.* the ocean, &c., usque *ab* oceano. — *b*) In poetry the *abl.* of the place whence may be used without a preposition, where in prose the preposition must be expressed [e. g. cadere nubibus; descendere caelo; labi equo, &c., *Z.* 481]. — *c*) *Ex* is used like our *f.*, to denote a change *f.* a previous state; e. g. I made you *f.* my slave a freed man, *e* servo te libertum feci; so nihil est tam miserabile, quam *ex* beato miser. — *d*) 'From', when it follows a *subst.*, is often expressed by the objective genitive; as, death is a rest *fm* all labours and troubles, mors laborum *ac* miseriarum quies est. — *e*) To denote a person's residence, or the place of his birth, &c., an *adj.* is only used; e. g. *Milo f.* Croton, *Milo* Crotoniates; but *sic*, *apud* by *L.*, *a* is used; e. g. *Turnus* *ab* Aricia [*L.* 1, 50, 3] = *Turnus* Ariciensis. — *f*) *F.* his very boyhood, jam inde a puero (~~From~~ not inde a puero without jam). — *g*) After 'different' *f.* is translated by *ac*, atque. I hear a somewhat different report *f.* that which I sent you, nescio quid aliter audio atque ad te scribam: different *f.* what I now am, alius atque nunc sum. *F.* a boy (= *f.* his boyhood up), a puero; a parvo; a parvulo [see C]: *f.* his youth up, *ab* adolescentia; *ab* adolescentulo: *f.* his earliest boyhood or youth, a primis temporibus matris: *f.* the cradle, a primis cunabulis; inde *ab* incunabulis: *f.* day to day, in dies (implying daily increase or decrease); diem *ex* die (e. g. expectare, C.; duere, Cæs.); diem *de* die (e. g. prospectare, differre, both *L.*): *f.* head to foot, or top to toe, a capillo usque ad ungues; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (†); a vertice; ut alunt, ad extremum unguem (all proverbially for 'entirely'); *f.* the very beginning, *ab* ultimo initio: *f.* the beginning to the end, a carcibus usque ad calcem (proverb.); to tell or relate *athg* *f.* the beginning, *ab* ultimo initio repetere; alius ordiri et repetere; ordine rem omnem narrare: *f.* the beginning of the world, post hominum memoriam: *f.* time to time, nonnumquam (occasionally: not unfrequently); inter dum (now and then, but ~~From~~ not subinde, i. e. several successive times): *f.* *aby*, a *quo* (i. e. regarding him, as to him); *ca* verbis (i. e. as *aby*'s substitute or representative, even when no words are used; e. g. give her a kiss *fm* me, suavium des ei mea verba); *ca* nomine (when the person, by being authorized to speak in another's name, acquires thereby the right to speak with the authority which his principal's word ought to have): *f.* me, mea verba; saluta Tiro *f.* me, Tironem meum saluta nostris verbis; also simply *tu* cum saluto, or ei salutem dico. Saluta Attica *f.* me, tu Atticam salutem dicis (C.): to purchase *f.*, emere *ab* or (more *cmly*) *de* *quo* (Krebs). — *h*) Denoting a cause or motive, *a* (seldom; e. g. vates adhibere a superstitione animi, *Curt.*)—*e* or *ex* (e. g. to be languid *f.* the effects of his journey, o viā languere: *f.* with circumstance I fear, *ex* quo verore)



—per (e. g. per iram, *f. a feeling of anger*; per metum rursari, *Plaut.*; per metum inutiliter esse, *Cæs.*). — propter (e. g. propter metum, *C.*; propter eam ipsam causam, *C.*; propter frigora, *Cæs.*). But *propter* the notion of cause is *only* expressed by the *abl.* only, or with the *partic.*, ductus or adductus (*led by*); motus or per-motus (*moved by*); inductus (*induced by*); impulsus or incitatus (*impelled by*); incensus, inflammatus (*in-flamed by*); coactus (*compelled by*); captus (*seized by*); impeditus (*hindered by*); e. g. *f. haired, odio ductus: f. an inclination to philosophy, philosophiam studio ductus: f. shame, pudore adductus: f. fear, metu (also propter metum, timorem); metu coactus or permotus: f. compassion, captus misericordiâ: to leave ably f. the desire of learning more, discendi studio impeditum deserere qm.* || From governing the participial subst., eo or ex eo, quod (e. g., *either f. thinking that &c., sive eo, quod . . . existimarent: f. remembering where &c., ex eo, quod meminisset, ubi &c.*)—quod (*in the form 'not fm . . . but' . . . e. g. not fm despairing . . . but because &c., non quod . . . aspernarentur . . . sed quod &c.*)—nē, quominus and (*ast. a negative*) quin (*ast. verbs of hindering, &c., prohibere qd ne or quominus fiat [scilicet fieri, and then only in pass. inf]: not to be far f., nihil, paulum, non procul or haud multum abest, quin [abest, impersonal]: not to be able to restrain oneself, non, vix, agere abstinere, tenere me or temperare mihi non possum, quin &c.*). Far *f. doing this, he &c., tantum abest, ut faciat hoc, ut &c.* (See PAR.). — Denoting inference or conclusion: e. g., *f. this (or hence) may be inferred, ex quo effici cognoscere potest: to judge f. oneself, ex se conjecturam facere [e. g. de aliis ex se conjecturam facere; ex se de aliis iudicare, ast. Ep. 6, 2]: f. the appearance, specie or speciem; fronte or in fronte (opp. pectore): f. the first appearance, primâ specie or fronte: to judge of althg f. its appearance, dijudicare qd ex primâ fronte: to say, do, know, &c. althg f. personal experience, In me expertus dico, facio, scio qd. All other combinations with 'from' are to be looked for under the respective subett. and verbs to which it is joined, e. g. *f. hand to hand: see HANU: to hinder f.; see TO HINDER, &c.**

FRONT, a. frons (*in all the meanings of the English word*; in *f.*, a fronte [*mil. t. l.*, opp. a tergo, a latere] intervallum trahium in fronte saxi effaricere, *Cæs.*: cohortes in fronte constituere, *Suet.*; ante frontem castrorum copias struere, *Cæs.*: ante frontem medium, *Vitr.*—pars antica (*opp. pars postica*)—pars prior (*e. g. capitula, Plin., opp. pars avera*). In *f. of the camp, ante frontem castrorum; ante castra: pro castris: to present their f. to the enemy, in hostem obvorti (Curt. 4, 15, 21). Wounds received in f., vulnera adversa (so cicatrices adversæ). The f. of a building, frons. — Pace, impudence, os (e. g. durum, feruere, &c.).—frons (e. g. invercunda, *Q.*; proterva, *H.*).*

FRONT, v. || To stand opposite to, \*exadversus qm stare (*of persons*). contra qd esse or positum esse. ex adverso positum esse (*g. th. of things*).—ex adverso constitutum esse (*to be placed or drawn up in f. of, e. g. of ships; also classes ex adverso statum, Suet., Just.*). To *f. the street, see TO FACE. || To face boldly, to oppose, ci obistere, resistere.*

FRONT, as adj. anticus (*opp. what is in the back part, posticus*).—prior (*opp. posterior; e. g. the f. legs, priores pedes*).—adversus (*what is opposite to us; opp. aversus, what is turned fm us*). *P. lecti, see TOOTH. The f. ranks, primi ordines.*

FRONTAL, frontale (as ornament for the head of a horse). See FRONTLET.

FRONTIER, in the pl. fines.—\*locus utrumque sub finem situs (*the place where two countries are divided, ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*). See BOUNDARY.—confinium (*the place where two territories, &c. touch one another, and which thus determines the border*). To dwell on a *f.*, utrumque sub finem habitare (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): a *f. fortress, castellum finem sub utrumque structum or positum (ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35)*: a *f. river, flumen, quod utrumque sub finem fertur (that flows along the f. of two countries, ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35)*: a ditch, dividing the *f.s.*, fossa finem sub utrumque ducta (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35*): a *f. town, urbs utrumque sub finem sita (ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 35)*: soldiers quartered on the *f.s.*, milites limitanei (*late*): a dispute about *f.s.*, controversia finalia, iurgium finium (*Leg. Agr. p. 341 and 342, Goe.*): to have or to be involved in such differences, de finibus ambigare: there is some misunderstanding on the question respecting the *f.*, de finibus controversia est.

FRONTIER TOWN. See FRONTIER.

FRONTING, contrarius. *F. a place, ci loco adversus*

et contrarius; quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet: or by prep. contra, adversus, exadversus, or um (*all with acc.*)—e regione (*with gen. of place, dat. of person; f. like two parallel lines: not regione only, uch = 'in the district of' Cf. Suet. Cæs. 39*). FRONTISPIECE (*of a book*), \*pictura linearis or imago per aeneam laminam expressa (*g. t. a plate*).

FRONTLESS. See in IMPURENT. FRONTLET, || A tie for the head, fascia, tzenia (*g. t. for any tie*)—redimiculum frontis (*consisting either of a tie or a chain: see Juv. 2, 84*)—nimbus (*worn by women, to give the forehead a smaller appearance; a woman that wears it, mulier nimbita, Plaut. Parn. 1, 2, 135*)—infula (*a wide, broad f., as worn by the priests, made of woollen stuff*)—mitra, mitella (*mitra, a tie, with side-pieces, covering part of the cheeks, uch were tied under the chin; worn by the inhabitants of Asia, and afterwards by the Greeks and Romans; but only by females or effeminate males*).

FRÖST, gelu (*cold, as causing things to freeze, only used in the ablat.*)—gelatio (*the f., inasmuch as it penetrates the soil, &c.*)—gelidiculum (*the f., inasmuch as it turns liquids into ice*)—frigora, um (*f. or frosty weather*). To suffer fm *f.*, gelicidlo infestari (*of plants, &c.*): that cannot bear the *f.*, frigoris impatiens, algoris non patiens: not to be able to bear the *f.*, frigora non facile tolerare: to be able to bear *f.*, algoris patientem esse: to be stiff fm *f.*, frigore rigens (*of the soil*); gelu torpère (*to be benumbed, of persons*): a severe *f.* followed, magna gelatio consecuta est: to leave althg exposed to the *f.*, remi relinquere ad gelidulum retroctum (*Farr. R. 1, 52, 2*). || Hoar-frost, vid.

FRÖST-BITTEN, gelu rigens (*Phædr., of a snake*)—prærigens (*T.*). His hands were so *f.-b.*, that they actually fell off, it præriguerunt (militis) manus, ut truncis brachiis deciderent (*T. Ann. 13, 35, 4*).

FRÖSTY, gelidus, frigidus. Jn. frigidus et gelidus.—alsiosus (*bitterly cold; of aspects, &c.*). *F. weather, gelidiorum tempestas*.—frigora, pl. (*continued cold*): the *f. weather injures althg, gelidiorum tempestas nocet ci rei. A. f. sky, celum frigidum et gelidum (Plin.)*. || Without warmth, of affection, &c., frigidus, gelidus.

FRÖTH, s. || Foam, vid. || Empty words, inanis verborum strepitus; inanium verborum turba or flumen.

FRÖTH, v. See TO FOAM.

FRÖTHY, See FOAMY. || Of language, inanis (empty)—tumidus (*bombastic; without a solid substratum of sense*).

FRÖWARD, pertinax, perversax, obstinatus, offirmatus, contumax (*SYN. in OBSTINATE*).—præfractus (*not yielding*)—perversus (*perverse, not so as it should be*).—difficilis, naturâ difficili (*obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat*); Jn. difficilis et morosus. *Refractarius (Sen.) and præfractus (in this sense) do not belong to standard prose.*

FRÖWARDLY, perversè, pertinaciter, contumaciter, præfracte, perversaciter. SYN. in FRÖWARD.—obstinato animo, offirmatâ voluntate.

FRÖWARDNESS, pertinacia, perversicia, contumacia (*SYN. in OBSTINACY*).—perversax animus (*Ter.*)—perversitas, or improbitas perversitasque.

FRÖWN, v. frontem contrahere (*fr. rugare, not præ-Aug. never fr. corrugare*).—supercilium contrahere (*angry, ira, Q. 11, 3, 79, opp. deducere tristitia; remittere hilaritate. A. has supercilium contractio; hence the phrase is, no doubt, quite classical*).—vultum adducere.—vultus acerbus or tristes sumere (*to look sullen*). You are frowning, vultus tuus rugas colligit et trahit (*ci. attrahit*) frontem (*i. e. assumes a serious or gloomy air. Sen. Benef. 6, 7, 1*): to *f. at aby (improper)*, qm inimico vultu intueri: iratos oculos defigere in qm (*stronger term. O. Am. 2, 8, 15*); also animo iniquo infestato intueri (*L.*).

FRÖWN, s. vultus severus ac tristis, supercilium (*inasmuch as one contracts or wrinkles the eyebrows; see C. Sest. 8, 19. Mart. 11, 2, 1*).—oculi truces, vultus trux (*a gloomy and furious look*).

FRÖWNING, The act of *f.*, superciliorum contractio (*C.*).

FRÖWNINGLY, e. g. to look f. upon aby. See 'TO FROWN UPON.'

FROZEN. See TO FREEZE.

FRUCTIFEROUS. See FRUITFUL.

FRUCTIFICATION. See FERTILIZATION.

FRUCTIFY. See TO FERTILIZE.

FRUGAL, diligens (*careful and economical*).—attentus ad rem (*careful*).—parcus (*sparring, opp. nimis*).—restrictus (*close, opp. largus*). Jn. parcus et

strictus (all these of persons only).—sobrius (of persons or things; a f. table, mensa sobria).—simplex (simple; e.g., f. fare, cibus simplex).—frugi (intel. of a person, is a prudent, well-conditioned, respectable person, opp. nequam.—frugalitas not used before Appul.—but frugalior de Ter. and Varr.; parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, C.). Jm. frugi et diligens.

FRUGALITY, diligentia. \*animus attentus ad rem (both of an economical person or character).—parcimonia ea rei.—frugalitas (love of order, moderation, &c.).—Sis modestia continentia.

FRUGALLY, diligenter (C., carefully).—parce (sparingly). Sis moderate. modice. temperanter. continenter.

FRUIT, || PROPRI. fructus (only in the pl.; g. t. for every kind of f., considered as the valuable produce of the fields, gardens, &c.; hence used whenever the peculiar kind is not specified, or need not be specified: see C. Off. 2, 4, 12, frugum fructumque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio, i. e. of the f.s. of the earth, or of the field, and the other kinds of f.; cf. C. Cat. Maj. 7, 24; 19, 17. Cæs. B. G. 1, 23. L. 2, 5, 45, 13 [campi and agri fr.]. Fructus, however, is only the produce of trees and gardens).—fruges (if taken collectively, denotes f. as that produce of the earth which serves for the sustenance of mankind; esp., however, and in prose usually, the f. of the earth; i. e. corn, frumenta, as well as leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, &c., legumina: see Plin. 18, 17, 9; sometimes, however = corn only, the legumina being there mentioned besides: see C. N. D. 2, 62, 156, terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere; it is found in C. as opp. to baccae arborum; see below. Lastly, the sing. frux occurs in a collective sense and tropically).—segetes (= the fruges, when not yet ripe for the harvest; e.g. læte sunt segetes, i. e. the crops are very healthy or promising).—letus (the f. in the sense of something brought forth, as well of crops in general as of the f. of a tree).—pomum (any f. of a tree, just as common as 'fruit' in English).—bacca (any small and round f., a berry: it is frequently used by C. in the pl. for f. of a tree, in contradistinction to 'fruges' or 'terre': see Cat. Maj. 2, 5; de Dir. 1, 31, 116). To bear f., fructum ferre, reddere; more abundantly, uberiores efferre fruges (of land): to bear no f., sterilem esse (of land, &c.). || F. collecti- (i.e. ripe garden fruit), poma, baccae arborum (see SYN. above). There is a great deal of f., magna est ubertas pomorum (of garden f.); f. keeps, poma durant (opp. poma fugiunt; i. e. does not keep): the f. falls off, or is falling off, poma decidunt: to gather f., poma legere (see GARTER): to sell f., poma vendere or venditare: a picture representing f., see FRUIT-PIECE or PAINTING. || IMPROPR. The good or bad consequences of a thing, a) The good ones, frux, fructus (with this difference, that frux is the produce or good thing itself; fructus, the use or advantage proceeding from it: see C. Cat. 31, 76; L. 2, 1; and C. Plac. 38, 92; Plin. 24, 57).—commoda, orum, utilitas (g. t. for advantages, benefits).—merces, pretium (wages, reward). The f.s. of peace, pacis bona (also fruges etc.): to bear f., fructum ferre, reddere; utilitatem afferre (nil ag. for to afford advantage or gain): to enjoy the f.s. of a thing, fructum capere or percipere. utilitatem capere ex re: also fructum ex rei capere: to bear golden f.s., bonam frugem ferre (L. 2, 1): a thing is the f. of our own industry, quod nostrâ agendi militat effectum (ag. soll. in C. Off. 1, 44, 157): he enjoys the f.s. of his exertions, laborum suorum fructum capit: ahy will not fail to enjoy the f.s. of a thing, quæ rei fructu non carebit. b) Evil consequences, mala, incommoda, orum (disadvantages).—pœna (punishment). You are now reaping these f.s. of your guilt, hæc improbitatis tue mercedem habes. γ) Wages, merces. δ) The f. of the womb, partus, fetus, procreatio (the last, Virg. 2, 9, 1).—præseminatio is the embryo (Virg. 2, 9, 1). To bring forth f., partum or fetum edere: fetum eniti: fetum procreare.

FRUIT-BASKET, corbis (for gathering f.).—canistrum (that is put on the table). \*calathus is either a flower-basket, or used to put wool in for female fancy-work.

FRUIT-BEARER. See FRUIT-TREE.

FRUIT-BEARING, s. quod poma fert. — pomifer (bearing or bringing forth fruit, e.g. autumnus, H.).—frugifer, fructifer.—frumentarius (of a corn-field).

FRUIT-PAINTING, FRUIT-PIECE, pictura fructuum or pomorum (aff. Plin. 16, 33, 60).—tabula picta fructuum or pomorum, tabula, in quâ sunt fructus or poma (the picture itself, as thing, aff. Plin. 35, 4, 7 and 8): he painted nothing but fruit-pieces, nihil nisi fructus (or poma) pinxit.

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FRUIT-TRADE. \*questus pomarius: to carry on a f.-t. \*poma vendere or venditare.

FRUIT-TREE, pomus, arbor fructifera (163) sold, fructifera).—arbor pomifera (rather poet.).

FRUITERER, pomarius (H. and Lamp.). Fern. pomaria.

FRUITERY, the place or loft where fruit is kept, opotheca (= οπωθήκη, Varr.).—pomarium (Plin.). || Fruit, in a collective sense, see FAUIT.

FRUITFUL, ferax (v. pr. having a strong tendency to produce much and often).—fecundus (επτοκος, full of productive energy and power; propr. of living and breeding animals; then also, by personification, of a district, province, &c., opp. infecundus)—fertilis (having the capability of bearing much, opp. sterilis, of inanimate things).—optimus (rich, with respect to corn, and to productiveness generally). Jm. optimus et fertilis.

—uber (rich in nutritive matter; productive). Jm. uber et fertilis, fecundus et uber.—fructuosus, frugifer, fructifer (fruitful; fruct. of the earth or trees; frugifer, of the earth, soid of trees [T. Germ. 5, 2; Suet. Galb. 4]; fructifer only of trees).—pomifer (bearing fruit for eating, of trees). F. in alog. ferax, fecundus, fertilis ea rei (the constr. with the abl. belongs to the silis, age and p. dry). To make f., fecundare reddere; fecundare; fertilizare (see FERTILIZER): to make the earth f. by alog, qd re teris dare fecunditatem. || Fio, a f. writer, multorum librorum scriptor or auctor: an age f. in every vice, \*seculum vitiorum ab omnibus partibus feracissimum: a f. year, annus fertilis (opp. sterilis): this year was very f., magnum prœventum frugum fructumque hic annus attulit (aff. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1). || Fertile in ideas, ferax, fecundus, uber. Jm. uber et fecundus (C.). [see FERTILE]; in quo est magna invenienti copia (C. with ref. to oratorical invention).

FRUITFULLY. See FERTILITY.

FRUITFULNESS. See FERTILITY.

FRUITION, fructus (v. pr.).—usus (the use of a thing; both as state, when we have the enjoyment of a thing;—usura (the use without the full possession).—natura dedit usum vite, tamquam pecunie. Often by Cret.; the happy man must have the f. of the good things he possesses, utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est.

FRUITLESS, infecundus (of the soil, opp. fecundus).

—sterilis (barren; of a year, opp. fertilis; of the soil, opp. optimus).—inutilis (useless).—vanus (that remains without effect, vain; e.g. undertaking, ineptum).—irritus (opp. ratus; followed by no substantial effect: e.g. ineptum; f. requests, preces; labor, labor): Jm. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus: f. things, cassa, orum; inania, lum: to take f. trouble or pains, operam perdere: operam frustra consumere or contere: omem et operam perdere (the last proverbially, C. ad Div. 7, 1, 3); saxum sarrire (also proverbially, Mari. 3, 91, 20): frustra laborem suscipere.

FRUITLESSLY, frustra (without success; with ref. to the disappointed person).—nequidquam (without effect; with ref. to the thing which has come to nothing).

—incassum (without accomplishing one's end, my when the failure might have been anticipated; e.g. used by L. 24, 26, and cassum, by Sen. Herc. Cl. 352, are not usual). Jm. frustra or nequidquam (Catal. 75, 1); incassum frustra. You take pains f., operam perdis.

FRUSTRATE, v. See TO DEFEAT = frustrate. Thus this undertaking of theirs was frustrated, ita frustra fuit ineptum hic fuit: frustrated, vanus, irritus. For a f. a will, see TO MAKE INVALID.

FRUSTRATE, adj. vanus, irritus.—futilis (that cannot be supported).—inutilis (of no use).

FRUSTRATION. See DEFEAT, s. = frustration.

FRY, s. fetus piscium (the young).—examen piscium or piscicolum, with or without minutorum (Ter.), parvorum (C.; examen pisc. Plin. 31, 1, 1). A fry of meat, fides, placilli parvi (C.). A dish of fried meat, caro frigra, or frigra, orum (if small pieces). See TO FRY.

FRY, v. frigere, or (for more distinctness) frigere ex oleo (Plin.). \*frigere ex butyro or adipis (as the case may be), or frigere in sartagine (in a frying-pan, Sidos. Ep. 41). Fried, frigra. Compare TO ROAST.

FRYING-PAN, sartago, frigitorium (a pan for frying or roasting large pieces). To jump out of the f.-p. into the fire, ire tendo de fumo ad flammam (old Prov. ap. Ammian. 14, 31, 12): take care that you don't jump out of the f.-p. into the fire, ita fugias, ne præter casum, ut ajunt. (Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3, Ruben.).

FUDDLE, v. See TO INOXICATE.

FUDDLE-CAP or FUDDLER. See DRUNKARD, DIBBER.

FUDGE! gerre!

**FUEL**, lignum, ligna, orum (*logs, opp. materia or materies, i. e. timber, but arida materies may be used for fire-wood*).—cremula, orum (*small wood, or twig for burning, Col. 12, 19, 3; Plin. 12, 19, 42*)—ignaria, orum (*wood for kindling or making a fire*)—ignis alimentum (*for keeping up the fire*).—res, quibus ignis excitari potest (*Cas. B. G. 7, 24, 4, of whatever will get up a fire*). To send out to cut wood for f., see To CUT. To add f. to the flames (*improp.*). oleum addere camino (*Prov. H. Sal. 2, 3, 321*). incendium excitare or incendium jam factum non restinguere sed excitare; flagrantem jam ei rei velut facies addere (*e. g. militum animis, T. Hist. 1, 24*).

FUGACIOUS. See FUGITIVE, adj.

**FUGACIOUSNESS, FUGACITY, or FUGITIVENESS.** See FLAKINGNESS, INSTANCY, INSTABILITY.

**FUGITIVE**, adj. fugax (*that passes by quickly*).—fluxus, caducus (*transitory, passing by*).—volucifer (*fleeing; not remaining or lasting, e. g. fortuna, spes, cogitatio*).—instabilis (*that is not stable, of no continuance*).—vagus (*roving; hence fig. = inconstant*).—volubilis (*that will change or turn*).—mobilis (*that is easily turned or moved*).—inconstans (*inconstant*).—levis (*fleeing, slippery*).

**FUGITIVE**, a. profugus (*the unfortunate man who is obliged to forsake his home, and, like a banished man, wanders in the wide world, like quærit; my domo or patriâ profugus*).—fugitivus (*the gully person who flees from his duty, his post, his prison, his master, like desperans*).—extorsus (*the banished person, as wandering about without any country of his own*).

**FULFIL**, implere, explere.—ad effectum adducere (*to carry it into act; e. g. a plan*).—respondere, satisfacere ei rei (*to answer, e. g. aby's expectation, to perform*). To f. a duty, officium facere, præstare, exsequi; officio fungi; officio suo non deesse; officio satisfacere (*officium explere and officii partes implere, seld., and never in C.*). To f. every duty, nullam partem officii deserere; towards aby, nullum munus officii cuiuspiam reliquum facere; To f. a plan, ad effectum consilii pervenire (*C.*). or qd ad effectum adducere (*L., opp. spe concipere, L. 33, 33, Am.*). To f. a command, imperium observare; imperato satisfacere; punctually, imperium diligenter exsequi; To f. a law, legem servare; To f. an agreement, pacto stare; To f. a promise, fidem persolvere; promissum præstare; fidem suam liberare; he has not fulfilled his promise, non exsolvit, quod promiserat; To f. our promises to the state, quæ republicæ polliciti sumus (or simus) exlitu præstare (*Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 3*). To f. aby's desires, optata cs explere; cs optata respondere; voluntati cs obtemperare; ci morem gerere (*to comply with or suit oneself to his ways*); aby's desires, spem implere or explere; may heaven f. your desires! tibi dñi, quæ optes! dñi dent, quæ vellis! your prayers! tibi dñi, quæcumque preceris! to be fulfilled, i. e. to have the expected result, evenire; evadere (*e. g. dreams are fulfilled, somnia or quæ somniavimus, evadunt*). Aby's prophecy is fulfilled, quæ non falsas vates fuit; a qd prædictum est fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt; To f. aby's vows, vota ad bonos exitus ducere (*of the god who grants the request*); votum solvere, dissolvere (*of the person who pays his vow*). To f. his destiny, fata implere (*L. 1, 7*).

**FULFILLING or FULFILMENT**, conservatio (*observance, e. g. of one's duties*).—exitus, eventus (*issue, result; to wch bonus or secundus may be added*).—executio, perfectio (*the execution, accomplishment*).—absolutio, perfectio (*the state of perfection*). Jw. absolutio perfectioque.—confectio (*completion*).—consummatio (*consummation*). May Jupiter grant the f. of my wishes, utinam Juppiter mea vota rata esse jubeat.

**FULGENCY or FULGOR.** See BRIGHTNESS, SPLENDOUR.

FULGENT or FULGID. See BRIGHT.

**FULGINOUS**, fuliginosus (*sooty; soot-coloured; e. g. nubes, Petron., color, Arnob.*).

**FULL**, *l*. Filled with alth, plenus, of alth, cs rei or qd re (*v. pr.* — *Not with the abl. in Cicero, except where the gen. would cause ambiguity; see Muret. Var. Lect. 17, 4*).—repletus, of alth, qd re (*filled to the brim*).—completus, of alth, qd re (*quite filled up*).—oppletus, of alth, qd re (*filled, so that the surface is covered*).—confertus, of alth, qd re (*crammed f.*).—refertus, of alth, qd re or cs rei (*crammed f. e. g. of a treasury*).—abundans or affluens qd re (*abounding in*).—constitutus qd re (*planted with qd, e. g. a wood f. of tall trees, nemus procëris arboribus constitutus*).—

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frequens (*numerous, filled with people; e. g. thestrum senatus*). F. to the very brim, ad margines plenus (*e. g. lake, lacus*); impletus ad summum (*of an amphora, Col.*). f. of sublime thoughts, sententias clarissimas (*of an author*). To be f. of wine, vinum plenum esse; to stuff oneself f. (*with food*), cibo se complere; cibo et potione se implere; To be f. of joy, gaudio impleri, perfundi (*perfrui, esse, &c.*). of anxiety, pectus cs anxius curis impletur; of astonishment, admirationis impleri, imbuli; To be f. of expectation, expectationis or expectatione plenum esse; of hope, certam spem habere; with his (*her, &c.*) eyes f. of tears, multis cum lacrimis, oculis lacrimantibus; To have one's hands f., maximis occupationibus distineri; f. of life, see LIVELY; half f., semiplenus; To make f., see To FILL. *Entire, wanting nothing to its completeness, plenus (that has no empty space in it, in general; also f. in number, &c.)*.—Integer (*undiminished*). Jw. plenus atque integer.—solidus (*that has no gap, that constitutes one whole; of years, days, hours, payments, &c.*).—totus (*entire, originally f., in contradistinction to the single parts*).—justus (*proper, such as it ought to be, of weight, height, age*). F. (in number), plenus (*e. g. legio, non completus*).—justus (*that has the f. or proper number to constitute one whole*).—Integer (*see above*).—frequens (*assembled in proper number, e. g. senate*). The f. interest, usura solida; of f. age, see AGR; f. power, potestas qd faciendi. Infinita licentia, arbitratu (*cf. Krütz. S. Jug. 105, 1*). To give aby f. power, ci cs rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere (*cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220, S. Jug. 103, 2*); infinitam licentiam ci dare; To do alth, cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere. See PLAINPOTTERY.

To have f. authority fm aby, mandata habere a qo; at f. speed, incitatu cursu; at f. gallop, equo citato or admissio; a f. excuse, idonea excusatio, probably cogere. F. dress, diurnum sollemnium vestis (*aff. Col. 12, 3, 1*). or vestis reposita (*kept for grand occasions, Tib.*). *Having a breadth of sound, plenus, plenior (opp. exilis; e. g. vox: ampla vox, Gell.)*. a voice that is too f., sonus (vocis) nimium plenus; To have a f. voice, voce plenum esse; a man with a f. voice, homo plenior voce. *Having a depth of colour, satur (color, Plin. 37, 10, 61)*. *Omitting no particulars, given in detail (of narratives, &c.)*, plenus (*full*).—accuratus (*careful*).—multus, longus (*mult. with ref. to the number of words used; long. with ref. to the matter; both implying too f.*).—copiosus, or (stronger) uber, uberior (*containing a rich supply of facts, &c.*).—verbosus (*wordy*).—sustus (*pouring itself out, as it were; opp. to what is compressed, concise, abrupt; a poem, speech, author, &c.*). A f. proof, argumentatio plena et perfecta; To give aby a f. account (*by letter*), accurate, diligenter, multis verbis scribere; of alth, quam diligentissime scribere de qd re ad qm; latius pericribere qd; To speak at f. length, copiose et abundanter loqui; To relate alth at f. length, ordine narrare (*to go into detail, relating each occurrence in its order*); To discuss at f. length, uberius or fusius disputare, dicere; latius et fusius disserere; accurate disputare; To give a f. explanation of alth, qd accurate or pluribus verbis explicare; To quote aby's words at f. length, cs verba omnia dare; To have a f. knowledge, see KNOWLEDGE. *With ref. to the memory or mind that is full to overflowing with a subject*. Aby is f. of alth, qd totus hoc scaturit (*Carl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 4, 2*); qd qd semper in ore habet; Every body is f. of qd, qd or qd in omnium ore (*et sermone*) est; qd or qd per omnium ora fertur (*for good or evil, totâ cantari urbe, &c.*); The whole town or country is f. of alth, qd totâ urbe or regione perculabatur. *Wide, large (of a dress)*, latus (*e. g. toga*). *Seen in its broadest dimension*: a f. face, adversa facies (*Q. 2, 13, 9*).—tota facies (*id. ib. 12, opp. imaginem cs latere tantum uno ostendere*).

**FULL**, s. *Justa mensura*. See FULNESS. To pay aby in f., solidum suum ci solvere (*C. Rabir. 17, 40*); To claim payment in f., solidum petere; suum totum exigere (*both Q. 5, 10, 105*); To give aby a receipt in f., apbcha testari solidum suum sibi solutum esse or so accipere: a receipt in f., perhaps *solidi accepti apbcha*, but apbcha only is fully sufficient. To the f., see FULLY.

**FULL**, v. *To thicken (cloth) in a mill, prob. cogere, since coactilla = cloth so thickened*. *To cleanse, whiten, &c. cloth, curare polleque (e. g. vestimenta, of the fuller, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12)*.—album or candidum facere (*the great business of the fuller at Rome being to 'whiten' the robes of candidates for the great magistracies, &c.*; hence L. 4, 25, legem promulgare, ne cui album in vestimentum addere

**FUL**

petitionis liceret causâ). — detergere (to cleanse from stains, &c.).

**FULL-BLOODED**, sanguine multo (e. g. homines, *Vitr.* 6, 1).

**FULL-BLOWN**, || *PROPR.* (of *flowers*), apertus. ex-  
pansus. dehiscens. || *IMPROPR.* See **TUMID**, IN-  
FLATED.

**FULL-BODIED** (*of wine*), plenum vinum (*strong, Crk.*).

**FULL-BRED**, *generosus* (*s. g. equus*, Q. 5, 11, 4).—*nobilis* (*s. g. mare, equa*). *Twenty thousand f.-b. brood mares were sent into Macedonia, viginti millia nobilium equarum in Macedoniam missa ad genus faciendum.*

FULL-EARED, \*plenus spicarum.

**FULL-FED**, multò cibo et potione completus (*C.*).—cibo (vinoque) gravatus (*L.*). vino atque epulis oneratus.

**FULL-GROWN**, adultus. adultâ ætate. adultæ ætatis. *A f.-g. man or person*, pubes (gen. æris): *f.-g. youths*, robusti juvenes.

**FULL-LENGTH**, *iconicus* (εἰκονικός, *f. i.*; see *Plin.* 34, 4, 9; 35, 8, 34; e. g. a *f.-i. figure*, effigies iconica; simulacrum iconicum, *copy i. of stone, plaster, &c.*)—*statua iconica* (a statue as large as life). To take a *f.-i. portrait of aby*, *qm* iconicum pingere. *Looking-glasses* in *which a man may see a f.-i. image of himself*, specula totius paria corporibus.

**FULL-MOON**, plenilunium (also used in the pl.). —luna plena. *It happened to be f.-m., ea nocte accidit, ut esset plena luna: at the f.-m., quum impletur luna (opp. quum inchoatur luna).*

**FULL SUMMED.** See 'full in number,' in FULL.

**FULLER**, fullō.—coactor linarius (*Inscr. Grut.* 648, 3). *A f.'s shop*, fullonica: *a f.'s business or trade*, fullonica: *to carry on the business or trade of a f.*, fullonicam facere; *vestimenta curare polireque* (*Ulp.*).

FULLER'S EARTH, creta fullonia.

FULLING (of cloth), fullonica. fullonia ars (*Plin.*).  
FULLING-MILL, fullonica (*sc. officina*). *F.-m.*'s,  
fullonia, orum (*Ulp.*).

FULLY, plene, integrè, absolute. SYN. in FULL.  
—accurate (*carefully*; *e. g. scribere*). —perfecte (*perfectly*). —omnino (*entirely, in every respect, opp. magnè ex parte, &c.*). —proutus (*entirely, without exception, e. g. pr. omnes*). —plane, in or per omnes partes, per omnia (*in every respect*). —penitus, funditus, radicitus (*thoroughly, fm the very bottom of the thing*). —cumulate (*in heaped up [= very abundant] measure, C.*). To accomplish *aliquid*, qd plene perficere: to express *aliquid*, s. plene et perfecte scilicet dicere qd.

**PULMAR**, *Procellaria glacialis* (Linn.).

**FULMINATE**, *intendere* (C., L., of a speaker). — *tonare* (C.; of *Pericles*: *ton. verba*, † *Propri.*). To f. *threats* *agst* *aby*, \**verborum fulmine* or *fulminibus percillere* *qst*; *verborum* or *euum fulmen intendere* *ci* (*afst.* L. 6, 39, *dictatorium fulm. sibi intentatum*); *minas jactare*

**FULMINATION**, verborum fulmina (*C. Fam.* 9, 21, 1, *quoting an expression of Pæstus's*).—fulmen (e. g.

verborum, suum, &c.) cl intentatum (cf. L. 6, 39). To imitate aby's f.'s, cs verborum fulmina imitari (Pætus, op. C. Fam. 9, 21, 1). Aby utters these f.'s, hæc intōnat

qa, plenus irae (L. 3, 48).  
**FULNESS**, *plentias* (as *quality*, when *athg* is *full*).—  
*plentudo* (the *lasting condition*, e. g. of a body, &c.,  
 i. e. its *thickness*). || **IMPROPR.** a. g. to pray for the f.  
 of one's heart, "ex animo fundere preces." || **Fulness**  
 (as *disease*), **implemētum** (e. g. *capitis*, Cæd. Aur.  
 Tard. 1, 5). || **Fulness**, a) of *colour*, *saturitas*  
 (Plin. 9, 39, 64). β) *Of sound*, *plenus sonus*. 162  
*gravitas linguæ*, C. de Or. 3, 11, 42, is a *faulty f.*: a

**PULSOME**, fastidium creans or affersens.—teter (nauseous, of smell, taste, looks; e. g. sapor, odor, &c.).—molestus (creating displeasure);—putidus (offensive).—odiosus (frowlsome).—intolerabilis (unbearable). *F. edithae*—gemmatilis nimis (too molested).

**PULSOMELY**, odiose. putide. molesto [Syn. in  
Erysomae]

**FUMBLE**, \*læve, rustice, imperite, &c. (according to the meaning) manibus contractare (to handle awkwardly). *Tot* in one's pocket. *Imanum* in im-

fundam raptim perturbateque demittere (or in imam crumenam, in imum sinum. See POCKET). If the natives fill with his blanket slaver in ladies' shoes.

patient f.'s with his blanket, 11 aeger in lodice loc-  
cas locis (nichts at 11: aft. Gals.)

**PUMPER** *timonarius artifex*

**FUMBLER**, \**imperitus artifex*.  
**FUMBLINGLY**, *inerte, incommode (not properly)*.

**FUMBLINGLY**, ineptly. Incommode (*not properly*).  
—Imperite (*in an inexperienced manner*). To do a thing

—Impertinently (in an impertinent manner). To do also J.,  
see To Revile

**As to FUMBLE.**  
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## FLN

FUME, s. || *Smoke*, vid. || *Vapour*, vid.—*halitus*, anhellitus (*the f. of wine, &c.*: postero die ex ore [ebriorum] halitus cadi, *Plin.*)—*crāpula* (κρασιάνη, *the f's of wine that one has drunk*). *To sleep off the f's of the wine*, *crapulam* dormire atque exhalare (*C.*) || *Heats of passion, ira*.—*impetus* et *ira*.—*iracundia* (*passionateness*).

FUME, ¶ *To smoke*, vid. ¶ *To pass away in vapour*, see *To EVAPORATE*. ¶ *To be hot with anger*, irā incendi, excandescere.—furenter irasci.—effervescere stomacho iracundiāque vehementius.—irā or iracundiā ardere.

FUMIGATE, odores Incendere; odoribus suffire: *to f. with athg*, suffire qd re; *e. g. with thyme*, thymo. *To f. athg*, fumigare. suffumigare qd (*e. t., e. g. casks, dolia*). —suffire qd. suffitionem cs rei facere (*with incense, e. g. casks*). *Fumigated*, suffitus.

**FUMIGATION**, suffitio. suffitus (with incense; the latter, *Plin.*; also in *pl.*).—~~Infusio~~ suffumigatio, in *Veget.*, &c. denotes the smoking fm below; e. g. to kill bees.

FUMITORY (*a herb*), fumaria (*Plin.* 25, 19, 98; *ib.* 15, 23, capnion = καπνιον). The common f., \*fumaria officinalis (*Linn.*).

FUN, jocus.—ludus (amusement). Jx ludus et jocus.  
res ridicula (laughable thing, occurrence). 'Fun' is often  
best translated by the pl. ludī, joca or jocularia; ridicula  
(ludicrous speeches and actions). In f. (opp. in earnest),  
see 'in JOKE'. To say *aliquid* in f., jocari qd;  
dicere qd per jocus (for a joke): it was only my f.,  
jocabar: to make f. of *aliquid*, jocari de qā re; qd in  
ludibrium vertere, with acc. e. g. religion, res divinas  
in ludibria vertere, *ast. T. Ann.* 12, 26, 2; to be full  
of f., jocularia funderē, ridicula iactitare (to be cutting  
jokes; at a given time; both L. 7, 2): to make f. of *aliquid*,  
qm ludibrio habere; qm ludos facere (COMF.); putare  
sibi qm pro deridiculo et delectamento; aludere ci (if  
with words; e. g. Trebatius, Q. 3, 11, 18).

**FUNCTION.** *actio*,—negotium (*business*).—*officium* (*duty; part to be performed*).—*ministerium* (*service*).—*viciis* (*gen.; nom. sing. not found; duty as performed by a substitute*).—*munia* (*pl. only in this form; candidaturum, belli, ordinum, consulatus*). *Abby's f's*, *ca negotia, partes, officia, or munia: the f's of the consul, actio consularis: the f's of the tribunes, actiones tribunorum (L.); the natural f's of the body, naturalis corporis actiones* (*see* *officium is also used of natural f's in poet., offic. quod corporis exstat, Lucr. l. 337: and neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, performs its f's, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3. To perform f's, officis fungi; officia exsequi; munia facere (L.), obire, or implere (T.); munia ca rei facere (L., e.g. belli); vice ca rei fungi (to serve for it; to serve its purpose); abby's f's, munia ca implere (e.g. ducis, T.); officio ca fungi (Luer. Heren. 4, 34); vice ca fungi (the two last of being a substitute for him; doing the work that was usually done by another).*

—(homo) publicus (*cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 13*).—minister publicus (*e. g. lictores ceterique ministri publici, Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 26; the best phrase for the lower public f.'s*). *The high f.'s of state, summis honoribus fungentes, summi magistratus, or qui summis magistratibus præsunt (cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 16).*

FUND, *or* Stock *or* capital, supply of money. See CAPITAL, MONEY. There are no f.'s to meet this expense, \*non est, unde sumptus lati tolerantur: that these f.'s should be reserved for supplying the military chest, militare ærarium eo subsidio niti (T. Ann. l. 78, 2). *or* For 'not to have f.'s' to undertake a thing without f.'s, &c., see MONEY. *or* Money lent to a government, \*res alienum publice contractum (public debt), *or* pecunia publicā (or regis, principis) fide sumpta mutua (borrowed on the national faith, aff. pecun. sua aut amiorum fide sumpta mutua, S. Cot. 24, 2),—versura publicæ facta (considered as the state's borrowing fm others to pay its immediate creditors). To put money into the f.'s, *præp* pecuniam apud principem (regem, &c.) collocare (to lend one's money to the king), *or* pecuniam publicā fide mutuum dare. The f.'s fail, \*ærarij fiducia conturbatur (aff. conturb. ærea nostræ fiduciam, C.); *or* \*sympgraphæ de versurā publicā cæventes minoris veniunt (the price of public scrip is lower): the f.'s are low, \*pretia sympgrapharum de versurā publicā cæventium jacent (aff. pretia pædiorum jacent, C.); fiducia publica est angustior: the f.'s are low, fiducia augetur: \*sympgraphæ de versurā publicā cæventes minoris veniunt: the f.'s are low, \*fidēs publica non commutatur: one is to try to raise the f.'s (of stock-jobbers, &c.). *or* fidem publicam incendere, exconfedere, *or* incendere, *or* transconfedere. (See the terms for

raising the price of corn, annoman): to lower the f.'s.  
\*indein publicum levare or laxare (terms for corn).

**FUNDAMENTAL**, *podez. anus* (the former the obsecrate term *fm* 'pedere'; the latter the euphemistic one *fm* 'anus', *orb*). — *nates. clones* (the seat; nat. of men; clun. of men and beasts). — *sodes* (is a more euphemistic term for nates). *Dim. clunclucius* (Favorin. in *Gell.* 15, 8, 2).

**FUNDAMENTAL**, *adj. primus. primarius* (first). — *principalis* (primary; chief; e. g. *cau.-a*). *A f. law, lex primaria: a f. notion, prima notio* or *notitia*. *principio*, intelligentia quasi fundamentum scientie (*C. Legg.* 1, 9). *A f. principle or rule, pceptum firmum et stabile* (*C.*): the f. articles of a constitution, *Instituta prima*: the f. principles of human nature, *principia naturæ*, quibus parære et quæ sequi debet (*C.*, or *de-bent omnes*).

**FUNDAMENTAL**, *s. F.'s*, \*capita doctrinæ sacræ prima or principalia, or \*doctrinæ sacræ principia.

**FUNDAMENTALLY**, *primo. principio. primitus* (originally). — *vere. præcipue. imprimis. necessario* (essentially). **SYN. IN ESSENTIALLY.** To be f. different, ipsâ rei naturâ diversum esse.

**FUNERAL**, *funus* (*ἔκφορος*; *g. s.*, the carrying out of the corpse). — *exsequium funeria, and simply exsequia* (all that follows the corpse; a f. train; f. procession).

— *pompa funeria, and simply pompa* (a splendid f. procession, when the persons who accompanied it were attended also with further pomp, as the bearing of the images of ancestors, &c.). — *justa. orum, n.*; *justa funebria, n. pl.* (the last duties paid to a corpse, which were prescribed by law or adopted by custom). — *sepultura* (the way and manner of burying a corpse; burial as a solemnity). *A. numerously attended f.*, *celebratiss supremi diei* (*C. Milon.* 32, 86); *a splendid f.*, *funus amplum, apparatissimum: an honorable f.*, *funus honestum: to celebrate a f.*, *funus facere; funus exsequia celebrare: to make a f. for aby.*, *funus ci facere, ducere; funere efferre qm: ci* or *ca funeri justa facere, solvere: a magnificent f.*, *funus quanto possum apparatu facio; justa magnifice facere: to make a magnificent f. for aby.*, *amplio or magnifico or apparatissimo funere qm efferre: to make aby a magnificent and honorable f.*, *funus ca omni apparatu et honore celebrare; ci pompam funeria honestam et magnificam facere: to give aby a princely f.*, *efferre qm sollempni principum pompa* (*ast. Suet. Claud.* 45, where for efferre, the *un-Clas.* funerare): *to give aby a royal f.*, *prope regio funere qm efferre: regio more ci justa facere: to make aby a plain f.*, *qm sine ullâ pompa funeria efferre: to order one's own f. to be made* (in one's own lifetime), *sibi vivo et videnti funus dici jubere* (as the Emperor Charles V. did; *ast. C. Quint.* 15, extr.). — *componi se in lecto et velut mortuum a circumstante familiâ se plangi jubere* (to cause oneself, in one's lifetime, to be lamented as if dead, by one's domestics, as *Turranus* did, *acc. to Sen. de brev. vit.* 20): *to attend aby's f.*, *funus exsequi; exsequias comitari; exsequias funeria ca prosequi: ci in funus prodire; in funus ca accedere* (to join oneself to aby's f. procession): *to invite aby to a f.*, *qm evocare ad funus: to the f. of aby.*, *ut qm ci in funus prodcat.*

**FUNERAL**, *adj. used in the composition of words, e. g. FUNERAL SERMON, ORATION; see these compound words.*

**FUNERAL CRY**, *lamentatio funebria; lamenta, orum*; *plangor et lamentatio* (*g. t.* the crying at a funeral; *pl.* when joined with beating on the breasts, &c.). — *lensus* (easily the funeral howl of the female mourners, in *C. de Legg.* 2, 23, extr., explained by *lugubris ejulatio*).

**FUNERAL EXPENSES**, *sumptus funeria* (*Ulp. Dig.* 11, 7, 12). — *impensa funeria omnis* (*Phædr.* 4, 19, 25).

**FUNERAL FEAST**, *cena funebria*. — *epulum funebre* or *serale* (if a public one). *To give a f. f.*, *sepulcrum epulis celebrare.*

**FUNERAL FEES**, *arbitria funeria. merces funeria* *ca sepulture* (but *not* *pretium pro sepultura* is *not Latin*). *To have no f. f.'s to pay*, *numum ob sepulturam dare nemini.*

**FUNERAL HYMN**, *nænia. carmen funebre* (*g. t.* a hymn or dirge, that was sung at a funeral; the latter we find in definition of the former in *C. 8, 2, 8*). — *cantus funebria* (inasmuch as it is sung; see *C. Milon.* 32, 86); *also carmen serale.*

**FUNERAL ORATION**, *oratio funebria* (*g. t.*). — *laudatio funebria; fm the context, laudatio only* (in praise of the deceased). — *laudatio post mortem sollempnis* (of the usual public oration). *To write a f. o.*, *orationem ad funebrem concionem scribere: to deliver one, de mortui laude dicere; qm mortuum laudare:*

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*orationem habere supremis ca laudibus.* *Not* *concio funebria, uch in C. de Or.* 2, 84, 341 = 'an assembly for the purpose of celebrating a funeral'. *Epitaphius* (*sc. λόγος*) is used in *C. Tusc.* 5, 12, 36, as the title only of a Greek f. o.

**FUNERAL PILE**, *roga. The Greek pyra* (*ὑπὸ*) is *port.*, and of a later date only, and signifies *roga ardens*; i. e. the pile while burning. *To raise a f. p.*, *roga extruere: to put* (a corpse) *on the f. p.*, *in roga imponere* or *Inferre: to light it*, *roga accendere: to ascend it*, *in roga ascendere.*

**FUNERAL POMP**, *exsequiarum apparatus* (all that is necessary for a funeral). — *pompa funebria* (the procession itself).

**FUNERAL PROCESSION**, *exsequia*. — *pompa* (if attended with any pomp or show).

**FUNERAL RITES**, *justa* or *justa funebria, or justa exsequiarum* (the last, *C. Leg.* 2, 17, 44, the rites prescribed by law or custom). — *parentalia* = the funeral sacrifice offered to the Manes of a parent or other relation; *exsequia, propr.* = the train of mourners, &c. *To perform f. r.'s to aby.*, *ci justa facere* (*S.*); *ca funeri justa solvere* (*C.*); *justa præstare* or *persolvere* (*Cur.*), *peragere* (*Plin.*). *After the performance of the f. r.'s*, *justis funebribus confectis* (*Ca.*): *to be deprived of burial and the customary f. r.'s*, *sepulchrâ et justis exsequiarum carere* (*C.*).

**FUNERAL SERMON.** See **FUNERAL ORATION.**

**FUNERAL SONG.** See **FUNERAL HYMN.**

**FUNERAL TORCH**, *fax funebria.*

**FUNERAL TRAIN.** See **FUNERAL PROCESSION.**

**FUNERAL LUGUBRIA** (belonging to mourning, or serving as a sign of it). — *luctuosus* (full of mourning or endues). See also **MOURNFUL.**

**FUNGUS**, *fungosus. spongiosus* (**SYN. IN SPONGE**).

**FUNGUS**, *fungus* (edible). — *fungus aridus* (used as tinder; e. g. *fungus aridus scintillas excipit*). — *pannus* (an excrescence, of the nature of a f., on trees); *agaricum* (on larch-trees); *agrippos* (on oak-trees).

**FUNICLE.** See **CORN, FIBRE.**

**FUNICULAR.** See **FIBROUS.**

**FUNNEL**, *infundibulum* (for infusion; also in *Latin*, *fm its shape, the reservoir through which the corn is shot in a mill, — the hopper*). *To pour into aby through a f.*, *per infundibulum immittere: a small f.*, *cornu* (of horn, *emply for medicines: dim. corniculum*). *In the form of a f.*, *f.-shaped*, *in infundibuli formam reductus*. — *Funnel of a chimney*, *cuniculus fornacis* (*Plin.* 9, 38, 62).

**FUNNY.** See **LAUGHABLE, FACETIOUS.**

**FUR**, *s. pellis* (the skin or fleece itself, or the manufactured article; of wider meaning than the *Engl.* word). *A fur tunica, tunica pellicea* (or *pellicia*): a dress lined with fur, *vestis pelle intus munita: made of fur*, *pelliceus* or *-ius* (later only): *a fur collar*, *collare pellicum: a fur cloak*, *pallium pellicum* or *ex pellicibus factum* (*ast. fur*); *pellium pelle intus munitum* (lined with fur): *a fur cap*, *galerus ex pellicibus factus* (*ast. V. Æn.* 7, 688): *fur boots*, *perones pelle muniti* (with fur): *perones pellicei* (made of fur): *fur shoes*, *calceus pelle munitus* (with some fur about it); *calceus pelliceus* (made of fur; cf. *O. A.* 1, 5, 16; *pes in pelle natat*): *a fur jacket*, *th-rax pellicus: fur glove*, *digitabulum pellicum: a glove lined with fur*, *digitabulum pellicis intus munitum: a fur cover* or *coverlet*, *stragulum pellicum* (*Paul. Dig.* 34, 2, 24): *with a fur cover to it* or *on it*, *pellitus: a dealer in fur*, *pellium mercator: the fur trade*, *pellium mercatura*. *A Coat of morbid matter on the tongue*, *pituita oris* (*Plin.*), or *by lingua humore defecta* (*long tongue*; *ast. O. Met.* 9, 567, though this says too little).

**FUR**, *v.* *To line or cover with fur*, *qd pelle intus munit* (to line with fur). — *qd pelle circumdare* (to edge with fur). — *vesti pellem* or *vestem pelle prætexere* (to face it with fur). *To coat* (the tongue) *with fur*, *prope* *linguam pituitâ obducere* or *opplere*, or *linguam eo, quod ex gravi halitu subedit, integere, opplere, obducere. A furrowed tongue*, *salivæ plenum os* (*g. t.*). — *lingua pituitâ intacta* or *obducta*, or *lingua eo, quod ex gravi halitu subedit, oppleta, &c.* or *prope* *lingua plena* (a loaded tongue, *ast. eo amarum habere, dentes plenos*, *Plaut. Curc.* 2, 3, 39).

**FURBELOW.** See **FLOUNCE.**

**FURBISH**, *nitidum reddere. nitidare. deterum qd nitidare atque rubigine liberare* (to rub it bright; e. g. *feramentum qd. Col.* 12, 3). — *detergere* (to wipe or rub clean or bright).

**FURIOUS**, *furens*. — *rabidus* (in a fit of passion or rage). — *furiosus* (full of rage). — *furibundus* (acting lik.

**madman**.—**SAEVUS** (*savage*; *he whose anger makes him lose all control over himself*).—**VIOLENTUS** (*violent, impetuous, e. g. attack*; *ingenium, character*).—**VEHEMENS** (*vehement, e. g. wind, ventus*; *clamor, clamor*). **JN.** *vehemens et vi entus*.—**ATROX** (*making a terrific impression, of things, e. g. deeds*). **JN.** *saevus et atrox*.—**TORVUS** (*trux* (*of the looks of one who is in a passion; then of the individual himself*)).—**FEROX** (*wild, untamed, uncontrolled*). *A f. look, oculi truces*: *to cast f. looks on* &c. *circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad* &c.: *aby looks f.*, *ex eo aevitia eminet*: *a f. onset of cavalry, procilla equestris* (see *L. 29, 2*): *f. attacks, impetus crudeles et furibundi* (e. g. *latronis*, C.): *a f. passion, ira et rabies* *ca. to make aby f.*, *ci furorem objicere*; *animum ex exasperare* (see *furiare* is poet.). *To become or grow f.*, *furor effert, effertur*; *incendi or inflammari*; *ira exardescere*: *to be f.*, *furere*; *saevire*: *to be f. beyond all conception, ultra humanarum irarum fidem saevire*; *ultima crudelitate saevire*.

**FURIOUSLY**, *furiose*. **FURIENTER**, *vehementer*. **VIOLENTER**, *acriter*, *atrociter*. **SYN.** in **FURIOUS**.

**FURIOUSNESS**. See **FURY**.

**FURL**, *vela contrahere* (C.).—*vela legere* († *P. v. 2*). *vela subducere* = *to take them down*.

**FURLONG** (*the eighth part of an English mile*), *perps stadium* (*a length of 125 paces, or 625 feet, according to Plin. 2, 23, 21, al. 647; al. 693 Eng. feet*).

**FURLOUGH**, *commeatum*. *To give (an officer or a soldier) f.*, *ci commeatum dare*: *to take (or ask for) f.*, *commeatum sumere*; *commeatum petere*: *to be on f.*, *in commeatu esse*: *to dissent on f.*, *in commeatum mittere*.

**FURMETY**, or **FRUMENTY**, *puls* (g. 4), or *\*puls triticea*.

**FURNACE**, *forax* (*to which the adj. may be added to denote what it is used for*; e. g. *Plin. 17, 19, 6, calcaria forax*). || **IMPROPER**. *The f. of affliction, (quasi) faces doloris or dolorum* (C.). *Aby is tried in the f. of affliction*. \**es pectus dolorum quasi facibus admotis expiatorur* or *purgatur*, or *\*ca aelus dolorum quasi igne exurit* (ast. *P. Aem. 6, 742*).

**FURNISH**, || *To supply (with acc. of thing), suppeditare* (e. g. *the money, the expense, water, corn, &c.*).—*præbere*, *prætare* (*to afford*). *præb. panem, sumptum*: *to f. a lighter diet, leviores cibum prætare, of birds*.—*providere* (*to f. beforehand what will be required, arma: ligna in hiemem*). || *To supply with athg.*, *qm qd re instruere* (g. 1, *for providing with what is necessary*).—*ornare*, *exornare* *qm qd re* (*exornare, dispo- nere*; *to f. with what is more than barely necessary, with what serves for ornament, luxury, honour, or at all events makes the person's outfit fully and beautifully complete*). **JN.** *ornare* (*exornare*) *atque instruere*; *instruere* *ci ornare*.—*suppeditare* *ci qd* (*to procure it in abundance for aby*).—*prospicere* *ci qd* (*to take care that aby should be provided with athg.*).—*subornare* *qm qd re* (*to supply aby with athg. secretly for a secret purpose*).—*præbere* *ci qd* (*to supply fm one's own resources, e. g. urbem ei donarat quæ panem præberet, to f. him with bread*; *Np.*).—*armare* *qm qd re* (*to provide aby with what is necessary for attack or defence*; e. g. *accusatorem omnibus rebus*). *To f. aby with money*, *qm pecuniâ ornare, instruere*; *pecuniâ ci suppeditare*; *pecuniâ qm subornare* (*clandestinè*) *to f. with provisions* (e. g. *the army*), *exercitum commeatum prospicere*; *exercitum frumentum* or *rem frumentariam providere*: *to be furnished with athg.*, *qd re instructum esse*; *qd habere*: *to be abundantly furnished with athg.*, *qd re abundare*; *qd mihi abundantissime suppedit.* See **FURNISHED**. *Our men had furnished themselves with one thing that was of great use, una res erat magno usui præparata a nostris*. *To f. oneself with athg.*, *qd sibi comparare* (g. 1, *for procuring it*); *providere* *qd re* *ci rei* (*with ref. to a future need of it*; *arma, ligna in hiemem*); *se armare* *qd re* (*with a means of attack or defence*; e. g. *a f. with a stock of impudence, impudentiâ*).—|| *To fit up, instruere* (see *C. Verr. 4, 5, 9, L. 42, 19*): *to f. handsomely, exornare* *ci instruere* (C. *Verr. 2, 34, 34*). See **FURNISHED**.

**FURNISHED**, || *Generally, instructus* *qd re*, *or-natus* or *exornatus* *qd re*, *armatus* *qd re* (e. g. *gladio, muris*), *præditus* *qd re* (*endowed with by nature, or f. with by the favour of fortune*). *F. with every thing necessary, omnibus rebus instructus, also instructus only*. *To be abundantly f. with athg.*, *qd re instructissimè* or *apparatussimè* *esse*; *qd re abundare* (*with abundance of it*); *qd mihi largissime suppedit.*—|| *Of a house*; *a f. house, sedes instructæ*: *a house com- pletely and splendidly f.*, *domus omnibus instructa* (393)

*rebus atque apparata* (Instructor, &c., C.). *donus exornata atque instructa* (C. 2 *Verr. 34, 34*); *domus omnibus rebus ornata atque referta*; *also domus re- ferta only* (cf. *C. Muren. 9, 20*).

**FURNITURE**, *supellex*.—|| *It is likewise com- prised in Latin in the general denomination or term of 'cultus,' i. e. whatever contributes to the comfort of life*—*res, quæ moveri possunt or res moventes* (g. 1, *for moveables, opp. immovable or landed property*).

**FURRED** or **FURRY**, *pellucens* or *-lus*. See **FUR**.

**FURRIER**, *\*pellum mercator*.

**FURROW**, s. || *In the soil, sulcus* (g. 1).—*striga* (*a f. drawn fm south to north*).—*scamnum* (*fm east to west*; i. e. *across the field*; see *Script. rei agr. p. 38, and 198, Goes.*); *a field divided by f.'s*, *porculum* (*Plin. 17, 22, 35, No. 9, § 171*): *to make or draw a f.*, *sulcum facere, agere, ducere*; *sulcare*; *pl. sulcos &c. facere* (*as the act of men*); *sulcum imprimere* (*as the effect of the plow*).—|| *Porra* signifies *the soil itself that is thrown up between two f.'s*; *if these f.'s were at greater distances, fm one another, than usual, the name of such a one was lira*; cf. *Voss. V. Georg. 1, 47*: *divided by such f.'s, importatus*: *ploughed with the f.'s lengthwise, strigatus* (*opp. scamnum, having them across fm west to east*). *Terms of the Agrimen- sores*. || *Wrinkle, ruga*. See **WRINKLE**.

**FURROW**, v. See **FURROW**, *subst.* || *With ref. to the face*; e. g. *your brow is becoming furrowed, vultus tuus colligit rugas* *at trahit* (*at attrahit*) *frontem*, *Sen. Benef. 6, 7, 1*): *a brow somewhat furrowed, frons attracta* (*Sen. Benef. 4, 31, 3*).

**FURTHER**, *adv.* A) *longius*.—*porro, protinus* (*further on, forwards*; e. g. *to advance, drive a flock, &c.*).—*ultra* (*beyond that to which we have already ad- vanced*; *ultra procedere, opp. retro regredi*; *and espily of advancing beyond a certain point f. in discussions, investigations, &c.*).—|| *ulterior*, *in this sense, poet., and post-Aug. prose*: || *below, infra*: *a little f. below, paulo inferius*. *To advance f.*, *longius progredi, proce- dere* (*prop.*); *pergere*, *ad reliqua pergere* (*in speeches, &c.*); *my information goes no f.*, *ulteriora non audio*: *to extend f.* (*of an evil*), *latius disseminatum esse*: *to drive one's cattle f.*, *armentum porro agere*: *to advance f.*, *longius provehere* (*trans.*); *longius provêhi* (*in- trans.*): *not to be able to advance any f.*, *hærrere*: *to delay* (*athg*) *f.*, *longius or ultra differre* or *producere* (*SYN. between diff. and prod. in DELAY*): *to advance f.*, *procedere* or *progredi* *in qd re*: *to seek f.*, *for the causes, causas longius or altius repetere*: *nothing f.*, *nilhil amplius*: *to desire nothing f.*, *nil ultra requi- ere*: *can cruelly be carried f.*, *eatne qd ultra, quo progredi crudelitatis possit* (C.): *I say nothing f.*, *nilhil dico amplius*: *I shall say nothing f. on this subject, hæc de re non plura scribam* or *diciam*: *and what f.?* *quid porro?*—|| *Ultra, fm its comparative sense, is its followed by quam*: *to advance f. than is granted to man, ultra quam homini datum est progredi* (Q.); *so, qd ultra quam satis est repetere* (C.).—|| B) *Further* (*as used in carrying on a dis- course, to introduce an additional consideration, &c.*), *præterea*, *ad hoc* (*moreover*; *besides*).—*jam* (*now again, likewise, moreover*; *porro* *being also added*; e. g. *jam id porro, utrum libentes an invitati dabant* C. cf. *Pr. Intr. ii. 861*).—*autem* (*as particle of transition* = *ô*; cf. *C. Ecl. p. 66*); *quo appended* (cf. *C. Ecl. p. 68*).—*accedit* (*huc*), *accedit, quod addendum eodem est, quod. addece, quod* (*in adding an additional circum- stance, &c. in narratives*).—*porro* (see *jam* above; *prop- rie non est ex alterâ parte, sed continuat narra- tionem, ita, ut etiam ad contraria transeat*). *Kritz, ad Jug. 25, 7, where, however, cf. Fabri, and Pr. Intr. ii. p. 211, note 10*.

**FURTHER**, *adj.* *ulterior* (*opp. ceterior*; e. g. *ripas*).—*longior*, *remotior* (f. off)—*disjunctior* (f. *separated fm the rest*). *To grant a f. delay, diem laxius proferre* (*with ref. to payments, trials, &c.*).

**FURTHER**. See **FORWARD**.

**FURTHERANCE**. See **PROMOTION**.

**FURTHERER**. See **PROMOTER**.

**FURTHERMORE**. See **FURTHER, B**.

**FURTHEST**, or **FURTHERMOST**, *extremus*, *extimus*.—*ultimus* (*the last*).

**FURTIVE**, *furtivus*.—*clandestinus* (*clandestine, without the knowledge of others*). *To exchange f. glances, furtim inter se apicere* (C.).

**FURTIVELY**. See **STEALTHILY**.

**FURUNCLE**, *furnculus* (*Cels. and Plin.*).

**FURY**, *rabies* (*violence, madness, whenever the pas- sions rise to such a height as to deprive the individual of*

all consciousness or self-command).—*furor* (rage; the state of the highest degree of excitement).—*ævidia* (savage rage, depriving the individual of all self-control; of men and beasts).—*ira*, *iracundia* (violent anger, rage).—*æva vis cæ rei* (feal; power of atlg, e. g. morbi).—*See RAGE*. To put abgn in a f.; *see RAGE*: to be in a f.; *see 'to become FURIOUS*.—*¶ Plin.* (Mythol.) *Furisee*, *furis*.—(1855) the name of 'Eumenides,' 'Erinnyes,' the poets borrowed from the Greek: the f's of a person (i. e. his avenging goddesses), *furis* cæ: to be haunted by them, *furis agitari*, *vexari*: the f's do not leave abt at rest any where, *furis* nusquam consistere qm patiuntur: invoke the f's, that they may avenge your brother's crime, *furis fraternal concita*.—(1855) *Furia* (as deity).

*FURZE*, \*genista tinctorum (Linn.).

*FUSE*, v. *¶ TRANS.* liquefacere. liquare.—*confiare* (to melt, e. g. victorias aureas, i. e. the gold statues of the goddesses of victory).—*excoquere* (g. l. Imagines flammis, Plin.; espil for the purpose of purifying or refining).—*fundere* (to form or shape by fusing; fm or out of, ex, &c.): fused, *fusus*.—*¶ INTRANS.* liquefieri. liquescere. liquari. resolvi [SYN. above].

*FUSEE*, *¶ FUSILL*, sclopetum. To fire off a f.; *see TO FIRE*. *¶ Channel by wch fire is communicated to the powder in a bomb, granade, &c.*, \*pyroboll igniarium. *¶ Of a watch; prps* \*fusius (properly; spindle for spinning).

*FUSIBLE*, quod fundi or liquari potest.

*FUSILLIER*, miles armatus levis.

*FUSION* (of metals), coctura, confitura (a melting).—*fusura* (the melting, casting, e. g. plumbi, Plin. 23, 6, 35)—*fluxio* (the state when the body is in f.): to be brought into a state of f., liquefieri; colliquefieri: to bring into f., liquare.

*FUSUS*, tumultus (bustle, &c.). To make a f., tumultuari (C. Cæd. 15, 36, quid tumultuariis, soror): to make much f. about ath, satagere tamquam murem in matella (Prov. Petron.). Jactare, venditare qd. qd mirifice extollere or miris laudibus efferre (of praising immoderately): what a f. is made about ath; quantas traegedias qd excitat! (C.; if exclamations, expostulations, &c. are made): to make a f. about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo (i. e. to get up waves in a basin, Prov. C.); clamore exoritur verba parvam rem magnam facere (C. Cæd. 15, 36). (1855) turba, = bustle, stir, my Com.: a. g. turbam quin dare; turbas concire or concitare. Without any f., sine venditione (C.; without showing off).

*FUSSY*, satagens (once; Sen. Ep.).

*FUST*, *¶ The shaft of a column, scapus*.—*¶ Strong smell, odor gravis, odor malus or teter*. odor fœdus fœdor [SYN. in SMELL].

*FUSTIAN*, *¶ A sort of stuff, pannus linoxylinus*.

*¶ Bombastic style; see BOMBAST*

*FUSTIAN*, adj. *¶ Made of fustian, by the subst. ¶ Bombastic, vid.*

*FUSTINESS*. *See FUST*.

*FUSTY*, mucidus, sium redolens (having a f. moldy smell fm damp, &c.: e. g. of meat). To be f., fœtorem redolere (Col.). male olere (g. l.).

*FUTILE*. *See FRIVOLOUS*.

*FUTILITY*. *See FRIVOLOUSNESS*.

*FUTURE*, futurus (that will be, or is about to be).—*posterus* (to follow after others; in time).—*veniens*, consequens (coming, following). *Jm.* consequens ac posterus (e. g. time, tempus). *F. things*, futura, orum (e. g. to know, to foresee, scire, prospicere). (1855) venturus is poet. only, and postero tempore adverbial: to postpone ath to a f. time, qd in posterum differre: to keep for f. use, in vetustatem reponere or servare; conditum mandare vetustati (to keep or save for a f. time, in order to possess it then, e. g. fruit, &c.): to reserve for a f. time, in diem reservare (e. g. penas acclerum). *See FUTURE, subst.*

*FUTURE* or *FUTURITY*, s. tempus futurum or posterum or reliquum (the f., following time).—*vetustus* (long duration of time; *see Ocken. C. Ecl. p. 76, sq.*)—*futura*, orum. res futuræ (f. things, or things to come). In f., postero tempore: for the f., in posterum; posthao; in posteritatem; in reliquum tempus: to see into the f., quod futurum est scire; animo prospicere futura; quæ futura sunt prospicere or providere; in posterum prospicere: not to think of the f., non consilere in longitudinem: to consider the present with the f., rebus præsentibus adjungere atque annexere futuras: to enjoy the present without troubling oneself about the f., præsentibus frui nec in longius consilere.—*¶ The future (tense), tempus futurum (Gramm.)*. The f.-perfect, \*futurum exactum (Gramm. l. i.).

## G.

*GABARDINE*, prps lacerna.—*pallium ex coactis factum* (of pell; *ast. Cæs. B. C. 3, 44*).

*GABBLE*, blaterare (to go on talking about nothing, &c.; *cf. Gell. l. 15, extr.*)—*garrire* (to chatter; *id.*, but not always in a contemptuous sense).

*GABLER*, blatero.—*garrulus* (one who loves to hear himself talk).

*GABBLING*, s. blateratus, ūs. garritus, ūs (both late; *Sidon*).

*GABEL*. *See TAX, IMPOT.*

*GABION*, \*corbis tæxi fartus.

*GABLE*, fastigium (to be carefully distinguished fm culmen, i. e. the ridge of a roof).—*tympanon* or *fastigii* tympanum (a triangular wooden g., considered with ref. to its superficies, *Vitr. 3, 3, mid.*). The front of the g., frons: the base of the g., stratum fastigii: the vertex of the g., acroterium (ἀκροτέριον): the angle of the g., fastigii verura: any ornament terminating a g., qd in summo fastigio (culminis) positum (e. g. column, *Vitr. 4, 2, 1*). *G. end*, tympanum fastigii: to be raised nearly as high as the g., pæne ad fastigium pervenisse (of a house; *ast. C. All. 4, 1, init.*).

*GAD*, v. ambulare cursare et ambulare.—*ambulatorum esse*, *ambulatorium esse* (of a woman, to be a gadder out; *cf. Cat. 143*). *Gadding* (of a plant), erraticus. 'The gadding vine' (*Mitt.*), vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico (C.).

*GADDER*, ambulator. f. -trix (both *Cat.* villicus ambulator ne siet; so villica ad cenam ne quo eat, neve ambulatorix siet).—*homo vagus*. homo qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (or, of a woman, quæ circum fora vicosque vaga est; *ast. Plant. Mil. 2, 5, 14*).

*GAD-FLY*, œstrus (clorpe).—*tabanus*. asilus.

*GAG*, v. præligare ci os.—qd in fauces cæ injicere.—*obvolvere cæ os qd re et præligare* (C. to wrap ath round his mouth).—qd (e. g. linteæ) in os faucesque injicere (*ast. L. 40, 24*).—*vos cæ obturare* (to stuff up his mouth, gutturem obturare, *Plant.*).

*GAG*, \*oris or faucium obturamentum, or injectæ in fauces cæ tapetes (or injecta ... linteæ, according to what is used; *ast. L. 40, 24*).

*GAGE*, s. *See PLEDGE*.

*GAGE*, v. *See TO PLEDGE*, TO PAWN.

*GAGGLE*, strepere, ginguire, clangere (all of geese). *GAGGLING*, strepitus clangor, ginguirus (all of geese); also voces anserum (*T. Germ. 10, 3*).

*GAIETY*, *¶ Cheerfulness, vid.* *¶ Pinery, splendour, &c. vid.*

*GAILY*, *¶ Splendidly, splendide, pulchre, nitide.* *¶ Joyfully, læte, hilare or hilariter, hilari* or læto animo.

*GAIN*, s. lucrum, questus, commodum, emolumentum, compendium, fructus. [SYN. in ADVANTAGE].—*præda, prædæ* (proper booty; then g. l., any g. or advantage wch can be looked upon as a kind of booty; the pl. prædæ, when several kinds of g. are spoken of; *see Interpr. ad Np. Chabr. 2, 3*).—*præmiun* (reward, &c., δῶλον). *Jm.* questus et lucrum; questus et commodum; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum; questus et compendium; questus prædæque. A little g., lucellum; qd lucelli (e. g. dare ci). For the sake of g., lucti or questus causa (e. g. gerere rem); sui questus et commodi causa. To make of, or to GAIN by: to be eager in the pursuit of g., omnia ad lucrum revocare; omnia questu metiri; questu servire or deditum esse: to think ath g., qd in lucro ponere; putare esse de lucro; deputare esse in lucro; lucro apponere (*H. Od. 1, 9, 14*). Il-gotten g's, male partum or -a (e. g. male partum male dispert; male parta male dilabuntur). (1855) For phrasæ (e. g. to bring in g., to derive g. fm, &c.), *see PROFIT*, s. Your g. in this is greater than your loss in that, plus hujus rei acquilisti, quam amilisti illius.

*GAIN*, v. lucrari, lucrificare qd (g. l. opp. perdere; the former also in playing with dice; *T. Germ. 24, 3*; *Suet. Cat. 41*; both, in the wider sense, = to acquire, obtain).—*proficere* qd (both in a mercantile and other respects).—*acquirere* qd (to g. what one has striven for, opp. omittere).—*consequi*, *asssequi* [SYN. in ACQUIRE]. *vincere* qd, or *aboli*. (to conquer, carry off the victory, get the upper hand in a contest or in play (opp. perdere), in a law-suit, &c.): either with acc. or abl., or with in and abl. of the in wch one g's, and with an acc. of how

*much one g.'s; see the examples below). To g in or by athg, questum facere in qā re: to g. nothing, nullum facere questum; nihil proficere: to g. much, multum lucrī auferre; magnum lucrum or questum facere: to gain immensely, maximos questus praedare facere. To g. at play, see To WIN. You have gained more in position than you have lost in property, plus acquisisti dignitatis, quam amisisti rei familiaris: to g. aby's consent to do athg, ei id persuadere, ut &c.*

To g. a place, &c. (= to reach it after great exertion), locum capere (also = potiri locum or loco; i. e. to make oneself master of).—qm in locum pervenire (to get as far as it)—in locum eniti or evadere (to ascend to a higher point; to reach it; e. g. to gain the shore, in terram ev.: the summit of, in verticem montis): to g. the open plain, in campum pervenire: to g. a battle, victory, see To WIN a battle: to g. a cause (= law-suit), causam (or causā) judicium (or iudicio) vincere: to g. the prize, praeium auferre (ἀλῶν δῖόθου): to g. aby's friendship, in amicitiam cs recipi: in cs familiaritatem venire or intrare; in cs amicitiam pervenire: to g. aby's friendship by dishonorable means, in cs amicitiam se insinuarē: to g. the hearts or affections of men, animos sibi conciliare: to endeavour, by any means, to g. people's affections or good-will, qā re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos or benevolentiam allicere: to g. people's hearts for aby, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare et benevolentiam erga qm. ¶ To gain over (= win to one's side, &c.), qm or cs animum conciliare (e. g. donis, pecuniā, pollicitationibus); qm or cs animum allicere (to entice, opp. alligare; also cs animum ad benevolentiam); also allicere atque excitare studium cs (or -a qm; e. g. ad utilitates nostras, to our interests, &c.); qm ad causam suam perducere (e. g. donis); qm in suas partes ducere or trahere (e. t. to draw to one's side or party); qm ad studium sui perducere (to induce aby to interest himself in one's service or cause); cs gratiam consequi (to obtain aby's good-will or favour): to g. over a judge, conciliare sibi iudicem or iudicis animum: to g. a person over to one's opinion, qm in sententiam suam adducere, or (easily) perducere: to try to g. aby over (improperly), qm or cs animum tentare, to athg, ad qd (to make an attack, as it were, by way of attempt on aby's mind; by money, promises, and threats, pecuniā, promissis et minis); qm or cs animum sollicitare, to athg, ad qd (to endeavour to rouse or incite; e. g. pecuniā, pretio; spe libertatis); qm aggressi (to attack him, as it were, by athg; e. g. varis artibus).

GAINER, Crel. qui lucratur, &c. — victor (conqueror).

GAINFUL, lucrosus (g. t. for advantageous, &c.).—questuosus. quod questui est (of what brings mercantile profit; e. g. mercatura).—fructuosus (fruitful; rewarding our pains with something that is or may be considered as the produce of it; e. g. oratio, cf. C. Tus. 5, 13, in.).

GAINFULNESS. See ADVANTAGE, PROFIT.

GAINSAY. See CONTRADICTION.

GAINSAYER. See CONTRADICTION.

GAIT, Incessus. Ingressus. A quick or slow g. Incessus citus, tardus: an erect g., Incessus erectus. Incessus celsus: an effeminate g., Incessus fractus. To have a somewhat effeminate g., mollitorem esse in Incessu (O. A. 3, 306): to have a proud or stately g., magnifice Incedere: to have a firm and not undignified g., habere stabilem quandam et non expertem dignitatis gradum (this also of the march of metrical feet in verse, e. g. of a spondee).

GAITERS, ocreae, pl. See BOOT.

GALA DAYS, dies in aula sollemnes (cf. Col. 12, 3, 1).

GALAXY, orbis lacteus (C. Somn. Seip. 3).—lacteus circulus (Plin.).—via lactea (O.).

GALE, aura (any wind, not excluding strong gales; e. g. aura rapida, stridens, violentior, in the poets); also Impropr.ventus (g. t. for wind).—flatus (misly poet. flatus aestifer, C. fm Arot.). A stiff g., magnus ventus. [Impropr.] aura. The g. of popular favour, popularis aura or ventus popularis (C.); aura favoris popularis (L. 22, 26).

GALIOT. See GALLEY.

GALIPOT. \*resina pinea.

GALL, s. fel (acc. to Isidor. 11, 1, § 128, prop. the g-bladder, or the g-bladder with the g.; hence it is never used in figurative language for 'anger', but as a figure for bitterness, bitter hatred, and that only in poets; e. g. the heart is full of g., cor felle litum est, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 76).—bills (the g., so far as it is found out of the g-bladder in the gubs and stomach, and wch,

when too abundant, produces disease; see C. Tus. 4, 10, 23; hence it is used also in figurative expressions, e. g. bilem ci movere, commovere).—stomachus (prop. the stomach, and then, since the g. overflows into the stomach in anger and other violent emotions, = the seat of irritability and anger; hence figuratively = these affections, e. g. stomachum ci movere, commovere; exarsit qs iracundia ac stomacho). Full of g., biliosus (also in later writers, fellousus). More bitter than g., \*felle amarior.

GALL-BLADDER, vesica felleis.—fel. See GALL.

GALL-STONE, \*cholelithus (χολή, λίθος).

GALL, v. ¶ Chase, excoriate, atterere (e. g. femina equitatu).—terere (t colla labore, Propert.).—[Impropr.] To sting (the mind), &c., mordere (to bite; of the actions, letters, &c. of another person).—pungere (to sting).—calefacere (to make a person warm, to g. him; of an orator exciting aby by his reproaches, &c. C. in convector language). Galling (of words or language), mordax (t. e. g. carmen, H.; verum Pers.); aculeatus (stinging); acerbus (bitter). A galling letter, littera aculeata: galling jests, asperiores facetiae: galling wit, acerbitas salis: galling words, verborum aculei. ¶ To inflict loss, &c. on troops (m. t. t.), male habere (e. g. agmen adversarium, Cæs.).—vexare (to distress).

GALLANT, adj. ¶ Polite, &c. vid. ¶ Brave, courageous, vid.

GALLANT, s. amator (lover).—juvenis (or adolescens) delicatus (Aene, smart, somewhat effeminate young man, fond of show, &c.).—homo elegans or elegantior (nice in his dress, &c.).—homo urbanus (polished, &c.).—ste juvenis only may do.

GALLANTRY, ¶ Politeness, vid. ¶ Courage, vid.

GALLEON, \*navis Hispana or Hispaniensis; or \*navis Hispana maxime formae.

GALLEOT, \*navis actuaria minoris formae.

GALLERY, porticus (an open g. with columns).—pinacotheca (a picture-g., Varr.).—superior locus (g. t. for an elevated place; e. g. in a theatre, ex superiore loco spectare).—cavea summa or ultima (the last row in a theatre): clap-nets for the g., verba ad summam caveam spectantia. To build a picture-g., pinacotheca constituitur. The director of picture-g., qui est a pinacotheca (Inscript.). ¶ G. (in a church), prae podium (Georges); but as this was the lowest of the terraces or g.'s in an amphitheatre, it does not seem suitable; better prae suggestus).

GALLEY, navis actuaria (g. t. a coasting vessel); trirēmis publica (a trirēmis belonging to the state); to condemn aby to the g.'s, qm dare ad remum publicum trirēmis (Aft. Suet. Oct. 16): to send aby to the g.'s, affligere qm remo publice trirēmis (Val. Max. 9, 15, 3).

GALLEY-SLAVE, \*servus (or, if a criminal, noxus) ad remum publicum trirēmis affixus (Aft. Suet. Oct. 16), or \*remo publice trirēmis affixus (Aft. Val. Max.).

GALLIC, Gallicus.

GALLICISM, \*sermonis Gallici proprietates. Athg is a G., \*qd Gallici sermonis proprium est.

GALLING, s. attritus, us (Plin., prop.).

GALLIPOT, olla or olla fictilis (earthenware pot, g. t.).—allula (little pot) or ollula medicamentarium or medicamentaria. ¶ onyx, a small pot or box of the onyx-stone was often used for unguents.

GALLOMANIA, \*nimium Francogallorum mores imitandi studium.

GALLON, congius is the nearest Rom. liquid measure = nearly six pints: eight congi ( = 1 amphora) = 5 pints; Hussey, p. 205.

GALLOP, v. equo admissio or laxatis habēnis vehi or currere (of the rider).—laxatis habēnis currere or ferri (of the horse): citato equo advehi (to ride quickly fm one place to another, absol., or to aby, ad qm; to any place, ad or in locum); adaequare (g. t. to ride fm one place to another, absol., or to aby, ad qm; or in a hostile manner, in qm; to a place, ci loco or (ad) qm locum): to make one's horse g., equum admittre: to g. up to aby, equo admissio ad qm accurrere (e. g. of an officer carrying information to his general); equum concitare contra qm; equum agere in qm (in a hostile manner): to g. agst the enemy, equum concitare permittereque in hostem; equo concitato se immittere in hostem; equo concitato ad hostem vehi; equo calcaria subdere et acri impetu in hostem invahi.

GALLOP, s. citatus gradus. plenus gradus (see Interp. ad Cic. Ep. ad Pam. 12, 16, 2). At a g., citato or pleno gradu; citatus: to advance at full g., pleno gradu ingredi: to retreat at full g., gradu citato recedere (opp. sensim, &c.). At a or full g., equo admissio,



laxatis habentis (e. g. veli, accurrere ad qm): to charge the enemy at full g., laxati- habentis invēhi in hostem; illuc cursu invēhi; calcaribus subditis ferri in hostem; effusis habentis invadere hostem; effusissimis habentis invadere hostem.

GALLOWES, \*catasta ad supplicium exstructa. *See* The ancients used to hang criminals on a tree that bore no fruit, arbor infelix: hence to hang a person on the g., qm arbor infelix suspendere. *See* Patibulum, *whch* the moderns incorrectly translate g., *was* a forked piece of wood on whch criminals were crucified.—A g.-bird (as a term of reproach), furcifer. crux. patibulum. carcer (Com.; *see* Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26).

GAMBLE, ludere in pecuniam (g. i. to play for money; Paul. Dig.).—alea indulgere. studiosissime aleam ludere. calcifacere forum aleatorum (Aug. ap. Suet.; i. e. to keep the gaming-table warm).—aleatorem esse. To go away (so much), perdere alea, or *fm* context perdere only: to spend whole nights in gambling, \*totas noctes contere alea: to g. every day and all day long, ludere per omnes dies, forumque aleatorum calcifacere (Suet.). A law agst gambling, lex, quæ aleam vetat (Aft. H. Od. 3, 24, 58).

GAMBLER, aleator.—aleo (Nær. ap. Fest. Catull.). GAMBOL, v. ludere (to play, g. t.).—exultare (to leap up, gaudire).—tripudare (to dance about). Jn. exultare et tripudare (C.).—lascivire (of cattle, &c., and *improp.* of an orator, style, &c.).—exultum ludere (of a mare, † H.).—per luserum atque lasciviam currere (L. of young men).

GAMBOL, s. lusus († e. g. undas lusus exercere, O.).—exultatio. tripudium (Syn. in To GAMBLE).

GAME, ludus (us a pastime, &c.); the proper term for the public 'games', ludi circenses, gladiatorii, scilicet: to exhibit g.'s [of this kind], ludos facere or committere; cf. inunus below).—lusus (as the state of one who is playing).—luso (act of playing; g. considered as going on).—ludicrum (a particular kind of game).—munus (public g. *whch* it was considered the duty of certain magistratus, *esp.* the Ediles, to exhibit for the gratification of the people; *esp.* of shows of gladiators; the proper terms are munus dare, præbere, C., edere, Suet.). To invent a new g., novum (sibi) excogitare ludum: boys like g.'s. even when they are laborious, pueri lusionibus etiam laboriosis delectantur. *See* To play 'a g. at' *aves*, dice, &c., is simply pila, tesserae, &c., ludere. G.'s of hazard, alea, æ (g. t.). || *IMPROP.* To make g. of aby, qm or qd (sibi) ludibrio habere. qm ludere, deludere, or illudere.—ludos facere qm (Com. and *pass.* ludos fieri, to be made g. of, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 72, &c.). || Animals taken in the chase, or the flesh of such animals, venatio (L. 35, 49, 6; Cels. 5, 26, 30, &c.; Col.).—pulpamentum (dressed flesh of hares, wild boars, &c.). When we wondered, how he had procured such an abundance and variety of g. at that season, quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio (L.).

GAME, v. *See* To GAMBLE.

GAME-COCK, gallinaceus pyctes (Col. 8, 2, 5). G.-c's, galli, qui præliantur inter se (Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6). Cocks of the Medic breed make excellent g.-c's, galli Medici ad præliandum inter se maxime idonei (ib.). to train g.-c's, gallos certaminibus et pugnae præparare (Col. 8, 2, 5).

GAMEKEEPER, \*rei ferinae magister.—\*custos venationis.—subessor (lying out on the watch for g., Petron. Sat. 40, 1).—saltarius (forest-keeper, Jct., for *whch* Plin. has Crcl. cul saltus in cura sunt).

GAMESOME. *See* PLAYFUL.

GAMESOMENESS. *See* PLAYFULNESS.

GAMSTER. *See* GAMBLER.

GAMING, alea (the game of hazard with the ancients). *See* GAMBLE, GAMING-TABLE.

GAMING-HOUSE, \*taberna aleatoria or aleatoris.

GAMING-LAWS, s. leges, quæ aleam vetant. *See* leges ludi, or leges aleæ, would denote the rules of play, regulations among players.

GAMING-TABLE, \*mensa lusoria (g. t.).—\*tabula lusoria. forus aleatorius (dice-board, Aug. ap. Suet. Oct. 71). To be unlucky at the g.-t., minus prospera alea uti: to lose so much at the g.-t., in alea perdere, with acc. of the sum lost: losses at the g.-t., damna aleatoria: fondness for the g.-t., \*studium aleæ: temeritas qd lucrandi pendente (T.).

GAMMON, ὀψ δακον, perna (πίπτα, thigh of the hind-leg).—petāo (thigh of the fore-leg, πετασός).—|| Backgammon, vid.

GAMMON, v. † T. t. at backgammon, *ppre* omnibus talis or tessera viucere. || Impose upon, vil.

GAMUT, diagramma (γάμμα). To run through all the notes of the g., vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (C. de Or. 1, 59, 251).

GANDER, anser nasus or maculatus.

GANG, grex.—caterva.—globus (of conspirators, rubbers, &c., conjurations, latronum).

GANGRENE, gangræna (Cels. and Gell. Varr. ap. Non.).—caries (of decay in bones). A g. spread, gang. script.

GANGRENE, v. TRANS. and INTRANS. Crcl. with gangræna tenet qd, or \*per qd membrum permeavit (Aft. Varr. ap. Non.). gangrænâ or morbo eo, \*quam Græci γάγγραινα appellant' (Cels. 5, 26, 31) afflicti.—ulcerati.

GANGRENOUS, ulcerosus.—\*ulcerosus vitio eo, quam Græci γάγγραινα appellant (Aft. Cels. 5, 26, 31). GANTLET. To run the g., \*per (militum) ordines currentem virgis cædi; \*per militum ordines agt virgisque cædi. *See* Not fusturarium, *whch* implies venting to death, cf. Ulp. or L. 5, 6, § 14; and Vell. 3, 78, extr.).

GANTLET or GAUNTLET, \*ferreum digitabulum, or, *fm* context, digitale or digitabulum, or manica only (Syn. in GLOVE). To throw down his g., either provocare qm ad pugnam or certamen (g. t. for to challenge), or \*digitabulum (or manicam) humi proicere.

GAOL. *See* PRISON.

GAOLER. *See* JAILER.

GAP, lacuna (a hollow; also fig. loss, damage, want, e. g. in property).—hiatus (a larger opening, *thst* may be compared to a yawning mouth).—locus vacuus (an empty place). A g. left by aby in a science, in treating of a matter, pars a qo relicta: to fill up a g., lacunam explere (both as to space and number; e. g. in aby's property, rei familiaris).

GAPE, hīre (g. t. for standing wide open, of what usually is or might be closed; hence of fissures in the earth, of the mouth, &c., and of gaping with astonishment; cf. H. Sat. 1, 2, 88; *fm* desire of food or any possession, voratus hians, Phædr.; emptor hians, H.; avaritia hians atque imminens, C.).—oscitare. oscitari (to open the mouth, or althg that resembles a mouth; hence to yawn, and of flowers, to expand themselves; *improp.* = to sit and g.; to be listless and inactive).—omnia stupere (to g. at every thing in wonderment, Petron. 2, 1).—inhīare ei rei or qd; inhiantem mirari qd (Aft. V. Æn. 7, 814, to g. at).—hianti ore captare qd (to g. for food, &c.; e. g. aquam, Curt. 4, 16).

GAPER, Crcl. qui oscitat or oscitur; qui hīat, &c.—\*spectator stupore quodim defixus (person who gazes in wonderment), or \*spectator hians.

GAPING, oscitatio.—oscedo (the habit of gaping or yawning, eo vitio, quod os cædo appellatur, Gell.).

GARB. *See* GARMENT.

GARBAGE, intestina. viscera (entrails).—purgamenta (vile parts, &c. that are washed or swept away; *prop.* and *improp.*).—sordes. sordes et fæx (*improp.* of what is foul and worthless).

GARBLE, \*verba scriptoris non omnia proferendo, sententiam or voluntatem ejus corrumpere ac depravare; or \*verba scriptoris malâ fraude ita seligere, ut voluntas ejus celeatur. \*ex il., quæ dixit (or scripsit) qs, alia omitendo, alia transponendo efficere, ut, verbis prolatis, res celeatur. \*verbis, quæ scripta sunt, ipsa ita uti, ut ordo eorum visque non servetur.

GARDEN, s. hortus. horti (hortus *mlt* of a vegetable or fruit g.; horti, of a pleasure g. or ornamental g., portioned off into beds, &c.; *see* C. Læti. 2, 7, 7, 25): a small g., hortulus. Belonging to a g., hortensis: to lay out a g., hortum edificare: a g. already formed or laid out, hortus institutus: one who works in a g., hortulanus (late): the keeper or overlooker of a g., hortus (hortorum) custos; custos horto fructus servandi gratiâ impositus (one who guards the fruit). G.-seat, sedile (e. g. e marmore; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 40); stiliadium (of a semi-circular shape, ib. § 36): the cultivation of a g., *see* HORTICULTURE: a bed in a g., arçelia; hortus (so far as it is hedged in): a walk in a g., \*ambulatio horti (hortorum); xystus (a walk planted on both sides with shrubs: g. tools, \*instrumenta hortensia: a g.-knife, sulx (in the shape of a sickle, for trimming trees, with putatoria or arborea; *see* Pallad. 1, 43, 2); scalprum (with a straight edge; hence, Col. 4, 23, 1, the straight part of the edge of the falx is also called scalprum).

GARDEN, v. hortum colere (O.). To be fond of gardening, \*hortorum cultu delectari.

GARDEN DOOR, \*fores horti.

GARDEN PLANTS, hortensia, ium (Plin.).

GARDEN-ROLLER, cylindrus (κύλινδρος).

GARDEN-STUFF, hortensia, ium (pl. adj.), *see*

\*herbae hortenses (g. f.).—olus, ēris (pot-herbs; (dim.) oluscula, orum.

GARDEN WALL, maceria horti (L. 23, 9).

GARDENER, hortulanus (late, Macrob.).—olitor (market-g.).—arborator (with ref. to the trees).—topiarius (who cuts trees into artificial shapes).

GARDENING, hortorum cultus. hortorum cultura or cura.—res hortensis (as a science; e. g. in a title, 'A treatise on g.').—de re hortensi, or 'de hortis colendis'. To write a treatise on g., 'de hortis colendis' scribere or exponere.

GARGARISM. See GARGLE.

GARGARIZE. See To GARGLE.

GARGLE, a. garga-isma, atis.—gargarismatum (both very late; Theod.; and fm the Greek γαργάρισμα, -ατιον).

GARGLE, v. gargarizare, with athg, qd or qd re or ex qd re (e. g. with figs, ex fclis).—collucere (to wash, shine; e. g. guttur qd re, Pers. os).

GARGLING, gargarizatio (the act of g.).—gargarizatus (as the state whilst one is gargling himsef).

GARLAND, corona (g. f. for crown, chaplet, or wreath; a g. of flowers. corona florea).—corolla. sertum (the sertum for decorating doors, windows, &c.; the corolla [mily poet.] for decorating the person on festive occasions; e. g. at sacrifices, &c.).—στρόφιον (strophion) was some band for the head [V. Cop. 32. Prud. Catb. 3, 26; worn esply by priests, Feest. s. v.].

Garland decorated with g's, ara floribus redimita. A funeral g., corona funebris or sepulchralis: a nuptial g., corona nuptialis (the bride's was corolla de floribus, verbenis, herbisque a se lectis, Feest.): that has or wears a g., coronatus: to make a g., coronam necere: to put on a g., coronam capiti imponere: to put a g. on aby, qm coronare: es capiti coronam imponere.

GARLIC, allium.—allium capitum (Linn.).

GARMEN, vestis (both clothes generally, = vestitus, and a single article of dress).—vestimentum (a single article of dress, as a proper and necessary covering of the body).—amictus, amiculum (of upper clothing for warmth or ornament; amictus, collectively; amiculum, of a single article).—cultus (whatever belongs to dress; girdle, hat, ornaments, arms, &c.).—habitus is whatever belongs to the exterior in general; cleanliness, mode of dressing the hair, carriage of the body, &c.—To change one's g's, vestimenta mutare (to vestem mutare means to go into mourning).

GARNER. See GRANARY.

GARNER. See To STORE.

GARNET, carbunculus (a more general term, including the ruby, caruncle, &c.). The precious or oriental g., carbunculus Carchedonius.

GARNISH, v. See ADORN.

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GARRULOUS, garrulus. loquax (garr. [= λολία] with ref. to the quality; loq. [= λολεσχία] with ref. to the quantity of what is uttered. The garr. loves to hear himself talk, and tries to amuse by silly weak conversation; the loq. tries to instruct by proxy, dull conversation, arising fm the speaker's want of power to express himself concisely; loquacitas is esply a weakness of old age; C. does not use garr.).—verbosus (wordy; of things; e. g. letters, &c.; garr. and loq. being confined to persons, except in poet., where garr. is used of chattering brooks, &c., and loq. of eyes, hands, streams, &c.).

GARTER, periscellis (Ydia, περισκελῖς, or, pure Latin, gualle († O. Met. 10, 593, both g. ti. for knee-band) Braided g's, periscelides tortae (Petron.). To put on a g., 'periscelide crura vestire. The order of the g., \*classa turnalls periscellid, quæ dicitur. A knight of the g., 'classa turnall periscellid, quæ dicitur, ascriptus.

GAS, spiritus naturales (Vitr. 9, 9, 2, Rode), or, for distinctness, 'gas, quod dicitur. G-lighta, lumina, quæ dant spiritus naturales per tubos circumfusi (Aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 25). G-pipe, tubus, per quem circumfunduntur spiritus naturales (Aft. Sen. ib.).

GASH, v. accare, &c. See To CUT.

GASH, s. vulnus (g. t. wound).—cleatrix (scar, mark of a g.).—hiulcum vulnus († Sid. Ep. 6, 7).—hiatus (a gaping open).—stigma, atis (by a razor, Mart.).

GASP, v. anhelare. anhelum movere (C.) or ducere (Plaut.). anhelantem spiritum ex imis pulmonibus ducere (Auct. ad Her. 4, 33).—ægre ducere spiritum. spiritus difficilis redditur (to breathe with difficulty).

GASP, s. See GASPING. Aby's last g., extremus spiritus. extremus expirantis hiatus (Q. 6, 3, 31). To the last g., usque ad extremum spiritum; with his last g., extremo spiritu. To be at the last g., efflare or edere animam (C. 426) effl. extremum halitum, C. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; ægre effl. extremum; edere extremum vitæ spiritum, or vitam (both C.). See 'give up the GHOST.'

GASPING, anhelatio. anhelitus.—spirandi or spiritus difficultas. meatus animæ gravior. spiritus gravis. gravitas spiritus. angustie spiritus. spiritus angustior (difficulty of breathing).

GATE, porta (g. of a city, camp, &c., whether with ref. to the opening, or to the wooden frame or leaves).—fores portæ (the wooden g's, i. e. leaves).—Janua. fores (the large door of a house [Janua = fores in Hlmlibus profanarum ædium, C. N. D. 2, 27]; Jan. as entrance; for. as the wooden leaves that close it).—valvæ (the wooden leaves [fores] of stately buildings, temples, &c.). To open the g., portam patefacere; fores portæ aperire; portæ fores recludere. To shut the g., fores portæ obicere (to put it to); portam claudere (to fasten it to); to break down a g., portam refringere; claustra portæ effringere; to cut through, hew down, &c. a g., portas excidere (not to excindere); to block up a g., portas obstruere (e. g. with turf, cespitibus); to enter by the g., portā introire; to go out by a g., exire per portam; to go out of a g., pedem efferre portā; to stream out of the g., portā effundi or se effundere: before the g., ad portam (at it); extra portam (on the outside of it).

GATEWAY, janus (= transitio pervia, C.; arched gateway, arch). See GATE.

GATHER, s. (in a garment), \*ruga consuta, or ruga only; or plicatura (fold).

GATHER, v. TRANS. | Collect, vid. | To gather in harvest, &c., carpere. decerpere (to pluck).—destringere cl qd (to strip off, tear off; e. g. leaves and berries).—detrahere ci qd (to take off; e. g. fruits).—percipere (to g. up; e. g. baccam, quæ in terram decidit, Col.).—demetere (prop. of corn, frumentum, segetes; poet. of flowers, pollice florem, V.). To g. the grapes, uvas legere; detrahere uvas ex arboribus.—vindemiam colligere (of the general gathering; the vintage).—vindemlare (post-Aug.; also vind. uvas, Plin.).—sublegere (to g. up; e. g. baccam, quæ in terram decidit, Col.).—demetere (prop. of corn, frumentum, segetes; poet. of flowers, pollice florem, V.). To g. the grapes, uvas legere; detrahere uvas ex arboribus.—vindemiam colligere (of the general gathering; the vintage).—vindemlare (post-Aug.; also vind. uvas, Plin.).—sublegere (to g. up; e. g. baccam, quæ in terram decidit, Col.).—demetere (prop. of corn, frumentum, segetes; poet. of flowers, pollice florem, V.). 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*but* these adv. are only used when they relate to an action; if they relate to a subject or object, that is to be taken in its whole extent, we must use the adj. summus or universus; e. g. to treat a subject g. de re universa agere: to write about the state g. de summa republica scribere).—omnino ('at large, when a whole number is opposed to individuals; e. g. quid in Gallia negotii est Caesari, aut omnino populo Romano).—prorsus ('to speak g.' = ut paucis complectar, aff. several particulars have been mentioned; see S. Cat. 15, end).—ad summum. in summa (the former, when, aff. stating several particular reasons, one ends with the principal one of all; the latter, when no particular reasons are stated, but only the principal one of all). 'Generally, or 'in general, are also used when a general assertion is followed by the mention of a particular case, to which the assertion applies with the greatest force; hence it is expressed by quum, the particular case being introduced by tum: I am an admirer of my countrymen's good qualities g., and espily of the energy with which they study, quum nostrorum hominum virtutes soleo admirari, tum maxime in studiis.

GENERALSHIP, indolēs imperatoris virtutis (talents for a great general; Justin. 2, 8, 15). imperatoria virtus. virtus imperatoris (also in pl. imperatoris virtutes, all the excellences which form a good general).

GENERATION, hominum genus.—aetas hominum. aetas (g. t.).—saeculum (the age of a g. of men, by many fixed at 30—33 years; by the Etrurian and Roman custom, at 100 years). *saeculum*, a natural term of life, is rather poetic.—The present g. huius aetatis homines; qui nunc vivunt: *is* hi only (e. g. horum luxuria, opp. antiquorum diligentia, Parr. R. R. 1, 13, 6): to the present g., usque ad hanc aetatem: to be living in the third g., tertium aetatem vivere: two good orators have scarcely existed in each g., vix singulis aetatibus bini oratores laudabiles constiterunt.

GENERIC, generalis (C.: belonging to the whole genus; opp. specialis, or quod ad singulas partes se respicit, specific).

GENEROSITY, *In* sentiments, spirit, &c., animus ingenuus, mens liberalis. Ingenuum liberale. generosus spiritus. ingenuitas. liberalitas. *Liberality* in giving, liberalitas (gives as much as a liberal-minded man thinks suitable to his own rank or the receiver's merits, without nice mercantile calculation).—benignitas (gives largely for kindness of temper, that does not wish to enjoy any to the exclusion of others).—munificencia (gives rather too much than too little, for the pleasure of making people happy and causing an agreeable surprise; Död.).—beneficencia (habit of doing good, espily by giving generously).—largitas (with ref. to the large amount given; hence also of a particular gift, largitas tui muneris, C.). Jm. liberalitas ac benignitas. Too great g., nimia largitas: effusio (towards any, in qm; also in pl. C. Off. 2, 16, 56). Splendid g., magnificentia liberalitatis (C.). G. towards any, liberalitas in qm. *Large* largitio is the spurious g. of the largitor, who gives for the selfish motive of purchasing honours, &c.

GENEROUS, *Bountiful*, &c., largus, liberalis (the former of interested, the latter of disinterested high-principled liberality (opp. prodigus); cf. C. Off. 2, 18, 55).—beneficulus. benignus (benign, prop. with ref. to kind feeling, but often = bountiful; cf. C. Deiod. 9, 26).—munificus (often making presents without expecting any return). Jm. beneficulus liberalisque. liberalis et beneficulus. liberalis munificusque. munificus et liberalis. largus, beneficulus, liberalis.—percinax liberalis (S. Cat. 7).—generosus. liberalis (of persons, and their mode of thinking).—generosi spiritus (of noble sentiments, &c.).—ingenuus (only of sentiments). Cf. SYN. in GENEROSITY.

GENEROUSLY, generose (in a noble, spirited manner).—animo magno (with a high soul, courage, &c.).—large. liberaliter. Jm. large liberaliterque. benigne. munifice. Jm. munifice et large (liberally; manifestly). SYN. in GENEROUS.

GENET, asturco (asturian horse, of beautiful action).

GENIAL, genialis (prop. relating to birth or marriage; then impropr. of persons or things that exhibit or resemble the hospitality and festivity of marriage feasts, festum, dies, &c., but only in poets).—latus. voluptatis or jucunditatis plenus (joyful).—suavis (sweet, delightful).

GENIALLY, genialiter (e. g. agere festum, O. Met. 11, 95).—laete. jucunde. cum voluptate.—hilarare. animo laeto or hilari.

GENICULATED, geniculatus (e. g. culmus, C.).

GENITALS, membra genitalia, or genitalia only. GENITIVE, genitivus casus, or genitivus only (Q.).

GENIUS (demon), genius (a tutelary spirit; *never fig. for the spirit; e. g. of a language, of a time, where we ought to say proprietas sermonis, ingenium saeculi, &c.*).—dæmoullum. divinum illud (dæly, spirit, g. t.).

GENIUS (talents), ingenium (both of the mental talents, and of the person who possesses them).—maxima indoles et admirabilis (Q. of the mental powers).—vir magni et elati ingenii. vir ingenio præstans. magno ingenio præditus (of the person): an extraordinary and almost superhuman g., vir singulari et pene divino ingenio: to be no great g., non maxime esse ingenii. A g. for alth, admirabilis ad qd (e. g. ad dicendum) natura. His youthful productions bear marks of great g., puerilia ea opera et maximam indolem ostendunt et admirabilem (Q. 10, 1, 90).

GENS D'ARMES, stipatores corporis (as body-guard).—equites rei publicae custodes (as police).

GENTLE, liberalis. ingenuus (suiting the condition of one who is free-born; only with ref. to the mind and sentiments).—honestus (enjoying honour, respect; e. g. of persons, families). *GEN* generous is too strong, implying noble birth and breeding; *is* urbane, comis. elegans.

GENTLELY, ingenue liberaliter (e. g. to be educated, to live, &c.).—honeste (e. g. vestiri, with ref. to propriety, elegance, suitableness to our rank, &c.; Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111, § 31). *is* urbane, belle, &c.

GENTLENESS. See GENTILITY.

GENTILE, gentilis (Eccl.). See HEATHEN.

GENTILISM. See HEATHENISM.

GENTILITY, ingenuitas (the state of a free-born, only well-born man; cf. L. 8, 28, 4).—venustus. elegantia morum. dulcedo morum et suavis (refined manners, &c.).—urbanitas (politeness). *GEN* gentilitas = clanship, &c.

GENTLE, *Of good birth*, ingenuus. liberalis.—honesto loco natus.—generosus (is stronger; of high, noble birth). *Mild, meek, mild*, mitis (mild; opp. acerbus, durus; e. g. in qm, towards any, of character, affections, &c.; also poet. of breezes).—lenis (gentle; opp. vehemens, asper, of persons, character, words; also of winds, C.; and sleep, H.: towards any, in qm). Jm. lenis et facilis (of a person's character).—mollis (soft; of breezes, words, &c.).—placidus (calm; opp. turbidus, of persons, of sleep, &c.). Jm. placidus mollisque (of a person; e. g. reddere qm); placidus quietusque.—placatus (towards any, in qm, espily after differences have existed between them; opp. infestus).—Jm. quietus et placatus, mitis et placatus.—levis (light; of touch, tactus, O.).—mansuetus (prop. tame, of animals; then gentle, &c. of persons). Jm. lenis (or mitis) et mansuetus. The g. Muses, Musæ mansuetæ: a g. sleep, lenis or placidus somnus. To make any as g. as a lamb, qm tam placidum, quam ovem, reddere (C. Cæcin. 10): a g. reproof, castigatio clemens: to administer a g. reproof to any, molli brachio oburgare qm (so as to spare him a more severe one; C. Alt. 2, 1). *Gentle* (of ascent, &c.). Jentiter editus: molliter assurgens: leniter or placide acclivis. See GRADUAL.

GENTLEMAN, *With ref. to birth*, ingenuus.—honesto loco natus (of good birth). To be brought up as a g., ingenue educari. A simple g., nihil ultra quam ingenuus (L. 8, 10). A g. by birth, honestas parentibus or honesto loco natus. *With ref. to breeding and sentiment*, homo ingenuus et liberaliter educatus.—equeatus ingenue.—vir humanitate politus. *GEN* The word being used vaguely, according to the speaker's view of the gentlemanly character, must be translated with ref. to the particular quality implied: vir liberalis, bonus, fortis, magno animo præditus (all C. Rep. 1, 5, of persons), probus, &c. (Aby is) no g., homo polioris humanitatis expertus. A g. ought to be, est hominis ingenui, liberaliter educati, with inf. &c. (C.). The education of a g., liberales disciplinae (Q. 12, 7, 8). A young g., puer (adolescence, &c.) ingenuus, or honesto loco natus: to play the fine g., valde jam lautum esse: you are a fine g., forthwith, not to condescend to write to me, valde jam lautus es, qui graviter literas ad me dare (C. Fam. 7, 14, 1).

GENTLEMANLIKE, GENTLEMANLY, ingenuus. liberalis (becoming a free-born man, as opp. a slave).—honestus et liberalis (opp. turpis et illiberalis).—hominis ingenui et liberaliter educati (becoming one who is both by birth and breeding a gentleman).—dignus homine nobili (C.: becoming one of noble birth).—modestus ac verecundus (modest and respectful).—elegans (showing

*tasta, &c.*, opp. *liberalis, inelégans* — *urbanus (polite)*.  
*et varietas, ingenia studia atque artes: g. professions,*  
*questus liberales (opp. quest. sordidi, C. Off. 1, 41). In*  
*a g. manner, ingenue.*

**GENTLENESS, lenitas** (opp. *asperitas*). *G. of temper, lenitas animi; fm context, lenitas only; g. of character, ingenium lenes or mitis; of manners, mores placidi, mansuetudo morum.*

**GENTLEWOMAN, ingenua** (opp. *libertina*).

**GENTLY, lente, tranquille, quiete, sedate, sedato animo, placide** (e. g. *ire, progredi, forem aperire*). *sedate placideque, placide et sedate (e. g. loqui, ferre dolorem), patienter, æquo animo, modice (with due equanimity), leniter, placide leniterque gently, slowly, slowly and gently; e. g. procedere) — paulatim, pedetentim (gradually). Gently/moderatus, oro (curre, rem age) &c., sec. O. Met. 1, 510). To open the door g., suspensâ manu blande flectere cardinem (Q. Decl. 1, 13; see also placide above). SYN. in GENTLE.*

**GENTRY, The g.**, omnes ingenui (all the free-born and respectable). — *honesto loco orti or nati. All the g. fm the highest to the lowest, omnis ingenuorum multitudo etiam tenuissimorum (C. Cat. 4, 7, 16).*

**GENUFIEXION, genuum flexura, or Crcl. genua curvata** (cf. *Ammian. 17, 10, 3*).

**GENUINE, verus** (true; also of writings, tot enim sunt veri Bruti libri C. Or. 2, 55, 224). — *probus (e. g. argentum probum, L.). — germanus, verus et germanus (e. g. verum et germanum Metellum, C.). hæc germana est ironia, C.). — bonus (good; boni numi, C.). — sincerus (unadulterated; of wine, &c.). — merus (unmixed; of fluids). — putus (of waters; pure; purus et putus is my ante-Class.). Plant. &c.).* *GENUINUS* is 'home-born' = domesticus, in C. Rep. 2, 15; but was applied to writings by Gell.: a g. edition, 'sincera editio: g. virtus, vera virtus: a g. Stoic, verus et sincerus Stoicus. For 'think not to be g.', &c., see 'doubt its GENUINENESS.'

**GENUINELY, sincere**. — probe [SYN. in GENUINE].  
**GENUINENESS, incorrupta integritas (unadulterated nature)**. — *auctoritas, fides (credibility). Also Crcl., as: many doubt the g. of this book, multi dubitant, hunc librum ab eo, ad qm refertur, conscriptum esse: the g. of a law is disputed, sunt qui censeant, legem esse adulterinam. A play, the g. of wch is doubted by some, comœdia, quam Plautus esse quidam non putant (of course, with gen. of the author to whom it is commonly attributed).*

**GENUS, g-nus** (opp. species). *The highest g. (including other 'genera' as species of itself), tummum genus, generum caput.*

**GEONOSY, \*geognosia.**

**GEOGRAPHER, geographus** (analogous to chorographus: *Vitr. 10, 2, 5, Schneid.*).

**GEOGRAPHICAL, geographicus** (γεωγραφικός, lat.).

**GEOGRAPHY, geographia** (γεωγραφία); or, pure Lat., terrarum or regionum descriptio.

**GEOMETER, geometres** (γεωμέτρης).

**GEOMETRICAL, geometricus** (γεωμετρικός).

**GEOMETRICALLY, geometricre** (*Vitr. for wch C. uses γεωμετρικῶς, Att. 12, 5*).

**GEOMETRICIAN. See GEOMETER.**

**GEOMETRY, geometria, geometricre, geometrica, orum** (g. t.). — *ratio linearis (as a theory: Q. 1, 10, 96). To know or understand g., geometricen novisse; geometriâ or geometricre eruditum esse: to learn g., geometrica discere.*

**GEORGICS, Georgia** (pl. Gell.), or *georgia carmina. In the first Georgie, in primo Georgicôn (Greek gen. pl., Gell. 13, 20, 4)*.

**GERANIUM, geranium** (γεράνιον, Plin.); \*geranium (Linn.).

**GERFALCON, \*hierofalco** (Cuv.).

**GERM, [PROPR.] germen**. — *asparagus (the asparagus like g. of several plants; cf. Plin. 23, 1, 17; 21, 15, 64). — cyma (young, tender g., esp. of the cabbage tribe). To destroy the g. of a plant, fetum reprimere (cf. C. Brut. 4, 16. Meyer). [IMPROPR.] semen (the seed; e. g. malorum, discordiarum). — igniculus, esp. in pl. igniculi (the first sparks; e. g. virtutum). — initium (g. t. for beginning of alth). GEN. germen, in this sense, is without good ancient authority, except poet.: Lucr. 4, 1079. — To destroy or crush the first g. of alth, qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguere: things apparently unimportant often contain the g. of great events, ex rebus primo aspectu levibus magnarum sæpe rerum motus oriuntur.*

**GERMAN, [COUSINS g. See 'first COUSINS.'**

*Related (obsolet.), vid.*

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**GERMANDER, \*tenuium** (Linn.). *Wall g., \*teucrium chamaedrys (Linn.). G. Speedwell, \*veronica chamaedrys (Linn.).*

**GERMANISM, \*Germanæ lingue proprietates.**

**GERMINATE, germinare**. — *pullulare. When they first begin to g.; as soon as they begin to g., statim in germinatione (Plin.).*

**GERMINATION, germinatio** (Col.; Plin.). — *germinatus, is (Plin.).*

**GERUND, gerundium** (Dion. Prisc.). — *gerundivus modus (Serr. p. 788. P.).*

**GESTICULATE, gestum facere or agere. gestu uti.** *gestum componere (of scientific, artistical gesticulation, esp. of the 'action, in a wide sense, of players and orators). GEST. gesticulari, post-Aug., Suet. To g. at every word, gestu verba exprime.*

**GESTICULATION, gestus.** *gesticulatio, Suet. Let all excess of g. be avoided, omnis non viro dignus ornatus ... in gestu (motuque) caveatur (aft. C. Off. 1, 36, 130). To make a g. in sign of assent, gratificari ei gestu (C. Barb. 6, 14).*

**GESTURE, gestus** (with ref. to position; holding of the body, or of single parts of it; distinguished fm motus, the motion of the whole body; hence together, gestus motusque; motus gestusque: gestus is esp. proper to actors; motus, to combatants, wrestlers, orators). *To make g's, gestum agere, facere, gestu uti. gestum componere (offer the rules of art): all kinds of artistical pantomimic g's which ably makes at alth, gesticulatio: to make such g's, gesticulari: one that makes such g's, gesticulator (GEN. all three, post-Aug.): to be unskilful in making g's, gestum nescire: to make wrong g's, peccare in gestu: to make a g. at every word, gestu verba exprime.*

**GET, v. TRANS.** *¶ To obtain (whether permanently or for a time), accipere (g. t. to receive). — ferre, auferre (to carry off as the produce of one's exertions, &c., alth good or bad). — nancisci (by chance, opportunity, or any other cause, without our own co-operation). — obtingit mihi qd (alth falls to my lot; similar to nanci-ci). — impetrare (to obtain by asking). — adipisci (to achieve by exertion). — assèqui (to obtain an object for wch ably has striven). — consequi (to obtain an object one has desired; with or without assistance; a more general term than assèqui). — acquirere (to acquire or win what one has sought with great exertion). — obtinere (to obtain and keep possession of alth aqst great opposition). — sortiri. sorte nancisci. sortem es rei nancisci (to get or obtain by lot). — potiri qd re (or rare) qd (to get into ably's power). — compotem fieri es rei (to obtain possession of; e. g. one's wish). — incidere in qd. corripi, tentari qd re (to fall into, esp. into diseases). — augeri qd re (to be blessed with alth, as with riches, children). — querere (obtain by seeking; e. g. victum, gloriam, gratiam ad populum). — parare. comparare (provide; procure by one's own means; also = to get alth ready [see below], parare convivium, quæ opus sunt ad nuptias, bellum, &c. comp. convivium, arma, bellum, exercitus, &c.). — colligere (to gather, as it were, goodwill, favour, &c.). — parere sibi qd (to beget, as it were; to receive as the fruit of some exertion or step; e. g. laudem). To have got [on this idiom, see note at the end of the article], habere: not to get, non accipere (g. t., it has not been given to me); defraudari qd re (to be cheated out of a thing); res abibi a me (at an auction; it was knocked down to somebody else): to get children, see BEGET: to have got the left shoe on the right foot, calceus sinister pro dextero inductus est (Suet. Aug. 92): to get the day, see 'to GAIN the victory': get you gone! abi! apage te! amove te hinc! g. out of my sight! abscede procul e conspectu meo! To get by heart, see HEART. — to get a name fm any circumstance, cognomen trahere ex re: to get courage, accedit mihi animus: to get booty, prædam nancisci: to get a rich booty, opimâ prædâ potiri: to get ably's permission to do alth, a qd impetrare, ut liceat mihi qd facere (C.): to get money, pecuniam sibi facere; great wealth and great reputation, magnas opes magnamque nomen sibi facere; great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere; ill-gotten wealth, male partum or -a, see ill-gotten GAINS. To get a cold, fever, headache, &c., see the subs!t. To get alth fm ably, impetrare, exorare qd a qd (by entreaties); exprimer, extorquere ei qd (by force); expugnare qd a qd (by a violent struggle). — ellicere (by persuasive means). Not to be able to get a word fm or out of ably, ex qd verbum ellicere non posse: to get one's living by alth, victum queritare qd re: to get a scanty living, vitam tolerare, paupertatem sustentare or famem propulsare qd re or qd faciendū: you may always get fresh-baked bread here, semper hic*

recentis panis est cocta: *what good should I get by telling you a lie?* quid mihi sit boni, si mentiar (Com.)  
*easily got, parabilia: this may be got for asking, or without the slightest trouble, hæc virgula divina, ut alunt, suppetuntur* (C. Off. 1, 44, 158, proverbially): *to get as an answer, responsum ferre or auferre: to my letter fm aby, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur a qo: to get a situation, office, munus ci mandatur, deferitur; muneris prætor: to get athg out of one's head, memoriam se rei animo efficitur (purposely). When hesawhe could get nothing out of him by threatening to go to law, posteaquam vidit nihil se a qo posse litium terrore abraderi (C.): to get (a secret, &c.) out of aby, ex qo percunctando atque interrogando or arscitando elicere. — expiscari (to fish out), qd ci or ex qo. —*  
*Gais, vid. I To get aby to do athg, impetrare (a qo), ut faciat qd (c. y. having got them to stay, impetrato [abl. partec.] ut manerent, L.). See To INDUCE. I To get athg done, qd faciendum curare, qd ci curandum tradere (to give it another person to manage, &c.); but, as in English, a person is often said 'to do what he really 'gets done' for him by another; e. g. wishing to get a ring made, quoniam vellet anulum sibi facere (C. Ferr. 4, 25, 66): to get athg carried to the army by ships, qd exercituli navibus supportare (Cæs. B. C. 3, 44). I To have got to do, &c. (= to have that task, &c.), by partec. in dus: I have got many letters to write, multas mihi epistolas scribendæ sunt. — I To have got! [= to have] a book, &c., is objected to by Webster and other writers as a vulgarism; but it is not only thoroughly idiomatical, but may be easily justified. 'To get' being 'to acquire' (recipere, obtinere, &c.): 'to have got' = 'to have acquired' (recipere, obtinere), and so 'to have,' 'to possess'; and it so happens that the latter word has the same peculiarity in Greek, κτ-δωαι. 'I got' [where the radicals κτ- correspond to gt, the smooth mute κ having passed, according to Grimm's law, into the middle mute g]; κτ-δωαι, 'I have got' = 'I have' or 'possess.' Webster also objects to 'I could not get him to do this' [Addison], and 'I could not get the work done,' as not elegant. It is to be hoped that the time for sacrificing our old idioms to modern and sickly notions of elegance is pretty nearly gone by. — For other combinations, e. g. to get aby's CONSENT, &c., see the substs.*

GET, INTRANS.) See To BECOME; and To GROW = become.

GET, with adverbs, adjectives, &c. — A. TRANS.)  
 I To get athg or aby AWAY, see To GET athg fm aby. — I To get DOWN, see To REACH down. — I To get IN. a) To get in crops, percipere fruges or fructus. — condere, — condere et reponere (to store them in the barn). β) To get in debts, &c., exigere (e. g. pecunias). γ) To get in a store, &c.; e. g. athg for the winter, in hiemem providere qd: a large supply of corn, frumenti vinum maximam comparare. — I To get OFF: a) To get shoes, &c. off, see To PULL off. β) To get a ship off the shoals, &c. navem detrudere (e. g. scopulo, &c.). γ) To get aby's goods, &c. off, vendere. — I To get athg on, inducere (to pull or draw on, e. g. a shoe, calcem sibi ind.). — inducere (e. g. a coat, &c., sibi vestem or se veste). A shoe that aby can hardly get on, calcem minor pede or pedem urens (both H. Ep. 1, 10, 42): a coat, &c. that one can hardly get on, vestis nimis stricta or stricta. — I To get OUT: a) To get athg fm aby, see above, near the end of To GET, TRANS.). β) To draw out, to disengage, vid. I To get OVER: a) PROPR., a wall, &c.; see To CLIMB, To CROSS. β) IMPROPR., see To SUMMOUNT, CONQUER; and for that 'we cannot be got over,' see INSURMOUNTABLE. γ) To get over a sickness, ex morbo convalescere. morbum depellere. — I To get READY, parare comparare (see these words above): every thing is got ready, omnia sunt [ad qd] apta et parata: to get oneself ready, comparare se (C. Mil. 10, 28): for athg, ad qd or ad rem faciendam (e. g. ad iter, ad respondendum): to get breakfast to be got ready as his horse, prandium apud se accurari jubere: to get a vessel ready for sea, see READY. — I To get TOGETHER, ready for, see To COLLECT, AMASS, ASSEMBLE. I To get UP: a) To prepare to play, edere fabulam (of the person at whose expense it is exhibited; scilicet dare; fab. docere, is of the author making the actors practice it, &c.; who, with ref. to this kind of 'getting up' = 'learning it,' discunt fabulam, see KREBS). b) To appear (e. g. ludos, of preparing all that is necessary for their exhibition). — compare (e. g. convivium). — opt-middly got up, magnifice splendideque ornatus. magnifice et ornate comparatus (both e. g. convivium).

β) To raise (a building), erigere, excitare, &c. To have nearly got a house up, pene ad fastigium pervenisse: to get up hastily some temporary building, subitarius ædificum extruere (T.). γ) To pull up or aloft, tollere, attollere. — levare, sublevare (to help up). δ) To make aby rise, excitare qm (to call him, &c.): \*efficere, ut a lecto surgat qs (to succeed in making him get out of bed).

INTRANS.) I To get ABROAD (of reports, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus. emanare (in vulgus). Exire atque in vulgus emanare. efferi (foras or in vulgus). effluere et ad aures hominum permanere: to let athg get abroad, see To REPORT, To PUBLISH: to prevent athg fm getting abroad, cs rei famam comprimere or suppressere. — I To get AHEAD, see To ADVANCE, To PROSPER: to get ahead of, see To OUTSTRIP. — I To get ALONG, see To PROCEED, To ADVANCE. — I To get AMONGST, incidere in qos or inter ceteros (L.): to fall amongst persons. — I To get at, see To REACH. — I To get AWAY, see To ESCAPE (fm). — I To get BACK, repetere retro viam (L.). See To RETURN. — I To get BEFORE, prevenire (qm or qd; by taking a shorter road, brevior via, L.). — antevire (e. g. exercitum Metelli). — præcurrere qm (to outstrip him). — post se relinquere (to leave behind). The report gets before my letter, fama mensæ epistolam celeritate superat: he cannot get before him without great carelessness on his part, ut eum præcurrat, sine magnâ negligentia fieri non potest (Qu. C.; impropr.). If aby has got before you, si qs ante te fuerit (Sen. Ep. 104, of an ambitious man). — I To get BEHIND: a) To fall in the rear, a qo superari, (procul) a qo relinqui. β) To place oneself behind, for the purpose of hiding, post qd latere (V.). — I To get the BETTER of, see To CONQUER, SUMMOUNT. — I To get BETWEEN, medium se inferre. Inter medios (e. g. hostes) irrumper. — insinuare se (e. g. inter turmas to wind oneself in, as it were). — I To get CLEAR, see 'to get or become FREE (fm), To DISENGAGE oneself. — I To get DOWN, see To DESCEND. — I To get FORWARD, see To ADVANCE, To PROCEED. — I To get FROM, see To ESCAPE fm. — I To get IN: a) PROPR., insinuare se in qm locum; or by the verbs under To ENTER. You must get out by the same way that you got in, eodem, quâ te insinuasti (insinuaveris, &c.) retro via repetenda (L. 9, 2, 8). β) IMPROPR. Evils, &c. get in, mala se insinuant. γ) To get in with aby, insinuare se in familiaritatem or consuetudinem cs. gratiam cs parere. in cs consuetudinem se Immergere (qâ re: e. g. blanditiis et assentationibus). — I To get INTO: a) PROPR. locus capit qd (it can get into it). — immergi in qd (of what one sinks into; e. g. in paludem). — devenire (into something bad or wrong; e. g. in cs potestatem or manus; in alienas manus). — incidere in qd (to fall into, eply agi aby's will). — incurere in qd (to run into, eply fm aby's own fault). — decedere in qd (to sink into a bad state; e. g. to get into pecuniary difficulties, in angustias rei familiaris). — adduci in qd (to be brought into danger, difficulty, &c.). — (in) qm locum intrare (&c. to enter). — in qm locum se insinuare (to wind oneself in, by making one's way through obstacles, &c.). To get into port, portum capere. in portum venire, pervenire. in portum ex alto recipi. in portum penetrare (C.): to get into one's carriage, incidere in currum (Plaut.); to get into currum (Lucr. Suet.); to get into currum (Lucr. O., Prop.). To get into a house, in domum or domicilium immigrare. β) To get into favour with aby, see 'to get in with aby.' — I To get NEAR, see To APPROACH. — I To get ON: a) Fm a horse, &c., see To DISMOUNT, To ALIGHT. β) To get client fm, see To ESCAPE, To DISENGAGE oneself. γ) To escape fm the consequences of a fault, &c., deungi (e. g. with a slight punishment, levi pond; by a lie, mendacio). — elabi ex iudicio (to escape punishment in a court of justice; of an accused person). To get off without any punishment, peccata impuni dilabuntur (Auct. ad Her. 2, 25, 39). I have got off better than I expected, pulchre discedo et probe et præter spem (Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 58). (See To COME on, β.) — I To get ON: a) To climb, to mount, vid. β) To advance, prosper, make progress, vid. β) To get on (well) with aby, commodè versari cum qo, ferre qm: a person with whom we can get on well, homo facilis, commodus, tractabilis (opp. diffidilis, difficilis et morosus, intractabilis). — I To get OUT: a) PROPR. Of a place, exire, egrèdi, &c. You must get out by the way you got in, see 'get in.' To get out of one's carriage, ex or de rheda descendere. β) To get out of a scrape, &c., see To EXTRICATE oneself fm. γ) To get out of one's

*depth*, see DEPTH.—*Get quit or rid of*: a) *A person*, see RID, *adj.* b) *of a thing*; see TO DISMISSE. *To disentangle*, *To extricate oneself*.—*Get through*: a) *Prop.* penetrare per qm locum; or *(to a place)*, ad qm locum, in qm locum usque. b) *To finish a task*, see FINISH. γ) *To get to the end of a sum of money, a fortune, &c.*, see TO SPEND.—*Get to*, see TO REACH.—*To get together*, see TO ASSEMBLE or COLLECT, *INTRANS.*—*Get up*: a) *To rise (including the rising in price)*, *vid.* b) *See TO CLIMB*, *TO MOUNT*.—*Get upon*: a) *see 'get on.'* b) *To get upon one's feet*, see ERIGERE (e.g. of a little child trying to raise itself from the ground). γ) *To get upon a subject*, in sermonem incidere. *To get the upper hand*; see CONQUER, PREVAIL AGAINST.

GHASTLINESS, exangulus funereusque color.—color per pallidus.

GHASTLY, cadaverosus, luridus.—exangulus (without any blood in the face; pale from fear, &c.).—cadaverous facie (of a pale complexion).—sine colore (either always or at the moment, fear, &c.): e.g. sine colore constitit). *Ably is g. pale*, pallor qm facit horrendum aspectu († *H. Sat.* 1, 8, 26). || *Shocking to behold*, fœdus (e.g. vulnus, cicatrix, both †). *See TERRIBLE*.

GHOST, spectrum (denotes the apparition of a departed spirit, as a supernatural appearance).—mostelium (dim. from monstrum, as a horrible apparition).—manes (as the apparition of a good spirit)—lemures (as that of a hobgoblin). *Ably's g. walks*, non manes ejus conquiscent viri (L. 21, 10; cf. L. 3, 58, extr.). *To believe in g's*, see TO BELIEVE IN. || *To give up the g.*, animam agere, edere, efflare (C.). emittere, deponere (Np.); extremum vitæ spiritum edere (C.).

GHOSTLY. *See SPIRITUAL*.

GIANT, vir major quam pro humano habitu: *to be a g.*, humane magnitudinis propemodum excessisse formam. Not gigas; but Gigantes, of the mythological Giants.

GIANTESS, mulier, major quam pro humano habitu.

GIANT-LIKE. *See GIGANTIC*.

GIBBER, v. \*voce non explanabili et verborum inefficaci susurrare (cf. *quotat.* under GIBBERISH).

GIBBERISH, voces quidem sed non explanabiles et perturbatæ et verborum inefficaces (aft. *Sen. de Irâ* 1, 3).—stridor, non vox (Plin.).

GIBBET, s. *See GALLOW*.

GIBBET, v. The nearest Lat. expression is infelici arbori suspendere; but as this does not imply continued exhibition after death, we must use some such phrase as \*infelici arbori (or cruci) suspensum qm corvis dilaniandum relinquere (aft. cadaver... canibus dilaniandum relinquere, C. *Mit.* 13). You shall be hanged and gibbeted, pascere in cruce corvos († *H.*). To be gibbeted, pascere in cruce corvos (H.).

GIBBOSITY, gibbus (Juv.). gibber (Plin.; both = a protuberance).

GIBBOUS, gibbus (Cels. 8, 1). gibber and gibberosus appear to be used only of men, animals, &c.; extrinsecus gibbus is used by Cels. of the skull.

GIBE, v. *See TO JEER*, *TO SCOFF*.

GIBE, s. *See JEER*, *SCOFF*.

GIBBER. *See JEERER*, *SCOFFER*.

GIBLETS, \*exta anseris.

GIDDILY, PROP. Crcl. with vertigine correptus. || *Thoughtlessly*, animo lev. temere. indiligenter. negligent. —dissolute. animo dissolut. *Ably behaves so g.*, tantâ mobilitate se gerit.

GIDDINESS, PROP. Dizziness, vid. || IMPROP. Thoughtlessness, animus levitas. levitas. mobilitas (with or without animi, ingenti). Jv. mobilitas et levitas animi.—animus dissolutus.—temeritas.—negligentia. indiligentia (Syn. in GIDDY).

GIDDY, || DIZZY, vid. || *Causing giddiness*, as in 'a g. height'; see DIZZY. || *Thoughtless*, lev. levitate præditus (wanting steadiness of character).—mobilitas (changeable, opp. constans).—temerarius (rash).—indiligens. negligens (careless, opp. diligens). *Ably is very g.*, est in quo magna levitas, temeritas, &c.

GIFT, donum. munus (a present); see a PRESENT; both also g. it. of that wch has been imparted to us by God, by nature, fortune, &c., with or without quasi præflect.—stips. beneficium (a g. to a poor man; a tender, liberal g.; to be bag for a g. from any one, stipem emendicare ab eo; Suet. Oct. 91).—dos (that wch is imparted to us by nature or by fortune; empty in pl. dates).—ingenium. facultas (natural parts or talents for aith; opp. ars, acquired talents). G's of nature, naturæ munera (i. e. natural parts or talents; to possess such, naturæ

muneribus ornatum esse): g's of nature and of fortune, naturæ fortunæque dotæ; bona, quæ ei naturæ et fortunæ data sunt: natural g's, naturale quoddam bonum (see Np. *Thras.* 1, 3): to possess distinguished g's of mind and heart, ingenii animique dotibus excellere: to possess in an eminent degree all the g's of a statesman and general, omnibus bellæ ac togæ dotibus eminentissimum esse: to possess the g. of being able to make oneself beloved by every one, ars ad conciliandos animos ei est or inest (L. 28, 18, med.): to possess it abundantly, ingenium or ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem ei superest (Suet. *Tit.* 1, in.): to possess dexterly in every thing as a natural g., ei inest ad omnia naturalis ingenii dexteritas (L. 28, 18, med.): to possess the g. of eloquence, bene dicere.

GIFTED (with aith), præditus, instructus. Richly g. with aith, abunde auctus ornatusque qd re. *See ENDOWED* (under ENDOW). || ABSOL. ingeniosus.—ingenio præstans. ingenio summo. elati ingenii.—præclaris animi dotibus instructus. To be highly g., ingenio valere, abundare; longe plurimum ingenio valere; beatissimè ingenii ubertate esse.

GIG, brōta, sc. rheda; *Cod. Theod.* 6, 29, 2, &c.).—vehiculum birōtum (g. i. Non.)—clisium (wch was \*vehiculū birōti gonis, *Nos.* 86, 30). To drive to town very fast in a gig, clacio celeriter ad urbem advēhi (C.).

GIGANTIC, qui humanam magnitudinem excedit (see *Curt.* 8, 14, 13).—major quam pro humano habitu (see L. 8, 6); = colossal; vid. G. stature, magnitudo extima: a form of g. stature, forma, quæ humanam magnitudinem excedit; or major, quam pro humano habitu: a g. work, moles: a g. building, ædificiū moles.

GIGGLE, v. sensim atque summissim ridere (*Gell.* 17, 8, § 7). *See TO LAUGH*. Prps \*riusum singultantum modo ejicere (aft. Q. 10, 7, 10; not furtim cachinnare, wch G. gives oft. *Lucr.* 4, 1172; for the whole passage is famulæ longe fugitant, furtimque cachinnant; so that they laughed 'owdily, but where they could do it secretly).

GIGGLE, s. \*rius furtim erumpens, et singultantum modo ejectus (sing. mod. ejectus; Q. 10, 7, 10).

GILD, v. inaurare (g. i. for covering with gold; also extrinsecus inaur.; e.g. g. statuum; also of garments, palla, vestis).—aurum illinere ci rei, or auro illinere qd (to wash with gold; e.g. marmor).—aurum inducere ci rei, or auro inducere qd (to plate with gold). *Gill*, auratus; inauratus; extrinsecus inauratus (e.g. status, C.; opp. solida).

GILDER, inaurator (late).

GILDING, auratura (as thing; Q. 8, 6, 28, ed. Spald.; or Crcl. with verbs under GILD).

GILL, || Measure =  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pint: the nearest Lat. measure is quartarius (=  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a sextarius, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pint). || A plant (the ground ivy), \*glechoma hederacea (Linn.).

GILLFLOWER. Clove g., \*dianthus caryophyllus (Linn.). stock g., \*cheiranthus (Linn.): queen's g., heperis (Plin., Linn.).

GILLS, branchiæ (= τὰ βράγχια, Plin. 9, 7, 6, &c.).

GILTHEAD (a fish), many species of the sparus (Plin.).—\*sparus aurata (Linn.).

GIMLET, terēbra.

GIN, || Snare, laqueus, tendicula (C., only Ag.). pedica (Syn. in TRAP). || The spirituous liquor, \*vinum e junipero factum or junipero expressum (Plin. calls all such spirits from dates, &c., vinum, 6, 26, 32, &c.).

GINGER, zingiberi (indecl. neut.).—zingiber or zingiberia.—\*amocum zingiber (Linn.).

GINGERBREAD, \*libum zingiberæ conditum, or libum (g. i.) or crustula, crum.

GINGERLY. *See NICELY*, CAUTIOUSLY.

GINGLE, v. and s. *See JINGLE*.

GINGLING. *See JINGLING*.

GIPSY, \*Cingarus; f. \*Cingara. The g.-language, \*Cingaronum lingua.

GIRAFFE, camelopardalis (Linn.).

GIRD, cingere (g. i. zonā, gladio, &c.).—incingere (mly poet. Incingi zonā, O.).—succingere (g. up). To g. oneself, cingi or succingi or accingi (e.g. with a sword, gladio or ferro): to g. oneself up (i. e. prepare) for aith, accingi ad qd; high-girt, alte cinctus (H. *Sat.* 2, 8, 10; for wch alticinctus, *Phædr.* 2, 8, 11).—altus præcinctus (H. *Sat.* 2, 5, 6; *Petr.* 19, 4).—Gird on a sword, succingere qm gladio (another), gladio se cingere, gladio accingi (oneself).



**GIRDER** (*in building*), trabs (*principal beam*). *The g., trabs perpetue* (running through the whole building).

**GIRDLE**, cingulum, zona (*the former as a pure Latin word; the latter borrowed from the Greek; zona includes also the finely-worked girdle of ladies*).—cinctura (*elasture, very rare*; *Suet.*, *to wear a rather loose g.*, cingi fluxiore cinctura, *Suet.*).

**GIRDLE**, v. See TO GRAB.

**GIRDLER**, s. sonarius (*girdle-maker*; *C.*).

**GIRL**, puella.—virgo (*as unmarried*). *A little g.*, puellula; virgancula; parvula puella (*Ter.*): *a grown-up g.*, puella adulta; virgo: *a g.'s school*, institutum, quo puellae aluntur educanturque, or \*schola puellarum. | *Maid-servant*, puella.—famula (*serving-maid*).—ancilla (*house-maid*).—cubioularia (*Inscrip.*: chamber-maid).

**GIRLISH**, puellaris.—virginalis. *G. shame or modesty, verecundia virginalis: he has a g. look*, puerili in ore vitus virgineus (*O. Met.* 6, 631): *to grow g.*, puellascere (*Farr.*).

**GIRLISHLY**, puellariter.

**GIRTH**, a. cingulum, cingula (*the former of the belt or girdle of a man, e. g. of a warrior; the latter of the girth of a horse, as O. Rem.* 236; *cf. Serv. V. En.* 9, 360).—baltus (*a sword-belt; talamum*). | *Compass, circumferencia*, vid.

**GIRTH**, v. cingere.

**GIVE**, dare (*our 'to give' in the widest acceptation of the word: hence, = to grant, impart, allow, award, present, offer, yield fm itself, &c.; also as a mathematical t. i. to a given line, data linea, Q. 1, 10, 3*).—reddere (*to g. back, return; i. e. both to g. up, e. g. a letter to aby, and to g. forth, e. g. a tone*).—trudere (*to g. up, g. over, g. into the hand*).—offerre (*to offer to give without demand*).—porrigere (*to stretch out, that the person receiving may take it*).—præbere (*to hold towards, to extend; both denote the incomplete action of giving*).—tribuere (*as the end of the action*).—impertire (*to cause to take part, to impart*).—donare. dono dare (*to present*).—solvere. persolvere. pendere (*to pay*).—apponere (*to set on the table a dish, wine, &c.*).—afferre (*to bring in addition; e. g. ornatum orationi*).—efficere (*to bring forth, yield; e. g. ager efficit cum octavo; then as a t. i. of arithmetic, our 'to make'*).—esse. fieri (*as an arithmetical t. i.; see TO 'MAKE, in arithmetic, for examples of effice, esse, and fieri*). *How much have you given for if quanti rem emisti? how much do you g. for your board, your lodging, your tuition? quanti cenas, habitas, doceris? to g. a daughter in marriage to aby, dare ci quam uxorem or nuptum or in matrimonium: to g. to another, tradere quam alii: to g. forth, edere, mittere, emittere (e. g. a sound, scent, &c.); reddere (to return a sound, of a string which is touched); remittere (to suffer to proceed fm itself; e. g. a tone, of a string; juice, &c., of fruit when pressed). It is not given to man, homini non datur, non concessum est: a thing that is not ours to g., res, quæ non est nostri arbitri: g. me leave to, &c.. da mihi followed by an acc. with infin. (or, aff. the Greek manner, with a dat. and infin.; see Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 16, 61): to g. atq. up for lost, desperare de re: to g. little for a thing (i. e. to value lightly), qd negligere, parum curare: to g. nothing for atq. (i. e. to disregard it), qd contemnere, spernere, nihili putare: what would I g. I quidnam darem? to g. any thing for it, qd quantivis facere, æstimare; quovis pretio qd redimere velle: to g. oneself up; see TO SURRENDER: to g. up, manus dare (to admit oneself to be conquered, to yield; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 31).—cedere (to give way): to g. rise to; see 'to be the source of' To g. oneself to &c., see TO DEVOTE: to g. medicine to a patient, adhibere medicinam ægroto.*

**MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES**.—To g. aby a blow, plagam ci imponere, infligere, injicere (not dare): to g. aby permission, facere ci potestatem (not dare): to g. a vote, suffragium ferre or inire; sentence, an opinion, sententiam dicere or ferre: to g. a party, dinner-party, facere cenam (not dare): to g. aby a subject to work on, ponere or proponere (not dare) ci rem tractandam: to g. a person a letter (of the bearer), reddere ci epistolam or literas (*said*, dare, vobis is the act of the writer giving it to the tabellarius. *Even C., however, once uses dedit, not reddidit, of the bearer; Att.* 5, 4, 1): to g. a person to drink, dare ci bibere or potui: to g. leave, leges scribere, constituere, condere (*but leges dare is Class.; e. g. leges damus liberis populi, C. Leys.* 3, 2, 4): a circumstance g.'s aby his name, qd facti nomen, cognomen ci (L.): to g. rise to a suspicion, facere suspitionem: to g. pain to aby, facere dolorem

ci: to g. battle to aby, proelium committere cum qo: to g. aby no time to breathe, qm respirare non sinere (*improp.*): to g. aby trouble, negotium ci facessere (C.), facere (Q. 5, 12, 13): to g. signals by beacons, facere significationem ignibus (Cæs.): given (e. g. under my hand such a day or at such a place), datum or scriptum: given under my hand on the day of our march fm Astura, hæc scripserat profecto Astura (C.). To g. in charge, ci qd custodiendum or servandum dare; deponere qd apud qm (as a deposit). For phrases not found here, see GIVE BATTLE, PLACE, A KISS, THANKS, &c., see the SUBST., ADV., or ADJ., with which 'give' is used.

**GIVE**, INTRANS. To yield to pressure, solvi (*to be loosened*).—cedere (*to yield*). The sand 'g.'s under the feet; sabulum vestigio cedit: not to g., resistere ci rei (e. g. corpori, of a hard-stuffed mattress). | To yield ground (before an enemy), pedem referre. | To become less or less intense, remittere. remitti (v. pr. of rain, fever, pain, &c.).—minuere (*cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 12*).—minui (*to lessen*).—defervecere (*to cool; of heat, passion, &c.*).—residere (*to settle; of stormy passion, &c.*). The frost is giving, glacies tepescita molitur.

**GIVE** A HEARING, aures ci dare or dedere (not audientiam ci præstare). See AUDIENCE.

**GIVE** IN (*see yield*), cedere, concedere (*to yield*).—manus dare (*to confess oneself conquered*).—ci morem gerere, ci obsequi (*to yield to his will or humour*). To g. in to aby's prayers, ca precibus cedere, locum dare or locum relinquere, ci roganti obsequi: to aby's wishes, ca voluntati morem gerere, obsequi; ci indulgere: not to g. in, in sententiâ suâ persistere or perseverare (*of an opinion*).

**GIVE** IN ONE'S NAME, nomen dare: as a candidate for an office, nomen profiteri: to the prætor, apud prætorem; also simply profiteri apud prætorem.

**GIVE** OUT, a) Distribute, vid. b) Emit sounds, &c., see under GIVE. γ) To profess, to pretend, vid.

**GIVE** OVER. To g. aby over, desperare qm or salutem ca or de salute ca: aby g.'s himself over, sibi ipse desperat: to g. over a patient, \*desperare salutem ægri (salus ægri, C. N. D. 3, 38, 91; and deep. sal. O. Pont. 3, 7, 23): all the physicians g. him over, omnes medici diffidunt: given over by his physician, a medico relictus or desertus (Cels.). | INTRANS. See TO CEASE, INTRANS.)

**GIVE** UP, a) To surrender, vid. b) To resign, desisti from, vid. To give up all hope, spem abicere; about atq., desperare qd or de qd re: aby's cause, qm deserere; causam ca deponere; a causâ ca recedere. γ) To lay down an office, abdicare munus or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magistratu or honore); abcedere munere (C. Pam. 9, 3); magistratum deponere. δ) To give up the ghost, see GHOST. ε) To g. oneself up, see to DEVOTE (oneself to).

**GIVE** VENT. See VENT.

**GIVE** WAY. See TO GIVE IN. To g. way to tears, lacrimis indulgere (*O. Met.* 9, 142).

**GIVER**, auctor doni or muneris (not donator end dator are not Class.). G. and receiver, dans et accipiens; tribuens et accipiens.

**GIZZARD**, (avium) ventriculus.

**GLACIER**, \*moleis nivium frigidioribus conglaciata.

**GLACIS**, \*decivitas valli exterior.

**GLAD**, lætus (v. pr. joyfully excited).—hilarus. hilaris (cheerful, gay, merry; both of persons and their spirits; fig. of things, as gestures, face, a day).—alacer (lively, ready for an undertaking). To be g., lætum, alacrum et lætum, hilarum esse: to be glad at atq., lætari qd re: to be very g., lætitiâ se effere; gaudio perfusum esse; at atq., a re (see L. 30, 16, in.): to make or render g., hilarare facere qm (g. t.); qm or ca animum exhilarare, ad lætitiâ excitare (of things).—I was far fm glad to see the handwriting of Alcibiades, Alexidis manum non amabam (C. Att. 7, 2, p. in.).

**GLAD**, GLADDEN, hilarare, exhilarare. Hilarare facere (to cheer up).—lætificare. lætitiâ afficere. lætitiâ et voluptate afficere. lætitiâ ci afferre or offerre (to fill with joy). To g. aby with atq., oblectare qm qd re (to delight).

**GLADFULNESS**, GLADNESS, lætitiâ.—hilaritas (cheerfulness).—animus lætus or hilaris (a glad, cheerful mind).—alacritas. animus alacer (easily the glad mind with one shows in atq.). To cause or excite g., hilaritatem excitare.

**GLADIATOR**, gladiator. Of or belonging to a g., gladiatorius: to exhibit a show of g.'s, gladiatores dare



(Ter., C.), cedere (Suet.): a company of g's, gladiatoria familia (C., Cas.): to have the strength and health of a g., gladiatoria esse totius corporis firmitate (C.): the pay of a g., gladiatorium (sc. primum). auctoramentum.

GLADIATORIAL, gladiatorius.

GLADLY, cupide (prop. with desire, of internal impulse)—libenter, animo libenti, animo libenti proclivoque. non invito animo (willingly). JN. cupide et libenter—animus prompto paratogue (readily)—haud gravate (without making any difficulties)—sine recusatone. haud repugnante (without refusing)—facile (easily, without difficulty). <sup>1828</sup> Instead of ade, the Latins also frequently use an adj. agreeing with the person who does atq. willingly; as, volens, libens or lubens, non invitus. Or they use a Crel. with velle (opp. nolle) or with non . . . nolle; as, teachers give cakes to children that they may g. learn their alphabet, doctores pueris dant crustula ut prima elementa velint discere (H. Sat. 1, l. 25); he g. obeyed, non parere noluit (Np. Alcib. 4, 3); not g., invito animo; gravate; or, nolens; invitus; very g., libentissime; libentissimo animo: to obey g., libenti animo parere: a person g. believes what he wishes, libenter id homines, quod volunt, credunt: to suffer atq. g., facile pati qd.: I would g. see or hear, videndi or audiendi cupiditate flagro: g. would I see it, velim, vellem (with this difference, that the present expresses rather internal urgency or necessity; the imperfect a conditionality, = if it were but possible).

GLADSOME. See GLAD.

GLAIR. See 'the white of an egg.'

GLANCE, s. || Sudden shoot of splendour, fulgur. To emit g's, coruscare (see Dicl. Syn. 2, 81). || Darting of sight, aspectus.—(oculorum) obtutus: to exchange stolen g's, furium inter se aspicere: to throw a rapid g. on any subject, qd. leviter transire, ac tantummodo perstringere: celeriter perstringere qd.; breviter perstringere qd. atque attingere (C.). qd. quasi per transennam prateriens strictim aspicio (C. de Or. 1, 35, 162). A single g., unus conspectus or aspectus: to glance atq. so that it may be taken in at a single g., qd. in uno conspectu ponere; qd. sub uno aspectu subjicere: at the first g., primo aspectu; prima specie (according to its first appearance); uno aspectu et quasi prateriens (improp., e. g., to pass judgement on any object of art, &c., at the first g.); ex prima statim fronte (e. g. dijudicare qd., Q., with ref. to the mere outside, as it were).

GLANCE, v. || Shoot rays of light, &c., coruscare.—micare (to g. rapidly). || Dart the eyes at. To g. at atq. oculos in qd. conijcere. oculos or os in qm. conijcere. aspectum or oculos qd. convertere.—oculis videre, lustrare, perlustrare, or obire qd. || To touch superficially, stringere, prateringere. The bullet struck his side and glanced off, "gians latus ejus strinxit: the lightning struck his couch and glanced off, lecticum ejus fulgur praterinxit. || To take a hasty view (of a book, &c.), see 'to take a hasty GLANCE,' 'to go through atq. CURSORILY.' || To glance at atq. (= to allude to him indirectly, in the way of reproach), perstringere qm.—oblique perstringere qm. (indirectly).—designare qm. (oratione sua).—spectare or respicere qd.

GLANCINGLY, strictim.

GLAND, glandula (Cels. 4, 1; also 'swelled g.' Cels. 2, 1, prop. Am.). O's swell, glandulae intumescunt (ib.): full of g's, glandulosus.

GLANDERS (a disease of horses), prope panus (see Lat. Dicl.).

GLANDULAR, Crel. G. swelling, glandulae (Cels. 2, 1, prop. Am.).

GLANDULE, glandula.

GLARE, v. || To shine overpoweringly with dazzling light, fulgere (to shine with a glaring fiery light, Dicl. = φάειν).—coruscare (to g. with rays of light rapidly emitted, like forked lightning).—micare (to sparkle, like metal placed in the sun).—rutilare (to g. with red flames).—radiare (to dart fiery rays, like the sun). || To look fiercely (as with eyes of flame), scintillare (to emit, as it were, sparks; as g. oculi scintillant).—ardere (to glow). His eyes glared out of his mask, ex persona ardebat oculi).—fulminare oculis († Prop. 4, 8, 55; cf. oculis pupillae duplex fulminat, O. Am. 1, 8, 16).—fulgere radiareque (Pis., of a cat's eyes in the dark: C. poet. has also ex oculis trucibus duo fervida lamma fulgent, N. D. 2, 42, 107). His eyes g., ex oculis micat scribus ardor († Lucr. 3, 290); oculis micat scribus ignis († F. En. 12, 102): you see how his eyes g., cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis († Sil. 12, (404)).

723): glaring eyes, oculi fulgore micantes (O.), or by oculi torvi, truces, minaces, &c.: he could not support the fierce look and glaring eyes of his adversary, vultum hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit (L. 6, 13). || IMPROPR. To g. in atq. (e. g. in purple), fulgere purpura (C.).

GLARE, s. fulgor (prop. and impropr., of lightning, metallic objects, dress, &c.).—ardor (e. g. vultus, oculorum).—fulgur (in this sense poet. and very rare).

GLARING, || Of eyes, &c., see TO GLARE. || Clear, notorious, &c. (of faults, crimes, &c.), manifestus (e. g. peccatum).—apertus ac manifestus (e. g. scelus).—flagrans (still, as it were, warm; hence 'manifest,' 'recent,' &c., of crimes, post-Aug. T.). Of faults (= blunders), magnus is often used. Three g. faults, tria magna peccata. Your 'Idus Martii' contains a g. fault, Idus Martii magnum mendum continet.

GLASS, || 1) A mass of g., vitrum (<sup>1828</sup> on the origin and manufacture of g. among the ancients; see Plin. 36, 26, 65, sq.); clear and pure g., vitrum purum: white g., vitrum candidum: transparent g., vitrum murrhinum: to make g., vitrum fundere: to colour g., vitrum tingere: to blow g., vitrum flatu figurare: vitrum spiritu formare in pluribus habitus (Sen. Ep. 90, 31): to grind or polish g., vitrum torno terere (to turn in a lathe).—vitrum celare (to cut it into half-raised figures, &c.): to paint upon g., vitrum coloribus pingere ac picturam inungere (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41): to drink out of g. (i. e. out of a g. vessel, not a porcelain &c. one), vitro potare (Mart. 4, 86). || 2) Something made of g.: a) a vessel, vas vitreum, also simply vitreum (any g. vessel).—calix vitreus (a g. bowl, Plin. 36, 26, 66, extr.): a g. with half-raised pattern, vitri torumna, ktis, n. (Mart. 14, 94). b) an eye-g., \*vitrum opticum: (to seek) by means of a g., \*oculo armato or oculis armatis (i. e. with armed eye or eyes): to see as through a g. darkly, quasi per transennam (strictim) prateritens aspicere (but this is of a hasty and so imperfect glance). c) a burning-g., \*vitrum causticum. || A wine glass, \*caliculus vitreus: to drink a g. of wine, vinum bibere: over a g. of wine, inter scyphos or pocula: ad vinum: to take a g. too much, plus paulo adhibere (Com.): to have taken a g. too much, vino gravem esse; ex vino vacillare; plus paulo adhibuisse (Com.). || Painter on glass, vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi artifex (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41). || Painting on glass, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi (the art of painting on g., aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41; but ars vitrum tingendi is = the art of g.-staining).—vitri pictura (a painting on g.).

GLASS, v. See TO GLAZE.

GLASS-BLOWER, vitarius, qui spiritu vitrum in habitus plurimos format (Sen. Ep. 90, 31).

GLASS-DOOR, \*fores, quibus vitrum insertum est.

GLASS-FURNACE, fornax, qua vitri materia coquitur et liquatur (of Plin. 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-HOUSE, officina vitri (see Plin. 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-TRADE, Crel. with vitrum (g. l.), or vitrea (articles made of g.) vendere or venditare (aft. Plin. 15, 20: Pat. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2).

GLASS-WARE, vitrea, orum.

GLASS-WINDOW, vitrea (<sup>1828</sup> g. windows came into use under the early emperors, although first mentioned by Hieron. in Ezech. 40, 16).

GLASSY, vitreus (made of g., or like g.).—vitreae specie (looking like g.).—vitri modo translucidus (resembling g. in transparency). || IMPROPR. G. eyes, oculi natantes (of a drunken, sleepy person)—oculi torpentes (without expression, &c., Q. 1, 3, 76, where, however, others read stupentes).

GLAZE. See SWORD.

GLAZE, || PROPR. with glass, vitrea or specularia (i. e., of lapis specularis, mica) objicere ei loco. To g. a window, vitreos orbis or vitrea quadrata fenestris inserere. || To incrust with a vitreous substance, obducere qd. qd. re, or qd. ei rei illine (g. l., for 'to coat with': obd. relating to the exterior, illin. to the interior; to obd. the substance must be added, in the obl. with obd. the acc. with illin.: or the general expression vitrum must be used: \*qd. tamquam vitro or vitrea quadam specie obducere rei illinere). GLAZIER, \*vitarius, qui fenestris vitrum inserit.

GLEAM, a fulgor, splendor, nitor (Syn. in BRITON).

—lux (a g. of light). || IMPROPR. A g. of hope, see 'GLIMPSE of hope.'

GLEAM, v. fulgere, splendēre, nitēre, coruscare, lucēre (Syn. in BRITON).—micare (e. g. of sword, eyes, &c.). Gleaning swords, gladii micantes. <sup>1828</sup> Coruscus, poet. See TO GLARE.

GLEAN, [PROPR.] spicilegium facere.—racemari in vineyards; *Varr.*) [IMPROPR.] \*omissa colligere. GLEANER, *Crci.* qui spicilegium facit. To leave nothing for the g's, e segete ad spicilegium nihil relinquere (*ast. Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 102*); omnia viscatis manibus legere (*improp.*), to let nothing escape him; *Luct.* ap. *Non.* 332 and 396, 4).

GLEANING, spicilegium (in the field).—racematio (in vineyards; *late*; *Tertull.*).

GLEBE, [PROPR.] gleba; see SOIL, GROUND. [L and belonging to a benefice, \*fundus ecclesiasticus

GLEDE. See KITE.

GLEE, Joy, mirth, vid. [Kind of song, \*versus a singulis in ordinem decantandi.

GLEEFUL. See JOYFUL.

GLEEN. See TO SHINE.

GLEN. See DELL.

GLIB, [Slippery; vid. [Fluent, voluble; vid.

GLIBLY, [Smoothly; vid. [Fluently, volubly; vid.

GLIBNESS, [Smoothness; vid. [Fluency, volubility; vid.

GLIDE, labi (g. i. for smooth, gentle, continuous motion, through the air, on water; the motion of water itself; of time, &c.).—delabi (to g. down).—desuere (prop. to flow down; then to move in a downward direction slowly and gradually; fall down).—effluere (to g. away; of time). To g. away unperceived (of time), occulte labi (t).

GLIMMER, v. tremere (of a trembling, flickering flame).—tenui luce nitere (of shining with a feeble light). A glimmering light, lux maligna (scanty, feeble, &c.).—\*lux tremula (flickering).—languidus ignis (a glimmering fire, &c.).

GLIMMER, s. See 'glimmering light' in preceding article.

GLIMPSE, unus aspectus (the sight of an object for a single moment). To catch a g. of althg, pretereuntem aspicere qd (prop. C. Brut. of one who merely passes through the courts where a trial is going on and observes the judges, &c.).—\*uno aspectu et quasi preteriens aspicio qd (*ast. C. Brut.* 54, 200, the quasi being added to signify a non-illatral passing by). To judge of althg by the first g.; see the similar phrase under GLANCE: to allow a g. of althg to be seen, aperire qd (t. e. g. terram inter fluctus; V.): a g. of hope, levis aura spei (e. g. oblectur, L. 42, 39, 1; so honoris aura, C. Sest. 47, extr., where, however, the metaph. of 'a breath', 'a gale', is kept up, as in L. 29, 30); also spēcula, spes exigua or exigua extremaque (C.); spes tenuis: to please himself with this g. of hope, hinc oblectari spēculā (C.): who had caught a g. of hope fm, &c., qd ex qā re spēculā degustarat (C.; speaking of a wicked hope): there would be a g. of hope, spes aliqua forent: scarcely a g. of hope, vix quidquam spei: not even a g. of hope is left, ne spes quidem ultra ostenditur.

GLITTER, coruscare (v. pr. of flames, of lightning, of beams of light; poet.).—micare (to gleam; of arms, of stars, &c.).—fulgēre (to shine, to reflect the rays of light, of arms, &c.).—nitēre (to gladden, as things rubbed, polished, &c.).—splendēre (to shine with a clear, pure light).

GLITTERING, fulgens.—nitens, nitidus.—micans [STR. in BRIGHT].—fulgidus (t. Lucr.).—coruscus (t. Lucr., V., O.).

GLITTERINGLY, lucide, splendide.

GLOBATE, globatus.

GLOBE, globus (any thick round mass; e. g. leaden balls for ringing, and the heavenly bodies).—pila (prop. ball; then any thing of similar shape, whether solid or hollow; e. g. ball of silk, glass globe, &c.).—sphaera (sphaipa, borrowed as t. i. in astronomy, geometry, &c., fm the Greeks, for wch, however, C. recommended globus, N. D. 2, 18, 47).

GLOBOSE. See GLOBULAR.

GLOBOSITY, globosa forma (e. g. of the earth, mundi, C. N. D. 2, 19, 49).—forma sphaeralis (late).—figura pilae (e. g. of the earth).—forma in speciem orbis absoluti globata, or in rotunditatem globata (Plin.).

GLOBULAR, globosus (C.). Jm. globosus et rotundus (C.).—sphaeroides (sphaerocoides).—sphaericus (late).

Hanging drops are always g.; see under GLOBULE.

GLOBULE, globulus.—pillula (also = pill).—sphaerion [STR. in GLOBE]. Hanging drops always form themselves into g's, dependentes ubique guttae parvis globatur orbibus (Plin.).

GLOOM, [PROPR.] See DARKNESS. [IMPROPR.] With ref. to the countenance or mind, tristitia, maestitia (sadness; STR. in SAD).—maestus et conturbatus vultus (the saddened countenance)—caligo (e. g.

caligo bonorum, the g. that filled the mind of good citizens, C. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: also of the gloomy aspect of the times; see GLOOMY).—tenebræ (e. g. to throw a g. over aby or althg, qd tenebrarum offundere, C. Tusc. 3, 34, 82; also lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, C. N. D. 3, 6; also of the gloomy aspect of things, tenebræ republicas, C.). A certain g. of mind, contractiuncula quendam animi (C.). To dispel aby's (mental) g., caliginem ab animo tamquam ab oculis dissipare.

GLOOMILY, tristitus.—maeste.—tristi fronte (with sad countenance).—severa fronte (Plaut.).

GLOOMINESS. See GLOOM.

GLOOMY, [PROPR.] dark, obscure, vid. [IMPROPR.] Of the mind, countenance, aspect of things, &c., tetricus (= serious in an exaggerated degree; of persons and their looks).—tristis. maestus (of persons and their looks: trist. also of events, seasons, tempora, &c.). maestus = 'naturaliter tristis et severus, *ευθυμωτός*' [Serv.] is poet. and post-Aug. prose: oratores maestus et inculci, T.). Jm. tetricus et tristis (e. g. disciplina, L.).—obscurus. occultus (dark, reserved, as to character; opp. simplex, apertus). A g. countenance, supercilium (as manifested by the contraction of the eyebrows).—vultus severus et tristis (C.).—maestus et conturbatus vultus (Auct. ad Her.): to put on or have a g. countenance, maesto et conturbato vultu uti (id. ib.). a g. character, tristitia et severitas. austeritas (sour, stern, austere character).—ingenium obscurum, occultum (dark, reserved).—tetricus animus (Sen.): the g. aspect of the times, caligo temporum, anni, &c.: g. political prospects, tenebræ rei publicæ (C. Prov. Cons. 8, 43): the prospects of the country are extremely g., tenebræ caecaque nubes et procellæ republicæ impendunt (Auct. Or. pro dom. 10, 24): he said that he had never felt so g., dixit . . . nunquam sibi tantum caliginis ofusum (Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16): a certain g. feeling proceeding fm a guilty conscience, quendam aculem offusa caligo (Q. 9, 3, 47): still more g. prospects, spes asperior: a painter who likes g. colours, pictor severissimus; pictor austerior colore (both Plin.).

GLORIFICATION, *Crci.* with verbs: for neither illustratio nor celebratio occur in this sense: gloratio (only in gloriatione dignum esse) = boasting of, &c.

GLORIFY, illustrare (to place in a bright light; to make illustrious; also laudare qm illustrare: *Lucej.* ap. C. Fam. 5, 14, 1).—ca glorium ornare, exornare (to set forth his glory).—decorare laude, or decorare only (to grace with praise).—celebrare (to make famous). Jm. illustrare et celebrare (e. g. ca nomen scripti).—canere, cantare (to celebrate in verse or song; not = celebrare generally till post-Aug. age). See TO PRAISE. [In a theolog. sense, to exalt to celestial happiness, immortalitatem dare (to confer immortality; Plaut.).—immortalem gloriam dare (C.).—immortali gloriā qm afficere (Plaut. Amph. 5, 2, 10): *Gryseus* had doubted the existence of the phrase).—gloriam tribuere (Phaedr. 1, 7, 3). *Non* Though none of these are used in the full Christian sense, they all may, since it is not the phrase that requires alteration, but the notion of gloria that requires extension. *Non* glorificare, *Tertull.* To be glorified, plorium sedem esse ac locum consecutum (or -os; C.).—in aeternā gloriā esse (C.; in him immortal).

GLORIOUS, gloriosus (e. g. facta, mora, &c., and Suet. victoria: opp. invidiosus, detestabilis, &c.; and also calamitosus).—illustrius (e. g. of actions).—magnificus (that exalts the performer or possessor, e. g. of deeds, but mly of what is externally splendid or sumptuous, &c.). Jm. illustris et gloriosus. magnificus gloriosusque.—clarus. praclarus (famous, &c.).—egregius. eximius [STR. in FAMOUS]. G. actions, magnificae res gestae; facta illustris et gloriosa; facta splendida (t): althg is g. for us, qd gloriosum est nobis: it is a g. thing to, &c., magnificum est (illud); or (ci) gloriosum est, with inf., or acc. and infn.: a g. victory, gloriosissima victoria (Suet.): to gain a g. victory, magnifice vincere (C.): to obtain a g. triumph, gloriose triumphare (C. Fam. 2, 3): a g. name, nomen illustre: the g. name of a good man, boni viri splendor et nomen. [Vain-glorious; see under VAIN.

GLORIOUSLY, gloriose (e. g. triumphare).—magnifice.—laudabiliter. cum laude.—splendide. nitide.—egregie. eximie. Very g.; gloriosissime et magnificentissime (e. g. conficere qd; C.).

GLORY, gloria, claritas, claritudo (glor., like κλῆρος, represents g. under the notion of being much spoken of; clar. under the notion of being a bright, conspicuous object, like δόξα. C. uses claritas, S. claritudo in this

sense, *which is a few word with T., not found in C., Cas., Q., or Suet., who, indeed, uses neither form*—*laus* (praise; the oral recognition, whether by one or more persons, of the merit, &c., of a person or action)—*fama* (the good report of a person, or the general recognition of the merit of an action). A little *g.*, *gloriosa*: to be a *g.* to *ab.*, laudi or *gloria* esse; laudem accipere; *gloriam* *g.* *onē* object, *gloriam* or *laudem* querere; *gloriam* *g.* *onē* duci; *laude* studio trahi: to be filled with a passionate longing for *g.*, *flagrare* laude or *gloria* cupiditate; *gloria* cupiditate incensus: to *reap* or *acquire* *g.*, *gloriam* acquirere, capere, consequi, or adipisci; *claudium* *g.* *onē* pervenire (the two last S., not C.); to be covered with *g.*, *gloria* florere; *claritate* *g.* *onē* (Np.); in *gloria* (sempiterna or eterna) esse (C.); to confer immortal *g.* upon *ab.*, immortalē *gloriam* dare (C.); immortal *gloriam* *g.* *onē* officere (Plaut.); sempiternā *gloriam* *g.* *onē* commendare: to *say* *ab.* to the *g.* of *ab.*, predicare qd de *q.*; to prophesy that *ab.* will acquire *g.*, ei claritatem ostendere (C.); the thirst or desire of *g.*, *gloria* or *laude* cupiditas; *laude* studium; *gloria* laudeque cupiditas; also *gloria* only (e. *g.* *gloria* duci): the passionate desire of *g.*, *gloria* *est*: the insatiable thirst of *g.*, insatiabilis *fama* *g.* *onē*; eager in the pursuit of *g.*, *gloria* or *laude* cupidus or avidus; *gloria* appetens. || *Pain* *g.* *onē*; see under *VAIN*. || *A glory* = rays of heavenly light round a saint's head, radii. A head with a *g.* round it, caput radiatum (see *Plin.* Pan. 52, 1, *Glerig*). || The glorious existence of saints in heaven, immortalis or eterna *gloria*. See *TO GLORIFY*.

**GLORY**, *v.* *gloria* et *prædicatione* esse efferre. To *g.* in *ab.*, qd re or de in or qd re *gloriar* (the *ab.* and de implying that the boast is unfounded; in that there is just cause for it); also *lactare* or *ostentare* qd (to praise oneself on it ostentatiously). To *g.* in having *g.*, *gloriar* in eo, quod &c.: to have good reason to *g.* in *ab.*, qd verā cum *gloria* de se *prædicare* posse.

**GLOSS**, || *External* *lustris*, nitor, splendor, fulgor. — *lëvor* (*Luvr.*, *Plin.*; smoothness). *Jx.* candor, et *lëvor* (*Plin.*; of a glossy white smoothness). To put a *g.* upon *ab.*, levigare, polire (i. e. to make a smooth surf.; pol. also implying that the external appearance is improved by it: pol. vestes, *Plin.*; vestimenta, *Ulp.*); also splendorum or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem inducere ei rei; candoremque et levorem ei rei afferre (*Plin.*).

**GLOSS**, *s.* || *Explanation of a word, &c.*, \*scholion (σχολιον, an explanation, e. *g.* such as are made in Greek writers for the benefit of learners; C. Att. 16, 7, 3). — *Krebs* recommends interpretatione aliena (an explanation added by another hand). A marginal *g.*, \*verba marginali scripta (*Plin.* cedula miniata, C., was a little remark or correction written with red chalk in the margin). — *Not glossa*, glossēma, atis, *n.* (γλῶσσα, γλῶσσημα) — *Not* inusitata (Q.). 'an obsolete foreign word, which itself requires explanation by one well known.' The ancients do not use it in the sense of the explanation itself: glossa is also = a collection of glosses, a 'glossary'; see under *TO GLOSS*. || *Colorable* *pretext*; see *PRETEXT*.

**GLOSS**, *v.* *glossare* or *ph.* *glossamata* interpretari (i. e. to explain unusual words, glossamata; *Varr.* L. 7, 2, 3, 88, § 34). — *glossas* scribere (*Varr.* L. 7, 2, 82, § 10, to compile glossaries; *glossa* here = a collection of glosses, unusual words; *Varr.*). — *Interpretari*, explanare. \*verba marginali scribere. || To put a gloss upon, see *GLOSS*, *s.* || To gloss over *ab.*; see *TO COLOUR* = 'to make plausible.' || To make sly remarks, obliquis orationibus carpere (*Suet.*; qm); oblique perstringere (T.).

**GLOSSARY**, glossa ( = a collection of voces inusitatae, i. e. glossae; as the title of a work, e. *g.* *glossas* scribere, *Varr.* L. 7, 2, 82, § 10). — *glossamatorum* liber (*Fest.* s. *v.* *Naucum*, p. 181). — *glossarium* (*Geli.* 18, 7, 3, quoting *mortuorum glossarium fm M. Cad.*).

**GLOSSATOR** or **GLOSSER**, glossamator, or orum, scriptor (*Fest.* s. *v.* *Naucum*, p. 161). — *qui glossas scribit*, or *glossamata interpretatur* (see authorities under *TO GLOSS*); or (*g.* it.) *interpretes*, explanator.

**GLOSSINESS**. See *GLOSS*, *s.* = *glossiness*.

**GLOSSY**, politus (made smooth, and hence more pleasing in appearance). — *nitidus* (e. *g.* of *g.* hair; of the new bright skin of a snake, &c.). — *candidus* (of a bright, shining white). — *fulgens* (shining). To make *g.*, see 'to put a gloss on.'

**GLOVE**, digitabulum (δακτυλῆρα, a finger-glove, *Varr.* R. 1, 55, 1, such as were used in gathering

olives). — This is probably the best word for our glove; for *manica* (χεῖρ), which we find for it in the moderns, is, with the ancients, a kind of long sleeve, such as were used especially by actors, in order to lengthen the appearance of the arms. Quite as inadmissible is *chirotheca*, by which word the ancients understood a small chest for keeping sleeves (χεῖρῶν) in.

**GLOVER**, digitabularius; \*qui digitabula facit (*Plin.* not *chirothecarius*; see *GLOVE*, under *chirotheca*).

**GLOW**, *v.* *candere* (to be of a white heat; and hence of a bright, glowing heat; never *impr.* of passions, except in the late poet. Claud.). — *candescere* (ineheat, to begin to *g.* e. *g.* ferrum in igni, *Zacr.*; also of the air at sunrise, O.). — *candescere* (*impr.* e. *g.* ira). — *ardere* (of a visible glowing heat; whereas *flagrare* is to be visibly on fire; hence *ard.* *impr.* of glowing with a secret passion, flag. of burning with a visible one, *Diod.*). — *incandescere*, *exardescere* (the former not C., the latter a favorite word of his) — *fervere* (to be boiling hot; hence *impr.* 'to *g.* with passions' that cause an inward tumult). — *assuare* (stronger than *ferre*, to boil and bubble, &c. *fm* intense heat; in the *fig.* sense, it does not refer to the *g.* in, but to the tumult or agitation of passion, doubt, &c.; *ineheat*, *fervere* poet. except *Plin.*) — *rubere* (to be red; of the morning sky, &c.; *ineheat*, rubescere, to become red; *Ulp.*, O.). To *g.* with anger, ira *ardere* or *flagrare*: he glowed with anger, ira *exauduit* (C.) or *iracundia* et stomacho *exarsit*: to *g.* with love, ardere amore ca (*Plin.* ardere qd or qm poet.). See *GLOWING*.

**GLOW**, *s.* ardor, fervor, aestus (STR. in *TO GLOW*: all three also *impr.* of passions; ardor also of the eyes; candor occurs only in a late poet = aestus, and should therefore be avoided). The *g.* of love, calore.

**GLOW-WORM**, cieiendēia (*Plin.* 18, 28, 66, § 2, who there says that the rustics call them stantes volutantes, the Greeks, lampyrides) — insectum, quod lucet ignis modo noctu (*Plin.* 11, 28, 34). — *lampyris* noctilica (*Linna.*; it is the female that emits light).

**GLOWING**, candens (e. *g.* of coalis) — *ardens* (e. *g.* a firebrand). — *aestuant* (e. *g.* humus). — *flagrans* (burning e. *g.* cheeks, genae, t. STR. in *TO GLOW*): *g.* red, rutilus. || *Improra* (G. language, oratio fervidior: *g.* passion, fervens ira (L.). To paint ( = to describe) *ab.* in *g.* colours, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (*Ast. Gell.* 14, 4, 1). or simply totam ca rei imaginem verbis quodammodo depingere (Q.).

**GLOWINGLY**. See 'in *GLOWING* colours.'

**GLOZE**. See *FLATTER*.

**GLUE**, *s.* glutinum, gluten. To extract *g.* fm cow-hides, boum coria glutinum excoquere.

**GLUE**, *v.* glutinare. To *g.* together, conglutinare, agglutinare (to *g.* one thing to another, qd ci rei).

**GLUEY**, glutinosus. — *glutino* similis (resembling glue) See *GLUTINOUS*.

**GLUM**, *s.* BULEX.

**GLUT**, *v.* || To gorge, se ingurgitare, also with vino, cibo, &c. — *cibo* vinoque satiari or exsatiari — obruere se (e. *g.* vino, C.). — *onerare* se vino et epulis (S.). — *onerare ventrem* (S. Or. de Rep. Ord. 1). — *glutire* epulas, *Juv.*; fm this comes the Eng. verb.

|| To satiate, cloy; see *CLOY*. — || *Improra*. To *g.* oneself with *ab.*, se satiare qd re (e. *g.* sanguine civium). — *exsatiari* qd re (L.). to *g.* one's eyes; see 'TO FEAST one's eyes.' To glut oneself, to glut oneself's revenge, ultione se explere (T. Ann. 4, 25); odium or animum satiare (C.); pœnā ca satiari (L. 20, 9, 38); es supplicio (or pœnā, &c.) oculos animumque exsaturare (C.). — || To overfill; to *g.* a market, 'forum mundinium rebus venalibus complere (compl. = 'to fill too full,' L. 41, 3, in.). The market, in which there had long been an extreme scarcity of corn, was now glutted, frumenti ex inopia gravi satias facta (S. Fragn. ep. Nom. 172, 13; *Plin.* satias not in C. or *Cæs.*).

**GLUT**, *s.* satietas (in S. once satias). — *vis maxima* (a great quantity). — *maxima* or *nimia* copia. There is a *g.* of corn, frumenti satias facta est (S. Fr. ep. Nom. 172, 13). There is a *g.* of *ab.*, qd redundat. 'refertissimum est forum qd re. See *SATIETY*.

**GLUTINOUS**, glutinosus. — *viscosus* (like bird-lime). lentus († sticky). — *tenax* (e. *g.* like wax, t.). — *resinosus* (like resin). — *glutinatorius* and *glutinatius* very late, of what has a *g.* property; glutineus (*Rutil.* Itin. 1, 610) = *gluey*.

**GLUTINOUSNESS**, lentor, lentitia (both *Plin.*; of pitch, resin, &c.).

**GLUTTON**, homo edax, gulosus, vorax (STR. in *GLUTTONOUS*). — homo profundæ et intempestivæ gulae

gurgēs (insatiable eater).—belluo (*habitual gourmand and g.*).—Jn. gurgēs atque heiluo.—abdomini suo natus.

GLUTTONOUS, edax. cibi avidus. cibi plurimi (*who eats a great deal*).—gulosus (*always endeavouring to please his palate*).—vorax (*a voracious eater*).

GLUTTONOUSLY, gulose (Col. Mart.).—avide or avidus (*eagerly*; e. g. avidus vesi).

GLUTTONY, edacitas, aviditas cibi.—intemperantia or impetuositas gulae; also gula only.—ingluvies (H.). Sls liguiritio (*lickerishness*).

GNARL, v. in nodos torquere (Sen. Benef. 7, 9). See GNARLED. If = snarl, vid.

GNARLED, nodosus (e. g. nodosi roboris uncus, Val. Flacc.).—in plures or multos nodos tortus. The more g. the tree, the more valuable the wood, lignum eo pretiosius, quo illud in plures nodos arboris infelicitas torsit (Sen. Ben. 7, 9).

GNASH. To g. the teeth, dentibus frendere or infrendere.—dentibus stridere (*to grate the teeth*).—stridor dentium frendere.

GNASHING (of the teeth), stridor dentium.

GNAT, culex.

GNAW, rodere, arrodere, derodere qd.—circumrodere qd (*to g. round about*).—prærodere (*to g. at one end*).—exrodere (*to eat away or through; of animals, corroding substances, rust; and fig. of cares, anxieties, &c. edere is poet. in this sense*). To g. through athg, qd exedere et percurrere: trouble, &c. is gnawing at my heart, ægritudo me or animum meum exest, pungit, or cruciat: gnawing cares, sollicitudines mordaces (H. Od. 1, 18, 4): a kind of gnawing pain, quasi morsus qd doloris.

GNOME. || Maxim, gnomē (γνώμη, Front. Ep. 3, 11, ed. Maj.) or pure Lat. sententia dictum. || Spirit of the mines, dæmon metallorum.—terrenus quidam dæmon.

GNOMIC POET, \*poeta gnomicus (ποίητης γνωμικός). G. poets, gnomici.

GNOMON, gnomon, ὄνις, m. (Vitr., Plin.).

GNOMONICS, gnomonice.—gnomonice res (Vitr.). Relating to g., gnomonice (e. g. res, rationes, Vitr.).

GNOSTIC, gnosticus (γνωτικός; Eccl. 1. t. Tertull. Aug.). The G's, gnostici.

GNOSTICISM, \*gnostica disciplina.

GO, 1) ire (g. t. without any accessory notion; *the preposition ad, which is usually omitted after ire before the names of towns, 's small islands, domum and rus must sts be expressed; see To; and remark in FROM, not far fm beginning of article*).—vadere (to g. with alacrity and a quick step; as to g. agst an enemy, vad. in hostem; to visit a friend [ad eum postredie mane vadebam, C.]; also = 'to go away', Lentulus hodie apud me; cras mane vadit, he goes tomorrow morning; C.).—meare (poet., and in post-Aug. prose; of the mere mechanical motion of beasts, the stars, &c.).—commearre ad qm, in locum (to g. in and out, to g. to and fro to a person or place, of messengers, &c.; see Ruhnck. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35; also of the heavenly bodies).—ferri (to g. rapidly, e. g. of streams, flumen per fines, agros, &c. fertur [*not it*]; and of persons under the influence of strong feeling, ad qm summā celeritate et studio incitatum ferri, Cæs.).—cēdere (with poets, to g. as g. t.; in prose only so far as *by his going away gives up a former place; hence, together, cedere atque abire*).—abire, abscedere. discedere. decedere. degrēdi. digrēdi (to g. away; SYN. in TO DEPART, vid.). To g. back; see TO RETURN.—procedere (to g. forth, e. g. in concionem; see L. 42, 45).—exire. excedere. egrēdi (to g. or step out fm a place).—inire. introire. intrare. ingrēdi (g. in; SYN. in ENTER).—transire. præterire locum (to g. by a place).—ascendere, conscendere, evadere in locum (to g. up).—descendere (to g. down fm a higher place to a lower; opp. of ascendere; e. g. fm the capitol into the forum, &c.).—anteire, antegredī, with an acc. (to g. before, &c., of persons and things).—transire, trajicere, with an acc. (to g. over, through a place, &c.; e. g. sol caucis signum transit).—proficisci (g. t. for 'to set out' on a journey, march, &c., on foot, on horseback, &c.).—conferre se qd (to betake oneself any where).—tendere, contendere qd (implying exertions to reach it; to break up in haste for a place; to march for a place).—petere locum (to seek to reach a place).—concedere qd (to retire to a place, as into the country).—venire is sts used for our 'to go'; this is a sort of adaptation of the narrator's language to that of the person of whom he is speaking; thus, cujus [Curii] focum, quum venerat in se ad Sabinos, visere solebat, used to visit when he went to his Sabine villa; C. Rep. 3, 28 (since Cato would say, veni; 407)

contra rem suam venisse me nescio quando questus est, 'that I went or have come agst his interests', since he would say, 'you have come' or 'appeared' [venisti contra rem meam].—Go (away) get you gone! abi! (in anger; also in astonishment, &c.); abi hinc! apage sis! (in anger); you may g., illicet: g. out of my sight! age illuc, abscede procul e conspectu meo! (Plant. Pers. 4, 2, 6); g. and be hanged! abi in malam rem or in malam crucem! (Com.); to let aby g., sinere ut abeat qd (to allow him to go); qm dimittere (g. t. to dismiss); qm omittere (to leave alone); let me g. omittite me! (let me alone): where are you going? quo tendis? quo cogitas, vis? to come and g. to g. and come, i. e. to g. to and fro, venire et redire; ire et redire: to g. up and down, backwards and forwards, &c., ambulare (as a walk); ultro citroque commutare: to g. upon athg (e. g. on crutches), inniti qd re, atque sustinere qd re (to support oneself by athg in going); to g. to aby, adire qm (to go with a petition to aby); to g. for a thing, petere qd (in order to fetch it); to g. to see athg, qd spectatum ire: to go for aby, qm accersere, accessum ire (in order to fetch him); to g. to see aby, qm visere, visitare (in order to visit, to see, as a physician does a patient); ad qm vadere (to call on him; see vadere above). For 'to go to bed, church, school, law, ruin, war', &c.; see the subst. So for a watch goes (well, ill, &c.).

2) Denoting a motion either in itself or towards athg, of things, moveri (to move itself).—ferri (to move itself forwards or in violent rotation; e. g. fluvius citatus fertur). To g. into athg, i. e. to penetrate into athg, descendere in qd (e. g. ferrum descendit in illa). || Fig.) That goes to my heart; see HEART. In a wider signification, to go signifies the passing into a state; ire, exire in; e. g. to go, to seed, ire in semen.

3) A progress.—a) Of the result of circumstances and undertakings; e. g. to succeed, ire, succedere; procedere: to be going on well, bene, prospere, feliciter procedere: it went on differently fm what I had expected, secus accidit ac speraveram: the affair begins to go, quam better than I feared it would, incipit res melius ire, quam putaram (C. Att. 14, 15, 3); the affair is going on very well, res prorsus it (ibid. 13, 20, 4).—b) Of a befalling, the fate, the state of a person; it goes with me, &c., it apud me, de me; sit mihi; me habeo, se habet qd, all with an adv. of the manner, as bene, recte, male, &c.: it goes well with the good, ill with the wicked, bene est bonis, male malis (Enn.): it has gone with me in the same manner, idem mihi accidit: see, said he to me, thus it goes with me every day, en, inquit mihi, hæc ego patior quotidie: it goes well with aby, bene or præclare agitur cum qd: how will it g. with you? quid tibi fiet? however it may g. with me, utcumque res ceciderit or cessura est; quicumque eventus me exceperit: how goes it with you? quomodo vales? (with ref. to health); quid agis? quid agitur? quid fit? (with ref. to one's pursuits); satine salve? (sc. res; with ref. to one's circumstances): all is going on very well with me, valeo; bene mecum agitur: I am going on very well, præclare mecum agitur; res mihi sunt maxime secundæ: my mother is going on quite well, apud matrem recte est: Attica is going on quite well, de Atticā optime it [ad. est]: so things g. in this world, ita vita est hominum, sic vita hominum est (so is the life of men); sic est vulgus (thus is the great multitude).

4) Athg goes in, through, upon athg, i. e. a) in respect of space; e. g. a space can hold athg, qd capit rem (e. g. very few slaves, no more than could g. in a single carriage, paucissimi servi, quos unum vehiculum capere potest); eggs placed in vinegar go down so soft that they can g. through a ring, ova aceto macerata ita emolliuntur, ut per annulos transeant: the thread will not g. through the eye of the needle, filum per acum non transit, or trajici non potest.—b) In measure, value, facit, efficit (it makes); æquat, exæquat (it equals); all four with acc. of the measure, &c.: 625 feet g. to a stadium, sexcenti viginti quinque pedes efficiunt or exæquant stadium: the Romans called the fourth part of a denarius, a sestertium, because there went to it two asses and a half, Romani quartam denarii partem, quod effiebat ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt: to g. to the whole, integrum exæquare: five bushels of seed go to an acre of land, occupant (or implent) jugerum seminis modii quinque; satisfaciunt jugero seminis modii quinque.

5) To take a direction. a) to a certain place; i. e. to reach, extend, pertinere ad or ad usque (of things and places); *pertingere is quite un-Class.*—excurrere, procurare (to take its course or direction to a

place, of rivers and mountains; see **TO EXTEND**.—**attingere** qd (to *g. as far as athg, to touch it; a place, river, &c.*).—**aequare** qd (to *equal a thing, reach as far as athg; e. g. altitudo fluminis summa eorum pectora aequant, i. e. went as high as their breasts; Curt. 4, 9, 15*).—**defluere** ad qd (to *flow down to athg, of a garment; see Virg. Aen. 1, 404; pedes vestis fluxit ad lomos; vestis fluens pedes ferit lomos is poet*)—**superare** qd (to *go over or above athg; e. g. alibi umbilico tenuis aqua erat, alibi genua vix superavit, L. 26, 45, extr.*). **b)** To *go about athg, cingere, circumdare* qd; *e. g. urbem fossa cingit alta. c)* 'To *go*' is used also of the direction or inclination to a time. The sun is going down [see **TO SET**], advesperascit; inclinatur ad vespertum; dies jam proclina est: he is going ten (he is in his tenth year), annum decimum agit; annum nonum excessit, egressus est (he has passed his ninth year). **d)** To *pass to aby by will or law, cedere* qd *e. g. his farm-house went to his creditors, villa creditoribus cessit*.—**ci** venire; ad qm pervenire jure (e. g. hereditas). To allow an inheritance to *g. to aby, hereditatem* ci concedere. **e)** To *go* (= to *be sold for so much, ire* (e. g. denario *ire*, *Plin. 18, 23, 53*).—**vendi** (g. *t.*). || Of the direction of a road, &c., esse (e. g. via, quae est in Indiam, *C. Fin. 3, 14, 54*). via fert qd. || **ducere**, in this sense, is poet. || To *become putrid* (&c., of fruits), vitari (g. *t. of meat, fruit, &c.*). || To depart, vid. *Aby's hope is gone, discessit ci spes: that time is gone (by), abiit illud tempus: the silver tables are gone fm all the temples, mensae argentae ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt (are stolen): the memory of them is gone fm the earth, memoria eorum evanuit. || To be pregnant for so long, ventrem ferre. Mares go twelve months, equa ventrem fert duodecim menses. Farr.: does g. eight months, cervi octavus mensis ferunt partus (Plin.). || To pass for (e. g. an old man). See **TO BE RECKONED**.*

**I AM GOING TO &c.**, by *partic. in rus. He is just going to &c.*, in eo est, ut, with subj. (the est impers.)—**iam** prope est, ut (also impers.): as he was just going to set out, iam profecturus; iam ipsa profectio.

**MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES**.—**Works** wch *g. under* *aby's* name, opera &c. quae sub cs nomine feruntur (*Q. 1, 2, 24*): to *g. under the name of Philip, se Philippum ferre* (Vell. 1, 11, 1; of a pretender): the report or story goes, fama or rumor est: as the story goes, ut ferunt, fertur, feruntur, &c.; also without the ut: Xenocrates, as the story goes, replied, Xenocratem ferunt (quum quaeretur ex eo...) respondisse. **Proculus**, as the story goes, &c., declared that, Proculus dixisse fertur, &c. As times *g.* \*ut nunc sunt tempora; \*ut nunc se mores habent; pro eo ut difficultas temporis fert (considering the hard times): to *go fm* *aby's* sight, abire ex cs conspectu: to *be going any where*, iter est qd: whether this would *g. as far* with *aby* as that; whether this or that would *g. the furthest* with *aby* (= have the most effect on his mind), utrum apud qm hoc an illud plus valeret: fortune goes a great way (or goes for a great deal) in *athg*, multum fortuna valet (e. g. ad vitandum periculum): this goes a good (or but a little) way towards, hoc multum (or non multum) valet or momenti affert ad &c. You see how far the matter has gone, quem in locum res deducta sit, vides: it often went so far, that, saepe in eum locum ventum est, ut &c.; B. G. 6, 43: not to let the matter *g. so far*, as to, non committere, ut. If you *g. on in this way*, si ad istum modum pergas.

**GO ASTRAY**, deerrare, aberrare a quo (qâ re), and simply (prop. and fig.) qâ re: to *go astray fm the way*, deerrare itinere, aberrare viâ: to *go astray fm one's purpose*, aberrare a proposito.

**GO BY**: **a)** *Pass by*, vid. **β)** To *act by or observe a rule, &c.*, legem servare, observare, or sequi, praescriptum servare, praecceptum tenere. To *go by rule*, ad praecceptum agere: to *go by the rule of* *athg* in *athg*, qd ad normam (or normâ) cs rei dirigere (reply in judging of *athg*): a rule to *go by* in *athg*, regula, ad quam qd dirigitur. We must not go by the crooked rule of custom, non utendum est pravissima consuetudinis regula (C).

**GO INTO**. See **TO ENTER**, in both prop. and fig. sense. *Athg* will not go into a place, locus non capit qd (is not large enough to hold it).

**GO DOWN**. See **TO DESCEND**. **a)** The wind is gone down, ventus sopitus est. **b)** (as a timepiece), clepsidra extremum stillicidium exhaust (of the water-clock, Sen. Ep. 24, 19); horologium moveri desit (of the sun dial; hence also of a watch or clock).

**GO NEAR**. See **TO APPROACH**.  
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**GO SHAKES**. See **TO SHAKE**; to *be PARTNERS*.

**GO OFF**: **a)** To *issue, evenire, exitum habere: to go off so (without harm), sic abire* (Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 4): not to *go off so*, non sic abire (C. Att. 14, 1, 1). To *go off* = *pass their prime; see Go = become putrid*. **β)** To *go off; i. e. to be sold, venire, vendi: to go off well, facile vendi: to go off badly, repudiari*.

**GO OUT OR FORTH** (fm any place), exire, egrêdi, excedere: to *go out for* *athg; e. g. for booty, praedatum exire: to go out on military expeditions, proficisci (propecebas; see Daehne Np. Mil. 2, 8)*. **a)** *Prop. To leave the house and go abroad or into company, exire domo or foras* (g. t.).—in publicum prodire, or procedere or egrêdi (to *go into the streets, exire to appear in public*).—deambulatum ire or abire (to *go out for a walk*): to *have gone out, foris esse*, domo abesse: not to *go out*, domi se tenere. pedem domo non efferre (not to stir a foot fm the house): never to *go out*, publico carere or abstinere (not to appear in public); odisse celebratam, hominum celebratam fugere (not to appear in public, fm bashfulness or ill temper): one who seldom goes out, rarus egressus (T. Ann. 15, 53, 3). **β)** To *be extinguished, exstingui, restringui*.

**GO ROUND**: **a)** To *go round fm one place or person to another, ire circa, with an acc. of the places or persons to wch one goes* (g. t.).—circumire, likewise with an acc. of the persons or places (both g. t. and, a) *exire to go fm one person to another, to entreat, exhort, &c.; stronger than ambire*).—*ambire, with an acc. of the persons or places, or more usually absolutely (to go with a request or prayer, now to one, now to another; in the time of the republic, only of the candidates who went about to their friends and among the people, in order to obtain their votes). To go round to the houses, circa domos ire. ambire domos (as a candidate in canvassing for an office): to go round the families, circumire per familias: to go round all the doors (round the house), omnes fores adflicci circumire. b)* *Of things; to be given or carried round, circumferri (both of things, as a bowl, &c., wch are handed round; and of a saying, a report, wch spreads abroad): to cause the cup to go round, poculum circumferre. β)* To *flow, surround a place, locum or qd ambire (both of persons and things).—locum or qd cingere (to surround, of things; also of a river).—circumfundi ci loco (to flow round about; of a river): if = to turn round, see 'TO TURN ROUND'.*

**GO THROUGH, I. INTRANS.** 1) To *go through a place, &c.*, (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (penetrare to penetrate).—transvehî, vehi per locum (to drive or sail through): an army wch is going through a country, exercitus transmeans: the ball went through the shoulder, \*glans plumbea per humerum penetravit: or adacta est: the rain goes through (the roof, &c.), ex imbribus aqua perluit: to *cause to go through, transmittere*. 2) To *reach fm one end to the other, perîtere, through athg*, in qd (e. g. in omnes partes, in omnia, or to *athg*, ad qd usque (see **NOT PERTINGERE**).—**II. TRANS.** 1) To *go fm one end to the other: a) PROP.* pedibus obire (e. g. regionem).—perîtrare, permeare (to wander through).—peragere (to wander through).—percurrere (to go quickly).—per locum penetrare (with exertion and pains). **b)** *Fig.* 1) To *go through a thing in succession or order fm beginning to end, lustrare, perlustrare (with the eyes, also with the mind).—percurrere (to go through quickly; in reading, legendo; in speech, oratione; in thought, mente ac cogitatione).—strictim attingere (to go through superficially, a book).—exsequi, persequi (to go through accurately, in speech and writing).—expiare (to go through explaining or accurately, opp. perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, or summas rerum tantum attingere; see C. Att. 2, 1, init.; Np. Pelop. 1, 1).—cognoscere (to look into *athg*, in order to be one acquainted with its contents, ἀναγιγνωσκείν; see Np. Lys. 4, 3, Bient; C. il. Ferr. 2, 6).—recensere, recensere (to count, reckon).—disponere (to go through in order to prove or to check an account). To go through all the states (in one's speech), omnes obire oratione sua civitates: to *go through quickly and in haste, celeriter perstringere* (e. g. *aby's* course of life): to *go through again, recognoscere, retracare* (e. g. a writing for the purpose of making corrections). || To *undergo*, vid. || To *go through with* *athg*; see **TO EFFECT, ACCOMPLISH**.*

**GO TO**, ire ad, adire qm or ad qm, on any business, de qâ re.—aggrêdi qm, convenire qm (to go to *aby* in order to beg, ask, &c. *athg* of him).—appellare, compellare qm, about *athg*, de qâ re (to speak to *aby* with a request, &c.).—vadere ad qm (to call on him, C.).

GOAD, s. stimulus (e. g. stimulo tardos increpare boves, Tibull.).

GOAD, v. ¶ **PROPR.** stimulo fodere or lacerare qm (e. g. an ox, bovem; **IMPR.** stimulo boves increpare, poet.). ¶ **IMPR.** stimulare qm or cs animum. Jn. stimulare ac pungere qm.—stimulus fodere qm (e. g. C. Phil. 2, 34, 86).—stimulus ei admovere (C. L.).—animum stimula cs rei concitare (C.).—Incitare qm ad qd stimula cs rei (all these expressions [except stimula fodere] may be taken in a bad sense, like 'goad,' or in a good one, like 'to spur.' 'In a bad sense if to goad, an ad, may be added, acres, aciores, accerrimi, &c.). Jn. incitare et stimulare; stimulare et excitare; accendere et stimulare (see INCITE). Sls lacerare, vexare (e. g. res male lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, C.) or pungere, but these not in the sense of goading to aith. The people had been goaded to rage by aith, cs rei stimula plebs furebat (L.). Goaded by aith, stimula cs rei concitatus, incitatus, furens, &c.

GOAL, mēta (the pillar at the end of the Roman Circus, round with the runners, &c. turned; also used impropr.; but as 'the end' of the race, it is principally poet.; e. g. metam tenere, V. The poets also use it fig. for the g. of life, met. vitæ or ævi or ultima, &c.; so too Varr. R. 1, 3, a quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas).—calx (in Seneca's time, creta; the chalked line in the Circus that served for the starting and winning post; but as opp. carceres, it is 'the winning-post,' and used fig. C.). To reach the g., ad calcem pervenire (with an ut dicitur) or decurrere (both C.; impropr.); and when this (g.) is reached, ad quam [sc. calcem; al. quem] quum sit decursum (C. Tusc. 1, 8, 15): when the g. is reached, decurso spatio: to recall aith to the starting-post when he had almost reached the g., qm (ad carceres) a calce or ab ipsâ [al. ipso] calce revocare (impropr.); to have reached the g. of one's hopes, summum voti sui consecutum esse. 'To reach the g. (impropr.) may also be translated without a fig., ad finem venire or pervenire. ¶ Starting-post, vid. ¶ Final purpose, see PRPOSE.

GOAT, caper (g. t. for g.; as opp. capra, it is a he-g.)—hircus (an old he-g.)—hædus (a young one): a small he-g., hædulus (Juv. 11, 65): the adj. are, hircinus, hædinus: a wanton he-g., caper libidinosus (propr. poetic)—homo libidinosus (fig. of a debauchee). To stink like a g., hircum olere.

GOAT-HERD, caprarius.

GOAT-SKIN, pellia hircina or caprina.—pellicula hædina (of a young goat).

GOATISH, hircosus (in smell).—**IMPR.** caprinus only = 'goat,' as used adj. in goat-skin, &c.; hircinus is either this, or, in a bad sense, of the smell; hircinus alæ (Plaut.). To have a g. smell, hircum olere. ¶ Lustful, vid.

GOBBLE UP, absorbere (e. g. cakes, placentas [al. absorbere, H.).—exorbere (opp. to gustare, as a far weaker expression; C. impropr.).—vorare. devorare. See SWALLOW UP. Not merely to taste aith but to g. it all up, non modo gustare sed etiam exorbere (C.; but fig.). ¶ To make the noise of the turkey-cock, clurire (Auct. Carm. de Phil. 24).

GOBBLER, See GLUTTON.

GO-BETWEEN, internuncius (messenger between two parties).—leno (sem. lena, a pander; also g. b. in other bad actions).—conciliator, f. conciliatrix, cs rei (who by his management of the parties effects aith; e. g. in making a match, nuptiarum).—intercessor (as in interceder; either to prevent or effect aith; also in money transactions, &c.; post-Aug.).—proxieta (proxieta in pure Lat. paratus [in buying and selling, and other money transactions; post-Aug.].—sequester, sem. sequestra (post-Aug. in this sense, e. g. inter patrēs et plebem publicæ gratiæ sequester, C.).

GOBLET, See CUP.

GOBLIN, See DEMON.

GOD, Deus (God as the Supreme Being; a definite god, and a particularly distinguished god-like person)—numen, usually numen divinum (lit. the nod, the powerful will, the might of God; then also the Deity himself, as far as he shows his majesty and power effectually).—**IMPR.** divus for deus was obsolete in the old age, and used only in prayers, as L. 7, 28, 4.—The gods, dii, divi, coelestes (poet. coelestes and coelestiales).—superi (propr. the higher gods, as opp. to the inferi; i. e. the lower, or those in the infernal regions): the gods of the first rank, dii majorum gentium: the gods of the second rank, dii minorum gentium: the gods of a house, lares, penates. To place abv. among the gods, qm ad deos immortales benevolentia famaque tollere; qm in celum famâ ac voluntate tollere; qm benefi-

clorum memor in consilio coelestium collêco (of individuals, fm private gratitude, esteem, &c.; see C. Cad. 3, 1, 2; N. D. 2, 24, 64; Off. 3, 5, 25): qm in deorum numerum referre; qm inter deos referre; qm consecrare (by a decree of state, to pronounce holy, or to make a god of abv.): to call God to witness, Deum testari: for God's sake (I entreat you), Deum testans: for God's sake! (as an exclamation of astonishment), pro deûm fidem! (with us, Dei; see Zumpt, § 361): by the gods, per deos: so help me, God! ita me Deus adjuvet, amet! May God punish me! Deus me perdat! great, almighty God! (as an exclamation of astonishment and excited feeling), maxime Jupiter! prohi Jupiter! (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 2, 17): God have mercy on me! (as an exclamation of anxiety and fear), faveas mihi! (see O. Met. 6, 327): in God's name! quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! (as an introductory form); per me licet, nihil impedit, non moleste patiar (as a sign of consent or approval); by God's assistance, Deo adjuvante (if God allow it); Deo adjuvante (by the help of God); ducente Deo (under the leading and protection of God): to begin aith in reliance upon God (with his help), ope divinâ qd aggrâ: God grant it! fâxit Deus! utinam Dii ita faxint! utinam Deus ratum esse jubeat! God grant his blessing! Deus approbet! dii approbent! May God grant you his blessing, annuat Deus nutum numenque suum conatui tuo (aft. L. 7, 30, extr.): unless some god help us, nisi quia nos deus resperiet (see C. Att. 1, 16): would to God that &c., utinam (with subj.; 'not' aft. utinam is nē): that may God avert or prevent! quod Deus prohibeat! quod omen Deus avertat! ne id Deus sinat or siverit! God forbid! (as a strong negation), minime vero! nihil minus! thank God! gratia debetur Deo! Deo habenda est gratia!

GOD-CHILD, cujus baptismo sponsor interfuit.

GOD-DAUGHTER, puella, cujus baptismo sponsor interfuit.

GODDESS, dea (diva, antiquated). See God.

GODFATHER, sponsor (Ter. Bapt. 18). To be abv's g., cs baptismo sponsores interesse. A present fm a g., donum in baptisui memoriam datum.

GODHEAD, See DEITY, DIVINITY.

GODLESS, See IRRELIGIOUS.

GODLIKE, See DIVINE, adj.

GODLINESS, See PIETY, HOLINESS.

GODLY, See HOLY.

GODMOTHER, cujus cs baptismo sponsor interfuit.

GODSEND, qd, quod se velut coelo demissum ostendit (of what appears at a moment of great need, L. Fabiana acies).—quod virgula divînâ, ut aiunt, suppeditatur. Aith seems a g., qd nescio quod non fortitum sed divinum videtur (C. Pam. 7, 5).

GODSHIP, See DIVINITY.

GODSON, See GODCHILD.

GODWIT, scolopax megocephala (Linn.).

GOOGLE, distorquere oculos.

GOOGLE EYED, distortis oculis.

GOOGLE EYES, distorti oculi.

GOING, itio (as the act).—itus (as the state).—ambuatio (a walking).—reditio, reditus (a going away or back; the former as the act, the latter as the state). **IMPR.** incessus and ingressus denote the manner of g. the gait.

GOITRE, struma (Cels.). To have g.'s, affici tumidis gutturibus.

GOLD, s. aurum: rough, unworked g., aurum rude, infectum: wrought g., aurum factum: spun g., a web of g., aurum textum (Alcim. Avit. 6, 36): coined g., aurum signatum: solid, masy g., aurum solidum: pure g., aurum purum: (made) of g., aureus; ex auro factus: overlaid with g., auratus: adorned with g., auro distinctus: worked with g., auro intextus (both, a. g. of cloth). To be made of g. (fig.; e. g. to be very rich), divitiis abundare: (more strongly), superare Cras-um divitiis (Cic. Att. 1, 1, extr.): vein of g., vena auri: a bar or wedge of g., later aurea: a grain of g., auri mica or granum: a leaf of g., bractea auri (poet.): a small leaf of g., bractella auri: a plate of g., lamina auri: to plate with g., laminâ inaurare: interwoven with g., auro intextus: the art of embroidering in g., vârs auro ingendi: a garment embroidered in g., vestis auro in-texta or distincta (interwoven with g., or with golden gangles, or the like, attached; the latter was also vestis Phrygionia, Phil. 8, 48, 74): a refinement of g., auri coctus (Inscript.): a river whose sands roll g., aurum aurum vehit (see Curt. 8, 9, 18): that bears g., aurum vehens (of rivers; see Curt. 8, 9, 18): **IMPR.** aurifer is poet.; also auro fertilis (e. g. flumen): to shine with g.,



aur nitēre: a mass of *g.*, auri massa or glebula (Plin. Ep. 10, 55, 3). — Prov. You may trust him with untold *g.*, dignus est, quicum (ab.) in tenebris micat (i. e. he would not deceive you even in the dark): all is not *g.* that glitters, fronti nulla fides.

GOLD (as adj.), see GOLDEN: a *g.* thread, flum aureum: *g.* threads (pl.), aurum netum (apud *g.*, Alcim. Arist. 6, 36): a *g.* colour, color in aurum inclinat: of a *g.* colour, colore in aurum inclinato (of a *g.*-like colour): auratus, aureolus (that looks as if overlaid with *g.*): a *g.* fish, piscis auratus, auri coloris piscis. *GOOSE* The *g.*-fish is of the genus Cyprinus. A country that contains *g.* mines, regio auri ferax (Afl. Curt. 8, 9, 15): *g.* coin, aureus or aureolus (with and without numus): a *g.* mine, auri fodina; metallum auri or aurarium; auraria, orum (e. metalli): auri-fodine; aurarie.

GOLD-BEATER, bractator, bractearius (late).

GOLD BROCADE, vestis auro distincta, vestis auro intexta (cloth in wch *g.* is woven, Curt. 3, 13, 13, 9, 7, 11)—vestis Phrygionia (in wch *g.* is embroidered, Plin. 8, 48, 74).

GOLD-COAST, ora auro or auri fertillis.

GOLD-DRAWER. See GOLD-BEATER.

GOLD-DUST, pulvis aureus (dust of gold, and like gold, t.)—pulvis aureus (like gold; Pallad. 1, 5, 1, ed. Schmid).

GOLDEN, aureus (prop. and fig.)—ex auro factus or fabricatus (only prop., mode of gold).—aureolus (mostly fig.) = ximulus, egregius, i. e. excellent, e. *g.* a speech, a writing).—auri colore (of the colour of gold).—auri coloris, colore in aurum inclinato (having a shade of gold; of *g.* hue): the *g.* age, etas aurea: the *g.* mean, aurea mediocritas: to bear *g.* fruit (fig.), bonam frugem ferre (Liv. 2, 1): a *g.* pheasant, \*phasianus pictus (Linn.): having *g.* locks, flavus: *g.* locks or hair, coma or (of men, caesaries flava t.): of a *g.*-yellow, flavus, fulvus, rufescens (see YELLOW).

GOLDEN-EYE, \*anas clangula (Linn.).

GOLDEN-ROD, \*solidago (the common *g.*-r., \*sol. virgaurea, Linn.).

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, \*chrysosplenium (Linn.).

GOLDFINCH, carduelis (\*fringilla carduelis, Linn.).

GOLDSMITH, aurifex, aurarius (sc. artifex, in Iner.).—vascularius (one that makes golden vessels, as bowls, &c.; Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54). *G.*'s scales, statēra aurarii (Varr.) or aurificia (C.).

GOLD-WIRE, flum aureum (a single thread).—\*aurum in fila ductum (gold drawn out into wire).

GOLDY-LOCKS, \*chrysocōma (Linn.).

GONDOLA, navis cubiculata (Sen. Benef. 7, 20, 3)—navis thalamigōa (Suet. Cal. 52).

GONDOLIER, magister navis cubiculatæ or thalamigæ.

GOOD, s. bonum (*g.* t.).—honestum (moral *g.*): to do much *g.*, multa bene facere (to do many *g.* actions).—de multis bene mereri (to lay many under an obligation to oneself): to do *g.* to aby, ci bene or benigne facere, conferre in qm beneficia (much, multa). A person does me much *g.*, optime qd meretur de me: to return *g.* for *g.*, similibus beneficiis beneficia pensare: to return *g.* for evil, maleficia benefactis pensare: to return or requite *g.* with evil, beneficia malefactis pensare: to turn abh to *g.*, qd in bonum vertere (to turn to one's advantage; e. *g.* detrimentum, Cas. B. C. 3, 73, 112). *GOOD*: i. e. advantage, commodum (advantage),—utilitas (use, profit, &c.).—salus (welfare): for my *g.*, the *g.* of the state, &c. e re meâ; e republica (also by the dat.): e. *g.* to give up one's private feelings for the *g.* of the state, studium reipublice dimittere; see Held. Cas. B. C. 1, 8; so with dare, tribuere, &c.): to be for the *g.* of aby, e re esse; ci prodere or utile esse; qm juvare. *THE public good*, commune commodum, communis utilitas, bonum publicum, reipublice commoda, respública (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 46).—salus communis or reipublice (the common welfare): to have the public *g.* in view, to consult for or promote it, communi commodum inservire; communi utilitati servire; saluti reipublice consulere; rem publicam juvare; omnium commoda or communi utilitati prospicere: to endeavour to promote the public *g.*, reipublicum salutem suscipere: to look only to the public *g.*, considering one's own interests as secondary, ad communem fructum referre omnia; reipublice commoda privata necessitatibus habere potiora. *ATH good and excellent of wch you partake*, bonum, the greatest *g.*, summum bonum; u timum or finis bonorum; earthly *g.*, externa bona; res externæ or humanæ.

2) A possession, property, usually in plur. *g.*'s bona; fortunæ (*g.*'s of fortune), bona cas fortunæ: stolen *g.*, res furtivæ; or pl. res furtivæ or furta. See PROPERTY. A receiver of stolen *g.*, qui subtrahat res sacras, &c. or pecunias ex his qui subtraxerint, suscepti (Cod. Just.). *GOODS* (wares, &c.), merces; see WARES. To take out so much and return it in *g.*, qd exhaurire et merces remittere (Plin. 6, 21, 26). Dry *g.*'s, prope \*merces, quæ ad unam venduntur.

GOOD, adj. bonus (*g.* t. in a physical and moral sense, but not so extensive as the English word 'good', since we cannot translate 'a good wind', ventus bonus, but secundus ventus; 'a good disposition', not bonus animus, but benignus animus; also of 'a good light', tabulas in bono lumine collocare).—Jucundus, suavis, dulcis (piasant, agreeable, of that wch affects the sense, as smell, taste, &c.; also, for athg, ci rei or ad qd).—probus (that is as it ought to be, in a physical and moral view: e. *g.* silver, colour, &c.; then an artist, person, ability).—sanctus (morally *g.* fm a principle of piety).—opimus (rich, fat, prop. and fig.); campus, L.; habitus corporis, C.).—commodus (serviceable, convenient, *g.* in its kind; e. *g.* silver, health; also of persons, e. *g.* a sort of a person, well-disposed).—opportunus (convenient, well fitted or suited, first, of time and place; then also of persons; e. *g.* well suited to athg; also for athg, ad qd).—prosper, secundus (conformable to one's wish, favorable; e. *g.* ventus secundus).—utilis (serviceable, useful; for athg, ci rei).—salutaris (wholesome, e. *g.* remedium; for athg, ci rei). Jm. utilis et salutaris.—honestus (morally *g.*, honorable).—simplex (unassuming; guileless).—benignus (kind; charitable fm incitation and goodness of heart).—integer (opp. vitiatu, gone; of fruits). *G. food*, cibi suaves or jucundi (pleasant to the taste); cibi conquistati or lauti (exquisitely *g.*): a *g.* house, domus bonum or commodum: to have a *g.* house, bene or commodum habitare: a *g.* (paved) road, via trita; a *g.* (fertile) field, *g.* soil, ager ferax or fertilis; solum ferax or fertile; a *g.* pasture, pasuum herbis abundans; pasuum pecori aliendo bonus: a *g.* harvest, messis frugifera (poet.), or optima: a *g.* year for fruit, &c., annus frugifer; annus frugibus locuples (poet.).—annus magni proventus: this is a *g.* year, magnus proventus frugum fructumque annus hic attulit (Afl. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1): *g.* times, tempora bona or felicia (prosperous); anni frugibus locupletēs (fruitful years, poet.): a *g.* climate, bonum cœlum: a *g.* air, aer purus, tenuis, salubris (*GOO* not bonus): *g.* weather, idonea tempestas (with ref. to a particular purpose; e. *g.* a voyage; but we find bona et certa tempestas, a good and settled weather; C. Qu. Fr. 2, 2, extr.): a *g.* hand, compositissimæ et clarissimæ litteræ: in *g.* taste, purus (e. *g.* ornatus, Q.). Hortensius's memory was so *g.*, that &c., erat Hortensio memoria tanta, ut &c.: a *g.* physician, medicus arte insignis: a *g.* soldier, miles bello bonus; miles fortis ac strenuus: a *g.* statesman and soldier, bonus pace belloque: *g.* eyes, *g.* sight, oculi acres et acuti: to have *g.* eyes, bene or acriter videre; oculos acres et acutos habere. My *g.* friend! (in a cordial address to a stranger), o bone! o bone! a *g.* friend of mine, mihi amicus; amicus meus (*GOO* not bonus amicus; i. e. a *g.* friend in the real sense of the words): a *g.* (= considerable) part, bona pars: a *g.* (= considerable) while, aliquantum temporis: to have a *g.* (= sound) sleep, satis arte dormire: in a *g.* manner, see WELL: to be *g.*, præstare: to be *g.* to aby; see KIND. *G. morning*, night, &c.; see the subit.—to make athg *g.* again, qd sanare (to make sound, as it were; e. *g.* seclui); sarcire qd (to patch up, as it were, to mend, an injury, act of injustice, &c., detrimentum acceptum); reconcinnare (to mend, as it were, repair; e. *g.* detrimentum acceptum): to make much worse what cannot be made *g.* again, e. quæ sanari non possunt, exulcerare: to think athg *g.*, probare, comprobare qd (i. e. to approve of it); ci rei adijcere alium calculum (to give one's approval to a thing); to approve of or assent to athg; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5: athg does me *g.*, qd suaviter me afficit. *GOOD*; i. e. correct, of style; see PURE (of language). *GOOD for*: to be *g.* for athg, utilem esse ci rei, or ad qd; idoneum esse ad qd; bonum esse ci rei, or ad qd; aptum esse ad qd; usual esse ad qd; not to be *g.* for, non utilem, or inutilē esse, ad qd; to be *g.* for nothing, nihil esse; nullius proli esse: a *g.* for nothing fellow, homo nequam; homo nihil: a thorough *g.* for nothing fellow, homo nequissimus.—(Of medicines): to be *g.* for athg, utilem esse ci rei or ad qd; salutarem or salubrem esse ad qd; prodere ad qd; efficacem esse ci rei

(e.g. for cracked lips, labiorum fissuris; all *Plm.*); bene facere ad qd (e.g. ad capitis dolorem, *Scrb. Larg.*).

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—To put a g. face on a<sup>th</sup>g, see FACE. Every body does what is g. in his own eyes, ipsa olera olla legit (*Plant. Prov.*). By g. luck, forte fortuna. It was my g. luck to, mihi contigit ut. To give aby as g. as he brings, par pari respondere. To make g. (a promise), see FULFILL. To promise what you can't make g., frustra polliceri qd. When he was as g. as condemned and executed, quum pro damnato mortuoque esset: he as g. as says it, though he w<sup>o</sup> where states it in so many words, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit, idem valent.

GOOD, *interj.* bene agis! bene facis! ore fecisti! (to express approbation of conduct).—bene habet! non repugno! non impedio! (he is so; I make no objection to it).—satis est! (enough!)—dictum puta! teneo (I understand: you need not say any more; said by one to whom a commission is given).—ponamus; demus hæc gründe: be it so; of a person who grants something on which he is going to found an objection).—in this sense, nempe is also used (e.g. C. N. D. 3, 39, 33, atque lidem etiam vota dicitis suscipi oportere. Nempe singuli vovent, &c., good! but now sometimes one man makes a vow, sometimes another. Sed effugi insidias; perpulsi Appenninum; nempe in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, good! 'so far well, or 'be it so,'] but I must still ask; cf. *Pr. Intr.* ii. 153, d).—recte (a form of courteous ascent; e. g. is mihi dixit se Athenis me expectaturum, ut mecum decederet. Recte, inquam; quid enim dicerem? C).

GOOD FRIDAY, \*dies per Christi mortem sacra.

GOOD-HUMOURED, remissus (*opp.* severus).—hilaris (*cheerful*, *opp.* tristis, severus).—festivus (*full of cheerful humour*).—alacer, also with animo (*ready and disposed to acting, lively, opp.* languidus): g.-h. and gay, alacer et lætus.

GOODLINESS, SEE BEAUTY, ELEGANCE.

GOOD LUCK, SEE "good FORTUNE."

GOOD-NATURE, bonitas (g. i., goodness).—(animi) benignitas (*kindness, &c.*).—facilitas or facilitas et humanitas. comitas et facilitas. comitas facilitasque. mens facilis. mores faciles (*of general readiness to oblige, &c.*).—suavitas (*morum*).

GOOD-NATURED, comes. benignus. facilis. suavis.

SYN. IN KIND. To be g.-n. to aby, leni ingenio esse in qm. benigne or comiter quæ tractare; plurimum benignitatis in qm confere.

GOODNESS, bonitas (g. i., of g., physical or moral): g. of heart, probitas; simplicitas: natural g. of heart, nature bonitas; also naturalis bonitas (e.g. perpetua naturalis bonitas, *Np. Att.* 9, i.). Have the g. to &c., quæro. oro. obsecro (I beg or beseech you. When thus used as forms of courtesy, they are usually inserted after the first or second word).

GOODS, bona, orum (*pl. adj.*). SEE PROPERTY, POSSESSIONS.

GOOD-WILL, benevolentia. SEE KINDNESS. || To buy the g.-w. of (a retiring tradesman), &c., \*pretio soluto paciscor a qo, ut me emptoribus suis (or iis, qui ejus operâ utantur, is an artizan) commendet. To give aby one's g.-w., \*qm emptoribus meis (or iis, qui operâ meâ utantur) commendo.

GOOSE, anser: a little g., anserculus: a fat g., anser pinguis, bene saginatus: 'goose,' as adj., anserinus.

GOOSE-BERRY, \*ribes grossularia (*Linn.*).

GOOSE-GRASS, \*gallium Aparine (*Linn.*).

GOOSE-QUILL, \*pena anserina.

GORE, cruor.—sanguis concretus.

GORE, v. trajicere. transfodere. confodere. transfigere. confingere. transferre (e.g. venabulo).—percutere.—cornu ferire (F.; with the horn).

GORGE, \*Throat, gullet, vid. || In architecture, cymatium (αὐματίον); or, pure Lat., unda. In mod. architecture, the cymatium Doricum, Ital. cavetto, is distinguished fm cymatium Lesbium, Ital. cimassa.

GORGE. See TO DEVOUR (*prop.*): to g. oneself with, or be gorged with, see 'glut oneself with.'

GORGEOUS, SEE MAGNIFICENT, SPLENDID.

GORGEOUSLY, SEE MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY.

GORGEOUSNESS, SEE MAGNIFICENCE, SPLENDOR.

GORMANDIZE, heluati. luxuriose vivere.

GORMANDIZER, SEE GLUTTON.

GORMANDIZING, heluatio.—ingluvies (*Ter., H.*—ingluvies atque voracitas, *Entrop.*).

GORSE, \*ulex Europæus (*Linn.*, the common furze).

GOSHAWK, \*falco palumbarius (*Linn.*).

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GOSLING, anserculus.

GOSPEL, || The whole Christian doctrine, \*evangelium.—doctrina or precepta Jesu Christi. To preach the g., evangelizare (*Aug. C. D.* 18, 31): a preacher of the g., evangelizator (*Ecl.*). || A gospel (e.g., St. John's), \*vita Jesu ab Joanne proposita (*lit.* the life of Jesus, by St. John): a section of such a narrative (as read in the communion service), \*lectio evangelica. || IMPROPR. To take a<sup>th</sup>g that is told him for g., facillime ad credendum induci (i. e. habitually): to take a<sup>th</sup>g for g., qd cupidius credere (L., with ref. to the hasty belief); or qd tale esse credere, quale falsum esse non possit: or ei rei ita assentiri, ac si (or quasi) tale fuerit, quale falsum esse non possit (with ref. to firmness of belief, *ast. C. Acad.* 2, 19, 57).

GOSSIP, s. homo garrulus.—loquax (*that talks much*).—vulgator (*publisher of news, &c., O.*).—famigerator (*Comm.*, a malicious talkative fellow).—rumorgerulus (*late; Amman*).—combibo (*lit.* a bottle-companion).—compotor. sodalis (*companion*). Fem. garrula. \*vulgatrix. \*famigeratrix. || Idle talk, sermo. sermones (*talk*).—\*sermones falsi or improbi or aniles (i. e., old woman's talk). garritus. confabulatio. foolish or idle g., rumuscule imperitorum hominum. To have a g. with aby, fabulari or confabulari cum qo: to have a g. together, fabulari inter se. sermones cedere (Δόγους κόνειν): I often have a g. with aby, cum qo fabulari insuurrans ac præbens invicem aurem (*Suet. C.* 22). || God-father or god-mother, vid.

GOSSIP, v. || To chat, vid.; and GOSSIP, s. To g. about a<sup>th</sup>g.—evulgare. divulgare. effutire foris [*SYN.* in DIVULGE]. To g. about aby, or aby's affairs, qm differe rumoribus (maliciously): a gossiping set or party, seaisuncula (*C. Fin.* 5, 20, 56). A gossiping town, urbs sermonum avida: I should like to g. with you longer, cupiebam (in a letter) plura garrire.

GOSSIPING, s. famigeratio (*Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 66). See GOSSIP, s.

GOULD, cucurbita. To scoop out g's, and use them for cups, bottles, \*cucurbitas excavare uti pro poculis, lagēnis, &c. uti (*ast. Cæs. B. G.* 2, 86, *Am*).

GOURMAND, cuppes (*Plaut.*).—helluc.—homo fastidii delicat.—\*cuppidorum studiosus.

GOUT, arthritis (ἀρθρίτις, *med. t. t.*, of the modern and ancient), or, pure Latin, morbus articularis or articularius, or dolor (dolores) artuum or articulum (pain in the joints).—chiragra (g. in the hands).—podagræ morbus (ποδάγρα, if in the legs, as complaint).—podagræ or pedum dolores (as pain).—\*gonagra (t. t. in the knees). Subject to the g., arthriticus; podagricus (if in the feet): aby has the g., artus cs laborant: to suffer much fm the g., magnos articulum dolores habere (g. i.). To be tormented by a fit of the g., maxims podagræ doloribus cruciari; podagræ doloribus ardere: to suffer so much fm the g., that &c., tantis pedum doloribus affici, ut &c.: to get the g., in podagræ morbum incidere: to bring on the g., podagram creare: one who suffers fm the g., podagricus (ποδάγρακος), or, pure Lat., pedibus æger.

GOUTY, arthriticus. podagricus. pedibus æger [*SYN.* in GOUT].

GOVERN, v. TRANS. || To lead; to rule, imperare, imperitare. cs esse imperatorem. imperio regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (to have the command of aby or a<sup>th</sup>g).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (to exercise an unlimited control over aby; *emph.*, *impropr.*, of inanimate and abstract subjects).—præesse ci or ei rei (to be placed over aby, or at the head of a<sup>th</sup>g). To g. a state, civitatem regere. imperium tractare (to be the ruler, *emph.* with ref. to royal or imperial authority); regnare (with collateral notion of arbitrary rule); rempublicam regere or moderari; reipublicæ præesse; clavum reipublicæ or imperii, or simply imperium tenere; ad gubernacula reipublicæ sedere (to stand or be at the helm): to g. a town, urbem imperio regere: to be governed by aby, imperio cs teneri; teneri in cs ditione et potestate; imperium cs sustinere; se regi a qo pati (to allow oneself to be governed). || IMPROPR. To be master of a<sup>th</sup>g, imperare ci rei. moderari ci rei (to moderate, to hold in check; e.g., to g. one's tongue, linguam or orationem): not to be able to g. a<sup>th</sup>g, impotentem esse cs rei (e.g. ire): to g. oneself, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; one's anger, iram reprimere: to g. one's passions, &c., cupiditatibus imperare (*opp.* servire); cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere. We are governed by our passions, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: the mind g's the body, animus regit corpus: to be governed by ambition,



ambitione teneri. *¶* *As grammatical term*: Jungi or conjungi (cum) qd re (i. e., to have a certain case or mood after it; e. g., potior governs the abl. case, potior jungitur, conjungitur (cum) ablativo).—recipere qd (with regard to the government of words by conjunctions).—ut governs the subj., ut' jungitur subjunctivo, or ut' recipit subjunctiva; ut' facit poni subjunctivos (all in Gramm.).

GOVERNABLE, qui regi potest (proper and improper); see *Sen. de iud.*, 2, 15, catr. 1. See *TRACTABLE*, &c. GOVERNANCE or GOVERNING. See *GOVERNMENT*.

GOVERNNESS, educatrix.—magistra. rectrix. gubernatrix (g. i. for a female teacher).

GOVERNMENT, *¶* *The governing*, gubernatio. moderatio (e. g. reipublice).—administratio (the administration, power of carrying on, e. g. belli, war).—procuratio (the administration of business during the absence of abey, e. g. alienorum bonorum).—functio (office or duty devolving on abey).—auctoritas (authority or command of a superior, with ref. to the obedience of an inferior).—summa imperii. rerum ditio. principatus. tyrannia; see *COMMAND*. *¶* *As state of ruling*, potestas. dominatio. regnum (see *DOMINION*, DOMINATION). To be under the g. of others or another, alieni arbitrii esse: to have the g. of, see *TO GOVERN*: to assume or seize the g., rerum potiri; imperium or regnum or dominatum or tyrannidem occupare: not to submit to abey's g., cs imperium detrectare; cs nutum ditionemque respicere: to offer the g. to abey, ei domum deferre; ci regnum ac diadema deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22); imperium or regnum ci tradere: to liee under a just and lenient g., justo et miti imperio regi: to submit to the g. of abey, se sub cs potestatem subjicere (Auct. Herenn. 2, 31, init.). *¶* *The seat of government*, curia reipublice: the form of g., imperii or reipublice forma: reipublice ratio or status (i. e., the peculiar constitution of the state); reipublice species (the peculiar kind of g.): the system of g., or on which it is carried on, imperii tenendi or reipublice administrande ratio: at the expense of g., sumptu publico or publice: on the part of the g., consilio publico; publice: an absolute g., civitas in qua summa imperii apud unum est: a representative or constitutional g., civitas, que convocanda ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendis ex illorum arbitratu legibus popularem quandam formam induit. *¶* *IMPROPER*. *The g. of one's passions*, lingue, &c., see *CONTROL*, &c. *¶* *The members, collectively taken, constituting the government*, qui prepositi sunt toti reipublice administrande. qui prepositi sunt rebus publicis. rerum publicarum curatores.

GOVERNOR, *¶* *Ruler, commander*, vid. *¶* *Of a province*, prefectus or praeses or rector or procurator provinciae (g. it., the three last, time of Empp.).—proconsul. propator (in the time of the republic; the former, if the command of an army was attached to it)—satrapes. satrapa. satrapa (σατράπης, amongst the Persians). The g. of Gaul, for the time being, quicumque Galliam obtinet (Cass. B. G. 1, 35): to be the g. of a province, provinciae praesidem esse; provinciae praesae or praefectum esse; or praepositum esse; provinciam obtinere: to make abey g. of a province, qm provinciae praeficere or praepone; qm rectorem provinciae imponere (silo. age). *¶* *Tutor*, vid.

GOWN, vestis (g. i.; also collectively, for the whole dress).—indumentum (any garment that was put on and not thrown over another dress).—stola. palla (garment of a Roman lady; *over* the stola, worn over the tunic, reached to the ankles or feet, and was fastened by a girdle round the waist, leaving broad folds above the breast; the palla was thrown over the stola).—cyclas (a dress of a Roman lady, on great occasions; but it must not be compared with the modern dress of women).—vestis muliebris. vestimentum muliebre (women's dress in general). A g. to wear in the house, vestitus domesticus; vestis domestica: a best g., vestis sollemniurn dierum; vestis seposita: silk g.'s, serica, orum; bombycina, orum: a silk g., bombycina vestis (Plin.); serica vestis (id.). a coloured g., vestis varia; vestimentum versicolor: to make a g., vestem facere: a morning g., vestis domestica (i. e., house dress, in general). *¶* *The gown of peace, toga* (opp. arma).—vestis forensis.

GRABBLE. See *TO GROPE*, *TO SPRAWL*.

GRACE, *¶* *Beauty*, gratia (charm; e. g., in the manner of representing atq; of style; see Q. 10, l. 65, and 96).—pulchritudo. venustas. forma. species (SYN. in *BEAUTY*).—elegantia (g., as consisting in tasteful selection).—decor (poet.; e. g., Tibull., O: and post-

*Aug. prose, epily in Q.*)—lepos (g. in words, style, speech, conversation; see *HER.* S. Cat. 25, 5, p. 130).—venus (charm. &c.; not C.). Refined g., exulta quendam elegantia (Q.); subtilis venustas: a peculiar g., proprius decor (Q.); female g., muliebris venustas: g. and fulness of expression, suavia dicendi et copia: to have a natural g. in conversation, &c., natus quidam lepos in quo est. G.'s of style, dicendi vnares: meretriciosus g.'s of style, lenocinia (Q. Praef. 8, 26; ornaments): the g. of the Attic dialect, gratia sermonis Attici: studied g., venustas in gestu (Auct. Her. 3, 15, 16; too theatrical for an orator, opp. turpitude): without g., insuavis; invenustus; infunducus: full of g., suavitatis or jucunditatis plenus; venustate affluens. See *GRACEFUL*. *¶* *FAVOUR*, gratia, favor. beneficium: see *FAVOUR*. By the g. of God, favente Deo; juvenile Deo; Dei beneficio (the first expressing 'favour'; the second, 'help'; the last, a benefit conferred). *¶* *Pardon*, venia—indulgentia (a particular favour or indulgence shown to abey, as Suet. Vit. 5, of a prince towards a favorite)—misericordia (mercy, pity).—impunitas (impunity offered to or obtained by abey; see *AMNESTY*).—gratia (favour bestowed on abey). To sue for g., veniam delicti precari (with regard to a crime); veniam praeteritorum precari (for the past, e. g., on account of rebellion); suum periculum deprecari (in imminent danger, death, &c.); to obtain g., impetrare veniam. veniam invenire; fm abey, a quo; see *PARDON*, &c. There is no more g. to be hoped, sublata est spes venia. *¶* *Thanks*, vid.; also laudes gratasque (a prayer of praise and thanks). *¶* *As title*; e. g., 'Your grace!' Tu, vir generosissime! princeps (imperator) clementissime! clementia vestra (the two last were used in addressing Roman Empp.; see *GENERAL THEE*).—*¶* *Grace personified*, as a goddess, Charis (Χάρις), or, pure Lat., Gratia: the Graces, Charites (Χαρίτις), or, pure Lat., Gratiae.

GRACE, v. To embellish, to adorn, ornare, exornare, adornare, excolere, distinguere, vestire qd re (SYN. in *ADORN*). To g. a narrative, nationem gratia et venere exornare: the things or objects that g. the life of man, res, quae vitam instruunt: to g. atq; by the mode of relating it, qd verba exornare, or oratione exornare: to g. (e. g. a company) with one's presence, praesentis sua (of one) or frequentia (of several persons) ornare qm: to g. abey (= be on honour to him), honori, decori or ornatu esse; ci perhonorificum esse. *¶* To favour, vid.

GRACEFUL, venustus (charming and captivating the senses).—lepidus (connected with λερός, propr. = light; hence of a light airy grace; lep. mome, Plaut.; dictum, H. In Auct. Her. lepida et concinna [opp. magna et pulchra] = pretiosae; petty g.'s of style that soon weary).—decorus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, epily the historians; not in this sense in C.).—elegans. concinnus et elegans. comptus. nitidus et comptus. bellus (SYN. in *ELEGANT*). Sic suavis. dulcis. To be g., habere suavitatem. conjunctum esse suavitatem: to be exceedingly g., mirifica esse suavitatem; affluere venustate: to render g., ci rei venustatem afferre, or amicitiam suppeditare: a g. attitude, formosus habitus (e. g., in throwing a spear): a noble and g. exterior, ad dignitatem apposita species et forma: of a g. shape or form, formā or specie venusta (only of persons): a very g. female, mulier venustissima; mulier formā or specie venustissima; mulier omnibus simulacris emendator (Petrone. 126, 13): a g. delivery (of a speaker), suaviloquentia (C. Brut. 15, 58). See *ELEGANT*.

GRACEFULLY, venuste.—elegant(er) (e. g., psallere, saltare; agere vitam or statum; causam dicere).—decore. honeste; suaviter (SYN. in *GRACEFUL*). speciose (e. g. hasta speciosissime contorta, Q.). To speak g., quasi decore loqui; suavem esse in dicendo (the latter of an orator only); suaviter loqui (to speak in a sweet, persuasive manner); speaking g., suaviloquentia (C. in Gell. 12, 2, &c., in which passage Gellius is of opinion that Seneca is wrong in rejecting this word): to relate atq; g., jucunde narrare: to write g., dulcissime scribere. See also *ELEGANTLY*.

GRACEFULNESS, venustas. gratia. dignitas (the last, of all that is capable of bestowing dignity).—decor, oris († and post-Aug. prose). See *GRACE*. G. of attitude, formosus habitus.

GRACIOUS, propitius (propitious, favorable, of the gods, and, less emly, of superiors to their inferiors); comis (courteous, affable to all alike).—humanus (mild, as a general civitas; fm cultivation, good-will to mankind, generally, &c.). Jv. comis et humanus.—clementis (mild; remitting something of the severity &c)

might justly have been expected; opp. *severus, crudelis*. —lenis (mild, of him who, *fm* either real or pretended kindness of heart, avoids *aliquid* that may be harsh, opp. *vehemens, asper, acer*). —indulgens (indulgent, not severe; of one who readily excuses *aliquid*, though he disapproves of it, opp. *acerbus et severus*). —misericors (merciful, opp. *durus*). *Jx.* clemens et misericors (opp. *durius et durus*). —benignus (kind, with ref. to the friendly feeling and the manifestation of it). —liberalis (acting with liberality). *A. g.* reception, \*liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quā qd excipitur or accipitur: to meet with a *g.* reception, benigne excipi.

GRACIOUSLY, comiter, humane, clementer, leniter, benigne, liberaliter, indulgenter [*Syn.* in *GRACIOSA*]. *Jx.* benigne et liberaliter, benigne ac liberaliter. To receive or be received *g.*, see \*GRACIOUS reception.

GRACIOUSNESS, benignitas animi. —benevolentia, favor, voluntas, studium [*Syn.* in *FAVORIS*]. —comitas (kind condescension). —humanitas, facilitas [*Syn.* in *COURTIZOUS*]. The *g.* of *aliquid*'s reception, liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quā qd excipitur or accipitur.

GRADATION, gradus (degree; *g.* *s.* *e.* *etatis*). There are many *g.*'s in *aliquid*, in qd re multi sunt gradus: in all the *g.*'s, whether of rank or age, in omni vel honoris vel *etatis* gradu (*C.*): to have or admit of no *g.*'s, habere nullos gradus (ca rei). gradus (ca rei) non habere (both *C.*): *g.*'s strictly defined; definite *g.*'s, distincti gradus [*Syn.* gradatio = the rhetorical figure, *aliquid*].

GRADUAL, \*quasi gradatus. —sensim et pedetentim progrediens (*g.* with ref. to progress: gradually increasing); but *ms.* by paulatim with a suitable partic. —the *g.* decline of discipline, labens paulatim disciplina: the *g.* rise of the arts and sciences, \*efflorescentes paulatim littere artesque: in a *g.* manner, gradatim; gradibus: *g.* increase, progressio; towards *aliquid*, progressio ad *quid* rem facia: *g.* descent or declivity, collis paulatim ad planitiem rediens: a *g.* ascent, collis leniter editus, or clementer assurgens: a country house is built on a *g.* ascent, villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit (*Plin.*).

GRADUALLY, paulatim, sensim (represent gradual motion under the image of an imperceptible progress; paulatim, by little and little, *opp.* semel, at once; sensim, imperceptibly, *opp.* repente; *C.* Off. 1, 33. *Suet.* Tib. 11). —gradatim, pedetentim (represent it under the image of a self-conscious progress; gradatim, step by step, like *βαδίζω*, *opp.* cursim, saltuatim, &c.; pedetentim denotes at a foot's pace, *opp.* curru, equo, volatu, *Velis*. *Diod.*). See 'by degrees' in *DEGREE*.

GRADUATE, a. \*academicus qd honore ornatus; \*qui ad academicum qm gradum promotus est.

GRADUATE, v. | *TRANS.* | Ad academicum qm gradum promoveri | *TRANS.* | To mark with degrees, qd in gradum dividere (grad, of the degrees of a circle; *Manil.* 1, 579).

GRAFT, s. surculus.

GRAFT, v. arborum inserere; also inserere only or surculum arbori inserere: to *g.* a pear (on the stock of a wild pear), primum bonam in primum silvaticam inserere. *Syn.* arborum inoculare or arbori oculum inserere = to bud.

GRAFTING-KNIFE, \*cultor incisoris.

GRAIN, s. | A single seed of corn, granum (in all the meanings of the English word, *e. g.* of corn, salt, &c., but mica salts, *aff.* *Plin.* 22, 16, 14, does not mean 'grain,' but 'a few grains,' the former being always expressed by granum salts, *Plin.* 23, 8, 77). | Corn, vid. | The seed of any fruit, semen. \*granum seminale. | A small particle; *e. g.* a *g.* of salt; see above. Often by aliquid with *gen.*, or aliquis in agreement. Some *g.* of allowance, aliquid venis or aliqua vena. *Aliquid* must receive a *g.* of allowance, dandum est aliquid ei rei: *aliquid* may receive some *g.* of allowance, est quatenus ei rei dari venia possit (*C.*): a *g.* of gold, auri granum. | The smallest weight, \*granum. | The veins or fibres of inanimate bodies, vena (in metals, marble, trees, &c.). —fibra (in plants). —meatus ligni (in wood); hence (improp.). \*agere the grain, invitā Minervā, ut alunt (*C.*), or (aff. his definition) adversante et repugnante nardum. | (To *g.* *g.*) in *g.*, \*filā singula (or fila ipsa nondum in-texta) colorare or inficere: hence a rogue in *g.*, insignite improbus; veterinarian (as old hand); \*homo plane infectus villis (*aff.* *C.* *Tusc.* 3, 2; and *Leg.* 3, 13, 30); or trifurcifer, &c., totus ex fraude factus. | Dyed or stained substance, *e. g.* of dark *g.*, &c.; see *COLOUR, DYE*.

GRAIN, v. (of wood) \*marmor maculosum simile

facere qd (like marble). —venas or meatum ligni pingendo imitari (like wood).

GRAINY, or GRAINED. | Rough; see *COARSE*. —\*marmor maculosum similis factus (of wood *g.* in imitation of marble). —\*in similitudinem ligni ca pictus, variatus, &c. —venosus (*e. g.* of a stone, lapis).

GRAMMAR, ars grammatica or grammatica (only (*C.* *Fin.* 3, 2, 5), or grammaticē (*as Q.* 1, 4), or *my* grammatica, orum (the *g.*, as art and science). —ratio grammatica; ratio loquendi (*as theory*). —\*præcepta or leges grammaticorum (grammatical rules). —\*liber grammaticus or ad grammaticam rationem pertinens (*a. g.*). To write an able treatise on Latin *g.*, de ratione Latine loquendi accuratissime scribere.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, \*gymnasium. \*lyceum, schola publica (later).

GRAMMARIAN, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICAL, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICALITY, grammaticē (also = *g.* correct, *a. g.* loqui, see *Q.* 1, 6, 27, in *web* passage it is distinguished *fm* 'Latine loqui,' i. e. to speak in accordance with the genius of the Latin language).

GRANARY, granarium (the barn of a farmer). —horreum (a public magazine). *Jx.* cella et horreum, —rei frumentarie subsidium (a store, only resorted to in case of want or necessity). Marcus Cato, the wise, called Sicily, the *g.* of our state. M. Cato sapiens cellam penariam republicæ nostræ Siciliam nominavit (cell. pen., the storeroom of a private house): Capua (in) the *g.* of the whole district of Campania, Capua cella et horreum Campani agri.

GRAND, grandis (with ref. to thoughts, and their expression; sublime, of poets, orators, &c. and their works). —magnificus (elevated, lofty, &c. of style; and of things prepared on a magnificent scale, villæ, apparatus). *Jx.* magnificus atque præclarus (*e. g.* dicendi genus). —magnificus et sumptuosus (on a *g.* scale, and at a great expense, *e. g.* funera). —amplius et grandis (*e. g.* orator). —excelsus (elevated, with ref. to character). —admirabile dignus et magni ingenii (deserving admiration, and proving the existence of great ability in the author).

GRANDAM. See GRANDMOTHER. | *Matron*, matrona.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, neptis (the husband of the *g.-d.* progener, neptis vir (*Feil.*): great-d., proneptis).

GRAND DUCHY, \*magnus ducatus.

GRAND DUKE, \*magnus dux.

GRANDEE, primus (one of the first of the people). —primarius (one of the first, with ref. to rank and dignity). —patricius, nobilis or summo loco natus, generosus [*Syn.* in *GENTLE*]. —genere clarus or illustis or insignis genera dignitate conspicuus (of very noble descent, *fm* connexions, birth, power, credit, &c.). Grandee, procetes (nobles, *opp.* commonalty); primores (the most influential).

GRANDEUR. See GREATNESS.

GRANDEATHER, avus (also with the addition of paternus, on the father's side; maternus, on the mother's): a wife's *g.*, prosocer: *g.*'s brother, patruus magnus (*Paul.* *Dig.* 38, 10, 10; 15): *g.*'s sister, amita magna (*Gaj.* *Dig.* 38, 10, 1, and *Paul.* *Dig.* 38, 10, 10): great-*g.*, proavus.

GRANDILOQUENCE, magniloquentia (in *C.*, not in a contemptuous sense; *e. g.* hexametrorum, Homeri; in *L.*, of boastful *g.*, 44, 15). *Syn.* Not grandiloquentia, *web* Wyttend. uses). —granditas verborum (*C.*; but not in a contemptuous sense). —genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit (*Q.* 12, 10, 73). —tumidior sermo (*L.*).

GRANDILOQUENT, grandilōquus, ut ita dicam (*C.*). —magniloquus (for post-Aug. *T. Agr.* 27). —magnilōquus ore tumidus (*C.*).

GRANDMOTHER, avia: the wife's *g.*, prosocer (*Modest.* *Dig.* 38, 10, 4, § 6): great-*g.*, proavia (*Suet.* *Cal.* 10, and *JCI.*). Prov. To teach one's *g.* to suck eggs; see *Egg*.

GRANDSON, nepos: great-*g.*, pronepos.

GRAND TURK, \*imperator Turcicus.

GRANGE. See FARM, GRANARY.

GRANITE, \*granites lapis (i. t.): red *g.*, lapis syenites: a mass of *g.*, \*granites saxum.

GRANT, s. donatio (donation), or Crcl. with the verbs in TO GRANT. See CONCESSION, GIFT.

GRANT, v. | Beslow, &c., concedere (in consequence of a request or demand, *opp.* to refuse, *οὐκ ἔπειρα*). —permittere (*fm* confidence in a person, and liberality; *opp.* to forbidding, like *ἐπειρά*; both imply that the person has the full right to beslow the thing in question). —Indulgere (to grant something, which might

*property be withheld, fm evident forbearance, kindness, &c.; e. g. usum pecunie gratuitum ei . . . indulist, Suet.; it is post-Aug. and rare in this sense.*—largiri (*fm bountiful kindness, &c.*). To *g. aby his life*, concedere vitam ei (*Suet.*); *his request*, concedere cs petitioni (C.); quod petit qs, dare; præstare, quod rogatur; ei petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere, quæ qs petiit; also cs preliis indulgere; qm uol compem-tentem facere (of a deity): not to *g. it*, cs preces repudiare; ei petenti deesse, non satisfacere (of *g. permission*); see ALLOW or PERMIT; fortiteresse, pardon; see TO FORGIVE. | Admit in argument; see TO ADMIT = concede; and for 'take for granted,' see ASSUME (*Am.*). This being granted, quicquid; quibus concessis: but even granting this, sed hoc ipsum concedatur. 'Granting that (he, she, it, &c.) may often be translated by ut (sit); and 'granting that . . . not,' by nē sit (or sit sane); but, even granting (or if I *g.*) this, you cannot, verum, ut ita sit, non potes, &c. (so, ut verum esset; quæ ut essent vera, &c.); even granting that pain is not the greatest of evils, yet surely it is an evil, nē sit sane summum malum dolor, malum certe est (C.). Granting that you cannot suppose Philp the equal of Hannibal, yet you will surely consider him equal to Pyrrhus, ne æquaveritis Hannibāli Philipum, Pyrrho certe æquabile (L. 31, 7). *Sts the perf. subj. is used alone*; 'granting that he was considered so (a bad citizen) by others, yet when did you begin to look upon him in this light?' fu erit alii, tibi quamquam esse cepit' (C. Verr. 1. 41: so sts the pres. Non possis (= 'even granting that you cannot,' or 'you may not indeed be able') oculis quantum contendere Lynceus, non tamen, &c., H. Ep. 1. 1, 28). *Sts fac (= suppose that; with inf.). See SUPPOSE.*

GRANTEE, privilegiarius (*post-Aug.*).—*Grantee* privilegiatus is without any ancient authority.—immunis (*he who is exempt fm alth, e. g. fm paying taxes, &c.*).

GRANULATE, v. TRANS. in grana redigere.—molls frangere (if by a mill). See also TO CRUSH.—| INTRANS. \*in grana redigit, formari.

GRANULATION (*in surgery*), caro increscens (*Cels.*). The loss will be repaired by *g. fm the membrane itself*, caro ab membrā ipā incipit increscere, et replet id, quod vacuum est, inter ossa (*Cels.*).

GRAPE, uva: a small *g.*, parva uva: dried *g.*, nva passa: a single *g.* or berry, acinus or acinum. To dry *g.'s* in the sun, uvas in sole pandere: a *g.* is beginning to turn, uva varia fieri cepit: the *g.* never ripens, uva nunquam dulcedinem capit. *Gracilis* is the twig on which the berries are hanging; hence poet. 'racemi' (*pl.*) is used either for the *g. itself*, or for a bunch of *g.'s*.

GRAPE-SHOT, \*globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio completus: a volley of *g.'s*, \*ferrei secti grandis.

GRAPE-STONE, nucleus acini. acinus vinosus, or acinus only.—(*pl.*) vinacea orum.

GRAPHIC, GRAPHICAL, graphicus (*very rare*; graphicam in aspectu efficere delectationem, Vitr.). A *g. description* of alth, cs rei pæne sub aspectum subjectio; cs rei sub oculos subjectio. To give a *g. description* of alth, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (*ast. Gell.*); qd pæne sub aspectum subjicere; qd sub oculos subjicere; rem constituere pæne ante oculos (C. Part. Or. 6, 20); totam rei imaginem verbis quodammodo depingere; or formam rerum ita exprimere verbis, ut cerni potius videatur quam audiri (Q.); or qd scilicet exponere quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (C.: the three last, of a lively dramatic description).

GRAPHICALLY, graphice (*Plant.*), crepidula to graphicæ decet, or by Crel., lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd. See 'to give a GRAPHIC description' of.

GRAPNEL, | A small anchor, see ANCHOR. | A hook for boarding vessels, see GRAPPLING-IRON.

GRAPPLE, s. an iron hook for boarding ships, see GRAPPLING-IRON. | Wrestler's hold or hug. See HUG.

GRAPPLE, v. | To grapple a ship, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere, or ex suâ nave in hostium navem injicere. (L. 21, 28).—ferreis manibus injectis navem religare (*Cæs. B. C. 2, 6*). To *g. with and board*, in hostium navem transcedere. | To seize fast hold of, velut hams Innucri ei rei (to be fixed in it as if with hooks, Col. 7, 3, 10). To *g. with aby*, medium arripere qm (seize him by the waist, Ter.). completi qm (e. g., in wrestling, Np. Epam. 2); luctari et congrédi cum qd (improp., of grappling with an opponent in any contest; e. g., in

argument). When they grappled, quum sua complexa coerunt membra tenaci (T. O.).

GRAPPLING-IRONS, harpagones (L. 80, 10, who describes them as asseres ferreo unco præfixi; Curt. makes them = ferreas manus, but distinguishes them fm corvi, 4, 2, 12).—ferreas manus (*Cæs.*). To use the *g.'s*, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere. ferreis manibus injectis navem religare.

GRASP, v. | To clutch, rapere. arripere qd (violently).—involare in qd (improp., to fly upon alth for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it; e. g. in alienas possessiones).—prehendere (to seize upon alth, to hold it).—corripere qd (to snatch at alth eagerly). To endeavour to *g. alth*, qd appetere manibus: to *g. alth* eagerly, avidè arripere qd. | INTRANS. To grasp at = endeavour to obtain (in a bad sense), affectare (e. g., ad imperium, regnum, L.; so dominationes, S. op. Aug. Civ. D. 3, 17; not C.).—petere appetere qd (to seek to obtain).—sectari. consecrari (to pursue).—aucupari (to lie in wait for an opportunity of seizing alth).—manus offerre or adhibere ei rei (improp.; to stretch out one's hands for the purpose of taking possession; e. g. vectigalibus; alienis bonis). To *g. at what does not belong to one*, alienum appetere (Phædr.; et alieni appetens, S.). To *g. at every, even the emptiest shadow of glory*, omnes etiam umbras falsæ gloriæ consecrari (C.).

GRASP, s.; see HOLD, s.; e. g., to come into aby's *g.*, in manus cs venire: to rescue or snatch alth fm aby's *g.*, qd e or ex manibus or ex faucibus cs eripere.

GRASS, gramen (g. t., eply if serving for fodder).—herba (young *g.*, just shooting up; hence frequently graminis herba; i. e., fresh young *g.*, also = a blade of *g.*; see L. 1, 24. O. Met. 10, 87).—fœnum (cut and dried *g.*, hay).—cæpes (scur; also a piece of soil dug up with the *g.* and its roots). A withered blade of *g.*, testuca (kappor): a crown made of *g.*, corona graminis: of the nature of *g.*, gramineus: a seat covered with or made of *g.*, sedile cæspite obductum (*ast. Phil.* 17, 11, 16); sedile e or de cæspite vivo factum (*ast. O. Met.* 5, 317); sedile gramineum (V. En. 8, 176); *g. green*, herbaceus; herbacæ coloris: herbidi coloris: the colour of *g.*, color herbaceus: made of *g.*, gramineus: rich in *g.*, graminosus; herbosus: grown over with *g.*, gramineus; herbidus: looking like *g.* (colour, &c.), herbaceus; viridis (green in general): to throw oneself on the *g.*, se abjicere in herbâ (not in herbam; see C. de Or. 1, 7, 28).

GRASS-CUTTER or MOWER, fœnistica, qui fœnum secat.

GRASSHOPPER, gryllus.

GRASS-PLOT, campus graminis or herbosus († a place covered with *g.* or on which *g.* is growing).—locus herbidus (a spot covered with *g.*; e. g. quidquid herbidi terreni erat extra murum, L. 23, 19, 14).—\*æquata loci herbidi plantis (æq. agri plan., C.). *Sts gramen only may serve*; as, prostrati in gramine molli.

GRASSY, herbidus.—gramineus, herbosus (abounding in *g.*; see GRASS): a *g. soil*, solum graminosum, ager graminosus.

GRATE, s. | A partition of iron bars, cancelli. clathri (the clathri were smaller; e. g., lattice-work in windows, doors, &c.; the wooden bars or iron rods composing them were perpendicular and horizontal; so that the openings were, of course, rectangular: in the cancelli one set of bars or rods was either perpendicular or oblique, the other set being arranged obliquely on these; so that the openings were not rectangular. The cancelli were used, e. g., in the Circus, and as partition rails, &c.; see Varr. R. R. 3, 3).—transenna (wire-work, so narrow as almost to prevent people fm looking through it; C. de Or. 1, 85, extr.): made like a *g.*, cancellatim. | In a stove or fireplace, forax (see Schneider. Cat. R. R. 38, p. 102).

GRATE, v. TRANS. and INTRANS. | To wear alth by the attrition of a rough body, terere (to rub off).—conterere (to rub into small parts).—deterere (e. g. trumentum, squillum, &c.).—sficere (to scrape).—qd in pulverem conterere (to *g. to dust*).—terere qd in farinam (to meat, Plin. 34, 18, 50). To *g. one's teeth*, dentibus stridère (of a sick person, Cels. 2, 6); dentibus frendere (= 'to gnash the teeth'). | To furnish with a grate, clathrare (also written clatrare); cancellare (SYN. in GRATE). Grated, ad cancellorum or clathrorum speciem factus (see Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 4, made like gratings); clathratus; cancellatus (stuffed up, respectively, with clathri or cancelli): a grated door, fores clathratæ. cancelli (a larger one, a grating): a grated window, fenestra clathrata; transenna (see in GRATE). | To offend by alth harsh, offendere. lædere. violare. pun gere. mordere [see TO OFFEND].

*Atq. g.'s agit my feelings, habeo ad rem quam offensionem atque fastidium. qd mihi offensioni est. veheementer mihi displicet qd: to g. the ear, aures or aurículas radere (Q. 3, 1, 3. Pers. 1, 107).*

**GRATEFUL**, gratus (in both senses of the Eng. word, with dat. in the sense of 'agreeable'; with erga, adversus, in the sense of 'thankful'; where it seems to take the dat. in this sense, the dat. belongs rather to the verb: it is not certain whether in aliquem or in allicui is right, since in me, to does not decide this (Krebs); it is safer to use the acc.)—beneficiorum memor. Jm. memor gratusque. To be g., gratum or memorem et gratum esse: to feel g., gratiam habere: to show oneself g., ei gratum se præbere: memorem in qm animum præstare: very g., gratissimo animo prosequi nomen cs; for atq., ci pro re gratiam referre: both to be and to show oneself g., re ipsa atque animo esse gratissimum; gratiam et referre et habere (ref of an actual return; aft. C. Off. 2, 20, 69): not only to be g., but to have abundantly proved his gratitude, non habere modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisse (C.): to show oneself exceedingly g., cumulatissimum ei gratiam referre: to appear g., memorem gratumque cognosci: to endeavour to appear g., gratum me videri studeo: to retain a g. recollection of atq., grate meminisse qd; gratâ memoriâ prosequi qd.

**GRATEFULLY**, grato animo. grate. memori mente.

**GRATEFULNESS**, *Gratitude*, vid. *Pleasantness*, see AGREEABLENESS.

**GRATER**, *grps radula*.

**GRATIFICATION**, *Act of gratifying, expletio (the filling, satisfying, e. g., of abys's natural desires, naturæ, C.); or Crcl. with the verb under GRATIFY.* *Gratificatio (C.) is classical, but not with gen. To do atq. for abys's g., dare, tribuere, concedere or gratificari qd cl. To give abys up for the g. of the senate, the people, concedere qm senatui; dare qm populo. Pleasantness, suavitatis, delectatio. oblectatio. voluptas (SYN. in ENJOYMENT): sensual g., voluptas corporis: mental g., delectatio or voluptas animi: to make sensual g.'s one's first object, omnia ventre or voluptate corporis metiri: to look out or seek for sensual g., voluptaria quærere: full of g., voluptatum plenus: atq. offers or gives me some g., juvat me, with infim.: to feel or derive some g., fm calling atq. to one's mind, ca rei recordatione frui: to derive g. fm atq., voluptatem ex qâ re capere, or percipere or habere; luididum in qâ re habere (habitually, S. Cat. 7, 4); delectari qâ re; voluptatem or delectationem capere ex re; est qd mihi in deliciis (is a favorite thing); delectatione ca rei duci: not to find any g. in atq., qd nolle, improbare; a re abhorrere, qd mihi displicet, improbatum, non probatur: to be a g. to the palate, palatum tergere (H. Sat. 2, 4, 24); palatum permulcere. Reward, vid.*

**GRATIFY**, *To please, gratificari (to oblige, ci; abys in atq., qd ci; e. g. cur tibi hoc non gratificer nescio, C.).—morem gerere (to gratify his wish or humour).—delectare. oblectare (to entertain, to amuse).—voluptate afficere or perfundere (to affect with pleasant feelings).—voluntati cs satisficere or obsequi. qm or animum cs explere. optatis cs respondere (to g. abys by fulfilling his wishes).* *To do atq. for the purpose of gratifying or to gratify abys, is gratificari ei qd; dare or tribuere ei qd (cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 6, 1). You have gratified me very much by g., gratissimum mihi fecisti, quod &c. To g. oneself, se delectare. se oblectare: to be gratified by atq., see to derive GRATIFICATION fm: to g. one's passions, cupiditates, libidinem explere; habitually, libidinibus se dare; voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere: to g. one's appetite (habitually), ventri obedire. See TO PLEASE. To recompense, see TO REWARD.*

**GRATING**, a. *Grata*, vid. *Grinding*, stridor (e. g., of the teeth, dentium, Cels. 2, 7).

**GRATINGLY**, *See HARSHLY*.

**GRATIS**, gratis (1. without receiving any payment; 2. without making any payment; 3. without the hope of any reward)—sine mercede. Jm. gratis et sine mercede (opp. mercede, i. e. for pay)—gratuito (with the same three meanings as gratis, opp. mercede or acceptâ mercede, as S. Jug. 35, 8). To do atq. g., qd gratis et sine mercede facere; qd gratuito facere (e. g. causas defendere, C.): you will obtain it or may have it g., gratis tibi constat; gratuitum est.

**GRATITUDE**, animus gratus or memor benefic (or beneficiorum). gratus animus et beneficij memor. grata beneficij (or -orum) memoria. A mark or expres-

sion of g., grati animi significatio. To show one's g., see 'to show oneself GRATEFUL.' To feel g., see 'to feel GRATEFUL.'

**GRATUITOUS**, gratuitus (opp. mercenarius, &c.), or Crcl. with sine mercede, sine præmio.

**GRATUITOUSLY**. *See GRATIS*.

**GRATUITY**, munus pecunie. præmium pecuniam or rei peculiarie.—congrarium (given to the people or soldiers; also to literary men and artists; Suet. Vesp. 18)—honos (C., payment to artists, literary men, &c.). *See PRESENT, s.*

**GRAVE**, adj. gravis. severus. serius. Jm. gravis seriusque [SYN. in EARNEST]. tristis: a g. character, veritas, gravitas, austeritas. To assume a g. look, or make a g. face, vultum ad veritatem componere; also vultum componere only: in a g. tone of voice, e. g., to converse with abys, severe sermonem cum quo conferre (cf. Tit. in Nom. 509, sq.): to look g., vultum composuisse: to keep a g. look, vultum non mutare: to speak of atq. in a g. tone, veritatem adhibere (e. g. de seriis rebus, C.): g. discourse, serius sermo (opp. locus): g. demeanour, mores temperati moderate. [Of colours: sombre, &c.; austerus (opp. floridus).—nigricans. fuscus. *See DARK (end).* To be of a g. colour, colore nigricare.

**GRAVE**, s. sepulcrum (any place where a corpse is buried)—bustum (the place where a dead body was burnt and buried; then g. t. for grave, as place of interment; also Pic., like pestis or pestis ac pernecies, of a person or thing that is the ruin of another, e. g. Piso, bustum reipublice; bustum loquum; see C. Pis. 1, 4 and 5)—tumulus (the hill or hillock over place of interment)—conditorum. conditvum (post-Aug., as receptacle of a corpse, &c.)—hypogæum (subterranean place of interment, vault; Petron. Sat. 11). The stillness of the g., silentium altissimum (improp.): to carry abys to the g., qm efferre; also with funere (also fig., e. g. rempublicam); qm sepelire (also fig., as L. 2, 55, in; cum Genucio una mortuum ac sepultum tribunicium potestatem): to follow abys to the g., exsequias cs comitari; exsequias cs funerals prosequi: to lay abys in the g., corpus cs sepulcro or tumulo inferre (see T. Ann. 16, 6, 2): to rise fm the g., ab inferis excitari or revocari. *See TO RISE. Beyond the g., post mortem: the brink or edge of the g. (improp.), e. g., abys is or stands on the brink, &c., mors ci jam imminet: to have one foot in the g., capulo vicinum esse (Serr. P. Æn. 6, 222): capularem esse (Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33): an old man with one foot in the g., sepulcrum vetus (Plaut): he seems to me to have one foot in the g., videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., to follow himself to the g., Sen. Ep. 30, 4): avarice is the g. of friendship, pestis in amicitia pecuniam cupiditas. If = MONUMENT or TOMB, vid.*

**GRAVE**, v. *See TO ENGRAVE.* A graven image, *grps deus falsus or commenticius; deus fictus et commenticius: the worship of graven images, idololatria (ιδωλολατρεία, Eccl.).*

**GRAVE-CLOTHES**, funebris tunica (Plin. 19, 1, 4).

\*tegumentum capuli.

**GRAVE-DIGGER**, \*qui corpora mortuorum humas

or humo contigit.

**GRAVE-STONE**, lapis cs memorie Inscriptus. monumentum, however, is any visible object placed or erected in memory of the dead, either on his grave or elsewhere, be it in the shape of a house, a vault, or even a simple stone.

**GRAVEL**, s. glareæ.—sabûlo (coarse sand with large grains; fine g.): full of g. or like g., glareosus (e. g. terra, Varr.; arva, Colum.).—sabulosus (arva, local: To put g. on a road, see TO GRAVEL. A g. road, via glareâ substructa. A disease, calculus arenosus (Cels. 7, 3). molles calculi et ex pluribus minutisque, sed inter se parum adstrictis compositi (ib.). *See STONE.*

**GRAVEL**, v. viam glareâ substruere. *To puzzle, qm in angustias adducere. in angustias pellicere or compellere (g. t. for to bring into difficulty). Includere (= 'to pin').—qm differre dictis suis (so that he will not know what to say; cf. Ruhn. Ter. And. 2, 4, 5).—to be gravelled, in angustias adductum esse. In angustia esse or versari.*

**GRAVEL-PIT**, \*fodina unde glareæ erunt. arena (any place where gravel or sand is dug up).—specus egestæ arenæ (the hollow or pit caused by the digging).

**GRAVELLY**, glareosus.—sabulosus (SYN. in GRAVEL). Jm. glareosus sabulosusque (Col.). G. soli, terra glareosa or silicea. solum sabulosum.



were, turned off: e. g. emere, vendere, locare, conducere. *Modestini. Dig. 18, 1, 62. Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4. Labro Dig. 14, 2, 10. Florenti. Dig. 19, 2, 36.*

**GREAT-COAT**, penula (a garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection against the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes, and of every age, station, and rank, easily on a march or journey: it also served as either upper or under bed-covering; see *Sen. Ep. 87, 2*; he that wears it, penulatus).—lacerna (thick woolen cloak, consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a defence against cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace: he that wears it, lacernatus).—lena (χαλινά, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in poets of silv. age).

**GREATEN.** See **TO INCREASE.**

**GREAT-HEARTED**, animo magno praeditus. magnanimus (seldom only). See also **GREAT.**

**GREATLY.** In a great degree, maxime.—summe (in a very high degree).—valde (prop. powerfully, then strongly, very much; e. g., to be g. mistaken, valde errare).—sane quam (particularly, truly; e. g., to be g. delighted, gaudere).—vehementer (prop. violently, then g.; e. g., dolere, gaudere; also, less frequently, indicating a high degree, as *C. Off. 2, 18, 64*, vehementer utile est [g. useful]; and *Rem. 13, 32, extr.*, erit mihi vehementissime gratum; and *C. Acad. 2, 32, 103*, vehementer errare eos [are g. mistaken], qui dicunt, &c.).—graviter (prop. heavily, then g.; or violently; e. g., iratus, g. offended).—probe (regularly, suitably; e. g., to deceive ably g., qm probe decipere: to be g. mistaken, probe errare. *Com.*)—aggre. eximie (uncommonly: ~~aggre~~ but egregie falli or errare, for 'to be g. mistaken', is without any ancient authority, the correct expressions for each are, valde or vehementer errare; procul or longe errare; tota errare via; probe or diligenter errare. *Com.*)—longe (by far; e. g., to excel g., longe superare or praestare; antecellere).—multum (e. g. superare) and, with verbs implying comparison, multo (e. g. malle, anteire, praestare): g. differat, longe diversus. Also by per joined to the verb: e. g., I am g. pleased with althg, mihi perplacet re mihi perquam placet; mihi valde placet: I am g. delighted, pergaudeo, or perquam gaudeo: I feel g. obliged to you, satis benigne; recte (in an answer); valde amo (in the epistolary style; e. g., I am g. obliged or indebted to you for what you promised respecting the mortgage, de mancipiis quod polliceris, valde te amo. *C. Fr. 3, 9, 4*); g. astonished, stupens; obstupescat: admiratus: I am g. astonished at althg, admiror qd; see also **VERY**. | Nobly, generously, vid.

**GREATNESS**, magnitudo (g. t. prop. and fig.).—amplitudo (considerable circumference, size, extent; also fig. = importance of althg, and authority or influence of abty).—proceritas (g. acquired by growth or gradual augmentation; cf. abty. in **GREAT**).—celsitas (celebrity). The highest degree of human g., fastidium summum; to be raised to it, in summum fastidium emergere et attolli (but not in summum fastidium humane magnitudinis excolli, which is spurious); g. of name, magnitudo or amplitudo or claritas nominis: g. of mind, amplitudo animi; ingenium magnum or acre or prestant (great understanding or genius); g. of soul or mind, animi magnitudo. animus magnus (qm granditas animi and animus grandis are not Latin), or animi altitudo (*C. Pam. 4, 13, 7. L. 4, 6, extr.*; but used in a different sense in *C. Off. 1, 25, 88, Beter*).

**GREAVES** (armour for the legs), tegumenta ferrea femorum, or \*aquasque ferreas, quae lorice modo femora tegunt.

**GRECIAN.** See **GREEK.**

**GRECISM**, \*quod Graecae linguae proprium est.

**GREEDILY**, appetenter, cupide, avide, studioso [*syn. in GREEDY*]. Very g., flagrantissime (*P. Ann. 1, 3, 1*); to eat g., vorare (i. e., to swallow without chewing); also devorare (in devour).

**GREEDINESS**, aviditas. | *Gluttony*, aviditas cibi edacitas. Ingluvies, gula. Intemperantia or intemperies gula. [*syn. in GLUTTONOUS*.]

**GREEDY**, | *Ravenous*, hungry, cibi avidus.—cibi plurimi (whose appetite is difficult to satisfy);—gulosus (that thinks of nothing but gratifying his palate).—vorax (ravenous). | *Avaricious*, habendi cupidus (g. to have or possess).—aliquantum avidior ad rem. avarus (who tries to enrich himself any how at the expense of others).—pecuniae cupidus or avidus (of him who hoards treasures). ~~From the context, cupidus only, and avidus (as C. de Or. 2, 43, 163, and [opp. liberalis, C. Rusc. Com. 7, extr.] = longing or g. after possession, money).~~ | *Im-*

*prop.*) ad qd intentus (intent only).—appetens (longing, striving after althg).—studiosus (very much bent on althg): very g., avidissimus or cupilivissimus ca rei; to be g. of, qd cupide appetere. concupiscere qd (to be vehemently desirous after); also cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse ca rei; versari in ca rei cupiditate: to be very g. of althg, cupiditate ca rei ardere. desiderio ca rei magno teneri; altire, silenter expetere qd (to thirst after): not to be g. of, a cupiditate ca rei longe abhorreire: to make abty. g. of althg, ci cupiditatem dare, or (stronger term) injicere; qm in cupiditate impellere.

**GREEK**, Graecus (subst. and adj.): Grajus is antiquated, and seldom used in the gold. age; see *Interp. Np. praef. 4*). ~~Not~~ All combinations coming under this head may be easily formed after those in the article **LATIN**. A good G. scholar, Graecia literis doctus, &c.

**GREEN**, | *Having a colour compounded of blue and yellow, viridis (g. t.)*.—frondosa (having leaves, or being out; e. g. of trees)—subviridis. e. viridi pallens (light g.). a reddish g., e. viridi rubens (*Plin.*).—acriter viridis. perviridis. \*e. viridi nigricans (a dark-shaded g.).—hyalinus (of the colour of glass, later only).—herbeus. herbaceus (of the colour of grass, t.).—viridulus (garlic, or yellowish-coloured)—glauco (of the colour of the sea; poet. thalassinus—or pistacinus (of the colour of a parrot)—recens. viridis (fresh, e. g. turf).—gramine vestitus. herbis convestitus (clothed with grass). To become g., virescere. frondescere (to put forth its leaves; of trees): to become g. again, revirescere: to be g., virere. frondere (to be in leaf). | *Green*, opp. dry (of wood), viridis.—humidus (full of sap, moisture; e. g. materia). *Jm.* viridis atque humidus (e. g. ligna, caeser). | *Green* (opp. ripe), crudus. immaturus. acerbus (see **UNRIPE**). | *Recent*; e. g., a g. wound, crudum (adhuc) vulnus (*Cels.*, O). | *Inexperienced*, homo novus. novitius. nove ludo (that has only just arrived; see *L. 41, 5*).—tiro or rudis or *Jm.* tiro et rudis in qd re (a beginner only).—peregrinus or hospes or peregrinus atque hospes in qd re (inexperienced; see *C. de Or. 1, 50, extr.*—latores ... et nulla in re thronum ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere).

**GREEN**, s. | *Green colour*, viride (e. g. e. viridi pallens)—color viridis. Bright g., color perviridis. | *A grassy plain*, locus or campus herbidosus.—terrenum herbidosum (*L.*; of a g. before the walls of a city). | *Green vegetables*, viridia, lumen, &c.; olus or pl. olera; e. brassica viridis (cabbage, *Lin.*).

**GREENFINCH**, \*fringilla (*Lin.*).

**GREENGROCE**, qui, quae olera (agrestia) vendit or venditat (see *Gell. 15, 20. Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2*).

**GREENHOUSE**, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt speculatrix, or quibus objecta sunt vitreae (off. *Mart. 8, 14*).

**GREENISH**, subviridis.—e. viridi pallens (of a paleish green).

**GREENNESS**, viriditas (the quality of being green, e. g. pratorum).—color viridis (green colour)—color perviridis (of a lively green).—immaturitas (unripeness). | *Freshness*, vid.

**GREET**, salutare qm.—salutem ci dicere (by words); also salutem ci impertire or salute qm impertire (see *Zumpt*, § 418).—salutem ci nunciare (by a third person). To g. abty (in a letter), salutem ci scribere; ci plurimum salutem ascribere (stronger); all the members of my family g. you, tota nostra domus te salutavit: to g. abty in the name of abty, nunciare ci ca salutem; nunciare ci salutem ca verbis (but not ca nomine; see *Interp. to Np. Them. 4, 3*); to g. one another, salutem dare reddere, or salutem accipere reddere; inter se consalutare.

**GREETING**, salutatio (as act).—salus (as wish or compliment); to give or send greetings, see **TO GREET**.

**GRENADE** or **GRENADO**, pila rebas, quae sunt ad incendia, completa (*Cas. B. G. 3, 101*).—pila pulveris nitratu completa: to fire g's, pilas sc. mittere.

**GRENADIER**, miles procerior or ex procerioribus (oft. veteranus ex procerioribus, *Inscr. ap. Mur. 800, 2*).

**GREYHOUND**, vertagus (*Mart.*).—\*canis Grajus (*Lin.*).

**GRIDIRON**, craten ferrea. craticula: a silver g., crates argentea (*Petrus. 31, extr.*). To do on a g., in craticula subsassare.

**GRIEF**, gemitudo (the most general expression for any disturbance of a person's peace of mind).—dolore

*ἀλγος*, the inward feeling of pain or sorrow, opprobrium, —māror (inward *g.* as outwardly manifesting itself by involuntary signs; *g.* to which one surrenders oneself, eply *g.* for the loss of a beloved object; as adding the outward manifestation to the inward feeling, it may be stronger than dolor; *e. g.* magno in dolore sum vel in mēore potius, *Plin.*; it may, however, be contrasted with it; mēorem minui; dolorem nec potui, nec si possem vellem, *C.*)—luctus (*g.* manifesting itself by the conventional signs of mourning, *ἐνθός*).—tristitia (sadness, on its gloomy forbidding side).—mestitia (on its melancholic, interesting side). *G.* of mind, dolor animi. To be suffering *g.* in mēore esse, mēore: to be oppressed with *g.* in mēore jacere; mēore affici or urgeri: to cause aby *g.*, sollicitudine or mēore afficere qm (the former, of the *g.* of anxiety; *e. g.*, the *g.* caused by a prodigal son); segritudinem or mēorem afferre ci: to give oneself up to *g.*, mēori animum dare; segritudini se dedere: for *g.*, prae segritudine or mēore: since I have caused you *g.*, quoniam ex me doluisti (*C.*). A son who never caused his father *g.*, nisi by his death, ex quo nihil unquam doluit (pater), but quum is non fuit (Inscr.).

**GRIEVANCE**, molestia (annoying circumstance).—onus (burden).—Incommodum (circumstance that thwarts one, &c.).—malum (evil).—injuria (injury inflicted, felt).—querimonia (complaint, as utterance of pain or annoyance, on account of injury really suffered).—querela (complaint, respecting either a real or an imaginary injury). To allege a number of *g.*'s on either side, multas querimōnias ultro citroque lactare: the *g.* of paying tithes, decumarum imperia or injurias: to relieve aby fm a *g.*, onere qm liberare: to have many *g.*'s to complain of, multis incommodis premi: an angry letter full of *g.*'s, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum: statement of the *g.*'s they had to allege agst you, querimonia de injuriis tuis (*C.*): they had so many *g.*'s to complain of, that &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut &c.

**GRIEVE**, TRANS. | To cause grief, sollicitare. sollicitum habere. sollicitudine or segritudine afficere. sollicitudinem or segritudinem ci afferre. To *g.* much, excruciare cs animum et sollicitare: to *g.* aby, sollicitudine or mēore afficere qm. segritudinem or mēorem afferre ci: to be grieved, mēore affici, urgeri. It's me, that &c., see **GRIEVE** that. I am grieved at alth, see to **GRIEVE** for alth (intrans.).

**GRIEVE**, INTRANS. | dolere. mēore. lugere (*Syn.* of substantives in **GRIEVE**). in mēore esse. in mēore jacere (stronger term); also sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; segritudinem suscipere; segritudine affici: se afflicere, afflicti: to *g.* at, for, aby, or alth, mēre fero qd: punitur qm es rei, or with quod; doleo qd or qā re or de qā re or qo; sei ex qo or qā re (of the source fm which the *g.* proceeds, ex me doluisti, *C.*: ex commutatione rerum dolere, *Car.*): mēre or graviter or moleste fero qd (stronger terms); alth *g.*'s me much, valde doleo qd; acerbis fero qd; doleo et acerbis fero qd: I *g.* that &c., doleo or mēre (graviter or moleste) fero, with acc. and infn.: I *g.* that &c., (hoc) mihi dolet, with acc. and infn., or with quod (its quia), the dolere often taking id (si id dolemus, quod &c., *C.*). I am grieved when or if, &c., doleo, si &c.: I am grieved exceedingly, if &c., doleo et acerbis fero, si &c.; segritudinem suscipere ex re or propter qm; mēore qd or qā re: to *g.* oneself to death, mēore se conficere; mēore confici. segritudine, curis confici. To *g.* at being conquered by aby, dolere se a quo superari.

**GRIEVOUS**, gravis (heavy, oppressive, and hence painful; *e. g.*, illness, wound).—atrox (atrocious; *e. g.*, crime, bloodshed).—fœdus (horrible).—molestus (hard to be borne).—magnus (great).—durus (hard).—iniquus (not just, pressing, heavy).—acerbis (bitter, harsh, painful; *e. g.*, death): verum *g.*, peracerbis: to utter *g.* complaints, graviter or inviolose queri qd; agst aby, graviter accusare qm: it is a *g.* thing (that), valde dolendum est: nothing more *g.* could have happened to me, nihil acerbius, or nihil ad dolorem acerbis mihi accidere potuit: to inflict *g.* pain on aby, quam acerbissimum dolorem inuere ci: *g.* times (or state of things), res misere; tempora misera or dura; Iniquitas temporum: a *g.* taxation, or *g.* taxes, tributa acerbis: the injustices or iniquities became so *g.*, that &c., tanta erat vis injuriarum, ut &c.: that is very *g.* to me, hoc valde me urit, pungit, mordet.

**GRIEVOUSLY**, graviter, vehementer. acerbis. acriter. atrociter. fœde or fœdum in modum. dolenter (*Syn.* in **GRIEVOUS**).—terribilem or horrendum in modum (terribly). To be *g.* ill, graviter egrotare: to (418)

be *g.* mistaken, valde or vehementer errare (*not* toto cœlo errare: see 'to be GREATLY mistaken').

**GRIEVOUSNESS**, gravitas (oppressively burdensome, or painful nature; severity).—enormitas (excess, greatness; post-Aug. *Sen.*).—pressus, ūs (pressure; *e. g.*, ponderum. *C.*, speaking of the mind).—vis, vexatio (strength, vexation). See CALAMITY.

**GRIFFIN** or **GRIFFON**, gryps. gryphus (a fabulous animal).

**GRILL**, in craticulā subsassare.

**GRIM**, trux. truculentus (both mly in poetry, but also *C.*, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu, *Sest.* 8, 19).—torvus (poet. and post-Aug. prose).—ferox. A *g.* look, vultus torvus, trux; oculi truces; truculentū oculi (Plaut. *Asin.* 2, 3, 21); aspectus trux (Pacuv. ap. *C.*). To put on as *g.* a look as possible agst aby, quam truculentissime qm aspiciere: fm this *g.* tribune, ab hoc horrido ac truce tribuno plebis (*C.*): to look *g.* (= sour), vultus acerbus or tristis sumissus.

**GRIM-FACED**, torvus. trux. truculentus (see **GRIM**). horridus ac trux (*C.*). This *g.* tribune, hic horridus ac trux tribunus (*C.*).

**GRIMACE**, os distortum. To make *g.*'s, os ducere, or distortere: most extraordinary *g.*'s, os exquisitissimis modis ducere: one that makes *g.*'s, os exquisitissimis modis ducens: that looks like *g.*'s, vultuosus (see *C.* *Or.* 18, 60, in quo [vultu] quum efficeris, ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit).

**GRIMALKIN**. See CAT.

**GRIME**. See TO DIRTY.

**GRIMLY**, truculentus (not found in positive).—aspectu truci (Pacuv.).

**GRIN**, v. ringi (see *Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 27), or restringere dentes (Plaut. *Capt.* 8, 1, 26).—ridentem ringi (with laughter; Pompon. ap. *Non.*).

**GRIN**, a. rictus. A *g.* of suppressed laughter, rictus quasi represso risu (Farr. ap. *Non.* 456, 9). See TO GRIN.

**GRIND**, *gr.* In a mill, molere (a *g.* hordeum in subtilem farinam).—commolere. molā comminuere, frangere. molā terere (to reduce to small pieces, to crush in a mill); see also TO CRUSH. | To sharpen, cote acuere or exacuere (with a whetstone).—tornare (with lathe or grindstone; *e. g.*, glass, vitrum). | To harass, vid. | To grind the teeth, dentibus stridere of a sick person, Cels.; dentibus frendere = to gnash the teeth).

**GRINDER**, \*qui cultros et forfices cote acuit—\*qui vitra tornat (with ref. to glass). | Instrument of grinding, see GRINDING-STONE. | A back tooth, dens maxillaris, molaris, genuinus.—dens columellaris (*g.* of a horse; Farr. *R. R.* 2, 7, 2).

**GRINDING**, Crcl. with TO GRIND.

**GRINDSTONE** or **GRINDSTONE**, \*mola fermentis acundis.—cos (whetstone).

**GRINNER**, os exquisitis modis ducens.

**GRIPE**, a. *Grasp*, vid. | *Gripes*, tormina (pl.), colicus dolor. colon. To cure the *g.*, tormina discutere (Plin.).—to be suffering fm, tormented by the *g.*, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare. torminibus affectum esse.

**GRIPE**, v. | To seize with the hand, &c., see TO GRASP. TO CLUTCH. | To cause pain in the bowels, \*torminibus afficere qm. I am griped, torminibus laboro.

**GRISLY**, horridus (of beard, hair, &c.), or horridus aspectu (Plin.).—horridus et trux (*C.*).—trux horrendusque (Plin.).—hirsutus (rough, thick; of hair).—villosus (shaggy; leo, animal). Black and *g.*, niger et hirsutus (*Col.*).

**GRIST**. See CORN, GRAIN.

**GRISTLE**, cartilago.

**GRISTLY**, cartilagineus.

**GRIT**, | Sand, gravel, vid. | Coarse meat, grits, ptisanā, also with addition of cloia (vriodum, barley husked and crushed). *gr.* farina hordeacea, or farina hordei, is barley-meal. *G. gruel*, ptisanā cremor (*Cels.*).

**GRITTY**, sabulosus (sandy).—glareous (like gravel).—granosus (full of grains, grainy).

**GRIZZLE**, GRIZZLY. See GRAY.

**GROAN**, gemere. gemitus edere (aloud).—suspirare (to sigh with a hollow voice).—ab imo petere suspirare, or suspiria ducere (to *g.* deeply; t *O. Met.* 2, 156; 10, 402).—suspiria trahere (t *O. Met.* 2, 753): suspirium alte petere (Plaut. *Cist.* 1, 1, 18). To *g.* under the burden of alth, qā re oppressum esse. See also TO SIGH.

**GROAN** or **GROANING**, gemitus. suspirium (a

*drop sigh*.—*aspiritus* (a hollow groaning; *al. aspiratus*). To utter *g.* see TO SIGH: uttering sighs and *g.* a. cum crebro spiritu et gemitu.

GROCER, condimentarius (*very late*: Tertull.).—*qui condimenta et merces condimentaria vendit et vendit*.—*qui aromata vendit et vendit* (ast. Gell.).—*qui thus et odores vendit* (ast. H.): a *g.*'s shop, *taberna aromatum* or *condimentaria*.

GROCERY, merces aromatum (ast. Plin. 6, 28, 32, who has 'merces odorum').—*condimenta*. \*merces condimentaria.

GROIN, inguen, inis.—(*pl.*) Inguina, um.

GROOM, agsio (who looks after the horses).—*stabularius* (who does the work of the stable in general). *ag.* If = *equerry*, equiso (see Val. Mas. 3, 2, astr.).

GROOVE, a. canalis.—*stris* (on pillars). A small *g.*, canaliculus.—*Sh* aft (of a pit), vid.

GROOVE, v. cavare. striare: grooved, canaliculatus (Plin.).

GROPE, manibus explorare qd (ast. Tibull. 2, 1, 78). To *g.* one's way, huc illuc ire pedibus praetentans iter (ast. Tibull. 2, 1, 77): I am groping along, ab eo pedibus praetentans iter (ast. Tibull. 2, 1, 77): I am groping my way by the wall, ab eo explorans manu parietes (ast. Tibull. 2, 1, 78).

GROSS, *Bulky*, ponderosus (ponderosus).—*crassus* (thick).—*vast* corporis (clumsy).—*vastus*, amplius. Immanis (Syn. in Hugo).—*gravis* (heavy).—*tardus* et *pene immobilis* (slow to move; e. g., animal).—*corpore vastus* (of clumsy structure; of living beings).—*iners* (unfit for acting).—*magnus* (great; of mistakes, &c.). *tria magna peccata*: to be without *g.* faults, abesse ab ultimis villis: to tell *g.* lies, impudenter mentiri. *Coarse*, rudis, asper (rough in manners).—*rusticus* (clownish).—*impolitus*, intonsus (without all cultivation or breeding). *Jx.* intonsus et incultus.—*inruditus* (without breeding or education).—*inhumanus* inurbanus (unmannerly): to be very *g.*, a cultu et humanitate abesse: a *g.* fellow, homo rusticus. merum *rus* (the latter, stronger term): *g.* abuse, maledicta, probra. *Jx.* probra et maledicta, gravissimae verborum contumeliae: to descend to *g.* abuse, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias descendere: a pere or contumeliose invehi in qm; probris et maledictis vexare qm; *g.* manners or conduct, mores agrestes or feri. rusticitas (the latter post-Aug.). *The gross amount*, see the TOTAL. *Indelicate*, indecorus (opp. decorus; e. g., laughter, risus; but indecens is foreign to classic prose).—*turpis* (ugly, both in a physical and moral sense; e. g., word, manner, dress, &c.).—*liberalis* (not worthy of or suiting a free-born man): *g.* behaviour, indignitas; mores turpes; turpitude: *g.* flattery, adulationes indecorae or foedae: a *g.* jest, locus liberralis, invidiosus. *Dull*, vid.

GROSS, a. See WHOLESALE.

GROSSLY, valde, vehementer (e. g., to be mistaken, errare).—*indecore*. liberraliter. turpiter (Syn. in Gross).

GROSSNESS, crassitudo. *Uncomeliness*, &c., inhumanitas. inurbanitas. rusticitas (Syn. in Rusticity).—*mores inculti* or *rustici*.

GROT or GROTTO, antrum (dvorop, if in a rock; different fm specus, cavea; i. e., a cave or hollow): museum (a room in the form of a *g.*, in the palaces of the rich Romans; cf. Freund in voc.).

GROTESQUE, prps mirus, varie mixtus.—*monstruosus* (applied by C. to apes).

GROUND, s. *Earth*, terra. (terre) solum (the surface of the earth, as the ground or foundation of what is or grows on it).—*humus* (the lowest part of the visible world; also and more espy of any part dug up fm the ground, xivii). On the ground, humi: under *g.*, subterraneus: a walk under *g.*, crypta (ἀπὸ γῆς): to put seed in the *g.*, semen ingerere solo: under *g.*, sub terrā (e. g., sub terrā vimis demissi in locum saxo conceptum, L. 22, 57): to fall to the *g.*, in terram cadere; in terram decidere: to fall down fm aith to the *g.*, humi procumbere (to fall on the *g.*): to fall to the *g.* (fig.; of an argument), see TO FALL: to lie or be stretched on the *g.*, humi jacere, stratum esse: to fall aby to the *g.*, atterere: humi prosternere: to run aground (of a ship), sidere (L. 26, 45): to level with the *g.*, solo square or adquare. *The first coat of paint of a picture*, &c., color qui est quasi fundamentum picturae, &c. *A space occupied by an army*, locus (pl. loci).—*loci* or *locorum natura* (the nature of the *g.*), loci situs (the peculiar situation): the *g.* was very much against him, or he fought on very unfavourable *g.*, as missimo sibi loco conflict: to reconnoitre the *g.*, (419)

loci naturam observare. For 'to lose or gain *g.*' see below. *Ground-floor*, see Floor. *Depth*, bottom, vid. *Grounds* = *sedimentum*, sedimentum. crassamentum. *sex* (e. g., cadum potare siccio tenuis. H. Od. 3, 15, 16).—*subsidentia* quaedam (a certain sed-met). *Fundamental cause, reason, motive, causa*,—ratio (reasonable).—*causa* et *semen* (e. g., belli).—*stis* principium, initium (beginning). fons (source). To have good *g.*'s for doing aith, non sine gravi causa facio qd; graves causas me impellunt, ut faciam qd: to say nothing without sufficient *g.*'s, nihil temere dico. I don't clearly see the *g.*'s of it (i. e., of what it is the consequence), rationem quam habet, non satis perspicio: to remove the *g.*'s of aith, se rei causam tollere: to excuse aby on the *g.* of his youth, veniam dare adolescentiae: a plan which is assuredly not adopted without some good *g.*'s, consilium quod non est profecto de nihilo conceptum (L.): on good *g.*'s, iustis de causis: not without good *g.*'s, non sine causa, cum causa: there is some *g.* for aith, subest qd ci rei (Q.): he seems to have some *g.* for what he alleges, haud vana afferre videtur. *To gain ground*: a) to extend itself, &c., percrebrescere. Increbrescere (of a report).—*ingravescere* (to become more serious; e. g., malum).—*longius* or *latius* serpere (to increase gradually, res, malum, &c.). *β* To make progress, proficere (with parum, aliquid, nihil, &c.); progressus (in gold, age not profectum) facere in re. No *g.* can be gained by these means, his rebus nihil profici potest: I think that some *g.* has been gained, profectum aliquid puto (towards any object, ad qd). *γ* To make an enemy recede, commovere (hostem, L.), or commovere loco (e. g., agmen).—*inclinare* aciem.—*hostes* paulum summovēre. *β* To lose ground, deminui (to be lessened).—*Inclinari* (to be turned downwards; hence fig. to have taken a turn for the worse, res, fortuna).—*languescere* (to grow faint, impropr.).—*refrigerari* (to be cooled, impropr., levissimus sermo).—*cedere* (to yield; e. g., hosti).—*deteriore statu* or *conditione* esse (to be in a worse condition).—*minus* jam valēre (to have now less power, influence, &c.). *Nos* to lose *g.* (of troops), orlines conservare (i. e., to keep the ranks), locum tenere: our army or men lost *g.*, exercitus nostri cesserunt.

GROUND, v. *To found* as on a cause (e. g., to be grounded upon), qd fundamentum est ei rei. qd re teneri or contineri: aith is grounded upon aith, fundamentum ei rei positum est in qd re.—*To settle in rudiments of knowledge*; e. g., to be well grounded in Latin, bene (optime) Latine scire; in Latinis literis multum versatum esse (the latter, with ref. to literature); in aith, qd penitus percipisse: qd perspexisse planeque cognovisse (to have a thorough knowledge of aith).—*initia* ea discipline diligenter or diligentissime percipisse (ast. Q. 10, 1, 13); or illa, per quae ad qd pervenitur, diligentia time percipisse (Q.).

GROUND, INTRANS. = *run aground*, sidere (e. g., qd, in quo mea cymba non sidat, Q. 12, 37).

GROUND-FLOOR, contignatio, quae plano pede est (ast. Vit. 7, 4, 1). See FLOOR. *atrium* = hall. The rooms on the *g.*, conclavia, quae plano pede sunt (Vit. 7, 4, 1): to live on the *g.-f.*, plano pede habitare (after the above passage).

GROUND-IVY, \*glechoma hederacea (Linn.).

GROUND PINE, \*ajuga chamaepitys (Linn.).

GROUND-PLAN, ichnographia (Vit.).

GROUND-PLOT. See FOUNDATION.

GROUND-RENT, vectigal agrorum possessionibus impositum (L. 4, 36).—*solarium* (if the land belongs to the state; Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 39, § 5; 42, 8, 2, § 17).

GROUNDLESS (not tenable; e. g., assertion), rationali adversus (i. e., agst reason or good sense).—*vanus* (empty, unsubstantial, opp. verus).—*futilis* (frivolous).—*factus*, commenticius (invented, made up).—*Jx.* factus (or futilis) et commenticius: also Crecl. qui (quae, quod) sine causa fit, &c. qd, cui nihil subest (weh has no foundation of truth). A confidence weh assuredly cannot be utterly *g.*, fiducia quae non de nihilo profecto concepta est (L. 39, 29).

GROUNDLESSLY, sine causa, temere, ex vano.

GROUNDLESSNESS, vanitas.

GROUNDSEL or GROUNDSIL, *A plant*, \*seneo (Linn.). *Threshold*, limen.

GROUND-WORK. See FOUNDATION.

GROUP, turma (e. g., as well of persons as figures, ephy a *g.* of equestrian statues, as Plin. 34, 8, 19, No 6, § 64; C. Att. 6, 1, 17: Plin. 1, 11, 3).—*symplegma*, stila (a *g.* of figures; e. g., two combatants, &c., as Plin. 36, 5, 4, No 6, § 24, and No. 10, § 35). *G.*'s of persons speaking together, sermones luter re serantium



citrull (L. 28, 23, p. in.): a g. of mountains, see CHAIN.

GROUP, v. disponere: the grouping of the objects or figures in a picture, dispositio (Plin. 35, 10, 36, No. 10, § 80).

GROUSE, tetrao (Plin., \*tet. urogallus, cock of the wood: tet. tetrax, black g.; tet. Scoticus, red g.; tet. lagopus, white g., ptarmigan; all Linn.).

GROVE, lucus, -nemus (for pleasure); see WOOD.

GROVEL, PROPR. (see to CREEP. § IMPROPR.) humiliter servire, also serve only (to be ready to perform the meanest services, &c.). L. 24, 25. C. Parad. 5, 2, 39). See GROVELLING.

GROVELLING, humilis, humillimus (mean-spirited, espy of things that proceed fm such a spirit; e. g., prayers, speeches, &c., but also of men).—infimus (of the lowest, most submissive kind; e. g., prayers).—illiberalis, sordidus (unworthy of a free, liberal-minded man).—abjectus (low, despicable). G. character, humilitas: g. flattery, adulationes foedae. blanditiae verules (such as house slaves address to their masters).

GROW, § To increase, a) PROPR. Of organic bodies, crescere.—succrescere (to g. gradually). To g. in height, in altitudinem crescere (of things).—adolescere (of young persons): to g. in breadth, length, in latitudinem, in longitudinem crescere: to let one's beard, one's hair, g., barbam, capillum promittere: barbam, comam alere: to let one's nails g., ungues non rescare or non recidere: to be well grown, procerâ esse saturâ (to be tall); dignitate corporis placere (to be of graceful appearance). b) IMPROPR. Of other things, crescere (g. i.).—Incrementum capere (to increase, to g. bigger, more considerable).—augescere, augeri (to increase in number).—ingravescere (in strength, e. g. of an illness or evil).—§ To be produced, &c., gigni.—nasci (to come to light or forth).—provenire (to come forth in a growing manner): to g. in or upon alth, innasci in qâ re or rei: to g. on alth, annasci in qâ re: no wood g.'s in this country, hæc terra est sterilis materie: on the banks of no river does more grass g. than on this, gignendâ herbâ nullus fluvijs est aptior quam hic. § To become, fieri.—evadere (to spring or come forth). § To 'grow' with an adj., is mly translated by inchoative verbs in scire: to g. dry, arrescere; gray, canescere; feeble, languescere; lukewarm, tepescere; green, virescere; useless by age, exolescere; rich, ditescere, or (ex mendico) divitem fieri; sweet, dulcescere; young, juvenescere; mild, mitescere; soft, mollescere; fat, pinguescere; hard, durescere; lean, macrescere; lame, manuscere; ripe, maturarescere; black, nigrescere, &c. See the respective adjs. OLD, &c.—to g. humble, se, or animum submittere; submisce se gerere: to g. obsolete, obsolescere: grown out of use, obsoletus (e. g. verbum): to g. old, senescere; senem fieri: to g. worse, deteriores fieri (e. g. of abys circumstances); also in pejorem partem verti et mutari. In pejus mutari, aggravescere. Ingravescere (of an illness), pejorem fieri (of an insalid, Cels.). to have grown worse, deteriore statu or conditione esse. pejore loco esse (of abys circumstances): to g. blind, lumina oculorum or lumina, aspectum amittere: to g. in favour, see FAVOUR: to g. up, adolescere. To be grown up, adultum esse: to g. together, coalescere ci rei: to g. poor, ad inopiam or egestatem or paupertatem redigi: to g. tired or weary of alth, satietas ca rei me capiti.

GROW, v. TRAHS. a) serere (g. i.).—arare, exarare (of corn, & g. multum frumenti exarare): to g. vines, vinum serere or conserere; vitas ponere; vitem colere; vineam instituire. vinetum instituire or ponere (the latter = to plant a vineyard): the growing of potat., \*solanorum tuberosorum cultus: the Gauls consider it disgraceful to g. their own corn, Galli turpe esse ducunt, frumentum manu querere. See also TO CULTIVATE.

GROWL, v. mussitare (like a dog).—fremerre (of persons, as mark of dissatisfaction).

GROWL, s. mussitatio (of a dog).—fremitus (of persons).

GROWTH, incrementum.—accessio, auctus, âs (increase).—progressus, profectus (progress, advancement). To reach its full g., ad maturitatem pervenire; maturitatem assequi; crescenti finem capere (Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 162); \*ad justam magnitudinem pervenire; florere (to be in full bloom): to promote the g. of the hair, capillum alere; capillum nativâ fertili evocare: wine of this year's g., vinum hujus anni: the natural g. of the soil, quod in terrâ qâ nascitur, gignitur; also terræ fructus.

GRUB, v. runcare, eruncare.—inutiles herbas envel- (420)

lere, steriles herbas eligere. malas herbas effodere (with a hoe, e. g. hortum steriles herbas eligens rerpugo): grubbing up, runcato.

GRUB, § A small worm, vermis, vermiculus (g. i.).—tarmes, terêdo (maggot). \*larva (Linn., as g. i. for the g. state).

GRUDGE, § To envy, invîdere ci: somewhat (to g.), subînvidere ci. To g. abys alth, invîdere ci qd (e. g. H. Sat. 1, 6, 49, q. invîdere ci honorem): not to g. abys alth, non invîdere ci qd. I do not g. him it, per me habet: do not g. me it, noli mihi invîdere: he does not g. o. others some part of his superfluities, de suo, quod ei superat, alijs gratificari vult. § To murmur, vid. § To be unwilling to do &c. alth, gravari qd facere, dare, &c.: not to g. to do alth, non gravari qd facere, or non gravate qd facere: to g. abys a letter, gravari ad qm literas dare: not to g. an answer, non gravate respondere: don't let him g. me my request, quod cupiam, ne gravetur (Plaut.). I implore you not to g. us the completion of the work you have begun, rogo, ut ne gravere exedificare id opus, quod instituiti (C.).—§ To gravi qd qm is not Ciceroian.

GRUDGE, s. odium occultum or inclusum (g. i. for any secret hatred).—simultas obscura (hidden or concealed enmity between parties or persons, aply with ref. to political matters).—§ 'simultas' by itself does not convey the meaning of our word 'grudge'.—dolor (the painful feeling produced by a suffered offence; see C. Ecl. p. 88): a just g., dolor justus: to bear a g., agi abys, or one abys a g., odium occultum gerere adversum qm (aft. Plin. 8, 18, 26). they bear a g. to each other, simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (aft. Cæs. B. G. 2, 25).

GRUDGINGLY, § Unwillingly, an mo iniquo or irato, stomachose, cum or non sine stomacho. Inivitis (adj.) or invite.—gratate (us a task unwillingly performed; e. g. respondere).—§ Scantily, vid.

GRUEL, \*cremor avênæ, \*puls ex avênâ facta (of oatmeal).—ptisânæ cremor (of barley).

GRUFF, § Surly, &c., morosus, acerbus, stomachosus. § Hæreh, &c., durus (opp. flexibilit).—asper (opp. levis, both of the voice).

GRUFFLY, See CROSELY, HARRIS.

GRUFFNESS, morositas.—asperitas (also vocis).

GRUMBLE, murmurare, commurmurare (to murmur fm dissatisfaction; the latter of several persons).—fremerre (of the murmurs of a multitude; agi alth, adversus qd).—queri (to complain; qd, de quo or qâ re; also with infn. or quod; also abs. i.).—conqueri qd, de qâ re (absol. with acc. and inf. [not C.] and once in T. with cur and subj.).—To bear alth without grumbling, sedate or æquo animo ferre qd.

GRUMBLER, (homo) querulus; or diffidilis, querulus (H.).

GRUMBLING, murmuratio, murmur, fremitus (Syn. in GRUMBLE).—questus, querela, querimonia (see COMPLAINT).

GRUMOUS, See CLOTTED.

GRUNT, GRUNTING, grunitus.

GRUNT, v. grunire.

GUARANTÉE, § Security for the due performance of stipulations, &c., satisfactio (the pledging oneself, aply by giving a sum of money as security).—fidei jussio (JCI. the giving security for abys; he was asked, id fidei jussio fubeat Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 6): verbal g.'s, satisfactioes secundum mancipium (C. Att. 5, 1; i. e. only promises).—§ Person who gives the g., cautor (g. i.).—sponsor, vase (Syn. in SUMPT).—fidejussor, confirmator (only in pecuniary cases; cf. C. Client. 26, 77). To be abys g. for a large amount, intercedere pro qm magnam pecuniam (C.).

GUARANTY, sponsonem, vadimonium tacere; sponsonem se obstringere; satisfacere (to give one's guarantee).—sponsorem, prædem esse pro qo (to be a g. for abys).—intercedere (that alth is to be performed, absol.).—præstare qm or qd or de re (to make oneself responsible for abys or alth).—prædem fieri pro qo and cs rei; obaldem cs rei fieri (Syn. of press and obves, in SUMPT).—qd in se recipere (to take alth upon oneself).—pro or de qâ re cavere (to give bail; also cautionem or satis or satisfactionem offerre, in money transactions; see GUARANTEE).

GUARD, v. custodire (v. pr., fm or agi alth, a qâ re or contra qd; also impropr. = observare).—servare, aservare (to take care of, to watch).—munire (to protect agi alth, a qâ re, contra or adversus qd)—tegere, protegere (a qâ re or contra qd; see also TO DEFEND). To g. the defles by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento sepire: to g. alth agi fac, qd contra ignem firmare; agi frost and the weather, a frigore et tempestate munire; contra frigorum aestusque

injuriarum tueri (a. g. the head): to g. agst althg, see 'to be on one's GUARD', s.: to g. agst the cold, a frigore se defendere: to g. the house, domum servare or sustinere: to be guarded, custodiri; in custodia esse: to have althg guarded, custodem (custodes) imponere ei rei, seld. in re: aby, ei (neque in qo; see Bremi, Np. Cim. 4, 1); custodias ei circumdare: to have a place guarded, locum custodiis munire.

GUARD, s. || The act of keeping or preserving, conservatio.—custodia (a watching). || Man or men posted to guard a place, custos (g. l.); vigh (nocturnus, by night).—excubitor (see pl. below). Guards, custodia, custodes (g. l.); excubitores, excubiae (for the security of a place, as well by day as by night; also the right term for sentinels before a palace); vigiliæ, vigiles (at night; patrols); statio, stationes (out-posts; pickets; espy in the day). To post g's, custodias or vigiliæ or stationes disponere. || The office or state of being a guard, vigilia.—statio [Syn. above]. To be going to mount g., excubare in stationem procedunt; milites in stationes succedunt; in stationum vias succedere (the last of the soldiers that relieve the posts): to come off g., de statione decedere: to be on g. (of a soldier), excubare or excubias agere (g. l.); vigiliæ agere (at night); stationem agere. In statione esse, stationem habere (to be on duty, to be posted as sentinels); stationem regere or stationi præesse (of the officer): the officer on g., stationi præfectus or præpositus. || A soldier belonging to the life-guards, miles prætorianus (silo. age). || State of readiness to ward off an attack, cautio. To be on one's g., althg althg or aby, cavere, ut or qm; (sibi) cavere a q re or a qo; also with nè, ut: one must be on one's g., cauto or præcauto opus est: to be on one's g. agst treachery, cavere insidias or præcavere ab insidiis: to be on one's g., cavere. cavere sibi. animum attendere ad cavendum. || In fencing, lectus propulsio. || Part of the hilt of a sword, scutulum capulare.

GUARDEDLY, caute, provide, considerate, circumspice [Syn. in CAUTION].

GUARDER, custos. See also GUARD.

GUARDIAN, || That is entrusted with the care of althg, custos. || That has the care of one under age, tutor.—curator (of persons of age; see Henece. Antiq. Rom. Syn. 1, 23, 6, p. 226, sq.). To make aby g., qm tutorem (or curatorem) constituere or instituere: to make aby the g. of one's children, qm tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati; tutelam filiorum ei committere; ei qm tutorem (or curatorem) dare; qm ei tutorem scribere (if appointed by will): to be aby's g., ei tutorem esse, cs tutorem agere, cs tutelam administrare (of one under age), qm curare (of one that is of age): to have aby for one's g., qm tutorem habere or in tutelâ cs esse (of one under age): a qo curari (if of age).

GUARDIANSHIP, cura, curatio, procuratio (care, management, &c.).—custodia (custody). || With ref. to minors, tutelâ (of one under age): to have the g., tutelam gerere or administrare: to undertake the g., tutelam cs accipere: to entrust aby with the g. of one's sons, ei tutelam filiorum committere. qm tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati: to be under aby's g., in tutelâ cs esse; a qo curari (of one that is of age): under aby's g., qo tutore, qo curante (of one of age): cause relating to g., causa tutelâris (later only).

GUARDSHIP, custodia. See CARE.

GUARDSHIP, navis speculatoria, navigium speculatorium.

GUDEON, gobius or gobio. — \*cyprinus gobio (Linn.).

GUERDON, præmium or pretium, honos, fructus, præmiolum, beneficium. \*viaticum honestum [Syn. in REWARD]. To receive, give a g; see TO REWARD. To expect a g. fm aby or a service rendered, pretium meriti a qo desiderare.

GUESS, conlicere, conjectare, conjecturâ assèqui or consequi.—præcipere (to anticipate althg before it is carried into effect, e. g. aby's plans).—a-l-ere, explicare (to solve, e. g. a riddle, &c.).—divinare (to divine; to g. the future, div. futura: d. quid . . . consuli vitii obvenisset, L.).—opinari (to g. that althg is so fm perceiving the possibility, probability, &c.).—Not autumare). To g. aby's feeling or sentiments, ad sensum opinio-nemque cs penetrare (C. Partii. 36, 123): that is difficult to g., horum difficilis est conjectura: as far as I can g., quantum opinione augurio; quantum ego conjecturâ assèqui or augurari p assum; quantum ego animi mei conjecturâ colligi psum: quantum con-jectare licet: to g. wrong, conjecturâ aberrare (C. Att. (421))

14, 22): if there are any means of guessing althg, si qua conjectura sit cs rei (L.): to g. fm althg, conjecturam facere or capere ex re. See also TO CONJECTURE.

GUESS, s. conjectura (based on the ground of the probability of a fact),—opinio (the opinion, as the result of imagination, without regard to the correctness or incorrectness of the grounds on which it is formed).

GUESS-WORK, c-jectura, or Crcl. Althg is mere g.-w., qd conjecturale est; qd conjecturâ nilitur or continetur; qd queritur per conjecturam.

GUEST, conviva (at a party); umbra = an uninvited g. brought by one who is invited).—hospes, adventor (hospes is the g. who visits his friend; adventor, the person who puts up at his host's; Sen. Benef. 1, 14, Nemo se stabularii aut cauponis hospitium judicat. Dûd.). To receive aby as one's g., qm hospitio excipere; qm invitare tecto ac domo.—qm cœnæ or in convivium adhibere (ut a party).

GUEST-CHAMBER, hospitium (in a private-house; Suet. Ner. 47).—\*conclave deversori (in a public-house).

GUGGLE, singultire (e. g. of a bottle).

GUGGLING, singultus (ampulla crebris singultibus sinit, quod effundit, Pin. Ep. 4, 30, 6).

GUIDANCE, ductio, ductus (the former as act, the latter as state, and also in the s. use of command).—administratio (administration, management of public business, e. g. matters of war).—cura (care, management). Under aby's g., qo ducere; cs ductu: to be under aby's g., qo ducere or auctore uti; cs consilio regi (of persons); a qo regi, gubernari (of things): to place oneself under the g. of aby, ad cs auctoritatem se conferre; cs consillio parere; dux militi et magister qs est (e. g. ad qd): to be under the g. of an-ther, alieni arbitri esse: to do althg under aby's g., qo auctore facere qd: to have the g. of althg, regere, moderari, &c. See TO GUIDE.

GUIDE, v. ducere (e. g. t., to give a certain direction; propr. only)—ducem esse ci or cs rei (to be the guide of aby or althg, propr. and imprpr.).—regere, moderari. moderatorem esse cs rei, gubernare. Jx. rigere et moderari. regere et gubernare. gubernare et moderari (to rule or direct althg).—administrare (to have the management of althg, to administer). To g. the hand (of a person learning to write), scribentis manum manu superimpositâ regere (Q. 1, 1, 27): to g. the pen, \*pennam regere: to g. aby, qm consillio gubernare: to g. aby as one pleases, ex voluntate uti qo: to give one's hand to aby, to g. him, ei manus dare: to suffer oneself to be guided, se regi pati; also regi posse; by aby, cs consillio regi; qm or cs auctoritatem sequi; ci parere, ci or cs auctoritati; obtemperare (see TO OBEY): to be guided by althg, qd sequi; qd re moveri (e. g. by what is morally good, honesto). qm rem ducere sequi: to be guided by circumstances, ex re consulere (i. e., to act according to the circumstances of the case, without being tied down to any particular measures).

GUIDE, s. dux (e. g. t. for leader).—rector, moderator, gubernator (simpli of the state, republics).—princeps cs rei (that is at the head of althg).—qui præest ci rei (e. g. studiis ci, who directs the studies of aby; also qui præfectus est, &c.; pædagogus; see GOVERNOR).—dux viæ or itineris (in travelling; also viarum atque itinerum dux, as Cæs. B. G. 6, 17, of Mercury). To have aby for a g., uti qo ducere itineris: to offer one's services to aby as g., polliceri se itineris ducem. Althg serves me for a g., qd sequor; \*liber, quem quasi ducem sequor (a g. in the shape of a book): to take Bredow for one's guide in lecturing upon history, \*historiam Bredowio ducem discipulis tradere: to take althg for or as a g., qm rem ducem sequi: in all things take prudence for a g., omnia huiusmodi ac moderè prudentiâ tuâ.

GUIDE-POST, \*pila itineris index. If they did not set up reeds to serve them for g. p's, nisi calami defixi regant (cf. Plin. 6, 29, 33).

GUILD, collegium; of carpenters, collegium falorum tignariorum (Inscr.).

GUILD-HALL, prps \*curia.

GUILE. See CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUILEFUL. See CUNNING, FRAUDULENT.

GUILEFULLY. See CUNNINGLY, FRAUDULENTLY.

GUILEFULNESS. See CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUILELESS, bonus, probus (honest).—innocens. integer (on whose life there is no blemish).—simplex (in which no other sense is concealed, not open to different interpretations, e. g. words; see Bremi, Suet. Tib. 61; also of persons).—sine fraude (without deception).

GUILELESSLY, sine fraude. See also HONESTLY.

GILOTINE, s. \*securis illa mensa lanionia Francogallorum (aft. Suet. Claud. 15).—\*pegma supplicii mortiferæ securis.

GILOTINE, v. \*ci caput mensâ lanionia præ-

eldere securi. *They were gullitined*, \**avis illis Franco-gallorum securibus percussa* sunt.

**GUILT**, culpa (*denotes* *g* as the state of one who has to answer, by suffering punishment or making compensation, for any injury or crime; hence it supposes the power of calculating consequences, and therefore a rational being; opp. to casus or necessitas)—noxia (*denotes* the state of one who has caused any injury or damage; it can therefore be applied to whatever is capable of producing an effect; opp. to innocentia)—noxa (according to Fest., *abl. sup. Rufus*, noxia = damnum, but, in poets and *uratur*, = culpa; noxa = peccatum or pro peccato pena. *C. does not use noxa, but has* noxius = 'wrong', 'injuries').—scelus (*wickedness; a malicious violation of the rights of others, the peace of society, &c.; often applied to the more general and lighter culpa, as 'guilt' to 'fault'; see examples below*)—causa malefici (*the cause of the crime*).—meritum (*desert, whether of good or evil; in the latter sense, C. Fam. 3, 9, non meo merito; so Cas. B. G. 1, 14. O. Met. 8, 503, non merito moriere tuo*). To be free fm *g.*, extra noxiam esse (*not to have caused the injury*); extra culpam esse (*not to deserve blame or punishment*); liberum esse a delicto (or -is); accele liberatum esse (C.). *though we are not inderd without fault, yet we stand acquitted of g.*, etsi qd culpa tenemur erroris humani, a accelere certe liberati sumus (C.): the *g. is mine, mea culpa est; is all my own, mea propria culpa est. His g. is not greater than that of &c.*, non iste majus scelus commisit, quam qui &c. *All imaginable g. is summed up and comprehended in this crime, in hoc uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videntur (C.). To be without g.; see GUILTLESS. See CRIME, GUILTY.*

**GUILTINESS**, culpa.  
**GUILTLESS**, innocens. insons. culpa vacuum or carens. integer (SYN. in INNOCENT). To be *g.*, extra culpam esse. culpa vacuum esse. culpa carere (see INNOCENT).

**GUILTLESSLY**, innocent (post-Aug. Q.). integre. pudica. caste. IN. pure et caste; caste integreque.

**GUILTLESSNESS**. See INNOCENCE.

**GUILTY**, nocens (*denotes* *guilt, in a specified case, with regard to a single action*);—noxius (*in the poets nocuus, relates to the nature and character in general. Of a g. person, it only represents him as the author and cause of some hurt, like βλαβερός*);—sonus (*morally g.; condemned, or worthy of condemnation, like ὄνομος*. Diod.). To be *g. of a crime, culpam or facinus in se* admittere; scelus (in *sensu*) concipere (see *more under* to 'commit a CRIME'). To be *g. of* so dreadful a sin, tantum accleris (or stronger) flagitii admittere (C.). *What crime can be imagined, of which this man has not been g.?* quid mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit (C.). To declare or pronounce *abv g.*, qm noxium judicare (see TO CONDEMN). To consider *abv g.*, qm nocentem habere to punish the *g.*, punire sonites.

**GUINEA**, *prps aureus Anglicus*.  
**GUINEA-FOWL**, meleagris (μελεαγρίς, idos, h.).—*Numida meleagris (Linn.)*.—avis Numidica. gallina Numidica or Africana (a species of it; see Schneid. Farr. R. R. 3, 19, 18).

**GUINEA-HEN**. See GUINEA-FOWL.  
**GUINEA-PIG**, \*mus porcellus (Linn.). \*cavia cochlea (Pall.).

**GUINEA-PEPPER**, \*capsicum.  
**GUISE**. See MANNER.

**GUITAR**, \*cithara Hispanica: a *g. player*, citharista. citharedus (*if he accompanies his play with a song*).—Fem. citharistria (Inscr.). citharæda.

**GULP**, *g. bay*, sinus maris or maritimus; fm the context sinus only.—*g. A whirlpool, vortex*.—*g. A byes, vorago*. gurgus, profundum, with or without maris (SYN. in ABYSS). *g. barathrum is to be avoided in prose, since only Vir. [10, 6 (22), 11] uses it, in speaking of a pit dug by the hands of men*. In the midst of the forum there appeared a yawning *g.*, forum medium specu vasto collapsum est in immensam altitudinem.

**GULFY**, voraginosus (Hirt).

**GULL**, *v. See TO CHEAT*.

**GULL**, *g. A cheat, vid. A person easily imposed upon, homo stultus, stipes, credulus*. *g. A sea bird*, \*larus. \*larus marinus (Linn.).

**GULLERY**. See FRAUD.

**GULLET**, fauces. gula (SYN. in THROAT).

**GULLY-HOLE**, *prps receptaculum purgamentorum (as d. antiq. given by L. 1, 56, of cloaca)*.

**GULOSITY**, edacitas. aviditas cibi. voracitas (*later only; SYN. in GLUTTON*).

**GULP**, vorare. devorare.—*haurire (s. devour with avidity)*—absorbere (to *drench, vid., and TO DEVOUR*). *g. INKORM.* devorare (e. g. paucorum dierum molestiam, C.).—exsorbere (e. g. multorum difficultatem, i. e., awkward tempers).

**GUM**, *A vegetable substance, gummi (indecl.) or gummis. I Of the teeth, gingiva*.

**GUM**, *v. conglutinare (g. t. to stick or glue together)*.—agglutinare qd rei (to *g. one thing to another*).

**GUMMY**, gummosus (Plin.).

**GUN**, \*sclopetum. *He was so good a shot with a g., that he could hit any bird flying, however wild it might be*, \*In hoc recentioris ætatis missili, sclopeto, seu tubo ignivomo, tractantio tantâ dexteritate valebat, ut avem quamvis vage varieque volitantem feriret (Wyttenb.): the barrel of a *g.*, \*sclopeti tubus: the stick of a *g.*, \*sclopeti lignum: the lock of a *g.*, \*sclopeti igniarium: to fire a *g. at* *aby*, \*ictum sclopeto mittere in qm: to be mortally wounded by his companion, who was holding his *g. carelessly*, \*comite, sclopetum incaute tractante, mortiferâ emissione vulneri (Wyttenb.). To load a *g.*, \*pulverem pyrium sclopeto infundere; with ball, \*glanndem plumbeam sclopeto immittere. *A g.-shot*, \*ictus sclopeti.

**GUN-BARREL**, \*sclopeti tubus.

**GUNNER**, \*miles tormentarius.

**GUN-POWER**, \*pulvis pyrius.

**GUN-SMITH**, \*sclopetorum faber.

**GUN-STOCK**, \*sclopeti lignum.

**GUN-WALE**, *prps labra (pl.) navis*.

**GURGE**. See GULV.

**GURGLE**, susurrare (of water) — cum murmure labi (to glide on with a gurgling noise).—murmurare (to murmur).—leniter sonare (of brooks: a gurgling fountain, fons leniter sonantis aque, †). Gurgling (in poetry), also garrulus (e. g. rivus, O. Fast. 2, 316); loquax (e. g. lymphæ, H.).

**GUSH**, *v. exundare qd re. profuere ex qd re (g. t.)*, seaturire. manare. alte or in altum emicare. exsilire (to spring up).—erumpere. prorumpere (of water, tears, blood, &c., to flow or rush forth with some degree of violence).—ex edito desilire (e. g. fm a height).—prosilire or emicare (of blood).—profundi. se profundere (of tears, &c.).—Cum fremitu delabi (to rush down with a noise). Tears *g. fm the eyes*, in lacrimas effundi.

**GUSH**, *s. See STREAM: with a g. of tears (e. g. to implore* *aby*, multis cum lacrimis: a *g. of tears*; see 'Flood of tears').

**GUSSET**, \*cuneus (if in the form of a wedge) — \*comus (if in a form of cone); or *prps* \*pannus cuneatus or formâ cuneatâ.

**GUST**, *g. Talc, vid. A sudden blast of wind, impetus venti*—flamen. flatus (poet.).

**GUSTY**, turbulentus; procellosus; turbidus (SYN. in STORMY).

**GUT**, *s. intestinum (g. t.)*. Intestinum rectum (the colon).—\*intestinum illud (the ilium).—int. jejunum (the jejunum). *g. Fro. = stomach (as term of contempt)*, see HLLY.

**GUT**, *v. exenterare (e. g. a hare, leporem*. *g. not eviscerare in this sense*). *To empty (a house of its contents)*, exinanire (to empty; e. g. domos, C.).—evertere et extergere (to sweep it clean of its contents, e. g. domum, urbem, sanum, C.). To *g. a house*, domum exinanire; domum eversam atque extersam relinquere (C. Ferr. 2, 21, An.). \*domum ita exinanire, ut parietes domo stent et maneant (cf. C. Off. 2, 29).

**GUTTER**, *s. canalis or (if a small one) canaliculus (g. t.)*.—canalis, quæ exipit e tegulis aquam celestem (pipe of a roof; Vir. 3, 5, 15).—tegule colliciores (the tiles, in which the rain-water runs down; Calo R. R. 14 4).—collicis (for draining fields, as well as on a roof).

**GUTTER**, *v. TRANS.* strigare.

**GUTTIER**, ganeo (v. propr.).—heluo. n. pos (if he spends wastefully).—homo non profundæ modo, sed in tempestivâ quoque ac sordide gultæ (in a worse sense).

**GUTTURAL**, *e. g. a letter*, littera palati.

**GUZZLE**, heluari luxuriose vivere.

**GUZZLER**. See GUTTIER.

**GYMNASTIC**, gymnica. gymnasticus (rather obsolete). *G. exercises, artes gymnicae (as art)*; exercitatio in gymnasia (the exercises of young men in higher schools, juventutis).

**GYMNASTICS**, *are gymnica*.

**GYPSUM**, gypsum (γύψος).

**GYRE**. See CIRCLE.

**GYVE**. See TO PETTER.

**GYVES**. See PETTERS.

## H.

HA! ah! (*expressing pain, anger, or reproach; impatience and astonishment; also consolation* [Quid? ah vobis! Ter.] and sometimes joy): ha! ha! ha! (*cheerful laughter*) ha! ha! ha! (*Plant.*)

HABERDASHER, tabernarius (*g. t. for shopkeeper*). —qui pannos vendit et venditatis (*seller of cloth, stuff, &c.*).

HABILIMENT. See DRESS.

HABIT. *¶ Dress, vid. ¶ State of things, habitus (also of constitutional temperament; e. g. habitu . . . ut facile et cito irascatur, C. Top. 16, 62); also naturum ipsius habitus: a h. of body, corporis affectio, constitutio; see CONDICTION, CONSTITUTION. ¶ Custom, consuetudo. —assuetudo mol C., but Farr. (amor assuetudinis) O. L. (assuetudo mol). T. (naturā sive assuetudine). —&c. mos. institutum (SYN. IN CUSTOM). —habitus, 'the state in which a thing is habit, often approaches very near to the meaning of habit, e. g. Justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata, C. C.: hominem ad rationis habitum perducere, C.: suoque potius habitu vitam degere (Phaedr.). —The h. of sinning, consuetudo peccandi; of speaking, loquendi: aft. my (his, &c.) h., as my (his, &c.) h. is, (ex) consuetudine; (ex) more; pro mea consuetudine; (ex) instituto meo; ut or quemadmodum consuevi: ager (my, &c.) usual h., praefer consuetudinem; contra morem consuetudinemque: the Greeks are in the h. of, &c., est consuetudo or mos Graecorum, followed by inf. or ut &c.; est Graecae consuetudinis or moris Graeci, ut &c.; apud Graecos ea consuetudo est, ut (Ces. B. G. 1, 50): it is the h. here (= of this country), est ut receptum; est institutum: to retain a h., consuetudinem (meam, &c.), tenere, retinere, servare. I have always retained this h., or been in the h. of acting thus in political matters, eam (hanc, &c.) consuetudinem in republica semper habui (C. Phil. 1, 11, 27): to retain the good old h. of a thing, retinere veterem illum ea rei morem (e. g. offic. C. Plane, 6, 22): to have a h., consuetudinem habere (as C. Phil. 1, 11, 27, sin consuetudinem meam, quam in republica semper habui, teneo): to have the h. of &c., assueviase, consueviase (to have accustomed oneself) or solere (to be in the h.), with inf. (e. g. qui mentiri solet, peccare consuevit): to adopt a h., consuetudinem assicere (e. g. libenter, C. Brut. 57, 34.): to induce a thing to adopt the same h. as oneself, induco qm in meam consuetudinem: to train a thing to the h. of a thing, assuefacere qm qā re (e. g. disciplinā): a thing grows into a h., in consuetudinem or morem venire: a thing grows a h. with me, in consuetudinem ea rei venio or me adduco. To get the h. of a thing, ea rei sibi naturam facere (Q. 2, 17): a thing gets into the h. of &c., qm in eam consuetudinem venit or in eam ea consuetudinem adducit, ut &c.: this is becoming a h., consuetudinem introducere: to keep to one's old h. or h's, institutum suum tenere; nihil mutare de consuetudine suā: to give up or depart from a h., consuetudine recedere: to give up or depart from one's usual h., a pristinā consuetudine deflectere: gradually, consuetudinem minuire: to be the slave of h., consuetudini servire: to endeavour to bring a thing back to his old h., revocare ad pristinam consuetudinem: to reintroduce an old h., veterem consuetudinem referre. Demosthenes was in the h. of reciting aloud several verses without taking breath, Dem. summā voce versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare consuecebat (C. i. e. accustomed himself to do it by practice). —PROV. H. grows into a second nature, consuetudine quasi altera quādam natura efficitur (C. de Fin. 5, 25, 74) or vetus consuetudo obtnet vim naturae (C. de Invent. 1, 2, 3): the h. of acting right has become a second nature to me, mihi bene facere ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (S. Jug. 85, 4): a bad, long, barbarous, &c. h., consuetudo mala (H. h. longa, vetus (Q.); immanis ac barbara (C.): it was very important that the h. of discipline should be formed in our troops, ad disciplinam militum plurimum intererat insuere militum nostrum: my father had established in his family the h. of speaking correctly, patri fuit instituto puro sermone assuefacta domus (C.). See CUSTOM.*

HABIT, v. See TO DRESS.

HABITABLE, habitabilis.

HABITATION. See DWELLING.

HABITUAL, assuetus (*dwelling, e. g. ars, fons:*

in the sense of 'accustomed to, it does not belong here'). —consuetus (*customary; e. g. lubido, &c.*), —solitus (*accustomed; of things, to which one is accustomed, or that happens customarily; not C. or Cas.; but S. Fragm. See CUSTOMARY*). Ahy is an h. liar, qā solet or inaeuit mentiri: an h. liar, homo assuetus mendaciis; or qui mentiri ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (aft. S. Jug. 85, 41): an h. and practised controversialist, male assuetus ad omnes vias controversiarum (S. Fragm.): an h. deceiver, totus ex fraude et fallacia factus: an h. adulterer, homo stuprum exercitatione assuefactus (C. Catil. 2, 5). —[The notion of 'habitual' is also implied by the term. of an adj., as, ebrius, iracundus, anxius, &c.]

HABITUALLY, Crel. ut solet. ut assuet. ut consuetudo fert (i. e. as he h. does or is in the habit of doing, or as habit or custom requires). —[My Crel. with solere (of animate and inanimate beings), or consueviase or assueviase or insueviase (of rational beings only, with infn.: a road by which merchants h. travel, iter, quo mercatores ire consuevunt. Sls consueviase is used as a neut. of things; as is h. done in a thing, ut in qā re fieri consuevit (S. Cat. 22, 2). —insuesco not C. or Cas., but L., &c.). —usitato more. tralaticio more (sm old hereditary custom). —more suo. moribus suis (according to one's custom); (ex) consuetudine (sm custom or habit). (SYN. IN CUSTOM OR HABIT): h. insubordinate and licentious, assuetus immoderata licentia militari (Just. 31, 1, 8): it was very important that our troops should be rendered h. obedient to discipline, ad disciplinam militum plurimum intererat insuescere militum nostrum (L.). —[See HABITUAL.]

HABITUATE. See TO ACCUSTOM.

HACK, *¶ To cut irregularly, cadere. —concidere (to cut up into small pieces). See TO CUT, TO CHOP. ¶ To speak with stops or catches (Shaks.), verba refringere (Stat. Syle 2, 1, 123).*

HACK, *¶ Horse for common use, caballus, or (g. t.) equus. ¶ A hired horse, equus conducticius (with ref. to the horse itself). —equus conductus (with ref. to him who hires it; compare with HIRE). —equus meritorius, equus vectigialis (with ref. to him who lets it out; the latter, C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, after the d. finition of Manutius). ¶ As adj., conducticius (mercede) conductus (the former, with ref. to the thing; the latter, to the hirer). —mercenarius (giving one's services for pay; also of things, opp. gratuitus). ¶ A thing let out for hire: see compounds of HACKNEY. ¶ Much used, common, contritus. Jm. communis et contritus (e. g. omnium communia et contrita praecepta). tritus. Jan. tritus sermone (e. g. of proverbs).*

HACKING, a. Crel. with cadere, concidere; for concilio is only with ref. to sentences, as rhet. t. t.; intercisio (Farr. ap. Aug.) is 'the cutting through,' e. g. with an axe, securis.

HACKLE (sax), hamis ferreis linum pectere.

HACKNEY, s., see HACK. Also as adj., see HACK, s.

HACKNEY-COACH, vehiculum meritorium. rheda meritoria.

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, \*rhedarius mercennarius.

HACKNEYED, contritus, communis et contritus (e. g. praecepta). quod in omnium ore est or versatur.

HADDOCK, \*gadus aegiesinus (Linn.); prps the Roman aellus (Plin.).

HAPT, s. manubrium. See HANDLE.

HAPT, v. \*ci rei manubrium aptare.

HAGGARD, *¶ Wild, vid. ¶ Lean, macer. —fame maceratus (sm starvation). —vegrandi macie torridus (e. g. homo; C. Agr. 2, 34, extr.). A pale face, h. eyes, and a mad look, colos exsangui, fœdi oculi, prorsus in facie vultuque recordia terat (S.).*

HAGGLE, TRANS. *¶ To cut, to chop, vid. ¶ IX-TRANS. valde liberaliter liceri (to bid a meanly low price). —de pretio (as rei) cum qo rixari (to quarrel about the price).*

HAI! See HA!

HAIL, s. grando (also Ag. in Latin = shower, tanta via lapidum cerebrimae grandinis modo, &c.; Curt. 7, 8, 9): like h., \*specie grandinis. A violent h. storm, with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitruis caelo dejecta.

HAIL, v. It h's, grandinat; grando cadit: it gives over hailing, degradinat.

HAIL, *¶ To salute, vid. Your arrival will be hailed by every body, carus omnibus expectatusque venies. Hail! salve, plurimum to salvere jubeo — ¶ Summon, call to, vid.*

**HAILSHOT.** See **GRAPESHOT.**

**HAILSTORM.** grandio.

**HAIL-STORM.** via creberrimæ grandinis. A violent h.-s., with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cælo defecta: a violent h.-s. occurred, nimbus cum grandine exortus est ingens: a season in which many h.-s. occur, tempestas calamitosa (with ref. to the injury done to the crops): if any injury has been done by h.-s., si grandio quippiam uoculæ (C.). The damage done by a h.-s., calamitas.

**HAIR.** 1. A single hair, pilus (g. l., on the body of men and animals, whether short or long, bristly or smooth: see *Plin.* 11, 32, 47, and 39, 94; *H. Ep.* 2, 1, 45, horse-h., of the tail: *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11, 11, goat's h., opp. lana: *Plin.* 8, 48, 73, wool. — The sing. also stands collectively for the h. of the whole body, like crinis and capillus: see *Plin.* 11, 32, 47, and 39, 91) — seta (the strong, bristly hair of animals, as horse-h., dog's bristle, &c.) — crinis (the smooth h. of the human head: see *Mart.* 12, 32, 4, uxor rufa crinibus septem; the sing. also collectively = crines, i. e. head of h.). — villus. villi (only collectively = the thick woolly or hanging h. of animals. *Plin.* 8, 48, 73, wool. That villus refers, as just mentioned, rather to the thickness and closeness than to the length of the h., may be seen *fm Col.* 7, 3, 7, 'ovis cervix prolixi villi'; and *Plin.* 11, 39, 94, 'villosissimus animalium lepus'). — Five or thin h., pilus tenuis: thick h., pilus crassus: h. grows thick, pili crassescunt: bristly h., pili hirtus: a person covered all over with h., hirtus: thin h., pili rari: having only a few straggling h.'s, raripilus (esp. of animals): the h. a child is born with, pili congeniti or simul geniti (e. g., of the head): h. that grows after the birth, pili agnati or post geniti (e. g., of the beard): the h. in the nose, vibræ (see *Sen. Ep.* 92, 31): the downy h. on the face, esp. on the chin, of young people, lanugo: 'naugines oris' (of several persons): the long h. hanging down on the temples or cheeks, caproneæ or caproneæ: upon the forehead, autem: the h. of the eyelids, cilia, orum: of the eyebrows, supercilia, orum: the h. under the armpit (as liable to smell offensively), hircus: the h. on the neck of a horse or lion (= mane), juba: comæ cervicum (*Gell.* 5, 14, of those of a lion): to have no h., pili cædere: calvere (to be bald, e. g., naturally, naturally): from which the hair has been plucked (e. g., a part of the body), depilatus: h. is falling off, pili cadunt or defluunt: h. is growing, pili crescunt: is gradually growing again, pili subnascentur: to cut off the h., pili recidere, tondere: to pull any h. out, ei pilos evellere: one who has had all his h. pulled out, glaber (see *Sen. Ep.* 47, 5): thinner or finer than a h., pili tenuior: tenuissimus.

**PAUV.** Not to injure a h. of any head, ne minime quidem lædere com: to be within a h.'s breadth of a thing, nihil (or nec quicquam) propius est factum, quam ut &c.: he was within a h.'s breadth of being slain, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur (C.). Not to depart a h.'s breadth *fm* a thing, a qâ re trãversum (or transversum) unguem non diceretur (C.): a qâ re (transversum) digitum non abecederet (C.): not by a single h.'s breadth, ne pilo quidem uno (e. g., minus se amare, C.): to a h. = exactly, vid.: there is not a h.'s difference between them, nihil omnino or ne minimum quidem interest (e. g., inter eos): nihil differt; plane idem est (it is identical). 2. **HAIR** (collectively = growth or head of hair), crines (see above, 'crinis' for *SEN.*) — capillus (*fm* 'capitis' and 'hilius'; i. e., a tuft of h.; hence collectively = head of h. (instead of which the plur. capilli is used), esp. if opp. 'h. of the beard'; thus often *fm* capillus barbaque, barba capillusque). — coma (related to or derived *fm* comen, the h. hanging down *fm* the head, esp. of women and savages; see *Plin.* 11, 32, 47; 'gentes intonsæ, in that passage: he that wears his h. in that fashion, comatus). — cæsaræ (the bushy h. of men, either short or long, which surrounds the head, without being artificially arranged, and gives to the person an imposing and martial look: hence only of the h. of a warrior: see *Plaut. Mil. Glor.* 3, 1, 170; *L.* 28, 35, 6: he that has such a head of h., cæsaratus) — villus. villi (shaggy, thick h. (see above)). Long h., capillus longus or promissus; cæsaræ promissæ: to have long h., esse comatum (see above): thick strong h., capillus densus: he that has strong h., capillous; bene capillatus: thin h., capillus rarus: bristly h., capillus hirtus or horrens: straight h., capillus rectus or directus: curly h., capillus crispus: he that has curly h., elratus: woolly h., capillus lanæ propior (afr. *Plin.* 8, 48, 73): loose or dishevelled h., capillus

passus, crines passal (reply of persons in mourning, or of supplicants), capillus sparsus, crines sparsi (of ragged persons, savages, or a diviner in ecstasy), capillus effusus (h. that is undone, hanging down on the shoulders, not done or tied up, opp. capillus nodo victus, see *Sen. Ep.* 124, 22): the gray h. of old men, canæ (canities is poet.): he who has gray h., canus: to have gray h., canere; canum esse: to get gray h., canescere: false h., capillamentum, cf.: 'Wic': to wear false h., capillamento uti: to wear one's own h., suum capillum or suam comam gestare: I am losing my h., calveo: I have lost all my h., calveo (see *BALD.*). To let one's h. grow, capillum alere: long, capillum or cæsaræ promitt-re or submittere: to dress the h., comere capillos or crines (g. it.); crines calamistro ornare; capillum crispare; comam calamistrare (to curl it with the tongs); frangere comam in gradus (to arrange it in plaits): to dress the h. in ringlets, comere caput in annulos: in plaits and ringlets, comere caput in gradus et annulos: to wear the h. in a knot, capillos in nodum colligere; capillum nodum vincire; crines in nodum cingere or torquere; crinem oblique nodoque stringere: to be good for the h. (of ornaments, vils, &c.), capillum nutrire or alere; capillum naturâ fertili evocare (to promote the growth of the h.). A dye for the h., wash for the h., fucus crinalis. The Roman ladies used a sort of soap, spuma caustica (*Mart.* 14, 26), or balls named *fm* the countries where they were made, pila Batava, Mattiaca, &c. (*Mart.* 8, 33; 14, 27): the root of a h., radix pili: roots of the h., radices pilorum. To drag any by his h., qm capilla trahere: like h., specie crinium, &c., in speciem crinium (e. g., factus); modo comarum (crinium, &c., *Plin.* 2, 23, 22): a tuft of h., cirrus: as fine as a h., tenuissimus (i. e., very thin). The Roman modes of dressing the h. were comptus (g. it.): comæ suggestus (*Stat. Silv.* 1, 2, 114); nodus (if fixed with a pin); corymbum (plaited in a spiral form, and fastened with a pin on one of the temples, κορυμβος, κορυμβος); testudo (in the shape of a guitar or shell, O. A. 3, 147); tutulus (a tuft formed of the plaited h. itself, which was crossed over the forehead and fixed together; see *Böttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 151 and 151).

**HAIRBELL.** See **HARE-BELL.**

**HAIR'S-BREADTH.** transversus unguis or digitus (e. g., a qâ re ne transversum quidem unguem, or digitum, diceretur). To be within a h.-b. of a thing; see in **HAIR** (PROX.).

**HAIR-BROOM.** scopæ et setis factæ; also *prope setim only.*

**HAIR-CLOTH.** cilicium (κίλικιον, i. e., a cloth of goat's h.). — pannus e pilis factus or textus.

**HAIRDR-ESSER.** capitum et capillorum concinnator (*Col.* 1, pref. 5). — tonsor (barber, who dressed the hair of men) — ornatrix (a female slave, whose office was to dress the hair) — ornatrix for each peculiar fashion of head-dress: see *Böttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 151. — ciniflo or cinerarius was the slave who heated the curling-irons, calamistra, at his mistress's door; see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 98, p. 49.

**HAIRLESS.** a) *fm* old age or by nature, calvus (opp. capillatus, comatus); sine pilo or sine pilis. pilo carens (*fm* nature); pili defectus (*fm* old age, *Phædr.* 5, 7, 2); calvatus (*fm* the hair falling off); imberbis (without beard): to be h., pili cædere (*fm* nature); calvere (also *fm* age); *fm* nature, naturaliter: a h. spot on the head, calvitium (bald spot, not calvitius = baldness): to become h., baldescere. b) By artificial means, depilatus (g. it., esp. of parts of the body); rarus, tonsus (by means of scissors or razors, opp. intonsus; see *TO SHAVE*). — glaber (*prop.*, h. *fm* nature, without hair, like the belly of some animals, opp. pilosus; then also by shaving or pulling out the hair; also as epithet of favorite slaves of Roman debauchees, who endeavoured to give the latter a girl-like look by it; see *Sen. Ep.* 47, 5).

**HAIR-OINTMENT.** capillare (g. t. *Mart.*) — adipes contra capilli defluvium tenaces (to prevent the falling off of the hair, *Plin.*). — psithium (ψιθίον) was for the purpose of removing the hair.

**HAIR-PIN.** acus crinalis (in our sense). — acus discriminalis (the great pin for fastening the hair up in a knot; see *Böttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 147).

**HAIR-POWDER.** pulvis crinalis.

**HAIR-ROPE.** pili in funem contorti.

**HAIR-SIEVE.** cribrum e setis quorum factum (*afr. Plin.* 18, 11, 28).

**HAIR-SPLITTING.** s. minuta subtilitas (minute exactness, as a property). — argutius. — diserendi spina

or spinæ partitendi et definiendi (*thorny distinctions, &c.*)—dumetâ (opp. to liber campus, *free, flowing discussion*)—verborum angustiae et omnes literarum anguli (*C. ; petty verbal distinctions ; arguments founded on words, not things*)—verborum aucupium or captatio (*the seizing of an opponent's words, &c.*).

**HAIR**, *pilo* or *pilosity*, *crinitus*, *capillatus*.  
 comatus (*covered with hair*, *opp. calvus*, *capillus* = *crinitus*  
*only of objects covered with a thing resembling hair*, *e. g.*  
*stellata crinita*, &c.) — *intonsus* (*unshorn*) — *hirsutus* (*him whose*  
*hair is not cut*; hence = *capillatus*). — *pilosus*, *seto-*  
*sus*, *capillosus*, *comosus* (*energy-given with hair*, *opp.*  
*capitiops*; cf. *STY.* in **HAIR**). *A man that is h. all*  
*over*, *hirsutus*; to be *h.*, *pilosus habere*; *naturally h.*,  
*pilo* or *pilla integri* or *vestiri* (*e. g.*, *of animals*, &c., *opp.*  
*pilo carere*). *Of the nature of hair*, *capillaceus*:  
*raiter h. than woolly*, *pilo propter quam lanæ* (*Plin.* 8,  
 48. 73).

**HALBERD, bipennis.**

HALBERDIER, *prps* hastatus (a lancer; instead of arch C., in one instance [Brut. 86. 296], uses doryphōrus [δορυφόρος], as t. t. for the celebrated statue of Poly-  
cleus). — sarissaphōrus (a Macedonian lance-bearer; see LANCE).

**HALCYON**, s. alcêdo (*poet.* alcýon).—\*alcêdo ispida (*Linn.*).

**HALCYON**, *adj.* || *Peaceful, quiet*, *vid.*

**HALF**, *adj.* integer.—valens, validus.—firmus, robustus. **JN.** robustus et valens, firmus et valens (**SYN.** in **HEALTHY**). **A h.** old age, ætas viridis, viridis senectus († **V.**).

**HALE, or HAUL, v. trahere (g. t.).** See **TO DRAG.**  
*To h. down the sails, vela subducere: to h. athg up with ropes, funibus qd subducere (Cæs.).*

**HALF.** *a. dimidium dimidia pars* = semisals (*six parts of a whole divided into twelve equal parts*; e. g., of a foot, an acre, &c.). *A* heir that comes in for *h* the property, *heres ex dimidia parte*: by one *h.*, see **HALF**, adj. *dimidius*. 'Half' is also expressed in Latin by *dimidiatum*, *um*; e. g., to read *h*, a book = *h. through dimidium librum legere* (see **GELL.** 3, 14): the (or one) *h.* of a quart measure = *hemina*: this is the one *h.*, *hoc est semis*. 'Half' is besides rendered in Latin by *semel*, or the Greek *hemi*, joined to substantives and adjectives, if it conveys the sense of 'not entirely or wholly existing', or 'not quite what it ought to be'; is *wh* latter case, 'sub' (= to some degree) is used in certain cases instead of 'semi'; e. g., to limit the time of defence to *h.* an hour, *spatium defensionis in semihore curriculum cogeret* (**C. pr. Rab. Perd.** 2, 6): to accomplish *algh* within the space of *h.* an hour, *dimidio hore conficere qd* (**LUCIL.** **Gell.** 3, 14): *h.* a month, *semitrimum*; *h.* a year, *spatium semestris*; *menses sex (six months)*: lasting *h.* a year, *semestris*; *h.* a quart *hemina*; *h.* way, *medio itinere*: *h.* a finger's breadth, *dig tum dimidium* (acc.): of *h.* a finger's breadth, *semidigitalis*; *h.* a foot, *semipes*; *h.* a foot broad, *long.* *q.*, *semipedalis*; *h.* an ell long, *semicubitilis*: only *h.* the size, *dimidio minus*: *as* *d-ar* again, *dimidio carius*: to be *h.* as dear again, *dimidio pluri constare*: boiled down to *h.* *ad dimidias decoctus*: *h.* a pound, *semillira*; weighing *q.*, or *h.* a pound's weight, *semilibram pondo* (sc. *valens*, *ast.* **L. 3, 29**). See **HALF**, **adj.**

HALP, adj. *dimidiatus*, *dimidiatus* (*divided into two; halved*). *H. as big one, dimidio minus* = *as dear again, dimidio carius*: *as bc &c, dimidio pluri constare*: *h. coctus, semitectus* = *dressed, semi-amictus*: *h. equippus or armed, semiermia*: *h. a German, semigermanus*: *h. dressed or done (of meat), semicoccus*: *h. dead, semimortuus*: *semilux* or *semilucis* (= *h. slain in battle*): *seminianus* or *seminianis* (*with one's breath a gone*): *semitivus* (*but h. allote*): *h. dead with hunger, enectus fame*: *h. done, semifactus*: *semipfectus*: *semiperactus* (*h. accomplished, Paulin. Noel. Carm. 20, 299, or 305*): *h. open, semiapertus*: *h. skint, semiculus*: *h. skorn or shaved, semirarus*: *h. washed, semiliotus*: *h. eaten, sematus*: *h. cooked, semicocctus*: *h. roasted, semiasius*: *in a h. whisper, vore tenuis et admodum deinituta* (*cf. Appal. Met. 3, p. 135, ed. Elm.*): *in h. mourning, semistratus*: *semipullatus*: *h. seas ore, dilutor* (*e.g. redis, Ter.*): *h. Greek, semigræcus*: *semigræce* (*ado.*): *h. yearly, semestris* (*i.e. a, lasting h. a year*): "quot semestribus factus (*admiror to 'quot annis, quot calendaria, &c.*): *h. alive, semivivus*: *h. empty, seminans*: *h. naked, seminudus*: *semiamictus* (*only h. clad*): *h. ripe, seminatarius*: *h. raw, semicrudus*: *suberudus*: *h. asleep, semisomnus*: *in a h. sleep, semisomno sopore*: *h. drunk, semigrævis*: (425)

*A. burnsi*, semilustrus, semiultrastellatus (*ringsed*) semicrematus (*A. consumed by flames*): *A. mad*, vesanus (*A. awake*, semisomnans: *A. withered*, semivivitus: *A. wild or scarce*, semifer (*of animals and men*): *A. learned*, semidoctus: *A. torn*, semilaceratus (*aff. semilacerat* web is poet.: see O. Met. 7, 344): *A. angry*, semiratus. In *A. relief*, "ex parte eminus—*Criatus* (*inspired by relief*) said of *A. wild*, part were (*A. on one side*, profer (*Plin.*): ventum obliquum celeritatis (*Eumen. Paneg. Const. 1*): obliquare sinus velorum in ventum (*V.*).

**HALF-BOOT.** \*calceamentum, quod pedes suris  
tenus tegit.  not caliga.

HALF-BROTHER, *frater germanus (q. t., a brother really, by blood; it may be used of one who has only the same father, but could not distinguish a h-b. fr. a full brother)*—*frater eodem patre natus (of one father, natus, Np. Cim. 1, 2); frater eodem matre natus, frater uterinus (of one mother; the first aff. Np. Cim. 1, 2; the second, Cod. Just. 5, 61, 21). H. brothers, fratres nati altero tantum parente, or non huiusmodi parentibus (q. st.); ex eodem patre tantum nati; eodem patre nati; qui eundem patrem habent (by the father's side); eodem matre nati, uterini (by the mother's side; the last, Cod. Just. 5, 61, 21).*

**HALF-DEAD.** See in HALF.

**HALF-HOLIDAY**, *prop.* 'pomeridian cessatio (cf. *pueri* delicati nihil cessatione melius existimant, C.). To give a h.-h., 'pueris cessationem pomeridianam largiri or indulgere. H.-h.'s, dies intercali (in *Rom. scens* = 'per quos manent vesper et nefas; medio tempore, inter hostiam censem et exta porrecta, fas,' *varr.*).

**HALF-MOON**, *luna dimidia* (*prop.*, the moon when not quite full, or when no longer full), — *luna dimidiata* (*prop.*, the moon halved, of wch only the half is visible, &c.), — *luna* (any object that has the shape of a crescent; e.g., the Turkish crescent): in the shape of a h.-m., *lunatus*.

**HALF-PIKE.** *prps veru or verutum, propr., 'split;'* the short spear of the Rom. light infantry, shaft 3½ feet long.

HAIF-LEARNED, semidoctus, mediocriter doctus.  
—semipaganius (Pers. Prolog. 6 = half a poet). *Haif*  
In the time of Suet., some persons were in the habit  
of applying the term of 'litterator' to one superficially  
initiated in arts or sciences, in contradistinction to  
'litteratus': see de Illuistr. Gr. 4. —Nothing more con-  
temptible than your h.-learned men, who fancy they  
know every thing, nihil peius est illis, qui paulum ad  
ultra primas litterarum progressi falsam sibi scientiæ per-  
suasione perinduerunt.

HALF-SEAS OVER, dilutior (*s. g. redis, Ter.*).—  
paulo hilarior et dilutior (*Anson.*).—semigravis (*L.*).

**HALF-SISTER**, soror eodem patre nata (*of the same father*).—soror eadem matre nata, soror uterina (*of one mother*). *H.-sisters*, sorores natæ altero tantum parente, &c.; and so through the phrases for **HALF-BROTHER**, replacing fratres (natī) by sorores (natæ), where necessary.

**HALF-SPHERE**, hemisphaerium (ἡμισφαίριον), *στ*,  
*pure Latin*, *sectæ pilæ pars*.

HALF-WAY. See HALF.  
HALF-WITTED, stupidus. — \*mentis or rationis  
haud compos.

*For the other compounds, see HALF (adj.).*  
**HALIBUT**, rhombus.—\*pleuronectes hippoglossus,  
 Linn.

3. *HALL, s. atrium* (originally the sitting-room of a Roman house; afterwards in wealthy houses it was distinct from the private apartments, and used as a great reception-room, where the patron received his clients, and where the great meetings of his friends and dependents took place). The meaning of the word 'hall,' the name of certain large public buildings, from the similarity of their construction to that of the atrium of a house. *vestibulum* was an open space or court before the door, surrounded on three sides by the house.—*exedra, litica*, was a room for the reception of company, the two extremities of which terminated in a semicircle, with a circular bench; it was uncovered; see *Vitr.* 7, 5, 2, and 7, 9, 2). *Amenith* = atrium.

**HALLOO!** heus!

**HALLOO, v. See To CALL.**

HALLOW, ¶ *To consecrate, vld. ¶ To reverence as holy, pie sancteque colere (a deity, God). —religiose agere or celebrare (to keep or observe with religious rites: a a. dies festos). Hallowed, sacer.*

**HALLUCINATION**, alucinatio (Sen., sic vestras alucinationes fero, ut &c.: but Non. says it was used by

the 'veteres')—ineptum (*idly*). See BLUNDER, ER-  
ROUR. | In med., \*dysanthesia (l. i.).

HALM, culmus (of the grasses; of corn, *from the root to the ear; also with the ear included*)—calamus (*propr.*, a thin slender reed; then also of corn, a straw)—stipula (the remainder of the h. when the corn is cut, the stubble).

HALO, corona or area lunæ (as attempt to translate the Greek *ἅλως* by Sen. N. Q. 1, 2, 1, and 3, who, how-  
ever, seems himself to prefer the expression 'corona' for it).

HALT. | Of an army. a) TRANS. : to h. his army, milites h. consistere jubere (to give the command to h.).—agmen constituere (S. and L.); signa constituere (L.).—b) INTRANS. (or absol.) subsistere, consistere (esp. on a march).—sistere iter (to stop one's march, any where, ad qm locum). HALI (as command, consistere (consistite!); mans (manete!). | To hesitate, vid. | T. (imp.; e. g., atq h. h., claudicat or claudidit qd (i. e., does not stand well; does not get on as it should; also improper).—claudicat in oratione; claudicat hic versus; a halting sonnet, Shaks.; vacillat qd (i. e., does stand firm, e. g. justice); JV. qd vacillat et claudicat.—claudum esse (to be halting).

HALT. a. e. g., to make a h., see HALT, v. | The act of limping; claudicat.

HALTER, | rope, restia, funis (a rope).—laqueus (a snare or noose made of a rope, either for catching or strangling). Take a h. and hang yourself, turns rectum et subverte te: to put an end to one's disgrace with a h., laqueo infamiam finire. | Of a horse, capistrum: to put it on, capistrare.

HALTER, v. See HALTER, a.

HALVE, bipartire (to divide in two).—in duas partes dissecare (to cut into two parts). Halved, bipartitus (in two parts); dimidiatus (cut up into two parts).

ad HALVES! (interj.) in commune!

HAM. | The hinder part of the knee, poples (cf. popliteus alterius genibus imponi, Plin. 28, 6, 7). | The thigh of a hog, prius (repra, the hinder part).—pe duo (verruen, the forepart; compare Schneid. Caton. R. R. 162). A slice of h., frustum pernae.

HAMLET, viculus (C. Rep. 1, 2, and L. 21, 33).—parvus vicus.

HAMMER, a. malleus.—malleolus (a small h.). ~~Hammer~~ tudes is unusual.—porticulus was an instrument in the shop of a h., with which the time was beaten in a gale, for the rowers to pull their oars.

HAMMER, v. malleo tundere or contundere (g. t.).—malleo ferire qd (Cae).—ducere (to lengthen by bending with a h.).—cudere (to beat fast). | To forge, procurere (e. g. enses); see FORGE. | IMPROV. To be always hammering at the same point, uno opere eandem locum diem noctemque tundere (C. de Or. 2, 29, 162).—verberibus incutere (to h. atq into aby). | To work in the mind, procurere (e. g. dolos, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 20): to h. out a scheme, &c., comminisci (e. g. dolum, mendacium)—coquere, concoquere (e. g. consilia).

HAMMERER, malleator (Mart.).

HAMMOCK, lectus suspensus (Cels. 2, 18, p. 159, Bip.).

HAMPER, corbis, fascina. SYN. in BASKET. ~~Hamper~~ sirps or sirpsa = the wicker-work of a wagon.

HAMPER, v. coartare. In angustias compellere. See TO COMPEL.—Implicare (to entangle)—impedire (to hinder, a q re, or q re; not in q re).—impedimento esse ci. impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendum.—retardare qm (ad qd faciendum; a q re faciendū; in q re re). To h. oneself, implicari q re; se impedire q re. To be hampered by atq, implicari or se impedire q re. se ilaqueare q re; by some troublesome business, molestis neq. vils implicari; by a war, bello illigatum esse; by a law, lite implicari; in causam deduct. | To clog, to catch with allurements; see TO ALLURE.

HAMSTER, \*mus cricetus.

HAMSTRING, \*popliteus nervus (g. t.).

HAMSTRING, v. poplite succideis, or femina popliteque succidere (L.).

HAMSTRUNG, succialis feminibus poplitibusque.

HAND, manus (as general as the English word, both propr. and improper, as 'hand' = might, hand-writing, &c.).

A) PHRASES, with HAND, HANDS, in nom. or acc. without prepos. The right h., (manus) dextra; the left h., (sinus) sinistra or laeva: the hollow of the h., manus umra or concava (with aby makes, e. g., a beggar, opp. (426)

manus plana; see Suet. Oct. 91): the flat h., plana manus (with aby makes); palma (fm nature): to tie aby's h., ci manus constringere; h.'s and feet, to bind aby h. and foot, quadrupedem qm constringere (Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24): to use one's h.'s and feet, in q re uti pugnis et calcibus (see C. Tusc. 5, 27, 17): to hold one's hands before one's eyes, manum as oculos opponere: to kiss one's h. to aby, manum labris ad-movere; dextram ad oculum referre (as a mark of respect with the ancients): to lay one's hand on one's mouth, manum ad os appere (Cael. C. Ep. 8, 1, 4, in whispering a secret to aby): to shake h.'s with aby, dextram jungere cum go: to shake h.'s, dextram aby one's h., ci dextram porrigere (to shake h.'s with, as act of saluting or in promising atq; see C. Deiot. 3, 8): manus ci dare (to support him in walking); manui qm allevare (to lift him up); dextram ci tendere (to assist); e. g., for extending the h. to help aby; also fig. = to offer assistance = one's assistance; see C. Phil. 10, 9); juvare or adjuvare qm (fig. for the sake of supporting him); manus dare (as mark of reconciliation): to give one's h. upon atq, fidem de re dextrā dare or dextram fidemque dare, with infia. (as a mark of good faith, or the fulfilment of atq; a promise): to shake h.'s upon it (in bargaining, &c.), dextram dextrā jungentes fidem obtringere, ut sic (reciprocally of two persons): to hold or stretch out one's hand to receive as alms, cavum manum bases porrigenti præbere: to lift up one's hands (e. g., to heaven), manus tollere (as a mark of gratitude towards the gods, or astonishment); manus (supplices) ad oculum tendere (as supplicant; see Hor. Sall. Cael. 31, 3, where it is proved that the phrase was in common use): to stretch out one's h.'s to aby, tendere manus (supplices) ad qm, or ci simplici (as supplicant, vobis supplices tendit manus patris communi): to attempt to lay h.'s on atq, manus tendere ad qd or porrigere in or ad qd (e. g. in alienas possessiones, ad pecora); on another's property, manus afferre or adhibere alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones (opp. manus abstinere alieno, ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus). To guide aby's h. (in writing), scribentis manum manu superimpositā regere (Q. 1, 1, 27): to hold aby's h. (to prevent him fm writing), scribenti manum injicere (see Vel. 2, 41, 1): to lay or place one's h. before or on atq, manum apponere or apponere ad (e. g. app. ad os, opp. ad oculos): to lay h. to atq, manus admovere ci rei (e. g. Suet. Vesp. 8, rudioribus purgandis primum manum admovit); aggrēdi qd or ad qd faciendum: to put the last or finishing h. to atq, extremam or summam manum imponere ci rei or in q re (P. Sen. 7, 573; Sen. Ep. 12, 4; cf. 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1); manus extenacem accipere operi (C.): to lay h.'s on aby, ci manus afferre, admovere, injicere; ci vim afferre; ci vim et manus injicere: to threaten to lay h.'s on aby, manus ci intenerare or in qm: to lay violent h.'s on oneself, manus sibi afferre (see TO COMMIT SUICIDE). To have one's h.'s free in atq, liberius mihi est de q re (Cael. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 1); mihi integrum est; to do this ... or that, aut ... aut (C. Att. 4, 2, 6): to leave one's h.'s free, omnia sibi relinquere reliqua. The work requires many h.'s, opus manus multas poscit: works in which many h.'s are concerned, opera in quibus plurimum conatus conspirat: the clenched h., see FIST: to clap the h.'s, see TO CLAP: to lend a h., see TO HELP: fm a sure h. (e. g., to have or know atq), certo or haud incerto auctore: to put one's h. to a writing, nomen suum notare ci rei (g. t., to sign one's name; e. g. epistolam, Flor. 3, 12, 10), or nomen subscribere, also subscribere only; nomen subnotare; chirographum exhibere (see Grill. 1, 2): to have a h. in atq, interesse ci rei (by personal presence); attingere qd (of a business): to have no h. in atq, cs rei experiente esse; partem cs rei non habere; non contulisse ad qd (not to have contributed to atq); to h. a. cominus (e. g. pugnare): aby is aby's right h. man, q cs est dextera (C. playfully): to try one's h. at atq, tentio or experior, quid possum: to get the upper h., superiorem esse: to be h. and glove with aby, familiaritate artā, maximā or intimā cum qo conjunctum esse; in cs intimam amicitiam pervenisse; vivere cum qo, in familiaritate cs versari: a steady h. (of a surgeon), manus strenua, stabilis (Cels., not firma). Folded h.'s, digiti pectinatum inter se implexi.

B) PHRASES with HAND, HANDS, governed by a PREPOS. To escape fm aby's h.'s, cs manus effugere (not to allow oneself to be caught); elabi de o cs manibus (to escape, after being caught): to lead aby by

the h, qm manu tendens perdūco qo (e.g., into the senate, in senatum); to carry in one's h., manu gerere: to hold in one's h., (in) manu tenere: to have in one's h., in manibus habere (also *fig.*, e.g., the victory, victoriam); in manibus gestare (*prop.*, to carry in one's h.): to carry *aby* in one's h., in manibus gestare qm (*prop.*); qm habere in manibus (also *fig.*, as C. ad Dio. 1, 9, 10). To sit with one's h. folded (*Prov.*), compressa, quod alunt, manibus sedere: a bird in the h. is worth two in the bush, multum differt in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeat (C.): to take *aby* by the h., presare qm (as a suppliant). To eat out of *aby*'s h. (of animals), e cs manu vesci: to let an animal eat out of one's h., de manu ei præbere cibum et aquam: to put out of one's h., de manibus ponere or depenere: to fall, drop, or slip, out of or *fm* one's h., excidere e manibus; delabi de manibus. **Hand** elabi de or e manibus is incorrect in this sense. To let *athg* fall out of one's h., emittere e or de manibus, or manibus out; dimittere de or e manibus: not to let *athg* go out of one's h., qd non dimittere e manibus; *fm* one h. to the other, de manu in manum; e manibus in manus; per manus (fm h. to h.): to be at h., sub manibus esse (to be near, of persons; see *Planc. C. Ep.* 10, 23, 2); ad manum or *præ* manibus esse (of things; *Gell.* 10, 8, at Caesaris libro *præ* manibus est); ad manum or *præ* manu esse (to be in store, e.g., of money; see *Ruhn. Ter. Ad.* 3, 9, 23); to have at h., ad manum habere (e.g., servum); *præ* manu habere (of things, e.g., of money; *Ulp. Dig.* 13, 7, 27): to be always in h., multum in manibus esse (e.g., of a newspaper, book); by a third h., per alium: to carry away in one's h., inter manus proferre (e.g., earth for a mound, aggerem): with something in one's h., qd manu gerens (i.e., carrying in one's h., e.g., a stick, baculum), or cum qd *to* only (with *athg*, i.e., provided or furnished with it, if it is obvious that *aby* carries the thing he is said to have in his h.): e.g., to stand by with a stick in one's h., cum baculo stare: I saw a silver Cupid with a lamp in his h., vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade. *H.* in h., amplexi: to go h. in h., amplexus ire (e.g., ad templum); the Graces h. in h. with the Nymphs, junctæ Nymphis Gratia (†): to conquer *aby* sword in h., qm manu superare (*opp.* incendio conficere; see *Np. Alcibi.* 10, 4): to take in one's h., in manum (manus) sumere; in manum capere (see *TO TAKE*, for *SYN.* of sumere and capere): no one takes this book in his h., hunc librum nemo in manu sumit: to see the victory already in *aby*'s h., jam in manibus videre victoriam: to see *athg* in *aby*'s h., qd in cs manu conspiciere (e.g., librum in manu amici): to get *athg* into one's h., qd in manum accipere (e.g., puerum): to get or fall into *aby*'s h., in cs manu venire, pervenire (*prop.* and *improp.*); in cs manus incidere (*fig.*, if unexpectedly): to fall into the wrong h., in alienum incidere (e.g., of a letter; *C. Att.* 2, 20, 5): to give *aby* a trifle in h. (to go on with, or to defray his expenses), dare ei qd paulum *præ* manu, unde utatur (*Ter. Ad.* 5, 23): to seem to be in *aby*'s h. (= power), in cs manibus esse videri: the state is in the h. of the great people or the aristocracy, respublica apud optimates est: *athg* is in my h., or I have *athg* in my h., qd in meâ manu or in meâ potestate est or positum est: the decision of the matter is entirely in your own h., hujus rei potestas omnis in vobis posita est: to feed an animal with one's own h., quo cibare manu suâ (*Suet. Tib.* 72): with h's and feet, manibus et calcibus (*prop.*, e.g., qm conscinde): hold your fortune fast with both h's, fortunam tuam pressis manibus tene: with a liberal h., plenâ manu (e.g., to distribute *athg*, projicere qd): to die in *aby*'s h., inter manus cs exspirare (e.g., †); inter manus sublevantis extingui (i.e., of one who is raising his head): in cs complexu emori (in *aby*'s arms); on the right, left h., ad dextram, ad sinistram: (at) right and left (h.), dextrâ levâque: fm h. to h., per manus (e.g., tradere): the matter now in h. is, res, de qua agitur (i.e., *athg* is the principal point of any question; less *emly* agitur qd): to die or fall by *aby*'s h., a quo occisus esse, &c.: to receive *athg* at one's h. of *aby*, a quo accipere, &c.: to live by one's h., operas (fabriles, &c.) præbendo vitam tenere; sometimes also with 'manus': the tradesmen (mechanics) and the peasantry live entirely by their h's, opificum agrestiumque res fideque in manibus sitæ sunt: I am living by my h's, operâ nihil vita est (*Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 16, *weh Bentley*, without necessity, has changed into 'in opere'): to live by the work of one's h., manu mercede inopiam tolerare: under-h., see CLANDESTINELY. Off-h., subito, ex tempore (e.g., to

speak; *opp.* parate, cogitate dicere); inconsul'e. Inconsiderate or parum considerate (in an off-h., = inconsiderate, way)—sine ullâ dubitatione. sine dubitatione (without hesitation).—extemplo, e vestigio (immediately, vid.).—On the other h., rursus rursum (*adv.*; cf. *Klotz. Tusc.* 1, 17, 40, p. 50, sq. **Hand** ex alterâ parte not good).—contra (when what is stated is the opposite of a preceding statement; e.g., ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, &c.).—As on the one h. .... so on the other, &c., ut ... ita. On the one hand ... on the other hand, et ... et (as well ... as);—para ... alii (the one part or parts ... the others);—partim ... partim (partly ... partly, but only in case of a real division). **Hand** of a watch, gnomon (γνώμων, of a dial).—virgula horarum index (*aff. Plin.* 18, 37, 67).

**Power**, see under **HAND**, above. **Manner of writing**, manus (h.).—litera, *emly pl.* literæ (writing): a clear h., literæ clare et compositæ (very clear, clarissimæ et compositissimæ); a neat h., literæ lepidæ: to write a good h., bene scribere (e.g.); lepidâ manu literas facere (*aff. Plaut. Perud.* 1, 1, 28): to write a plain h., literate scribere: letters written with a trembling h., vacillantes literæ: to imitate *aby*'s h., cs chirographum imitari: to know *aby*'s h. and seal, cs signum et manum cognoscere: the letter is in *aby*'s h., epistola est cs manu (e.g., librari, C.): I was glad to see *aby*'s h., since it was so much like your own, Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tue literæ: a writing in one's own h., chirographum; literæ autographæ (*post-Aug.*).

**HAND**, v. **TO GIVE** with the hand, in manus dare.—porrigere (to reach; see also the *SYN.* in **TO GIVE** over, *sp.*). **TO LEAD** by the hand, qm manu tenens perdūco; or ducere only. **TO HAND** round, circumferre (to carry round); distribuere (to give out); circummittere (to send round).—**TO HAND** over, see **TO GIVE**. **TO HAND** down, e.g., a custom is handed down by *aby*, tradita est consuetudo a quo: to h. down to posterity, posteris tradere or prodere (e.g., †); literis custodire (if in writings).

**HAND-BARROW**, ferculum.

**HAND-BASKET**, see **BASKET**.

**HAND-BELL**, tintinnabulum (g. t.).

**HAND-BILL**, scheda, schedula (g. t., for slip of paper).—positus poplami libellus (if posted up).—tabulae auctionarie (with ref. to public sale).—titulus (bill posted on a house for sale). To post h.'s, libellum proponere; (of an auction), auctionem proponere or proscrivere.

**HAND-BOOK**, *prps* enchiridion.

**HAND-BOW**, *Sic* Bow.

**HANDBREADTH**, palma: as *adj.*, palmaris.

**HANDCUFF**, s. manica.

**HANDCUFF**, v. manicas ei inficere or connectere (both *Plaut.*); manus manicle restringere (*Appul.*).

**HANDED** (e.g., right, left). To be left-h., sinistrâ manu esse agillare ac validiore (*Suet. Tib.* 68): one thus is left-h., scevella: both right- and left-h., manu non minus sinistrâ quam dextrâ promptus (*Cels.* 7, *graf.* p. 409, *Bip.*).

**HANDEFUL**, pugnus, pugillus (as much as the hand can hold; e.g., a h. of salt, pugnus salis; of corn, pugillus faris; but manipulus = fasciculus manualis = a bundle of hay may be grasped round with the hand; e.g., fœni, of hay; lili, of lily; of fœx): a h. of people, parvus or exiguus numerus; exigua manus (a small troop): a h. of persons or soldiers *weh* *aby* has with him to join the undertaking, paucitas (see *Np. Dat.* 7, 3; *Pelop.* 2, 3).

**HAND-GALLOP**, Crcl., e.g., to be going at a h.-g., habenas paulum remississe; †laxioribus habenis equitare, &c.

**HAND-GRENADE**. See **GRENADE**.

**HANDICRAFT**, opera (*opp.* ars; see *C. Off.* 1, 42, 150, *L.* 1, 56). **Handicraft** It may also, in certain cases, be turned by 'manus'; e.g., manuum mercede inopiam tolerare (to get a living by a h.).

**HANDICRAFTSMAN**. See **ARTIFICE**, **MANUFACTURER**.

**HANDILY**. See **DEXTEROUSLY**.

**HANDINESS**. See **DEXTERITY**.

**HANDIWORK**. See **HANDY-WORK**.

**HANDKERCHIEF**, sudarium (*prop.*, for wiping off perspiration, but used for all the purposes of our pocket-h.; orarium and mucclinium belong to the mid-rages).—linteum (small linen cloth, *Plaut.*). To hold a h. before one's eyes, sudarium ante faciem obnoscere: to put a h. to one's face, sudarium ad os applicare. **Neck-handkerchief**, focale.

**HANDLE**, v. tr. tractare (in all the meanings of the



**Eng. verb:** e. g., 1, with ref. to the sense of touch: opp. gustare, olfacere, audire: 2, to manage or wield weapons, instruments, &c.; arma, tela, flia lyra, &c.: 3, to deal with or behave to a person, qm injuriosus tractare, to h. him roughly: 4, to treat a subject, populi, ut huc ipsa questio diligentius tractetur, should be more carefully handled: — attricare, contereare, pertereare (to touch): alen with manibus — tangere, tentare, both with and without digitis tactu explorare (to feel, for the sake of finding out). ¶ To treat, tractare; see 'to BEHAVE.' To h. aby supple, injuriosus qm tractare (C.); asperere or contumeliose invēhi in qm (of abuse); asperere qm habere or tractare: asperum esse in qm; qm acerbe atque dure tractare: durum esse in qo: how I handled the Rhodani! quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim! (Ter. Eum. 3, 1, 30.)

**HANDLE, s.** manubrium (of an instrument; e. g., of a knife, a hatchet, &c.). — capulus (of a sword, a sickle, &c.). — ansa (of a cup, or of vessels in general; also of a door, ostii, &c.). — chelonium (broad-curved h. for drawing or turning various machines; Vir. 10, 1, 21. With a h. to it, manubriatus; ansatus. ¶ IMPROPR. ansa. To give a h. to alth. occasionem præbere, or ausam dare or præbere (as rei or ad qd faciendum).

**HAND-MAID.** See MAID.

**HAND MILL,** mola versatilis or trusatilis (Plin. 36, 18, 29; Cato R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 4). — flutula serrata, flutula ferraria (a sort of mill with indented wheels, similar to our coffee-mills; Plin. 18, 10, 23; Cato R. R. 10, 3). To turn a h.-m., mola trusatilem circumagere.

**HAND SAW,** lupus (defined by Pallad. 1, 43, 2, by serrula manubriata).

**HANDEL.** See HANDEL, s.

**HANDEL, v.** prps auspicari qd (est Rom. notio).

**HANDSOME,** pulcher (g. t., whether of ideal or material beauty, opp. turpis, of persons or things; e. g., boy, town, dress, face, deed). — formosus (well-shaped, relates to the external form of a person, less cmly of things, as used by Sen. Ep. 87, 5 domus formosa; opp. deformis). — speciosus (good looking; it denotes a higher degree of beauty than formosus, opp. turpis) — venu tus (charming, either fm natural or artificial grace or beauty; e. g., girl, face, garden). — bellus (pretty, of persons and things; e. g., girl, story, place, &c.). — amoenus (pleasant, cheerful, in sober prose, of scenery only). — elegans (lustrful, elegant; e. g., form, tone, poet, &c.). — egregius, eximius (distinguished; e. g., deed, face): very h., perpulcher; perelegans. ¶ Generous, considerable, vid.

**HANDSOMELY,** pulchre, venuste belle. elegant. suaviter bene. egregie. eximie. præclare. SYN. in HANDSOME. ¶ Generously, liberally, vid.

**HANDSOMENESS.** See BEAUTY.

**HAND-WRITING.** See HAND = hand-writing.

**HANDY.** See CLEVER, DEXTEROUS, CONVENIENT, FIT.

**HANDY-BLOWS.** Summe Blow.

**HANDY-WORK,** opera (opp. ars; see C. Off. 1, 42, 150; L. 1, 56).

**HANG, v.** ¶ TRANS. alth on alth, suspendere qd ci rei or (de, a, ex) qd re: to hang one's head, one's ears, demittere labra, aures or auriculas (also fig. for 'to be low spirited'). ¶ IMPROPR. To h. with wreaths and roses, sertis redimire et rosā: to h. the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubuli parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturatum adorare: to h. a room with tapestry, 'conclavia parietes tapetibus ornare. ¶ To execute by hanging, to h. a malefactor, affigere qm pathulo: arbori infelici suspendere qm (by a rope, reste): to be hanged, suspensio interimi: to h. oneself, se suspendere; suspensio vitam finire or amittere: suspensio perire: to h. oneself on a fig-tree, se suspendere de o ficu: to die aby to h. himself, ad suspendium adigere, ad laqueum compellere qm. Go and h. yourself! sume restim et suspende te! abi in malam rem! or i tu hinc, quo dignus est! (Com.)

**HANG, INTRANS.** pendere (prop. and fig.), on or fm alth, a (de, ex, in) qd re. — dependere (prop., to h. down; both pend. and depend. denote the hanging loose fm a fixed point, without a support under the thing); fm alth, (de, ex) qd re: to h. fm the ceiling of a room, dependere de laque-ribus, de camera (e. g., a lamp, &c.): to h. by a rope, laqueo dependere: to h. over, &c., imminere (e. g., urbi, &c.); of a mountain, &c.: for fig. meaning. To h. down over the shoulders, humeros tegere (to cover them; of the hair, &c.): to h. upon aby's mouth (= drink in his ear), pendere ab ore cā. to h. upon alth (= cling

to it), adhaerescere ei rei or ad qd (see Lat. Dict.); upon aby, pendere de qo (H. t). ¶ Prov., To h. by a thread, (tenui) filo pendere (Eum. O.).

**HANG BACK,** gravari (to hesitate). — tergiversari (to make excuses in order to evade a request). IN. cunctari et tergiversari. To h. b. in doubt, see 'to be in SUSPENSE.'

**HANG FORWARDS or OVER,** propendere. — prominere (to be prominent). — projectum esse (of rocks, promontories, &c.).

**HANG FROM, HANG DOWN,** dependere. See HANG (intrans.), above.

**HANG, LOOSE (of garments),** disinctum esse (of the person whose garments a. l.). — laxum esse (of the garment itself).

**HANG ON.** See IN HANG.

**HANG ON, TRANS.** demittere ex qd re (a flag; see FLAG). — ¶ INTRANS. e. g., his entrails were all hanging out, intestina ejus prolapsa aqua evoluta sunt.

**HANG OVER.** See TO IMPEND.

**HANGER, machæra (præ- and post-Class.).** — cultus venatorius (hunter's knife, see SWORD).

**HANGER-ON, asæcia, canis cs.** Aby's h.-on, canes cs, quos circa se habet (C. Ferr. 2, 1, 48, his hungry dependents).

**HANGING, s.** ¶ Suspension, suspensum. For 'to deserve a.' see GALLOW. ¶ Hangings, tapes, ætis, m. (vitæ), or Latticed, tapetum. The 'tapes' of the ancients were generally shaggy, with figures worked in them, with wch both the walls and the floor were covered.

**HANGING, adj.** pensilis, pendulus (e. g., horti pens.). — flaccidus (e. g., aures). — dependens (h. down). H. ears, flaccidæ prærantesque aures.

**HANGMAN, carnifex.** — exactor supplicii. See EXECUTIONER.

**HANK.** \*glomus serici.

**HANKER (after).** See TO LONG for.

**HAP or HAP-HAZARD, s.** See CHANCE, FORTUNE.

**HAP.** See HAPPEN.

**HAPLESS.** See UNFORTUNATE.

**HAPLY.** See PERHAPS.

**HAPPEN, cadere.** accidere (to come to pass, of that wch occurs by chance; mly of unlucky events, but also of happy ones; accid. sometimes with the addition of casu). — contingere (of occurrences that are wished for, and happy events) — evenire (to come forth, happen, result; of cause and effect) — usu venire (of facts wch aby experiences. Not usu evenire; see Gerhard. C. Cat. Maj. 3, 1; Bremi, Np. Hannib. 12, 3). — fieri (to be done). Cases or events will h., incidunt cause, tempora (contingunt casus not lat.). It happened that &c., forte evenit or casu accidit, ut &c.: to h. to mention alth, in mentionem cs rei incidere: as it generally h., ut fit.

**HAPPILY.** See FORTUNATELY. To live h., feliciter or beate vivere: virtuously and h., bene beate-que vivere.

**HAPPINESS, felicitas (success in one's undertakings, &c.).** — as an abstract term, always rendered in C. by 'vita beata,' or by Crel. 'beate vivere;' e. g., the h. of life consists in virtue only, beate vivere est unū positum in virtute, or omnia, que ad beatum pertinet, in unā virtute sunt posita; compare C. de Fin. 2, 27, where we find several similar periphrases. The words 'beatitas' and 'beatitude,' although formed by C. himself, N. D. 1, 34, 95, are pronounced by him to be rather harsh, and have not been used by him elsewhere, or by any other writer, and are admissible only in the absence of a more appropriate word, or in a strictly philosophical style. To enjoy everlasting h., beatum sempiterno ævo frui (C. Somn. Scip. 3, in.). I had the h. to &c., contigit mihi ut &c.

**HAPPY, beatus (possessing felt happiness, the highest term with ref. to the mind; also of the h. state of aby; e. g., vita beata). — felix (with ref. to success, prosperity, &c., of persons or the things themselves). — fortunatus (of persons only who seem the favorites of fortune). — prosper (fulfilling a man's hopes and wishes). — faustus (implying Divine favour, &c.). of things felt as a blessing: these two only in a trans. sense of what makes h.). Cf. synonyms and explanations in FORTUNATE. To be h., beatum, felleum, fortunatum esse: to be or feel h. (= rejoice), gaudere, lætari; in alth (i. e., to be glad), gaudere, lætari qd re, de qd re. In qd re: very h., gaudere vehementerque lætari; see GLAD. I am h., to see you, gratum acceptusque mihi venis; oportune venis (you come in right time); I am h. to hear it, hoc lubenter audio.**

**HARANGUE**, s. concilio (in an assembly).—allocution (the words themselves in such one addresses ably). *He that makes an h., concionans or concionabundus.*

**HARANGUE**, v. concionari (e. g. apud milites, ad populum, adversus qm. and absol.).

**HARANGUER**, concionans or concionabundus.

**HARASS**, fatigare, defatigare (to weary).—*vezure (to tease).—laccessere (to provoke by attacks; often as mil. t., hostes, &c.). To h. ably by importunity, qm rogatus obtundere or enecare; qm precibus fatigare; by one's complaints, qm querelis angere: to h. oneself by alth, se frangere qā re (e. g. laboribus).*

**HARASSER**, vexator.—*laccessor (very late; Isid. Orig.).*

**HARBINGER**. See FOREWARNER.

**HARBOUR**, s. portus (prop. and fig.).—refugium. perflugium (fig. asylum): Jm. portus et refugium; portus et perflugium. To be in h., in portu esse or navigare (also fig. for 'to be in safety'; to reach a h., in portum venire or pervenire or pervelli; portum capere (of ships and navigators; the latter, if with otill); also fig. for 'port of rest', capere portum otill); in portum invelli. portum or in portum intrare (of navigators; the latter also with hostile intent); in portum et perflugium pervelli (fig.): to drive a vessel into h., navem in portum conjicere or compellere: to enter the h. in the open sea, ex alto in portum invelli: to steer towards the h., portum petere; ex alto portum tenere: to be driven to some h., in portum deferri (of vessels and sailors): to take refuge in some h., confugere in portum (also fig. e. g. in portum otill): to sail out of a h., e portu solvere or proficisci or exire: to make a h., portum facere or constitare: an island that has two h.'s, cineta duobus portibus; portuosus (g. l.); portubus distinctus (well furnished with ports; e. g., a country, regio): without a h., importuosus: the mouth of a h., portūs ostium; portūs ostium et aditus; portūs aditus atque os; fauces portūs.

**HARBOUR**, v. hospitio accipere or excipere qm. hospitium domum ad se recipere qm. hospitium ei præbere (to receive into one's house).—In domum suam recipere qm. tecto accipere or recipere qm. tectum præbere (to receive under one's roof; accip. as a friend; exc. and rec. as protector, &c.). To be harboured by ably, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio es uti. || To sojourn, see TO DWELL TO SOJOURN.

**HARBOURAGE**. See HARBOUR.

**HARBOURLESS**, importuosus.

**HARBOUR-MASTER**, limenarches (λιμεναρχή, Paul. Dig. 11, 4, 4; Arcad. Charis. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10).—magister portūs = receiver of the harbour-dues or fees (see C. ad Alt. 5, 15, extr.).

**HARD**, || PROP. a. not soft, durum (g. l., e. g. stone, skin, water).—solidus (firm, solid; e. g., wood, iron).—rigidus (that does not bend, brittle).—crudus (still unripe, of fruit, अपर).—callosus (as skin, हनद, &c.).—asper (rough to the taste and touch).—acerbus (rough to the taste); rather h., duriusculus: very h., per-durus: A. wood, also robur (prop., wood of the evergreen oak): a h. cushion, culcita, quæ corpori resistit: A-boiled eggs, ova dura (opp. mollia): to make alth h., durare; indurare. || IMPROP. unpleasant, agst good taste, durus, asper. ferreus.—horridus (see HARSH): rather h., duriusculus (e. g., verus). || Yielding with difficulty; hence oppressive, durus.—molestus (troublesome).—gravis (pressing, heavy).—acer (violent, &c.).—acerbus (horsh).—iniquus (not according to the laws of equity; hence oppressive, A.). Very h., atrox (fearful).—sævus (furious): a h.-fought battle, see HARD-FOUGHT: A. work, labor gravis or molestus: a h. winter, hiems gravis or acris: very h., hiems atrox or sæva: A. times, tempora dura, gravis, acerba, iniqua, aspera, luctuosa. temporum acerbitas or iniquitas or atrocitas. temporum calamitates: a h. rule, Imperium grave or iniquum or acerbum; imperii acerbitas. || Severe, unmerciful, durus, asper. asperi animi (rough).—immittis (not mild)—severus (severe).—acerbus (without indulgence)—atrox (fearful, very h., inhuman; rather poet.).: a h. man, homo durus. vir severitatis durus (insurmountable).—homo asper (rough towards those about him). || Difficult, vid. H. to please, difficilis: A. of hearing, superduster (C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116): to be &c., graviter audire or gravitate auditū laborare; aures hebetiores habere.

**HARD**, adv. dure, duriter, aspere. acerbe (SYN. IN HARD, adv.): to work h. at alth, multo sudore et labore

facere qd; desudare et laborare in re; animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere: too h., laboribus se frangere; laboribus confecti: it rains h.; see TO RAIN: to drink h., potare. vino deditum esse.

**HARD BY**, adj. } See CLOSE.

**HARD BY**, prep. } See CLOSE.

**HARD-BOUND**. See COSTIVE.

**HARDEN**, durare or indurare qd (e. g. ferrum).—dureresco. Indureresco. obdureresco (to become or to get hard). To h. the body by work, corpus labore durare: my mind is hardened agst pain, obdurdit animus ad dolorem novum; by alth, qā re (C. ad Div. 2, 16, 1): to h. oneself by work, exercit, se laboribus durare: to have hardened oneself for one's youth, a parvulo (of several, parvulis) labori et duritiae studere: hardened, duratus; patiens laboris: hardened by work in the fields, rusticus laboribus duratus: A. by military exercises, ab usu armorum duratus.

**HARD FAVOURED**, \*crassiore ductu oris; or \*cul crassiora sunt oris lineamenta.

**HARD-PISTED**. See AVARICIOUS.

**HARD-FOUGHT**, prælium durum (Z. 40, 16); certamen acre; pugna or prælium atrox (a very h. struggle): it was a hard contest, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur.

**HARD-HEARTED**, durus, animi duri.—ferreus (that has a heart like steel or flint).—immitis (unmerciful).—inhumanus (without feeling, inhuman).—asper animi (rough in behaviour, without indulgence).—inexorabilis, durus atque inexorabilis (incorrigible, hard).—immanis, immani acerbæque naturæ (cruel, of cruel character).—durus, in this sense, is poet. only. To be h.-dure esse animo ingenio.

**HARD-HEARTEDNESS**, animus durus, animi duritas, ingenium durum.—animi durus (relentlessness).—animi atrocitas (opp. humanitas et misericordia).

**HARDIHOOD**. See COURAGE.

**HARDILY**. To bring ably up h., in labore patientiæ corporis exercere qm.

**HARDINESS**, || Hardihood, vid. || Effrontery, vid. || Firmness of body, &c., robur.—corpus laboribus duratum.

**HARDISH**. See 'rather HARD.'

**HARDLY**, || With difficulty, ægre (opp. secure and facile).—vix (scarcely). Vix refers to the action, that was accomplished; ægre to the person, who with weariness and minglings, was, after all, near being unsuccessful; &c. vix ægreque.—non facile (not easily).—male (of what is but imperfectly done, if at all; e. g. male coherere; male se continere; male sustinere arma, &c.; according to Ruhek. ad Fell. 2, 47, 2, stronger than ægre and non facile). H., if at all, vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem; vix aut omnino non: to be h. able to restrain oneself, vix se continere posse; ægre se tenere. || Scarcely, vix—fere (off. negatione). H. ably, vix quicquam; nemo fere: A. alth, nihil fere; vix quidquam. H. ever, nunquam fere.—If there is an illa and a finite verb, the vix should precede the finite verb; thus, dici vix potest, or vix potest dici (not vix dici potest). a) Hardly = only just now, vixdum, vix tandem (not vix alone).—tantum quod (not tantum alone).—modo. b) Hardly... when, vix or vixdum... quum.—commodum or cōmodo... quum.—tantum quod... quum. I had h. read your letter, when Curtius came to me, vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum ad me Curtius venit. Hirtius was A. gone when the courier arrived, commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit. c) Not only... but hardly, non solum or modo (for non solum or modo non)... sed vix (e. g. hæc... non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperitur). d) Hardly... not to say, vix... nedum; vixdum... nedum. e) Hardly, with numerals; vix (e. g. vix ad quingentos). || In such a sentence as, 'I hardly restrained myself, but I did restrain myself,' vix is followed by sed tamen; vix me tenui, sed tamen tamen. || Harshly, dure, durus.—duriter.—asper.—acerbe. To treat ably h., aspero qm tractare or habere; severius adhibere qm: to bring ably up h., dure atque aspere educare qm.

**HARD-MOUTHED**, duri oris (instead of reth, in O. Am. 2, 9, 30, poet. duri oris equus)—tenax contra vincula (1); only tenax only (not obeying the bridle).

**HARDNESS**, duritia, durities (prop. and impropr. in all relations of the adjective durus; compare with HARD)—rigor, rigiditas (want or absence of pliability, brilliancy, e. g. of iron, wood, &c.). rigor also impropr. of the stiffness of statues, pictures)—asperitas (asprity, roughness, in all the relations of asper; see

**HARD**.—acerbitas (*bitterness*; *harsh, oppressive quality, in all the relations of acerbus*; see **HARD**).—Iniquitas (*oppressiveness, trouble, e. g. of the times; then unreasonable severity of persons*).—animus durus. animi duritas. Ingenium durum (*hard-heartedness*).—severitas dura (*inesorable severity*).—animi atrocitas (*inhumanity, with ref. to the mind, opp. humanitas et misericordia*).

**HARDS**, stupa.

**HARDSHIP**, labor (*great exertion*)—gravis molestia (*great trouble*).—erumna (*tribulation*).—miseria (*need and misery*). To endure all the h's of life, labores exantare. See **TROUBLE**.

**HARDWARE**, ferramenta, orum.

**HARDWAREMAN**, negotiator ferrarius (*Inscr.*). ferramentarius (*later only*).

**HARDY**. || *Inured to fatigue, durus. laboribus duratus. laborum patiens.* || *Brave, vid.*

**HARE**, lepus (*also as constellation, \*lepus timidus, Linn.*). A young h., lepusculus: *belonging to a h., leporinus: a place where h.'s are kept, leporarium. Fem. lepus femina; or lepus only, if the gender is denoted by another word, e. g. lepus pragnans (poet. lepus gravis).* To hunt h.'s, canibus lepori venari.

**HARE-BELL**, \*scilla nutans (*Linn.*).

**HAREBRAINED**. See **INCONSIDERATE, RASH**.

**HAREM**, gynæconitis. gynæceum (γυναικωνίτις, γυναικείον, *as the women's apartments*).—pellices regie (*the royal concubines*).

**HARE SKIN**, pellis leporina.

**HARK!** audi! (*hear!*)—tace modo! (*do hold your tongue!*)—silite et tacete (*addressed to more than one*).—cum silentio animadvertite (*listen without speaking*).

**HARLEQUIN**, maccus (*in the Aelian games or farces of the Romans; aft. Diom. 488, P.*).—sannio (*any clown or jester*).

**HARLOT**, meretrix. scortum. meritorium scortum (*the meretricies and scorta belong to a sort of trade, and live by their earnings, fm wch meretricies derive their name [fm mer-ri]; the scorta are a lower sort of meretricies, like εραϊπαι, filles de joie. The meretricies are common; the scorta, lascivious and dissolute. Döb.*). A common h., prostibulum. mulier omnibus proposita. scortum vulgare. meretrix vulgatissima: *to be a h., vitâ institutoque esse meretricio. See PROSTITUTE.*

**HARM**, v. See **DAMAGE, HURT**. There will be no h. in doing athg. (de qd r) nihil nocuerit, si &c. (e. g. si qd cum Balbo eris locutus. C.: = it will be well to do so).—non inutile erit qd facere. To have done more h. than good, plurima detrimenta ei rei quam adjuventa per qm sunt importata (C. de Or. 1, 9, 38).

**HARM**, v. See **TO HURT**.

**HARMFUL**, mæroria plenus (*of a thing; aft. C. Mer. 9, in.*). See **HURTFUL**.

**HARMLESS**. || *Inflicting no harm, innocuus (incapable of hurting; abq. ci).—innoxius (not doing harm to or hurting abq.).—innocens (not injuring or hurting, not guilty; all three of persons or things). To be h., non or nihil nocere: who does not know that it is not h.?* quis non intelligit rem nocere or noxiâ esse? || *Unharméd, illæsus (post-Aug.).—inviolatus (not harmed by violence or wrong).—Integer (without hurt or prejudice to his former state).—salvus. incolumis (safe).—sine damno (without loss). || With ref. to character, simplex, candidus, stimulationum nescius.*

**HARMLESSLY**, innocue (*innocently: e. g. vivere, O.*).—Innocuo (*without doing harm; of a thing; post-Aug. Suet. Dom. 19*).—Innocenter (*innocently; without guilt*).

**HARMLESSNESS**, innocentia (*post-Aug., &c.; e. g. ferorum animalium, Plin. 37, 13, extr.*). or Crcl. with adj. under **HARMLESS**. || *With ref. to character, simplicitas, &c.*

**HARMONIC**, **HARMONICAL**. See **HARMONIOUS**.

**HARMONIOUS**, concineus. concors. congruens. Jn. concors et congruens. consonsus (*harmonizing, being in harmony; opp. absonus, absurdus*).—modulatus (*scientifically divided, modulated; e. g. tone, song, a speech, &c.*). || *Symmetrical, vid.*

**HARMONIOUSLY**, concorditer. congruenter.—modulate.

**HARMONIZE**, concinere. centumtum servare. consentire (*prop.*).—concinere or consentire inter se (*fig., of persons*).

**HARMONY**, || **PROPR.** harmonia (ἀρμονία, *or pure Latin, concinatus, consensus; sonorum centumtum, or centumtum concors et congruens; vocum concordia (in singing).* || **IMPROPR.** concordia.—consensus. conspiatio et consensus (*agreement in manner of thinking, &c.*).—unanimitas (*e. g. un. fraterna, L., opp. diss.*) (430)

cordia fraterna). To be in h., concinere; concordare; consentire (*inter se*); consentire atque concinere; conspire; with athg., concinere ei rei (*e. g. sententia: to restore the h. that had been interrupted, qm rursus in pristinum concordiam reducere. For other phrases, see CONCORD*).

**HARNES**, || **ARMOUR**, vid. || *Of a horse, helcum (ἥλκυον, prob. 'collar'; Appul. Met. 9, p. 222, 30, and p. 227, 23).—habenæ (reins).*

**HARNES**, v. || **ARM**, vid. || *To put on harness, To h. a horse, prps 'equum instruere; if for draught, Jumentis Jugum imponere.*

**HARP**, psalterium (ψαλτήριον, *an ancient instrument resembling a h., and adopted by the Christians to express that instrument*). To accompany oneself on the h., cantare et psallere; canere voce et psallere. See **LYRE**.

**HARP**, v. \*psalterio canere; or the g. & psallere; or fidibus canere (*on any stringed instrument*). || *To dwell long and oft on a subject, cantilenam eandem canere (Ter.). You are always harping on the same string, cantilenam eandem canis (Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem, quod sæpe, scribis (in a letter); semper ista eademque audio (you always tell me the same tale); uno opere eandem incidem die nocteque tundit (he is always hammering at one subject; C. de Ur. 2, 39, inil).*

**HARPER**, psaltes (ψαλτήρ).

**HARPOON**, v. prps jaculum hamatum.

**HARPOON**, v. \*cetos (or cetē) jaculo venari.

**HARPSICORD**, \*clavichordium. To play on the h., \*clavichordio canere.

**HARPY**, harpyia.

**HARRIDAN**, scortum exoletum (*Plant. Pern. Procl. 17*).—anus impudens; or vetula (*old contemptuously*).

**HARRIER**, canis venaticus (g. t.).—\*canis levariarius (*Linn.*). To keep h.'s, canes alere ad venandum.

**HARROW**, s. irpex (*al. hirpex or urpex, with worn teeth, and drawn by oxen; it is still called 'erpice' in Italy*).—crates (*a walled h., to level the ground with; if with teeth for breaking the clods, crates dentata; called in Italy 'strascino'. See* *occur only in Italia, where it is explained by rastrium. The Roman farmers also used a malleus for breaking the clods.*

**HARROW**, v. occare (*both for levelling the ground and breaking the clods*).—cratire (*for levelling the ground*). To sow and h., semen inlicere, cratesque dentatas supertrahere: *to level the ground by harrowing, glebes cratae inductâ conquare.* || **IMPROPR.** To h. a man's feelings, ca pectus effodere (C.); cruciare, excruciare; conscinere or torquere qm (C.); excruciare qm animi (*Plant.*).—\*acerbissimo dolore afficere ca animum. || *Pillage, &c., vid.*

**HARROWER**, occator.

**HARROWING**, occatio (*called by the rustics pulveratio, Col.*). The adj. is occatoriis.

**HAREY**, v. || **STRIP, pillage**, vid. || *Vex, tease, vid.*

**HARSH**, || *Rough, durus (g. t., not soft; hence not pleasing to the ear, the eye; of a voice, tone, painting, &c.; also of poets, painters, &c., who are guilty of such harshness).—asper (rough; that wants the proper smoothness and elegance, to the hearing and the sight).—ferreus (of writers whose expression is h.).—horridus, dimin. horridulus (a higher degree of asper).—Inconducitus (h. fm want of smoothing them off, opp. levius).—salebrosus, confragosus (both fig. of rugged style, somewhat A., durissimus (e. g. a verse): the expressions of Cato were somewhat A., horridiora erant Catonis verba. || Rough to the taste, austērus (absterius), that makes the tongue dry and rough, not pleasant, sour; opp. dulcis; also fig. e. g. not pleasant; e. g. labor).—acerbus (that draws the mouth together, disagreeably h., opp. suavis; eply like Συγὰν, of unripe fruits, in respect of the taste; then fig. e. g. that occasions painful sensation).—amarus (bitter, πικρός, opp. dulcis; also fig. e. g. disagreeable, unpleasant; e. g. legum).—asper (prop. rough, and of flavour, = pungent, biting; then fig. of persons, e. g. that act harshly; and of things, e. g. that cause sensible pain, opp. lenis). Somewhat A., subaustērus; austērus: a h. flavour, sapor amarus, austērus, acerbus (in this order, Plin. 15, 27, 32).—|| *Harsh in sound, absonus (having a wrong sound).—absurdus (sounding painfully or disagreeably).—vox admodum absona et absurda (C., as cause and effect).**

—|| *Harsh in t. e. severe, durus. —asper. asperi animi (rough)—immitis (not mild).—severus (severe, strict).*

—acerbus (*without compassion, not compassionate*).

—atrox (*fearful, inhuman, very severe; rather poet.*).

a *h. ferus*, homo durus; *vir severitatis durus* (of inextinguishable severity); homo asper (rough to those about him): a *h. reply*, *responsio asperum* (to give a *h. reply*, *asperius respondere* or (in writing) *rescribere*: to write in *h. terms*, *asperius* or *asperioribus verbis scribere*: to speak of *aby* in very *h. terms*, *asperissime loqui de qo*: to apply a harsher expression to *alq*, *durus* appellare *qd*: *not to use a harsher term*, *ne duriore verbo utar*: a *h. punishment*, *pœna gravis* or *iniqua*; supplicium acerbum or acer: to inflict a *h. punishment* on *aby*, *h. punish* *aby harshly*, *graviter statuere* or *vindicare* in *qm*: *h. in censuring and punishing*, in animadversione *pœnâque durus* (of a man): in a *h. manner*, *see HASTILY*.

**HARSHLY**, dure, duriter, aspere, acerbe.—*graviter* (e. g. statuere de qo).

**HARSHNESS**, *asperitas* (roughness). — *acerbitas* (bitterness, sour, oppressive nature or quality). — *Iniquitas* (oppressiveness; oppressing nature or quality: e. g. *improper severity of a person*). *H. of character*, *aninus durus*, *animi duritas*, *ingenium durum* (hardness of heart). — *severitas* dura (inextinguishable severity). — *animi atrocitas* (inhumanity of disposition, opp. humanitas et misericordia). — *austeritas* (*prpe* not *prae*, Aug.; of *h. to the taste*, *vini*, &c.; also *austeritas nimia*, Col.; also *fig. with ref. to colours*, unpleasantly dark, and to stern strictness of conduct; opp. comitas, Q.). You find no *h. of expression* in *Herodotus*, *Herodotus sine ullis asacris fuit*.

**HART**, cervus. See **STAG**.

**HARTSHORN**, cervinum cornu (used by the ancients for medicines and fumigations; cf. *Cels.* 5, 5; 8, 5, 18).—cervinum cornu combustum (as burnt). To prepare *h.*, cervinum cornu incendere or urere.

**HARVEST**, messis (prop., the time of *h.*, and the crops gathered in).—*questus*, fructus (improp., profit, gain). An abundant *h.*, messis optima; ubertas in fructibus percipiendis (abundance of crops). To be engaged in *h.*, messes facere: *h. work*, opera messoria: to reap the *h.*, messes facere (g. l.); metere, demetere (of reaping the corn): no *h. was reaped*, messis nulla fuerat: to reap a harvest of *alq* (improp.), fructum ex *qâ* re capere, percipere; fructum ex rei ferre: of *appiaque, gratitudo, &c.*, laudem, gratiam ferre.

**HARVEST, v.** See 'to reap a HARVEST.'

**HARVEST-HOME**, ferie messium (with the ancients, the time after the harvest, when the husbandman rested from his labours, and performed sacred rites).—*amburvalia* was the consecration of fields, when a *h.* animal was brought and offered for the fruits of the field.

**HARVEST-MAN**, messor.

**HASH**, *a. prpe* minutâ (Juv. 14, 129).

**HASH**, *v. minutum* (or minutationem) incidere (g. l., to cut up very small; Cat. R. R. 123).

**HASH**, fibula.—retinaculum (g. l.).

**HASSOCK**, scirpus matta (O. Fas. 6, 679).

**HASTE**, *s. festinatio*. *properatio*, *properantia* (properate denotes the haste with *fm* energy sets out rapidly to reach a certain point; *opp.* cessare: festinare denotes the haste with springs *fm* impatience, and borders on precipitation. Dôd. *est* festinantis late). *Jm.* celeritas festinatione.—*maturatio* (the getting forward with a thing, so as to be ready with it in time). *Sis cupiditas* (rash *h.*, prompted by desire; e. g. temeritatem cupiditatisque militum reprehendit, their *h.* to begin the battle: *Cæs. B. G. 7, 52*). To make all possible *h.*, omni festinatione properare (C.): anxious *h.*, trepidatio: in *h.*, *prop-er-ante*, *propere*: all possible *h.*, quanta potest adhiberi festinatio: he returned with all possible haste to Ephesus, quantum accelerare potuit, Ephesus rediit (C.): a letter written in *h.*, epistola festinationis plena: to write in *h.*, *properantem* or *festinantem* or *rapitum* scribere: what happens, is produced, *fig. in h.* (and therefore in an irregular manner), tumultuarius (e. g. exercitus): troops levied in *h.*, exercitus repentinus, or *rapitum* conscriptus, or tumultuarius; milites subitarii: to fortify a place in *h.*, tumultuario opere locum communitre: to march out of the city in *h.*, ex urbe præcipiti agnine agere: excuse *h.*, ignoscas velim festinationi meæ (in a letter). Make *h.*, move to oculus hortare pedes! fer pedem! confer pedes! (all Com. = off with you! run quickly!)—(Ita te venias! (as a request in a letter: pray come soon): there is need of *h.*, maturato or *propere* opus est: there is no need of *h.*, nihil urget (C.): with all possible *h.*, quam occisime, ventis remis, remis veliaque, remigio veliaque with full wind and full sail, proverbs. in Com.; also in C., in epistolary style, when the subject is of

coming or going, or travelling). *est* The notion of haste is often implied in Latin by an intensive verb; as, to come in *h.*, *adventare*: to pursue in *h.*, *insecari*. To come in *h.*, citato studio cursumque venire: to go to a place in *h.*, citato cursum locum petere: cursum effuso ad locum ferri (cf. L. 7, 15); to flee in *h.*, præcipitem fugæ se mandare; remigio veloce, quantum poterit, festinare et fugere (Plaut. *Asin.* 1, 3, 5); with too great *h.*, præpropere (L. 28, 2); nimis festinanter. To make *h.*, see *HASTE, v.*—*Præp.* The more *h.* the less speed, omnis festinatio tarda est (Curt.).—*nat* celeriter fit, quidquid fit satis bene (C.).—*est* festina lente (aft. the Greek proverb *Spoudai, Surt.* Aug. 25).—in festinationibus cavendum est, ne nimias celeritatis auscipiamus (C. Off. 1, 36, 131).—*moram* rebus adjicit festinatio (C. Off. 1, 36, 131).—*incredibile* est, quantum moræ lectioni festinatione adiciatur.

**HASTE, v.** See **HASTEN, INTRANS.**

**HASTEN, INTRANS.** 1) To go in haste to a place, or return or redire propero (cf. hasten, to reach or return to a place).—*go* ire contendere; *go* tendere, or contendere (to make a place the limit or goal of one's march); *go* ferri (to go to a place at full speed; as, L. 7, 15, cursum effuso ad castra, ferbantur).—*accurre*—advolare ad or in locum (to run, to fly to a place; advolare also of ships)—*contento* cursum petere locum (to steer in full speed towards a place, of ships). To *h. back* to the town, oppidum repetere: to *h. back* to Rome, Romam redire propero: to *h. home*, abeo festinans domum (fm a place); domum venire propero (g. l.): to *h. back* as quickly as possible to one's native land (to one's home, &c.); ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properare (C. ad Fam. 12, 25, 3); the people *h. to a place* fm all sides, undique fit concursus; plebs fit concursus ad or in locum: to *h. to arms*, ad arma discurrere (in all directions). 2) To be quick (in or at *alq*), accelerare (sc. iter, to *h. one's march*); properare (to endeavour to proceed forwards with haste, to come nearer to an intended or fixed limit).—festinare (not to be able to wait till the proper time, to be in a hurry). *Jm.* festinare et properare; properare et festinare.—*maturare* (to take pains not to miss the right moment of time; then, also, to be too hasty).—festinationem or celeritatem adhibere (to use haste, g. l.).—nullam moram interponere (to make no delay: in order to do *alq*, &c., either followed by *quin*, or with *gerund* in *dl*, see C. Phil. 10, 1, 1, & 6, 1, 2): to *h. as much as possible*, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui tacere: he believed that he ought to *h.*, maturandum sibi existimavit; maturandum ratus: we must *h.*, properato or maturato opus est: hasten! see 'make HASTE.'—Ita te venias (come quickly, as a request to an absent person)!

**HASTEN, TRANS.** accelerare *qd* (to endeavour to accomplish a thing quickly).—*maturare* *qd*, or with *fm*. (not to delay *alq* for which the right time is come; but *ad*maturare is only to bring completely to maturity, in *Cæs. B. G. 7, 54*).—properare (followed by *infm*.; to *h.*, in order to attain an object in the shortest possible time; poet. followed by *accus*.; so also poet. with *accus*. festinare, to accomplish with haste).—propero or festinantem agere *qd* (to do *alq* in haste).—representare *qd* (to execute or accomplish *alq* without delay, even before the time; see *Hers. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40*). To *h. alq* too much, præcipitare *qd* (e. g. vindemiam): to *h. one's journey*, maturare or accelerare iter; maturare or properare proficisci (i. e. I am in haste to be gone); mature proficisci (to set off early): to *h. one's arrival*, mature venire: to *h. one's destruction*, maturare sibi exitum; to *h. the destruction* of *aby*, præcipitamentum impellere.

**HASTILY**, *fm* Hastily, festinantem (with the haste of impatience, precipitation).—propero, properanter, properantius (with the haste of energy).—maturate (eury, quickly).—raptim (in a hurried manner). *Sis* arrogant, confidenter (of deciding a point *fm* over-confidence in one's own judgement).—cupido or cupidius (with haste prompted by desire; e. g. cupidius credere. L.).—subito (suddenly). Too *h.*, præpropere. Inconslute, nimis festinanter: to act too *h.* in *alq*, præcipitem ferri in *qâ* re: to *h.* out a remark too *h.*, inconsultus evectus prolejo *qd* (L. 35, 31). To decide *alq* *h.*, *qd* prius iudicio, quam quid rei sit animo (Ter. *Heaut.* 2, 3, 8). *est* With ref. to the person the adjectives festinans, properans, maturans, are often used; as, to write *h.*, properantem or raptim scribere: to come *h.*, maturantem venire.

**HASTINESS**, *propere*, see **HASTE**. *fm* Precipitation, festinatio *propere* or *prematura* or *nimia*, also festinatio only. *fm* Hastiness of temper, cupiditas.—impetus (vehemence).—ingenium præceps (rash-

*ness, and want of consideration*).—*Iracundia* (*irasci bilis*).

**HASTY**, *festivans* (*in haste, of persons*).—*properans* (*in gold, agis properans only poet.*; *quick, speedy, h. of persons*).—*citatus* (*quick, opp. tardus*).—*citatus* (*hastened*).—*præceps* (*heading: all of persons and things*).—*festinatio* (*plenus* (*full of haste; of things*)). *Hasty* = *over-hasty, rash, inconsiderate, &c.*, *præpropter* (*done or acting too soon, and so at an unfit time; e. g. gratulatio; ingenuum*).—*præceps* (*heading; hence, rashly adopted, underlaken, &c., e. g. consilium, cogitatio*).—*immaturus* (*unripe, hence premature, &c.*); *Jm. præceps et immaturus* (*e. g. plan, consilium*).—*subitus* (*rudden*). *Jm. subitus ac repentinus* (*e. g. plans, consilia, Cæs.*).—*calidus* (*struck off, as it were, at a heat; of plans, consilia, opp. cogitatus, Cæs.*).—*raptim præcipitatus* (*hurried through, as it were, e. g. consilia, L.*). *Sts. temerarius. Inconsideratus. Inconsideratus*.—*Jm. temerarius atque inconsideratus* (*SYN. in INCONSIDERATE*).—*præceps ingenio* (*of a temper always apt to rush hastily into action*). *A person of h. temper, homo in omnibus consiliis præceps; rapidus in consiliis suis* (*with ref. to the formation and adoption of plans*); *iracundus* (*passionate*); *qui prius diducit, quam quid rei sit aciat* (*in judgement, decisions, &c.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8*). *H. words or declarations*, *inconsulte dicta*. *To take a h. view of althg.*, *præteritis qd strictim aspicio* (*prop. C. de Or. 2, 35*). *To throw out a h. remark, inconsultus evectum proferre qd* (*L.*).

**HAT**, *capitis tegimen* or *tegumentum* (*g. t., a covering for the head*).—*petasus*, *causia* (*πέτασος, καυσία, a h. worn as protection; agst the sun, with a stiff brim, called causia when made with a high crown, as the Macedonians wore it; hence also causia would come nearest to our 'hat'*). *Both the petasus and the causia were my made of felt, but for the sake of lightness and cheapness, also of straw or rushes; Cf. Böttiger's Furienmaske, p. 123, sq.*).—*Hat*. *The pileus was a kind of covering for the head made of felt and without a brim. Allying close to the temples off, the manner of our nightcaps, and coming to a point at the top; hence called by C. apex: see C. de Legg. 1, 1, 4; cf. L. 1, 34, 8. It was worn on journeys, and during the 'Saturnalia'. Hence it is very incorrect to translate 'hat' by pileus.*—*Wearing a h.*, *petasatus: to put a h. on abdy, petasum or causiam capiti ca aptare* (*off. Lampr. Anton. Diad. 5*); *to put on one's h.*, *petasum (or causiam) sibi ad caput aptare or accommodare* (*off. Lampr. Anton. Diad. 5, and C. de Or. 2, 61, 250*); *to put one's h. on again, tegimen (petasum, &c.) capiti reddere* (*off. L. 1, 34, 10*); *to take off abdy's h.*, *levare capiti tegimen or petasum* (*off. L. 1, 34*); *to put a person's h. on properly again, petasum capiti apte reponere* (*off. L. 1, 31, 8*); *to take off the h.*, *tegimen capiti detrahere* (*g. t.*); *to take off one's h.*, *abdy, aspectu cs caput nudare venerationis causâ* (*off. Plin. 28, 6, 17*); *cl caput nudare* (*off. S. ap. Non. 236, 20*); *a salutation by taking off the h.*, *as with us was expressed by the ancients by caput aperire or adaperire, to uncover the head before abdy, i. e. to remove the end of the toga, which was thrown over the head as a protection agst wind and heat, as soon as a magistrate met one; see Plin. and S. locc. cit., and esp. Sen. Ep. 64, 9, si consulem video aut prætorem, omnia, quibus honor haberi solet, faciam; equo desiliam, caput adaperiam, semitâ cedam*).—*'capite aperto salutare qm.* *The lining of a h.*, *'muniementum petasi or causie interius. The brim of a h.*, *'margo petasi or causie. H. manufactory, \*officina petasorum or causiarum.*

**HAT-BAND**, *\*fascia petasi or causie* (*SYN. in HAT*).  
**HAT-MANUFACTORY**, *\*officina petasorum or causiarum.*

**HATCH**, [*PROPR*] *ova excludere* (*to h., so that the young bird is produced*).—*pulvis* *ex ovis excludere, also excludere only. The cock bird helps to h. the eggs, adjuvat mas incubare. PROPR. Aby is reckoning on his chickens before they are hatched, diûphum qd cogitat, sed interfectorem eum moratur* (*C.*).—[*IMPROPR.*] *coquere, concoquere* (*to brood over, as it were; to prepare althg; e. g. plans; coquere consilia secreto, L.: concoquere clandestina consilia, L.*).—*moliri, machinari* (*to endeavor to effect; mol. implying exertion, mach. craft*); *commolisci* (*to devise*).—*conspicere* (*to resolve upon althg, e. g. on a crime*).—*ementiri* (*to invent or contrive in a lying manner*). *To h. any plot agst a person, excoquere, moliri ei qd.*

**HATCHEL**, *s. hamus ferreus.*

**HATCHEL**, *v. hamis ferreis pectere* (*e. g. stuppam, Plin.*).

**HATCHER**. See *CONTRIVER* (*of plots, &c.*).

**HATCHET**, *securis* (*with single edge*).—*bipennis* (*with a blade or edge on each side of the haft. The h. was used in war by the Asiatic nations*).—*See AX.*

**HATE**, *v. odiare* (*both absolutely, and with accus. of the person hated; also impropr., to h. [= vehemently dislike] a thing, illud res, Ter.: Per-icos apparatus, H.*).—*odium* (*in qm habere or gerere. odio in qm ferri. odium in qm concepire or erga qm suscepiare* (*to harbour or entertain hatred agst abdy*). *A person h's althg. tenet qm odium cs rei; qd cs rei odium habet: oby h's another very much, acerbissimum est cs odium in qm: a person h's althg very much, magnam qm cepit cs rei odium: he h's himself, ipse se fugit* (*see C. Rep. 3, 22, 33; de Fin. 5, 12, 35*); *to h. intensely, odium intendere; odisse qm acerbè et penitus* (*C.*); *to be hat'd by abdy, odio ei esse: in odio apud qm esse: to be hated very much by abdy, magno odio esse ei or apud qm; odium cs ardet in me: he is generally* (*very much*) *hated; all men h. him* (*very much*), *omnium odia in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio: neither to h. nor to love, neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri. The Romans and I mutually h. each other, odi odioque sum Romanis.*

**HATE**, *s. See HATRED.*  
**HATEFUL**, *odium dignus*.—*dignus, quem odio habes. We justly consider them h., eos justo odio dignos ducimus.*

**HATER**, *qui odit*.—*inimicus, infensus ei* (*an enemy to*).—*See OSOR* *us-Class.*

**HATRED**, *odium* (*opp. amor; also, when several are spoken of, plur. odia; e. g. hominum, civium*).—*Invidia* (*the feeling of envy, both that we feel at the power, authority, fortune, &c. of others, and that we exult in others by our power, &c.; whereas odium always proceeds f. a real or supposed injury, &c.*).—*simultas* (*a quarrel between two persons or parties; Dûd. says 'a political h. proceeding f. rivalry, but Np. says of Atticus, se nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simulate*).—*Ira* (*anger, may be a manifestation of odium, such C. defines as ira inveterata*).—*offensio, indignation, offence taken at abdy, says less than our 'hatred', although it is frequently connected with odium, or found standing with it; as, Np. Dion 8, 2, propter offensionem populi et odium militum, and C. 2 Ferrer. 1, 12, 33, in odium offensionemque cs irrere. To entertain h. agst abdy, qm odiare; odium in qm habere or gerere; odio in qm ferri; ei invidere; in simulate esse cum qo* (*Np.*); *aby entertain the bitterest h. agst another, acerbissimum est cs odium in qm; qm qd male odit: all entertain the bitterest h. agst him, omnium in eum odia ardent: to conceive h. agst abdy, odium in qm concipere or erga qm suscipere: to bring h. upon oneself, odium* (*invidiam*) *subire: to bring upon oneself the h. of abdy, in odium* (*invidiam*) *cs venire: odium cs suscipere or in se convertere; in odium cs incurere or irrere: to become an object of general h., omnium odia in se convertere: to make aby an object of h., qm in odium* (*invidiam*) *vocare: ei odium conciliare or invidiam concilare; qm in invidiam adducere or trahere: to make aby the object of general h., qm omnium odia subicere: to declare one's h. of aby, profiteri et præ se ferre odium in qm: to betray one's h. of aby, odium in qm indicare: to give vent to one's h., odium in qm expromere or effundere* (*opp. to odium susceptum continere*).

**HATTER**, *qui officinam promericalium petasorum or causiarum exercet* (*off. Suet. Gramm. 22*).

**HAUBERK**, *lorica sortis or* (*t*) *hamis conserta.*

**HAUGHTILY**, *arroganter, insolenter, superbe. To behave h., elatus se gerere. insolentius se efferre* (*see PROUDLY*).

**HAUGHTINESS**, *superbia* or *superbia inanis* (*oasis arrogance*).—*factatio* (*boasting*).—*fastidium* (*disgust, pride, joined with contemptuous disregard of others*).—*fastus* (*pride, arising f. an over-valuing of oneself, so far as it is shown by looks and deportment, and by contempt and indifference towards others, empty among the female sex; a species of the common superbia*).—*vanitas* (*oasis boasting*).—*animi sublimitas* (*O. Met. 4, 421*).—*arrogantia* (*arrogance*); *the will to exact f. another an acknowledgement of one's claims, merits, &c.*);—*superbia* (*g. t., pride*).—*insolentia* (*insolence*).—*Tumor* occurs first in Justin. 11, 11, 12, and in poets of the site age.

**HAUGHTY**, *arrogans, superbus, insolens, fastidiosus*.—*fastosus* *very rare and post-Aug.* (*SYN. in ARROGANT*).—*To act in a h. manner, superbiere: to grow or become h., magnos sibi sumere spiritus; magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere; elatus se gerere: to become intolerably h., haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam: to become so h. that &c., eo insolentius procedere*

ut fr. : to make or render any h. inflare es animum ad intolerabilem superbum (of fortune; L. 45, 31): to a h. manner: see HAUGHTILY.

HAUL, v. See TO DRAG.

HAUL, s. | Pull, vid. | Draught (of fishes), vid.

HAUM, s. See Halm.

HAUNCH, oxa. oxendix.—femur (the thigh).

HAUNT, v. | Visit frequently; linger about, &c. frequentare (of Suet.) assidue frequentare (e. g. locum, domum, &c.): to visit it frequently.—in qo loco versari, or (Plaut.) crebre, versari (to be frequently there).—circumvolitare (to flutter about; improp. of persons; e. g. limina potentiorum, Col.).—colere (mly poet. flumen, nemus, &c.).—amare (poet., nemus).—| Of evil spirits, &c. A place is haunted qo loco obvia hominibus sit species mortui (Aft. Appul. Apol. 315, 23): qo loco homin s umbris inquietantur (Aft. Suet. Col. 59).

HAUNT, s. latibulum (the hiding-place, Intr. &c. of a beast)—lustrum (the place where a wild beast liras; laur. den, &c.): also of the dark h. or den of wicked, unclean men)—cubile (g. t. for sleeping-place; hence, also of 'lair' of wild beasts in a forest, &c.).

HAUTOBOY, \*lituus Gallicus.

HAVE, 1) To possess (in a wide sense), habere qd (to be in actual possession of a property, whether material or intellectual, outward or inward; e. g. auctoritatem, potentiam. See below on tenere).—est mihi qd (i. e. pot. vi, for wch if the subject be of the p-ssession of any mental quality, we may say, sum qd re or cor rei, but only when the property has an attributive (adjective) to possess; see examples in Possess).—qd possides (to possess; also a mental property, &c., ingenium, magnum vim, &c.).—tenere (to continue within itself physically; e. g. to h. so many countries, districts [ = continere]; then also of rulers, generals, or other possessors; ten. qm locum: to h. the supreme command, ten. summam imperii. Also = 'I have you,' i. e. h. caught you tripping; see end of article).—qd re praedit, instrum. or ornatum esse (to be endowed, furnished with althg; the latter imply with an agreeable and honorable thing).—inesse ei or in qo. esse in qo (to dwell in obj. as a property; inesse, with dat. in hiolarians; S. Cat. 58, 2, &c.; Np. Ep. 5, 2; with in ant. ubi., T. r. Eun. 1, 1, 14; C. Off. 1, 37, 134, &c.).—affectum esse qd re (to be affected with althg, imply with an emt; to be in a certain state or condition).—uti qo or qd re (to h. a person who is employed, or thing that is used, to enjoy the use of althg, can be used only when 'to have' has these meanings; hence it is u. i. Lat. to say, 'he had a barber for his father,' patre usus est tonsore [= he employed his father as his barber] for natus est patre tonsore or patrem habebat tonsorem; non parit uisus est insula N. N. for patrem habebat insula N. N.—ignotis iudicibus quam notis uti malle (to prefer having judges who were strangers to him, &c.). it is right, he having an object in this; i. e. that of escaping through their ignorance of his character.—he had a frugal man for his father, usus est patre diligenti; see examples with uti below).—valere qd re (to be strong by means of althg, or in althg, e. g. naval power, popularity, &c.).—penes qm est qd (althg is lodged with, or put in the hands of obj.; e. g. T. Quinctius had the command, summa imperii pnes T. Quinctium erat). To h. money, troops, ornatum esse pecuniā, copias: to h. great wealth, divitiis or opibus et copis affluere: to h. children, liberis auctum esse: to h. a great many children, beatissimum esse liberis: to h. children by a woman, liberos ex qd (not ab qd) antulasse or suscipisse: to h. a woman for one's wife, habere qm in matrimonio: to h. obj for one's husband, nuptum esse ei: to h. obj for or as a friend, habere qm amicum; uti qo amico: to h. a most intimate friend in obj, uti qo familiariter or intime (to h. intimate intercourse with obj): to h. obj for an enemy, infestus est mihi qd: to h. a good (true) friend in obj, habere qm bonum amicum: to h. a st-ut friend or enemy in obj, fortem amicum or inimicum expertum esse qm (both Np. Them. 9, 4): to h. equal rights (with obj), eodem jure or il-dem legibus uti: to h. a favorable wind, success in war, uti ventis secundis, uti proclive secundis: those whom I had with me, qui erant mecum (g. i. as companions); quon habebam mihi ad manum (as helpers, for support); I had few (attendants) with me, pauci erant me erant: to h. persons with me, homines circum pedes habere: to a person always about one, qm sibi amicum habere: to a. obj for colleague, part. &c., qo socius mihi adjunctus esse: to h. a person or persons, ei subjunctum or subjectum esse: to a. obj

under one, ei praesese or praepositum esse: to h. the enemy before one, e regione hostis (hostium) esse or stare: to long to h. nithg, egere qd re: to h. a disease, morbo corruptum esse: bnt, to h. a fever, febrem or febrim or (dim.) febriculum habere (C.): to h. no fever, febrim non habere; febrim carere: a febre liberari (if the person has had it). \*To have, with subtt., imply with abstract subtt., is often expressed in Lat. by a who containing the notion of such subtt.; as, to h. plausura or delight in althg, gaudere or delectari qd re: to h. leisure for althg, vacare ei r: i (see the particular subtt. with which 'have' is used). Not to h., carere qd re: to h. enough, nihil ultra flagitare: no longer to h. a parent, parentibus orbem or orbatum or privatum esse: he has enough to live upon, habet qui or unde utatur: althg has something in it, non temere fit; est qd in re momenti; ei rei subest qd (e. g. a report has something in it).

Hence, 'to have,' in a wider acceptance, a) e. g., to h. received: now you h. my plans, habes consilia nostra: you h. it now, hem tibi i you h. this for your time-serving, hunc fructum refers ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio. b) To have heard, to know; e. g., to h. althg on good authority, qd certo auctore or certis auctoribus cognovisse: I h. the information from your brother, hoc accipi a fratre tuo; hoc audivi de fratre tuo. c) To get, to take, to receive, accipere (of what you desire or order): there you h. the book, accipe librum (as H. Sat. 1, 4, 14, accipe tabulas: here you h. two hundred quires (of paper), tu vero aufer ducentos scapcos (C. Att. 5, 4, 4): there! you h. it! utere, accipe! (as Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 176): new bread may always be had here, semper hic recentis panis est copia: that can easily be had, parabilia. d) to wish or desire to h., i. e. to demand, request, order, wish, &c.; e. g. what would you h.? quid vis? quid postulā? what would you h. with me? quid est, quod me vells? I would h. you do so and so, tu velim facias &c.

2) To hold in the hand, to carry or wear on oneself, habere, tenere (to hold), gestare (to carry, bear, wear): to h. in one's hands, (in) manibus habere or tenere: to h. in the hand (to lend), manu ducere: to h. about, secum habere or portare or gestare; esse cum qd re (e. g. cum teio): to h. something perpetually in one's mouth: to be continually mentioning it, qd semper in ore habere.

3) In connexion with the infin., in various relations. a) The infin. aft. 'I have,' is often equivalent to a relative clause; e. g., 'I have nothing to accuse old age of,' = 'I have nothing, of wch I may accuse old age,' nihil (or non) habeo, quod incusam senectutem; nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam: I h. nothing to write, non habeo, quod scribam (but in non habeo, quid scribam, habeo would = scio, cognitum or perceptum habeo, I do not know what to write; see Beter. C. Off. 2, 2, 7; Krüger, 615, Obs. 6): this is what I had to say, hanc habui, quae dicerem (not hanc habui dicere, wch is a Grecism): he has nothing to accuse us of, non est, cur nos incuset. b) The infin. aft. 'to have,' is its equivalent to an expression of duty, or rather denotes a task. Here it must be rendered by the partic. of the future passive; as, every one has to employ his own judgement, suo cuiusque iudicio utentium est: I h. many letters to write, multae litterae mihi scribendae sunt. In this construction, in the consequence of a conditional proposition, 'I would have,' &c. fuit is more common than fuisset; e. g. if you had lived, you would h. had to undergo althg, si vixisses, qd tibi subeundum fuit. | To have a thing done, = to get it done, is to be translated by curare, with partic. in dus. I had him honorably buried, funus ei satis amplum faciendum curavi. But a person is, as in English, oft. said to do what he really gets done for him: I will h. you put to death, interdicam, uti vobis in a ring made, quam vellet annulum sibi facere. | Have = have caught (collog.): I h. you (there) teneo te! or hic te teneo! (collog.): e. g. teneo te, inquam, nam &c. C. Acad. 2, 48, 148; hic te, inquit, teneo; non est istud iudicium pui; C. Quinct. 10, 63). | In answers, 'I have' is really equivalent to the perfect def. of the verb asking the question: 'thus have you conquered?' 'I have' = 'I have conquered,' vici. If the question is 'have you got it?' = 'do you possess it?' the answer will be in the present: 'A, you got it?' teneat? I A., teneo.

HAVEN, s. See Port.

HAVOCK, s. See Destruction, Devastation.

HAVOCK, v. See To Destroy; To lay Waste.

HAW, *|| Berry of the hawthorn. \*baca (or baca) crategi oxycantha (Linn.). || Excreascentia a horse's eyes, propter pterygium (Cels.).*

HAW, v. See TO STAMMER.

HAWEK, s. accipiter. — \*falco palumbarius (Linn.).

HAWEK, v. *|| To endeavour to force up phlegm with noise, screece (g. t.). — ab imo pulmone pituitam trochileis adducere (Q. 11, 3, 56). || To sell goods as a hawker, \*merces ostiatim venditare. || To hunt with hawks, \*falconibus venari. \*venationem falconum ope instituire.*

HAWEKBIT, \*argaria (Linn.).

HAWEK-EYED, lyncæus. To be h.-e., lyncæum esse. See EAGLE-EYED.

HAWKER. See PEDLAR. *|| A h.'s licence, portorium circumvectionis (C. Att. 2, 16).*

HAWKING, \*ars falconaria. — \*venatio falconum ope instituta.

HAWKWEED, \*hleracium (Linn.).

HAWSBEARD, \*crepis (Linn.).

HAWTHORN, \*crategus oxycantha (Linn.).

HAY, fœnum. To make or cut h., fœnum secare, cedere, succidere; fœnum demetere: to carry h., fœnum percipere; fœnum sub tectum congerere or tecto inferre (if put in a h.-loft or under cover): to bind h. in bundles, fœni manipulos facere, vincire; fœnum in manipulos colligare: to cock h., fœnum in metas extruere (Col.): to carry and stack h., fœnum succulum tractare et condere: to turn h., fœnum movere or convertere (Col.): to dry h., siccare: if the h. is stacked when too green, it will take fire, fœnum si nimium succum retinuerit, æper, quum conculcat, ignem creat et incendium (i. e. sets the barn, tabulat, on fire): it's no use turning the h. when it is wet, (fœnum) si permaduit, inutile est udum movere (Col.): to throw the h. carelessly together, fœnum temere congerere (opp. to making a regular stack, componere).

HAY-COCK, fœni meta (if conical) — fœni acervus. To make h.-c.'s, fœnum in metas extruere.

HAY-FORK, \*furca fœnaria.

HAY-HARVEST, fœniscia, fœniscium.

HAY-LOFT, fœnile, — tabulatium (Col.).

HAY-MAKER, fœnificæ, fœnifex (the mower). — \*qui (quæ) fœnum movet, convertit (Col.) or siccant.

HAY-MARKET, \*forum fœnarium.

HAY-RICK. See HAY-STACK.

HAY-STACK, fœni meta, or meta major (if conical). — fœni acervus. A very conical h.-s., fœni meta, quæ in angustissimum verticem exacutitur (Col.).

HAZARD, s. See DANGER, RISK.

HAZARD, v. qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam es rei (cf. L. 42, 59, extr.; 1, 23, 9). — in dubium devocare qd (e. g. suas exercitiisque fortunas, Cæs.). — qd in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere; qd discrimini committere. Also dimico de qâ re (e. g. de vitâ, de famâ dimico): agitur qd (athg is at stake; e. g. caput, one's life. *||* seld. agitur de qâ re, in this sense); versatur qd (e. g. salus mea). To h. so many years of prosperity on the event of a single hour, tot annorum felicitatem in unius horæ dare discrimen. Some are hazarding their lives, others their glory, alii de vitâ, alii de gloriâ in discrimen vocantur. To h. one's life, committere se periculo mortis: the loss of athg. venio in dubium de qâ re (Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35); perillor qd perdere (Pitt. 7, 44, 55): to h. it, aleam subire or adire; se in aleam dare: to h. athg unnecessarily, dare qd in aleam non necessarium (e. g. summam rerum, L.): to h. a battle, belli fortunam tentare (Cæs.).

HAZARDABLE, Crel.

HAZARDER, Crel.

HAZARDOUS, See DANGEROUS.

HAZARDOUSLY, See DANGEROUSLY.

HAZE, See Fog, MIST.

HAZEL, corylus (κόρυλος), or pure Lat., nux avelana. *||* As adj. columnus (made of hazel).

HAZEL-NUT, See HAZEL.

HAZEL-WOOD, corylæum.

HE, is implied in Lat. by the form of the verb, and in most cases sufficiently so. But if a particular emphasis is to be laid on it, it is usual to employ the demonstrative pronoun ille, or with ref. to a third party, i-to; and if he is = he himself, the master, &c., it is rendered by ipse (see Ruhnk. Ter. And. 2, 2, 23); e. g. they say that the Pythagoreans used to answer, 'he hath said it,' Pythagoreos ferunt respondere solitos, ipse dixit. The pronoun is also expressed when two actions of the same person are contrasted. It is used (1) if a person spoken of by name before (e. g. Polemarchus est Murgentinus, vir bonus atque honestus. Is quum

&c.); and (2) as the simple unemphatic antecedent to qui; he who, is qui (often, qui only: and in general propositions, si quis). *||* What has been just said, refers only to 'he' in the nominative; for the other cases a demonstrative pronoun must be used, except where it is sufficiently implied by the context. — Also for 'he,' 'him,' &c., when = 'a person,' the Latin us homo; as, do you know him? nosti hominem? I love him very much, valde hominem diligo. In the acc. with infn. 'he' must be translated by se ('that' being omitted). In oblique narration (to which the construction of acc. with infn. belongs, when the principal verb and the infn. have the same subject), 'him,' &c., is translated by sui, sibi, se, when the person so designated is the nom. of the principal sentence; by ipse for the nom., and where the use of the reflexive would occasion an ambiguity; e. g. putat hoc sibi nocere: Gajus contemnebat divitias, quod se felicem reddere non possent. *||* She there are also persons spoken of, and others spoken to. These must be denoted by is, hic, ille. Legationi Ariovistus respondit; si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere (here the speaker, Ariovistus, uses ipse and sui of himself; and having first named Cæsar, the person spoken of, he afterwards designates him by is and ille). So, too, if he had spoken to Cæsar, the direct, si quid mihi a te opus esset, would become si quid sibi (or ipsi) a Cæsare (or ab eo) illo opus esset, &c. But even of the speaker himself, the demonstr. 'is' is still found; Socrates respondit, sese muerisse . . . ut ei victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice præberetur (C. Or. 1, 54). See HIS.

HEAD, v. primum locum obtinere (g. t., to stand at the h. of athg.). — In primâ acie versari. primam aciem obtinere (to be placed in the first rank of an army). — exercitui præesse (to command an army). — principem se rei esse. principatum se rei tenere. principem se rei locum obtinere (to be the first in it). — caput se rei esse (to be the head of it). To h. an embassy, principem legatorum esse; principem legationis locum obtinere; a party, principem factionis esse; principatum factionis tenere; a conspiracy, principem or caput conjunctionis esse: to offer to h. athg. dicem se offerre or se addere: to h. a party or cause, causæ se ducem et quasi signiferum esse.

HEAD, caput (g. t.; also for any upper part, whether round or not; and metonymy, the whole person or animal itself, especially in enumerations and in divisions; lastly, also, so far as the h. is considered the seat of life, for life itself). — cacumen (the highest point of a thing); bulla (a thick upper part of a thing; e. g. of a nail, clavi). The front of the h., back of the h., capitis pars prior, pars aversa; the back also occipitium. One who has a large h., capito: fm h. to foot, a capillo usque ad ungues; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (poet.). a vertice, ut alunt, ad extremum unguem; ab ungiculo ad capillum summum; ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum or ad capillos summos (all proverbially; *||* for wech no Latin ever said a capite ad pedes or ad calcem); to contemplate or survey ab h. fm h. to foot, qm totum oculis perlustrare: the wine gets into my h., vino incalesco: my h. is full, multa simul cogito (I have many thoughts at the same time in my h.); multa me sollicitant or sollicitum habent (there are many things which trouble me); multa negotia per caput saliant (many kinds of business claim my attention; H. Sat. 2, 6, 33): to share ab h. h. cause, caput ad cūtem tendere (Cels.): it will also be well to have his h. shaved close, neque inutile erit caput attonsum (Cels.): to carry athg on one's h., qd repositum in capite sustinere (C.; of the Canephora). A congection of blood in the h., implementum capitis (Cael. Tard. 1, 5). Athg is placed with his h. leaning back on ab h. lap, qd collocat sic aversus, ut in gremium es caput resupinus effundat (Cels.). To be over h. and ears in debt, ære alieno obritum or demersum esse; perire perditum esse ære alieno (C.); animam debere (Com.): twenty-five h. of cattle, grex xxv caputum (of æren; but of sheep, ovium must be used): to pay for athg with one's h., capite luere qd: to lose one's h., supplicio capitis or summo supplicio affici, securi percussu or ferri (to be executed; the former g. t., the latter with the axe; *||* capite minui, caput perdere are not Lat.). To get athg out of one's h., cogitationem de re abicere, non amplius cogitare de re: I wish you could get this out of your h., abducas velim animam ab his cogitationibus: write whatever comes into your h., quicquid tibi in mentem veniet, scribas velim. In order that the odium of the unsuccessful treatment might not fall

on *h. h.*, de in *hatus caput parum prosperum curationis eventus recitat: the blood of the slain is upon your s.* — *Manes censorum penas a te repetunt: may that be upon their h.'s, quod illorum capiti sit. I don't know whether I am standing on my h. or my heels, non, edepol, nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio (Plaut.). To carry one's h. high: see 'to be PROUD.' — *M. e-* memoria, memoria: a good h., memoria tenax: a bad h., Immemor ingenium (with ref. to studies): to retain *ath* in one's h., qd memoria tenere. *M. e-* mental talents, ingenium, mens; see *INTELLECT* (*h.* never caput). *He has a good h. for his studies, qd ingenio est docili: a bad h., Immemor ingenium (C.): aby has a good h., ingenium ci non deest; ingenium est non absurdum est. The most important person, the chief, caput (g. t.). — princeps (the principal, most dignified, whom the others take as a pattern). — coryphaeus (one that gives the tone, quoqueque; only C. N. D. 1, 21, 59, as an expression of Philo., who used to call Zeno coryphaeus Epicureorum). — dux (a leader). *Jx. dux et princeps, — auctor (by whose advice ath is undertaken). Jx. dux et auctor, — caput, signifier, fax (the h. of a party or conspiracy, leader in a tumult). The h. in a civil war (he who gave the signal for rising). tuba belli civilis (C. Fam. 6, 12, 3). The h. of a conspiracy, caput conjuratorum; princeps conjurationis: the h.'s of the town, of the state, capita rerum or rei publicae; principes civitatis: the h.'s of the people, capita or principes or primores plebis. *J. H.'s or tails, capita aut navim (a gold coin was thrown up, and it was then seen whether the head of Janus, or the 'ship's' beak fell uppermost; Macrobi. Sat. 1, 7; Aur. Vict. Orig. 3). Neither h. nor tail, nec caput nec pedes (i. e. without beginning or end, of a tale, &c.; C. Fam. 7, 31; cf. Plaut. Aist. 3, 3, 139; Cat. ap. L. Euph. lib. 53).****

**HEAD-ACHE**, dolor capitis. gravitas capitis (Plin. 27, 12, 105). *Continual h.-a.-s, long, or assidui capitis dolores: I have h.-a.-s, capitis dolores habeo; capitis doloribus laboro; caput mihi dolet: to get h.-a.-s, 'capitis dolore or doloribus affici: to be afflicted with h.-a.-s, capitis doloribus conficiari: to be troubled with violent and continued h.-a.-s, vehementibus et assiduis capitis doloribus premi: the sun causes h.-a.-s, sol capitis dolorem facit; sol capiti dolorem affert.*

**HEAD-BAND**. See *FILLET*.

**HEAD-DRESS**, capitis ornatus (ast. O. A. 4, 3, 135). — *comae ornatus (ib.).*

**HEADINESS**, *h. Rashness, &c., vid. Obsist-nap, vid.*

**HEADLAND**. See *CAPE, PROMONTORY*.

**HEADLESS**, *PROPR.* capite carens. sine capite. *The Blemys are h.*, Blemys capite absent. *[IMPROPR.]* See *INCONSIDERATE, RASH*.

**HEADLONG**, *adv.* *Mty by adj.* praecipit. — *raptim (in a hurried manner). To fly away h., praecipitem abire or praecipitem se fugae mandare: to fall h. in the mud, ire praecipitem in lutum (per caput pedesque; Catull. 17, 9).*

**HEAD-MONEY**. See *'CAPITATION tax.'*

**HEAD-PIECE**. See *HELMET*. *[Intellect, vid.]*

**HEAD-QUARTERS**, principia castrorum (among the Romans a large open space in the camp, where stood the general's tent, praetorium, and that of the tribunes). — *praetoria castra.*

**HEADSHIP**, principatus. princeps locus. See *HEAD*.

**HEADSMAN**. See *EXECUTIONER*.

**HEADSTALL**, *prope frontalia (ph.; ornament for a horse's forehead: L. 57, 40, 4).*

**HEAD-STONE** (of the corner), lapis angularis. *[Grave-stone, vid.]*

**HEADSTRONG**. See *OBSTINATE*.

**HEADY**, *[Rash, violent, demens. Inconsideratus. temerarius in consiliis praecipit et devius. See RASH. I Apt to get in the head (of wine). To be h., caput tentare (Plaut.).*

**HEAL**, *[PROPR.]* See *TO CURE*. *[IMPROPR.]* To *h. a fallen state, sanare regem republicam or regis triplicem partes; modici afflictae republicae: aby is employed to h. the diseases of the state, qd ad publicam curationem adhibetur (by aby, a qo, ast. L. 5, 3): to h. aby by any application, ci rei or saluti ce rei remedio*

*qo subvenire: to h. aby by one's advice and words, ei rei medicinam consilii et orationis sum afferre (C.).*

**HEALER**, medicus, or *Crel. qui sanat &c., or qui medicinam ci rei attulit (impropr.).* *h.* sanator (Paul. Nol.).

**HEALING**, *adj.* medicatus. medicamentosus (endowed with h. powers). — salutaris. salubritas, &c. *The h. art, ars medendi, ars medicina; my medicina only, — salutaris ars or professio (these two objectively). — scientia medendi or medicinae (subjectively, as theoretical knowledge). To profess the h. a., medicinam exercere, facere, scititare, profiteri. H. powers, vis medendi (ast. T. Ann. 15, 34, extr.). H. springs, aquae medicatae or medicatae salubritatis. The h. virtues of a spring, salubritas medica fontis.*

**HEALING**, *a.* sanatio. — *curation (treatment, without ref. to its success). — vis medendi. The art of h., see 'the HEALING art.' To be employed for the h. of a disease, ad curationem es morbi adhiberi.*

**HEALTH**, sanitas (state of freedom fm disease). — valetudo (if by itself, it is mostly, fm context, = good h., which is bona, prospera, firma valetudo). To take care, or some care, of one's h., valetudini parcere; valetudinem curare; valetudini tribuere qd; habere rationem valetudinis; dare operam valetudini. To take great care of one's h., valetudini sum servire; magnam curam in valetudine tuenda adhibere: for your h.'s sake, corporis tuendi causa: to neglect or take no care of one's h., valetudinem negligere; valetudini parum parcere. Bad h., adversa, aegra, infirma valetudo: your weak h., or weak state of h., ista imbecillitas valetudinis tue. ( *h.* curatio, excusatio, excusare, &c. valetudo = 'bad h., just as in 'to excuse himself on the ground of his h.,' 'his h. will not suffer him,' &c., it is implied that bad h. is meant). To be in good h., bona (prospera, integra, or firma) valetudine esse or uti; prosperitate valetudinis uti; sanitate esse incorrupta; valetudine esse firmam; valere (also with bene, commodum, recte): belle se habere: to be in excellent h., optimam valetudine uti or affectum esse; optime valere; plane belle se habere: not to be in good h., minus commodam or minus bona valetudine uti; aegrotare (to be sick). In the days of one's h., bona or integra valetudine: quum valeamus. To injure one's h. by the neglect of one's usual exercise, valetudinem intermalis excitationibus amittere: I am recovering my h., melior lo valetudine. H. is re-established, valetudo confirmatur: to be in good h., recte valere; bona or integra valetudine esse; prosperitate valetudinis uti; in better h., melius valere (H.). To drink aby's good h., salutem ci propinare (Plaut.); amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo: your good h. I bene te! bene tibi! (see Zumpt, § 759): let all drink to the h. of Messala! bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (Tit. 2, 1, 33): to wish good h. (at sneezing), sternutamento salutare; so aby, salutem ci imprecari; salvere qm jubere: your h. (as a wish at sneezing), bene vertat! or salvere te jubeo! or salutem tibi! (sc. improcor, ast. Appul. Met. 2, p. 228, 27. *h.* salutis tue is wrong: it ought, at all events, to be salutis tibi sc. eit or vertat). — He lived to an extreme old age in the enjoyment of excellent h., vixit ad summam senectutem valetudine optimam. Robust h., firma valetudo.

**HEALTHFUL**. See *HEALTHY, WHOLESOME*.

**HEALTHFULLY**, salubriter. salutariter. — *utiliter.*

**HEALTHFULNESS**. See *HEALTHINESS*.

**HEALTHILY**, belle. — bona or prospera valetudine.

**HEALTHINESS**, sanitas. — bona, prospera, or com-

moda valetudo (good state of health; *h.* val. alime

= 'state of health,' and cannot be used for 'good

health' without bona, &c., unless the context sufficiently

implies it) — salus, integritas. (SYN. in HEALTH, vid.)

salubritas, salubris natura (h. of a place, climate, &c.,

opp. pestilens natura loci).

**HEALTHSOME**. See *HEALTHY*.

**HEALTHY**, sanus (v. pr., both of bodily health and

of a sound state of mind). — *salvus (of the good state of*

*the body and its parts) — integer (still undiminished,*

*fresh, in possession of full power; also with ref. to*

*intellect, ratio integra). — valens, validus (h., and there-*

*fore vigorous, able to act). — firmus (of firm, lasting*

*health). — robustus (strong, robust, able to endure).*

*Jx. robustus et valens, firmus et valens (v. e., strong*

*and healthy). — saluber or salubris, salutaris (that brings*

*or affords health, healthsome, wholesome: the former*

*also of places and countries, opp. pestilens; h.*

*saluber for sanus occurs no where in C. or Cat., and is*

*to be avoided as unusual). Jx. sanus et saluus, saluus*

*et sanus. A h. person, homo sanus, or sanus only.*

*integer: a h. climate, aer salubris (the h. air of a place,*

*2 F 2*



opp. pestilens, *Vitr.*): celum salubre (*h. c'imate*): a. h. gear, annus salubris: a. h. residence, habitatio salubris; edes salubres. A. h. intellect, mens sana; ratio integra. To have a. h. look, \*valetudinem oro prodere. To be a. h., see 'to be in good HEALTH'. *Prov.* Early to bed, &c., see BED.

HEAP, s. acervus (*n. h. of things brought together, and laid on one another, usually of the same kind; also of a h. of dead bodies*).—congeries (a number of things of different kinds brought together, and laid one on another, without respect to the height; *congestus præ- and post-Class.*)—strages (a number of things hurled upon the ground, esp. of corpses, arms, &c.; likewise without respect of height).—strues (a h. of things piled in layers, so far as they may be placed or are placed over each other in a certain order).—cumulus (*prop.*, a h. that comes up to the full measure. With acervus, the difference lies in the quantity; with congeries, in the disorderly lying on each other; with strages, in the lying on the ground; with strues, in the lying in layers; in cumulus, the arched form and the superabundance, as L. 3, 34, 6, in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo).—multitudo. *vis. copia* (*g. t.*, multitude, great number, with this difference, multitudo denotes any multitude, without any other idea; vis brings the great quantity prominently forward; and copia, the multitude in respect of the use to be made; hence it cannot be used of persons unless they are to be considered as an instrument or means, as armatorum, virorum fortium copia). A confused h., turba (*prop.* of men, but also of animals and things, arborum, negotiorum, inanum verborum, &c.).

HEAP, v. acervare, coacervare (to make a h. of a. h. together or upon one another).—aggrare. exaggerare (to h. up, to h. up high; *in prose, post-Aug.*).—accumulare. accumulare (the former, to h. up to the full measure; the latter, to be always adding to a heap; cumulare also *fig.*: = constantly to increase).—augere (to increase).—addere qd ci rei (to be constantly adding to a. h.).—congerere (*fig.*, to bring together or utter as in heaps; e. g., reproaches upon aby, maledicta in qm). To h. crime upon crime, scelus accleri addere: to h. benefit upon benefit, beneficia priora posterioribus cumulare: to h. victory upon victory, victoriam victoriæ addere (*aff. L. 1, 3*): to h. a. h. upon aby, congerere qd in qm (*g. t.*, good and bad things); onerare qm qd re (with something unpleasant; to load with a. h.): ornare qm qd re (with something pleasant and honorable; to adorn, honour, &c. with a. h.; e. g., posts of honour, &c.). || To heap up, cumulare, acervare (to h.).—accumulare. coacervare. construere (to h. up, h. together, accumulate; e. g., money, treasures: one who does this, accumulator opum, *T. Ann. 3, 30, 1*; accumulator, *my t*; once only in C., auget, addit, accumulatur; in *Plin.*, often of heaping up earth round the roots of trees)—aggrare (to form into a heap, bones, &c.). To h. up money, pecunias coacervare; acervos numorum construere: to h. up riches, opes exaggerare (*Phædr. 3, prol. 25*): to h. up earth round the roots of trees, accumulare terram (*Plin.*): to h. up earth about a tree, aggerare arbore (*Col.*): adaggerare (*Col.*): to be heaped up, cumulari, accumulari; crescere (to increase).

HEAPER, accumulator (*e. g. opum; T. Ann. 3, 30*). *Crcl.*

HEAR, v. || 1) To have the sense of hearing, audire. To h. well, acuti, acuti auditus esse; solertis auditus esse (*of a fox*): not to h. well, auribus non satis competere: to h. with difficulty, tarde audire; tardis esse auribus (*to h. slowly*); surdum esse (*to be somewhat deaf; Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*). || 2) To hear more gravely and male audire, in this signification, are wrong). Not to h. at all, senau audiendi carere; auditus ci negatus est: not to h. fm fear, timor auribus officit: not to be able to see or h. at all fm fear, præ metu neque oculis neque auribus satis competere. || 3) To direct the sense of hearing to a. h., to listen to, audire.—auscultare (to listen to; very rare in gold. age): to h. a. h., qd audire: not to h. a. h., qd non curare (not to attend to); cs rei rationem non habere (not to regard): to h. aby, ci aures dare (to listen attentively to aby): audire qm, auscultare ci or (*but not in Cicero*) qm (to listen to aby, or to h. and follow aby's advice or warning). *H. i. audit!* heus tu! eho! do you h.? audit! hoccine agis anon! (are you attending to what I say? see *Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15*). See to LISTEN to TO OBEY. || 4) To apprehend by hearing, audire (*g. t.*, also = to attend to).—exaudire (to h. fm a distance and distinctly).—inaudire (to hear a whisper, hint, &c. of a. h., quiddam, numquid

&c.).—auscultare qd or ci rei (to listen, hearken to a. h. openly or secretly).—percipere (to apprehend accurately; to h. clearly, of the hearing itself; to observe, perceive, receive information of a. h., orally or by tradition).—excipere, with or without auribus (*prop.*, to catch up what one properly ought not to h.; but then also = to h. or perceive with peculiar interest: see *Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3; 10, 1, 86, Protcher*).—cognoscere qd or de qd re (to hear or perceive a. h., to attain to the knowledge of a. h.).—compertire (to obtain exact information of or respecting a. h., to h. or perceive with certainty or exactly, esp. by oral information). Often h. people say, or I h. it only said, audio vulgo dici. (When the persons are indef., the pass. should be used; when a def. person or persons are mentioned, either the active participle, when this person is represented as acting, or the passive participle, when the person is represented as passive; e. g., I h. you coming, audio te venientem: I rejoice to h. you praised, audio te libenter laudatum). || 5) *audiri* te canentem = 'I heard you sing', *audiri* te canere = 'I heard [fm somebody] that you sang'; or 'I heard that you sang [a particular song]'; e. g., excludim Trojæ; *Z. 636*; but audio libenter te laudari = the intelligence that you are praised rejoices me. 'I hear aby say' is also qm or ex or a qd audio quum dicat, the ex or a, when the person fm whom the speaker heard it was himself the reporter; I often h. Roscius say, sempe soleo audire Roscium, quum dicat &c.; I often heard him say that he &c., sempe ex eo audivim, quum se ... diceret: *Kruger, 628, Obs. 2; Zumpt, 636, 749*). As far as I h., quantum audio: as far as I have heard, quod nos quidem audivimus: let me never h. that again fm you, cave posthac umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam: I have already heard it more than a thousand times, plus milies jam audivi: I can h. nothing for the noise, fremitus or strepitus aurium usum intercept: I have heard it all fm the door, omnia ego istuc auscultavi ab ostio: to h. (receive information) of a. h., venit or pervenit qd ad aures meas; inaudire qd (privately): not to h. a word of a. h., ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem accipere de re: to h. a. h. fm aby, qd ab or ex qd audire, accipere, cognoscere: to h. a. h. of aby, qd de qd audire, accipere: to h. of aby with pleasure, volenti animo de qd accipere (*S. Jug. 73, 1*): to let nothing be heard of him, silentium at de qd: no one h.'s a. h. of him, litteræ ejus conticeant (he does not write): to refuse to h. a. h. on any subject (i. e., to listen to any proposal), qd auribus non admittere (*as L. 23, 19, qui nullam ante pactionem auribus admittat; i. e., who would not h. of any compact*). In a wider sense, to h. a. h. is, a) = to listen or hearken to, auscultare ci (*g. t.*, to listen or hearken to, very rare in gold. age).—audire qm. ci operam dare (to be a hearer, scholar of aby): I h. him very gladly, equalis meis auribus utitur: I h. him only too gladly, nimis libens ausculto ei. b) To consent to listen to aby's defence, &c., causæ probandæ veniam ci dare: not to be heard, causæ probandæ veniam non impetrare (*cf. Cic. Sull. 1, extr.*): to condemn aby without hearing him, qm causâ indictâ condemnare. || To hear a cause (of a judge), cognoscere (either absol., as Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, or with causam, *Q. 4, 1, 3*; after hearing the cause, causâ cognita, *S. Cat. 42, fin.*).—sedere iudicem in qm. esse iudicem de qd re (these two esp. of a juryman). The judges who heard the cause, iudices, apud quos causa agebatur: to h. a cause before the time it was set down for, representative iudicium (*Q. 10, 7, 1*). || To hear favorably (i. e., to listen to, to grant), audire (*exaudire poet. and post-Class.*).—obedire. parere (to obey; e. g., cs dictis): to h. aby, or the prayers of aby, audire qm or cs preces; cs precibus locum relinquere: ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; preces cs admittere: to h. aby's advice, qm monentem audire: to h. a prayer, precatorem admittere (of the gods): God h.'s his wish, Deus ejus voto adest: not to h. aby or his prayers, preces cs spernere (poet.) or avversari; preces cs repudiare.

HEARER, qui (quæ) audit. audiens. auditor. HEARING, || 1) A hearing, auditio; see HEARSAY. || 2) The sense or power of hearing, auditus.—sensus audiendi (the sense of a. h.).—auditus membra, orum (the organs of a. h.).—aurium iudicium or mensura (so far as a person judges by it; see *C. N. D. 2, 58, 146; de Or. 3, 47, extr.*): an imperfect h., auditus imbecillitas: hardness of a. h., auditus or aurium or auditus gravitas; aurium or auditus tarditas (so far as aby hears very slowly): to be hard of a., \*auribus tardis esse; \*tarde audire; surdum esse (*g. t.*, to be somewhat deaf; *C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*). Neither graviter audire, i. e., to hear with indignation, nor

male audire, i. e., to be evil spoken of, belongs here): a fine h., auditus sollers (prop., a. g. of the fox): to lose the sense of h., &c., see 'to be, to become DEAR,' [3] The listening to what another says, auditus (attention to a person speaking, esp. so far as it is proper for a speaker in a public assembly by means of the herald or crier; see L. 43, 16): to obtain or procure a h. for aby, ci aures impetrare (g. t., to secure attention to aby)—ci audientiam facere (esp. of a speaker in a public assembly, of the herald): to obtain a h., audiri: to find a favorable h., benigne audiri (of persons): not to obtain a h., non audiri (g. t., of persons); causae probandae veniam non impetrare (for one's defence; cf. C. Sull. 1, c. 17); non admitti (not to be admitted, of persons). I accept a favorable h., a qo audiri; qd a qo auditur (e. g., a request): to give or grant a h., audire qm (g. t., to hear or listen to aby); then to hear or listen to him in order to follow him; aures præbere ci and ci rei (to lend an ear to a person or thing, also aures ci dare or dedere [3] audientiam ci præstare is not Latin); qm admittit (to allow aby to come before one to plead his cause); causae probandae veniam ci dare (to allow him to prove his statement, &c.). To give an attentive, very attentive h. to aby, attente, perattente audire qm; qm diligenter attendere (ab ore se pendere (V. En. 4, 79)—silitio auditur qs (as it is tended to in silence), to give a willing h. to, faciles habere aures: to obtain a h., facere sibi or orationi audientiam: to give an impatient h., to equo animo or equis auribus accipere qd; æquus audio qd (L. 5, 6): not to obtain a favorable h., minus aures auribus audiri: the king has no time to grant him a h., non vacat sermoni tuo rex. || Reach of the ear, extent within which sound can be heard: to be within a h., audiri posse: in my h., me audiente. || Judicial hearing, cognitio (cs or ca rei).

HEARKEN, || To listen, vid. || To hear favorably, cōgrat; see 'TO HEAR favorably.'

HEARKENER, auditor—auscultator (C.)—dicto audientes (obedient).

HEARSAY auditio, levis auditio (e. g., to act upon a h.: levem audientem pro re comperta habere, to believe any unauthenticated report)—fama (a report); Jm fama et auditio. It is, however, better, in most cases, to use Crei, with audire: I know this fm h., hæc auditu comperta habeo; hæc auditiōe et famā accēpi: I know it only fm h., nihil præter auditum habeo: I state this not fm h., sed fm my own experience, hæc non auditum, sed cognitum prædicamus.

HEARSE, plausum, quo corpora mortua ad sepulchrum locum devehuntur. vehiculum, quo corpora mortua exportantur. See BISM. H.-cloth, see FALL.

HEART, A) In a physical sense, propr. and fig., cor (the h. in the animal body)—pectus (the breast, under which the h. is concealed)—formella cordis (the shape of the h., as a kitchen utensil; aff. Apic. 9, 11, where formella piscis). The h. beats, cor palpitat; cor salit: to press aby to one's h., cor premere ad pectus, or ad corpus suum (†); qm arlus completi; qm amplexari. With one's h.'s blood, de visceribus suis (C.).

—I IMPROB., the h. of a country (= its interior), interior cs terræ regio; interiora cs terræ: e. g., to penetrate into the h. of India, interiorē Indię regionem or interiora Indię pectere (the h. of the republic, viscera reipublicæ. H. of a tree (oak), os arboris; lignum firmissimum).

B) In a moral sense: 1) the internal power of feeling, soul, mind, &c., animus—mens (mind, disposition, intelligence, spirit): hence together animus et mens, i. e., h. and spirit)—voluntas (inclination)—natura (human nature, the mode of thinking or disposition implanted by nature in men—e. g., the human h. is too weak in despise power, imbecilla natura est ad contemnendam potentiam: a man of an honest and good h., natura justus vir ac bonus)—pectus (the breast, as the seat of the feelings)—cor is used in good prose only in certain forms of expression; see below). A good h., bonitas (g. t., goodness, as a property of aby); animus benignus, benignitas (a beneficent disposition); animus mitis (a gentle mind): a bad or evil h., animus malus (a naturally corrupt one); animus improbus, improbitas (a wicked, ungodly disposition): a depraved, corrupt h., voluntas depravata: fm the h., animo or ex animo (opp. simulatione, simulate): to love aby fm my h., qm ex animo amare; qm ex animo vereque diligere: to love aby with one's whole h., toto pectore qm amare: to speak fm the h., ex animo vereque dicere: oh! that this expression came fm your h.: utinam istud verbum ex animo diceretis: to all appearance ... but in h., simulatione ... sed animo (e. g., to all appear-

ance he was not Cæsar, but in h. he favoured him, simulatione contra Cæsarem, sed animo pro Cæsare stetit): altho or aby is near to my h., qd or qs mihi curæ or cordi est (3) curæ (3) curæ cordique est); mihi curæ est de qd re (3) but only in epistolary style, and unusual: an object is near to my h., qd mihi summæ curæ est († interest myself about it); qd mihi in medullis est (it is very dear to me): my h. prompts me to do abg, est mihi cordi qd facere: nothing lies nearer my h., nihil est mihi qd re antiquius: abg is nearer to my h. than another, amior ci rei quam ... sum (Np. Milt. 3, 6). There is nobody to whose h. abg is nearer than it is to mine, tam amicus sum ci rei, quam qui maxime: no object is nearer to my h. than to &c., nihil mihi potius est, quam ut &c. (see C. Somm. Scip. 1): aby takes abg more to h. than another, propior dolor ci rei est (cf. L. 7, 21, 3): to take abg to h., qd sibi curæ habere; curā cs rei in animum cs descendit (L. 3, 52); qd re moveri or commoveri (to be moved, touched with abg); de qd re laborare, qd ægere ferre (to exert oneself about abg); qd in pectus or pectus animumque (of severi, in pectora animosque) demittere (to impress abg deeply upon oneself): not to take abg to h., non laborare de qd re, negligere qd (both, e. g., the death of aby): abg lies or presses upon my h., qd animum meum pungit; qd me animum meum sollicitum habet: a thing goes to my h., tangit qd animum meum; qd animum meum percutit: to go to the h., animum cs movere, commovere; in animum cs penetrare; alte in cs pectus descendere (to make a deep impression, of lessons, &c.: S. Jug. 1, 7): a thing makes a deep impression on my h., qd alte in pectus meum descendit (S. Jug. 11, 7; is of the impression on the mind). I shall not take it much to h., if, levissime feram, si &c. PROV. To have one's h. in one's mouth, nec aliud sentire; nec aliud loqui; nec aliud clausum in pectore, nec aliud promptum in lingua habere (aff. S. Cat. 10, 5). When I converse with aby, be it who it may, I always speak fm my h., quæcum ego colloquar, nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegā (C. Alt. 1, 18, in 1): to be able to see into aby's h., apertum cs pectus videre: the searcher of h.'s, qui in omnium mentes inspicit (see C. de Fin. 2, 32, 118); qui hominum voluntates inspicit (see T. Ann. 1, 7, 8); qui hifunduntur into the h.'s of tyrants, we might &c., si reculantur tyrannorum mentes, posse &c. (T. Ann. 6, 8, 2). Oh! that you could see into my h. I utinam oculos in pectora mea posset inserere! († O. Met. 2, 93): to sink into aby's h., influere in cs animum (e. g., of sounds): (se) insinuarē cs animo (e. g., of a suspicion): to be able to bring one's h. to &c., (in) animum incere posse, followed by infin. conj. ut, not to have the h. to &c., not to find it in one's h. to do, se or abg animo impetrare non posse, with ut &c., to speak in all sincerity of h. vere et ex animi sententiā loqui: who comes fm the h., quid is it to the h., oratio, quæ habet sensum, facile in sensus et mentes hominum intrat (aff. C. de Or. 3, 95, init., and 2, 25, c. 17). Do not make my h., and, \*noli me angere, \*noli me or animum meum sollicitare. To open one's h. to aby, ci sensus suus aperire; cordum se patefacere ci: to tell one's h. to aby, ci cordulum patefacere (to tell one's sorrow to aby, Appul. Met. 9, p. 226, 28); cum go conquirit fortunam adversam (to complain bitterly to a person of one's misfortune): cum go conquirit de qd re: to give one's h. to aby, animum suum ci dare or dedere (see L. 1, 9; Tr. Bæc. 3, 14): to surrender one's h. to a female, animum adicere ad puellam (Com.): a person's h. is still free, qd nondum (amore) captus est: his h. is no longer free, qd alibi animum amari deditum habet (Tr. Bæc. 3, 14).—To be of one h. and of one mind with aby, familiariter or intime uti qm: they are of one h. and of one mind, intime juncti sunt. || As a term of endearment: my sweet heart! meum cor! anime mi! mi animum! meum corculum! (Com.)

2) Courage (see COURAGE), animus. To give h. to aby, to put in h., animum ci facere or addere: ci virtutem addere; animum cs confirmare, incendere (to strengthen, confirm one's courage). A man of good h., vir fortis (a brave man); vir metui rēcus (that knows no fear). To take h., (in) animum inducere, followed by infin. (g. t., to endow one to prevail upon oneself)—audere, followed by an infin. (to venture, dare).—The shape of a heart, cordis species (Plin. 37, 10, 58, cordis speciem representare)—cordis formella (as a kitchen utensil, aff. Apic. 9, 11). || By heart (i. e., in the memory), memoriter, ex memoriā: to know by h., memoriā tenere; compiecti; in memoriā habere: to learn by h., edicere; memoriā mandare, tradere, committere, infigere: to know every word of a writing by

h., ad verbum libellum ediscere. *Heart's blood.* To pay *aby* with one's h.'s b., de visceribus suis satisfacere (C. Qu. Fr. 1, 3, 7).

HEART-ACHE, cordolium (*Plant. Cist. 1, 1, 67, and Pers. 1, 2, 89; Appul. Met. 9, p. 226, 28*).—animi angor.—agritudo. sollicitudo dolor. mæror. *Aby* gives me the h.-a., q's mihi agritudo et dolore, et mærorem affect; q's me sollicitudine et mærore afficit (the first, e. g., of a degenerate son).

HEART-BREAKING, miserabilis.—febilis.—animum exedens.—quod magnam (maximam) miserationem habet (C.).—acerbissimus.

HEART-BURN, \*cordis dolor.—cardialgia (f. f.).—ardor stomachi.—status ventriculi.

HEART-BURNINGS. See DISCONTENT.

HEART-FELT, ardens (e. g., love).—vehemens. *H. f. prayers*, \*precato ex animo facta; \*preces ex animo fusc: to offer *aby* one's h. f. congratulations *on vny event*, in qâ re ci gratulari vehementer et totâ mente. *H. f. joy*, animi lætitia; summa lætitia.

HEART-RENDING. See HEART-BREAKING.

HEART-SHAPED, quod cordis speciem representat.

HEART-SICK, æger animo.—miser ex animo (*Plant. Trin. 2, 3, 6*).

HEART WHOLE, integer (not affected by passion, e. g., by love). *Not dispirited*, metu vacuus.

HEARTEN, ci animum facere, afferre et addere; cs animum incendere, erigere, augere.—animum reare et reficere.

HEARTH, focus. *One's paternal h.*, focus patrius.—domus patria (one's paternal house): to fight for h. and home, pro aris et focis pugnare, pro tectis moribusque dimicare (of the inhabitants of a country).

HEARTILY, ex animo (fm the heart).—vere (truly, really).—sincere (uprightly, sincerely).—valde vehementer (very; e. g., to rejoice h., valde gaudere). To laugh h., valde et vehementer ridere; si mihi also frequently be expressed in Latin by other terms; e. g., to greet *aby* h., ci plurimam salutem impertire or qm plurimâ salute impertire: to be h. loved by *aby*, herere in es medullis ac visceribus: to wish *aby* h., totâ cogitatione cupere qd. To congratulate *aby* h., qm vehementer et totâ mente gratulari: I bid you h. welcome, plurimum te salvere jubeo: all will welcome you h., gratus omnibus expectatusque venies.

HEARTINESS, animus verus or sincerus.

HEARTLESS, ignavus (cowardly).—inhumanus. durus (without the tender feelings of humanity). To be h., omnem humanitatem exuere or abieciere.

HEARTLESSLY, See FREELY, TAMIDLY.

HEARTLESSNESS, ignavia (cowardliness).—animus durus. Inhumanitas (hard-heartedness).

HEART'S-EASE, \*viliarii cõlor (Linn.).

HEARTY, verus (true).—sincerus (upright). A h. prayer, congratulatio, &c., see HEARTFELT.

HEAT, A) PROP. calor (warmth in a higher or milder degree, opp. frigus).—ardor (burning h., the h. of a fiery or burning body, also fire itself).—fervor (h. in a still higher degree, to the point when it makes itself known by hissing and roaring, as in red-hot metal, boiling liquids).—status (the highest degree of h., where the whole mass really, or, as it were, is agitated and roars; esp. also of internal h., in fevers, &c., which makes itself known by restlessness and violent motion). All these words are used by the Latins also in the plural, in order to bring forward more prominently the duration and vehemence of the h. The h. of the sun, ardor or ardore solis; status solis: the h. increases, calor et status increcit: the h. abates, status minuit; calor se frangit: the h. abates much, multum ex calore decrecit.

B) FIG. a) Great vivacity, vehemence, impetus, ardor, fervor (for difference, see above; all three also with animi, when the subject is of violence of disposition): youthful h., ardor juvenilis; ardor or fervor ætatis. In the first h., e. g., of the battle, primo pugne impetu (L. 6, 13). b) Anger, &c., ira. Impetus et ira: iracundia: to kill *aby* in the h. of passion, impetu et ira qm occidere.

HEAT, v. TRANS. calefacere (prop. and fig.).—fervescere (prop., to make hot by boiling).—incendere. Inflammaré (to excite, &c.). To h. very much, percalefacere (prop.): to h. oneself, convalescere (prop., fig. only with the poets); calefieri (prop., e. g., by running): to be heated with wine, incalcescere vino. To order the bath to be heated, balneum calefieri jubere.

—INTRANS. conalescere (esp. of corn, frumens).

HEATH, I The plant, ericë (Plin.).—\*erica (Linn.). I Place overgrown with heath, loca

deserta or inculta. campi deserta (g. u. for wild, uncultivated tracts). Post. deserta et inhospita tesqua.

HEATHCOCK, tetrio.

HEATHEN, a. paganus.

HEATHEN, adj. ethnicus (ἔθνικός), or pure Lat. paganus, gentilis (Eccl.). The expressions are to be retained as technical terms, in theological treatises. In other terms of compositions we may use Crcl.; as, \*sacrorum Christianorum expers; \*verè religione ignarus; \*quod verum Deum non agnoscit, &c.: the Heathen, also gentes barbare.

HEATHENISH, ethnicus (ἔθνικός), or, pure Lat., gentilis.

HEATHENISHLY, ethnice.

HEATHENISM, gentilitas, paganism (Eccl.). \*religiones a Christi doctrinâ alienæ; \*sacra a Christi doctrinâ aliena (n. pl.); \*sacra (n. pl.) gentium barbarorum.

HEATHY, Crcl.—ericæus (Plin., belonging to heath).

HEATING, calefactio (post. Calis).—Crcl. For the h. of our bodies, ad corpus calefaciendum.

HEAVE, I TRANS. See TO LIFT, TO RAISE. To h. the lead, \*cataportatē jacere: to h. (up) the anchor, ancoram moliri (L.): to h. a sigh, (ab imo pectore) suspirare; suspirium alte petere (Eccl.) suspiria trahere or ducere, post.: to h. athg overboard, ca rei iacturam facere (i. e., to incur the loss of it voluntarily), qd in flumen (or mare) effundere (Ulp.). I INTRANS. tumescere (to swell; e. g. maria).—intumescere (post. and post-Aug.; e. g. fluctus, Plin.).—flucture (to rise and sink alternately, as the sea, or a ship, &c., upon the sea). To h. in sight, see 'to become VISIBLE'.

HEAVEN. THE HEAVENS, cœlum (in all the relations of the Eng. word, even for God, the gods; but in this signification first in post-Aug. poet. and prose; in præ-Aug. prose, always Deus, dil. A poetic expression for h. is polus).—Olympus (h., as the residence of the gods, in the poets).—piorum sedes et loca, loca cœlestia, n. pl. (as the seat or residence of the blessed). The whole h.'s, omne cœlum (Eccl. the pl., omnia cœla, is a Hebrazim): towards h., in or ad cœlum: to ascend to h., in cœlum ascendere; sublime (Eccl. not in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: fm h., down fm h., e cœlo; de cœlo; divinitus (by divine ordinance; Eccl. aroid, as unclass., cœlitus): to fall fm h., e cœlo cadere: to come down, be despatched fm h., de cœlo delabi or demitti: to move h. and earth, cœlum ac terras miscere (L. 4, 3). See 'to leave no stone unturned': to go to h., in cœlum venire or migrare: to be admitted into h. (the region of the blessed), piorum sedem et locum consequi (C. Phil. 14, 12, 32); or vitam immortalitatem consequi (ib. extr.). h. stands open for *aby*, aditus ad cœlum ci patet: his spirit returned to h., whence it came, animus ejus in cœlum, ex quo erat, rediit. I feel myself in h. (quite happy), in cœlo sum (see C. Att. 2, 19, 1; 2, 20, 4). I think myself in h. when I., Aligto me cœlum potui attingere, si &c. (C. Att. 2, 1, 6), deus sum, si &c. (Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi data or parata est, si &c. (Plant. Merc. 3, 4, 13; Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 4, Eukant.); h. (i. e. God) crown you wishes! dii tibi dent (or, for you, Deus tibi det) que optas! si illi placeat, si dila (or Deo) placeat; si Deus annuit nuntium nuntique sumus (aft. 2, 7, 30, extr.). h. be praised! dila (or Deo) gratia: for h.'s sake (with prayers, adjurations), per Deum (per deos); e. g. oro te per deos: h.'s! (as an exclamation of wonder and excited feeling) proh Jupiter! maxime Jupiter! (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 2, 17); per deos immortales; proh deum fidem! proh deum æque hominum fidem! A chart of the h.'s, tabula, in quâ solis et lunæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (aft. C. Rep. 1, 14, 22).

HEAVENLY, cœlestia.—divinus (godlike, divine). A h. messenger, nuntius de cœlo demissus.—nuntius deorum (to us, Del). The h. bodies, cœlestia; res cœlestes; astrâ: the h. bodies in their regular courses, ordines rerum cœlestium; ordines astrorum.

HEAVENWARDS, in cœlum. To rise h., sublime (post-Aug. in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: to raise one's thoughts h., supra ac cœlestia cogitare.

HEAVILY, graviter (e. g. to fall, cadere or concidere t.).—tarde (slowly; a. g., to dance, membra tarde or minus moliter movere; aft. H. Sat. 1, 9, 25). Athg falls h. upon me, or bears h. upon me, grave mihi est qd; gravi mihi duco (with inf.): to complain h., graviter queri qd. H.-laden, gravis oneribus (e. g., of a ship): to breathe h., ægre ducere spiritum: to walk h., tarde ire or ingredri; tarde pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere (of men or animals): to move h., lente moveri (of things; e. g., machines).

**HEAVINESS**, *gravitas* (the being heavy, as a property).—*pundus* (the measure or degree of h., the weight).—*onus* (burden; weight as oppressive to him who bears it).—*duritas* (hardness; h. of expression, of a verse).—*tarditas* (slowness, h. of intellect, &c.). *Jm. vis et gravitas* *ca rei*: *pundus* et *gravitas*: *nutus* et *pundus* *ca rei*: *vis nutusque* *ca rei* (C. de Or. 3, 45, 178). *H.* (of intellect), *tardum ingenium*; *tarditas ingenii*: *h. of spirit*, *ægritudo animi*, *mæstitia*.—*Interperies*, quæ *μελαγχολία* dicitur (Gell. 13, 7, 4, of a conf. med. gloom of spirit, &c.).

**HEAVY**, *A* *PROPR.* with ref. to weight, *gravis* (opp. *levi*).—*ponderosus* (weighty, having a considerable weight; e. g., corn, a letter, a loaf). *A h. burden*, *onus grave*: *A. armour*, *armatura gravis*: *a h. weight*, *pundus grave*; *pundus vulgari gravior* (more than usually h.).

*B* *IMPROPR.* *Not light*, with ref. to its constituent parts, *gravis* (opp. *levi*). *H. food*, *cibus gravis*, *firmus*, *valens* (that has much nourishment in it).—*cibus difficilis* ad concoquendum (indigestible): *a h. dress*, *amiculum gravis*: *a h. soil*, *solum pingue* (rich): *solum spissum* (a strong soil). *Not moving lightly*, *gravis* (opp. *levi*).—*tardus* (slow, opp. *velox*). *Jm. tardus* et *pene immobilis* (of very slow animals).—*vasti corporis* (clumsily, heavily built).—*Inhabilis* (not easily managed; e. g., a ship).—*durus* (hard; e. g., of expressions, verses, style, &c.). *H. and laden with booty* (Bacon), *gravis præda*. *H. (= sleepy) eyes*, *oculi graves* (g. l.); *oculi vino graves* (of a drunken man's): *a h. gait*, *incessus tardus*: *to have a h. gait*, *tardum esse incessu*; *tardè* *ingredî*. *H. cavalry*, *infantry*; see **HEAVY-ARMED** *cavalry*, *infantry*. *I depressed with cares*, &c., *solicitus*, *anxius*. *My heart is h.*, *angor animo*; *me illa cura sollicitat* *angitque*: *ath* *makes my heart h.*, *angor* (de) *qâ re*; *qd me sollicitat* *angitque*; *qd me sollicitum habet*, *or me angit* et *sollicitum habet*: *to make ab's heart h.*, *qm sollicitum habere* (of persons or things); *qm angere* *or sollicitare*; *qm sollicitare* *angereque*; *qm angere* et *sollicitum habere* (of things; e. g., accidents, events); *qm curâ et sollicitudine afficere* (to cause *aby* care and sorrow; e. g., of a reprobal son). *I encumbered with difficulties*, *difficilis*; *non facilis* (g. ll., opp. *facilis*).—*arduus* (difficult to execute).—*Impeditus* (encumbered with difficulties; complicated, intricate).—*magni negotii* (requiring great exertion and trouble; opp. *nullius negotii*). *A h. task*, *magnum opus* et *arduum* (see **DIFFICULT**). *I dull* *or slow of intellect*, *tardus*. *Ingenio tardo* (slow of comprehension; also, in ref. to learning, *tardus* ad discendum or in discendo).—*lentus* (slow, opp. *hasty* and *overhasty*, and as an euphemism with blame; over-slow).—*segnis* (opp. *promptus*, &c., sluggish fm a natural want of energy). *piger* (lazy, disinclined to stir).—*longinquus* (seeming long; passing heavily; e. g., noctes). *A h. fall*, *gravis casus* (L. 8, 7).

**MISCELLANEOUS**.—*H. ruin*, *imber magnus* or *maximus*; *imber crassæ aque* (Mart. 12, 26): *a h. cloud*, *crassa nebula*: *a. sleep*, *vehemens* or *artus somnus*: *a. debt*, *magnum esse alienum*: *a. bread*, *panis durus* (hard); *panis male coctus* (ill-baked): *panis sine fermento* (without leaven): *panis male fermentatus* (not leavened properly): *the market is h.*, *pretia rerum facient*.

**HEAVY-ARMED**, *gravis armaturæ*. *H.-a. cavalry*, *eques gravis armaturæ* (g. l.).—*eques ferrati* or *cataphracti* (*cuirassiers*). *H.-a. infantry*, *pedites gravis armaturæ*: *gravius peditem agmen* (on the march).—*legiones* (the *Rom. legiones* which were always *h.-a.*; opp. *levi armaturæ*; see C. Phil. 10, 6, 14).

**HEBDOMADAL**. See **WEEKLY**.  
**HEBETATE**. See **TO BURY**, **TO DULL**.  
**HEBRAISM**, *Hebraismus*. *Judaismus*. *A H.*, *lingua Hebraice* proprietas. *Ath* *is a H.*, *qd lingua Hebraice proprium est*.

**HEBRAIST**, *qui Hebraice* (bene) *scit*.  
**HEBREW**, *Hebraeus*. *Hebraicus*. *A good H. scholar*, *qui Hebraice bene scit*. *I A Hebrew*, *Hebraeus*. *Judeus*.

**HECATOMB**, *hecatombe* (*καταύβη*, Farr.). *To offer a h.*, *hecatombem facere* (Farr. op. Nov. 131, 19); *hecatombion litare* (Sidon. Carm. 9, 208; celebrare *hecatombas*, Trebell. Gallien. 9).

**HECTIC**, *tabidus* (g. l.).—*phthisicus* (consumptive); or *phthisas* as *t. h.* *fever*, *tabes phthisis*, or *phthisis* as *t. h.*

**HECTOR**, *a. homo gloriofus* (*empty boaster*).—*lingua fortis* (*boastful, cowardly bully*).—*miles gloriofus* (439)

(alluding to the comedy of Plaut., C. 26, 98; Of. 1, 34, 137)

**HECTOR**, *v. TRANS.* See **TO BULLY**. *To h. aby* *into ath*, *terrore cogere* *qm*: *aby* *was hectoried into doing ath*, *qs fecit* *qd terrore coactus*: *to h. aby out of ath*, *minis extorquere ei* *qd*. *I INTRANS.* *gestire* et *se efferre insolentius* (g. l., to behave in a boastful, swaggering manner).—*lingua esse fortis* (to be a cowardly boaster; cf. L. 23, 43, estr.).—*de se gloriofus predicare*. *Insolentius se jactare*. *Imitari militem gloriofum* (C. Of. 1, 38).

**HECTORING**, *quasi* *Thrasioniana* *quedam jactatio*; or *Cycl.* *with imitari militem gloriofum*, &c. See **TO HECTOR** (*intrans.*).

**HEDGE**, *a. sepes*. *seipimentum* (*any kind of h. or fence*).—*Indago* (*surrounding part of a forest*)—*septum* (a h., and the place hedged in; e. g., for the chase, venationis). *A quick h.*, *naturale seipimentum vivæ sepi*; *viva sepi*: *a h. cut into shape*, *opus topiariûm*: *to put a h. round ath*, *qd sepi* or *consepi* (g. l.); *circumsepi*; *septo circumdare* *qd* (when the h. goes all round); *sepi munimento cingere* (when the leading notion is that of protection or defence).

**HEDGE**, *v.* *sepe* *viva circumdare*. *Cingere munimento sepi* *viva*, *or theg. it.* *sepi*, *consepi* (*qâ re*); *circumsepi*; or *verpibus* et *dumetis sepi* (C.; *but speaking of what was covered with brambles, &c.*, *in neglect*).

**HEDGE-HOG**, *erinaeus* (Plin.).—*ericius* (Farr. ap. Nov. 49, 10, and 106, 18; cf. *Irid. Orig.* 12, 3, 7). See *A. h.*, *echinus*.

**HEDGE-HOG-THISTLE**, *cactus*.  
**HEDGE-HYSSOP**, *gratiola* (Linn.).

**HEDGE-MUSTARD**, *erystium* (Linn.; in Plin. of a different plant).

**HEDGE-SPARROW**, *motacilla*.

**HEED**, *v.* See **ATTEND**, **TO NOTICE**, **TO MIND**.  
**HEED**, *a.* *Prudential attention, care* (to take in order to gain a good, and to avoid an evil). *To look h. to ath*, *rem curare*; *rationem* *ca rei* *habere*: *to take h. to oneself*, *cavere* *qm* and *qd* or *ab* *qâ* and *ab* *qâ re*; *præcavere* *ab* *qâ re*: *or either expression may be followed by ne* . . . *cautionem adhibere* in *qâ re* (to go cautiously to work); *vitare* *qm*, *qd* (to avoid); *also* *by videre*, *providere*, *animum advertere*, *followed by ne*.

**HEEDFUL**. See **ATTENTIVE**, **CAREFUL**.

**HEEDFULLY**. See **ATTENTIVELY**, **CAREFULLY**.

**HEEDFULNESS**. See **ATTENTION**, **CAREFULNESS**.

**HEEDLESS**. See **INATTENTIVE**, **THOUGHTLESS**.

**HEEDLESSLY**. See **CARELESSLY**, **INATTENTIVELY**.

**HEEDLESSNESS**. See **CARELESSNESS**, **INATTENTION**.

**HEEL**, *a. calx*. *To be at aby's h's*, *instare* *ca vestigia*, *ca vestigia premere*. *qm vestigia sequi*: *I shall be always at his h's*, *me sibi ille affixum habebit*: *to take to one's h's*, *in pedes se conicere*; *a pedibus auxilium petere*; *terga dare* (*esp. of soldiers*): *to lay aby by the h's*, *see TO IMPRISON*: *to be out at h's*, *laceratis tibialibus muniri*: *to trip up aby's h's*, *supplantare* *qm* (*prop.*); *circumscribere* *qm* (to get an advantage over him by some trick, &c.): *to kick up one's h's*, *calcitrare* (e. g., of a horse): *fm joy*, *gaudio* or *lætitia* *exultare*; *triumphare gaudio*. *Neck and h's*, *mly* *by adj.* *præcep.* (*headlong*), *for* *veh. Catull.* *has per caput pedesque* (17, 9). *I Of a shoe*, *prob. calx*. *Shoes with high h's*, *see HIGH-HEELED*.

**HEEL**, *v.* *To h. over* (of ships), *in latius inclinari*.—*labare* (of the unsteadiness of a ship without ballast; O. Met. 2, 163).

**HEFT**, *Effort*. *vid.* *Handle* (of knife), &c., *manubrium* (e. g., *bidentis*, *cultelli*, &c.).

**HEGIRA**, *Heğira*, or *Hegira*, *quæ vocatur* or *dicitur* *as t.*

**HEIFER**, *juvena* (†).—*jūnix* (= *juvenix*, Plaut. Pers.).

**HIGH-HO!** *væ mihi! væ mihi misero! me miserrum!* (*woe to me!*)—*hei!* or *hei mihi!* (e. g., *hei non placeat convivium*—*hei, vercor*, &c.)—*cheu!*

**HEIGHT**, *altitudo*, *excelsitas*, *sublimitas* (all three *prop.* and *fig.*; *there is no good authority for celsitas*).—*proceritas* (*prop.*, *slimness*; see in *Heron*, the difference of the adj.). *The h. of a mountain*, *altitudo montis*, *excelsitas montis*; *but* *if 'height' be = the highest point* (*prop.* and *fig.*), *the Latin* *express* *it* *either by fastigium* (*the highest point, culmination point*), *or with summus*; e. g., *the h. of a moun-*

*ten* (its highest point), montis fastigium; mons summus. *It is the h. of madness, &c. extreme et demencie, &c.* to such a h. of (madness, &c.), huc or eo. with *gen.* (e. g. huc *atque* illuc venire; eo impudenter procedere, &c. followed by ut; scire videmini quo amantia progressi sitis, = to what a h. of madness. *It is common in L., S., but not found in C.*) To such a h. of perfection did rhetoric attain without art, in tam sublimi fastigium sine arte venit rhetoric; to attain to the h. of fortune of glory, summam fortunam, summam gloriam consequi. *It is the altitudo of fortune, glorie, denota the towers of an attainable h. of fortune, &c.* To make the towers of an equal h., turres ad libram facere. A height, locus editior or editor or superior (g. t., a place that lies high).—*clivus* (a h. with a gentle ascent)—tumulus (a moderate elevation in a plain, whether natural or artificial).—*despectus* (from such there is a perpendicular view).—*agger* (a heap made of earth, brushwood, rubbish, &c.; a mound): h.'s on the mountain, montani colles: to occupy the h.'s, loca edita (editoria) occupare or capere.

**HEIGHTEN**, *|| Carry up higher (of a building), ||* altius efferre (off C. Rep. 3, 3, 4). *|| To increase a thing in extent, strength, intensity, &c., efferre.* majus reddere. augere. — *exaggerare* (opp. extenuare qd. to represent it as great, noble, &c.). — *acuere* (to sharpen; e. g. industriam). To h. the beauties of a thing (by a description), qd. verbis adornare or oratione exornare.

**HEINOUS**, nefarius — immanis. — *ferdus*. — flagitiosus. — *atrox* (e. g. facinus, L.). *H. crimes, scelera; flagitia* — nefaria (adj.): the most h. crimes, flagitiosissima facinora (S.).

**HEINOUSNESS**, *ferditas*. — immanitas. — atrocitas (e. g. rei, C.; scelera, S.; facinoris, Suet.).

**HEIR**, heres (one that inherits the rights and obligations of a dead person, according to the civil law; by the praetorian law, he was called possessor bonorum; *agg. for successor; e. g. heres artis* — see *Plin.* 36, 4, 6). *The sole h., heres ex aede, heres ex libella* (see *Plin.* Ep. 8, 18, 7; C. Att. 7, 2, 3); heres omnibus bonis institutus (*Plin.* 7, 36, 36); the substituted h. (l. c., the one who, after the death of the first, or in the event of his incapacity to inherit, enters upon the inheritance), heres a cundus; heres substitutus (Q. 7, 6, 10): an h. to the half, third part, &c., heres ex dimidia parte, ex tertia parte or ex tercio: an h. of eleven-twelfth, heres ex deunce: to be h. to abq. cl. (not as) heredem esse or existere: to make abq. one's h., qm heredem instituit; qm heredem (testamento) scribere, facere; qm heredem nuncupare (this the v. pr. if it be done before witnesses orally; also with voce: a will so made is called nuncupatum testamentum); to substitute abq. as one's h., qm heredem secundum instituit or scribere; qm heredem substituere (this the v. pr. if it be done before witnesses orally; also with voce: a will so made is called nuncupatum testamentum); to put in as h. with others, qm inter heredes nuncupare: to put in as sole h., qm heredem ex aede instituit; qm palam facere ex libella (C. Att. 7, 2, 3); qm heredem omnibus bonis instituit (*Plin.* 7, 36, 36); to leave abq. one's h., qm heredem relinquere testamentum: to come into a good property, as h. to abq. relinqui ab qo in amplius opibus heredem: to settle with the other h.'s, conficere cum heredibus (of principal h.'s, cf. C. Fam. 7, 2, 2); to dispossess the true h.'s, movere veros heredes; heres heredes eicere (by force): to leave no h.'s, sine liberis decedere; alieno herede mori: to leave or have no male h., virilem sexum non relinquere.

**HEIR**, v. See **TO INHERIT**.

**HEIRDOM**. See **INHERITANCE**.

**HEIRLOOM**, res hereditaria.

**HEIRSHIP**, hereditas.

**HELIOOTROPE**, heliotropium (ἡλιοτρόπιον, *Plin.*). *HELIX* (Wilke), helix (ἑλῖξ, a small ornament on the capital of Corinthian pillars; *Vitr.* 1).

**HELL**, sedes ac regio, quam accelerati (impit) apud inferos habitant, sceleratorum (impiorum) sedes ac regio (with C. Client. 61, 171). loca inferna, orum, (opp. coelum, *Lact.* 6, 3, 11). *HELL* Inferi denotat, g. i., the region of the dead; and Tartarus (Τάρταρος) as also abyssus (ἄβυσσος, *Prud. Hamart.* 854) are poetic: to go to h., agi principium in sceleratorum sedem ac regionem (Cic. l. c.); a descent into h., pdesensus in sedem ac regionem sceleratorum: the torments of h., supplicia, quae impit apud inferos perferunt (with C. Client. 61, 171).

**HELEBORE**, hellebōrus (ἡλεβορος), or, *pure* (440)

*Lat.*, veratrum. *The white h.* veratrum album (*Linn.*); the black h., melampodum (*Plin.*, μελαμποδός); hellebōrus orientalis.

**HELLENISM**, A h., \*Graece linguae proprietates. — \*quod Graece linguae proprium est.

**HELLISH**, infernus (propri., and with veluti also *fig.*; e. g. veluti infernus aspectus). — *terribilis* (*fig. terrible*). — nefandus (*fig. detestabilis*).

**HELLISHLY**. See **DEVILISHLY**.

**HELM**, *|| Helmet*, vid. *|| Rudder*, gubernaculum. — *clavus* (propri.; the angular handle of the rudder, the tiller; meton. for 'rudder'). To sit, stand, be, &c. at the h., ad gubernaculum sedere, gubernaculum regere. clavum tenere (propri. and *fig.*) — *Fig.* The h. of the state, &c., gubernacula reipublicae: civitatis, or imperii; clavus imperii: to be at the h. of the state, ad gubernacula reipublicae sedere; gubernaculis reipublicae assistere; gubernacula reipublicae tractare; clavum imperii tenere; in clavum imperii tenere et gubernacula reipublicae tractare; sedere in puppi et clavum tenere; summam imperii tenere; reipublicae praesare; republicam regere ac gubernare: to take the h., ad gubernacula accedere: to retire from it, a gubernaculis recedere: to be driven from the h., repelli a gubernaculis (C.).

**HELMET**, cascus, cassida (a h. of metal) — *galea* (γἀλῆν; a. of leather, and properly of the skin of a goat; *T. Germ.* 6, paucis lorice, vix uni alterive cassis aut galea). — *quadro* (κέδρω; a h. of an unknown shape). To put on one's h., sumere cassidem in caput (*Plaut.*). — *galeam induere* (*Cae.*): with a h. on his head, cum casside; galeatus.

**HELMSMAN**, gubernator — *rector navis*. — *qui clavum tenet*. — *Fig.* The h. of the state, custos gubernatorque reipublicae. — *rector et gubernator civitatis* (*Boet.* C.).

**HELP**, v. *|| Assist*, juvare. *adjuvare*. *adjuvamento* esse cl. — *vulturnum* ferre cl. *auxiliari* cl. *esse* cl. *auxilio*. *opem* ferre cl. *opulari* cl. — *succurrere* cl. *cl. subsidio* venire. *cl. subvenire*. *sublevare* qm; — *with* alyh, qā re; in alyh, in qā re [*SYN.* in *AID*, v.]. — *subsidium* or *auxilium* ferre cl. To h. each other, transire mutua operas: to h. abq. in (doing) alyh, qm opē juvare in qā re; cl. *opulari* in qā re faciendā; operam suam commodare cl. ad qd.; operam praebere cl. in qā re: to h. abq. to look for alyh, cl. *opulari* in qā re querendā; to write or compose alyh, qm adjuvare unaque scribere (*Ter. Ad. Proel.* 6). So h. me God! I am Deus adjuv et amet! God h. you! Deus te sospitet! To come to h. abq. when it is too late, navem mortuo applicare (*Prov. Auct. Quint.* *Decl.* 12, 23). — a) To help abq. to alyh, *opulari* cl. in qā re (e. g., to a fortune, in re vel querendā vel auctendā). — *prospicere* cl. qd. (e. g., to a husband, maritum). — *querere* cl. qd. (e. g., to a husband or wife, conditionem = 'a match'). — *expedire* cl. qd. (e. g., to money, pecuniam). To h. abq. to a place or office, efferre, ut munus cl. deferatur; to a thought, cl. qd. subfingere or suggerere (to suggest it to him); ca cogitationis initium afferre (to put him on the right track, as it were) — b) To h. abq. into his carriage, tollere qm in iurum; upon his horse, subficere qm in equum. — c) To help abq. out of alyh; see **TO EXTRICATE**. *|| To help forward; see **TO FORWARD**, **PROMOTE**. **|| Forbear**, avoid.* By facere non possum (or sis non possum only) with quin, &c.; or fieri non potest, ut non &c.; or non possum non, with following inf. I cannot h. exclaiming, non possum, quin exclaim: I cannot h. thanking you, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: I cannot h. confessing, that I am excessively delighted (hat &c.), non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio (quod &c.). *|| Present*, &c., prohibere qd. ne fiat. — *medicam* ea rei invente: (to lament for) what you might have helped, quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret: I cannot be helped, they (the witnesses) must be produced, nihil potest, produciunt sunt. I could not h., non potui prohibere (e. g. qm, quin proficietur). *|| Help* to alyh (at table), apponere (to place before; e. g. pance convivia, *Suet. Calig.* 37). To h. (= carry) joint, &c.; see **TO CARRY**.

**HELP**, *INTRANS* ) conferre ad qd. — *vim habere*, valere ad qd. — *prodesse*, adjuvare ad qd. (*adj.* also *vi-* ut).

**HELP**, v. See **AID**, **ASSISTANCE**.  
**HELPER**, adiutor (*sem.* -trix) — *qui opem fert* cl. (e. g. furtum facientibus). *Sis socius* (*companion*). — *administer*. *satelles*. *Jn.* administer et satelles. *It was my h. in time of trouble*, ille mihi feneratorius amicus est inventus (*Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 55).

## HELPLEFUL. See USEFUL, SALUTARY.

HELPLESS, *inops*, also with *auxilii* (*that is wanting in strength and power to help himself; opp. opulentus*). *auxilio orbatus* or *destitutus* (*deprived of help, forsaken by those who might help him*): *a. stare*, *inopia*: *to leave ab. h.*, *qm destitueret*.

HELPLESSNESS, *inopia* (*want of power to help oneself*).—*solitudo* (*want or destitution of friends*).

HELTER-SKELTER, *raptim* atque *turbate* (*e. g. omnia agere, Cæs.*); or by *adj. præcep.* (*headlong*).

HEM, *s. extremus* quasi *margo vestis* (*ast. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 9. 933*). *Not limbus, wch is an edge sown on, border; invita appears also to have been sown on, e. g. subscita invita, H.*

HEM, *v.* || *To form a hem or border, prps circumsumere.* || *To edge, vid.* || *To hem in, circumsumere* (*to blockade*).—*circumvenire*, *with* or *without exercitu* (*to surround*).—*cingere* (*mly poet. and post-Aug. prose*).—*cingere* (*hostem*) *stationibus in modum obseidi* (*T.*).—*locorum angustis claudere* (*in difficult country, narrow passes, &c.* *Np.*).

HEM, *interj. hem!* (*as expressing astonishment, in a good or bad sense; joy, sorrow, dislike, &c.*)—*chem!* (*expresses only joyful surprise*).—*hul!*

HEMICYCLE, *hemicyclos*, *hemicyclyus*. See SEMICYCLE.

HEMISPHERE, *hemisphærium* (*ἡμισφαίριον; Farr., Macrob.*), or *pure Lat. secte pilæ pars*.

HEMISTICH, *hemistichium* (*ἡμιστίχιον; Pseud. Arcon. C. Ferr. 2, 1, 18*).

HEMLOCK, *cicutā*—*\*coniūm* (*Lin.*).—*As poison, succus cicutæ*, or *cicutā mly* (*Pers. 4, 2*). *To drink the h. (i. e. at Athens)*, exhaurire illud mortis poculum; *cicutam sorbere* (*cf. Pers. 4, 2, sorbitio cicutæ*); *poculum veneno mixtum haurire*.

HEMORRHAGE, *profuvium* or *profusio* or *fluxio sanguinis*: *hæmorrhagia* (*this eply in the nose*).

HEMORRHOID, *hæmorrhôis*, *fem. (αἱμορροΐς. Plin. in Cris. 6, 18, 2, in Greek characters, and defined to be ora venarum tamquam capitulis quibusdam surgentia, quæ supe sanguinem fundunt)*.

HEMP, *cannabis*: of *h.*, *cannabinus*. *To take off the skin or bark of h.*, *cannabim decorticare*.

HEMPEN, } *cannabinus*. *H.-seed*, *semen cannabis*.

HEMP (*as adj.*), } *nabis* or *cannabinum*. *A h. rope*, *funis cannabinus*.—*e cannabi tortus funis* (*ast. Virg. 1, 1, 8*).

HEMP-AGRIMONY, *\*eupatorium cannabinum* (*Lin.*).

HEMP-FIELD, *\*ager cannabis conytus*.

HEN, *gallina*. *A h.'s egg*, *ovum gallinaceum*. *H.-house*, *gallinarium*. *A h.'s nest*, *cubile gallinæ*. *H.-coop*, *cavea*. *To put h.'s in a coop*, *gallinas in cavea includere* (*C.*). *H.'s when they have laid an egg*, *ruffle their feathers and shake themselves*, *gallinæ inhorrescent, milto ovo*, *excituntque sese* (*Plin.*). *H.-roost*, *sedile* (*avium*): *Farr. R. 3, 5, 13*; *peritica gallinaria* (*the perch*: *Id. 3, 9, 7*).

HENBANE, *hyoscyamus*. *The common h.*, *\*hyoscyamus niger* (*Lin.*).

HENCE, || *Of place*, *hinc*, including, like the *Engl. word*, the notion of a source, cause, &c.: *e. g. hinc illæ lacrimæ*: *nimirum*; *for wch inde may be used in ref. to a preceding statement*; *ex avaritiâ erumpat audacia necesse est*; *inde omnia scelera ac maleficia gignuntur, C.* || *To go h.*, *abire*. *Decedere*: *hence!* (= *away with you*) *ab. apage te ab hinc*; *amove te hinc!* *H. ye profuse, procul este profani*. *The road fm h. to India*, *via, quæ est hinc in Indiam* (*C.*). || *Of time*; *hinc*. *In such expressions as 'a few days hence', 'a year hence', the adv. 'hence' is not expressed in Lat.* || *Of inference*; *consequently*; *denoting a consequence, itaque* ('*and so*'), *accordingly*; *denoting the consequence or conclusion fm a cause, or conformity with a preceding statement*.—*igitur* ('*consequently*'), *therefore*, *denotes an inference fm a reason*.—*ergo* (= *igitur*—*a strong affirmation*; *hence it is used in more formal argumentation*. *Respecting the position, observe that itaque is placed at the beginning of the proposition, but igitur usually aft. one or more words: only in drawing inferences, C. s. places it first*).—*ideo* ('*consequently*'), *points to the reasons and arguments as such*.—*ergo*, *proinde* (= '*igitur cum exhortatione quâdam, used in animated exhortations*')—*quare*. *quomobrem*. *quapropter*. *quocirca* ('*wherefore*'), *whence*, *refer to a preceding proposition, wch contains the reason*.—*Adco*, *as an inferential particle, is not Lat.* *And hence, indeque, et* or *atque ideo*; *hinc* *not et igitur*, *igiturque*, *Pr. Intr. 11. 677*. *H. it happens, that &c.*, *ita fit, ut &c.*

HENCEFORTH, *posthac*.—*dehinc* or *jam dehinc* (*but in this sense poet. and post-Aug. prose, except L.*; *quacumque dehinc vi possum, 1, 59*).

HENPECK, *marito imperare* (*ast. C. Parad. 5, 2, in.*). *Aby is henpecked, uxori obnoxius est*. *In uxoris potestate est* (*C. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 22; 2, 2, 8*). *uxor ei imperat* (*C.*). *A henpecked husband, maritus cui uxor imperat*; *cul in uxoris potestate est, &c.*

HEPTAGON, *\*heptagonum*.

HEPTAGONAL, *\*septangulus*.—*septem angulis*.

HER, *see SHE*; and *for the proper pron. in oblique narration*, *see Hw. His*.

HERALD, *caduceator* (*in war; so called, fm the caduceus wch he bore, to claim his personal security*).—*fetialis* (*at Rome*; *the h. who demanded satisfaction, and declared war with certain solemnities*; *the fetiales were a college of priests*).—*præco* (*g. t. for an officer who makes proclamation, &c.*). *The person of a h. is held sacred, caduceatori nemo homo nocet* (*Cato ap. Fest.*): *to send a h.*, *caduceatorem mittere*: *a h.'s staff*, *caduceus* (*hinc* *the fetiales carried verberæ*).

HERALDRY, *\*doctrina insignium*.—*\*scientia insignium*: or *\*heraldica* (*ast. t. t.*).

HERB, *herba*.—*olus* (*post-h.*). *H.-tea*, *aqua* (*calida*), *in qua decoctæ herbæ sunt* (*cf. Cels. 4, 25*). *All roots and h.'s, omne herbarum radicumque genus*. *To take medicinal h.'s*, *valetudinibus causâ herbarum succi*, *uti*. *H.-market*, *forum olitorum*. *H.-woman*, *quæ herbas or olera vendit* or *venditat*.

HERB-TEA, *aqua* (*calida*), *in qua decoctæ herbæ* or *verberæ sunt* (*with Cels. 4, 15, p. 228, Bsp.*).

HERBACEOUS, *herbaceus* (*Plin.*).

HERBAGE, *herbæ* (*pl.*).—*gramen* (*grass*). See GRASS.

HERBALIST, *herbarius* (*Plin.*).

HERBARIUM, *\*siccata herbæ* or *\*hortus siccus*, *qui dicitur*.

HERBELET, *herbula*.

HERBID, *herbidus*.

HERD, *s. grex* (*g. t.*, *a large number of cattle, both larger and smaller animals*; *but if any distinction is made between larger and smaller cattle, it is used only of the latter*; *see C. Phil. 3, 13, extr.*, *greges armentorum reliquique pecoris*; *O. Met. 1, 513*, *non hic armenta gregæve*; *then, also, = a crowd or great number of persons, a company, &c.*)—*amenta*, *orum* (*a h. of larger animals, eply of oxen; then also horses, goats, large marine animals, opp. grex*; *see above*).—*multitudo*, *caterva* (*both = a great number, multitude*). *Belonging to a h.*, *gregalis*; *gregarius*; *in h.'s*, *gregatim*: *to bring together into a h.*, *congregare* (*fig. also of persons*).—*Of persons*; *see HORDE, TROOP, &c.*

HERD, *v.* See CONGREGATE.

HERDSMAN, *armentarius*.—*bulbulus*.

HERE, || *At this place*, *hic*, *hoc loco* (*at this place, on this spot*).—*hac regione* (*in this neighbourhood, hereabout*). *To be h.*, *adesse*: *not to be h.*, *abesse*: *to remain h.*, *manere*, *remanere*: *h. I am*, *en adsum*; *en ego!* *ecce me!* *h. is the reason that &c.*, *en causa*, *cur &c.*: *h. and there*, *passim* (*in different places*; *h. and there*); *nonnullâ parte* (*with ref. to a whole body of several members, of wch in several places the assertion is true*; *cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 46, and Herz. ad loc.*); *only h. and there*, *by rarus*; *e. g. h. and there are a few trees, rare sunt arbores*. *If 'here' is used in connexion with a pronoun demonstrative, in Lat. only the pronoun demonstrative is used*; *as, do you see this man h.?* *videamus hunc virum!* || *In this thing, on this point*, *hac re*. || (1) *In dialogues*, *hic* or *ibi* are used in the sense of 'upon this'; *e. g. hic Lælius dixit, C. Rep. 1, 30*. *So in, here we may see &c.* (= *in this example, &c.*), *hic cognosci poterat &c.*: *here you demand* &c., *hic tu* (*tabulas, &c.*) *desideras*.—(2) *In a narrative aft. an explanation, enumeration, &c.*, *'here' must be omitted in Lat.*; *e. g. 'here you have my reasons for returning'*, *habetis reversionis causas*: *'here you have my opinion'*, *habetis, quid sentiam*. (3) *It is not right to translate 'here and there' by hic illic*; *e. g. in such sentences as hic illic invenies, hic illic legitur*, *for aliquoties, compluribus in locis, interdum, &c.* [*Xreba*]. (4) *In English we now often use 'here, aft. verbs of motion, for 'hither'; we must be careful, however, to translate it in such cases by huc* (*e. g. huc reverti*; *huc in urbem commeare, &c.*) or *hunc in locum* (*e. g. reverti, C. Rep. 6, 36*). *So, fm h.*, *hinc*. || *Here below*, *in his terris*, *hac in vitâ*.

HEREAFTER, *posthac*.—*in reliquo tempore*; *f. the future*; *for the remaining time*: *without tempus*; *Plane. ap. C. Form. 10, 7; S. Jug. 42, 4; L. 23, 20; 26, 32; 36, 10, extr., &c.*: *never h.*, *numquam hoc*

quod reliquum est (sc. vite; e.g. *I shall never laugh h.; Plaut.*). *¶ An hereafter, quoniam post mortem futura sunt (C.).*

HERET, ob eam rem or causam. *It must be translated in various ways according to the verb, usually by some case of is, en, id, alone, or governed by a preposition, and in agreement with a substantivum: to be disturbed or pained h., eā re moveri, angli, cruciari: to be offended h., rem egre or moleste ferre: dē eā re queri: to rejoice h., eā re gaudere; ex eā re gaudium percipere.*

HERESY, eo. eā re. his rebus, per eam rem, per eas res; or (at beginning of a sentence) quā re. *He underwent many dangers, yet was he not h. terrified, multa pericula subivit, sed neque hae perperuss, &c.*

HEREDITAMENT, heredium. See HEREDITARY property.

HEREDITARILY, hereditate. Jure hereditario.

HEREDITARY, hereditarius. *An h. property, hereditum; dim. hereditolum—patrimonium (if inherited fm a father).—prædium hereditarium. agri hereditarii.—\*fundus hereditarius. H. disease, see DISEASE. II. hatred, odium paternum velut hereditate relictum (Np.). An h. family, avitum vitium. An h. office at court, \*munus aulicum hereditarium. H. crown-prince, filius regis in spem imperii genitus (Curt.); filius regis tanquam haud dubius regni heres (L.). heres regni.*

HEREFROM, ex eo (eā, &c.). inde or the relat. unde (all marking the source fm which an effect proceeds). *To derive a benefit or advantage h., ex eā re utilitatem or fructum capere.*

HEREIN, in eo. hac in re. eā in re.—Intus, intra (within).—ibi (h.; in this (that has been mentioned)). *H. he was wrong, &c., in eo peccavit.*

HEREINTO, in eum (eam, id) &c.

HEREOF, ejus rei (of this).—ex eā re. ex eo (eā, fm this).—hinc (hence).—inde (thence) or the relat. unde (all denoting the cause of an effect; the source fm which alth proceeds, &c.).—de eo, eā, &c. (concerning this matter). *To have no knowledge h., ejus rei esse impertum; eam rem non didicisse: let the citizen be assured h., sit hoc persuasum civibus.*

HEREON. See HEREUPON.

HEREOUT, ex eā re. ex eo, eā, hinc, inde.—unde (as relat.). *¶ H.ence (fm this place), vid.*

HERESIARCH, heresiarcha (Eccl.; Sidor. Aug.).

HERESY, hæresis (Eccl. t. i; it is used by C. himself in the sense of sect, school, &c.).—\*studia hæretica—\*opiniones prave.

HERETIC, hæreticus; fm. hæretica (Eccl.).

HERETICAL, hæreticus (Eccl.): to adopt h. opinions, \*ad hæretica studia deferri, delabi.

HERETICALLY, hæretice (Eccl.).—\*hæreticā quādam opinionem privative.

HERETO, ad id. ad hoc. ad hæc, &c. (in addition to this).—præterea (besides).—insuper (over and above what has been already said, done, &c.).

HERETOFORE. See FORMERLY.

HEREUPON, (1) In narratives, &c. (= upon this being said or done), hic or ibi (e.g. hic Lælius dixit, &c.).—ad hæc (to this, e.g. he replied, ad hæc or adversus hæc respondit). (2) This being done, inde, deinde (or dein), exinde (or exin; all denoting the following of one event or occurrence upon another).—tum (then).—quo facto (when being done). *¶ Upon this subject, &c., e.g. to think or meditate h., id meditari, cogitare.*

HEREWITH, cum, with abl. of demonstrative pron., &c.—To begin h., ab eo or ab eā re incipere, initium facere or capere: to end h., in illud desinere.

HERITAGE. See INHERITANCE.

HERMAPHRODITE, androgynos, or Lat. (but more rarely) semimas (Hermaphroditus came into use in the silo, age, according to Plin. 7, 3, 3; or Crcl. e.g. ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu (L. 27, 11, 4); incertus mas an femina, or masculus an femina, sit (L. 27, 37, 5; 31, 12, 6).

HERMENEUTIC, enarratio auctorum (Q. 1, 9, 1).

HERMETICALLY, \*tam arte (= arte) clausus, ut neque aeri sit auditus (aft. quo neque sit ventus auditus, V. Geor. 4, 19).

HERMIT, homo solitarius.—eremita. anachorēta (Eccl.). *To live the life of a h., vitam solitariam.*

HERMITAGE, oecuscus (e.g. i. for place of retirement).—\*casa hominis solitarii.

HERNIA, hernia (including the Gr. ἑνροκίλη and ἑνροκίλη, Cels. 7, 18).—rænex (= κίρσσηλη, Cels. 11). *One who is suffering fm h., cui intestinum descendit, ramosus (Plin.).—herniosus (Lamprid.).*

HERO, vir (bello) fortis. vir fortissimus.—

heros is never used for 'a valiant man,' but is frequently used of one raised above his contemporaries, and idolized by a party; e.g. heros ille noster Cato; quantum in illo heros exact animi (of Miltio): heroes (of Plato and Aristotle). *¶ Demigod, heros. ¶ Principal personage in a play, &c., persona prima.*

HEROIC, herolicus (but only of what belonged to 'the heroic age'). metas heroica; tempora heroica.—fortis.—divinus.—major quam pro homine.—plus quam humanus.—incredibilis.—magnus. invictus. fortis et invictus. animi magnitudine præstans.—viro forti dignus. *An h. action, forte, incredibile or divinum factum, facinus magnum. ¶ Epic, herbus (C.; of the verse, and the fact).—herolicus (Q.). The h. poets, herolici poete (herolici not found). See Epic.*

HEROICALLY, fortiter. animo forti et invicto. *To d.e.h. per virtutem emōri (S.).*

HEROINE, \*femina fortis or fortissima.—heroine only as fem. of heros. See HERO.

HEROISM, animus fortis et invictus, virtus (summa). animi magnitudo. *An act of h., \*res præclare gesta.—facinus magnum, &c. See HEROIC.*

HERON, ardea.—ardeōla (the usual form in Plin.).

HERRING, harenga (in the middle age); \*clupea harengus (Linn.). *¶ Alec or halec was not h., a kind of fish-sauce; a salted h., \*harenga sale condita.*

HESITANCY. See HESITATION.

HESITATE, dubitare (to be prevented by doubts fm forming a decision; absol. or followed by an infin.; rarely affirmatively, usually with a negation).—cunctari (to delay, absol. or followed by an infin.).—hesitare (to doubt, h., absol. or on account of alth. ob qd or de qd re cunctari, to delay fm consideration, like μέλλειν).—hesitare, fm want of resolution.—cessare, fm want of strength and energy, like ὠχεῖν. *The cunctans delays to begin an action; the cessans, to go on with an action already begun. Dōd.). Not to h., non dubitare or non cunctari (followed by an infin. or by quin).—¶ Non dubitare = not to h., is usually construed with infin. in C.; but quin is permissible; nolite dubitare, q uin huc uni credatis omnia (Milt. 23, 67); it is necessary, where dubitare is in pass., esp. part. in duā. Domitius thought he ought not to h. to risk an engagement, Domitius non dubitandum putavit, quin prælio decertaret. Krüger, 576, 2). I did not h. a moment to, ego non habui ambiguum, ut &c. (Brut. ap. C. ad Div. 11, 11, 3): to make any h., dubitationem ei afferre, injicere, dare. Why do we h. to confess, &c. I quid tergiversamur, nec fatemur &c. I (C.).*

HESITATION, dubitatio (h. in deciding, the h. of indecision, undecidedness).—hesitatio (doubt, hesitation).—cunctatio (a delaying).—religio, scrupulus (a fm a scruple, doubt of conscience). Without h., non dubitantes; nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ullā dubitatione; haud cunctantes; abjecta omni cunctatione (without delay); confiderenti (with confidence); audacter (boldly); sine retractatione (without any drawing back or shrinking; e.g. pro patria vitam profunderē, C.; also of any finching fm the broad statement of an opinion, sine retractatione libere dicere audere &c.; also with dubitatio; confides igitur et quidem sine ullā dubitatione aut retractatione, C. Att. 13, 25; in Class. Lat. the word is only found in this construction). *¶ In speaking, hesitantiā lingue (as natural defect).—hesitatio (fm confusion of mind, &c., also deformis hesitatio, Q.). To speak without h., volvere verba: to speak distinctly and without h., plane et articulate loqui (Gell. 5, 9, of a dumb person who suddenly recovered the power of speech): a speech delivered without h., oratio fluens or volubliter flus: an orator who speaks without h., orator volubilis.*

HESITATINGLY, cunctanter, dubitanter, hesitans, hesitabundus.

HETEROCLITE, heteroclitus (Charis Prisc.).

HETERODOXY, qui novas superstitiones intrudunt (in the sense of the ancients).—\*a doctrina publice recepta alienam formam sequens (with us); aliter sentiens (e.g. i., that thinks otherwise). *H. sects condemned by the Catholic Church, sectæ quæ... Catholicæ observantiae fides sincera condemnat (Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 12).*

HETERODOXY, \*a doctrina publice recepta aliena decreta.—\*a verā Christi doctrinā aliena formula (as doctrine).—\*studium alienam formulam utendi.

HETEROGENEOUS, diversi or alieni generis.—dissimilis (unlike). *Things that are h., diversissimæ res; res diverse inter se (S.).*

HEW, v. (asciā) dolare. dedolare. edolare (to h. into shape with the axe, fm the roughest state; asciare = to work well with the trowel, in Fitr. 7, 2, 2; exasciare only in the participle, exasciatum, &c., well

*prepared. Plant. Astn. 2, 2, 93.*—*ascia polire* (to make smooth with the axe).—*cadere* (to h. down a tree; to h. out a stone).—*secare* (to cut; to h. into a state for use; e. g. stones, lapides): to h. round about, circumdolare (with the axe): this wood cannot be hewn, respuit hæc materia secures. *Hewn stone, saxum quadratum (hewn and squared).* || *Cut down, vid.*

**HEWER.** *H.* of wood, qui ligna cædit.—*lignator* (who hews it and fetches it in, *sc.* for an army). *According to Farr. (L. L.) lignicida was never in use. H.'s of wood, lignarii. H. of stone, lapidarii (post-Aug.): quadratarii (ate).*

**HEWING, cæso** (as act, ligni, silvæ, *Flin.*).—*cæsuræ* (the manner in which the thing hewn is felled, of a tree: *Col. 4, 33, 1*). *H. of wood, lignatio (the h. and fetching it in for an army).*

**HEXAGON, hexagonum** (ἑξάγωνον), or, pure Lat., sexangulum.

**HEXAGONAL, hexagonus, or, pure Lat., sexangulus.**

**HEXAMETER, versus senarius.**—*hexamēter* or *versus hexameter* (C.). *The beginning of an h., initium hexametri* (Q. 9, 4, 78). *To compose h.'s extempore, versus hexametri fundere ex tempore* (C.).

**HEY!** as an interjection: a) of joy, euge! io! (Com., as are nearly all that follow): h. that is fine! euge strenue! b) of astonishment, heu! ohem! hui! at at! hey! what is this, pray? hem! quid hoc est?—h. I is it that? at at, hoc illud est?—c) of rebuke or threatening, eia! h. I that would not be fitting, eia, haud sic decess.

**HEYDAY.** See *HY.*

**HEYDAY, s.** || *Heyday of ætatis, flos ætatis, ætas florens, s. juvenitæ ætatis integra.*—*spatium integræ ætatis* (youthful prime).—*fervor adolescentiæ* or *ferv. juvenilis*. *Adolescentia fervida*. *Adulidus sanguis* (the hot blood of youth; the lust i. H.).—*robur juvenile* or *juvenatæ*. *vigor juvenatæ* or *ætatis* (youthful strength).

**HÆTUS.** See *GAP.*

**HICCOUGH, s.** singultus.

**HICCOUGH, v.** singultire. singulare.

**HIDE, s.** pellis (the skin as flayed off: of men and of animals that have a soft skin).—*corium* (the thick h. of animals, the butt, *sc.*). See *SKIN.* *To dress h.'s, pelles conficere* (Cæ.), *perficere* (Plin.).

**HIDE, v.** abdere (to put a thing away, to h.; e. g. documents, tabulas).—*condere* (to deposit in a safe place).—*abscondere* (to put away and preserve).—*recondere* (to hide carefully and thoroughly).—*occultare* (to conceal in any way).—*occultare* (to conceal very carefully and anxiously; *seid.* in neg. propositions).—*celare* (to conceal the existence of a thing; *facti*, *sc.*, *opp. fateri*; e. g. *sententiam*, *iram*).—*obscurare* (to throw a shade over; e. g. *magnitudo lucris obscurabat magnitudinem periculi*).—*absurdare* (to thrust away to bury under something).—*dissimulare* (to h. by dissimulating; e. g. *magnitudo animi*, *odium*). *Jx.* *tegere* et *dissimulare*; *dissimulare* et *occultare*. *To h. a thing fm aby.* *celare* qm qd (not ei qd; but in the pass. *celatur* mihi qd occurs *Hirt. B. Alex. 7, 1*). *To h. a thing in a place, abdere qd in locum, seid. in loco*; *occultare* with the past *partep.* the *obl.* is used, but sometimes the *acc.* (in *tectis silvestribus* *abditus*, C. *abdit* in *tabernaculis*, Cæ.; in *silvâ Arduennâ* *abditus*, Cæ.); *occultare* qd loco or in loco (very *seid.* in loco; *Hirt. Cæ. B. G. 7, 85, 2tr.*); *athq* under *athq*, *abdere* qd sub qâ re or intra qd (e. g. *cultum vestis*, *ferrum intra vestem*); *tegere* qd qâ re (*fig.*, e. g. *nomen tyranni humanitate suâ*). *To h. oneself, delitescere* (to lie hid; of persons and things); *se abdere* in occultum (of persons); *occuli, occultari* (to be withdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g. of stars, *opp. apparere*). *To h. oneself or aby in a place, abdere* se or qm in qm loco (not in qo loco; e. g. in terram, in intimam Macedoniam); in the country, rus; in one's house, domum; there, eo (not ibi); *where, qo* (not alicubi); *where, quo* (not ubi); *where-ever, quocumque* (not ubicumque). [But *fig.*, *se* in literâ, or *se* literis *abdere*, C.] *Hidden under the earth, sub terram* (not *terrâ*) *abditus* (C. *Tuac. 2, 25, 60*). *To h. oneself anywhere, is also delitescere in qo loco; se occultare loco or in loco* (see above). *To h. oneself fm aby, se occultare ei, or a conspectu* cæ; *to be hidden, latere*; *abditum latere*; *abditum et inclusum* in occulto latere (the three last of keeping one self hidden). *More hidden, most hidden, occultior, occultissimus* (not *abditior, abditissimus*, which are late Lat.).

**HIDE AND SEEK.** *To play at h. and s.*, \*per lusum latitare; \*per lusum luitantes (or -em) querere.

**HIDE-BOUND, cui pellis ita tergori adheret, ut apprehensa manibus deducta costis non possit** (Col. 6, 13, 2), or simply *cui pellis tergori adheret*.—*Coriagine laborans* (coriagio, Col. and *Veget.*). || *Niggardly, vid.*

**HIDEOUS, insignis ad deformitatem.** See *HORRIBLE*.

**HIDEOUSLY.** See *HORRIBLY*.

**HIDEFOUSNESS.** See *DEFORMITY, UGLINESS*.

**HIDER, || One who is hiding** (*latrans*), *Crel.* (*latitator*, *Aug.*). || *One who hides* (*trans.*), *occultator* (C.).—*celator* or *t.*, *Luc.*

**HIDING-PLACE, latræa** (a retired or obscure place, where aby may conveniently remain concealed).—*latibulum* (a lurking-hole, into which a man must creep like a beast).—*receptaculum* (a receptacle; e. g. of thieves). *A h.-p. of thieves, furum receptaculum* (*aff. L. 34, 21*); *domus prædorum et furorum receptrix* (*aff. C. Ferr. 4, 8, 17*). *furum latibulum.* *To conceal oneself in a h.-p., latere*, *se occultare*: *to drive aby fm a h.-p., quæ excitare latibulo.*

**HIE.** See *HASTEN, intrans.*

**HIERARCHICAL, sacerdotalis** (relating to priesthood, *sc.*).

**HIERARCHY, summi sacerdotes, or ii, qui sacerdotium amplissimum habent** (the chief priests)—*collegium sacerdotum* (a body of priests).—*amplissimî sacerdotii collegium* (C.).—*imperator* or *dominatus sacerdotum* (*priestcraft, as term of reproach*).

**HIEROGLYPHIC, hieroglyphicus, hierographicus** (late).—*litteræ Ægyptiis scriptis* (T.).

**HIEROGLYPHICS, litteræ Ægyptiæ** (T. *Ann. 2, 60, 3*). *litteræ hieroglyphicæ* or *hierographiæ* (late writers).

**HIEROPHANT, hierophanta** or -tes (Np. *Pelop. 3; Inscr. Orell. 2361*).

**HIGGLE, || To carry on a little retail trade, maupônâam teneçre** (to be a small dealer), *maupônâam exercere* (to deal in a small way in provisions, but *esp. wine*).—*\*merces ostiatium venditare* (to offer goods for sale at people's door).—|| *Chaffer, vid.*

**HIGGLER, institor** (g. t.).—*caupo* (in provisions, but *esp. wine*).—*\*qui merces ostiatium venditat*.

**HIGH, alt** (denotes the perpendicular height of an object, the distance of its highest point fm the surface of the earth; hence, in expressions of measure, it is only this adj. that can be used).—*celus* (h. in respect of others; of things that rise above the level of the earth, or above the usual standard).—*excelsus* (towering high above others, remarkably h.). All these are used *fig.* when h. = 'lofty', 'elevated', but with this difference, that *altus* denotes loftiness absolutely; *celatus* and *excelsus*, in comparison with less elevated objects).—*editus*, in altum *editus* (raised fm a level or over a country, *opp. planus*; only of places, hills, and mountains).—*clatus* (raised, lofty, *esp. of words, tones, elati modis*, and *clatus* of insensum).—*erectus* (upright, standing straight up; then *fig.*, e. g. *h.-minded*).—*arduus*, *aditus arduus* (h. in respect of the lateral surfaces of an object, weh rise more in a perpendicular than in a sloping direction; *fig.* *arduus* denotes what is hardly, if at all, attainable).—*procerus* (stretched out in length; grown tall, slim, *opp. brevis*, Gr. *euimys*, only of things weh have attained to their height by growth).—*sublimis* (directed upwards towards the sky, h. in the air, of things which float or rise high in the air, *opp. humilis*; *fig.* = raised above the ordinary standard, exceeding the ordinary powers of understanding; able to penetrate more deeply into a thing).—*acutus* (clear, of tone, *opp. gravis*; in wch signification *altus* is not Latin, since *altus sonus*, *altus vox* relate to the fulness, body, or compass of the sound; see Q. 11, 3, 23; *Catull. 12, 18*).—*carus* (dear, h. in price).—*Magnus* (great, considerable, h. in price, then h. in its intensive strength and importance).—*amplus* (h. in dignity).—*nobilis* (h. in birth and reputation); *higher, also superior* (upper, both in situation and in rank); *very h.*, *also præaltus* = the highest, summus (the highest, greatest, in respect of what is higher, in situation, rank, degree, *sc.*; *opp. imus, infimus*).—*supremus* (the highest, uppermost, in respect of a lower; hence also the highest in degree or rank, *opp. infimus*); the superlatives of the other adj., may of course be used: the most High (i. e. God), *Deus supremus* (the Supreme God); *Deus optimus maximus* (the best and greatest).—In denoting measure, the Latins express 'high' either by *altus* with the *accus.*, or by in altitudine (τό ύψος) with the *gen.* of the measure; e. g., to be fifty feet h., *quinquaginta*



pedes altum esse, or in altitudinem quinquaginta pedum emînere.

A *high mountain*, mons altus, excel-sus or arduus: *an extremely h. mountain*, mons in immensum editus: a *h. hill*, collis in altum editus; collis editus arduus: a *not very h. hill*, collis paulum ex planitie editus: a *place whose situation is h.*, locus editus or in altum editus: a *higher place*, locus editor or superior: of persons, trees, &c.; see TALL: *h. water*, aquæ magnæ (L. 24, 9): *very h. water*, aquæ ingentes (L. 38, 28): *to fall fm on h.*, ex alto decidere: *to rise or fly h. in the air*, sublimare (to rise in sublimis not Class. ferri (g. t.)): *sublimem abire* (g. t., of living creatures): *sublime se levare* (of birds): *to soar very h.*, altissime assurgere (of the mind; see Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 3): *to be h. (of the weather-glass)*, alte assurgere or ascendisse: *to lie h. (as a house)*, emînere: \*in loco editore extructum esse: *h. time*, tempus summum; temporis dicrimen (with the idea of danger): *it is h. time*, tempus urget: *it is h. time for you to go*, jam censeo, abas: *it is h. time for you to come*, expectatus venis: *when the sun was already h.*, multo jam die: a *h. price*, pretium magnum: *at a h. price*, magni pretii (ease); *magno* (constare): *to buy at a h. price*, magno emere: *to become higher in price*, carius fieri or venire (g. t., to become dearer, to be sold for more); *ingravescere, incendi* (to rise, get up, of the annona; i. e., corn, or price of corn): *l. bid higher*, plus promittere (g. t., to be willing to give more); *contra liceri* (in auctiones): *constantly to bid higher than another* (to outbid him), qo licente contra liceri: *to bid too h.*, immoderatus liceri in qâ re: *to attribute a h. value to althg.*, to place a *h. value on it*, qd magni or magno æstimare; *ci rei multum tribuere*: *to charge nthg h. to aby*, qd ci magni inducere (as a service): *to be of higher value than althg. (fg.)*, præstare ci rei (e. g. bona existimatio præstat divitiis; Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172): *h. and low*, summi et infimi: *the highest magistrates*, summi magistratus: *the higher sciences*, studia altiora et acria: *the higher mathematics*, mathematica altiora (n. pl.): a *h. style of composition*, sublimis dicendi genus: *a thing is too h. for me* (exceeds my power of comprehension), qd mente meâ æsequi or capere non possum; qd procul est a meâ cogitatione: a *h. opinion*, magna opinio (e. g. *men enterbim a h. opinion of his courage*, qd habet magnam opinionem virtutis: see Cæs. B. G. 7, 60; cf. L. 6, 6, 9, ut tanto de se consensus civitas opinionem, quæ maxima sit, constanter efficit. *alta opinio is not Class.*). *To have a h. opinion of oneself*, to carry one's head h., magnificæ de se statueret: *to aim high* (fg.), altiores spiritus gerere (T. Hist. 3, 66, 5): *to have h. thoughts*, altum quiddam et avulsum spirare (Sen. Ep. 16, 23). *The highest bidder*, plurimo licens: *to sell althg to the highest bidder*, ad licitationem qd deducere (Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 6): *to be publicly sold to the highest bidder*, sub hasta venire. *In the highest degree*, maxime; multo maxime; quam potest maxime (e. g. maxime fidelis; multo maxime memorabilis; multo maxime quam potest maxime miserabilis. *but never maxim-vere, which occurs only with the verbs petere, orare*).

HIGH-BLOWN. See INFLATED.

HIGH-BORN, generosus. generosa ab stirpe profectus, nobilis or summo loco natus. splendidis natalibus ortus.

HIGH-DESIGNING, altiores spiritus gerens (T. 3, 66, 4).

HIGH-FLOWN, magnificus. ad magnificentiam compositus (pomposus).—infatus, tumidus (inflated).—grandilocus usque ad vitium (of a speaker, Q.). *H. f. language*, sermo tumidus. oratio magnifica: a *h. f. style*, magnificus dicendi genus: *to adopt a h. f. style*, pompam addibere in dicendo: *to discard all h. f. expressions*, ampullas et æquepudalia verba projicere (H. A. P. 97).

HIGH-HEARTED, magnus et excelsus.—magnitudine animi præstans.

HIGH-HEELED, *H. h. shoes*, calceamenta altiuscula.—cothurni (buskins worn by tragic actors, and then also by others, to increase their stature). *To wear h. h. shoes*, calceamentis altiusculis uti.

HIGH-METTED, callidus or acer (harsh, equus).

HIGH-MINDED, superbus (proud).—excelsus et altus.—magnitudine animi præstans (lofty-minded). *Riches make men h.-m.*, divitiæ animos faciunt.

HIGH-PLACED, præstans in republicâ.

HIGH PRIEST, præp. pontifex maximus. *The*

*office of h. p.*, pontificatus maximus.

HIGH SEASONED, bene conditus (well-seasoned, C.,

but *fg.*; male conditus, H.)—ita conditus ut nihil possit esse suavius (admirably seasoned).—\*multum conditus.

HIGH-SHOULDERED, \*altis humeris.

HIGH-SPIRITED, alti spiritus plenus (Q. 10, 1

44).

HIGH TREASON, perduellio (a crime by which the freedom of the citizens is endangered, or public security disturbed).—crimen majestatis, or (later) læsæ majestatis (the crime of him who violates the dignity, or disturbs the peace and security of the Rom. people; e. g., by betraying one of its armies, by promoting sedition or uproar; and, later, by any offence against the sacred person of the prince; cf. Heinze. Antiq. Rom. Synh. 4, 18, 46, sqq.) In the times of the Rep., the orators, &c. called 'h. treason' parricidium patriæ; or used the general term scelus (opp. pietas; cf. C. Sull. 2, 6; Off. 3, 21, 83; Cat. 2, 1, 1, and 11, 25; *Sull. Int. p.*). To be guilty of h. treason, majestatem populi Romani minuire or lædere (agst the state of Rome); patriæ parricidio obstringi or se obstringere: *to declare althg h.-t.*, judicare qd contra rempublicam factum esse. *One who is guilty of h.-t.*, perduellis. civium or reipublicæ parricida (C. S.); proditor (traitor): *one who is charged with h.-t.*, perduellionis reus. majestatis reus.

HIGHLANDS, \*regio montana.

HIGHLANDER, homo montanus (monticola, port.). *H's. montani* (homines).

HIGHLY, alte.—exelise (rare).—valde (much, greatly).—magni (at a high price or value; e. g. facere, æstimare: also magno æstimare; the former conveying the general notion of valuing [= valuing highly], the latter laying more stress upon the large sum or price): *very h.*, permagni, or, with æimare, permagno; maximi. *H. to be respected*, maxime colendus. valde observandus: *h. delighted*, lætissimus. lætitia elatus or exultans: *h. honoured*, honoratissimus: *to value aby h.*, qm magni facere; qm admirari, suspicere (look up to him).

HIGHNESS, *Height*, vid. *As title: your h.*, \*tu, celis æsimè princeps!

HIGHWAY, via (lapidibus) strata (paved road; cf. L. 8, 15, 9; in later writers the *g. Eutrop*) strata viam).—via publica. via, quâ omnes commeant.

HIGHWAYMAN, grassator, nocturnus grassator.

HILARITY. See MIRTH.

HILL, collis (v. pr. for 'hill' any considerable and somewhat steep eminence).—clivus (the sloping side of a h., a gradual ascent).—tumulus (a hillock, a natural or artificial rising of the earth, esp. when it projects singly in a plain).—grumus (any artificial heap of earth, still less than a tumulus).—locus editor or superior (g. t., any eminence): *that is or grows upon a h.*, colinus: a *small h.*, see HILLOCK.

HILLOCK, colliculus. clivulus, tumulus (SYX. in HILL).

HILLY, clivosus, tumulosus.—montanus (in C. and Cæs. of persons; i. e., mountaineers; Parr. L. O.).—montosus (C.). *A h. district*, regio aspera et montosa (C.); montana (pl. adj., L.).

HILT, capulus (of a sword, v. pr.).

HIMSELF, *As nom.*, ipse (to ipsemet only, Plant. Amphit. Pril. 10, 2, [ipsemet abiit], and pl. ipsimet, C. 3 Verr. 1, 3). *As in an oblique case:* a) by sui (sibi, se, or sese) alone: *I have restored my brother to h.*, reddidi fratrem sibi: *to hurt h.*, sibi nocere: *to forget h.*, sui oblivisci: *with h.*, secum. b) by sui and ipse: (1.) *If an opposition is to be indicated between the subject and some other subject*, ipse will be in the nom. (or, in the case of acc. cum infin. in the acc.) Junius necem sibi ipse conceivit = he himself, and no other, did the deed; so Varius Quintillus se ipse in tabernaculo interfecit, Fell. 2, 71, 3; deforme est de se ipsam prædicare, C. (2) *If the opposition is to the object*, the ipse will be in the same case as the sui; qd sibi ipsi inimicus est, is an enemy to h., not (as would be more natural) to another. (3) *If, however, a strong emphasis lies on the subject*, the ipse may remain in the nom., even when the object has an implied notion opposed to it; and, in general, C. is partial to the retention of ipse in nom. [Zumpt, 696]; thus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur, Ferr. 1, 6; but qui potest exercitum in continere imperator, qui se ipsam (opp. exercitum) non potest? Maw. 13.—Of h., ipse. sua sponte.—utro (e. g. polliceri, of his own free will).—By h., per se (ipse); per se solus: suo Marte, but always with ref. to the orig. meaning of the expression. *Always* not proprio Marte.—All = without the help of any other person)—solus (alone).—se, utrum

(separately, opp. to 'in conjunction with others'; e. g. ludos et cum collēgā et separatim edidit: to live by h., secum vivere: to have found athg. agt by h., per se invenisse qd. To learn by h., sine magistro discere: he had done it quite of h., sua sponte fecerat: to recover h., ad se redire. To deceive h., falli. To vex h., cruciari: to avail h. of athg. uti qā re.—A likeness of h., sui similes species (C. Tusc. 1. 15, 34); sua imago (Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 55). To be always h., or like h., semper suum esse (e. g. in disputando, C. Fin. 4, 4, 10).

HIND, || The stag, cervā. || Boor, vid. || Servant, vid.

HINDER, adj. aversus (turned away; in the back, not in the front; opp. adversus).—posticus (what is behind athg.; e. g., at the back of a house, opp. anticus). H. part, pars posterior. pars aversa; of the head, occipitium; aversa pars capitis.

HINDER, 1) || Delay; oppose the execution, &c., impedire qm (qd); in athg. a qā re, and simply qā re (to never in qā re).—impedimentum esse ci (ei rei); in athg. ad qd (neer in qā re).—impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendae (g. t.).—obstare or officere ci and ci rei es (to be opposed to aby; obstare, simply to stand in the way of; but officere, to be opposed to as an enemy; e. g., es consiliis obstare or officere).—retardare qm, in athg. ad qd faciendum or a qā re faciendā, in qā re (to check aby; e. g., qm a scribendo retardare; ad qd fruendum).—interpellare qm, in athg. in qā re (to disturb a person in the practice of athg.; e. g. in suo jure).—qm avocare, avertere, abducere ab qā re (to draw off a person fm doing or attempting athg.; to hinder him in it). 'Prom.' with the participial subst. after 'to hinder', is rendered in Latin by nē or quominus (rarely by an infn.), and, if a negation precede the verb, (v. g., see Zumpt, § 543: I do not hinder him fm &c., non moror, quominus &c.

2) Prevent, prohibere qm; fm athg. qā re; more rarely a re. see Macb. Cas. B. G. 4, 11); fm doing athg. nē, quin or quominus, faciat; where obs. that quin points to the result, so that if 'I did not h. his going' means 'I did not make any objection to it,' 'I did not try to h. it.' we must say non prohibui nē, or quominus proficeretur; for non prohibui quin proficeretur would mean, that 'though I tried to h. him, he nevertheless went.' Of the unsuccessful attempt, non posse prohibere (quin) is more common (Krüger, 575, aff. Haase ad Reisig, p. 579).—arcere qm re and a re (to h. by keeping off; to guard agst).—dehortari (to dissuade), aff. vch verb the Eng. 'from,' aff. 'to h.,' is expressed by nē or quominus, or by infn.; see Zumpt, § 543. qm, who says that impede and deterere are sis, and prohibere often, followed by inf.—avocare, abducere qm a re (as it were, to call back, bring away aby fm a thing). To h. an enemy fm laying waste, fm crossing, &c., hostem prohibere populationibus, transitu: to h. aby fm flight, fugam es reprimere: to be hindered (to be interrupted or disturbed in one's business), interpellari: to be hindered by very important business, maxinis occupationibus distineri or impediri. We are hindered fm doing athg., prohibemur qd facere.

HINDERER, morator (delayer; e. g. publici commodi, L. 2, 4); or Cret. qui impedimentum affert ci rei faciendae: qui impedimento est ci rei, ad qd, &c.

HINDMOST, HINDERMOST. See LAST.

HINDRANCE, impedimentum (to not obstaculum).—avocatio a re (to an occupation, to business).—mora (delay, cause of delay). To be a h., impedimenti loco esse: to be a h. to a person or thing, impedimento esse ci or ci rei, ad qd (to never in qā re); impedire qm or qd, in athg. a qā re, or qā re only (to never in qā re); impedimentum afferre, in or to athg. ci rei faciendae (of persons and things); obsesse ci and ci rei (to be agst a person or thing, opp. prodere); cf. To HINDER: it was a great h. to the Gauls in battle, that &c., Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod &c.: I will be no h., nulla in me or per me est mora; nihil in me est mora: I will be no h. to his resigning the decemvirate, non moror, quominus abeat a decemviratu.

HINGE, s. cardo (also impropr. of the hinge on vch athg. turns; e. g. ubi es rei litium, Q. 12, 8, 2) cardo vertitur; so tanto cardine rerum, V. Aen. 1, 672). To take a door off its h., emovere postes cardine; postes a cardine vellere (V.): a h. creaks, cardo mutit (Plaut.), stridet (V.). Prov. To be off the h., perturbari or perturbatum esse; loco et certo de statu demoveri (of the mind, deprived of its self-possession, C.); de statu suo declinare (of persons, C.).

HINGE, v. That on vch athg. h.'s, cardo es rei, or

ubi es rei cardo veritū (Q.); quod maxime rem continet (L. 39, 48, 2).

HINT, v. indicare ci qd. docere qm qd (to give aby private information of athg. to not indigare or innuere, Ruhnk ad Muret. 2, 117).—significare (to give to understand).—subjicere (to suggest; to h. to a person what to say or do).—summonere (to give a warning or secret hint; only Ter. and Suet.).—ci nutu signum dare (to give a sign). To h. at athg. significare qd or de qā re.—tangere qd (to touch it).

HINT, s. significatio (g. t., for making it understood who or what one means).—nutus (nod). To throw out several plain h.'s, multas nē dubias significationes jacere (Suet. Ner. 37). If I had given the slightest h., the thing might have been easily done, si inuissem modo, hoc facile perfici posset.

HIP, coxa. coxendix.

HIPPISH. See HYPOCHONDRIAC.

HIPPOGRIFUS, hippogriffs (cf. hippocentaurus, &c.).

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hippopotamus (Plin.).—equus fluviatilis (Plin. 8, 21, 30).

HIRE, s. merces; yearly, annua (for persons and things, as pay, wages for h.).—vectigal (as the income of one who lets on h.).

HIRE, v. conducere, with or without mercēde or pretio. Hired labourers, operae conductae or mercenariae. To hire oneself out, se or operam suam locare (Plaut.); to aby, ci; for any purpose, ad qm rem.

HIRED, conducticius (of persons and things).—mercenarius (of persons).—(mercēde) conductus. (to conducticius and mercenarius are used in respect of the class to wch the person or thing h. belongs; (mercēde) conductus, in respect of the person or thing h., consider individually as to its state: thus domus conducticia is a house belonging to the class of those wch are let on hire, as opposed to those wch are private property (see Porc. op. Suet. vit. Terent. 1, eatr.); domus (mercēde) conducta is a house wch I have hired, in wch I live as tenant: miles conducticius or mercenarius is a soldier belonging to the class of those who serve for pay; miles mercēde conductus is one whom I have taken into pay).

HIRELING. See Hired (of persons).

HIRER, conductor.

HIS, suus (when it relates to the principal substantive of the sentence; i. e., to the definite subject or object of the verb to wch it belongs itself).—ejus. Illius (when it does not relate to the principal substantive of the sentence, and whenever the use of suus would create an ambiguity: thus, accipere cepit columbam in nido suo would leave it doubtful whether the hawk's nest or the dove's was meant: so Sextius. ad eum [Scipionem] filium ejus adduxit, i. e. Scipia's; suum would be ambiguous. Achaë Macedonum regem suspectum habebant pro ejus crudelitāte, L.; but suus is even here used when the sense of the passage sufficiently guards agst the grammatically possible obscurity; cf. Krüger, 407). 1. In a dependent sentence, suus is generally used when the 'his' relates to the subject of the principal sentence, provided it could not be referred to the subject of the dependent sentence itself; e. g. tum ei dormienti ille ille visus est rogare, ut quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultam esse pateretur; sis, however, ejus is used in this case (see remark on ejus. illius). and very often ipsius, wch should be regularly used when suus would produce an ambiguity; e. g. Cæsar milites suos incusavit, cur de sua [= militum] virtute, ad de ipsius [= Cæsaris] diligentia desperaret, Cæs. 69. In the case of the acc. with infn., 'is' is allowable, a) if the acc. with infn. does not depend immediately on the verb to whose subject the 'his' refers; e. g. Sciculi me saepe pollicitum esse dicebant—commodis eorum me non defuturum; the acc. and infn. depends immediately on pollicitum esse, not dicebant; β) if the pron. relates not to the subject, but to the object, aranti Q. Cin cinnato nuntiatus est, eum dictatorem esse factum, C.; but here sui is correct and common (Krüger, 411). 2. In dependent clauses with a finite verb, if the verb is in indicative, 'is' is used; if in the subjunctive, suus; tangebant animi domum, quod domum ejus.... reddiderunt nudam atque inanem, where it might be quod domum suam.... reddidissent, if the statement were not made as a fact. These rules, however, are neither of them without exception (Krüger, 411, 412). 3. In co-ordinate clauses (joined by 'but,' 'and,' 'or') 'is' is used; thus, when two subjects are connected by 'and,' the second being referred to the first by 'his,' ejus is used; but if the connection is by cum

*suus is used; e.g. Isocrates et discipuli ejus; Isocrates cum discipulis suis; so too, Isocrates sine discipulis suis.* — **HIS** 3. 'his' in Lat. is not expressed unless there is some emphasis or distinction, or the notion of possession is to be strongly marked; e.g., not my book, but *h.*, non meus liber, sed illius. — *H.* own, suus proprius. ejus proprius (when possession is strongly marked: the former, when the ref. is to the principal substantive; the latter, when not). — *suus* (when possession is either not meant, or not strongly marked). — *suus* is its strengthened by the appended *met* or *ut*, and by the addition of *ipse*, agreeing with the subject or other principal word to which *h.* refers: Crassum suapte interfectum manu. C.; sevilita, quam... in sanguine ipse suo exerceret. L. 7, 4. *Sis* the *ipse* is in the gen., but this 'does not occur so often as Drakenborch [Liv. 7, 40, 9] thinks' (Z.). when the ref. is to the subject; e.g. suum ipsius caput exsecratur. L. 30, 20, for ipsum. *H.* party, friends, &c., sui: to render to every man *h.* due, suum quicque tribuere. — *On his part*, off, a neg., nec... quidem (e.g. sed nec Jugurtha quidem interea quietus erat, S. Jug. 51).

**HISS**, *v.* sibilare (— **HIS** sibilum edere, fundere, or effundere, are poet.). — *stridere* or *stridere* (to *h.* horribly; also of iron plunged in water: Lucr. 6, 149). To *h.* and *hoot*, see **HOOT**. — **HIS** at *hiss* at, off, or down, sibilare. exsibilare. sibilis consecrari, consacrare (ἀκουσιν, to show dissatisfaction with any by hissing; to *h.* at a speaker or actor); — *qm* sibilis vexare (Val. Max.). — *e* scenā sibilis explodere (to drive off the stage by hissing: to *h.* an actor off the stage). — *ejicere*, exigere (ἐπιβάλλειν, ἐκίπτειν; e.g., by hissing, whistling, or stamping; to cry down either a speaker, author, actor, or a play; see Rivnk. Vell. 2, 28, 3; Ter. Andr. Prol. 27). To be hissed down or off, ejici, ejici (to fail, ἐκίπτειν): to *h.* at or down a piece or play, exigere fabulam: one that has never been hissed at, intactus a sibilis.

**HISS**, **HISSING**, sibilus, sibilum (of the whistling of the wind, &c., also of serpents, O.; and empty of popular assemblies, &c.). — *stridor* (the angry hissing of serpents, pees, &c.).

**HIST**: at *h.* or at *h.* tacete (cf. C. de Or. 3, 64; Fam. 16, 24, 2).

**HISTORIAN**, historiarius scriptor, scriptor, with or without rerum, or rerum gestarum, rerum explicator, rerum gestarum pronunciator (so far as he arranges, writes down, or relates facts and occurrences). — *rerum antiquarum scriptor* (as describing the affairs of times long past). — *autor*, with and without rerum, or rerum gestarum (so far as he is used or quoted as authority). — **HISTORICUS** denotes rather a person who devotes himself to historical pursuits, a reader or investigator of history, who, however, may also be a writer of history; cf. Top. 20, 78. Np. Alcib. 11, 1. — **HISTORICUS** not historiographus. An *h.* of great name or accuracy, autor gravissimus: an *h.* of no authority, of no great accuracy, autor levis nec satis fidus: the earlier *h.*'s, priores (e.g. Walch, T. Agric. 10, 1, p. 178): the old *h.*'s, scriptores veteres or antiqui; (sm context) veteres or antiqui only (Srm. in ANCIEN): future *h.*'s, historiarii futuri scriptores.

**HISTORIC**, **HISTORICAL**, historicus (opp. oratorius, quotidianus, &c.; e.g. genus historicum; sermo historicus). But the word is to be used cautiously; the *genitives* historicorum, rerum, will often help. *H.* books, (not libri historici, but) litterarum monumenta, commentarii, annales, litteræ. *H.* accuracy, historicæ or rerum fides (historias fides only in O. Am. 3, 12, 44). To describe a person's character with *h.* accuracy, qm ad historicam fidem scribere (C.). An *h.* painter, "qui res gestas, or res ex annalibus depromptas pingit: to illustrate a subject by *h.* examples, \*ex annalibus deprompta referre de &c.: to pass *h.* mythological to *h.* times, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus. *H.* painting, \*res gestas pingendi ars. An *h.* picture, pictura (or tabula picta) rerum gestarum (aff. Pila. 16, 33, 60, and 35, 4, 7). A dry narrator of *h.* facts, non exornator rerum sed tantummodo narrator (C.). \*Historical studies, \*see phrases under **HISTORY**.

**HISTORICALLY**, historice. To state *athq* as *h.* true, obligeare verba sua historicæ fide (O.).

**HISTORIOGRAPHER**, scriptor rerum (gestarum). — *scriptor historiarius*. See **HISTORIAN**.

**HISTORY**, [A narration, narratio. — *dim.* narratuncula. — *memoria* ca rei or de rei (account that is in existence, or has been circulated; e.g. de Myrone memoria duplex prodita est). | *History* = collected narratives of events, res or res gestæ; — *memoria* (446)

rerum gestarum. — *memoria annalium*. — *res veteres antiquitas* (i. e. ancient *h.*). — *litteræ* (as far as contained in books or other written documents, esp. as bearing on national customs and manners; Np. Praef. 2; Pr. 1, 1). — *historia* or *historia rerum gestarum* (mostly implying a scientific or careful treatment of the subject). *Fabulous* or *mythological* *h.*, historia fabularis (Suet.). *fabulum*. The Roman *h.*, res populi Romani; litteræ pop. Rom.; historia pop. Rom. Universal *h.*, perpetua rerum gestarum historia (C. Fam. 5, 12, 6). — **HIS** An *adj.* with 'history' should mostly be translated by a gen. with *rerum*; *h.* *h.*, *h.* sacred, profane *h.* history, historia rerum sacrarum, profanarum; or, as *allegoria*, historia, quam dicimus sacram, profanam. &c. *Grecian* *h.*, historia rerum Græcarum, or res Græcæ only. To write a *h.*, historiam scribere, componere, or instituire; rerum gestarum historiam compleri: to write the *h.* of his own times, scribere historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (C.): to write the Roman *h.*, res Romanas, or populi Romani, historiam comprehendere, perscribere; res Romanas in historiam conferre: to complete a *h.*, historiam perducere, absolvare: to study *h.*, historiam se dare: to be well read or versed in *h.*, historiam plures novisse: to be very fond of *h.*, esse magno studio rerum veterum: to have no knowledge of *h.*, nullam memoriam antiquitatis collegisse. Well versed in ancient *h.*, omnia antiquitatis peritissimus.

**HISTRIONIC**, histrionalis — *scenicus*. See **THEATRICAL**.

**HIT**, *v.* icere, ferire. percutere (ic. *slay* by throwing, e.g. fulmine ictus. — *i.* *s.* by pushing, striking; but also by missiles — *percut.* stronger than *icere*, to strike a man such a blow as shakes him through and through). — *pulsare* (to knock or strike either a person or thing; of a person, to strike him with hand or stick, to wound his honour by a blow). — *mulare* (to beat a man soundly with fists or clubs). To *h.* *aby* with a stone, qm lapide percutere: to be *h.* by a stone fm the w. li, saxo de muro icti: to *h.* the mark, or to 'hit' (absol.), scopum ferire, or ferire only; collineare (e.g. quis est... qui totam diem iaculans non aliquando collineat? C.): not to *h.* the mark, non ferire (of the person); deerrare (of the thing shot or hurled): to *h.* the bull's eye, medium ferire: you have *h.* the right nail on the head, rem acu tetigit! (Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19): *aby* is *h.* hard (as remark of another person), hoc habet (gladiatorial term). | To reach completely. To *h.* *athq* (= to discover it by a happy conjecture, ad (conjecturam) assequi. You have *h.* it, recte! rem tenes! acu tetigit! (Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19). To *h.* (off) an exact likeness of *athq* or *aby*, veram cs or cs rei imaginem reddere. | To *h.* *aby* (by one's words), tangere (e.g. quo pacto Rhodum teigerim, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30). To be *h.* hard (= to be taken in to a great amount; colloq.), probe tactum esse (Plaut.; = to be well taken in). **INTRANE**. To *hit* *agst* *athq*, offendere in *qd* re, or ad *qd*. impingi ei rei. aliquid ad *qd* (Srm. in DASH *agst*). — *Incurrere* in *qd* (to run *agst*; e.g. in columnas, C.). To *h.* *agst* *aby*, incidere atque incidere in *qm*. | To *hit* upon (= to meet or find accidentally; light upon), incidere in *qd*. To *h.* upon the right word, aptum vocabulum ponere (in writing).

**HIT**, *s.* | Blow, *s.* | Blow, *s.* | That is a palpable *h.*! hoc habet! (term of the gladiatorial shows = 'he has caught it this time'). A lucky *h.*; see 'LUCKY chance'.

**HITCH**, *v.* | **TRANS.** To catch by a hook; see To **HOOK**. | **INTRANE**. To *h.* along (= hobble on), propere (to creep forth or forwards; H., Col., Suet., Plin.; not C.). — *claudicare* (to limp; propere, and impropere): to *hitch* in rhyme (Pope). \*versu claudicare (claud., of lame compositions, both C. and Q.).

**HITCH**, *s.* | Hook, catch, vid. | Sudden impediment; see **IMPEDIMENT**.

**HITHER**, *huc*. *H.* and *thither*, *huc* illuc (e.g. curare, C.); *huc* atque illuc (e.g. Intueri); *huc* et illuc (e.g. vagari, C.); *tum* *huc* tum illuc (e.g. volare, C.). So *huc* illucque (Plin.); *huc* illucve (Cels. 6, 36).

**HITHER**, *adj.* anterior.

**HITHERTO**, [A] Up to this time, adhuc. *adhuc* usque. *adhuc* tempus. *adhuc* diem (up to the present point of time in which the speaker lives). — (usque) *ad* *id* or *illud* tempus, *ad* *id* loci or *ad* *id* locorum (up to that point, when past circumstances are spoken of; respecting *ad* *id* loci, see Fabri S. Jug. 63, 6). Not... *h.*, nondum. *adhuc* non (the latter form opposes the present to the future emphatically; the verb will be in the present, perf. definite, or future. If a past time is referred to, *ad* *id* tempus is used; **HIS** non *adhuc* is not, as some assert, un-Class.; Krebs: cf. Pr. Intr. 4.

340). And not . . . h; nor . . . h., necdum, neque dum.—neque adhuc (the latter if there is the marked opposition between present and fut., as pointed out above; *huc* sed. et nondum). Nobody . . . h., nemo adhuc or adhuc nemo: no . . . h., nullusdum, nullus adhuc: nothing . . . h., nihilum. nihil adhuc or adhuc nihil (see authorities in Krebs, adhuc). See YET.—*hactenus*, 'up to this point,' so far, is never 'up to this time,' in C. or Cæs.; but L. uses it in this sense [e. g. 7, 26, 6]; so also O. It is, however, classical and common in such a passage as 'hitherto I have treated of h.c.' with ref. to the progress of a speech, h.c., where, though it refers to space, the progress through that space requires time.—[b] Up to this place, (usque) ad hunc locum. huc usque. [c] Up to this point, hactenus.

HITHERWARD, horum (= huc vorum, Com.).—huc.

HIVE, a. alvus or alvens.—alvearium.—tectum (apium).—also vasculum (small h.; *Pallad.* Jun. 7, 8); and, *fm* context, domicilium.—apiarium (Col.).—*Sis* meliarius (according to Varr.). To put bees into a h., apes in alvearium congerere (C. *Fragm.*): to keep the h., alveo se continere: to make a h., alvearium facere or (+) vimine texere: the door or mouth of a h., foramen, quo exiit et introitus datur apibus (Col. 9, 7, 5). To place h.'s on raised frames, three feet high, super podia ternis alia pedibus alvearia collocare (*Pallad.* 1, 36).

HIVE, v. (apes) in alvearium congerere (C. *Fragm.* *Eccon.*).

HOI! ehoh! ehodum! (Com. *ho!* you there! in questioning or scolding exclamations, commands, h.c.): *ho!* (interf. of astonishment).

HOARD, a. acervus (e. g. aris, auri, pecuniae).

HOARD, v. coacervare (to heap together; pecuniam, C.: the simple acervare not C.).—construere (to pile up, divitias, H.); acervos numerum, C.). *Jw* construere et coacervare (e. g. pecuniam, C.).—undique conquirere (to hunt for it every where; pecuniam, opes).—condere (to put in a secret place for preservation; aurum).—seponere (to put aside, to lay by, *equiv* = to lay for a particular purpose; ad in qd; quod ex istis . . . rebus receptum est ad illud sanum [sc. ornatum] sepositum putare, C.; pecuniam in modificationem templi, L.).—accumulare (to add more and more to a hoard already existing, addit, auget, accumulac, C.).

HOARDER, accumulator (e. g. opum, T.; not found elsewhere).

HOAR-FROST, pruina (often pl. pruinae, of a thick h.-f.). Covered with h.-f., pruinosus.—pruinis obectus (thickly covered).

HOARINESS, color canus.—canities (t).—albitudo (capitula, *Plaut.* Trin. 4, 2, 32).

HOARSE, rancus: somewhat h., subraucus: to cry or scream oneself h., ad ravim usque declamare (see *Lindem.* ad *Pit. Duum.*, p. 12): to become h., rancum fieri; irraucescere: to have made oneself (talked oneself) h., jam rancum esse factum (e. g. rogatando, T.): to ask *aliquid* till one is h., or to make oneself h. with asking, usque ad ravim poscere.

HOARSELY, 'ranci voce.

HOARSENESS, rancitas (*Cels.*, *Plin.*).—ravis (*but only in acc. sing.*, ravim).

HOARY, canus. *H.* hairs, cani capilli, or cani only. *h.* canities, poet. *H.* antiquity (poet.), antiquitas ultima prisca vetustas (ca rei; e. g. verborum, C.). See GRAY.

HOAX, s. *prps* \*lepidum quoddam commentum. \*Jocosa quædam fraus (ast. Jocosum furtum, H.).—facinus lepidum et festivum (*Plaut.* *Pæn.* 1, 2, 95). See TRICK, DECEPTION.

HOAX, v. (egregie) c imponere (to impose on *aliquid*; g. s.)—ludere *qm* Jocosæ sitis (C.).—qm lepidè ludificari (*Plaut.*).—lepidè quoddam commentum imponere c.—ludere *qm* vafra arte (*aff.* O. A. D. 3, 333). See TO DECEIVE.

HOBBLE, v. claudicare (to halt; *propr.* and *improp.*): to have a hobbling gait, claudicare.

HOBBLE, a. *Limping gait*, *Crel.*—claudicatio (*lamezza*; C.). *Scrape*, vid.

HOBBLINGLY, See LAMELY.

HOBBY-HORSE, HOBBY, *PROPR.* arundo. To ride a h.-h., equitare in arundine longo (H.). *IMPROPR.* A man's h., studium cs (his favorite pursuit).—morbis et insanias cs (the *parvas* it wrecklessly, h.c.; both of *Verr.*'s passion for plate, ornamental furniture, h.c.; venio nunc ad istius, quemadmodum ipse appellat, studium, ut amici ejus, morbum et insaniam, C. 4 *Ferr. init.*). Every man has his h., trahit sua quemque voluptas (P.); sua cuique spona, mihi

mea (*Attill.* ap. C. *Att.* 14, 20, 3).—hie in illo *stili*, in hoc allus indulget. To ride one's h.-h., ineptis suis plaudere (T. *Dial.* 32, *extr.*). See FAVORITE pursuit.

HOBBY, (a sort of hawk) \*falco *maxlon* (*Linna.*).

HOBBGOLIN. See GOBLIN.

HOBNAIL. See NAIL.

HOBBON'S CHOICE. It is H.'s c., \*potestas optioque, ut eligas, non est facta.—\*optio non or nulla datur.—\*nulla est eligendi optio.

HOCK, a. suffragio (knee-joint of the hind leg of four-footed animals).—poples (g. t. for knee-joint; of men or animals).

HOCK, v. succidere poplites (L.).

HOCUS-POCUS. See JUGGLER'S trick.

HOD, \*oculus cæmentariorum.

HODGE-PODGE. See FARRAGO.

HOE, ligo (broad, and with a long handle, long ligones, O., used for cleaning the ground, breaking the clods, h.c.: the iron of the blade was curved; hence fractus ligo, Col., poet. 10, 88: it had, probably, a narrower blade, a h., at the other end).—marra (post-Aug.; nearly = ligo; lata marra, Col.).—capreolus (a two-pronged h., a fork for weeding; *fm* resemblance of its prongs to goat's horns).—passivum ('furcum bimbibum,' Col. 3, 18, 1; *equiv* for weeding vineyards).—sarculum (with only one prong or blade; hence the most like our 'h.'s; used also for loosening the soil, breaking the clods, h.c.).—rastrum, or dim. rastellus (with many teeth, rake; but also used for weeding, breaking the clods, h.c.).—*Not rastellum*).

HOE, v. sarrire.—pastinare (to h. over a vineyard, h.c.).—*Post.* expressions are agros findere sarculo; ligonibus domare or pulsare arva, h.c.

HOG, suz (g. t.).—porcus (also as term of abuse).—majalis (castrat). H.'s (as adj.), suliis; porcinus: h.'s bristle, seta suliis: h.'s flesh, (caro) suliis or porcina: h.'s lord, adules suliis. To deal in h.'s, suariam facere (inscript.). A dealer in h.'s, negotiator suarius, or suarius, porcinaris only.

HOGGISH. See BRUTISH, GLUTTONOUS, FILTRY, according to meaning.

HOGGISHNESS. See BRUTISHNESS, FILTRINESS.

HOGHERD, subulcus suarius. To be a h., sues pascere.

HOGSHEAD, \*mensura major, quam hogshead vocant; or cadus, dolum. See CASK.

HOG STY, hara.—sulle (Col. 7, 9, 14).

HOIDEN, \*puella proterva or protervior.—\*puella inculta, rustica, h.c.

HOIST. See TO RAISE, TO LIFT UP.—suspendere ac tollere qd (*Cæs.*). To h. up with ropes, funibus subducere (e. g. cataractam, L. 27, 28, 10). To h. sail, vela subducere.—vela pandere (to spread out the sails).

HOLD, I) TRANS. 1) To have seized hold of, tenere (in nearly all the applications of the Eng. word): to h. *aliquid* by the cloak, pallio qm tenere: to h. *aliquid* by the hand, cī manus dare (in order to lead him); qm manu retinere (to h. back with the hand). *To hinder the motion of a person or thing; to prevent its advancing or falling.* tenere. sustinere. retinere. sublevare (to support, lest he should fall; 'holding each other up,' sublevantes invicem, L. 5, 47, 2): to h. (hold in) a horse, equum sustinere: h. me! (that I may not fall) retine me! h. the thief! tenete furem! to be scarcely able to h. their arms, arma vix sustinere posse; vix arma humeris gestare (L.); vix armorum tenendorum potentia est (L. 21, 34): to h. one's breath, animam continere or comprimere. *To hold or keep up in a certain direction, applicare or admovere ad qd:* to h. a bunch of flowers to one's nose, fasciculum florum ad nares admovere: to h. a napkin before one's face or mouth, sudarium ante faciem obtendere (so that the face is concealed); sudarium ad os applicare. *To entertain.* e. g. an opinion, sententiam qm habere, qd sentire. I shall continue to h. this opinion, de hac sententiâ non demovebo: to continue to h. an opinion, in opinione perstare, manere, permanere (so to be better able to say what opinion I do not h., than what I do h., scilicet, quid non sentiam, quam quid sentiam, posse dicere. It is h. my opinion, that we should do nothing, except h.c., adhuc in h. sum sententiâ, nihil ut faciamus, nisi h.c. See HOLD, INTRANS. = to be of opinion. *To hold together, continere (propr. and fig.): e. g.* to h. a slute together, rempublicam continere, C.). To be held together by *aliquid*, qd re adijungi et contineri (propr.); qd re contineri (fig.). *To consider, vid.* *To retain a liquid without letting it run out* h.c., humorem non transmittere: not to h. water

humorem, aquam, &c. transmittere: humor, aqua, &c., perfluit per qd (e. g. per dolum, cadum). || **To keep possession of, tenere, &c.** See POSSESS, RETAIN, KEEP. || **To occupy, have, &c.** To *h. an office*, munus obire, sustinere; munere fungi; magistratum gerere: to *h. the title of, appellari* qm (e. g. regem); \*qo nomine honoris causâ orari. || **To hold lands, &c. (as tenant), conducere (opp. locare, to let): to h. lands of a (feudal) superior, prædium velut fiducia-rium a qo accipere.** || **To restrain, vid., and to HOLD IN.** || **To bind morally, tñere: to be held by a vow or promiss., voto, promissio teneri (C.).** See TO BIND. || **To support what one bears, lifts, &c., tenere.**—gestare (see CARRY). To *h. a boy in one's arms*, puerum in manibus gestare (Ter.); to *h. athg in one's hand, tenere qd in manu (C.)* or manu (Q. H., &c.). || **To contain in itself, continere (to h. in itself, to contain).**—capere (to contain, of vessels, as a measure, &c.); am amphora h. its twenty hemina; amphora viginti heminas continet or capit.

MISCELLANEOUS. To *h. a purpose, propositum tenere.* To *h. one's tongue, continere linguam; but mly tacere; silere (see 'to be SILENT').* To *h. one's peace; see 'to be SILENT.'* To *h. aby to his promise, quo pollicitus est qd, exigere.* To *h. one's course anywhere, cursum tenere qd: sis tenere only.* Fields such *h. the water for a long time, agri, qui diu aquam tenent (Pall.).*

II. INTRANS. 1) **To be firm or durable, contineri (to be held together, to h. firmly together): e. g. of a dam: as Cæs. B. C. 1. 25).**—firmum esse (to be firm, durable, to withstand external impressions): e. g. of a door, aff. O. Am. 2. 12, 3).—(frangi non posse (not to be able to be broken, to pieces)—affrangi non posse (not to be able to be broken open, of a door, &c.).—non rumpi (not to burst, of vessels, &c.).—manere, non evanescere (to remain, not to fade, of colours). 2) **To hold with any person or thing, i. e. to be on his side or party, stare a eum qd; esse or facere eum qd; esse studiosum; ei favere (to favour a person or party; e. g. the nobles);—malle qm or qd (to prefer a person or athg; see Sen. Ep. 36. 3): I hold with those who &c., re-mihi esse sim. qui &c.: to *h. with neither party, neutrius partis esse (to be neutral).* || **Hold = hold good (of statements, &c.), ad de qd or qâ re vere (verissime) dicitur (e. g. I don't know that what I have said of Cor-nith does not h. good of Greece generally, quod de Corinth dixi, id haut equo an liceat de cunctâ Græciâ verissime dicere, C.).**—hoc in eo valet, in eum cadit, or ad eum pertinet (is applicable to alet). || **To be of opinion, qd, tenere qd (e. g., virtus h. that virtue is the chief good, illud tenere... virtutem esse, summum bonum).**—Often by alo ('to have') and 'to hold that...not', by negare (e. g. Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam inagnum esse posse, &c. h. that nobody &c.).**

**HOLD BACK, (TRANS.)** (manu) reprehendere (both prop. and fig.). tenere, retinere.—tardare, retardare.—arce-re, cohibere (STR. in TO KEEP BACK). To *h. back fr. athg, arce-re qm (a) qâ re (e. g. homines ab injuriâ pœna arce-re); retrahere qm a qâ re (e. g. consulem a federe); revocare qm a qâ re (e. g. a scelerate): to h. back one's assent, retinere assensum; to uncertain points, cohibere assensionem ab incertis rebus. || **To conceal, not declare, occultare, celare, &c.** See CONCEAL. I will *h. back nothing, nihil occultabo.* || **INTRANS.** cunctari, tergiversari; Jm. cunctari et tergiversari. See TO LINGER.*

**HOLD FORTH, (TRANS.)** To hesitate, vid. || **Offer, pro-pose, see HOLD OUT.** || **Declaim, harangue, vid.**

**HOLD IN, inhibere (to C. in)**—retinere (to h. back)—sustinere (to stop): to *h. in the horses, equos sustinere, or (if in a carriage) sustinere cursum: to h. in the reins, frenos inhibere; habenas adducere: to h. in the breath, spiritum retinere; animam comprimere.*

**HOLD OFF, (TRANS.)** See TO KEEP OFF. || **INTRANS.** \*procul se tenere.—fugere or effugere qm.

**HOLD ON, (TRANS.)** To continue or proceed in. To *h. on one's course, cursum tenere: also tenere only.* || **To last, tenere (L.: imber, incendium, &c. tenuit), outinere (L.).** See TO LAST.

**HOLD OUT (athg), (EXTEND, præbere, porrigere (e. g. cavam manum, of a beggar).—ostentare (to exhibit, e. g. cavam manum).—offere (e. g. jugulum, one's throat to be cut). To h. out one's hand (to be cuncti), manum præbere verberibus (t.).** || **Propose, offer (e. g. hopes, rewards), proponere (e. g. præmium, penam, &c.).** || **INTRANS.** To hold out under or agst athg; or absol. a)—endure, ferre, perficere, tolerare (to bear with vigour and strength)—sustinere, sus-tentare (to support oneself under athg)—excipere

(as it were to accept, not to yield to athg).—perpeti (to endure throughout, to the end)—durare, perdurare (to last out, by exertion).—perstare, perseverare (to h. out in a course of action)—permanere (to h. out in a place): to *h. out (agst an attack of the enemy), hostium impetum sustinere, excipere: not to be able to h. out agst the enemy, hostes or hostium impetum sustinere non posse: to h. out (of persons besieged), urbem retinere defendereque: the sailors could not h. out agst the fury of the storm, nauæ vim tempestatis subistere non poterant: to h. out till night (of besieged persons), sustinere oppugnationem ad noctem. || **To last, vid.***

**HOLD UP, (TRANS.)** Raise, tollere, attollere.—levare, sublevare, allevare (to help up, assist, to support). To *h. up the eyelid, palpebram manu levare: one's hands, manus tollere: to heaven, tendere manus (supplices) ad cœlum: to h. up one's dress, vestem colligere: to h. up aby (who is falling), labentem excipere: holding each other up, sublevantes invicem (L.). To *h. up his head, extollere caput, se erigere (both Ag. C. Planc. 13, 33).* || **INTRANS.** To come into fair. If the weather h. s up, si erit sudum (C.); \*si serenitas erit.*

**HOLD, s. (TRANS.)** Grasp with the hand: Cret. (prehensio not used in this sense).—\*Hold, with a verb, is often expressed by a simple verb: to take or lay h. of, to get h. of, pr-hendere, apprehendere, comprehendere, manu prehendere qm (by the hand): to get h. of aby (= to get him in one's power), qd potiri: to lay or take h. of aby's cloak, &c., prehendere qm pallio (Plant): to take h. of aby's head, manu apprehendere (g. t.); dextram ca amplexi or complexi (in a friendly way; also as one making a request, &c.); qm prensare (as a suppliant): to seize h. of, arripere; of aby's hair, qm capillo; also involare h. of, capillum (to fly at it); a dog seizes h. of aby, canis qm morsu occupat: to seize h. of aby's beard, ci barbam, invadere (Suet. Cæs. 71). The infantry kept up with the cavalry by laying h. of their horses' manes, pedes jubeis equum sublevati cursum adequant: to seize h. of an opportunity, occasionem or rei faciendæ facultatem arripere; occasionem avidissime amplecti; opportunitate or occasione uti: to keep h. of, tenere: to keep fast h. of, pressis manibus tenere qd (e. g. fortunam); to keep h. of aby's hand, prensam ca dextram vi atlinere (to prevent his striking; T. Ann. 1, 35, 3): the forces takes fast h. of a tooth, forx comprehendit dentem: to let go one's h. of, omittere qd (e. g. arma, habenas) go manu emittere (to throw away): de (ca) manibus dimittere: to let go one's h. of aby (= one's power over him), qm ex potestate suâ dimittere: to take h. of athg (i. e. blame it, &c.), trripere qd ad reprehendendum (C. N. D. 2. 6). That of s. h. one lays hold; support, fulcrum, futura.—adminicu-lum (L. 21, 36, of what soldiers took h. of, to climb a rock, &c. See SUPPORT. || **PRISON, castris, a vid.** || **Hold of a ship (with all the rooms, cupboards, &c.), caverna (C. de Or. 3, 46, 141).** alveus navis (the hull, the whole framework, exclusive of masts and rigging; cf. S. Jug. 21).

**HOLDER, (TRANS.)** who holds; Cret. with verbs under TO HOLD. The h. of a bill of exchange, \*creditor ex syngraphâ || **Instrument that holds, retinaculum (holifast; athg to retain or hold fast or back; ppri only in pt.).** f = 'something that contains.' See CASE. || **Tenant, vid.**

**HOLDFAST, retinaculum (g. t.; see HOLDER: strong h.'s, valida retinacula L.).—ansa or ansa ferrea (Virg. cramp, to hold to stones together, &c.).—fibula (for holding women (any larger or smaller opening bored with a round instrument (lapping to a point).—cavum (a h. hollowed out in the ground in a wall, &c.). e. g. a mouse h., lion's den, &c.).—rima (a chink).—fissura (a cleft, greater crack or chink, ppri also for a h. in a garment, for wch Juvon. 3, 130, poetically uses vulnus).—lacûna (a gap, space not filled up; e. g. in a pavement).—lumen (the opening of a window, of a door, as opposed to the drapery).—fenestra (the opening of a window, as opposed to a window-shutter).—vulnus (a wound).—gurgustium (a wretched dwelling). That has a h., perforatus (bored through); fissus (cleft, slit up); full of a h.'s, laceratus (tattered of garments, &c.); for-minosus (full of bored openings; late); rimosus (full of chinks); cribistratus (full of h.'s like a sieve); rarus (porous, like a sponge). || **To bore a hole, fâre (g. t., to make a h. in athg).—perforare (to make a h. through athg, to bore through).—terebare (to bore with a gimlet or other such instrument): to bore a h., for-****



men terebrare or terebrā cavare. || *Hole to creep out of (improp.)*, rima qā (e. g. rimam qam reperire, *Plant.*). See EXCURSE.

**HOLIDAY**, dies feriatus (opp. dies profestus, *Plin.* 18, 6, 8, No. 1).—feriae. There are several h.'s next month, sequens mensis complures dies feriatus habet (*Plin.*): to take a h. fm business, otium sibi sumere a negotio; tempus vacat ab qā re: to be able to take a h., habere otium: to be so far able to take a h. fm business, that &c., tantum ei a re sua est otii, ut &c.: not to be able to take a h., otium non est; vacui temporis nihil habere: to have a h., ferias habere or agere. <sup>1825</sup> not feriari, though feriatus = otiosus, 'making holiday', is *Class.*, but rare.—|| *IMPROP.* To be making h., nihil agere. domi desidem sedere (to sit at home idle).

**HOLILY**, sancte, religiose.—pie. caste. Jx. pie sancteque (e. g. colere).

**HOLINESS**, sanctitas (the relative h. of a place, that is under the protection of the gods, or rendered sacred and inviolable by some divine law, also of a person, either fm his possession of any office that makes his person inviolable [e. g. royalty], or fm his moral purity and worth; less strong than the *Engl.* word, <sup>1825</sup> sanctitudo is an old word, used by C. in sanctitudo sepulture, but probably fm his purposely choosing a solemn and unusual expression).—cærimonía (the h. of a god, or of a thing consecrated to a god, wch obliges us to regard it with religious respect and veneration; thus, *Cæs. frag. ap. Suet. Cæs. 6*, speaks of sanctitas rerum, cærimonía deorum, quorum ipsi in potestate sunt reges; so cærimonie sepulcrorum, &c.).—religio (the h. of a place or thing, the violation of wch is a sin agst conscience; though it descends far lower than the word 'religion', it is, in philosophical language, ascends nearly to the [heaven] notion of it; e. g. religio est, quæ superioris cujusdam naturæ . . . curam cærimoniamque affert, *C. Incent. 2*, 63, 162; so cultus deorum et pura religio, *C.*—pietas erga or adversus deum (piety; adv. *C. N. D. 1*, 41).—Dei cultus pius (the holy worship of God).—cultus Dei et pura religio (*C.*; the holy worship and inward piety). Jx. pietas et sanctitas (e. g. deos placatos efficit, *C.*); religio cærimoniamque (of holy rites or worship); sanctitas et religio (*C.*); innocentia et sanctitas (*Plin.*—*C.* arranges the terms thus, quæ potest esse pietas? quæ sanctitas? quæ religio? To violate the h. of a place, sc loci religionem violare; also locum religiosum violare (*C. Robir. perd. 2*, 7); to violate all h. (of sacred places and rites), omnes cærimonias pollueri (*L. 6*, 41); to lose its character of h., religionem amittere (of a place): to take fm a place its character of h., locum religionem liuare; locum exaugurare (of the solemn act of the augurs; opp. inaugurare).

**HOLLO!** heus! *H. Syrus, h. 1* I say, heus Syre, heus! inquam. <sup>1825</sup> In addressing a person indignantly, it is better to add tu. *H. 1* Rufio, have the goodness not to tell any lie, heus tu, Rufio, cave sis [= si vis] mentiris (*C.*).

**HOLLO**, v. See HALLOO.

**HOLLOW**, adj. cavus (both 'hollow' and 'hollowed out').—concavus (concave; opp. gibbus). *H. teeth*, dentes concavi (naturally, e. g. the tusks of a boar; opp. dentes solidi); dentes excavati (decayed; opp. integri): *h. eyes*, lumina cava (†); oculi concavi: *h. cheeks*, genæ concavæ (†). || Of sound, obtusus (opp. clarus).—fuscus (opp. candidus; also of voice). || *False, unreal, falsus, fictus, simulatus, fallax*.—fucatus. fucosus (opp. sincerus, probus; e. g. friendship).

**HOLLOW**, s. cavum (g. l.).—recessus cavus (*h. recess*; deep h., e. g., of the situation of the chameleon's eyes; *Plin.*)—strix, canalís (fluted h. on a pillar, &c.). A little h., cavernula (*Plin.*). The h. of the hand, vola (the natural h.; also of the foot); manus cava or concava (as made; opp. manus plana; e. g. in 'to scoop up water in the h. of one's hand'); the h. of a tree, exesæ arboris truncus.

**HOLLOW**, v. cavare, excavare.—exedere (to eat away; of time making a tree hollow, &c.).

**HOLLOWNESS**, || State of being hollow; *Crel.* || *Hollow*, vid. || Unsubstantial nature; see EMPTINESS. To perceive the h. of an argument, videre, nullum id quidem esse argumentum.

**HOLLY**, ilex (*Linna.*). Common h., \*ilex aquifolium (*Linna.*).

**HOLM-OAK**, ilex. \*quercus ilex (*Linna.*). As adj. illicus, iligneus or ilignus. A grove of h.-o's, illicetum (*Mart.*).

**HOLOCAUST**, holocaustum (*Prudent.*)—holocaustoma, asis (*Tert.*; both *Ecclesi.*).

**HOLY**, sacer (lepōs; as belonging to the gods; of

buildings, places sacred to deities, even when not solemnly consecrated by the augurs; opp. profanus).—sanctus (ἀγῶς; placed under the protection of the gods; and, as such, guarded agst profanation; of men, it either refers to the inviolability of their persons, or to moral purity and innocence; of places, sanctus is wider than sacer, extending to whatever must be respected and uninjured; e. g., walls, gates, &c. might be sanctæ res, but sacer applies only to temples, groves, &c.: homo sanctus, a pure, moral man; homo sacer would be one devoted to the infernal gods, as a punishment for his impiety).—sacrosanctus (a person or thing protected fm violation, &c., by a sentence of death solemnly enacted agst the offender; it was the t. t. of the tribunes and other magistrates, whose persons were inviolable; though sanctus was also used in this sense: hence g. t. for 'very sacred', &c., the memory of ably or athen, memoria; but post-Aug. in this sense).—religiosus (scrupulous in the performance of duty fm a regard to the Divine law of right and wrong; also applied to divine things; e. g. tombs, oaths, ceremonies, &c.). Jx. sacer et religiosus (of things sacred to a god).—pius (observant of the duties that relate to the gods, as well as those that relate to country, parents, &c.).—castus (morally pure, &c.).—venerandus. venerabilis (deserving adoration or high reverence). A h. person (morally), vir (natural) sanctus et religiosus, integer et sanctus; qui pie sancteque colit deos (Deum); pius erga Deum: a h. duty, officium sanctum (preserved in its purity, held sacred; vid. *C. Qu. 6*, 26); officium pius (proceeding fm a pious mind). They esteemed it a h. duty and acceptable service to &c., qd facere et pius duxerunt, et diis immortalibus (Deo) gratissimum esse duxerunt. A h. day; see HOLIDAY: a h. war, bellum pro religionibus susceptum: *h. writ*; see BIBLE: as we are told or taught in *h. writ*, ut sanctæ literæ docent; sicut sacre literæ docent; quod divinis literis proditum est. The most holy place of a temple, occultata et recondita templi; sacrarium intimum; penetralia (pl.).—adytum (Greek). I hold his memory h., ejus mihi memoria sacrosancta est: to look upon athy as h., qd sanctum or sanctissimum habere: very h., qd summā cærimoniam colere (e. g. a chapel, sacrarium): to swear by all that is h., persancte jurare: to keep h., religiose agere or celebrare (e. g. dies festos). || *Holy Cross* day, dies, quo Christi crux constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis religione celebrandus (celebratus, &c., *aff. Plin. Ep. 10*, 103). To make or declare athy h.; see TO CONSECRATE, TO DEDICATE.

**HOLY GHOST**, Spiritus Sacer. The *H. G. dwells in ably*, Deus secum est, intus est (*Sen.*); but better to keep Spiritus Sacer in Christian theology).

**HOLY WATER**, aqua lustralis (†). Court h.-w., verba inania or mera; or verba only (e. g. verba istæo sunt).

**HOMAGE**, || *PROP.* (In feudal law) \*necessitudo clientelæ (as duty), or \*homagium, quod dicitur (to make the passage intelligible); \*sacramentum, quod patrono (or domino feudi) dicitur. To pay h., \*sacramentum patrono (or domino feudi) dicere or in obsequium cs jurare (Jury). To owe h., to ably, clientelæ necessitudine obligatum esse ei or \*vasallum (or feudatorem) esse cs. || *IMPROP.* As due to a sovereign; *Crel.* To pay h. to a king; see || To swear FEALTY to *Crel.* in obsequium cs jurare (*Just. 13*, 2, 14); qm venerantes regem consalutare (of bowing the knee, &c.: *T. Ann. 2*, 56, 3; of a single person, use salutatio [*cf. C. Att. 14*, 12, 2], and of course the sing. of the participle). <sup>1825</sup> More phrase in FEALTY. || *FIG.* Respect, veneration, &c. (paid to a person or thing), observantia, reverentia, veneratio [*SYN. IZ REVERENCE*]. To pay h. to ably, qm sanctissime or summā observantia colere; reverentiam ei habere, præstare, or adversus qm adhibere; venerationem qm prosequi (†); to athy, qd sanctum or sanctissimum habere, or summā cærimoniam colere. *H.* is due to athy, qd habet venerationem justam (*C.*); also such h., tantum venerationis; habet qd reverentiam, *Q.*

**HOMAGER**, \*vasallus, \*feudatarius (both as t. t.).—clientelæ necessitudine obligatus ei.

**HOME**, s. domus (the house; hence the family, &c., but not in the full sense of our word 'home'). Also h. = country.—patria (native land). Jx. domus et patria; sedes et domicilium (dwelling-place, residence). At h., domi; inter suos (among one's own friends): to be at h. (= country), domi or in patriâ esse: to leave one's h. (= country), domum et propinquos relinquere: to return h., domum or in patriam redire; ad larem suum reverti; home(wards), domum: fm h., domo; at h., domi (each also takes the genitives, in me, tunc, suæ, nostræ,

vestræ, alienæ. But if another adj., or a gen. of the possessor, be added, it is more usual to employ the preposition; as, in the h. of Cæsar, in domo Cæsaris; although Cicero says also domi Cæsaris. In the same manner domum and domo take those pronouns without a preposition, and domum is also very frequently used with a gen. without the preposition in or ad; see Zumpt, § 410: to remain at h., domi manere, remanere (to remain in the house, at h., when the others go out).—domi or domo se tenere or se retinere, domi attineri (to keep oneself at home).—publico carere or se abstinere. In publicum non prodire (not to appear in public, or to do so very seldom).—domi sedere, also with desidium (to sit inactive at h. instead of taking part in war, &c.).—nidum servare (not to go out of the nest; playfully for, always to stay at h.; H. Ep. 1, 10, 6): not to go fm h., domo non excedere or non egredi: not to stir a step fm h., domo pedem non efferre: one who seld. goes fm h., remains almost always at h., rarus egressus (T. Ann. 15, 53, 1): not to be able to remain at h., durare in sedibus non posse: go h. in vestra tecta discite! abite domum! to return h., ad larem suum reverti: my father is at h., pater meus intus est (says a son in the front of the house): to be at h., domi suus esse: he is not at h., est foris: to dine fm h., cenare foras: to drive, expel fm h., qm domo expellere; qm foras protrudere: to be at h. any where, quo loco sedem ac domicilium habere (prop., to have one's habitation any where).—In quo loco habitare (prop., to dwell in a place; fig. = to stay constantly in a place; e. g. in the forum, in foro; but fig., only = to be constantly occupied with althg, to make althg one's chief study; see C. de Or. 2, 38, 160; de Legg. 3, 6, 15; therefore not = to be at h., i. e. well versed or conversant in a thing: nor is regnare in qâ re, applicable here; i. e. to have one's great strength in althg, to be able to do much or all in althg; see C. Or. 27, 128).—In qâ re versatum esse, qd cognitum habere (fig. to be well versed or conversant in althg): to be at h. in every thing, nullâ in re rudem esse: eply as I am at h. here, præsertim tam familiari in loco. To fight for one's hearth and h., pro aris et focis pugnare; pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare. (Prov.) Charity begins at h., proximum suum egomet mihi; ego mihi melius esse volo, quam alteri (both Ter.). H. is h., be it never so homely, "foci proprii fumus alieno igne luculentior."—¶ To return home, domum se convertere; domum reverti or redire.—¶ To seek home, domum ferre or referre qd (aliquis); domum deducere qm. adversum ire ei (to go to meet him and conduct him t.).—¶ To go home, domum ire or redire or reverti (q. t.).—domum abire (fm a place).—In sua tecta discedere (of a great number who disperse to their various h.'s): to send (or, make aby go) h., dimittere (to dismiss an assembled multitude or soldiers). ¶ To bring home, domum referre (q. t.).—domum deducere (to accompany or lead aby h.).

HOME, adv. domum (acc.): at h., domi. See HOME, s. ¶ IMPROPR. Althg comes h. to me, qd meâ multum (magis, vehementer, &c.) interest (concerns me greatly); qd vehementer (Cels. ap. C.) ad me pertinet, or me attingit ad meque pertinet (C.; relatus to, touches, affects me); qd in me cadit or convénit (is applicable to me); a discourse, &c. comes h. to me, sermo non tangit: to feel that althg said comes h. to us, sibi dictum putare or sentire: to press aby h., etiam atque etiam instare atque urgere: to strike h., ferrum adigere (per or in qd; also ei rei, e. g. jugulo, Suet. Ner. 49; also vulnus adigere T.; vulnus alte adigere, V. Æn. 10, 850).—ferre vitia (Q.; of teaching a student of oratory to make h. thrusts)—plagam mortiferam infligere (to inflict a mortal wound: C.).—probe percutere qm (to strike him severely blows; Com. Plaut.). See 'to make HOME [adj.] thrusts' to drive althg h., qd quanto maximo possum letu adigere (e. g. fabrilis scalprum, L. 27, 49): to drive a nail h., "clavum quanto maximo possum mallei letu adigere (clav. L. 27, 49) or clavum adigere onit (clavum pangere = Ae in a nail).

HOME, adj. A h. thrust, plaga gravis (severe blow; also in oratory); plaga mortifera (mortal wound); vulnus alte adactum (T. V. Æn. 10, 850). To make h. thrusts, petere qm vehementer (to make a vigorous attack; C. Or. 68, 3m., comparing a gladiator with an orator; hence, may be used impropr., of attacking with words); recto petere (Q. 9, 4, 8, of making a scientific blow or thrust in the palestra, &c.); petitionem ita conjungere, ut vitari non possit videntur (prop. or impropr.: C. Catil. 1, 6); ferre vitia (of an orator; Q. 5, 12, 22): to parry h. thrusts, tueri vitia (Q. 46); petitionem ita conjunctam ut vitari non

posse videntur, effugere (C.; or vitare, declinare, &c.) Althg is a h. thrust, qd plagam gravem facit (e. g. oratio, C. Or. 68, 3m.). Aby has received a h. thrust, habet or hoc habet (gladiatorial t. t.).

HOME-BAKED, panis cibarius or plebeius (household bread) or \*domi coctus.—panis focarius (baked on the hearth, i. e. in the ashes; Irid. Orig. 20, 2, 15).

HOME-BORN, ¶ Native, natural, vid. ¶ Domestic, vid., and HOME-BRED.

HOME-BOUND, domum or in patriam rediens.

HOME-BRED, domesticus (found, existing, bred, &c. in our own country; opp. foreign, exterius, adventicius; and also of persons, opp. alienigena; also = born in or belonging to our own family). Jm. domesticus et intestinus.—vernaculus (prop. adj. fm verna [slave born in the family]; but eply = domestic, truly Roman, &c., opp. peregrinus). Jm. domesticus ac vernaculus (e. g. crimen, opp. de provinciâ apportatum).—\*domi atque intra privatos parietes educatus (educated at home; opp. one sent to a public school, &c.).—nostras (ours, as having its origin in our country; of persons or things; nostrates philosophi, our h.-b. philosophers; nostrates facitæ; both C.). H.-b. erile, mala domestica or domestica et intestina or domi et vernacula: our genuine h.-b. virtues, genuine domesticæque virtutes (C.). If = rustic, unpolished, &c., vid.

HOMELESS, patriâ carens (g. t.).—profligus (that wanders about in flight).—extorris with and without patriâ, patriâ et domo (one who, being driven fm his native land, has no longer a home). To be h., patriâ or domo patriâque carere.

HOMELINESS, no exact term, its rusticitas (or if with præte) rusticitas antiqua (the homely simplicity of our fathers; Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4); inconditum genus (e. g. dicendi, without artificial arrangement, &c.): a certain h., subagreste quiddam or subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum (C.; the latter with more of fault implied).

HOMELY, adj. subagrestis or subrusticus (Fremd, surrusticus; both C.; of what approaches to rusticity).—tenuis (slight; e. g. esca, cibis). Jm. tenuis et simplex (of what is provided with little expense or trouble, &c.); tenuis et angustus (with ref. to a scanty supply; e. g. vena ingenii, Q.).—tenuiculus (C.; very slight, &c., e. g. apparatus, C.; of a meal).—vernaculus (opp. peregrinus, &c.). Jm. antiquus et vernaculus (what was in old times characteristic of our country, &c.).—Inconditus (not artificially arranged; e. g. genus dicendi, C.; carmina [militum], L. 20, 40).—Inornatus (unadorned; of persons, end of style; both C.). Jm. tenuis et inornatus (of style).—rudis (uninstructed, untaught, unpractised). Jm. admodum impolitus et plane rudis (e. g. forma ingenii, very h.; of Cato's speeches, C.).—Incultus (without cultivation, or the habits or polish of civilized life).—sobrius (e. g. mensa sobria, h. fare, a frugal table).

HOMELY, adv. incondite. rustice. inornate. inculte or inculte atque horridæ (e. g. dicere).—subrustice (Gell.); but C. uses the adj.

HOME-MADE, domesticus or vernaculus (opp. peregrinus, made or produced in our own country).—\*domi factus (made at home).

HOMESICK, ¶ To be or become homesick. I am h., miserum me desiderium tenet domûs (fm C., urbis); domus subit, desideriumque locorum (Q. Triet. 3, 2, 21); \*capit me desiderium domûs or patriæ: to be very h., "desiderio domûs or patriæ flagrare; \*desiderio domûs or patriæ tabescere.


HOME-SPUN, ¶ Manufactured at home, domesticus.—nostras (having its origin in our own country; so \*our h.-s. goods, nostrates adolescentes, aft. nostrates philosophi, C.). ¶ Homesp., vid.

HOMESTALL, HOMESTEAD, ¶ Mansion, vid. ¶ Original residence, sedes majorum. sedes solumque suum.—incunabula (with gen., or mea, nostra, sua, &c.).

HOMEWARD, domum (towards one's house or one's country).—in patriam (towards one's country; e. g. revertere, redire, revocari, &c.).

HOMICIDE, homicinus cædes, or, fm context, cædes only.—homicidium (post-Aug., Q., Plin.).—mors ei sed non per scelus illata (Aft. C. Mil. 7, 17): to distinguish it fm the crime of murder. To be guilty of h., homicinus cædem facere; hominem cædere, interficere. To be only guilty of h. (not of murder), tantum homicidium cæse (Sen., though not in our sense); prope mortem ei sed non per scelus, inferre (mort. per scel. inferre, C. Mil. 7, 17): to be put on his trial for h., homicidium accusari (Q.).

**HOMICIDE**, (*the person*), homicida. qui hominem interfecit, &c. (*see preceding word*).—"qui mortem ei, sed non per scelus intulit.

**HOMICIDAL**, by gen. homicidae, &c.  homicidarius, *very late*; *Auct. Paneg. ad Constant.*

**HOMILY**. See **SEVERON**.

**HOMOEOPATHIC**, \*homoeopathia. *A h. doctor*, \*medicus homoeopathicus; \*med. similia morbis adhibens remedia.

**HOMOEOPATHY**, \*homoeopathia. \*ea medendi ratio, quae similia morbis adhibet remedia.

**HOMOGENEAL**, **HOMOGENEUS**, ejusdem generis. eodem genere.



**HOMOGENITY**, ratio par.—Idem genus.

**HOMONYMOUS**, homonymus (q. 8, 2, 13; hæc, quæ homonyma vocantur), *or Crci. with eodem nomine.*


**HOMONYMY**, *Crci. with homonymus (adj.), or eodem esse nomine.*

**HOMOUSIAN**, homoësius (ὁμοούσιος, homolisiām predicans Trinitatem, *Hieron.*).

**HONE**, cos (*gen. colis*).

**HONEST**,  *Upright, guileless, &c.*, bonus, probus.—sanctus (**SYN.** in **HONORABLE**). sincerus (*prop., without strange or foreign addition; hence pure, genuine, opp. fucatus*).—verus (*brve, opp. falsus, simulatus*). **JN.** sincerus atque verus.—incurruptus (*uncorruptus, opp. corruptus; these three of persons and things*).—candidus (*pure, of character*).—simplex (*plain, straightforward, simple*).—integer (*not influenced by any corrupt motive, impartial; these three of persons*).—aper-tus (*open, not dissembling*). **JN.** apertus et simplex. *An h. friend, ex animo amicus; amicus fidus: an h. man, vir bonus or probus; homo integer or innocens or religiosus; homo sine furo et fallacia (straightforward and h.); homo aperte voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus; homo antiqua fide; vir minime fallax: abt looks like an h. man, ex probatam ex ore ac fronte ejus cognoscere potes (Afr. C. Pat. 5, 10): an h. simple-minded man, homo antiquus (hence easily taken in): an h. judgement, judicium incorruptum.*  *Honorable, &c. vid.*

**HONESTLY**, probe. Integro. sancte. recte (*with moral rectitude*).—sine fraude. sine furo et fallacia (*without pretence and trickiness*).—sincere. vere. can-dide. simpliciter. genuine. aperte. fideliter. ex ani-mo. ex animi sententia. sincerâ fide. sine dolo. sine fraude (*in a guileless, upright, sincere manner*): *h. t bonâ fide? (e. g., are you in earnest?) to act h., sincere, ex animo, sincerâ fide agere; with abt, "sincere fraude agere quâ quâ to confute h., aperte et ingenuè confiteri: to judge h., incorrupte et integre judicare: to speak h., loqui sincere, sine dolo or fraude: I will tell you honestly my own opinion, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenuè, aperte, ex animi sententia dicam: to speak h., non mentiar: si queris or queritis or quaerimus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenuè or aperte dicam.*

**HONESTY**, probitas.—Integritas. sanctitas (*moral purity*).—Innocentia (*blameless life*).—fides (*fidelity*). **JN.** integritas et fides.—sinceritas (*candour, guileless-ness*).—probitas et ingenuitas.—simplicitas (*plainness, straightforwardness, in behaviour*).—animus apertus (*open heartedness*).  *Honestas is more than the Eng. honesty: = virtus as displaying itself in virtuous and noble sentiments; Dtd. It may, however, be used for it when "honesty" is used in a very strong sense.*

**HONEY**, mel: strained h., mel liquatium: refined h., mel purum; mel quod nullum habet spurritum: impure h., mel iniquatum: of or like h., mellisus (*e. g. sapor, color*): seasoned with h., mellitus: belong-ing to h., mellarius: to make or prepare h., mel facere or conficere; mellificare: to take h., mel eximere, de-metere; favos demetere: *his speech is sweeter than h., oratio ejus melle dulcior fuit; loquenti illi mella pro-fluunt. My h. mea mellillia (Plant.) mea mellilla (Apul.) mel mellitte (to a husband; M. Aur. op. Front.) H. bee, apis mellificans or quæ melli-fico studet (M. mellifera, f.).*




**HONEY-COMB**, favus. To build, make, &c. a h.-c., favum fingere (C., *Varr.*). The cells of a h.-c. are accephalæ, (favi) singula cava sens latera habent. *Bees make a h.-c. with many wozen cells, opes favum argunt multacavatum e cerâ (Varr. R. 3, 16, 24).*



**HONEYED**, mellitus.—dulcedine mellosa (*late*). To give h. words with bitterness in their hearts, in melle skm sunt linguæ qm, lacteque; corda felle sunt lica (*Plant.*).

**HONEY-SUCKLE**, \*lonicera (*Linn.*). The common h.-a., \*lonicera periclymænum.

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**HONEYWORT**, \*sison (*Linn.*, \*sison anomum *hedge h.*; \*sia. segetum, corn h.).

**HONORABLE**,  *Receiving or conferring honour, &c.*, honoratus (*receiving much honour; e. g., militia*).—honestus. honorificus (*that brings much honour*).—decorus (*respectable, decent, becoming*).—gloriosus (*glorious*). *An h. wound, vulnus adversum. an h. peace, pax honesta: an h. title, nominis honos: h. exile, exilii honos (T. Hist. 1, 21, 2): to receive an h. discharge, cum honore dimitti (T. Hist. 4, 46, 8): h. terms or expressions, verborum honos: to thank abt in the most h. terms, ei gratias agere singularibus (or amplissimis) verbis: to make (very) h. mention of abt, mentionem hæc cum summo honore prosequi; multa de quâ honorificè prædicare; in one's writings, celebrare hæc nomen in scriptis: always to make h. mention of abt, nunquam mentionem de quâ noli honorificam facere; nunquam nisi honorificissime appellare.  *Worthy of honour, venerandus. venerabilis. honore dignus: very h., quovis honore dignus.  *Upright, bonus (good).—probus (honest).—Integer. sanctus (morally pure, blameless): an h. man, vir bonus or probus: homo integer or in-nocens; homo religiosus (a conscientious man).—homo sine furo et fallacia (who has nothing counterfeit about him; who is what he appears to be)—homo anti-quus (a man of integrity, but deficient in necessary prudence; see C. Rosc. Am. 9, 26): to look like an h. man, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: to lose the name of an h. man, viri boni nomen amittere: an h. man keeps his word, \*boni viri est datam fidem servare; \*non cadit in bonum virum fallere fidem.***

**HONORABLY**,  *In a manner that confers honour, &c.*, honeste. honorifice. cum dignitate. *Most h., honorificentissime, summo cum honore (e. g. qm exipere: to salute abt, h., qm honorifice salutare: to die h., bene mori.  *Uprightly, probe. Integre. sancte. recte. sine fraude. sine furo et fallacia (with-out deceit).—candide (uprightly): to deal h. with abt, \*sine fraude agere cum quâ. He does not mean h., homini fides non habenda: to pay h., recte solvere.**

**HONORARY** (*e. g., member*), \*socius (or sodalis) honorarius; \*honoris causâ in societatem scriptus or receptus. *H. title, honos; honoris nomen; titulus.*

**HONOUR**, v. honorare. ornare. decorare. prosequi (*by giving outward demonstrations by abt, qd re*).—honestare (*to confer a permanent mark of h. upon abt*).—reverei qm. reverentiam adhibere adversus qm. reverentiam præstare ci (*by showing due respect*).—observare. observantia colere. officis prosequi (*q. l., by external signs of respect, as by going to meet abt, by accompanying him, waiting upon him, &c.*).—magis facere. admirari. suscipere (*to value highly; admirari, with admiration: suscipere, with a sense of one's inferiority; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36*).—colere. colere et observare. revereri et colere. venerari. veneratione prosequi (*in heart and with reverence*). *A person or thing is honored qd or qd in honore est: honos est or tribuitur ei rei; justly, justam venerationem habet qd or qd: I am honored by abt, in honore sum apud qm: to h. abt with tears, qm lacrimis decorare (poet.) or prosequi (eplæ the dead): to h. and love abt above all others, qm præter ceteros et colere et observare et diligere. To h. abt with abt, honorare qm (to do abt an h., aboli., or with abt, qd re)—qm ornare qd re (to distinguish abt with abt)—qm colere qd re (to show one's respect to abt by abt): to h. abt with a letter, literis colere qm; with presents, donis qm hono-rare, colere, prosequi; with a visit, salutandâ causâ ad qm venire; with one's presence, præsentia suâ (of one) or frequentia (of several) ornare qm; with one's con-fidence, consiliorum suorum consilium qm facere et participem.*

**HONOUR**, s. 1) *External pre-eminence, external dignity, honos (in almost all the relations of the Eng. word, whether the honour consist in pre-eminence before others, in outward dignity, in general and real esteem, or objectively in posts of h.).—dignitas, auctoritas (external dignity, grounded on the estimate of our desert).—decus, ornamentum (abt, eod. p. p. pre-eminence).—laus, gloria, fama (praise, glory, fame; an extensive recognition of one's merits).—observantia (ac-tual respect shown). The last h.'s, the h.'s paid to the dead, honos supremus; officium supremum: to tend or conduce to h., honori, laudi, decori or ornamento esse: it is a very great h. to me, that &c., summo honori mihi est, quod &c.: to be an h. to, to bring h. to, ci honorificum esse. to be no h. to, pudori esse: to be an h. to a family, to bring h. to it, domum honestare: your son is an h. to you, does h. to you, dignus te est filius: your behaviour does you no h., non te dignum*

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*laris* (Comie.): *that causes or confers* h., honestas; honorificus: *to get* h., laudari; laudem merere: *to consider, esteem, or hold as an* h., *to place one's* h. in, honori or laudi ducere; in honore ponere: *do us* the h. of an early call or visit, fac, ut quam primum ad nos venias; cura, ut to quam primum videamus: *I wish or hope for the* h. of your presence or company, optabilis mihi erit tui praesentis facultas (see *Plan.* in *Cic.* Ep. 10, 4, 3): *to be or stand in* h., in honore esse (of persons and things).—esse in qo numero et honore; cum dignitate vivere (of persons): *to be held in* h. by aby, apud qm esse in honore et in pretio: in very great h., honore or dignitate florere, dignitate excellere (of persons): *one who is held in* h. by all, in quo est magna auctoritas: *to deprive* aby of his h., honore qm privare: *to hold in* h., in honore habere (a person and thing).—colere, colere et observare, observare et colere (a person); colere also a personified thing, as urbem): *athg is held in great* h., honos est ei rei: *to hold athg* just as much in h., ei rei eundem honorem tribuere (see *C. Fin.* 3, 22, 73): *to hold* aby in great h., qm magno in honore habere; qm colere maxime or summā observantia; qm praecipuum semper honore habere: *to undertake* athg in h. of aby, honoris ca causa qd suscipere: *a great feast is given in* h. of a victory, est grande convivium in honorem victorie: *to do or show* h. to aby, ei honorem dare, habere, tribuere, deferre, deferre et dare; honore qm adficere, ornare, deornare, prosequi: *to do or show especial* h. to aby, praecipuum honorem habere ei: *to show* all possible h. to aby, omni honore colere qm; nullum honorem praetermittere, qui ei haberi potest: *to heap* h.' upon aby, effundere, si ita vis, honores in qm (*Pseudo-Cic.* Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15, p. med.; the *et* ita vis is used, because the expression was unusual): *to treat* aby with all possible affection and h., qm liberalissime atque honorificentissime tractare: *to show* just and due h. to aby, honorem iustum ac debitum habere: the senate conferred upon him the extraordinary h. of erecting a statue to him in the Palatium, senatus honore rarissimo statuā in Palatio positā prosecutus est eum: *to pay* divine h.'s to aby, deorum honores ei tribuere (*C. Milon.* 29, 79); qm inter deos colere, pro deo venerari, in deorum numero venerari et colere: *to cause* divine h.'s to be paid to oneself, coelestes honores usurpare (*Caes.* 8, 5, 5): *to enjoy* divine h.'s, deorum honoribus coli: *to pay* the last h.'s to aby, supremo in qm officio fungi; supremum officium in qm celebrare (of or with several; *Caes.* 3, 12 and 14); suprema ei solvere; iusta ei facere, praestare, persolvere: *to endeavour or strive* after h., famam quaerere: *to try or endeavour* to promote one's own h., honori suo velificari; honoris adjuventa sibi quaerere (to look for a way to attain to h.): *to strive* after h.'s, honoribus inservire: *to attain* to h.'s, honores assequi (e.g., gradually, gradatim); ad honores ascendere, pervenire; honoribus augeri: *to reach or attain* to higher or greater h.'s, honoribus procedere longius; alioiorem dignitatis gradum consequi; ascendere (ad) alioiorem gradum; in ampliorem gradum promoveri: *to attain* to or reach the highest h.'s, ad summum honores provelli; ad summum honorem pervenire; ascendere in celatissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris: *gradually* to attain to or reach the highest h.'s, effecti per honorem gradus ad summum Imperium: *to be restored* to one's former h.'s, in antiquum honoris locum restituere: *to raise* aby to h., ad dignitatem qm perducere: *to bring* or help aby to the highest h., qm ad amplissimos honores et ad summam dignitatem perducere. 2) Good name, &c. exultatio (good opinion wech others have of us; also with bona).—fama (good report, especially also of a female; also with bona; see *Hera.* S. Cat. 25, 2).—dignitas (good opinion acquired among the people by moral and political prudent conduct). To wound the h. of aby, ea exultationem offendere; ea dignitatem labefactare: *to injure or lessen* the h. of aby, ea exultationem violare; de ea fama detrachere: *to impugn or attack* the h. of aby, ea exultationem oppugnare: *to have* a regard to h., fama or dignitati consulere; fama servare: *not to have* a regard to h., dignitati or modestie or fama non parere (the last, e.g. T. Ann. 13, 45, 3, of a woman): *only a few looked* to the h. of their country, paucis decus publicum curam (*T. Ann.* 12, 48, 1): *to rally* one's h., famam suam laedere: *to guard* one's h., collectam famam conservare: *to suffer* some loss of h., de exultatione sua qd perdere or deperdere; exultationis detrimentum or dignitatis iacturam facere: *to forfeit* one's h., in infamia esse; infamia laborare (*Ulp. Dig.* 3, 2, 6): *my* h. is at stake in that matter, mea exultatio in ea re agitur; venio in exultationis

discretum: upon my h., bonā fide: *to promise* athg upon one's h., bonā or optimā fide polliceri; fide sua spondere (*Plin.* Ep. 1, 14, 10). b) In a narrower sense = maidenly innocence, decus muliebre (*L.* 1, 48).—pudicitia, pudor (chastity). To rob a woman of her h., decus muliebre expugnare (*L. loc. cit.*): pudicitiam ei eripere or expugnare; vitium afferre ea pudicitiam; qm vitare: *to lose* one's h., pudicitiam amittere: *to preserve* the h. of a maid, ei pudicitiam servare. 3) Dignity, external prosperity, honos: with h., in all h., honeste (e.g. divitias habere): *I do not know how to get off* with h. in any other manner, alio pacto honeste quomodo hinc abeam, nescio (*Ter. Eun.* 4, 49): *to return* with disgrace to the place fm wh one went out with h., unde cum honore decesseris, eodem cum ignominia reverti: *as a mark* of h., honoris causa or gratia (e.g. nominare qm). 4) The sense, principle, or feeling of honour, integrity, honestas (e.g. ubi est dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? &c., virtus as exhibiting itself in virtuous and noble sentiments; Dōd.).—probitas, integritas, sanctitas (moral purity).—innocentia (innocent course of life)—animus ingenuus, ingenuitas (noble manner of thinking).—fides (credit, trustworthiness); Jm, integritas et fides; probitas et ingenuitas.—(fame) pudor (shame; fearing the loss of one's good name). A wretch not only without h., but who does not even pretend to it, ab omni non modo honestate, sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus (C.): one that has no h. in him, homo nullo pudore: one that has a deep sense of h., homo summo pudore: if he has even a slight sense of h., in quo est qd fame pudor. 5) A person or thing whch is an h. to others, ornamentum, decus. He was the light and the h. of our state, lumen et ornamentum reipublicae fuit. || Debits of honour (according to the unjust cult of the fashionable world), damna aleatoria. || Post of honour, see Post. || To do the h.'s to aby, qm omnibus officiis prosequi (q. t.).—hospitio qm accipere (to receive him as his host). Guard of h.; see GUARD.

HOOD, cucullus. Having a h., cucullatus (e.g., of articles of dress).

HOODED, cucullatus.

HOODED MILFOIL, \*utricularia (vulgaris, the greater: intermedia, intermediate; *Linn.*).

HOODWINK, || ΠΑΡΟΛΑ. oculum ea alligare (C.). obligare (Sen.). || ΙΑΡΟΡΑ. cecare aciem animi, occaecare mentem, qm cecum efficere (to blind aby's mind by passion, bribery, &c.).—specie ca rei decipere (H.), fallere (Q.; e.g. recti, H.; boni, Q.).—specie ca rei assimulata tenere qm (S., of retaining aby in one's power, &c.). See 'to throw dust in aby's eyes', &c.

HOOF, ungula. A divided h., ungulae binæ: an undivided h., ungula solida. The mark of a (horse's) h., vestigium ungulae (C.).

HOOPED, ungulas habens. HOOP ungulatus, very late. *Terrell*; cornipes, poet.

HOOK, s. hamus (q. t.). uncus (such as was fixed under the chin of condemned persons, when they were dragged to the Tiber; also for surgical purposes: *Cels.*): *hook*, hamus or hamus piscarius: *to hook* with a h., see 'to fish with a rod'; *to throw* in the h., hamum demittere: *to bite* at the h., hamum vorare: the fish swims to the h., piscis decurrit ad hamum (*H. Ep.* 1, 74).

HOOK, v. Incurare qd or qm (to attack with h.'s: e.g., a lamb with claws; *Apul. Flor.* p. 341, 9); uncum impingere or infingere ei (to fix a hook in aby's body, in order to drag him along, as was done at Rome to criminals: see *C. Phil.* 1, 2, 5; Or. in Ib. 166).

HOOKED (see CROOKED, where the SYN. terms are given), aduncus (poet., and post-Aug. prose), hamus, ungula, &c.).—recurvus († and post-Aug. prose).

HOOP, s. circulus (circle; used for a cooper's h.).—trochus (τροχός, the iron h. with which the young Greeks and Romans played; it was hung with little bells [garulus annulus in orbe trochi, *Mart.* 14, 169]).—annulus (ring, or whatever is circular like a ring).—ferrum, quo qd vincitur or vincita est (iron h.; e.g., round a wheel). To put h.'s round a cask, dolium cingere circulis.

HOOP, v. circulis cingere (to h. a cask, dolium); or (q. t.) vincire qd qā re (e.g. ferro).

HOOP, s. (shout). See WHOOP.

HOOP, v. (to shout). See WHOOP, v.

HOOPER, HOOP-MAKER. See COOPER.

HOOPING-COUGH, \*tussis clangosa, clamosa, or ferina (med. l. l.).

HOOT, v. 1) Abol. clamorem or clamores tollere.—obstreperare ingenti clamore (as interruption to a speaker

Q.). 2) To *h.* (or *h. at*) a person, *acclamare ei* (always in C. of a hostile clamour).—clamore or clamoribus qm prosēq. vociferari et ci obstrere (to try to *h. down a speaker*). clamoribus (et conviciis) et sibilis consetari qm (C. Att. 2, 18); qm infestio clamore et sibilis vexare (Val. Max.).

**HOOTING.** HOOTS, clamor ingens or infestus. clamores maximi.—contumeliosissimum atque acerbissimum acclamationum genus (Suet.).

HOP, v. salire (also of birds). To *h.* on one leg, singulis cruribus saltuim currere (Gell.). \*in pedem alterum or pedi alteri insistentem, sublatō altero, salire: to *h.* upon *athg.* insilire in qd or supra qd; down *fm athg.* desilire de qā re: to *h.* over *athg.* transilire qd or trans qd; to *h.* about here and there (of a bird), circumsilire modo huc modo illic (Catull.).

HOP, s. \*I jump on one leg, only the *g. t.* saltus. *¶ The plant, lupus. \*humulus lupus* (Linn.). *H. gardensis, ager lupus constans: h. pole, \*palus lupi.*

HOPE, s. spes (e. pr. *as opo* to fiducia, full confidence; *as Sen. Ep. 16, 2* iam de te *spem habeo* nondum fiduciam Meton. also for the person on whom one has fixed his hope; e. g. *spes reliqua nostra*, Cicero, C. Fam. 14, 4, extr.).—opinio (the opinion or conjecture; the *h.* which considers *athg.* probable because it thinks it possible)—expectatio (expectation; the *h.* that *athg.* will follow, the following of which one has sufficient reason to assume as likely); *h.* of *athg.*, *spes ei rei* (e. g. immortalitatis); opinio *ei rei* (e. g. auxiliorum); a disappointed *h.*, *spes ad irritum redacta* or ad irritum cadens; there is *h.* (of a sick person), *ei spes est: I am in h., that &c.*, *spero fore*, ut &c.: I entertain some, no *h.* about or of *athg.*, *spem habeo*, despero de re (e. g. de republica): to have the best *h.* in respect of *athg.*, qd in optimā *spe* ponere: I am in great *h.*, that &c., magnā *spe* ponere, magna *spes* me tenet, followed by an acc. and infin.: I have the greatest *h.*, maximā in *spe* sum: I entertain well-founded *h.*, recte sperare possum (C. Fam. 14, 4, 5): I have conceived a *h.*, that &c., *spes mihi injecta est*, followed by an acc. and infin.: I am beginning to entertain a *h.*, that &c., *spes mihi affluget*, with acc. and infin.: a person is influenced by the *h.* of being able, &c., *qs spe ducitur se posse &c.*: there is *h.* of *athg.*, e. g., of peace, in *spe* pax est: *h.* still exists, *spes subest* (see L. 1, 41, in.); if there is or shall be *h.*, *si est* or *erit* *spes* (of *athg.*, *cs rei*; e. g., reditūs): if, as I fear, all *h.* has disappeared, *si, ut ego metuo, transactum est* (see both C. Fam. 14, 4, 3): if there is no *h.*, *si nihil spei est*: very little *h.* of deliverance exists, *spes salutis pertenuis ostenditur*: to have before one the *h.* of, *cs rei* *spem* propositam habere (C. Rab. perd. 5, 15; cf. in Cæcil. 22, 72): to begin to entertain *h.*'s of *athg.*, in *spem* *cs rei* ingredi or venire; of obtaining *athg.*, *spem* impetrandi nasci: to form or conceive new *h.*, *spem* reintegrare: to inspire *aby* with *h.*, qm in *spem* vocare or adducere (the latter also of things): to inspire *aby* with the *h.* of *athg.*, *cs rei* *spem* *cs rei* afferre or ostendere or ostentare; *spem* *cs rei* offerre (of things); *spem* *cs rei* præbere: to conceive a *h.* of *athg.*, *spem* *cs rei* concipere (e. g. regni): again to form or conceive *h.* of *athg.*, *spem* *cs rei* (e. g. consulatūs) in partem revocare: to entertain good *h.*'s of *athg.*, qd in optimā *spe* ponere: to fill *aby* with the greatest *h.*, qm summā *spe* complere: to fill *aby* with *h.* and courage, qm implere *spe* animoque (both of an occurrence): to excite, raise, awaken *h.* in *aby*, qm ad *spem* excitare or erigere: to confirm a person in his *h.*, *spem* *cs rei* confirmare: to give or raise good *h.*'s of oneself, dare *spem* bonam indolis (see *h.* but bene sperare qm jubere, C. pr. Deiot. 14, 38, means to tell *aby* to hope the best): to have good *h.*'s of *aby*, bene sperare de qo; bonam *spem* de qo capere or concipere: you look upon public affairs with *h.*, bonam *spem* de republica habes: to weaken the *h.*'s of *aby*, *cs* *spem* infringere or debilitare: to take away *h.* *fm* *aby*: to rob or deprive *aby* of *h.*, *cs* *spem* adimere or auferre or eripere: *cs* *spem* incidere or præcidere (to cut it away, cut it short): to be deprived or robbed of the *h.* of *athg.*, *spes* *cs rei* privari: opinion *cs rei* deijci (see Cæc. B. G. 5, 48): all *h.* of *athg.* is cut off, omnis *spes* *cs rei* (e. g. reditūs) incisa est: *A. decires* me, *spes* fallit, destituit me: should *h.* deceive me, si destituit *spes*: to follow an uncertain *h.*, *spem* infinitam sequi or persequi: my *h.* draws near to its accomplishment, venio ad exitum *spes*: to give up *all h.*, *spem* deponere or abicere or projicere: to give up *all h.* of *athg.*, desperare de re: all the doctors give up *h.* of his recovery, omnes medici diffidunt: the doctors have given up *all h.* of his recovery, a medicis desertus est: (453)

to lose all *h.* of *athg.*, *spem* *cs rei* perdere: *spes* *cs rei* deijci: to rest one's *h.*'s upon a person or thing, *spem* suam ponere, reponere, constituere in qo; *spem* suam ponere, reponere, deligere or ponere et deligere in qā re: to place one's *h.*'s of *athg.* upon a thing, *spem* *cs rei* ponere or positam habere or collocare in qā re: the *h.* of *athg.* depends upon &c., *spes* *cs rei* vertitur in qā re (L. 37, 26, 2): my whole *h.* depends upon you; I have placed all my *h.*'s in you, *spes* omnis sita est in te: I have no *h.* but in myself, in me omnis *spes* mihi est: our only *h.* is a sally, nulla alia nisi in eruptione *spes* est. A glimpse, gleam, ray of *h.*, see GLIMMER. While there is life, there is *h.*, agrotio dum anima est, *spes* esse dicitur: not to have the slightest *h.*, non (or nec) habere ne *spem* quidem extremum. *¶ The foriorn h.*, \*qui primi jubentur, scalis admotis, in mœnia evadere, or \*qui eo jubentur proficisci, unde nemo se reditum putat.

HOPE, v. sperare. To *h.* confidently, confidere: to *h.* this, shows boldness; to effect it, courage, hoc *spe* concipere, audacia animi esse; ad effectum adducere, virtutis: to *h.* well of *athg.*, bene sperare de qo: not to *h.* well of *aby*, nihil boni sperare de qo: to *h.* every thing *fm* the victori, omnia sperare ex victoria: to cause to *h.* *athg.*, ostendere qd (e. g. futuros fructus; see C. Cat. Maj. 19, 17): a thing makes me *h.* that I shall effect something, qā re in *spem* adducor qd faciendi or confidendi (see S. Jug. 37, 3): to bid *aby* be of good heart and *h.* for the best, jubere qm bene sperare bonoque esse animo: *athg.* makes me *h.* that all will turn out well, qd me recte sperare jubet: to have ceased to *h.* *athg.*, desperare de re: to begin to *h.* that *athg.* will take place, e. g., that peace will be concluded, in *spem* pacis venire or ingredi: to *h.* for *athg.*, sperare qd; *spem* habere *cs rei*: to have *h.* of obtaining *athg.*, expectare qd (to look forward to it as probable): to *h.* for *athg.* *fm* *aby*, qd *ab* qo expectare (opp. postulare).—I *h.* (as inserted parenthetically), *spero*; ut *spero*; id quod *spero* (parenthetical).

HOPEFUL, a) That has much *h.*, plenus *spes*; *spe* animoque impletus (filled with hope and courage). b) That affords much hope (as a son, daughter, pupil, &c.), bonæ *spes*; qui *spem* bonæ indolis dat; de quo bene sperare possis (see Np. Milt. 1, 1): very *h.*, optimæ or egregiæ *spes*. A *h.* daughter, egregiæ *spes* filia (T.).

HOPEFULLY, Crcl. To regard *athg.* *h.*, bonam *spem* de qā re habere.

HOPELESS, *spe* carens, *spe* orbatus, *spe* dejectus (that no longer has any hope. *See* *exspes* is only poet.).—desperatus (also = that is given up): my affairs are *h.*, omni *spe* orbatus sum; nulla *spes* in re reliqua est: a *h.* state or condition, desperatio rerum: in a *h.* manner; see HOPELESSLY: he lies in a *h.* state, omnes medici diffidunt (all the doctors give him up).

HOPELESSLY, sine *spe*; desperanter: almost *h.*, exigua *spes* *spe* (e. g. animum trahere).

HOPELESSNESS, omnium rerum desperatio.

HOPPER (of a mill), infundibulum.

HOPPING. See HOR, To HOR.

HORAL, by gen. horum, horarum. *See* horalis very late.

HORDE, Migratory tribe, vaga gens (Q.).—vaga multitudo (Q.). Wandering *h.*'s, vagæ gentes (Q.); gentes sedem subinde mutantes (Plin. 2, 108, 112; but this use of subinde is post-Class.). See NOMAD.—*¶ Gang*, vid.

HOREBOUND, \*marrubium vulgare (Linn.: the common white *h.*). The black *h.*, \*marrubium ballotta (Linn.). The water *h.*, \*lycopus Europæus (Linn.).

HORIZON, orbis finiens (C.).—orbis, qui aspectum nostrum definit (C.).—circulus finiens.—finitor or finiens; or linea, quæ inter aperta et occulta est, or horizon (Sen.: all N. Quæst. 5, 17)—linea, quæ dicitur horizon (Virg.). To cut the *h.* at right angles, horizonta rectis angulis secare (Sen. N. Quæst. 5, 17). The sun rises above the *h.*, sol emergit de subterranea parte or supra terram: *athg.* bounds our *h.*, qd aspectum nostrum definit.

HORIZONTAL, libratus.—æquus (level).—directus (going straight on). To make *athg.* *h.*, ad regulam et libellam exigere: a *h.* surface, \*locus ad libellam æquus—libramentum. A *h.* line, linea directa.

HORIZONTALLY, ad libram, ad libellam.

HORN, *¶* Procr. cornu. A little *h.*, corniculum. To butt with the *h.*'s, cornibus ferire, petere (†): agst each other, cornibus inter se luctari (†): to threaten with one's *h.*'s, cornua obvertere ei, or tollere in qm (also fig., of setting oneself to oppose him): to give *aby* a pair of *h.*'s, adulterare *cs uxorem*; cum *cs uxore* rem habere: to receive a pair of *h.*'s, \*decipi uxoris adulterio: of *h.*, corneus: to turn to *h.*, cornescere (Plin.).

¶ *Melon, what resembles a horn: a) the h.'s of the moon, cornu lunæ; b) a drinking h., cornu; c) wind-instrument, cornu, buccina [see TRUMPET]. To blow the h., cornu or buccina inflare.*

HORNBEAM, \*carpinus. *The common h., \*carpinus betulus.*

HORN-BOOK, liber, quo pueri instituuntur ad lectionem (aft. Q. 1, 7, 17).—\*libellus elementorum.—\*tabulae literaræ.

HORN-LANTERN, laterna cornea (Mart.).—cornu (Plaut., poet.).

HORNED, cornutus.—corniger (poet.).

HORNED CATTLE, cornuta, pl. (sc. animalia). *Herd of h. c., armenta cornuta.—cornigera and armenta buccera are poet.*

HORNET, crabro.—\*vespa crabro (Linn.). *To bring a h.'s nest about one's ears, irritare crabrones (Prov., Plaut.).*

HORNY, corneus, corneolus. *To become h., cornescere.*

HOROSCOPE, horoscopium (Sld. Ep. 4, 13; instrument for calculating nativities).—horoscopus (Pers. 6, 18; Mani. 3, 190, &c.; aby's nativity).—genesis (the constellation under which one is born; nativity; Juv., Suet.). See NATIVITY.

HOROSCOPY, γενεθολογία (γενεθολογία, Vit. 9, 6, 2), or Crel. predictio et notatio cuiusque vitæ ex natali sidere (C. Divin. 2, 42, 87).

HORRIBLE, horribilis (to be shuddered at, &c.; e. g. spectaculum, pestis, tempestas).—horrendus (mly t.).—fœdus, abominandum, detestandum, detestabilis (aversabilis, Lucr.). nefarius. See HORRID.

HORRIBLY, horrendum in modum.—valde, vehementer (excessively).

HORRID, ¶ *Abominable, detestable, fœdus, abominandum, detestabilis, aversabilis (the last in Lucr.; all of persons).—nefarius (of persons, their designs, and actions).—immanis (horrible, of acts).—horribilis (e. g. sonitus, spectaculum, species, pestis, tempestas).—horrendus (t): h. person, homo omni parte detestabilis: h. man! o hominem impurum! monstrum hominis!*

HORRIDNESS. See FEARFULNESS (= terrible nature of atqg).

HORRIFIC. See DREADFUL, and FEARFUL = dreadful.

HORRIFY, terrere, exterrere, perterrere, &c. (horrificare, poet.).

HORROUR, ¶ *Shivering, shuddering, horror (i. e. ubi totum corpus intremiit, Cels.). ¶ Dread, extreme fear, horror (cold trembling, fm fear, C.).—terror, of atqg, ca rei. H. seizes aby, horror perfundit qm (C.); horror subit ca animum; terror mihi incidit or me invadit. ¶ Extreme aversion, aversio, of atqg, ca rei (silo. age).—detestatio (of atqg, ca rei, in Gell.). the connexion does not occur in C. in this sense).—animus aversissimus a qo (a very great h. of aby): to have a h. of atqg, detestari qd: to have a h. of aby, abhorrere qm; animo esse aversissimam ab qo. ¶ Horrible action, res nefanda or infanda: res atrox or nefaria.—tragediæ (tragic occurrences; cf. C. Mil. 7, 18). The h.'s of war, belli vastatio: to perpetrate and suffer unutterable h.'s, facere et pati infanda.*

HORSE, equus (g. t., and the usual word in the more elevated prose style)—caballus (for ordinary services; a hack).—mannus (a Gallic h. or pony, kept for luxury; a palfrey, short, well-set, and fast-going).—veredus (Hygi h., hunter, or courier's h., not used for drawing).—canterius (a gelding). A wild h., equus ferus, equiferus (in a state of nature): a spirited h., equus ferocitate exultans. A h. rears, see REAR: the h. reared, and threw his rider, equus prioribus pedibus erectis excussit equitem (L. 8, 7): to fall over one's h.'s neck, trans cervicem equi elabi (L. ib.): to wheel one's h. round, circumagere equum (ib.): to teach a h. to amble, equorum cursum minutis passibus frangere (Q. 9, 4, 13): to rub down a h., equum manibus conficere or perficere (both Veget.). To bring a h. into good condition again, equum ad corporis firmitatem revocare (Veget.): a h. gets too fat, equus ultra modum sagittæ proventit (Veget.): to mount a h., in equum ascendere: to alight fm one's h., ex equo descendere. (Prov.) One must not look a gift h. in the month, equi donati dentes non inspicuntur (Hieron. Ep. ad Ephe. proem.). Saddle a h., sellare jumentum.

HORSEBACK. To ride on a h., equitare. equo vehi. To take exercise on a h., equo gestari or vectari (to show oneself on a h., &c.; e. g., of ladies; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 22). Exercise on h., vectatio (assidua) equi (Suet. Cal. 3). See TO RIDE. To hold a conference

on h., ux equis colloqui (of two or several). To fight on h., ex equo (or ex equis, of more than one) pugnare; also equitem or equites pugnare (i. e., as cavalry; opp. peditem or pedites, of their dismounting, to fight on foot).

HORSE-BANE, \*phellandrium aquaticum (Linn., water-hemlock).

HORSE-BEAN, \*vicia faba (Linn.).

HORSE-BOY, \*puer equestris.

HORSE-BREAKER, domitor equorum, or, fm context, domitor only.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, \*esculus hippocastinum (Linn.).

HORSE-CLOTH, tegumentum equi (g. t.).

HORSE-COMB, \*strigilla equis comendis.

HORSE-DEALER, mango. To be a h.-d., negotium equarium exercere (see Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Ill.).

HORSE-DEALING, quæstus mangonicus (Suet. Vesp. 4).—negotiatio equestris (Ulp.).

HORSE-DOCTOR. See FARRIER.

HORSE-DUNG, sterces equinum. fœcus equinus or caballinus (Syr. in Duxo).

HORSE-FLESH, caro equi.—caballina (caro). To live upon h.-f., vitam corporibus equorum tolerare (see T. Ann. 2, 24, 2).

HORSE-FLY, castrus (so also Linn.).

HORSE-HAIR, pilus equinus (g. t.).—seta equina (the stronger hair; as a collective, pl., setæ equinæ; stuffed with h.-h., equino fartus (cf. C. Ferr. 5, 11, 27).

HORSE-LAUGH, cachinnus.—cachinnatie (as act).—mirus risus (portentous or astounding laughter, C.). To burst into a h.-l., cachinnum tollere (C.), edere (Suet.). in cachinnos subito effundi (Suet.); cachinnos concuti (to shake one's sides with laughter, with majore, Juv.; hence magno, maximo, &c.). mirum risum (mirus risus, of several) edere (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 10, 2): to burst out again into a h.-l., cachinnos revocare (Suet. Claud. 41).

HORSE-LEECH, ¶ *Farrier, vid. ¶ Kind of leech; see LEECH.*

HORSEMAN, eques (g. t.). To be a good h., equo habilem esse; equis optime uti; equitandi peritissimum esse: to aim at the reputation of being a good h., equitandi laudem petessere (C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62).—¶ *Horsemen = cavalry, vid.*

HORSEMANSHIP, equitandi ars. Good h. is highly thought of amongst us, equitandi laus apud nos viget (C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62). To take great pains to acquire skill in h., equitandi laudem petessere (ib.). An exhibition of h., ludicrum circense (L. 44, 9); or spectaculum circi (both prop. of the Circus maximus, at Rome); or spectaculum desultorum (the desultores who leapt fm horse to horse in the Rom. Circus being the nearest to exhibitors in our Circuses).

HORSE-POND, locus ubi adequari solent equi (see Suet. Vit. 7).—¶ *not fons caballinus, Pers. Prolog. 1, = 'fountain of Hippocrene.'*

HORSE-RACE, curriculum equorum.—cursus equorum or equester.—certamen equorum (as contest between the horses). ¶ *Equiria were h.-r.'s in honour of Mars.*

HORSE-RADISH, \*cochlearia Armorica (Linn.).

HORSE-ROAD, \*via, quæ equo vecti commeanit.

HORSE-SHOE, solena ferrea.—vestigium equi (Plin. 28, 20, 81). The old Romans knew only the iron shoe they put on and took off at pleasure; with the country people this shoe consisted only of broom, hence called solena sparteæ, or sparteæ only; see Schneid. Ind. ad Seript. R. R. in v. solæ; but that the later Romans, even in the time of Vegetius, knew of the modern h.-s., as nailed on, is made very probable by modern scholars; see Jahns's Jahrb. 6, 3, p. 366, sq. To put a horse's shoes on, equo solena ferrea induere; equum calcare (in the ancient method), equo solenas ferreas clavibus suppungere: to cast a shoe, vestigium or solam ferream ungulæ excutere (see Plin. l. c.).

HORSE-SHOE VETCH, hippocrepis. Tuffed a. h. v., \*hipp. comosa (Linn.).

HORSE-STEAL, equi, or equorum, fur (in a single case)—abigens, abactor (habitually).

HORSE-STEALING, furtum equi or equorum (in a single case)—abigeatus, abigendi studium (of the habit).

HORSE-TAIL (the plait), \*equisetum (Linn.).

HORSE-TRAPPINGS. See TRAPPINGS.

HORSEWHIP, virga, quæ ad regendum equum utor, though this is a 'stick' or 'cane'.—\*flagellum, quo ad regendum equum utor, or, fm context, flagellum only. See WHIP, s.

**HORTATION.** See EXHORTATION.  
**HORTATORY,** hortativus (Q.), or Crcl. *A. h. address, suasio* (R<sup>2</sup>) hortatorius, adhortatorius, &c., are mod. Lat.).

**HORTICULTURE.** See GARDENING.

**HOSE,** || *Trowsers or breeches*, vid. || *Stockings*, vid.

**HOSPITABLE,** hospitalis (*that gladly receives guests*).—liberalis, largus epulis (*that gladly entertains*). *A. h. house, domus, quæ hospitibus patet: in a h. manner, hospitaliter; liberaliter.*

**HOSPITALLY,** hospitaliter (L.; e. g. *Invitare*).—liberaliter (*with ref. to the liberal entertainment given by the host*). *I liked my visit at Talna's, nor could I have been more h. received, fui libenter apud Talnam, nec potui accipi liberalius* (C. Att. 16, 6).

**HOSPITAL,** nosocomium (νοσοκομειον, \*Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19 and 22), or pure Lat., valetudinarium (*in the time of the emperors, when h's were first established*). *Lying-in h.,* || *lethodochium*.—domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera præstatur.

**HOSPITALITY,** hospitalitas (*of one who cheerfully receives friends*).—liberalitas (*of one who entertains his friends bountifully*).

**HOST,** hospes (*who receives friends under his roof*).—convivator or cenæ pater (*who gives a party*).—caupo (*publican*). *To reckon without one's h.,* spe frustrari. || *A. my. exercitus, &c.*, vid. || *Consecrated wafer, panis eucharisticus* (Eccl.).

**HOSTAGE,** obses. *To give h's, obsides dare: to demand h's, obsides exigere a h.; obsides imperare ei: to retain aby as a h., qm obsidem retinere.*

**HOSTEL, HOSTELRY.** See INN.

**HOSTESS,** a) *Fm friendship, hospita* or hospes. b) *For pay, domina cauponæ or tabernæ* [Syn. in INN]; opp. *ministra cauponæ* (bar-maid, servant at an inn).

**HOSTILE,** hostilis (*having, showing, or, of things, indicating the feeling of an enemy; inclined to break out in open acts of hostility*).—inimicus (*of an unfriendly disposition*).—infensus (*incensed, enraged, embittered; denoting an excited state; it can only be used of persons or minds*).—infestus (*whose h. disposition threatens to show itself: denoting a quiescent state, it may also be used of things; spiculum, oculi, exercitus; and of countries*). *J's. inimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque.*—adversus (g. i., *opposed to*); to aby, ci. *To be h. to aby, inimico infensoque animo esse in qm: a h. feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus; animus hostilis; animus alienus (dislike, estrangement): to entertain h. sentiments or feelings agst aby, inimicum, infestum, inimicum et infestum, or infestum et inimicum esse ci; inimico infensoque animo esse in qm: very h. feelings, aversissimo animo esse a qo: to make aby entertain h. feelings agst another, cs odium in qm concitare: to adopt a h. feeling, spiritus hostiles induere* (T. Hist. 4, 57, 3); to regard aby with the most h. feelings, qm animo iniquissimo infestissimoque intueri: to inspire aby with h. sentiments agst another, odium cs in qm concitare; qm or cs voluntatem ab qo abalienare (*to render averse or disinclined to*); to become h. to aby, odium in qm concipere: in a h. manner, hostiliter in modum: a h. country, hostium terra (*an enemy's country*), hostiis terra or regio (C.), or armis animisque infesta inimicaque (C.).

**HOSTILELY,** hostiliter. inimice. infense.  
**HOSTILITY,** animus infensus. inimicus, or infensus atque inimicus. animus hostilis (see ENMITY). *H's, hostilia, lum.* *To commence h's, hostilia cepere, facere, audere: to cease h's, ab armis recedere.*

**HOSTLER,** servus equarius, or equarius (*late; adj. Val. Max.: subst. Solin. 45*).

**HOT,** || *PROPR.* calidus (*warm, more or less, opp. frigidus*).—candens (*of a glowing heat, red h.*).—fervens. fervidus (*boiling h.*).—æstuans (*that really, or, as it were, boils up or ferments with heat*).—æstuosus (*full of boiling or fermenting heat, sultry; e. g., a wind, a day, road, &c.*).—ardens. flagrans (*on fire, in flames; fig., of the passions*): red h., rutilus: a h. day, dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus: in h. weather, and along a dusty road, I ended my journey, iter conficiēbamus æstuosā et pulverulentā viā: to be h., calēre, candēre, fervēre, æstare (*with the same difference as the adj. above*): to grow or become h., calefieri. calescere. incallescere. fervescere. effervescere. candescere. incandescere, also with æstu (*this, however, only with the poets*): to make or render h., calefacere (*also fig. = to roast aby: to attack or act upon him with words; see*

*C. Qu. Fr. 3, 2, in*); fervescere (*prop.*). *To be h., candēre (to grow red by the heat of fire)*.—ardēre (*to be on fire*).—fervēre (*to be boiling h.*).—æstare (*stronger than fervēre, = to be in agitation and ferment through heat*).—Fig.) ardēre (*of the glow of the eyes; then also of the heat of the passions*).—flagrare (*stronger than ardēre, of the wild bursting forth of violent passions*): to be h. with anger, irā ardēre or flagrare: to be h. after aby (i. e., to feel violent love), ardēre amore cs (R<sup>2</sup>) poet. ardēre qo or qm). *A. h. soil, solum fervens or (stronger) æstuosum* (Plin. 15, 5, 6; 17, 19, 31): *A. h. vines, vina fervida* (H. Sat. 2, 8, 38). *H. oven, furnus calidus* (Plaut.). *H.-air pipes, impressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa fovet æqualiter*. *H. springs, aquæ calidæ* or calentes; aquæ calidæ, or aquarum calentium fontes.—|| Fig. a) *Too lively, too violent, calidus, ardens. fervens or fervidus. acer (violent; then also very lively): a h. horse, equus calidus or acer: a h. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum: a h. youth, a youth of h. temperament, juvenis ferventis animi: h. in one's decisions, rapidus in consiliis suis* (L. 22, 12): a h. engagement, pugna acris; prælium acer: where the battle is at the hottest, ubi Mars est atrocissimus (L. 2, 46): when the contest became hotter, certamine accenso: there was some h. fighting, acriter pugnabatur; magnā vi certabatur; acriter or acerrime præliabantur (sc. nostri et equites): h. after atqz (too eager or desirous for it), flagrans cupiditate cs rei; cupidissimus cs rei. b) *Angry, inclined to anger, iratus. iracundus. preceps ingenio in iram. pronus in iram* (g. tk.).—concitatus (*roused, excited, as a mob*).—irā incensus, flagrans, ardens (*very angry*): to be h., irā flare, ardēre (fig., to be very angry): aby is terribly h., qz furenter irascitur.

**HOT-BATH,** balneum calidum. *H.-b's, thermæ.* See 'HOT SPRINGS.' *To take a h.-b., calidā lavari*

**HOT-BED,** \*area stercore satata.—\*area vitreis munita (*if under glass; cf. Plin. 9, 5, 23*).

**HOTCH-POTCH,** farrago (*with ref. to the contents; Juv. 1, 86*).—sartago (*with ref. to the words; Pers. 1, 80*).

**HOTEL,** || *INN*, vid. || *Town mansion of a wealthy person, insula* (*large private house, with no adjoining houses*).—turris (*any towering edifice; hence = castle, &c.*).—but R<sup>2</sup> domus (as g. t.) is the usual term.

**HOT-HEADED,** fervidoris animi.—iracundus (*passionate*).—preceps (ingenio). *A. h. young man, juvenis ferventis animi.*

**HOT-HOUSE,** \*hypocaustum hortense; or Crcl. plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia or objectæ sunt vitæ (cf. Mart. 8, 14): or \*plantarum hiberna vitreis munita.

**HOTLY,** Fig. a) *Too violently, ardenter. ferventer. acriter. cupide.*—avide (*desirously*). *To pursue the enemy too h., cupidus or avidus hostem insequi; acris instare hostibus: to speak h., ferventer loqui: to act h., calide agere. b) *Angriily: to write too h., iracundus scribere.**

**HOTNESS.** See HEAT.

**HOTSPUR,** homo stolidæ feroc.—homo iracundus (*passionate*).

**HOUGH,** s. genū commissura.—poples.

**HOUGH,** v. succidere poplitum or (of several animals, or of more legs than one) poplites (succisus feminibus, poplitibusque, L. 22, 51).

**HOUND,** canis venaticus (R<sup>2</sup>). *Canis venator poetic; canis ad venandum is bad Latin without some addition, as in, a good h., canis ad venandum nobilis, where ad venandum depends on nobilis: to keep h's, canes alere ad venandum (where ad venandum depends upon alere). (Prov.) To hold with the h's, and run with the hare, utrique parti favere; duabus sellis sedere.*

**HOUND'S-TONGUE,** cynoglossus (Plin.).—\*cynoglossum (Linn.).

**HOUR,** hora (*both as the twenty-fourth part of a day, and as an indef. portion of time*).—horæ spatium (*the def. space of one h.*).—horæ momentum (*the short space of an h., considered as the space within which something happens*). *Half an h., semihora: a h. and a half, sesquihora: three-quarters of an h., dodrans horæ* (Plin. 2, 14, 11): *the twenty-fourth part of an h., semuncia horæ* (ib.); in an h., in horā: in a single h., in horā unā (Plaut.): above an h., more than an h., horā amplius or horam amplius (e. g. horā or horam amplius ... jam molebantur, C. Ferr. 4, 43, 95, where Zumpt reads horā, Orell. horam: cf. Zumpt's note, who shows that both forms are allowable): an h. before, &c., horā

ante, quam, &c.: in or within three h.s., intra tres horas; tribus horis: in the short space of an h., horæ momento: in a few h.s., breviarum momento (Just. 2, 14); paucis momentis (in a short space of time; e. g. multa natura aut affingit, aut mutat, &c., C.): in a very few h.s., paucis admodum horis: three h.s. (long), tres horas; per tres horas: for several h.s., per aliquot horarum spatia: fm h. to h., in horas: every h.; see HOURLY: from this very h., inde ab hoc temporis momento: to have hardly four h.s. start of abq., vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedere (i. e. to be four h.s. march before him, Cæs.): at or to the hour (the fixed h.), ad horum: every h., omni tempore: up to this h., adhuc (1625) not hucusque, which never relates to time). In dating his letters he always added the h. at which they were finished, ad omnes epistolas horarum momenta, quibus date significaretur, addebatur: in the last years of his life, Mæcenas never got an h.s. sleep, Mæcenati triennio supremo nullo horæ momento contigit somnus: to sleep for several h.s. together, plures horas et eas continuas dormire (aft. Suet. Oct. 78): hardly to utter a word an h., horis decem verba novem dicere (Mart. 8, 7): day and h., tempus et dies: the hour of abq's birth, hora natalis (H. Od. 2, 17, 18), or hora quæ gignitur or genitus est (aft. Just. 37, 2, 2; both of the h. of a child's birth): tempus pariendi (with ref. to the mother): abq's last h., hora novissima or supremæ: in his last h.s., eo ipso die, quo e vita excessit: letare h.s., otium, tempus otiosum (when we have no business on our hands), tempus subsecivum (the time one gets or steals, as it were, from one's business or studies): to steal an h. or two fm one's studies, qd subsecivi temporis studiis suis subtrahere: to grant a few h.s. delay, diemulam addere (Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27): lost h.s., horæ perditæ (aft. Piin. Ep. 3, 16, poteras has horas non perdere). || The Hours (goddesses), Horæ.

HOURLY, singulis horis (in every hour).—singulis interpositis horis (at the end of each hour; e. g. singulos cyathos vini dare).—omnibus horis (at all hours; every hour).—in horas (fm hour to hour).

HOURLY-PLATE. See DIAL.

HOUSE, s. domus (a h. or a place for living in, with all its appurtenances, as, the h. properly so called, the court, garden, &c. (hence = mansion, palace); also that of animals, as, of the turtle; then also melon. = h. affairs; again = the family inhabiting the h.; and g. t., the h. of a citizen).—ædes, pl.; ædificium (the dwelling-h., the building, opp. to other places or single parts of it; see Np. Att. 13, 4, domus amœnitas non ædificio sed silvâ constabat. Ipsum enim tectum &c.).—domicilium (g. t., a dwelling-place or residence, which any one occupies for a certain space of time; see Cæs. B. G. 6, 30, ædificium circumdatum est silvâ, ut fere sunt domicilia Gallorum, &c.).—insula (a large building, separated on all sides from other buildings; the place who had the superintendence of such was called insularius).—tectum (prop. a roof, frequently used by the Romans for 'house', considered as a place of protection).—familia (the inhabitants of a h., eply the servants; then also the family fm which any one is descended).—genus (the family fm which any one is descended).—res familiaris (h. affairs).

A small h., domuncula. ædiculæ.—casa (a cottage, hut): a large town h., palatium, moles (in respect of immense extent): in the house, domi: in or at my h., domi mee; in domo meâ; domi apud me (1625) domi mee, tue, sue, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ; but with any other adj. or with gen. of the possessor, the prep. is preferred: e. g. in domo Cæsariæ, though even C. says domi Cæsariæ: see HOMÆ: from h. to h., per domos; ostium (from door to door): to search abq's h., inquire apud qm (g. t. C. Att. 1, 16, 12): to order abq's h. to be searched, immisiss (licitoribus ceterisque) publicis ministris angulatim sedulo cuncta perustrari jubere (Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 25; cf. Petron. 98, 1): to search abq's h. for stolen goods, apud qm rem furtivam querere (Just. Inst. 4, 1); furtum querere in domo ca (Pest. p. 199, Duc.). (1625) The act of searching abq's h. was scrutinium (Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 25): to find the stolen goods in abq's h., rem furtivam in ca domo deprehendere: to set one's h. in order, omnes res diligentissime constituere (Hirt. B. Afr. 88).—sarcinæ colligere, antequam proficiscar e vitâ (= prepare for death, Varr. R. 1, inst.): to leave or quit a h., emigrare (e) domo (opp. immigrare in domum, to get into a new h.): to keep open h., ei quotidie sc cœna coquitur, ut invocatis amicis una cenare liceat (aft. Np. Cim. 4, 3): property in h.s., urbanum prædium (applying not only to property in towns, but to the possession of any build-

ings; cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198). The affairs of the h. See 'DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.'

|| House and home, sedes (a residence).—fundus (an estate, land and h.).—domus et fundus, or domus et possessiones (a h. and estate or possession). To drive any one fm h. and home, exturbare qm et possessionibus, or bonis patris, or laribus patris, or fortunis omnibus: to leave h. and home (in order to go into a foreign country), domum et propinquos relinquere (to leave one's home and relations): to fight for h. and home, pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare: pro aris et focis pugnare (both of the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.).

The master, the mistress of a h., herus, hera (in respect of those under them); pater, mater familias or familias (in respect of the family): the people (servants) of the h., domestici, familia: back of the h., postica pars or posticæ partes ædium, domus postica (the building or buildings behind); aversa domus pars (as opp. the front of the h.: the windows of which look into the court): to creep out through the back of the h., domo posticâ clam egrêdi; per aversam domus partem furtim egrêdi: from my, our h., a me, a nobis (eply in Plaut. and Ter.): to keep the h., domi or domo se tenere or retinere (g. t.); publici curæ or se abstinere; in publicum non prodire (to show oneself sedem in public); domo non excedere or non egrêdi (not to stir from the h.); domo abdi (to hide oneself in one's h.): never to quit the h., domo pedem non efferre: to be in the h., see 'TO BE AT HOME': to drive abq from one's h., qm domo expellere, extrudere, or ejicere; qm foras trudere.

To entertain in one's h., hospitio accipere or excipere qm; hospitio domum ad se recipere qm, hospitium ei præbere (as a guest); in domum suam recipere qm; tecto accipere or recipere qm; tectum præbere ei (g. t., to receive into one's h., under one's roof; accipere, more as a friend; excipere and recipere, as a protector, &c.); recipere, receptare qm or qm ad se (to receive to oneself, eply of those who conceal thieves, &c., hence called receptores): to be received into abq's house, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio ca uti.

HOUSE, v. || To place under shelter for protection, condere (e. g. frumentum).—contegere. Jn. condere et reponere (e. g. fructus); reponere contegere (e. g. arma omnia, Cæs.).—in tecta contegere (e. g. troops, milites). || Receive under one's roof, tecto recipere qm (Cæs. B. G. 7, 66, 7).—recipere qm in tectum (Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16).—hospitio qm excipere.—mœnibus tectisque accipere qm. tectis et sedibus recipere qm (these two of the inhabitants of a town harbouring soldiers, exiles, &c.).—stabulare (g. t. to place animals in a stall, Varr. R. R. 1, 21). To be housed, tectum subisse (of a præn.).—stabulari (post-Aug. of animals).—or the passives of the verbs above given. || INTRANS. To reside under abq's roof, habitare cum qo (also used improp., as Milton, &c., see 'TO HOUSE': e. g. hiems habitat in Alpibus jugis). See RESIDE.

HOUSEBREAKER, effractorius (Sen. Ep. 68).—effractor (Jct. Paul. Dig. 1, 15; Ulp. Dig. 47, 17, 1), or Crcl. qui domos perfingit or in domibus furta facit.

HOUSEBREAKING, effractoria (Jct. Paul. Dig. 15, 3, 2; Scæv. ib. 38, 2, 48). Or Crcl. with domum perfingere.

HOUSE-DOG, canis domesticus, or \*canis tecti, ædium, &c., custos (as guard: custos, of dogs, V. 3, 406; Col. 7, 12).—catenarius canis (as chained up, Petron. Sat. 72, 7; Sen. de ira, 3, 37).

HOUSE-DOOR. See DOOR.

HOUSEHOLD, domus (e. g. domus tota te nostra salutet, &c.).—familia. See FAMILY. A well-conducted h. (morally), domus pudica (Q.).: the whole h., universa domus: h. expenses, sumptus domesticus.

HOUSEHOLD-BREAD, panis cibarius or plebeius.

HOUSEHOLD GOOD, lar: a h. g's, lare. (—(dii) penates (g's of the family).

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF. See FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLDER, pater familias (as father of the family).—ædium or ædificii dominus (as owner of a house).—qui domum habet.

HOUSEKEEPER, Householdier, vid. || Upper female servant, quæ res domesticas dispensat — dispensatrix (late).

HOUSEKEEPING, \*administratio or cura rei familiaris. Abq's h. is very expensive, domus est sumptuosa (Ter.): expenses of h., see 'DOMESTIC EXPENSES': Careful or economical h., diligencia domesticæ; \*diligentia in re familiaris tuenda: to be economical in one's h., parce or frugaliter vivere.

HOUSELEEK, \*sempervivum tectorum (Linn.).



**HOUSELESS**, qui domum non habet (*who does not possess a house*).—quem tectum nullum accipit (*ast. C. Att. 5, 16, 3; who finds no roof to shelter him*). To run up temporary buildings to receive the h. poor, subitaria edificia extruere, quae multitudinem inopem accipiant (*T. Ann. 15, 39*).

**HOUSEMAID**, ancilla (g. t.).—cubicularia (*chambermaid*; sc. ancilla or famula).

**HOUSE-RENT**, merces habitationis. *What h. r. does he pay?* quanti habitat? *to pay a heavy h. r.* magni habitare: *his h. r.* is 30,000 asses, triginta millibus (sc. eris) habitare: *not to call upon any for his h. r.*, si annuum habitationem remittere, or annuum mercedem habitacionis donare.

**HOUSE-ROOM**, spatium (g. t.).—laxitas (*ample size, e. g.edium*). *Plenty of h. r.*, spatiosa et capax domus; *laxior domus* (*Fell. 2, 81*): *to have plenty of h. r.*, bene habitare (g. t.); *laxe* (et magnifice) habitare: *not to have h. r. enough*, \* anguste habitare or parum laxè habitare. *No house, however large, could furnish h. r. for such a multitude of slaves* turba servorum quamvis magnam domum angustet (*Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11*: angustare, *post-Aug.*). *Not h. r. enough*; *a house in which there is not h. r. enough*, domus angusta (C.).

**HOUSE-SPARROW**, \* passer domesticus.

**HOUSE-TAX**, tributum in singulas domos impostum (*ast. Cas. B. C. 3, 32*).

**HOUSE-TOP**, ædium, domûs, &c., culmen or summum culmen (L. 1, 34).

**HOUSE-WARMING**. *To give a h. w.*, \* initium in domum quam immigrandi opulis datâ (cœnâ datâ, &c.) auspicari (*ast. Initium in scenam prodeundi auspicari. Suet. Cal. 54*). cœnâ et pocula magnis inauguratur qs ædium dominus (*ast. Appul. Met. 7, 191, where it is inaug. duce latronum*).

**HOUSEWIFE**, matr. familias (*as the mother*).—hera (*as mistress*).—quæ res domesticas dispensat (*as managing the stores, &c.*). *A good h.*, mulier frugali, attenta ad rem: *to be a good h.*, res domesticas or rem familiarem bene administrare; attentam esse ad rem: *to be a bad h.*, rem familiarem negligere.

**HOUSEWIFERY**, cura rerum domesticarum. See **HOUSEKEEPING**.

**HOUSINGS**. See **HORSE-CLOTH**, **TRAPPINGS**.

**HOVEL**, tugurium or (*Appul*) tuguridum (*poor cottage, covered with straw, &c.*; *any hut to protect against wind and weather*).—casa, dim. ca-hila (*Petron., Plin., Juv.; cottage*).—casa repentina (*as hastily run up to protect from the rain, &c.*).—gurgustium (*small and wretched dwelling, C.*).

**HOVER**, pendere, with or without alis (*to hang, i. e. in the air; but poetic in this sense; also with in aera; in auras*).—aere librari (*to be balanced in the air*).—sis circumvolare (*to fly round; also impropr. mors atris circumvolat alis, H.*).—IMPROPR. (*e. g. of an army hovering over a country, &c.*). imminere or impendere (ci rei).

**HOW**. 1) *As interrogative particle, quif* (*e. g. deum, nisi sempternum intelligere, qui possumus? C. In an indirect interrog. sentence only Plaut.*).—*quomodo?* (*in what way? by what means?* 1. *Direct*; *Mæcenas quomodo tecum?* H., and *absol.*, ut tantum orator dare cogere. *Quomodo?* &c., C. 2. *Indirect*; hæc negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistolâ ovidem narrare audeo. 3. *As an exclamation of surprise*; quomodo se vendiant Cæsari!)—*quemadmodum* (*after what manner?* 1. *Direct*; si non reliquit, quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? C. *Rosc. Com. 18*. 2. *Indirect*; providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus; excogitare, quemadmodum, &c., C.; consilia inire, quemadmodum ab Gergoviâ discederet, Cæs.; cogita, quemadmodum fortuna nobiscum egerit, quemadmodum provincia se habeat; modus est, in quo quemadmodum ... factum sit, queritur; see *Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 7, 43, fin.*, who, however, restricts the meaning of *quomodo* *too absolutely to the office of inquiring after the means and instruments of accomplishing atq;*)—*quâ ratione*. quibus rationibus (*by what methods, &c.*, *indirect*; quid enim refert, quâ me ratione cogatis, H. you compel me, nec quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quemadmodum uti victoriâ deberent. cogitabant, Cæs.).—*quo pacto* (*enquires after the conditions and circumstances under which atq; takes place; indirect, somehow or other, nescio quo pacto, C.*). *H. I h. say you?* (*implying surprise*), quid! quid ais!—*h. are you?* *h. do you do?* quomodo valet! ut valet!—*h. are your health?*)—*quo loco sunt res tuæ?* (*h. are your affairs?*)—*quid agitur?* quid agis? (*τί πάρεστι, h. how is it with you, &c.?*)—*h. does the matter stand?* quomodo res se habet!—*h. does it happen that &c.?* qui (tandem) fit,

ut &c. *H. now?* quid porro? quid vero? *H. so?* quid ita? qui dum? (*Plaut.*); qui vero? (*Plaut.*); qui cedo (*Ter.*). *H. say you?* quid dicis? quid ais! *H. many?* quam multi (quam multorum, &c.), quot (*the former stronger*). *H. many are they?* *h. many are there of them?* quot sunt illi? (*h. many are they altogether?*); quot sunt illorum? (*h. many are there of those who are present?*) *H. few are there who &c.* quotusquisque est, qui (*with subj.*)? *H. often*, quam sæpe. quoties. *H. big, &c.*, quantus: *h. old are you?* quot annos natus es? *H. much (or many) sooner*, see: *However many, much.* *H. much do you pay for your lodgings?* quanti habitas!—*h. much does he charge for his lessons?* quanti docet? (*Om quanti, quanto*, see Z. 144, 445.) *H. long?* quam diu? *By h. much ... by so much, quanto ... tanto (with comparatives)*; also quo ... cu. *H. far*, see *Far*.

2) *As interjection, quam (with adverbs, adjectives, and sivebs; quam multa; quam morosi; quam valde; quam cupiunt laudari!)*.—ut (*marking degree*). *H. well you did it!* quam bene fecisti!—*h. afraid he is, lei &c.*! ut timet, nec &c. —*h. he weighs all his words!* ut omnia verba moderatur! (*Quo aft. a sent. with quam; quod quam facis, ut ego tuum amorem ... desidero!* C.) *H. I wish, quam velim*. quam or quantopere vellem (*imperf.*, if the wish cannot be realized). *H. dissatisfied he was with himself!* ut sibi ipse displicebat!—*How*. The acc. only is often used. *H. blind I was!* me cæcum! (*e. g. qui hæc ante non viderim*): *h. vain are the hopes of men!* o fallacem hominum spem! (*eo, o fragilem fortunam!* o inanes nostras contentiones!) *H. much (with comparatives)*, quanto (*e. g. quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, ai &c.*).

**HOWBEIT**. See **NEVERTHELESS**, **HOWEVER** (*end*). **HOWEVER**. *In what degree, cumque (or cunque; appended. H. great, quantuscunque: h. often, quotiescunque)*.—quamvis (*how much; in h. high a degree you please; e. g. quamvis calide, quamvis audacter; quamvis multi, &c.*)—quamlibet (*in the same sense as quamvis, but miſt, quamlibet ante, O; quamlibet infirmus, O*). *H. much I wished it, ai maxime velim* (*ast. a neg. sentence; e. g. extra quos [cancellos] egredi non possum, ai &c.*). *In what-ever way (as leaving it undecided which way the thing really happened, will happen, &c.)*, utcumque (or utcunque; *e. g. utcunque se ea res habuit; utcunque casura res est; utcunque ferent ea facta minores, V.*): *h. that may be, utcunque res est or erit. || Nevertheless, &c.*, sed (*but*).—tamen (*yet, however*).—tamen nihilominus (*but nevertheless, but for all that*).

**HOWITZER**, \* tormentum, quo pilæ lapideæ et ferree mittuntur.

**HOWL**, v. ululare (*of the continued howling of dogs, wolves; also of persons, espily of rough uncivilized men; see Cas. B. G. 5, 37; L. 38, 17, 4; also, perhaps, of the howling of the wind, although not so found; fremitus would express rather the murmuring of it, see NOISE on fremitus*).—ejulare (*to h. in a mournful manner: e. g. of the female mourners at funerals*).—plorare, lamentari (*to weep aloud, to lament, of persons, g. t.*): *to h. and lament, ejulare atque lamentari*.

**HOWL**, s. ululatus. ejulatus. ejulatio. ploratus. lamentatio (*see Howl, v.*; the words in -us denote the h. itself, those in -io the act of howling). *The h. of the mourning women at funerals, ejulatio funebris*.

**HOWLING**. See **Howl, s.**

**HOWSOEVER**. See **HOWEVER**.

**HOY**, navigium. navicula. navigidum.—cymba (*SYN. in SHIP*).

**HUBBUB**. See **TUMULT**.

**HUCKLEBACKED**, gibber.

**HUCKLEBONE**, coxa. coxendix.

**HUCKSTER**, cocio, arilator (*small retail dealer: the latter the older term according to Gell.*).—institior (*pedlar*).—propola (*who buys to sell again directly with a profit*).

**HUCKSTER**, v. cocionari (*Q. Decl. 12, 21; but the reading doubtful*).—mercaturam tenuem facere (*to have a small business*).—cauponari (*with ref. to provisions*).

**HUDDLE**, v. || **TRANS.** confundere. permiscere (*to mix in confusion*).—conferre (*to crowd together things or persons; into atq; in qd; e. g. in arta tecta, L.*). *Several huddled together*, plures simul conferti (L.). *Huddled, as it were, together, omnes*.—quasi permixti et confusi, or conjuncti inter se et implicati (*Cæs.; if entangled: things huddled together, rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus. Tc. A. on one's clothes, \* raptim sibi vestem or se veste induere; \* rap-*

tim se amicare. — raptim sibi et præpropere vestes inficere (the last of clothes, togas, &c.). To h. up a matter (impropr.), rem, ut potero, expedire: to h. up a peace, &c., pacem raptim (repente, subito) conficere, componere, &c. || **INTRANS.** To h. away, (plures) simul confertos effundit (L.); or abripere se, with or without subito, repente, &c. To h. off with whatever they could snatch up at the moment, raptim quibus quisque poterat elatis exire (L. 1, 39).

**HUDDLE**, s. turba (of men or things; e.g. argumentum, Q.). confertissima turba.—Indigesta moles (of things, O.). indigesta turba (Plin.; but indig. post-Aug.).—quasi permixtus et confusus rerum cumulus or rerum allarum super alias acervatarum cumulus (e.g. legum, L. 3, 34).—incondita caterva (e.g. verborum, Gell.; but caterv. very rare of things).

**HUE**, || Colour, dye, dyed. When hue is used of a shade of colour with an adj. in -ish (as in 'of a greenish hue'), inclinari or languescere in, with acc. of the h.; e.g. color in aurum or in luteum inclinatus (Plin.); color in luteum languescens (Plin. 27, 13, 109); but there are also separate participles for some colours: of a dorkish h., nigricans; of a greenish h., viridans. Its sentire is used with acc.: white, with somewhat of a violet h., candidus color violam sentiens; or exire or desinere in with acc. (e.g. optimi carunculi sunt illi, quorum extremus igitulus in amethysti violam exit, Plin.; fulgor amethysti in violam desinit: these last of a slight h.). || Hue and cry, a Prop. To raise a h. and cry off. aby, clamare qm furem (H. Ep. 1, 16, 36). || Impropr. (as printed description of felons, &c.) præmandata, orum (cf. C. Planc. 13, 31, Wunder, p. 168); libellus, quod fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (or fugitivorum nomina continentur, Appul. Met. 6, p. 176, 7). To put aby into the h. and c., præmandatis qm requirere (C. l. c.); spargere libellos, quibus ca nomen continetur et cetera (Appul. l. c.).

**HUFF**, s. || A sudden swell of anger or arrogance, (quasi) tumor animi. To be upon the h. L'Esrange), est in tumore animus (C.); ira effert. exardescere; iracundiã exardescere.

**HUFF**, v. TRANS. || To puff up, inflate, sufflare (to puff up; propr. and fig.).—Inflare ca animum (e.g. ad superbiã).—|| To scold insolently, increpare, maledictis or probris increpare. || **INTRANS.** To swell, intumescere (e.g. superbiã). || To huff at (= despise, reject, e.g. a doctrine; South), contumaciter spernere (e.g. imperia).—qd totum ejicere (to reject; e.g. rationem Cynicorum).—qd ei displicet, non probatur, improbat.

**HUFFER**. See HECTOR, BULLY, BOASTER.

**HUG**, v. qm artus complecti, qm amplexari.—qm premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (?).—qm complexu tenere (of a long continued embrace).—Invadere ca pectus amplexibus (violently, passionately; Petr. 91, 4).—qm complecti also of wrestlers; ca corpus, membra, &c., lacertis may be added (O.). || **IMPROPR.** e.g. 'we hug deformities', qm qd delectat (e.g. vitia, H.). To h. oneself, sibi placere; gloriari qd re, de qd re, or (if the satisfaction is well-grounded) in qd re.—se offerre.—se jactare.

**HUG**, s. artus complexus, or complexus only (also in a hostile sense).—complexus tenax († O.).

**HUGE**, immanis, vastus (denote magnitudinem on its unfavorable, disagreeable side; vast, as exceeding the usual size, colossal, with the access, notion of fat; imman., as reaching to the unnatural, monstrous, terrific; canla vasti corporis is an immense fat hound; belua immanis figurã is a gigantic unnaturally big animal, as the elephant; so imin. corporis magnitudo.—imman. is also 'immense' of money, booty, &c., pecunie, præda). Jx. vastus et immanis (e.g. belua).—immensus (lit., immeasurable; immense, of any real or fig. extension, altitudo; sum of money, pecunia)—ingens (unusually or extraordinarily great, of any extension; arbor; sum of money, pecunia; intellect, ingenium). The derivation is in 'not' and 'gen' r. of gigno; hence it is avoror, of things not born or produced, h. e. usually).—insanus (mad; unreasonably great; e.g. pile of building, molea; montains, montes). || A h. mass, moles, mons in immensum editus. A h. mass, moles.

**HUGELY**, immaniter (Gell.).—immane (†; not præ-Aug., but usually not in the sense of mere magnitudo, but of terrific magnitudo, manner, &c.).—in or ad immensum (to an immense height, distance, &c., aff. oris implying motion or extension).—vehementer (violently; with placere).—insignite or insigniter (signally; e.g. impròbitas, &c.).—prorsus valde (e.g. hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, C.).

**HUGENESS**, immanitas (with ref. either to the body or the mind; in a bad sense).—vastitas (post-Aug. in this sense, pari... vastitate beluas, Col.; vastitudo, Gell.).—St. moles (e.g. India perhibetur mollibus ferarum admirabilis, Col.).

**HULK**, alveus navis.—caverna navis (C., all the interior space).

**HULL**, folliculus (of corn, leguminous plants, or grapes).—valvulus (of leguminous plants).—tunica. gluma (of corn; the cerealia generally). To have h's, folliculis tegi. || **Hulk**, vid. To lie a-h., armamentis spoliatum esse, exarmatum esse. fuis esse armamentis et gubernaculo diffracto (cf. Suet. Aug. 17).

**HUM**, v. murmurare. murmur edere (of a murmuring noise; of men or bees).—stridorem edere (of bees).—bombarum facere (of bees; the best word for 'hum').—|| To h. a tune, \*carmen (modos, &c.) secum murmurare (sec. murmur., Plaut.; magica carminibus murmurata, Appul.). carmen, cantica, &c., mecum ipse modulari (cf. Q. 2, 11, 5; al. mellitor). || To impose on (cant term), see IMPOSE (on), HOAX.

**HUM**, s. fremitus (g. t.).—murmur (the murmuring h. of men and bees).—stridor (the hissing h. of bees).—bombarum (the deep humming of bees).

**HUM** || interj. hem!

**HUMAN**, humanus (in all the relations of the Eng. word); by the gen. hominum (when = proper to men; e.g., h. faults and errors, hominum vitia et errores).—mortalis (in respect of the imperfection of men). A h. exceeds all h. comprehension, qd humani ingenii mi excedit. h. feeling, humanitas: to lay aside, renounce.

h. feeling, humanitatem omnem exuere; ab humanitate desciscere; hominem ex homine exuere: to have committed some fault sm h. frailty, qd culpã humani erroris teneri. || **Human** form, forma, species humana; humana species et figura; humana species atque forma: to have a h. form, humano visu esse (of a god, as also the following expressions): to assume a h. form, speciem humanam induere: in a h. form, humanã specie indutus; sub humanã imagine (O. Met. 1, 213). || **Human** life, vita hominis or hominum; vita humana. || **Human** race, genus humanum or hominum; gens humana: the whole h. race, universum genus hominum; omnes or cuncti mortales. || **Human** sacrifice, hostia or victima humana: the barbarous custom of offering h. sacrifices, barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum: to offer h. sacrifices, pro victimis homines immolare; homines immolare: to offer a h. sacrifice, hominem immolare: to offer a h. sacrifice to a god, ei deo humanã hostiã facere or litare (Plin. 8, 22, 34; T. Germ. 9, in.).

**HUMANE**, misericors in qm or in qo (= in aby's case).—misericors et mansuetus. See COMPASSIONATE. || Merciful to his beasts, \*misericors in animalia.

**HUMANELY**, misericordi animo.—mansuete. See COMPASSIONATELY.

**HUMANIST** (= philologist; Scot.), grammaticus. —qm humanitatis studia profectur.

**HUMANITY**, || **Human** imperfection, conditio humana or mortalis: such is h., hæc conditio humana ita fert; hæc ab homine non aliena sunt.—|| **Friendliness, kindness, humanitas, misericordia** (compassion).

**HUMANITY**, ad humanitatem informare (C.). —mansuere facere et excolere (qm, C.).—expolire qm hominem reddere (C. homines). To h. mankind, a ferã agrestique vitã ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere; nam habitus de perpetua warfare had already rendered barbarous and savage, quibus rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocati animo hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros.

**HUMANLY**, humano modo, humanitas (aft. the manner of men); \*ut solent homines.—quemadmodum homines loquuntur (according to human language, notions, &c.).

**HUMBLE**, adj. submissus, demissus (lowly, meek, m-d-st, opp. elatus; therefore by no means to be construed; see C. Off. 1, 26, 190; de Or. 2, 43, 183: thus C. couples prohi. demissal together; demissus, however, is indiffer. —modestus, verecundus (modest, vid.).—humilis (low, mean-spirited).—supplex (entreating humbly); humilis et supplex (e.g. oratio). In a h. manner, demisse; submissæ; suppliciter: to be h., animo esse submissio; nihil sibi sumere: to become h., animum contrahere; se submittere: to behave in a h. manner, submissæ se gerere. (See HUMBLITY.) To act this forth in the humblest possible manner, hæc quam potest

demississime atque subjectualiter exponere (Cass.): *to beseech* *aby* in *no very h. terms*, ci nou nimis humilissime supplicare (C.).

**HUMBLE**, *v.* 1. *To humble* *aby*, es spiritus reprimere (the pride of *aby*).—frangere *qm* or *cs* audaciam. comprimere *cs* audaciam (*aby's* boldness).—frangere *qm* et comprimere. *To h. oneself*, se demittere, se or animum submittere; submittere se gerere; se abjicere (*beneath one's dignity, too low*): *to h. oneself before* *aby*, se submittere *ci*, supplicare *ci*, supplicem esse *ci* (*with words*): *to h. oneself to* *athg*, prolabi ad *qd*; se projicere *qd* (e. g. in muliebres fletus); descendere ad *qd*.

**HUMBLE-BEE**, \*apis terrestris (Linn.).

**HUMBLENESS**, || *Humility*, *vid.* || *Lowness*, *vid.*

**HUMBLY**, humiliter (*mly* in a bad sense, implying meanness of spirit; e. g. sentire, servire; ferre *qd*, opp. animose ferre).—humili animo (in the same sense as humiliter).—animo demisso atque humili.—demisse, submittere (e. g. scribere, loqui).—suppliciter,—subjecte (Cass.; *with ref. to a superior*). *To behave h.*, humiliter se gerere; *to beseech* *aby* *h.*, supplicibus verbis orare; *very h.*, multis verbis et supplicem orare; *not very h.*, non nimis humiliter supplicare *ci*; *to obey* *h.*, modeste parere.

**HUMBUG**, *s.* gerere (a worthless, despicable thing; see next quotation).—lirae (= *λπος*, Plaut.; mere or gross *h.*, gerere germanæ; e. g. tupe blanditiæ mihi sunt quod dici solet . . . gerere germanæ, atque ædipol liræ, liræ, Plaut.). *Sis inepta, pl. adj. (-tely; e. g. loqui); mendacia, orum (-lies)*.—fraudes, daciæ (*deceitful tricks*).

**HUMBUG**, *v.* ludere *qm* jocose (satis, C.).—imponere *ci* circumvenire or (Com.) circumducere *qm*. *ci* fucum facere, fraudem or fallaciam *ci* facere, onerare *qm* mendacia. *He has humbugged* *him*, verba illi dedit [Syn. in DECEIVE: see also HOAX].

**HUMDRUM**, *adj.* iners, ignavus (laxy).—somnia-culosus (sleepy; also *improp.* of things; e. g. senectus, C.).—iners et desidiosus (laxy; e. g. otium, C.). *A h. fellow*, homo somnulosus. *homo tardus* or *seignis*.

**HUMECTATE**. See **TO MOISTEN**.

**HUMECTATION**. See **MOISTENING**.

**HUMID**. See **DAMP**, **MOIST** (esp. the latter).

**HUMIDITY**, humor (895; not humiditas): *h. of the earth*, uligo. See **MOISTURE**.

**HUMILIATION**, castigatio (inflicted by another).—humilitas (a lowering of oneself; C. Invent. 1, 56, 109): *this he looked upon as a h.*, eā re in ordinem se cogi videbat.—895; animi demissio *is* 'dejection'.

**HUMILITY**, animus submittus or demissus (opp. animus elatus).—modestia, verecundia (modesty, g. v.).—humilitas (lowering behaviour; C. Invent. 1, 56, 109; 895; as a virtue, in the Christian sense, first in Lact.): *to show h.*, submittere se gerere; *with h.*, submittere; modeste.

**HUMORIST**, || *In a bad sense*, homo diffidilis or morosus, or diffidilis et morosus (*ill-tempered*).—homo stultus et inequalis (Sen.; *fanciful*). || *In a good sense*. *Who has a playful fancy in speaking or writing*, qui ingenio est hilari et ad jocandum promptus. *Joculator* (C.).—homo lepidus, festivus (full of cheerful humour; the latter with ref. to clever, intellectual wit).

**HUMOROUS**, lepidus, festivus.—jocosus (these three of persons or things).—ad jocandum promptus (see JOCOUS). *In a certain h. publication*, in joculari quodam libello (Q.). *A h. turn of mind*, animus hilaris et promptus ad jocandum. Ingenium hilare et lepidum.

**HUMOROUSLY**, jocose.—leplde, festive.

**HUMOROUSNESS**. See **HUMOUR**.

**HUMOUR**, *s.* || *Disposition, temper*, ingenium, natura (natural disposition)—animi affectio (state of mind).—libido (h.: i. e. unguarded desires and wishes with which one acts towards *aby*, desires *athg*, &c.).—studia, orum (g. k., the inclinations of *aby*).—hilaritas (cheerfulness, good *h.*, as a quality; both of a person and of a writing; see C. Acad. 1, 2, 8, Goerens, p. 15).—lepos, festivitas (good *h.*, the former, so far as it shows itself gen. in one's whole disposition; the latter, as it appears in striking wit, both as the property of a person, and of a writing). Good *h.*, hilaritas; alacritas: *ill-h.*, animus irritatus (overed state of mind); in different *h.'s*, in variis voluptatibus: *to be in a good h.*, bene affectum esse; hilarem esse: *in a bad h.*, male affectum esse; morosum esse: *to be in such a h.*, that &c., its animi affectum esse, ut &c.: *seaggh h.*, cavillatio (C. de Or. 2, 54, 218; opp. dicacitas, biting, hurting wit): *cheerful h.* in *jesting*, lepos in *jocando*. *Lattus* (489)

*possessed much good h.* in Lello multa hilaritas erat: according to the *h.* he happens to be in, utcumque pressens movet affectio (Curt. 7, 1, 24): *to comply with or yield to the h.'s of another person*; see **TO HUMOUR**. [Less poignant species of wit, festivitas, lepos, facetiæ (Syn. in Wit).] (Cautaneous) Eruption, vid.

**HUMOUR**, *v.* *cs* studiis obsequi. *ci* or *cs* voluntati! morem gerere. *ci* morderari (g. it.; *to comply with* *aby's* wishes or *h.'s*).—libidini non adversari (in a single case; see Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 3).—indulgere *ci* (to indulge, treat indulgently): *to h. *aby* in every thing*, *ci* in omnibus rebus obsequi (C.); *ci* se dare; ad *cs* arbitrium (or ad *cs* voluntatem) se fingere, se accommodare; or (still stronger) totum se fingere et accommodare ad *cs* arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad *cs* nutum et voluntatem convertere: *aby* was humoured, gustus est *ci* mos.

**HUMOURSOME**, diffidilis, natura diffidil.—morosus. *Jn. diffidilis et morosus* (for *weh Gell.* 18, 17, in *says* natura intractabilior et morosior).—*Sis stomachosus* (passionate).—tristis (gloomy, sour; showing ill-temper by his looks).

**HUMP**, gibber (895; gibba only in Suet. Dom. 23, and gibbus, Juven. 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303).—dorsum (the back itself as the part raised).

**HUMP-BACKED**, gibber (895; gibbus only in sense of 'convex'; opp. concavus, Cels., &c.; gibbosus only Orbili. ap. Suet. Gramm. [where Suet. himself immediately after says gibber], and Gaj. Dig. 22, 1, 3, where gibbosus is a false reading; gibberus not Lat.).

**HUNDRED**, || *A hundred*, centum (distributive, centeni). The number of 100, centuria.—numerus centenarius (as number).—|| *Space of 100 years*, centum anni; centum annorum spatium.—seculum (a 'generation'—according to Etrusc. and Rom. computation, 100 years): a 100 times, centies; weighing a 100, centenarius (e. g. pondus, containing a 100 pounds; also centum libras pondus, sc. valens): a 100 thousand, centum millia; 895; centies mille, poet. A 100 years old, centenarius: to make pence for a 100 years, indutias in centum annos facere. || *A division of the Roman people*, centuria; by *h.'s*, centuriatim: to divide into *h.*, centuriare: division into *h.'s*, centuriatim.

**HUNDRED-FOLD**, centuplicatus (increased a 100 times; centuplex, hundred-fold, e. g. murus, Plaut.—fructus, Prudent.).—centuplus (a 100 times as much; Vulg. Evang. Luc. 8, 8). Adv. centuplicato; centuplum; cum centesimo: to be sold at a *h.-f.*, centuplicato vestire: to bear a *h.-f.*, cum centesimo redire (of seed, affl. Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1).—efficer, efferre cum centesimo (of land): the earth bears a *h.-f.*, cum centesima fruge agricolis fenus reddit terra: the fields bear what a *h.-f.*, campi cum centesimo fundunt triticum.

**HUNDREDDH**, centesimus. Every *h.*, centesimus quisque: for the *h.* time, centesimum.

**HUNGER**, fames.—inedia (abstinence fm food).—euries (rare: Cels. in C. Pam. 8, 1; esuritus, also rare). *To feel h.*, esurire: to be suffering fm *h.*, fames laborare: to be dying of *h.*: to be tormented by *h.*, fames premi or urgi or urti: to be dying of *h.*, fames enecari: to die of *h.* (lik.), fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici: to appease one's *h.*, famem explere or expellere (propulsare, poet.): to be dying of *h.* (fig.), fame enecari. (Prov.) *H.* is the best sauce, cibi condimentum fames est (C.).—malum panem tenerum tibi et aligmentum fames reddit (Sen. Ep. 123, 2).

**HUNGER-BITTEN**, fames confectus. fame enectus.

**HUNGRI**, esurienter (late, Appul.).

**HUNGRY**, esuriens (also fig. = desirous of).—edundi appetens (having a desire to eat).—fame laborans or pressus (suffering fm want of food).—lejunus (still fasting). *To be or feel hungry*, esurire. cibi appetentem esse.—fame laborare, premi (to be suffering fm hunger). Augustus used to eat before the usual dinner-time, whenever and wherever he felt *h.*, Octavianus vescobatur et ante cœnam quocunque tempore et loco, quod stomachus desiderasset. [IMPROPER.] *A h. soil*, solum exilite et macrum (C.). ager macrior (Varr.) or macerrimus (Col.).

**HUNKS**, homo tenax.—homo sordidus (SEAR).

**HUNT**, *v.* See **HUNTING** and (*improp.*) SEACH.

**HUNT**, *v.* venari. *To h. through a country or place*, venando peragere *qm* locum: *to be a hunting*, in venatione esse: venari: to go a-hunting, venatum ire: to be fond of hunting, multum esse in venationibus: venandi studiosum esse. The right of hunting, *jus venationis* or venandi. *Hunting party*, qui comitantur



qm venantem (Curt.). To go a hunting with aby, venantem comitari. || IMPROPR. To hunt (i. e., strike after athg), venari qd (e. g. laudem); sectari qd (e. g. prædam); consecrari qd (prop. and impropr., e. g. voluptatem); persæqui qm or qd (prop., to pursue); and fig., to strive zealously after athg; insectari qm or qd (prop., to pursue); insistere sequi qm or qd (prop., to pursue incessantly, e. g. navem). To h. after prey, sectari prædam: to h. after enjoyment, voluptates sectari or persæqui: to h. after a shadow (fig.), umbram persæqui, non rem.

HUNTER, i. e., horse for hunting, equus venaticus (Aft. Stat. Theb. 9, 685, where the poet. equus venator).

HUNTING, venatio. venatus, ūs (prop. and fig.: the former as action).—venandi studium, venandi voluptas (love for it; the latter of the pleasure conferred by h., Q. 12, 1, 5). Belonging or relating to h., venaticus. venatorius. To be fond of h., venandi studiosus esse; venandi studio teneri; inultum esse in venationibus: to go a-h. with aby, venantem comitari. To live by h., venando alii. To go a-h., venatum ire: to have gone a-h., in venatione esse; venari: to send aby out a-h. (to get rid of him), qm venatum ablegare.

HUNTING-BOX, domus, quæ est venantium receptaculum (see Curt. 8, 1, 12). <sup>685</sup> villa venatica would not be good Lat.

HUNTING-HORN, \*cornu venatorium.

HUNTRESS, venatrix.

HUNTSMAN, || Hunter, vid. || The servant who manages the chase, subsector (as far as he lies on the watch for game).—quem venatus alit (as living by hunting as a profession).—saliarius (g. t. for forester).—qui rei venatoriæ præest, or qui ci est a re venatoriæ or a venationibus.

HURDLE, crates. H's on wch fyd, grapes, &c., were dried, crates ficariæ; for sheep, crates pastorales.

HURDY-GURDY, prps sambuca, as being thought a poor instrument fm its sharp tones, is the best name of a Roman instrument as a substitute.

HURL, ja-ère (g. t., to throw)—concicere (stronger than jacere: im: lying either numbers, or rapidly, force; esply with tela, pila, &c. in hostes; also of hurling persons into prison, &c.).—jactare (frequentative).—jaculari (to dart violently fm the hand swung round). To h. stones, lapides jacere; at aby, lapides mittere or conicere in qm; lapidibus petere or prosæqui qm; athg at aby's head, in caput ca qd jaculari: to h. lightnings, fulmina jaculari; fulminare: to h. rocks upon persons, saxa ingerere in qm (e. g. in subeuntis): to h. oneself into athg, ac conicere in qd (prop. or impropr., e. g. in malum). <sup>685</sup> vibrare, torquere or contorquere are poet. for jaculari.

HURLY-BURLY. See TUMULT.

HURRICANE, tempestas fœda, ingens, procella. (<sup>685</sup> turbo is 'whirlwind,' and typhon, 'waterspout.')

HURRY, v. || TRANS. festinantior or præpropere or raptim et præpropere or nimis festinantem facere qd, agere qd.—præcipitare qd (to hasten it too much; do it too soon; e. g. vindictiam, Col.); also raptim præcipitare qd (e. g. consilia, L. 31, 32). <sup>685</sup> For the terms that imply less blame, see To HASTEN, TRANS.). Your successor cannot possibly h. his departure, so as æg, successor tuus non potest ita maturare ullo modo, ut &c. || To h. aby away, qm agere or præcipitem or transv. (S.) agere (into a crime, &c., in facinus; transv. æzere, in a bad sense); qm qm transv. ferre (Q.); agitare qm (C.); qm rapere, abripere: to be hurried away by athg, agitari qd re; qd re transv. ferri or agitari. rapi qd re. To h. aby into, ægere qm, or transv. ferre or præcipitem agere qm in qd.—rapere qm in qd (e. g. opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, C.). || INTRANS. festinare; v. g. festinare et præpropere. or præpropere et festinare.—in festinationibus nimis suscipere celeritates (to be in too great a h.); præpropere festinare (L. 37, 23), in athg, festinantius or præpropere agere qd: festinationem or celeritatem adhibere. To h. to aby, citato studio cursuque venire; to a place, citato cursu locum petere; cursu effuso ad locum ferri (cf. L. 7, 15). See To HASTEN, INTRANS.

HURRY, a. nimia or præpropere festinatio, or festinatio only (e. g. festinatio est improvida et cæca).—præpropere celeritas (L. 31, 41, where, however, it is not in a bad sense) To be in a h., see To HURRY (intrans.): to do athg in a h., nimis festinantior or præpropere æzere or facere qd: to do every thing in a h., omnia raptim æzere. Næc in a h., festina lente (Fror.). See HASTE, s.

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HURT, s. S-æ DAMAGE, DETRIMENT.

HURT, v. || Injury, damage, nocere (g. t.). cl red damno or d-trimento esse. cl or cl rei detrimentum afferre, inferre, or importare. qm detrimento afficere. damnum inferre (SYN. IN INJURE). To hurt aby's reputation or credit, auctoritatem ca minuire; gloriæ ca obtruncare. || To inflict pain, dolorem facere or efficere (to cause bodily pain; of things): to h. aby (of persons), dolorem cl facere or efficere (bodily or mental)—ægre facere cl (to vex, annoy him): to h. oneself, corpus ledere (one's body).—ægre sibi facere (draw some vexation on oneself). I am hurt at athg, doleo qd or qd re or de qd re. dolorem mihi affert qd (athg pains me mentally). pungit or mordet me qd; me or animum follicat qd (athg cuts me to the heart, &c., vexes me extremely): I am hurt to think that, hoc mihi dolet quod, or with infin. I am hurt if &c., doleo (et acerbe fero) si; vehementer doleo, si &c.: I was hurt when I saw &c., dolebam, quum viderem.

HURTFUL, nocens. qui nocet. noxious. nocturus.—alienus ci rei (not suiting its nature).—inutilis (ci rei, not profitable; hence unprofitable to; e. g., an example, exemplum): very h., periculosus. exitiosus (ruinous). To be h., nocere; nocentem or nociturum esse; ci rei alienum esse; contra qd esse. H. things, ea quæ nocitura videantur (<sup>685</sup> res noxiæ, post-Aug. Sra.).

HURTFULLY, nocenter (Col., Cels.).—periculosè. pestifere.—Inique. male. <sup>685</sup> exitialiter and extiose, very late (Aug.).

HURTLESS. See HARMLESS.

HURTLESSLY. See HARMLESSLY.

HUSBAND, s. maritus (opp. cubilis). conjux vir. A newly-married h., novus maritus (Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36): a h. too much devoted to his wife, maritus nimis uxoriæ: a woman who has two h's, quæ apud duos nupta est: a woman who has already had several h's, mulier multarum nuptiarum.

HUSBAND, v. || To use with frugality, diligenter or parce administrare qd (e. g. rem familiarem).—parcere (g. t., to spare). He h's his time very carefully, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12): to h. one's property, rei familiaris diligentissimum esse (Suet. Grum. 23): to h. the corn. instrumentum parce et paulatim metiri (Cæs.). || To till, &c., vid.

HUSBANDMAN, agricola. agricultor. rusticus. See FARMER.

HUSBANDRY, || Agriculture, vid. || Frugality, economy, vid.

HUSH! at! (Plant. C.)—quin taces!—tace modo (of course, to one person).—at! or at! tace! or at! at! tace. —silete et tace (be still and hold your tongue; addressed to two or more).

HUSH, v. || To reduce to silence, ca linguam retundere (to silence one who has been complaining loudly; cf. L. 33, 31, extr.).—comprimere (g. t., to suppress, restrain, &c., qm, Plant. Rud. 4, 81, &c.). the voice of conscience, cons lentiam, C. Fin. 2, 17, in.): also comprimere linguam ci (Plant.). || To hush up athg, extinguere rumorem de qd re. de qd re silere. Athg is hushed up, de qd re siletur (e. g. de jurgio, Plant.). || To appease, allay, vid.

HUSK, s. folliculus (Plin.); gluma (Varr., esply the h. of corn).

HUSK, v. \* grana folliculis eximere—granorum spoliare folliculis (cf. Petron. 135, 5). See To SHELL.

HUSKY, asper (rough).—raucus (hoarse).—sub-raucus (hoarsish)—siccus (dry; e. g. cough, tussia, Cels.).

HUSSAR, \* Hussarus. \* eques Hungaricus levis armaturæ (in the original sense of the word).

HUSSITES, \* Hussitæ. \* qui Hussum sequuntur. \* Hussi sectatores.

HUSTINGS, prps comitium (prop. with ref. to Rom. elections, but also of other places of election; cf. Np. Ages. 4, 2).—or suggestus. suggestum (as g. t. for elevated places fm wch speeches, &c., were delivered: comitialis or comitiale might be added by way of distinction).

HUSTLE, premere or premere urgereque.—proturbare (to thrust forwards).

HUT, casa (a h. so far as it contains its inhabitant with his goods; a small, poor house).—tingurium (a h. so far as it protects against wind and rain; according to Voss. F. Ecl. 1, 68, a shed, the roof of which, made of straw, reeds, bushes, or sods, without any wall, reached to the ground, such as herdsmen and shepherds had in the open country).—mapale (of wch only the plur. mapalla occurs, the small h. of the African nomads, wch they carried about with them on waggon; a Punct

word).—umbraculum (an arbour, bower).—officina (a workshop).

HUTCH, || Corn-chest, camera frumenti (with the ancients, of wicker-work, *H.*). || Rabbit-hutch, dolum, ubi habes conclusos cuniculos (aft. dolia ubi habent conclusos gires, *Parr. R. R. 3, 12*).

HUZZA! (interj.) evoc! eo! io!

HUZZA, a. clamor et gaudium (*T.*).—clamor lætus (*F.*). To receive *aby* with loud *h.*s, \*clamore et gaudio or clamore læto qui exipere.

HUZZA, v. See To receive with HUZZAS.

HYACINTH, hyacinthus (*Lin.*). The ancients used this word to denote another flower.

HYÆNA, hyæna.—\*canis hyæna (*Lin.*).

HYÆNA, SPOTTED, \*canis crocuta, \*hyæna crocuta (*Lin.*). \*hyæna capensis (*Desm.*).

HYDRA, hydra.

HYDRAULIC, hydraulicus (as *t. i.*, though the word properly relates to water-organs).—aquarius (relating to water; e.g. rota, vas). *H.* machines, machinæ hydraulicae (as *t. i.*) or \*machinæ aquariae.

HYDRAULICS, \*hydraulicus (*t. i.*).

HYDROGRAPHER, \*hydrographus.

HYDROGRAPHICAL, \*hydrographicus.

HYDROGRAPHY, \*hydrographia.

HYDROMANCY, hydromantia (*Plin. 37, 11, 32*).

HYDROMEL, hydromell (*Plin.*; *Pallad.*).

HYDROPHOBIA, hydrophobia (*Cæ. Aurel.*; in *Cels.* in *Gk. characters*); formidatæ aquæ († *O.*).

HYDROPHOBIC, hydrophobius.

HYDROSTATICS, hydrostatica (*t. i.*).

HYGROMETER, \*hygrometrum (*t. i.*).

HYMEN, Hymen († *or y*); Hymenæus.

HYMENEAL, Hymenæus. *A. h. song*, hymen, hymenæus. See NUPITAL.

HYMN, v. cantu ca laudes prosæqui (aft. *C. Legg. 2, 21*).

HYMN, a. hymnus (*Lucil.*, *Prudent.*).

HYMN-BOOK, \*liber carminum, quæ Deo dicuntur (see *Plin. Ep. 10, 96* [97], 7).

HYOSCYAMUS, hyoscyamus (*henbane*).

HYP, v. See To DEPRASS.

HYPALLAGE, hypallagè (*Serv. Æn. 3, 57*).

HYPERBATION, hyperbaton (*Q.*).

HYPERBOLE, hyperbole or hyperbola (ὑπερβολή in *Gk. characters* in *C.*; in *Lat. characters* in *Q.*, who explains it by decens veri superjectio).—augendi minuendæ causæ veritatis superlatio et trajectio, or superlatio only (*C. de Or. 3, 53, 203*; cf. *Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 33, 11*, where it is defined: superlatio est oratio superans veritatem alicujus augendi minuendæ causâ). To use an *h.*, qd dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendam rei gratiâ aut minuendam (*C. Top. 10, extr.*). See EXAGGERATION.

HYPERBOLICAL, veritatem excedens or egrediens superans veritatem. (†) hyperbolicus (*Petr.*) = acutissimus, of tones.

HYPERBOLICALLY, by *Crel.* To speak *h.* of *athg.*, supra quam fieri possit, ferre qd (*C. Or. 40, 139*); [hyperbolice, late, *Hieron.*]—*sic profuse may do* (e.g. qm laudare).

HYPERBOLIZE, superare veritatem. qd dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendam rei gratiâ aut minuendam (*C.*): in speaking of *athg.*, supra quam fieri possit, ferre qd (*C.*). See To EXAGGERATE.

HYPERBOREAN, hyperboræus (†).

HYPERCRITIC, Aristarchus (= severe critic, *Parr. L. L. 8, 34, 119*).—judex iniquus or inimicus (*in hostile feeling*).—\*non sine molestiâ diligens censor.—tetricus et asper censor (*Mart.*).

HYPERCRITICISM, nimia contra qm or qd calumnia (cf. *Q. 10, 1, 15*).—\*non sine molestiâ diligens or subtilis judicium.

HYPHEN, \*hypphen (*Gramm.*).

HYPOCHONDRIA, \*malum hypochondriacum.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL. To be *h.*, \*malo hypochondriaco laborare.

HYPOCRISY, simulatio (the pretending what is not).—disimulatio (the concealing what is). *Jw.* simulatio et dissimulatio (as *C. Off. 3, 15, init.*).—ficti simulatique vultus (*hypocritical face*).—species fecte simulationis (*A. wearing the mask of religion, C. Cicer. 26, end*).—pietas erga Deum ficta or simulata. amor fictus or simulatus. amicitia ficta or simulata (according as the hypocrite pretends piety, love, or friendship). Without *h.*, haud simulate; ex animo.

HYPOCRITE, simulator. dissimulatio (*Syn. in HYPOCRISY*).—adulator (*Matterer*). To be *h.*, simulare et dissimulare; speciem pietatis vultu præ se ferre (aft. *T. Agr. 43*): to play the *h.*, simulare. dissimulare (661)

(according to the different meaning of those words).—simulatore or dissimulatore esse. (†) Not hypocrite (= the actor who accompanied another with dancing, action, &c.).

HYPOCRITICAL, fictus (of men and things).—simulatus (of things only). *Jw.* fictus et simulatus. *H.* looks, fecti et simulati vultus: to deceive *aby* by a *h.* pretence of friendship, per simulationem amicitie qm fallere (aft. *C. ad Quir. p. red. 9, 21*). I am glad to see you at last strip of those *h.* pretences of yours, libenter te aliquando evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuæ nudatumque perspicio (*C.*).

HYPOCRITICALLY, fecte.—simulate. Not *h.*, haud simulate. ex animo.

HYPOTHESIS, || Condition, conditio. || Supposition: supposed opinion, ground, &c., opinio (one's opinion, whether well-founded or not).—sententia (opinion declared).—conjectura (conjecture). *H.*'s, rationes, quæ ex conjectura pendent, quæ disputationibus huc illic trahuntur (*C. Acad. 2, 36, 116*). Untenable *h.*'s, sententiæ fuitiles commenticuli: to form *h.*'s, conjectare; about *athg.*, de re: to rest on an *h.*, conjecturâ niti: resting on *h.*'s, opinabillis: full of *h.*'s, opinosus.

HYPOTHETICAL, || Resting on a supposition, opinabillis. conjecturâ nitens. || Conditional, conditionalis (clogged with a condition: a judicial term, post-Aug.).—conjuncte elatus (opp. simpliciter elatus, categorical).—(†) hypotheticalus very late. [See CONDITIONAL.]

HYPOTHETICALLY, conjuncte (conditionally, opp. simpliciter, categorically; e.g. conjuncte qd efferre et adjungere alia). cum adjunctione.—cum exceptione (with a reserve; a condition).

HYSSOP, hyssopus. \*hyssopus officinalis (*Lin.*).

HYSTERICAL, hystericus (*Mart.*).

HYSTERICAL PASSION, suffocatio mulierum.

strangulatio vulvæ. \*malum hystericum.

## I.

IAMBIC, iambicus (e.g. pes, versus, *Dion.*).—iambus (e.g. trimeter, *H.*).

IAMBUS, iambus.

IBEX, ibex (*Plin.*).—\*capra ibex (*Lin.*).

IBIS, ibis (gen. is or idis).

ICE, glacies. Thick ice, glacies durata et alte concreta: to turn to *i.*, congelare or congelari: congelare; (frigoribus) durescere (see To FREEZE). To break or cut through *i.*, dolabris glaciem perfingere: cold as ice, glacialis; gelidus: to be cold as ice (fig. of persons), totum frigere (*Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 5*): to make *athg.* as cold as *i.*, ad nivalem rigorem perducere (*Macrob.*, of water): a field of *i.*, \*planities glaciata. || Iced drink, potio nivata (*Sen.*): aqua nivata (iced water).—\*sorbitio nivata (our ice). || Ice-house, vid. ICEBERG, \*glaciata aquæ moles.

ICE-HOUSE, \*cella ad conservandas glaciæ moles facta.

ICICLE, stiria.—glacies pendens († *O.*).

ICONOCLAST, qui simulacra evertit or concidit.

ICY, glaciatus.—gelidus (icy-cold).—adopertus gelu (frosty; of seasons, blems, *O.*).

IDEA, || Notion. Intelligentia (the knowledge of *athg.*).—notio (the notion one forms of *athg.*).—opinio, suspicio (the opinion one holds or conjecture one forms about *athg.*).—cogitatio (the thought).—sententia (the opinion one firmly holds and expresses when there is occasion). *Sis* quod fingimus.—forma or species menti objecta (as conceived by the mind). The *i.* of the divinity or of God, Dei opinio, suspicio (v. *C. N. D. 1, 12, init.* and 23, *init.*).—also informatio Dei (*C. N. D. 1, 17, 45*). An innata *i.*, notio in animis informatio, notio animis impressa, &c. [See innata NOTION.] The innate *i.* of a God, informatio Dei animo antea: a general *i.*, intelligentia or notio communis. To form an *i.* of *athg.*, qd animo (or mente) formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; *cas* rei notionem mente fingere: informare in animo *cas* rei notionem; notionem *cas* rei animo concipere; qd cogitatione or cogitatione et mente complecti: to form an obscure or faint *i.* of *athg.*, intelligentias adumbratas concipere animo menteque: to have an *i.* of *athg.*, habere cogitationem de re: to realise an *i.* in *athg.* or *aby*, effigiem expressam reddere in qd re or in qd: to exist in *i.*, fingi (*C.*): to be different in *i.*, but identical in fact, cogitatione differre

re quidem copulata esse. || *In philosophy, in the Platonic sense, idea (idéa, in post-Aug. prose).*—species (hanc illi idéas appellabant—nos recte speciem possumus dicere, C.)—eorum, quæ naturâ sunt, exemplar æternum. exemplar rerum (both Sen.). To consider things in their i., a consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis adducere; mentem ab oculis sevocare; animum ad se ipsum advocare. || *Association of ideas: Hand think that 'association of ideas must be allowed as term techn.* || *Ideal perfection of athg.* See IDEAL, subst. To form to oneself an i. of athg, singularem quandam summæ perfectionis imaginem animo et cogitatione concipere; absolutiōis imaginem sibi perficere; singularem quandam summæ perfectionis speciem animo et mente informare: to have or conceive an i. of athg, comprehensam animo quandam formam habere; of athg, cs in mente insidet species cs rei: to try to realize one's i., ad speciei similitudinem artem dirigere.

IDEAL, s. effigies (e. g. justî imperiî, C.)—forma (e. g. formam optimi exponere, C.)—species et forma (e. g. excellentis eloquentiæ speciem et formam adumbrare, C.)—imago quædam concepta animo (e. g. permen (C. Tusc. 1, 14, 32; 6, 19, 95).—speciem expleta et perfecta cs rei forma (e. C. de Fin. 2, 15, extr.: 2, extr.)—ca species, quæ semper est eadem (Sen.)—species, quam cernimus animo, re ipsâ non videmus (C.)—species, forma et notio (e. g. boni viri, C.)—exemplar. exemplar et forma, simulacrum. cogitata species. species eximia quædam,—quod cogitatione tantum et mente complectimur.—singularis quædam summæ perfectionis species animo informata. \*singularis quædam summæ perfectionis imago animo et cogitatione concepta. The 'ideal' of athg may also often be expressed by the adj. optimus, summus, perfectissimus, pulcherrimus. \*perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus. The i. of a state, civitas optima or perfectissima, or \*imago civitatîs, quam cogitatione tantum et mente completi, nullo autem modo in vitam hominum introducere possumus; exemplar rei publicæ et forma: the i. of eloquentiæ, optima species et quasi figura dicendi (C.); eloquentiæ excellentis species et forma: my i. of eloquentiæ, ea, quam sentio, eloquentia (C. Or. 6, 23): to strive after the i., \*summam aliquam perfecti speciem sequi: to describe the i. of a great orator, summum oratorem fingere: to describe in Cyrus the i. of a good ruler, Cyrum ad effigiem justî imperiî scribere: Demosthenes, the i. of a great orator, Demosthenes ille, norma oratoris et regula.

IDEAL, adj. animo comprehensus non sensibus (C.). Often by optimus, summus, perfectissimus,—perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus,—pulcherrimus.—quo nihil præstantius cogitari or fingi potest (= as perfect as can be conceived), or by Crcl. with ad cogitationem tantummodo valere (C.); non sensu, sed mente cerni (C.); quod cernimus animo, re ipsâ non videmus (aff. C.; i. e., too perfect to have been ever realized). Ideal beauty, pulchritudo, quæ est supra veram, decor, qui est supra verum (as abstract notion). An i. beauty, mulier, cujus formæ decor additus est supra verum (Q.). mulier omnibus simulacris emendator. I. wisdom, sapientia, quam adhuc mortales nemo est consecutus. That i. notion of athg, illa umbra, quod vocant qd (e. g. quod vocant honestum non tam solido quam splendore nomine; of an unreal notion): the i. perfection at weh I aim, id quod volumus (C. Or. 6, 22).

IDEALISM, \*idealismus, qui dicitur.—\*eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit, in visis nihil extrinsecus menti objici, sed quæ objecta putantur visa, ea solâ cogitatione contineri.—\*eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit nihil esse in rebus verum, præter formas, quæ animo tenentur (Igen.).

IDEALIST, \*philosophus, qui statuit præter rerum notiones menti impressas nihil usquam esse; or, \*qui negat esse extra animum solidi quiddam, concreti, expressi, eminentis (Igen.).

IDENTICAL, quod idem declarat, significat, or valet. quo idem intelligi potest (all rather = 'synonymous,' or 'allied in meaning,' than i. in meaning)—unus atque idem (one and the same).—idem (the same).—idem et par.—Crcl. with nihil omnino interesse (C.).—ipse (he thing itself).—idem declarat or significans (i. in meaning).—nihil aliud, nisi cui una est subjecta notio (i. in meaning): i. with athg, idem atque illud: things that are absolutely i., res non solum similes, sed etia absolute et perfecte pares, ut nihil intersit (C.).

IDENTIFICATION, Crcl.

IDENTIFY, || To ascertain or prove to be the same, agnoscere (to perceive an object to be the

same as one we have been acquainted with before).—suum esse declarare, dicere, or confirmare (to say that it is one's own property; as in 'to i. stolen goods').—|| To make or consider the same, qd ci rei in æquo ponere or par facere. exæquare (to equatize; absol. or qd cum qd re).—discrimen tollere or removere quiddam distinctionem, with gen. rerum, &c.).—IDENTITY, \*eadem visus or ratio. \*nullum omnino discrimen. Personal i., Crcl. with idem sum, qui fui.

IDIOM, proprietates.—idioma, âtis (Gramm. t. i. Charis.). The i's of the Latin language, \*quæ Latine linguae propria sunt. If Idiom = language spoken any where (as in 'the Bævarian (Q.), lingua or sermo must be used, or genus linguae (Q.), dialectus (Suet.).—\*quod cs linguae proprium est. In post-Aug. prose, idiotismus denoted the vulgar dialect with all its peculiarities, Sen.

IDIOMATIC, \*cs linguae proprius.—vernaculus or antiquus et vernaculus (what smacks of the true old national idiom, C.). An i. raciness of style, nescio qui sapor vernaculus (C.); also by vere with adj. of country, as vere Atticus (Q.). Latinus, Anglicanus.

IDIOMATICALLY, \*propris verbis. Often by the adv. denoting the language of the country; e. g. Latine loqui (in correct Latin, C.).

IDIOSYNCRASY, \*propria cs hominis natura or indoles. \*peculiaris quædam animi temperatio. \*peculiaris quædam sentendi judicandique ratio.

IDIOT, exors (of weak understanding, without the power of weighing or examining).—qui suæ mentis non est. mentis suæ non compos (not in possession of reason).—fatus (idiotical; stronger than stultus). Who is such an i. as to be agitated by these things? quis tam est exors, quem ista amoveant? Nobody but an absolute i. is blind to barefaced flattery, aperte adulentem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est exors (C.): unless they are absolute i's, nisi plane sint fati (C.).

IDIOTIC, fatuus,—mente captus.

IDIOTISM, See IDIOM.

IDLE, (1) Lazy, &c., ignavus. piger. socors. segnîs. iners. deses. (SYN. under IDLENESS.) I. in doing athg, piger ad qd faciendum: i. at athg, piger ad qd. —(2) Unoccupied, otiosus, vacuum labore or negotiis. vacuus. deses. (SYN. in UNOCCUPIED.) I. time, otium. tempus otii.—tempus labore (poet. laboris) or negotiis vacuum. tempus vacuum (see LEISURE). To be i., ignavum, &c. esse; laboris fugientem esse.—otiosum esse. otium habere. otium est ci (free fm calls of business).—vacuum esse (negotii). vacare (to have nothing to do).—cessare. nihil agere (to be doing nothing).—feria i. ferias agere (to be taking a holiday): to be too i. to do athg, pigritari qd facere (C.): to be very i., inertissimæ esse segnitie: to become i., socordiae se atque ignaviæ tradere, languori se desidiaque tradere: don't be too i. to send me all the news, quiddam novi scribere ne pigrere (C.). Scipio used to say that he was never less i. than when he had nothing to do, Scipio dicere solitus est, se nunquam minus otiosum esse, quam cum esset otiosus. Money that lies i., pecunia otiosa: money lies i., pecunia otiosa jacet: to let one's money lie i., pecuniam otiosam occupare: to be an i. spectator of athg, se præbere otiosum spectatorem cs rei: to live an i. life, otiose vivere. vitam in otio degere (a life without occupation of business).—vitam desidem degere (a life of actual laziness): to sit i., compressis, ut aiunt, manibus sedere (L.): to sit at home i., domi desidem sedere. || Fain, empty, cassus (e. g. vota. formido).—vanus (e. g. lectus. inceptum).—inanis (e. g. verba. cogitatio. contentiones).—irritus (preces. labor. inceptum) (SYN. in USELESS).—supervacaneus (superfluus). To utter i. words, voces inanes fundere; mittere irritas voces (i. e. ineffectual).

IDLENESS, ignavia (denotes the love of i., in an ideal sense, inasmuch as the impulse to action distinguishes the more noble fm the ordinary man, and gives him an absolute value; opp. industria).—inertia (denotes the love of idleness in a real tangible sense, inasmuch as activity makes a man a useful member of society, and gives him a relative value. Ignavia is inherent in the disposition; a disinclination for action: inertia lies in the character and habits; a disinclination to work. A lazy slave is called iners; a person of rank, that passes his time in doing nothing, is ignavus).—segnitia (less only segnitie). desidia. socordia. pigritia (are the faults of a too easy or indolent temperament. Segnitia wants rousing, or compulsion, and must be conquered, before it resigns its ease, opp. promptus, cf. T. Agr. 21. Desidia, fm sedere, sita down with folded hands, and expects that things will



happen of themselves; *socordia* is susceptible of no lively interest, and neglects its duties for thoughtless indifference; *pigritia* has an antipathy to all motion, and always likes best to be in a state of absolute bodily rest, like laziness, slothfulness (*Did.*)—*fuga laboris* (dislike of trouble, &c.)—*languor* and *desidia*. *Excessive* i., inertness, *inertia*. *Jv.* tarditas et ignavia. *socordia* atque ignavia: *significat* his is always a busy i., multa agendo nihil agit (*ast. Phædr.*). *I.* is the mother of all vices, nihil agendo male agere homines discunt (*Col.*).

**IDLER**, homo deses. homo desidiosus or iners et desidiosus (*a person who, instead of acting, remains inactive, sits idle*).—cessator (*one who leaves off his work*): *a busy idler*, ardelio (*Phædr.* 2, 5, 1; *Marl.* 2, 7): *to be an idler*, nihil agere; propter desidiam in otio vivere.

|| *Without occupation of business, otiose: to sit at home, domi desidem sedere: to live at, otiose vivere.—vitam in otio degere (without necessary occupations).—vitam desidem degere (to lead a lazy life).*  
|| *To no purpose, inutiliter. frustra. nequidquam. incassum.*

**IDOL.** || **PROPR.** idōlum (*Ecc.*)—signum or simulacrum del. deus fictus or commenciatus, or fictus et commenciatus. *To worship i.*, \*deos fictos et commenciatus venerari, colere; \*simulacra divino cultu colere. || **FIG.** *Demetrius is their i.*, Demetrius iis unus omnia est (*L.*): *the son is the mother's i.*, mater filium in oculis gestat: *to make a person or thing one's i.*, qm; qd pro deo venerari; *insanire amore ca rei: to make aby the i. of aby*, facere qm aptud qm deum (*Ter.*). *Sis heros (of a political i.)*, *the great man of a party*; *s.* *heros ille noster* Cato). idōlōtrōphē affinis

**IDOLATOR**, idōlolatra (*Ecc.*).—idōlōlatrīae affinis (*Ecc.*) = deorum fictorum or simulacrorum cultor.

**IDOLATROUS**, \*cultui deorum fictorum deditus or  
addictus. *She* superstitiosus *may do*. *I worship*, see  
**IDOLATRY**.

**IDOLATRY**, *idololatria* (*Ecc.*).—\**deorum fictorum, or simulacrorum, cultus*.—\**cultus pæne divinus (improp.)*. To *practise i.*, deos fictos et commenticios venerari, colere; simulacra divino cultu colere: to *practise i. towards atq.*, qd pro deo venerari: *one who practises i.*, deorum fictorum, simulacrorum cultor.

**IDOLIZE**, *qs* *unum omnia esse (is every thing to abg. L. 40, 11).*—*qm* *or qd* *pro deo venerari.*—*insanire amore* *cs* *rei.*—*facio* *qm* *apud me deum (agf. Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 19, facio te apud illum deum, i. e. represent you as a god to him).*—*qs* *qm* *in oculis gestat (e. g. mater filium).*—*qm* *it* *intueri, ut* *divinum hominem esse putes; or* *\*cultu* *pæne* *divino* *qm* *prosequi. To i. a worthless object, arcem facere ex cloacâ lapideumque et sepulcro venerari pro deo: I admire, nay, i. your skill in that, in eâ re tu mihi deus videri soles (C. de Or. 2. 40).*

2, 40).  
**IDOLIZER**, *Crcl.* qui pro deo veneratur qm; qui  
 insanit amore cs rei, &c. *See* **IDOLIZE**.  
**IDYL**, *idyllium* (*title of a collection of little poems by*  
*Ausonius*).

**A**usonius),  
 IF, *si* (here (1) the indicative of all tenses is used, when the condition is 'simply assumed': *si* dicat, *dicerebat*, *dixit*, *dixerat*, *dicet*, *dixerit* [simple supposition]). (2) The subjunctive present, if it is in a position that is assumed as one that is uncertain, indeed now, but *will* be determined by the event to be or not be. Here 'if it is' = 'if it should be found to be': 'should prove to be': *si* quid habeat, *habet*, I don't know whether he has *at*h or not: if he *will* give it, *probe* that he *has*, I assert confidently that he *will* give it. Here the consequence is usually in the future indicative. The English indicative must not mislead us. [Uncertainty with the prospect of decision.]  
 (3) If a case, whether possible or impossible, is simply conceived by the mind, the present subjunctive is used: *si* existat *ab inferis* Lycurgus, &c. The present subjunctive is also used in the consequence: *si* enumerare velim, &c. [Uncertainty without any accessory notion.] Here the imperfect subj. is also used in both clauses: *seidom*, however, in comparison of the present; those tenses having also the office of denoting what would take place, if a certain condition were realized, *wh*ch has not been realized. (4) The condition may be one *wh*ch is not or has not been realized. [Impossibility or belief the thing is not so.] Here the imperf. or pluperf. subj. is used in both clauses, the imperf. subj. being often used in one or both clauses *wh*ere we should in English use the pluperfect. (See Z. § 525.)  
 Si with imperf. subj. sts denotes a repeated action, the verb of the principal clause is then in imperf.; *si*

quis prehenderetur...eripiebatur: *sts. wch holds of all the other tenses it is an accessory clause of a tense that is itself expressed in the subjunctive*: veritus ne (si semper atomus gravitate ferretur naturali) nihil nobis liberum esset.—*In Latin the conditional relation is often expressed by a participial construction; e. g. non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset, if I had not been told: maximas virtutes jacere necesse est, voluptate dominante, if pleasure be our mistress. But if, sin; sin autem; si vero (R5) very rarely; si autem; if not, si not, si non; si minus; si aliter [Z. 343]; if not, nisi, ni (when whole clauses are opposed; si non (merely introduces a negative supposition, the non belonging to the verb: Z. 342); if indeed, si forte quidem; si modo (if only); if by any chance, si forte quidem; si non fortasse; if ever, si quando, si aliquando. (R5) — unquam (after negative clauses, &c. = if ever or once): if any body, si quis (unemphatic). — si aliquis or quispiam (if any, be it who or what it may). — si quisquam or ullus (if there be any, wch is very improbable, also when the meaning is that the statement is true, if there be but any of the thing in question, whereas there is much or are many, &c.: Pr. Intr. App. p. 193). As if, as though, quasi; tanquam si; ac si; et si; (with the subjunctive; and R5) that the Eng. must not mislead us: pugnat quasi contendat, he fights as if he contended, or were contending. pugnavit, quasi contenderet, &c. (R5) not occu in Classical writers): as carefully, as if, sic, quasi (C. Verr. 4, 54). Aft. many words, espoly those denoting 'appearance, pretence, suspicion, or the like, 'as if' is frequent nonnullis suspitione by accus. and infin.: e. g. moveo nonnullis suspitione velle me navigare; simulat se agrotare; also, videtur scire. — If only, see PROVIDED THAT. || In comparison, si; e. g. si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, if athg it is painting, i. e. painting pleases me as much as athg. || In asseverations or entreaties, si; e. g. moriar, si quidquam fieri potest elegantius.*

quàm fieri potest elegantius.  
IGNEOUS. See FIERY, FIRE.

IGNEOUS. See FIERY, FIRE.  
IGNIS FATUUS, \* ignis fatuus.

IGNIS FATUUS, + ignis fatuus.  
IGNITE, || TRANS.) See 'to set FIRE to.' || IN-  
TRANS.) See 'to take FIRE.'

TRANS.) See 'to take FIRE.  
IGNITIBLE, concipiendo igni aptus. concipiendis  
ignibus idoneus. *Very i., ignis capacissimus.*  
*Ignis concipiendus (late Lactant.).*

IGNOMINIOUS, ignōvīmōus (late, Lactant.).  
IGNOBLE, ignōbīlis (in all the meanings of the  
English word: homo, magister, familia, &c.)—inglorius  
(without glory). Jñ. inglorius atque ignobilis (of a  
man, C.).—inhonoratus atque inglorius (e. g. vita, C.).  
—inhonestus (e. g. homo, H.); cupiditas, C.; mors,  
C. (base). See BASE.

*Property*.—*turpis* (*base*). See *BASE*.  
IGNOBLY, *sine laude*.—*turpiter*. *I. born, ex (qâ)*  
*ignobili familiâ* (*C.*). *born of persons*

ignobilis familiā (C.).  
**IGNOMINIOSUS**, *ignominiosus* (*seld.* of persons marked with disgrace, Q.: dominatio, C.; fuga, L.). *An injury that is not i., injuria sine ignominia.* (See **INFAMOUS, DISGRACEFUL.**) *To be transferred to the city tribes is i., in urbanas tribus transferri ignominia est* (Plin.): *condemnation by the censor is only i.* *censoris judicium nihil ferre damnato nisi roborem affert* (C.).

IGNOMINIOUSLY, per ignominiam. cum ignominia. *His soldiers were discharged, and that almost i., milites...prope cum ignominia dimissi (L.). To treat i. ignominia officere.*

**IGNOMINY**, ignominia. *See* DISGRACE.

IGNOMINY, ignominia. See IGNOMINIA.  
IGNORAMUS, omnium rerum ignotus et rudis.  
IGNORANCE, ignorantia. ignorantio (C. uses ignorantia once absol. with temeritas, epinatio, &c., Ac. 1, 11; and as a blameable ignorance, C. Flacc. 20, 46, ignorantia literarum [stronger than ignorantio, Reisch. is considered by Klotz an interpolatio: Cæs. has ignorantia loci [for wch C. Ignoratio locorum, and Cæs. in another place, inscientia locorum]: ignorantio is very common in C., but only with gen. of the object).—inscientia, inscientia (inscientia, fm inscitus, is rather the want of skill, dexterity, &c., arising fm want of practical knowledge: Reisch. held that it could not be followed by the objective gen. of a substantive, but naturally might with gen. of gerund. He excepts H., who could not get inscientia into his verse: he is also forced to alter inscientia rerum, de Orat. 1, 22, 99; and inscientia temporis, de Off. 1, 40, 144. L. has both temeritas, atque inscientia duorum, and temeritas atque inscientia: Vell. Patere. inscientia nostrorum duum. Against Reisch. is inscientia belli, though this may = belli gerendi, and inscientia temporis, wch cannot well be explained temporis legendi or observandi. T. has inscientia legionum, reipublicæ, &c.: Suet. inscientia artis, where, however, it may denote want

of skill; *Plin.* temporum; *Q. rerum verborumque*; *see Hanc ad Reing.* p. 118). *I. of the truth, ignorantia veritatis (C.). To confess one's I. sateri nescire, quod nescias: to confess one's I. on many subjects, confiteri multa se ignorare: through I. ignorare (but only with gen. of the thing). See IGNORANTLY. Ahy has not even the excuse of I., ci ne excusatio quidem est ignorantia.*

**IGNORANT**, *inacius* (who is not acquainted either by instruction or experience with the principles and practice of an art; *ca rei*).—*ignarus* (without any knowledge how a thing is to be carried on; *ca rei*).—*Imperitus* (wholly without experience in *algh*; *ca rei*).—*Juds* (*raw*; without instruction; *ca rei* or in *qā re*).—*Rudis* (*ca rei* in *algh* and *rudis*).—*Indoctus* (*g. t.*, without any learned or scientific knowledge).—*illiteratus* (*illiterate*).—*nescius* (having accidentally not heard of or experienced something; *inacius* implies blame, *nesc.* is indifferent; *Dūd.*; *ca rei*; *e. g.* *impudentis mali, Plin.* It may be followed by *acc.* with *inf.*, non sum nescius... ista dici, *C.*; but *nescius* with *inf.* only, as *nescius fallere, is poet.*).—*Integer* (on whose mind no impression has been made by previous instruction; with *ref.* to a particular subject, and to a teacher who may therefore mould such a pupil as he pleases). *Jx.* *rudis et integer (C.). I am not I., that g.*, non sum nescius (with *acc.* and *inf.*). To be *I.* of *algh*, qd nescire (with *ref.* to the understanding, thought, &c.); qd ignorare (with *ref.* to circumstances of external perception, experience, &c.); qd non callere (not to have acquired a practical knowledge by industrious study and experience). To be shamefully *I.* of *algh*, qd turpiter ignorare: to be utterly *I.* on all subjects, omnium rerum *inacius* et *rudem esse*. Take me for your pupil, and give me the instruction I require, for I am at present quite *I.* of the subject, rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe, et ea, quæ requiro, doce (*C. N. D. 3, 7*).

**IGNORANTLY**, *per imprudentiam*, *imprudentiā*, *imprudenter* (inadvertently; through a mistake).—*Inacienter* (without knowledge; also *unkindly*).—*Inacite* (in an unskillful manner).—*Indocte* (so as to betray want of learning).—*Imperite* (unkindly). *Sts* by *inacientia*, *imprudens*. I did it *I.*, *inacientia feci (Ter.). [See] not Ignorantly, 'wh' is late.*

**ILEUS** (= 'the twisting of the guts'), *ileum* (*I. t. ailed*), or *ileus volvulus*.

**ILEX**, *illex (Plin.)*.

**ILIAC PASSION**, *'Illica passio (I. t.)*.

**ILIAD**, *Ilas (O.)*.

**ILL**, *adj.* [*Evil*; *see* *BAD*.] *Having ill health, æger, ægrotus, morbidus* (*æger, g. t.* for every sort of illness and uneasiness, whether mental or physical; *ægrotus* and *morbidus* indicate bodily illness; *ægrotus* is applied particularly to men; *morbidus*, to brutes: the æger feels himself *I.*; the ægrotus and morbidus actually are so. *Dūd.*). *Jx.* æger atque invalidus: very *I.*, gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to be *I.*, ægrotare (*opp.* to valere); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari or confictari; iniquā valetudine confictari: to be very *I.*, graviter or gravi morbo ægrotum esse. *See* *DISEASED*, *SICK*. [*Ill-will*, *vid.*

**ILL**, *s.* *See* *EVIL*, *s.*

**ILL**, *adv.* *male*.—*prave*.—*nequiter* (*wickedly*).—*tenuliter* (*but poorly*; as to a man's circumstances; *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 29).—*misere* (*wretchedly*).—*secus* (*otherwise*; *t. e.* than as one could wish). To think *I.* of, male cogitare de qo. male opinari de qo (*cf. Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51*): malam opinionem de qo habere: not to think *I.* of *algh* in any respect, nihil de qo secus existimare (*C.*): not to speak *I.* of *algh* in any respect, nihil secus dicere de qo (*e. g.* *Quintus...affirmat nihil a se cuiquam secus esse dictum, C.*): to speak *I.* of *algh*, male loqui *ci*, male dicere *ci* (the latter = to abuse him, rail at him). I am getting on *I.*, male me habeo (*g. t.*, I am in no pleasant condition): *algh* is going on *I.*, qd male or secus cedit or procedit (*S.*), cadit (*T.*): if it should end *I.*, si secus acciderit: to treat *algh* *I.*, male qm habere (*g. t.*): to wish *I.* to *algh*, *ci* male velle, *ci* nolle (*opp.* *ci* cupere or amicum esse, *C. ad Dio.* 1, 1, 8): to take *algh* *I.*, ægre or moleste ferre (*g. t.*, to be displeased or vexed at it); in malam partem accipere; in malam partem accipere ad dictum est (*put a bad construction on it*). Pray don't take it *I.*, des veniam, oro! To be getting on *I.* in *algh*, male proficere in re: to manage one's affairs *I.*, male rem gerere: to fear he shall come *I.*, metuit, ne malum habeat: you would not have come off *I.*, discessisses non male (*Plaut.*). *Ill-gotten wealth*, male parva (*e. g.* male parva male dilabuntur, *C.*; *cf.* male parum male dispartit, *Plaut.*): to disgorge his *ill-gotten*

wealth, pecuniam devorantem evomere (*C. Pls. 37*): to be *I.* provided with *algh*, qā re evaguste uti (*e. g.* frumento). **ILL-CONDITIONED**, male moratus (*rudis*; of persons; *Ag.* and playfully of things).—*inurbanus* (*unmanly, of persons and things*).—*rusticus*, *inhumanus* (*of manners and conduct*).

**ILL-DISPOSED**. *See* *EVIL-DISPOSED*.

**ILL-FATED**, *'fatio* nescio quo misero funestoque compulsum (*af. C. pro Marc. 13*). *See* *ILL-STARRED*.

**ILL-FAVoured**, horridus, asperus (*Plin.*), horrendus aspectu (*H.*), teter or horridus ac teter (*e. g.* vultus naturā horridus ac teter, *Suet.*), teter (*rimus, J.*) vultu. *See* *UGLY*.

**ILL-NATURE**, malevolentia (*ill-will agst another*).—*maliginitas* (*selfish feeling that grudges algh good to any but oneself*).—*malitia* (= 'versuta et fallax nendi ratio', *C. cæcia*).—*malevōlens* ingenium (*Plaut.*).—*malefeci* natus (*Id.*).—*acerbitas* morum with inmanitas naturæ, *C.*—*acerbitas* naturæ (*C.*; sourness, &c., of temper).

**ILL-NATURED**, malevōlus, malevōlens (*SYN.* in *ILL-NATURE*; also of things, malevolentissimæ obsecrationes, *C.*)—*difficilis*, *difficili* naturā (*hard to please, cross-grained, &c.*)—*jurgiosus* (*quarrelsome*; *Gell.*).—*naturā improbus* (of a naturally wicked disposition).

**ILL-NATUREDLY**, *malitiose* (*e. g.* agere qd, *C.*).—*maligne* (*e. g.* loqui, *L.*).—*acerbe* (*sourly*).

**ILL-SHAPED**. *See* *MIS-SHAPEN*.

**ILL-STARRED**, *'infausto sidere editus* (*af. dextro sid.*, editus, *Stat.*), grave sidus habens (*O.*); or by the *g. t.* for *UNLUCKY*, *vid.*

**ILL-TEMPERED**, *difficilis*, *difficili* naturā (of a temper difficult to deal with).—*morosus* (*intolerant of algh that does not agree with his own notions of right and wrong*). *Jx.* *difficilis et morosus* (for *wh* *Gell.* has naturā intractabilior et morosior).—*iracundus*, *stomachosus* (*passionate*). *A very I. t. person, difficillimū naturā.*

**ILL-WILL**, *maliginitas* (the *I. w.* which grudges good to another, and wishes it only to itself, *fm pure selfishness*).

—*malevolentia* (the *I. w.* which wishes evil to another rather than good, *fm personal aversion*).—*maliginitas* is a despicable disposition, *wh* implies the want of philanthropy; *malevolentia* a hateful quality, as connected with deriving pleasure *fm* the misfortunes of others; *Dūd.*)—*odium* occultum or inclusum (*secret hatred or grudge*).—*stimulus* obscura (*secret dislike, bringing persons into collision, &c.*, esp. caused by political rivalry).—*animus alienus* or *aversus* (*antipathy to, dislike of*). To bear *I. w.* agst *algh*, *ci* or in *qm* malevōlum esse (*C.*); odium occultum gerere adversus *qm* (*af. Plin.* 8, 18, 26); a quo animo esse averso or alieno: they bear each other *I. w.*, simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (*af. Cæs. B. C. 2, 25*). *See* *HATRED*.

**ILLAPSE**, *a. illapsus* (*opp. exitus*; *e. g.* humoris, *Col.*).

**ILLAQUEATE**, *illaqueare* (*T. H.*). *See* *EXTANGLE*.

**ILLATION**. *See* *CONCLUSION* = *inference*.

**ILLATIVE**, *illativus* (*e. g.* particule, *Plin. ap. Diom.*), or *Crel.* with concludere, cogere, colligere.

**ILLAUDABLE**, laude indignus or non dignus, non laudabilis. — *laudabilis* (*Stat.*) and *illaudatus* (*V. Geo. 3, 5*) are poet.

**ILLEGAL**, non legitimus (*See* *EVIL* *Avoid illegitimus*).—*legi* repugnans or contrarius.—*legibus vitiosus* (*T. H.*).—*quod lex vetat* or prohibet. It is *I.* to condemn a Roman citizen to death except in the Comitia Curia, lex de capitis civis Romani nisi Comitibus Centuriatis statui vetat. It is *I.* to elect two magistrates of the same family, leges duo ex una familiā magistratus creari vetant or prohibent (*Cæs.*).

**ILLEGALLY**, contra legem or leges.—*præter leges* or *jura* (*in violation of them*).—*contra jus* fasque; *contra fas* et *jus* (*agst Divine and human laws*).—*Injuria*, per injuriam (*wrongfully*; *e. g.* possidere qd).—*non legitime*.

**ILLEGIBLE**, *'parum clarus*, or *Crel.* with quod legi non potest.

**ILLEGIBLY**, *'parum clare* or *ita* (*e. g.* scribere literas, ut legi non or vix possint (possent, &c.)).

**ILLEGITIMACY**, *Crel.* To establish the *I.* of *algh* or *algh*, *qm* incerto patre natus esse probare; qd adulterinum (fictitium, non legitimum, &c.) esse probare (*af. Q. 2, 17*).

**ILLEGITIMATE**, *Bastard*, *vid.* *Add* *hibrida* (*prop.*; 'mongrel'; also of a person born, *e. g.*, of a Roman citizen and foreign woman or slave). [*Not legitimate, correct, &c.*, non legitimus (*See* *EVIL* *Not illegitimus*).—*'legi* repugnans or contrarius. *An I. word, verbum insolens, durum, inusitatum, barbarum*



et obsoletum, &c.: *an i. inference*, \*vitiosa conclusio (aft. vitiose concludere, C.). \*rationis parum apta conclusio (aft. C. ap. Q. 9, 1, 28, rat. apt. concl. 9.—non or parum certa argumenti conclusio (aft. Q. 5, 10, 2): *to draw an i. inference*, vitiose concludere (opp. recte concludere, C.). *To make an i. use of athg*, qā re perverse abuti. See **ILLOGICAL**.

**ILLEGITIMATELY**, nullo or incerto patre (e. g. natus).—adulterino sanguine (sc. natus; SYN. in BASTARD).—non legitime (not by lawful authority).—præter leges or jura (in violation of the laws).—vitiose (fautily; e. g. of drawing an inference i.).

**ILLIBERAL**, illiberalis (not suiting the condition or character of a gentleman).—sordidus (mean). JX. illiberalis et sordidus (e. g. quæstus)—abjectus, humilis (low; e. g. nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, C.).—angustus et parvus, pusillus et contractus (narrow; of the mind, animus).—|| *Not munificent, magnanimous*.—restrictus (e. g. in our offers of assistance, &c.).

**ILLIBERALLY**, illiberalitas (meanness of behaviour, &c.; also of meanness in money matters). JX. illiberalitas avaritiæque.

**ILLIBERALLY**, illiberaliter (e. g. institutus, brought up).—sordide (meanly).—parce. maligne. restricte (sparingly).

**ILLICIT**, non concessus.—inconcessus (Q. and V. inconcessus hymenæi).—non or minime licitus.—vetustus. I. intercourse, consuetudo stupri; \*non concessa Venus (aft. H., concessa Venere uti). Obs. illicitus used to stand C. client. 47; but for multitudinem illicitum est, the best MSS. have multitudinem; nemini licitum est: it is found in T. and the y-inger Plin.

**ILLIMITABLE**, nullis finibus terminatus, &c.

**ILLITERATE**, indoctus. ineruditus. illiteratus (illit. is one who has received no literary instruction, espily one who cannot either read or write; Krebs). *To be i.*, nescire literas.—literarum experient (C.) or ignarum esse (Col.): *to be quite i.*, omnis eruditionis expertem atque ignarum esse (C.); plane expertem esse doctrine (C.).

**ILNESS**. See **DISEASE**.

**ILLOGICAL**, vitiose conclusus, or \*minus or parum necessariâ consecutione confectus (aft. C. Invent. 1, 29, 44). *To draw an i. inference*, vitiose concludere (C.). *This is most i. arguing*, hæc dicuntur inconstantissime (C. Fin. 2, 27, 88). *What can be more i. than &c.* quid autem est inscitius, quam &c. (C. N. D. 2, 13, 36): *that is an i. conclusion*, illud minime consecretarium (C.).

**ILLOGICALLY**, vitiose (fautily; e. g. concludere; opp. recte concl., C.).—inconstanter (not consistently; e. g. loqui, C. Ac. 2, 17).—inscite (in a bungling way; see C. N. D. 2, 13, 36).

**ILLUDE**, illudere. See **TO DECEIVE**, **MOCK**.

**ILLUMINATE**, collustrare. illustrare. illuminare (not elucidare. SYN. in ENLIGHTEN, vid.). || *To i. a city as a mark of rejoicing*, lumina suspendere funeralibus ordine ductis (by lights suspended in rows on cords, &c.; Claud. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 206).—accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (Schoel. Pers. Sat. 5, 180): *to be illuminated*, collucere crebris luminibus (cf. turris coluget per noctem crebris luminibus, T. Hist. 3, 38, 1). || *To i.*, as a mode of painting, is never illuminate, but tabulam or imaginem pingere; tabule vivos colores inducere; tabulam, imaginem... coloribus distinguere (Krebs).

**ILLUMINATION** (festal), lumina festa (aft. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 24). || *Fig.* of the mind, intelligentia.

**ILLUSION**, error. præstigiæ. fallacia. simulatio et fallacia.—forma, quæ reapse nulla est, speciem autem offert (C. Div. 1, 37, 81).—ludibrium oculorum (L., of an optical i.).—ludibria oculorum auriumque credita pro veris (L. 24, 44; Curt. 4, 15). *An alarming optical i.*, ludibrium oculorum specie terribile.

**ILLUSIVE**, ILLUSORY, fallax.—qui (quæ, quod) reapse nullus est, speciem autem offert (e. g. formæ, pl. C.).

**ILLUSTRATE**, illustrare (to throw light upon, to explain; e. g. obscura, veritatem; and also fig. to glorify, to set off, populi Romani nomen, laudem meam; cs eloquentiam; qm laudibus)—lucem or lumen ei rei afferre (not affundere). dare ei rei lumen (set in the proper light; elucidate).—explanare qd. aperire. explicare. interpretari (explain). JX. patefacere et illustrare (e. g. obscura, veritatem, C.). *To i. dark passages, &c.*, occulta et quasi involuta aperire: *to i. obscure passages*, illustrare obscuros locos. See **EXPLAIN**.

**ILLUSTRATION**, explicatio. *Illustratio* is only another term for lively representation; C. ap. Q. (465)

6, 23, 32.—Often *Crel.* by lucem or lumen ei rei afferre dare ei rei lumen.

**ILLUSTRATIVE**, *Crel.*

**ILLUSTRATOR**. See **EXPOSITOR**.

**ILLUSTRIOUS**. See **CELEBRATED**.

**ILLUSTRIOUSLY**, insigniter, egregie, eximie. *Insignite* is only found of what is bad; e. g. improbus.

**IMAGE**, v. sibi imaginem cs proponere (of a person; in C., memoria atque imaginem).—speciem cs rei cogitare (C.).—cs rei spciem et formam adumbrare (form an ideal notion of it, C.).—qd sibi depingere (e. g. in illa republica, quam sibi Socrat...depinxerit; C. Rep. 2, 29).—qd cogitatione depingere (C. N. D. 1, 15, 39).

**IMAGE**, s. imago. simulacrum. effigies. statua. signum. tabula. pictura (simulacrum, imago, and effigies denote an image as the copy of some reality, wch is, therefore, expressed by a gen. case or some adp., unless it is implied by the context. Simulacrum and imago are the more general terms, denoting the likeness of athg, whether in painting or sculpture, or only in the imagination; effigies, statua, and signum, relate only to plastic images; tab. and pict. to painted ones. Imago = εἰκών, is more a natural image, with ref. to its likeness; simulac. = εἰδωλον, an artificial image, with ref. to its deceptiveness; effig., with ref. to its artist's execution. Images may be half-length portraits, and effig., busts; whereas simulacra are generally, and a statua always i's of the whole figure. Signum is a general expression for a plastic i., whether a bust or a whole-length; but signum, like simulacrum, is used by the best authors of statues of a god espily; statua being exclusively that of a man; Schulz. To this should be added, that effigies may also be a mental i., as far as this stands, as it were, before us). JX. effigies simulacrumque. effigies et imago (Krebs) effigies, simulacrum hominis, his mere likeness; opp. ipse homo; C. Verri. 2, 2, 55).—imago picta. imago ficta (distinguished in C. Fam. 1, 12, 7; the former painted, the latter modelled or cast; also figura fictilis, C.).—clipeus (a likeness of the bust only, executed in silver or gold on a shield-like plate, scutum; mly as a votive offering; see Suet. Brem. Cal. 16). *To make i's*, signa fabricari: *to make i's of wax*, fingere e cerâ (C.). *A brazen i.*, simulacrum ex ære factum (or imago...facta); signum æneum: *an i. of clay*, plater of Paris, &c., imago fictilis (also similitudo ex argilla, in clay, Plin.). *a little i.*, imaguncula (g. i. Suet.); sigillum, leucula (modelled in wax, &c.). *An i. in alto-relievo*, ectypum; in half-relief, protypum; a full sized i., simulacrum leonidem; effigies leonica: *an image of colossal size*, statua colossea (so Nero jussat colosseum se fingi); *an exact i.*, effigies solida et expressa, effigies eminens (opp. umbra et imago, or imago adumbrata, sketched in a light manner; all impropr., C. Off. 17, 69). *To make man in the i. of the gods*, fingere hominem in effigiem deorum (O.—C. has deus... effigies hominis et imago). *To make an i. of aby or athg*, imaginem cs or cs rei exprimere (with graving-tool, pen, or spoken words): *to convey an i. of aby or athg* (in words), dicendo effingere cs rei imaginem; depingere (verbis), or describere qd or qm: *to sketch an i. of athg*, qd adumbrare; speciem et formam cs rei adumbrare (propr., with the graving-tool; or impropr., with words). *To sketch an i. after the life*, \*imaginem cs ad verum (Krebs) not ad vivum) describere.—|| *As representation of athg in the mind*, imago, species forma. JX. species et forma. informatio. *A faint or indistinct i.*, imago adumbrata. adumbratio (see above). *To picture to oneself the i. of athg*, fingere cogitatione cs rei imaginem; rem cogitatione depingere; cogitatione et mente completi qd; animo effingere qd; qd in animo informare. *The i. of athg appears to me*, imago cs rei ad animum meum refertur, or in animum meum recurrit or in me incidit (C. N. D. 2, 38).—|| *Figure of speech*, vid.—|| *Used for exact resemblance*; *Crel.* He is the exact i. of his father, insignem patris similitudinem præ se fert; mirâ similitudine totum patrem exscriptis: *to be the i. of aby in any respect*, ex qā re similitudinem speciemque cs gerere.

**IMAGERY**, *propr.* pl. imagines; *sts* species.

**IMAGINABLE**, quod cogitari or excogitari potest. *To show one all i. honour*, \*nihil relinquere, quod ad cs honorem excogitari potest; \*nullum prætermittere honorem, qui ei haberi potest: *to take all i. pains about athg*, \*maximo, quod fieri potest, studio in rem incumbere: *with all i. haste*, omni, quod fieri potest, celeritate: *the greatest i. difference*, quanta maxima potest esse distantia. *Sts* the neut. of the pron. quisquis may

be used in expressions, such as 'all i. wickedness,' quidquid malefieri est; quidquid mali aut sceleris fingi atque excogitari potest; scelera omnia: 'every i. consolation,' quidquid solati affert potest; or a double neg. is employed, as 'every i. kind,' nullum non genus.

**IMAGINARY**, imaginarius (happening in form or notion only: e. g. neque se imaginariis fascibus cesuros esse, L. 3, 41; not met with before Liv.).—opiniatus (supposed only: e. g. a good or evil, opp. verus).—opinabilis (e. g. omnes animi perturbationes sunt opinabiles, C.).—adumbratus (sketched in appearance only, opp. verus).—inanis (unfounded: e. g. metus). S's fictus, simulatus (pretended). I. difficultates, "difficultates, quas sibi q's ipse fingit (Wyttenb.). Ath is i., not real, qd est opinio, non naturae. I. forma, formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem tamen offerunt (C. Div. 1, 37, 81). To entertain an i. fear of ath, opinione timere qd (C.). It may often be translated by, a) id quod videtur esse, neque est; e. g. 'an i. expediency,' ea quae videtur utilis, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est; b) species, with gen. An i. advantage, species utilitatis. See APPARENT.

**IMAGINATION**, cogitatio; but the post-Class. Imaginatio (Plin., T.) or vis imaginandi may be necessary in a philo. treatise: Krebs; Weber, Uebungsb. p. 264. A mere i., species inanis: a creature of the i., species or forma menti objecta. To exist in i. only, in opinione esse (opinatus in post. particip. is Class.). I. Contrivance, device, vid.

**IMAGINATIVE**. The nearest terms are prps ingeniosus.—facilis et copiosus (e. g. ingenium, Q.).—velox et mobilis (e. g. ingenium, Q.); but as none of these come up to the meaning, prps \*qui facile sibi omnia cogitatione fingit, effingit, depingit, &c.; \*qui ad res cogitatione dependendas uber fecundusque est (uber et fec., C.); \*qui divite est venâ ingenti (af. H.); cui ingeni est beatissima ubertas (Q. 10, 1, 108). \*Qui et ad excogitandum acutus, et ad ornandum est uberissimus (af. C.). The i. faculty, ingenium (opp. iudicium, Q. 10, 1, 130).

**IMAGINE**. I. Form a representation in the mind, animo cogitare, concipere, compicci; also cogitare only.—animo fingere, effingere, cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of ath in the mind).—proponere sibi ante oculos animumque (to place clearly before one's mind and eyes).—I. Conjecture, conjectura informare; also conludere only (to conjecture).—Imaginarî belongs to stit. age.—I. To entertain an unfounded notion, opiniari. In opinione esse (to be of opinion).—putare (to think; without going deeply into the question).—Induiscere sibi falsam cs rei persuasionem (Q. 1, 1, 8).—somnia (to dream).—sibi persuadere (persuade oneself). No one has imagined that &c., nemo in opinione venit, fore ut &c.: no one imagined that &c., nemini in opinione veniebat, with acc. and inf. (e. g. Antonium rerum potiturum, Np.). I. i. opinio mea est or fert: video mihi, with nom. and inf. (e. g. a principio amens fuisse), or with inf. I just now imagined that I heard the soldier's voice, audire vocem viam sum modo militis (Ter.). I 'I imagine,' inserted parenthetically; opinor ut opinor. credo (credo, like &c. fouez, implies irony, the proposition it is applied to being absurd or self-evident; puto or ut puto, inserted so that the clause is not made dependent, is Cl. but rare; see C. 12, 49, 1; Cat. C. Fam. 8, 3, 3; Valin. C. Fam. 5, 1, 9. Krebs). To cause ath to i., adducere qm in opinionem; opinione qm imbure; opinionem cl. inserere. I. Think, putare.—arbitrari. rer. See THINK. I. Contrive (device, &c.), excogitare.—fingere, comminisci.—machinari.—coquere, concoquere. To i. deride, dolos nectere, procurere (Com.).

**IMBECILE**, imbecillus (weak, of body, and fig. of the mind; with or without animo). Jm. (of the mind), imbecillus atque anilis. See FEEBLE, FEEBLE-MINDED. Imbecillus is the reading of the best MSS. of C. and other authors; and imbecillissimus (Cels.) has the best authority; see Krebs: it is better, therefore, quite to reject imbecille, imbecillimus.

**IMBECILITY**, imbecillitas (feebleness of mind and body); imbecillitas animi (Cels.; mental i.).

**IMBIBE**, imbibere (to drink in, propr. and fig.). To i. a colour, colorem bibere, imbibere: to i. errors with our nurse's (or, as we say, mother's) milk, errores cum lacte nutritris sugere: to i. an opinion or notion, opinionem animo imbire: to i. a doctrine fm ath, verba cs adhibere.

**IMBITTER**, exacerbare (very rare; recenti qd iâ exacerbati animi, L. 2, 35). To i. ath's life, vitam cs laetavem reddere: to i. joy, gaudium ægritudine conta-

minare (Ter. Eum. 3, 5, 4): ath's pleasure is imbittered, corruptum cs voluptas dolore (H. Sat. 1, 2, 39).

**IMBODY**, IMBOLDEN, IMBOSOM. See EMBODY, &c.

**IMBRUE** (only used with ref. to blood), cruentare (e. g. gladium, C.; se cs sanguine, T.; mensam cs sanguine, C.; dextrâs, O.).—imbure (e. g. imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel made facti potius, C. Phil. 14, 3, 6; and imbure gladium scelere, fig. Phil. 5, 7, 20).—madefacere (to make dripping wet; stronger than imbure; see last quotation: Græciam madefacit Iri sanguine, C.). To i. one's hands in the blood of ath, cruentare manus cs sanguine (Np.); manus cs cs imbure (T. Ann. 1, 18, 2); manus imbure morte cs (Att. ap. Non. 521, 8); manus imbure sanguine cs (C., of persons or things, vestis, gladius); resperare cs cs (Catull. 64, 181); madens cs cs (O.). To be imbrued, madere (e. g. sanguine, V.), or the passives.

**IMBROWN**. See TO DARKEN.

**IMBUE**, imbure (in all the senses of the Latinized English word: e. g. propr., lanam coloribus; animum opinionibus, studiis; pectora pietate, L.; imbutus superstitione, qd humanitate, &c.).

**IMITABILITY**, Crcl., with quod qd potest imitari.

**IMITABLE**, imitabilis,—quod imitari possumus.—Imitandus = what we ought to imitate, to mihi maxime imitabilis, minime imitandus videbaris (Plin.).

**IMITATE**, imitari (q. i.).—imitando or imitatione exprimere, imitando effingere. Imitando effingere et exprimere, imitari et exprimere; or, fm context, exprimere or effingere only (to form ath in imitation of something else).—assimulare qd (to make an imitation that may pass, without being detected as a counterfeit; e. g. hyemem assimulant sermonem humanum).—æmulari (to i. fm a spirit of emulation. Up to the time of Q. it took the acc. in the sense of emulate, rival (without bad meaning), imitare; but in the bad sense of 'rivalling,' 'emoying,' a dat. [Ils æmulamur, qui cs habent, que nos habere cupimus, C.]; once in L., cum qd, 28, 43).—cs vestigia sequi or persequi, cs vestigia insequi (to tread in ath's footsteps, to take him as a pattern).—adumbrare (to i. by a pictorial sketch with suitable, but not fully finished, lights and shades, &c.). Also of the orator; see C. de Or. 3, 4; Q. 7, 10, 9). Jm. imitari atque adumbrare.—mentiri (i. e., to substitute a counterfeit, a lie for the truth; post-Class. mentiri juvenem, Mart.; color, qui Chrysocollam mentitur, Plin.). To i. ath successfully, qd imitando consequi; not to i. ath, imitationem cs (rei) omittit (to give over imitating it).—nullam cs rei significationem dare (not to show any signs of having imitated it; e. g. rerum Græcarum, C. de Or. 2, 36, 153). To inspire ath with the desire of imitating i., imitandi cupiditate incitare qm. Imitated, imitatione expressus.

Imitatus is, in a few instances, used passively for 'imitated.' C. Tim. 5; Q. 11, 3, 61; nec abest imitata voluptas, O. Met. 9, 481. Krebs rejects this usage, but see Freund.—Every later and every crasure was imitated, litteræ lituræque omnes assimilatas.

**IMITATION**. I. As an action or state, imitatio (q. i.).—æmulatio (an emulating; see TO IMITATE, on imitari and æmulare).—cacoesia (an aping, Q.). Excessive i., nimia imitatio: servile i., imitatio servilis (opp. liberalis; i. e., a rational one); also Crcl. with imitari; e. g. ad imitationem cs se conferre, or ad qm imitandum se conferre. To propose ath for i., qd ad imitandum proponere: by i., imitatione, imitando.—I. Thing imitated, res imitatioe or imitando expressa; res imitando effecta (Krb). Imitamentum does not belong to Class. prose). To be an i. of ath, imitatione ex qd re expressum esse.

**IMITATIVE**, qui (quæ, quod) imitatur, with proper acc. To be i. of ath, imitari qd: i. joy, adumbrata lætitia (T. Ann. 4, 31); i. sagacity, mentita sagacitas (Plin. Fam. 81). The i. arts, artes, quæ in effectu positæ sunt; artes effectivæ (Q. 2, 18, 2 and 5; but the meaning is far wider; all the arts that produce some visible thing by their operation = wrought).

**IMITATOR**, imitator.—æmulus, æmulator (Sty. in IMITATE).—cacoesius (in a bad sense, an ape). A servile i., imitator servilis: the slavish i.'s, imitatore serviles; servum pecus imitatorum (sord. contemptuously; H. Ep. 1, 19, 19).

**IMMACULATE**, integer, incorruptus. Inviolatus (Krb).—immaculatus, poet. lucens.

**IMMANENT**. See IMBERENT.

**IMMANITY**, immanitas. Feritas



**IMMARCESCIBILE.** See UNFADING.

**IMMASK.** See TO MASK.

**IMMATERIAL.** ¶ *Without matter and substance; see INCORPOREAL. To prove or maintain that any being is i.; see IMMATERIALITY. An i. being, mens simplex nullā re adjunctā, quā sentire possit. I. Unimportant, vid.*

**IMMATERIALITY.** *Crel. To prove the i. of althg. qd plato corpore esse probare (aft. Q. 2, 17, 17). Plato maintains the i. of God, Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult (C. N. D. 1, 12, 13).*

**IMMATURE.** *immaturus (prop., not ripe, Col., &c.; and impropr., too early, premature, mors, interitus.—consilium, L. 22, 38). See UNRIPE, PREMATURE.*

**IMMATURELY.** *immature (Col. 11, 2, 3; Fell. 2, 116). See PREMATURELY.*

**IMMATURITY.** *immaturitas (e. g. sponsarum, Suet.); hæc immaturitas tanta (C. of premature haste, &c.). See UNRIPENESS, PREMATURE.*

**IMMEASURABLE.** See IMMEASE.

**IMMEASURABLY.** See IMMEASELY.

**IMMEDIATE.** ¶ *Without the intervention of althg else, ipse (per se).—proximus (the next).—nullo interveniente. An i. cause, causa efficiens, absoluta et perfecta per se (the immediate efficient cause); causa proxima or adiuvans et proxima (i. e. the nearest cause, but itself depending on a remoter cause, the causa perfecta et principalis).*

**IMMEDIATELY.** *confestim, continuo (opp. ex intervallo, morā qā interpositā: confestim denotes haste, and therefore presupposes an agent; continuo denotes the absence of any interval or break between the two actions).—exemplo. e. vestigio (opp. to delay of any kind; exemplo = ex tempore [tempulum, templum, a short space of time], on the instant, this instant; the best word for doing althg on the moment, in circumstances of difficulty, when there is no time for deliberation; e. vestigio, on the spot)—illico (= in loco; opp. to slowness; Dōd. thinks that it is confined to actions done on one and the same spot; e. vestigio, of actions that are preceded by a change of place; Schmalzfeld thinks that exemplo is used of nearly continuous, illico, of absolutely continuous actions)—statim, protinus (opp. to a future time, postea, alio tempore, &c. In this sense protinus is found in L., Np., and later writers; but not in C. or earlier writers, except in one passage, oratio perspicue et protinus conficiens auditorem benevolam; Inv. 2, 15, 20. In other passages of C. and Cæs., it is found with a verb expressed, denoting or implying progress, what was done further, &c., hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9; tantus repente invasit terror, ut . . . protinus aperto sanctiore æriario ex urbe profugeret, B. C. 1, 14; ex hac fugā protinus quæ undique convenerat auxilia discesserunt. Hand, vol. 4, p. 622).—æctutum (ævika, but rare; quam . . . æctutum in Italiā fore nuntiaverat, L.; only once in C. Phil. 12, 11, 26; it comes from æctum, as æctutum from æctu, and is therefore a participial adv. from an absol. verb æctum; Hand, 1, 73, 74).—jam jamque (e. g. Cæsar enim adventare, jam jamque et adesse ejus equites falso nunciabantur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14; it always implies emotion, Herz. ad loc.).—dictum factum; dictum ac factum (no sooner said than done; a colloquial expression = ἀμα ἔπος καὶ ἔργον).—sine mora (without any delay on the part of the agent). I. . . then . . . and at last, exemplo . . . mox . . . postremo (e. g. exemplo fusi, fugati, mox intra vallum paventes, compulsi; postremo exiuntur castris, L.). When followed by another clause, 'that' being omitted, it is = as soon as; see As, I. extr. ¶ Without intervention, &c., nullo interveniente.*

**IMMEDICABLE.** *immedicabilis (O.).—insanabilis.*

**IMMEMORABLE.** *immemorabilis (Plaut.).—memoratu or memoriā non dignus or indignus.—relatu indignus (V., for weh O. has indignus referri). S. has non indignum videtur . . . facinus . . . memorare.*

**IMMEMORIAL.** *From time i., ex omni memoriā ætatum or temporum (C. de Or. 1, 4, 16)—post hominum memoriā.—inde ab antiquissimis temporibus.—tempore immenso (e. g. observata sunt hæc, C.). I. usage, &c., \*mos, qui semper prævaluit; or (though, of course, less strong) longa consuetudo (e. g. fecerat legem). The i. practice of this state, \*mos, qui jam inde a principio hujus regni (imperi, &c.) prævaluit (hic mos prævælet, Plin. 17, 22, 35).—\*consuetudo, que in republica semper est habita.*

**IMMENSE.** *immensus (that cannot be measured; of every kind of extension, propr. and impropr.).—*

*infinitus (unconfined by any limit, unbounded). In. immensus et infinitus. ingens immensusque. immensus et interminatus in omnes partes.—immanis (huge; e. g. pecunia, præda).—ingens (greater than what is usually produced; beyond the usual size of the thing in question; fm in and genus, gens, or rather the root 'gen': pecunia, arbor, ingenium, &c.). An i. difference, quanta maxima esse potest distantia: this was of i. use, hoc mirum quantum profuit (ad qd; e. g. concordiam civitatis, L. 2, 1). He is of i. use to me, mirabiles utilitates mihi præbet: there is an i. difference between A. and B. differt inter A. et B. nimium quantum (in H. immane quantum discrepat res rei).*

**IMMENSI.** *immensum (post-Aug.; creverat, O.; attolli, T.).—in immensum (mons . . . editus S. Jug. 92, 5, 10; O.).—ad immensum (e. g. multitudinis speciem augere, L. 29, 25, 3). For an i. high price, immenso mercari qd (Plin. 9, 40, 64).*

**IMMENSITY.** *immensum (as subst., e. g. loci, L.).—immensitas, and pl. immensitates (C.).—immanitas (huge or terrific size).*

**IMMERGE.** See IMMERSE.

**IMMERSE.** ¶ *PROPR.* immergere (e. g. immersus in flumen, C.).—mergere (in qd; qā re).—demergere (in qd; [in] qā re; e. g. in palude demersus; in fossas . . . demersus).—submergere (qā re; submersus voraginibus). To be immersed, mergi, immergi. ¶ *IMPROPR.* demergere (e. g., in debt, are alieno demersus).—mergere (e. g. qm malis, V.; se in voluptates, L.).—immergere (e. g. studiis, Sen.). ¶ It is better to say ci rei se totum dedere than ci rei se immergere, after se studiis immergere (Sen.). ¶ submergere, immerpro., is very rare and post-Class., virtus submersa tenebris (Claud.). Immersed in debt, are alieno demersus (L.) or obrutus (see DEBT): to be immersed in pleasures, mergi in voluptates (Curt.); avide in voluptates se mersisse (L. 23, 18); in a train of thought, se totum in ei rei cognitione collocare: immersed in business, occupationibus or negotiis implicatus, or negotia, occupationes, &c. multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenent qm: to be immersed in literary pursuits, in literas or literis (abl.) se abdere (abdisse).

**IMMERSION.** *demersio (late; Solin.).—immersio (late; Arnob.).*

**IMMETHODICAL.** *incompositus (not well-arranged, of things; e. g. oratio).—inconditus (e. g. jus civile, without arrangement). Sæ temerarius (without previous consideration, &c.; of men or things).—qui omnia raptim agit et turbate (who does every thing in a hurried, perplexed way; aft. Cæs. B. C. 1, 5).—\*qui temere omnia et fortuito agit—\*qui nullam habet certam viam atque rationem (of things).*

**IMMETHODICALLY.** *non viā nec arte.—incompositæ.—negligenter et incompositæ.—raptim et turbate.—temere et fortuito (e. g. agere).—indigeste et incondite (Gell. præf. 3). Before that time, all used to speak, i. indeed, but &c., antea neminem solitum viā nec arte, sed . . . tamen . . . dicere (C. Brut. 12, 46).*

**IMMINENCE.** *Crel.—imminentia (Nig. ap. Gell.).—instantia (Gell.).*

**IMMINENT.** *impendens (e. g. impendentem evitare tempestatem, Np.). I. danger, præsens periculum; or (when vaguely used) summum or maximum periculum. To be i., impendēre (to be hanging over one; terror, terrores, belli timor, &c.); instare (to be at hand; bellum, periculum, clades). ¶ Immineere is used by C. of enemies, nations, countries, &c., that seem, as it were, to be hanging over an object in a threatening manner, and ready to pounce upon it; and also of death, and generally ea que imminent: not with abstract notions, such as war, danger, &c., but imminente bello (Q.); periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur (Suet.).*

**IMMINGLE.** *IMMIX.* See TO MIX.

**IMMOBILITY.** *immoibilitas (Just.).*

**IMMODERATE.** *immodicus (exceeding the proper mean or measure; e. g. frigus; also impropr. libido possidendi).—immoderatus (not kept within due bounds; e. g. potus; then, impropr., removed fm all due moral restraint, of men and things; e. g. cupiditates, luxuria).—intemperans (not using any restraint; not regulating one's desires and actions by the law of reason; mly of persons, but also of things, licentia; in althg, in qā re).—incontinens (without self-government, as showing itself in command over sensual desires; of persons).—impotens (powerless to restrain a strong feeling; hence also of the feeling itself weh masters us, or any product of such feeling, lætitia, postulatium; also, in althg, cs rei).—immodestus (going beyond the limits of propriety, &c., of persons and things; e. g. laus).—effrenatus*



unbridled; of persons and things, audacia, furor, cupiditas, libido).—effusus, profusus (of what is copiously poured forth, as it were; allowed to run on without a check, lætitia, sumptus).—immanis (immoderately large; magnitudo, pecunie, præda).—nimius (too great; arrogantia; celeritates).—Iniquus (unfair; e. g. pretium). *I. in eating, edax; vorax; in drinking, in vino immodestus* (Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7); *in eating and drinking, profundæ et intempestivæ gulæ. To be i. in one's eating, largius se invitare: to be i. in one's demands, immodeste postulare: i. in friendship, crath, love, &c., impetens lætitiæ, ira, amoris.*

**IMMODERATELY**, immoderate. Intemperanter. Incontinenter. Immodeste, effuse (Syn. in adj.).—nimio plus or minus nimio (e. g. diligere qm).—nimium (e. g. nimium longum tempus, C.). *To drink i., vino se obruere. To praise aby i., nimium esse in qo laudando; ultra modum laudare qm* (Plin. Ep. 7, 28). immenso plus laudare qd (Plin. 20, 9, 36).

**IMMODERATION**, intemperantia. Incontinentia (Syn. in IMMODERATE).—immodestia (post-Aug. T.). *I. in eating and drinking, profunda et intempestiva gula.*

**IMMODEST**, impudicus (without bashfulness; without the chaste sentiment of such bashfulness is an index: of persons; e. g. muller).—parum verecundus (not regarding decency or morality; also of things, e. g. words; also without a natural feeling of shame).—inverecundus (e. g. ingenium, C.; frons, Q.).—Impurus (impure; of persons, thoughts, morals, &c.)—incestus (unchaste, with ref. to religion and morality, of persons or things; e. g. sermo, voces, flagitium, amor).—obscenus (obscene, e. g. of words, jests, motions, paintings, &c.).—libidinosus (lustful).—non nimis verecundus (improp., cool in one's requests, admonitions, &c.; admonitor, C.) *An i. life, vita parum verecunda: i. love, amor impudicus. Impudicitia (copy of the male sex), amor libidinosus. Libidines (of the female; Intpp. on Suet. Oct. 71).* Not immodestus.

**IMMODESTLY**, impudice (late).—parum caste (e. g. vivere). Not immodeste.

**IMMODESTY**, impudicitia (copy of the impure love of the male sex).—libidines (copy of the impure love of the female sex. See Intpp. ad Suet. Oct. 71).—impuritas (impurity). Not immodestia.

**IMMOLATE**, victimam, hostiam, &c. immolare or sacrificare, mactare, cedere (Syn. in To SACRIFICE). **IMPROPR.** See To SACRIFICE.

**IMMOLATION**, immolatio (C.). **IMMORAL**, male moratus. malis or corruptis moribus. *Also inhonestus, turpis, &c. I. conduct, mores turpes; mores corrupti.*

**IMMORALITY**, mores corrupti or perditii (corrupt morals).—vita vitilis flagitiaeque omnibus dedita (grossly immoral life).—*I. is gaining ground every day, mores magis magisque labuntur.*

**IMMORALLY**, inhoneste, turpiter.

**IMMORTAL**, immortalis (not subject to the law of death; also improp., of things, e. g. laus).—æternus, sempiternus (Syn. in ETERNAL). *To be i., immortalitatem or sempiternum esse. non interire (g. i., not to die; e. g. of the soul); vitæ sempiternæ frui (to live for ever); memoria omnium seculorum vigere (to be fresh in the recollection of all ages: both of persons). I. glory, immortalis or sempiterna gloria: to render i. or be rendered i.; see To IMMORTALIZE.*

**IMMORTALITY**, immortalitas, æternitas (Syn. in ETERNAL). *Jn. æternitas immortalitasque. An i. of glory, immortalis or sempiterna gloria: the i. of the soul, immortalitas or æternitas animi or animorum.* (Note in this sense immortalitas must not be used alone, unless animi or animorum is implied by the context. See C. Cat. Maj. 21, 78; Tusc. 1, 22, 50, and 33, 80). *Plato's book on the i. of the soul, Platonis liber, qui immortalitatem animæ docet: to maintain the i. of the soul, dicere animos hominum esse immortales or sempiternos: to wish to establish or prove the i. of the soul, hoc velle persuadere, non interire animas: to win i., immortalitatem consequi or adipisci or sibi parare (g. i.); immortalitatem or sempiternam gloriam consequi (an i. of glory).*

**IMMORTALIZE**, reddere qm immortalitatem (g. i. of a person).—immortalitatis commendare qm (ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare qm (of a person; with ref. to immortal glory, reputation).—immortalem memoriam ca reddere. æternitatem immortalitatemque donare ci (improp.).—qd immortalitati tradere or commendare (of a thing). *To i. oneself, immortalitatem sibi parare: to be immortalized, immortalitatem adipisci or consequi (g. i.); immortalitatem or sempiternam*

nam gloriam consequi (to obtain an undying reputation, &c.); immortalitati commendari (of things; e. g. historia): to have been immortalized, immortalem factum esse, by alth. qd re (S.): men whose memory is immortalized, homines, quorum vivit immortalis memoria et gloria.

**IMMORTALLY**. *To live i., vitæ sempiternæ frui, &c. See under IMMORTAL, IMMORTALIZE.* Not immortaliter only in the fig. phrase of immort. gaudere (C.).

**IMMOVEABLE**, immobilis (prop. and fig.).—immotus (not moved, fig. = unchangeable). *I. goods, property, res or bona, quæ moveri non possunt: res immobiles* (Tabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23). *To be i., loco suo non moveri (prop.).—immoblem se ostendere* (post-Cic.: T., e. g. precibus ex): non moveri or commoveri. *An i. resolution, consilium certum.*

**IMMOVEABLY**, firmiter (e. g. fixed, stabilis).—constanter (e. g. manere in auro statu, C. Unv. 13). *I. fixed, stabilis certusque* (e. g. sententia), or stabilis only (e. g. opinio).

**IMMUNITY**, immunitas (fm an onerous duty, imm. magni muneris).—vacatio (e. g. munerum, sumptus, laboria, &c.: also a re; a causis, C.; ab belli administratione, L.: also with quominus; vacationem augures, quominus judicii operam darent, non habere, C. Brut. 31, 117). *Jn. vacatio et immunitas* (Cæ.). *To confer upon aby an i. fm alth., dare ci immunitatem ca rei or* (Suet. &c.) *a re: to offer an i. fm alth., offerre ci immunitatem (a re, Suet.): to enjoy an i. fm, vacationem ca rei habere* (C., Cæ.; said also of the thing wch constitutes the claim to any i., C.).

**IMMURE**, includere or concludere (g. tt. for to shut up; e. g. in carcerem, in custodiam; also carere includere, L.).—inclusum parietibus continere (to confine within the walls of a house, C. Rep. 3, 9).—qm seorsum concludere (in qm locum, e. g. in ædiculam, Plaut.).—qm conclusum habere (Ter.). *To i. oneself* (any where, includere se (e. g. in Heracleâ, Heracleem, Heracleam); concludere se (e. g. in cellam cum qo, Ter.); abdere se in qm locum (improp., e. g. in bibliothecam, in a library). *To be immured, inclusum atque abditum latere in qo loco. abdidisse se in qm locum* (improp.). *In the sense of IMPRISON, vid.*

**IMMUTABILITY**. See UNCHANGEABLENESS.

**IMMUTABLE**. See UNCHANGEABLE.

**IMMUTABLY**. See UNCHANGEABLY.

**IMP**, Son, progeny, vid. *Little or subordinate devil, dæmonium* (little devil, Tert. Apoll. 32). *You little imp!* (improp.) Acherontis pabulum (Plaut.).

**IMPAIR**. See INJURE, DIMINISH.

**IMPAIRING**. See INJURY, DIMINUTION. *The i. of one's health, confectio valetudinis.*

**IMPAIRMENT**. See IMPAIRING.

**IMPALPABILITY**, intactus, &c. (Lucr. 1, 455).

**IMPALPABLE**, intactilis (Lucr. 1, 438) or Crcl. quod tactu non sentimus, &c., or by minutissimus, tenuissimus.

**IMPARITY**, inæqualitas.—dissimilitudo (unlikeness).

**IMPARK**, circumsepire.—septo includere or circumdare. *To have imparked so many acres, rectoris jugerum locum inclusum habere* (Farr. R. R. 3, 12).

**IMPART**, impertire, tribuere (denote giving a portion, without ref. to any part that the giver is to retain for himself: impertire, as an act of free will and of kindness; tribuere, as an act of justice, or of judicious policy).—participare, communicare (the giving a share of what one retains a share of oneself: participare has generally the receiver for its object, who is to share a possession; communicare, generally the thing shared, in the use of which the receiver is to have a share; Dôd.). *See To COMMUNICATE, for phrases and construction.*

**IMPARTIAL**, medius (not attached to either party; neutral). *Jn. medius et neutrius partis.—tanquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatiss (L.); both these of persons).—integer* (allowing no external influence to affect one's judgement; unbiassed, &c.; e. g. integrum se servare).—incurtus (unbiased). *Jn. incurtus atque integer.—æquus* (fair; listening to the arguments on both sides; giving both parties what is due to them: of persons or things; e. g. prætor, lex, &c.).—studio et ira vacuus (free fm party favour or enmity; copy of persons).—obstructione et malevolentia liberatus (free fm envy and ill-will; of persons and things; e. g. judicium). *The i. administration of justice, juris et judiciorum æquitas: an i. judgement, judicium obstructione et malevolentia*

liberatum; jud. æquum et integrum, incorruptum (C.). jud. sine ira et studio latum (ast. T.). to be or show oneself i., neutri parti favere; neque ira neque gratia teneri.—incorruptum se gerere (L.).

**IMPARTIALITY.** \*animus ab omni partium studio alienus.—animus studio et ira vacuus.—æquitas.—animus incorruptus, integer in judicando.—animus æquus (without heat or affection): let no private feeling destroy your i., cave quicquam momenti habeat gratia (C.). With i., see **IMPARTIALLY**.

**IMPARTIALLY**, incorrupte. Integre. sine ira et studio (T. e. g. narrare qd.). sine amore et cupiditate. sine odio et sine invidia (C.; e. g. judicare).

**IMPASSABLE**, inviçs.—impeditus. inexplicabilis (difficult to pass through). Roads rendered i. by the continued rain, inexplicables continuis imbribus viæ (L. 40, 33, 2): a place which is almost i., locus, quo ægre transiri potest.

**IMPASSIBILITY**, natura non patibilis (ast. C. N. D. 3, 12). Sen. Ep. 9, observes that as a transiition of the Greek ἀπάθεια, impassibility would be ambiguous; he attempts invulnerabilis animus. animus extra omnem patientiam positus (both weak must, of course, relate to a mind).—corpus or animus omni sen-u carens.

**IMPASSIBLE**, qui patibilium naturam non habet (ast. patibilium naturam habet. C. N. D. 3, 12). Sen. attempts various expressions for 'impassible' in Ep. 9, impassibilis.—invulnerabilis.—extra omnem patientiam positus.—qui incommodum ne sentit quidem.—impassibilis (Lact., as t. t. of the Duty: also insensibilis).—sensu carens.

**IMPATIENCE**, impatientia moræ (or morarum) or spei (inability to endure delay, hope deferred, &c., ast. Sil. Ital. 3, 4; Ammian. 28, 1, 9; T. Hist. 2, 40, extr. ~~Impatience alone has not this meaning~~). festinatio (undue haste; hurry). I. of (= inability to endure) athg., impatientia cs rei (e. g. moræ): not to be able to restrain one's i., rumpo or abruptum patientiam (Sen.) but not patientia mihi rumpitur, Suet. Tib. 25; T. Ann. 12, 50, 5): to expect athg. with i., accrimine qd. expectare. ~~Impatience~~ In the sense of 'inability to endure,' intolerantia is post-Class. In C., &c., it has a passive sense, intolerantia regis.

**IMPATIENT**, impatiens moræ (or morarum) or spei (Sil. Ital. 8, 4; Ammian. 28, 1; T. Hist. 2, 40, extr. Impatiens alone has not this meaning).—festinans (hastening). To be i. for aby's arrival, cs adventum non mediocriter capere. | Unable to endure, intolerans cs rei (L.).—impatiens cs rei (post-Class.; Vell., Plin., Col.).—qui qd. pati, ferre, sustinere non potest.

**IMPATIENTLY**, festinanter (over-hastily). ~~Impatience~~ Plin. has impatienter (e. g. desiderare qm), but this is 'so as not to bear the loss in a tranquil manner,' &c.—non patienter. intoleranter. ægre. moleste (esp. with ferre: all referring to want of patience in bearing athg.) To expect aby's arrival i., cs adventum non mediocriter capere. See 'with IMPATIENCE.'

**IMPAWN**. See PAWN.

**IMPEACH**. See ACCUSE.

**IMPEACHABLE**. See ACCUSABLE.

**IMPEACHER**. See ACCUSER.

**IMPEACHMENT**. See ACCUSATION.

**IMPECCABILITY**, Crcl. ~~Impet~~ Hier. used impeccantia.

**IMPECCABLE**, Crcl. E. g. saying that no body is i., dicens neminem non aliquando cõpisse peccare (Q.) or neminem non aliquando or interdum peccare. No one is i., \*nemo tam bonus est, ut nunquam peccet.

**IMPEDE**. See HINDER.

**IMPEDIMENT**. See HINDERANCE. | In one's speech, hæsitantia linguæ. To have an i. in one's speech, linguæ hæsitare.

**IMPEL**, impellere (e. p. to drive or urge on, prop. and fig. navem remis; qm; qm ad qd. (e. g. ad facinus; ad injuriam faciendam; ad credendum): also with ut; impulit, ut i. crederem: also with local adv., quo vellet: with infn.)—incitare. excitare (to incite, excite).—stimulare qm. stimulos ci admove're (to spur on, all prop. and fig.).—hortari. exhortari (to encourage, exhort).—accendere. inflammare (to inflame, kindle; all fig.). Jx. impellere atque incendere; impellere atque hortari: aby to athg., all qm ad qd. Impelled by aby, athg., impulsus ab qo, qd. re; by nobody, nullo impellente.

**IMPEND**, impendere ci or cl rei (to hang over in a threatening manner; prop. and impropr., ci or cl rei; prop., as axum Tantaio; gladius cs cervicibus; and impropr., terrores, pericula, bellum, &c.); impropr., also impendere in qm; e. g. terrores in me).—instare (to be at hand; also absol. Instare jam plane, to be close

at hand).—Imminere (prop.; e. g. collis urbi; tumulus ipsis mœnibus, and impropr.; principally of enemies, nations, &c., that seem to hang over an object in a threatening way; also of death, and, generally, ea quæ imminet; but not of danger, war, &c., in prose-writers, till Q. and Suet.).

**IMPENDING**, impendens. imminens. instans. plane jam instans. Sis futurus. To avoid the i. storm, evitare impendementem tempestatem (Np.): to foresee the i. storm, prospicere tempestatem futuram (C.).

**IMPENETRABILITY**, Crcl.

**IMPENETRABLE**, impenetrabilis (prop. L.; and impropr., blandiis, Sen.).—Impervius (by athg., ci rei; post-Aug.; e. g. lapsi ignibus, T.).—spissus (thick; caligo, tenebræ).—obstinatus adversus qd. (i. by motives, and by attacks, by which one's constancy is assailed; adversus lacrimas muliebres, L.). I. woods, densissimæ silvæ (Cæs.). I. darkness, densissimæ tenebræ (for wch Suet. Ner. 46, has arisissimæ tenebræ).

**IMPENITENT**, obstinatio animus obstinatus or affirmatus. \*animus contra veritatem obstinatus (ast. Q. 12, 1, 10).—mores non mutati. ~~Impenitentia~~ Hier. and Aug.

**IMPENITENT**, quem non vitæ anteaote or peccatorum suorum poenitet.—contra veritatem obstinatus (Q.; e. g. t. for one who is hardened agst. the truth).

**IMPERATIVE**, imperiosus (in the manner of authoritative command).—imperiose præcipiens (directing in the tone of a master; Gell.).—necessitate quadam delegatus (e. g. officium, on i. duty laid upon aby; C.).—cui repugnari minime potest (e. g. vis, Q. 6, 3, 8). An i. command, mandatum. | In Grammar. The i. mood, modus imperativus.

**IMPERCEPTIBLE**, quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest. To make a progress in literature that is almost i., pene nihil proficere in literis.

**IMPERCEPTIBLY**, sensim.

**IMPERFECT**, mancus, non integer (no longer or not yet complete).—non perfectus (not completed).—imperfectus (Q.; as in the poets = 'not completed' in Sen. = 'imperfect').—inchoatus (begun only, and not carried on to a more perfect state).—N. mancus quodammodo et inchoatus (C. Off. 1, 43, 173).—eius numeris non absolutus (not perfect in all its parts and proportions).—non compositus (not good of its kind).—vitiatus (faulty).—adumbratus (but lightly sketched; not having received full body or substance; opinio, intelligentia).—in quo multa desiderantur. To leave athg. i., inchoatum relinquere qd. An i. book, \*liber, in quo plagsule quædam desunt: i. manner; see IMPERFECTLY. | The Imperfect (in Grammar), tempus imperfectum.

**IMPERFECTION**, imbecillitas.—vitiositas.—\*conditio vitiosa or manca.—vitium (defect).

**IMPERFECTLY**, imperfecte.—haud commode.—vitiose.

**IMPERIAL**, imperatorius. Cæsareus (post-Aug.; the times of the Empp.; scilicet Augustalis and Imperialis), often by gen. Imperatoris or Cæsaris or Augusti; principalis, or gen. principis (belonging to the prince or emperor; time of Empp.). His i. majesty, \*majestas imperatoria (as a dignity or title).—magnitudo Imperatoria (as a title, of the later times of the Empp.): gen. i. Majestas, Majestas or Magnitudo tua: the i. territories, \*terræ imperatoris. | The imperial title, nomen Augusti or imperatoris (times of Empp.).—nomen Imperatorum (with C. ad Fam. 11, 4, 1).—appellatio imperatoria (with Vell. 2, 125, 5; but in both places, a title of general). To assume the i. title (and throne), nomen Augusti arripere.

**IMPERIALISTIS**, Cæsariani.

**IMPERIOUS**, imperiosus.—arrogans (arrogant, assuming).—superbus (haughty).

**IMPERIOUSLY**, imperiose (Gell.).—pro Imperio (e. g. qm discedere jubere).—Insolenter.—arroganter.

**IMPERIOUSNESS**, \*imperiosa et superba cs natura.—cs regia (in qd. re) dominatio (e. g. in judiciis, C.); the overbearing and despotic behaviour of one who rules in athg., allowing no rival, &c.; or by insolentia, arrogantia, &c. That i. of yours, illa tua singularis insolentia.

**IMPERISHABLE**, immortalis. æternus (Syn. in ETERNAL).

**IMPERSONAL**, impersonalis (in Gramm., verbum, Charis. 2 and 3; Diom. 1, &c.).

**IMPERSONALLY**, impersonaliter (gramm. t. t.).

**IMPERTINENCE**, | Irrerency, vid. | Impudent rudeness, &c., importunitas (troublesome character or behaviour).—contumelia sibi a qo inposita (the insult, by deed or word, offered to one by aby).—procacitas. petulantia, or \*inurbana cs procacitas or

petulantia. || *Foolishness of words, deeds, &c.*,  
absurditas († *Claud. Mam.* 3, 11).—insulitas (*insipid-  
ity; bad taste*).—res inepta (*as thing*). *Impertinences*,  
ineptiæ, nugæ.

**IMPURTINENT, ¶** *Not relating to the matter in hand, ad rem nihil pertinens.*—alienus or ci rei (maxime) alienus (e.g. hic non alienum est admo-  
nere; non alienum fuerit exigere, &c., Q.).—¶ *Med-  
dling, troublesome, importunus (troublesome, &c.).*  
Jn. importunus atque incommodus (*Plaut.*); levis et  
futilis et importunus (e.g. locutor, *Geil.*)—impolitus.  
inurbatus (*uncivil*). *Sis* petulans, procax, protervus  
*may do.*

IMPERTINENTLY, || *Irrelevantly*, vid.  
|| *Rudely*, &c. vid. || *Foolishly*, absurde. inepte.  
insulse. inscite.

IMPETURBED, non perturbatus. non conturbatus.—imperturbatus (*O. and Sen., rare*).

IMPERVIOUS, impervius (O., Q.; also *impropr.*, T., e. g. lapis ignibus).

IMPETRABLE, *impetrabilis* (L., *Prop.*; not C. or Cæs.).

IMPETRATE, impetrare.

IMPETRATION, impetratio (C.; *once only*; *not found elsewhere*).

**IMPETUOSITY**, violentia. — violentum ingenium (impetuous character). — præceps et effrænata mens (rash, unrestrained i. ; C.) — acris vehementia (Plin.). — With great i., magno impetu (e. g. ferri ad qd).

IMPETUOSUS, violentus (*violent*; *e. g.* ingenium, impetus, homo). violentus ingenio. —vehemens. Jñ. vehementes et violentus. ferox. Jñ. vehementes ferocique. —importunus (*e. g.* libidines, that will not be shaken off, restrained, &c.). —præferivus (too hot: *e. g.* ira, L.). —præferox (opp. mitis, L., T.). —præceps in omni-bus consiliis præceps (*rash in adopting plans without consideration*). —tonitrueus (*i. l.* in character), nimium vehementes ferocique naturæ. ~~et~~ in quibusdam only the elder Pliny; Krebs: Freund does not give such a word.

**IMPETUOUSLY**, magno impetu (*e. g.* hostem ag-  
gredi).—violenter (poscere; qm persēqui, increpare).—  
vehementer (*e. g.* flagitare).—importune (*e. g.* insis-  
tere).

IMPETUS, impetus.—impulsio. impulsus.

IMPIETUS, impietus.—impious, impudens.  
 IMPIETY, impietas (*want of reverence and love for God, &c.; also for one's country, parents, &c.*).—Dei (or, according to Rom. notions, deum) negligentia. divini cultūs negligentia (*neglect of God and religious worship*). An i., nefas. scelus. res scelestā or nefaria

IMPINGE, impingi ci rei *or* ad qd.—allidi ad qd.  
See 'DASH *against*.'

IMPIOUS, *Impius* (without love or reverence for God, one's parents, country, &c.) the object (e. g. *erga* Deum, *erga* patriam, *erga* parentes) must always be added, unless sufficiently implied by the context); —*nefarius* (wicked (breaking the laws of God, of natural equity, &c.) of men, their actions and dispositions); —*nefandus* (referential) to the abominable wickedness of an action); —*sceleratus* (sceleratus (with the *formal* reference to the mind); —the attitude of action); —*nequam* (nequam have committed many actions both *agst* the gods and *agst* men, multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisisse.

IMPIOUSLY, impie.—nefarie. JN. impie nefarie-  
que.—nefande.—sceleste.—scelerate.

**IMPLACABILITY**, odium implacabile or inexorable.—animus implacabilis. (See implacabilitas, *very late*; *Ammian.*)

IMPLACABLE, implacabilis (agst aby, ci or in qm).  
—implaciabilis (not to be satisfied by any allotment). J8.  
implacabilis inexplacabilis. —inexplorabilis (not to be  
softened by entreaties: all three of persons and things;  
hatred, anger); agst aby, in or adversus qm: to pursue  
aby with it. hatred, implacabili odium persēqui qm: to be  
or show oneself i. agst aby, sese ci implacabilem in-  
expiabilemque præbere (C.): to entertain i. hatred agst  
aby, implacabile odium suscipere in qm (Np.).

IMPLACABLY, implacabilius (*e. g.* irasci ci, T.).


**IMPLANT.** [ *Propra* ] *inserere, ponere* (in qd re).  
**implantari**, ingenere, ingignere (at birth). *in-*  
*serere, in animu infundere (at any time). To be im-*  
*planted, innatum esse, natura inestum esse; a natura*  
*proficisci. Nature has implanted this in us, &c.; hoc*  
*natura ingenuit nobis; hoc natura inest animi; hoc*  
*in animis nostris inestum est; hoc (a natura) nobis tri-*  
*butum est; hoc in ipsa natura positum est atque in-*  
*fixum; hoc innatum est, et in animo quasi inscul-*  
*ptum.*

IMPLEAD. See 'to bring an ACTION against.'  
(470)

**IMPLEMENT.** See **INSTRUMENT.** || *I.'s of war,* instrumentum et apparatus belli; arma, tela, cetera, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent (*afst. C. Phil.* 11, 12, 30).


IMPLICARE. ¶ PROPRI.) implicare, &c. See EX-  
TANGLE; INVOLVE. ¶ IMPROPR.) in culpā qm et sus-  
picionē ponere (C.). qm suspectum reddere. qm in  
suspicionem vocare or adducere. suspicionem in qm  
conferre (to render aby suspected). To be implicated in  
athg, ei rei affinem esse; cs rei participem or socium  
esse: to be supposed to be implicated in athg, suspectum  
esse de qā re; a suspiciōne non remotum esse.

**IMPLICATION.** *Implicatio*, *Entanglement*, *implication* (e.g. nervorum). ¶ *An implied consequence; a tacit inference, &c.* *Crcl.* By *i.* *implicite et abscondite* (opp. *patentius et expeditius, C.*: but this implies the necessity of disentangling, as it were, the implied fact or consequence)—*quodammodo tacite* (silently, as it were; not by an explicit statement). *The law itself, by i., gives him the right of defending, &c.* *quodammodo tacite* *et ipsa lex potestatem defendendi* (*C. Mil. c. 11*).

**IMPLICIT.**  *The original and correct meaning of the word is that of 'implied,' opp. to 'explicit,' but it is now more commonly used in the sense of 'absolute,' 'unconditional' reliance, trust, &c. || Implied, tacitus (silently assumed, not expressly stated, C. and Jct.).—quod in qā re implicitè et abscondite continetur (C. Inrent. 2. 33. 69; of what is really but not evidently contained in athg, opp. patentius et expeditius contineri). || Absolute, unconditional, &c. (See UNCONDITIONAL). To payab*i*. obedience, ci sine ulla exceptione parère, obedire: to place i. trust or confidence in aby, se totum ci committere: to put i. faith in aby, maximam fidem ci adhibere.*

**IMPLICITLY.** || *Opp. explicitly.* See 'by IMPLICATION.' || *Unconditionally, vid. To believe, trust, &c. i.; see 'put IMPLICIT faith in'*

**IMPLORARE**, implorare qm or ud (*to pray for help with tears and supplication*). — supplicare ci, se ci supplicem abjicere (*to i. passionately; falling, as were, at his knees, wringing one's hands, etc., humbly before any one, with the consciousness of his great dignity and power, and of one's own great need* — obsecrare qm (*to i. ably urgently; beseeching him in the name of God, by every thing that is sacred*). — obtestari qm (*to i. ably suppliantly, calling upon God as witness*). — *to i. by every thing that is dear to him*). To *ab* for *alibi*, voce supplicii postulare qd; orare multis et supplicibus verbis ut &c. — *exposcere* ab qd (*q. of earnest, vehement appeals*): *to i. help fm aby, qm ad or* or in auxilium implorare; auxilium implorare ab qe: *to i. the gods for victory*, *exposcere* ab dii victoriam: *to i. an end of the pestilence, finem pestilentium* *exposcere*: *to i. the mercy of the gods, exposcere pacem deorum* (Justin 18, 6): *to i. gods and men, deum atq; hominum fidem implorare*: *to i. assistance fm a judge, opem petere a iudice*: *humbly*: *to i. aby, submisce supplicare ci*: *to prostrate oneself at aby's feet, and i. him in the humblest terms, prosternere sc*, et fracto atque humili animo supplicare ci: *the gods were implored, precibus a diis petum est*.

**IMPLORING, imploratio, obsecratio, obtestatio** (see the verbs under **TO IMPLORE**)  **Supplicatio** = a day appointed for solemn prayer to the gods.

**IMPLY.** *Atq. i's atq., or atq. is implied by atq.,* qd subest ci rei, or qd subest velut latens (cf. Q. 3, 5, 9); subest es rei tacita vis (ib.).—In qā re inest qd. *He maintains that a general report w/ly i's some foundation of truth, negat famam temere nasci solere,* quib subest qd (C., *Auct. ad Her.*). *Superstition, wch i's a groundless fear of the gods, suspicio, in qā inest inanis timor deorum (C.). Every special question i's a general one that precedes it, in omni speciali (questione) inest generalis, ut quæ sit prior. What is really, but not obviously, implied, quod in qā re implicite et abscondite continetur (C.). What is necessarily implied by a statement, quod ex verbis intelligi potest (opp. verba, that wch the words actually express). To discuss whether one should obey what the laws i., or merely what they express, tractare, verbis legum standum sit an voluntate (Q.); the 'decorum' necessarily i's the 'honestum', quidquid est, quod decaet, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas.*

IMPOLITE, inurbanus.—rusticus (*clownish*). To be i., ab humanitate abhorrere.

**IMPOLITELY**, inurbane.—rustico.

**IMPOLITENESS**, inurbanitas.—rusticitas (*clownish, rough behaviour*).

IMPOLITIC, \*alienus or abhorrens a prudentia

civilis (opp. to political wisdom). — non callidus (not shifful, able, &c.).

IMPOLITICALLY, "prudentem civilis non convenienter. — non callide. — non callidâ sed dementi ratione.

IMPORT, v. [To bring goods into a country; invehere. importare (whether by waggon or ships).] *Mean.* vid. — *I* *to import, what imports ill interest, refert. See under IMPORTANCE.*

IMPORT, s. *Meaning.* vid. *Importance.* vid. *I* *imports (opp. exports), merces importatæ.* merces importatæ (s. g. frumentum importaticum, *Hurt. B. Afr. 20.*) — merces adventiciæ (foreign; opp. domesticæ). — merces mari suppetitæ (if imported *fm* over seas).

IMPORTANCE, gravitas (lit. weight; then importance, e. g. civitatis). — auctoritas (authority and influence in a state). — momentum. discrimen (the point, circumstance, &c., on which all hinges; that makes all the difference). A person of *i.*, vir gravis (fm weight of character); vir potens (fm power). An affair of *i.*, res gravissima, summa, or maxima (g. lt.); res magni momenti or discriminis (of great *i.* to the success of althg). To be of great *i.*, magni momenti esse; magni referre: to be of *i.*, auctoritate valere or posse (of persons who have influence, power, &c.); vim habere or exercere (to exercise influence; of persons and things): to be a person of *i.*, esse qm or qd (to be somebody). To make althg of great *i.*, ci rei vim tribuere; ci rei pondus asserere (to add weight to it): to represent althg as of great *i.*, verbis or oratione exaggerare qd (of giving it undue *i.*): althg makes the question: one of more *i.*, in my eyes, qd mihi auct questionem: this is the point of most *i.*, hoc caput or maximum or primum est; he considered this of more *i.*, hoc ei antiquius fuit: he thought nothing of more *i.*, than to &c., nihil [or neque quicquam] habuit antiquius, quam ut &c. (C. *Fell.*): thinking it a point of the utmost *i.* to &c., longe antiquissimum ratus &c. with inf. (L. *l.* 32): he thought the difficulty of sufficient *i.* to demand the appointment of a dictator, res digna visa est, propter quam dictator crearetur. It is of *i.* to ably, that &c., qd cs intercor or refert, but meâ, tua, suâ, instead of gen. of personal pron. *See* 1) interest, with gen. of person, denotes more the interest a person has in althg; refert, the advantage he actually expects fm it, the *i.* he attaches to it. In the gold. age, ref. is found with the ablatives meâ, &c., but not with the gen. of a subat: both verbs, however, occur absolutely, with the mention of the degree of *i.* 2) The thing that is of *i.* cannot be expressed, as in English, by a subat., but must be introduced by acc. and inf.; or, if no new subject is mentioned, by inf. only, or by a clause with ut, nē, or an interrogative pron. or particle. 3) The degree of *i.* is described by adverbs [magis, potius, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.], or by a gen. of price (as magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.); thus, *i.* is of the utmost *i.* to me that you should be with me, maxime nostrâ interest, *i.* was perpetually thinking of what *i.* his death would be to P. Clodius, semper, quantum interesset P. Clodius se perire, cogitabat: it is of great *i.* to me that I should see you, illud meâ magni interest, te ut videam; of what *i.* is that to you? quid tuâ *i.* refert? [*Ans.* magni.]

IMPORTANT, a) *Of persons, gravis (fm weight of character, and consequent authority, influence, &c.; also of witnesses, testes — potens, polens, qui multum potest (powerful). An i. person, vir magnus, gravis, or auctoritate gravis, auctoritate or dignitate pretiosus, opibus or gratia florens (influential). To think himself an i. personage, sese qm or qd esse credere. b) Of things, gravis (opp. levis, trifling, unimportant). — magni or maximæ momenti (having i. consequences). — magnus, gravis, luculentus (great, considerable). In comp. and superl. also by antiquior, antiquissimus (what should fm its importance be taken earlier or first into consideration; e. g. he considered this more *i.*, id ei antiquius fuit; the most *i.* point or object, antiquissima cura). An i. city, urbs magna, opulenta, florens (a city, civitas ampla et florens or gravis et opulenta (opp. civitas exigua et infirma): to play an *i.* part, gravem personam sustinere. The most *i.* point is, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est. For other phrases, see IMPORTANCE ('of great importance, &c.).*

IMPORTATION, invecito (C. opp. exportatio). *Offen by Crel. with importare To forbid the i. of wine, vinum omnino ad se importari non sinere: To forbid the i. of provisions fm Amania, comestus Amania importari in oppidum prohibere (Cæs.).*

IMPORTED (of goods, &c.), importatus (e. g. are utuntur importato, Cæs.). — importatus (e. g. are utuntur importato, Cæs.). — importatus (e. g. are utuntur importato, Cæs.). — importatus (e. g. are utuntur importato, Cæs.).

IMPORTER, qui (merces, &c.) invêhit or importat. IMPORTUNATE, molestus (troublesome; e. g. in demanding althg). — assiduus et acer (constant and eager in demanding althg). e. g. flagitator (C.). — importunus (e. g. *i.* passioni, importune libidi, C. *See* not applied to requests, &c.). — in rogando molestus.

IMPORTUNE, impense petere qd a qo, or followed by ut (to pray earnestly). — flagitare or efflagitare a qo or qm qd (to demand). To *i.* ably constantly, cs aures obsidere (to lay siege, as it were, to his ears, but implying; instare ci de qâ re (to press him); fatigare qm precibus, followed by ut (to weary with prayers); auribus cs abuti; assiduus precibus qd exigere (when althg has been promised): to *i.* ably unmercifully, surdas ci orando reddere aures (Ter. *Heaut. 2, 3, 89*). To *i.* ably not to do althg, deprecari qm, or deprecari qm insistere, ne quid faciat.

IMPORTUNER, flagitator molestus (if the importunity is annoying). — assiduus et acer flagitator (if the importunity is not annoying; both C.).

IMPORTUNITY, efflagitatio (C.). — efflagitatus, ñs (e. g. coactu atquo efflagitatu meo, C. *Verr. 2, 5, 29*; no where else) — preces assiduæ — precum constantia (T. *Germ. 8, 1*). *See* Not, of course, importunitas; see Dict. To use *i.*, fatigare qm precibus: to tire ably out by his *i.*, fatigare saepe idem petendo qm (L. *40, 18*). See TO IMPORTUNE.

IMPOSE, *¶ Lay upon (fig.)*, imponere (e. p. r. e. g. taxes, burdens, tasks, laws, names, a necessity, &c.) — injungere (e. g. taxes, a burden). — irrogare (e. g. multam [see FINE]; penam; also a tax, tributum, Plin.); alii ci qd. To *i.* duties on ably, ci officia injungere: to *i.* upon the states the necessity of carrying corn (into the camp), vecturas frumenti civitatibus describere (according to a written scale of the amount to be delivered by each). To *i.* upon ably the necessity, &c., ci necessitatem imponere (C. *Phil. 4, 5*) or asserere (C.): to *i.* a name, ci nomen imponere or cognomen indere; cognomine appellare qm: to *i.* silence (on any subject), qd or qd re tacere qm jubere: de qâ re tacere velle: to *i.* laws upon a state, civitati leges (per vim) imponere. A *fn.* was imposed on all the states, multa in singulas civitates imposta (L.).

IMPOSE UPON, imponere ci. See CHEAT, DECEIVE.

IMPOSER, Crel. qui qd imponit, injungit, &c. The *i.* of on oath, qui iurjurandum a qo exigit (who requires him to swear); qui iurjurandi verba concepit (who drew up the form).

IMPOSING, conspicuus (attracting the eyes of people). — admirationem sui cuius inciens (exciting general admiration). — speciosus (striking, remarkable in appearance; all three, of persons and things). — imperatorius (majestic, suited to command; e. g. forma). He had an *i.* form, erat imperatoris forma; ut ipso aspectu cuius injiceret admirationem sui (Np. *Iphic. 3, 1*); magnam habebat corporis dignitatem (Np. *Dion. 1, 2*).

IMPOSITION, *¶ Act of laying upon, impositio (verry rare; prop. Plin.; impropr. of the *i.* of names, Varr. L. *8, 2, 104, § 5, &c.*)* — irrogatio (the *i.* of a fine or other punishment). By the *i.* of hands, impositâ manu. *¶ Cheat: Impositura.* vid.

IMPOSSIBILITY, impossibilitas (late; only permissible as *i.* in philosophical language). — Crel. by fieri non posse, &c. To prove the *i.* of althg, probare qd fieri non posse: I don't consider althg an *i.* (to me), nihil non me efficere posse duco: he requires *i.*, *i.*, majora concupiscit, quam quis efficere potest: don't ask *i.*, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest.

IMPOSSIBLE, impossibilis (late; only in a philosophical sense). But in usual language, Crel. by quod fieri or effici non potest. I think nothing is *i.* to you, nihil tibi infectum credo: nothing is *i.* to althg, nihil est, quod qd (e. g. benevolentia) efficere non possit: I consider this *i.*, non puto hoc fieri posse: this is *i.* to me, hoc facere or efficere non possum: it is *i.* that &c., fieri non potest, ut &c.; neque (with following inf.).: it is *i.* for a king to live as a private man, necit rex vivere privatus: I fear this is *i.*, veror, ne non liceat: it is *i.* for me to believe this, hoc nullo pacto credere possum: it is *i.* for me to believe that &c., non possum adduci, ut putem, &c.: this makes it *i.* for me to believe, hoc credere prohibet, &c.

IMPOST, *¶ Tax.* vid. *¶ In Architectura*, in cumba, æ (Vit. *6, 11*).



IMPOSTHUME. See ANSCUSS.

IMPOSTOR, fraudulent, homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus (a person who imposes upon others)—cir cumscriitor (an overreacher, esp. one who endeavours to derive advantage from the inexperience of young persons)—quadruplator (one who, by fraud and cheating, endeavours to get for himself the property of others)—præstigator (one who cheats by tricks and artifice)—planus (an itinerant mountebank)—falsus (of a false prophet; see Suet. Cæs. 81. Tib. 14)—falsarius (one who imitates another's hand). (Suet.) Deceptor only in Sen. Thyest. 140; nebulosus, a vain boaster, does not belong here.) A clever i., homo ad fraudem acutus: an old and practised i., veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opp. homo sine fūco et fallaciis): to be a complete i., totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.

IMPOSTURE, fraudatio (a cheating, opp. fides)—fallendi studium (desire or inclination to cheat or impose upon): to be condemned for i., falsi damnari.

IMPOTENCE, imbecillitas, infirmitas (see WEAKNESS). Impotentia, once in this sense (Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16): usually = want of self-government, &c.

IMPOTENT, impotens—invalis, infirmus, imbecillus (Syn. in WEAK). With ref. to the procreation of children, spado (whether naturally or from castration: cf. Ulp Dig. 50, 16, 28) sine viribus (Jur.). To be i., spadoneus esse; \*vi genitali carere, liberos procreare non posse. || Crippled, &c. See CRIPPLE.

IMPOTENTLY, sine vi.—infirmè, languide.

IMPOTENT, very rare in this sense, L. 27, 48, 11.

IMPRACTICABILITY. See IMPOSSIBILITY. Experience shows the i. of athg, usus coarguit qd.

IMPRACTICABLE, quod effice or fieri non potest: quile i., quod nullo pacto fieri potest. Athg is found i., qd usus coarguit. || Of persons: rigidus—pertinax,—qui regi, flecti, &c. non potest. || Impassable: invius, difficilissimus, impervius (iter, T.)—impeditus, inexplicabilis (hardly passable, if at all).

IMPRECATE, mala (male) precari, execrari; see TO CURSE. Imprecari (prob. non præ-Aug.) = to wish good or evil to aby.

IMPRECATION, imprecatio is post-Aug. (Sen.) for execratio, detestatio. See CURSE.

IMPREGNABLE, inexpugnabilis (e.g. arx, L. 2, 7, 6; also impropr.).

IMPREGNATE, seminare (a field, an animal)—gravidare (a person, Aur. Vict. Epit. 29, 14; fly, the earth, as C. N. D. 2, 23, in., terra gravidata seminibus)—implere (an animal)—maritare (of animals and trees, post-Aug.).

IMPRESS, s. See IMPRESSION, MARK.

IMPRESS, v. || PROPR. To press athg upon or into another, imprimere qd in qā re or ci rei (to press into or on; also impropr. of impressing on the mind)—ci re aptare et imprimere (to lay and press in upon athg; e.g. os cucurbitulae corpori)—signare qd qā re [e.g. cervam figuris]; and impropr. signare qd in animo (also v. pr. of impressing = stamping coins)—imponere qd ci rei or in qā re, applicare ci rei (to lay or press upon; e.g. a plaster on a wound, &c.) To i. a kiss upon aby's lips, basium or suavium imprimere ci († Mart. 10, 42, 5; Appul. Met. 2, p. 119, 6); osculum applicare ci († O. Fast. 4. 851); osculum ci ingerere (suddenly, against the person's will, Suet. Gramm. 23). To i. a figure on wax, exprimere imaginem in cerā (Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 54: so faciem cs gypso, Plin.). || IMPROPR. Of impressing the mind, imprimere qd in animo or mente or in animo atque mente es; imprimere menti es, or imprimere ci.—inculpare qd in mente (to engrave it, as it were, on the mind; also with ut; e.g. ut deos æternos...haberemus, C.)—signare qd in animo (to stamp it on the mind). In, imprimere et quasi signare qd in animo (C.)—affigere, infigere (the former post-Aug., to fix into, &c.)—inculcare (lit. to tread it in; to fix athg in the mind by frequent repetition; e.g. memorie). To i. athg on one's memory, memorie mandare, infigere, or affigere, or animo suo affigere; on aby's memory, cs memorie inculcare: to be impressed upon one's memory, hære in memoria: to have athg impressed on one's mind, qd impressum est in cs animo atque mente; qd impressum est atque inustum (of a deep, permanent impression, C.): to i. upon one's heart or feelings, qd penitus animo suo mentie mandare; qd emittere in pectus or in pectus animumque. Athg has deeply impressed me, or is impressed deeply upon me, qd alte descendit (see 'to make a deep IMPRESSION'): to be impressed upon one's mind, in animo insculptum esse, in animo insculptum habere: to be apparently an innate motion and impressed equally on the minds of all, innatum et

in animo quasi insculptum esse: athg is deeply impressed upon me, qd penitus in hærescit in mente; in-fixum hæret pectori meo; mihi in visceribus hæret (of warnings: C. Att. 6, 1, 8): to i. the notion of athg on one's mind, imprimere notionem es rei in animo suo: notions that are impressed on every mind alike, notions in animis hominum quasi consignatæ: to have impressed athg on one's mind fm one's youth upwards, præceptis ab adolescentiā suadere sibi.

IMPRESSIBLE, Crel. with in qo (or cui) qd imprimi potest, &c.; or by imprimi (of the substance receiving the impression). Do we suppose the sul to be i., in the same literal sense that wax is? an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? (C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.)

IMPRESSION, || The act of imprinting or stamping, impressio. || An impression (i.e. a copy, a cast), exemplum.—exemplar qā re, or in qā re, expressum. The i. of a seal on wax, expressa (cs) in cerā ex annulo imago (Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 50). To make an i., exprimere qd qā re in qā re (to make an i. on athg).—imprimere qd in (re) (to make an i. in athg). To make an i. of a seal in wax, sigillum in cerā imprimere: to print or strike off, \* of a print or copper-plate, \* picturam linearem per æneas laminas exprimere. || On coins, signum numi, nota numi or numaria (the image or mark on the dye or on the coin itself)—forma publica, or fm context, forma only (the dye with which the national coin is stamped). Coins with a clear sharp i., numi asperi (Suet. Ner. 44): coins that bear the same i., numi unā formā percussi (off. Sen. Ep. 34, cetr.). || IMPROPR. Effect on the mind, pondus, vis (effect)—momentum (port, decisive effect, influence)—impressio (the effect of a representation on the mind)—sensus (a sensible i. on the mind, and the disposition thence arising)—animi motus (a motion of the mind)—appulsus (the effect of athg that is brought near and acts upon us, e.g. frigoris). An external i., pulsus externus or adventicius: an i. made by an external object, impulsio oblata extrinsecus (C. Acad. 1, 11, 40): sensible i., or i. on the senses, pulsus externus or quod pellit or movet qm or cs animum: sensus visa; also visã visã (see C. N. D. 1, 25, p. 733, Mos. et Creuz.).—visã visã (i. on the sense of sight): outward appearances make an i. upon us, visã nos pellunt: a strong one, visã acriter mentem sensumque pellunt (C. Acad. 2, 20, 66): to make a pleasant i. on the senses, sensus suavius afficere or suavius voluptate movere; dulcem motum sensibus afferre; sensus jucundo motu hãrare; sensus jucunditate quadam perfundere: sensible i.'s excite us to action, visã ad actionem excitantur (ib. 2, 32, 104): to be unable to resist external i.'s, visã cedere, neque posse resistere (ib. 2, 20, 66): to receive i.'s like wax, imprimi quasi ceram (of the animus): i.'s of sense, corporis sensus: easily to receive i.'s (from without), facile moveri: to make an i., pondus or vim habere: to make an i. on athg, qd movere (upon the eyes, of beauty, &c.): to make an i. on aby, qm or cs animum movere, commovere, per-movere. pellere or ferire cs animum: the first i. of a speech makes, prima aggressio (C. Or. 15, 50): to make an i. on the minds of the hearers, animos audientium permovere; in animos audientium penetrare: to make a strong i. on aby, cs animum vehementer commovere, magnopere movere, acriter percutere: a very strong i., qm vehementissime permovere: to make a deep i., alte descendere (of leeches); in aby's heart, alte descendere in cs pectus (of an appearance; see S. Jug. 11, 3): something has made a deep and lasting i. on me, hæret mihi in visceribus (of warnings; see C. Att. 6, 1, 8): his prohibition makes no i. on the wicked, improbus vetando non movet: your letter has made more than one i. on me, varie sum affectus literis tuis: these things make little i. on me, hæc modice me tangunt: a girl makes an i. on me, commoveo in qā (Com.). || Effect upon a line of troops, &c. To make no i. on cs, nihil momenti facere (e.g. neque quidquam momenti facere, L.). || Mark, trace, vid. Aby's features bear an i. of sorrow, signa doloris cs vultus ostendit. || Impression = amount of an edition: exemplaria (the copies printed). The whole i., \* omnia exemplaria (e.g. dividenda sunt, is sold).

IMPRESSIVE, gravis (weighty, &c.)—vehemens (impassioned)—vim or pondus habens (carrying force, weight, &c. with it)—ad persuadendum accommodatus (e.g. oratio: persuasive).

IMPRESSIVELY, graviter.—vehementer. \* ad persuadendum accommodatè—sententiis gravibus et severis (C.).

IMPRESSURE. See IMPRESSION.



IMPRIMIS. See 'in the First place, First.

IMPRINT. See IMPRESS.

IMPRISON, includere (also *impror.*, e. g. *avem in cavea*). concludere in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conijcere. in custodiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere (also *inclusus in carcere, C.*; *carcere, L.*) custodiā or vinculis mandare. in carcerem conijcere, detruere. in ergastulum mittere. *To i. for life*, vinculis aeternis mandare: *to be imprisoned*, in custodiā esse or servari; custodiā teneri: *in carcere or in vinculis esse*.

IMPRISONMENT, in custodiā inclusio.—captivitas (*captivity*). *To be suffering i.*, in custodiā haberi or servari; custodiā teneri or retineri: *to keep aby in close i.*, qm clauso conclavi servare; qm clausum asservare: *to release aby fm i.*, qm e custodiā emittere: *to deliver fm i. (by force)*, qm e custodiā eripere: *not to bear i. in the house (impror.)*, durare in aedibus non posse.

IMPROBABILITY, *Crcl.* with *adj.*

IMPROBABLE, non verisimilis.—non probabilis (*not easily proved, hence not credible*).

IMPROBABLY, non probabiliter: *not i.*, non sine quadam veritatis specie.

IMPROBITY. See DISHONESTY; WICKEDNESS.

IMPROMPTU, versus ex tempore fusi. poema ex tempore factum. *To be ready at an i.*, in fingendis poematibus (or carminibus) promptum et facilem esse ad extemporalitytem usque (*Suel.*).

IMPROPER, *Imp.* improprius is *post-Aug.*, but used as a regular gramm. t. i. by *Q.* with *ref.* to words: *aspice*: *opp. proprius*: e. g. *nomen*, tropus: *so cognomen*, *Plin.*, &c. *Not suitable or adapted to an end*, inutilis (*unserviceable*; *g. i.*), for *athg.*, *ci rei* or *more comly ad qd.*—non idoneus (*not suitable or adapted*); for *athg.*, *ad or [seld.] in qd.*—*ad qd.* non aptus (*not fit*);—*inhabilis (not manageable; hence not proper, ci rei or ad qd. (all four of persons or things).*—*alienus (foreign to the purpose in hand; hence unfavorable, and so not proper; esply of time and place)*: for *athg.*, *ci rei* or *a qd. re.* *Not becoming, indecorous*.—*indignus (unworthy)*. *To be i.*, indecorum esse; dedecere or non decere qm; indignum esse qd. *It does not seem i. to mention, &c.*, non indignum videtur ... memorare (*S.*). *Wrong*, *vid.*

IMPROPERLY, *Imp.* improprie, *post-Aug.*; only *opp. proprie*; of words, &c., e. g. *haud improprie appellatus, Plin.*—perperam (*wrongly*); e. g. *iudicare*, interpretari, *qd. facere*—vitiose (*faultily*).—*secus (otherwise than as it should be; e. g. iudicare)*.—*male (ill)*.—*non recte (not rightly; e. g. iudicare, facere)*.

IMPROPRIATE, *v.* *Appropriate*, *vid.* *Annex church property to a layman*. \*bona ecclesiastica or fundum ecclesiasticum laico addicere, or \*fundum ecclesiasticum exaugurare.

IMPROPRIATION, exauguratio (*act of unconsecrating what had been consecrated*). *Or Crcl.* *An i.*, \*fundus ecclesiasticus laico addictus.

IMPROPRIETY, indignitas (e. g., of *athg.*, *rel.*)—*ineptiae (folies, &c.)*. *To be guilty of no i.*, nihil quod ipso (or ipsi) indignum sit, committere (*Ces.*). *Imp.* improprietas, only *opp. proprietates*; e. g. *verbi, Gell.* 1, 22, *fin.*

IMPROSPEROUS, improsper (*T.*), but better, infelix, miser, adversus, &c.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, improspere (e. g. *cedere, Col.*), but better, male, infelicitate, parum prospere.

IMPROVABLE, *Crcl.* with *melius fieri posse*.

IMPROVE, *Imp.* TRANS. melius facere or efficere (*to make better*).—*corrige* (*to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right, &c.*)—*emendare (to free athg fm faults)*.—*Jn.* *corrige* et *emendare*; *emendare* et *corrige*. *To i. one's ways*, mores corrige or emendare: *to i. one's estate or fortune*, amplificare fortunam; augere opes: *to i. and enlarge one's house*, aedes reficere in melius et in majus; *aby's circumstances*, amplificare fortunam, augere opes. *His circumstances are improved*, ejus res sunt meliore loco. *TRANS.* *To make progress*, progredi. *procedere*. *procedere et progredi*. proficere (*all in re*). *progressus facere in re*. *To i. in virtue*, *procedere et progredi in virtute*; *progressionem facere ad virtutem*. *To grow better in health*, meliorem fieri; *ex morbo convalescere*; *ex incommodā valetudine emergere* (*the patient is already beginning to i.*, inclinata jam in melius egri valetudo est: *I am beginning to i.*, meliuscule est mihi. *To improve*: of *fortune, &c.* *Things are improving with me*, meae res sunt meliore loco.

IMPROVEMENT, *Imp.* *Improvement in a sick person's health*, convalescentia (*Symm.*).—*An i. has already taken place*, inclinata jam in melius egri valetudo est.

tudo est; ægrotus convalescit. *Imp.* *Of circumstances*, \**melior rerum conditio*.—*amplificatio rei familiaris (i. of one's estate or income)*. *Imp.* *Of morals*, mores emendatiores.—*vita emendatio (Ulp. Dig.)*. *Imp.* *Progress*, progressus. *progressus*.—*processus: to make an i. in athg.*, progressus facere in re: *to make great i. in athg.*, multum proficere in re: *but little i.*, parum proficere in re: *I am satisfied with the amount of i. I have made*, me. quantum profecerim, non poenitet. *Imp.* *Alteration for the better*, correctio, emendatio. *Jn.* *correctio* et *emendatio (i. correction)*. *Syn.* *In TO CORRECT*. *To introduce many i's in military tactics*, multa in re militari meliora facere.

IMPROVER, corrector. emendator. *Jn.* corrector et emendator (*Syn.* in *IMPROVE*).

IMPROVIDENCE, inconsiderantia. — temeritas (*rashness*).—imprudencia (*want of circumspection, &c.*).

IMPROVIDENT, improvidus (*not looking forward, to provide agst distant dangers, &c.*)—incautus (*incautious; opp. prudens*). *Jn.* improvidus incautusque; improvidus et negligens.—inconsideratus (*acting without reflection, and a due examination and estimate of circumstances*). *Jn.* levis atque inconsideratus (*C.*, of persons)—temerarius (*rash*).

IMPROVIDENTLY, improvidere. incaute. temere. inconsiderate (*C.*).

IMPRUDENCE, imprudentia (*want of circumspection*).—inconsiderantia (*want of consideration, &c.*)—improvidentia (*want of foresight*)—temeritas (*rashness*)—dementia (*madness*).

IMPRUDENT, imprudens (*betraying in a particular instance a want of knowledge and circumspection*).—inconsideratus. inconsultus. improvidus. incautus. temerarius. *Jn.* improvidus incautusque. levis atque inconsideratus (*Syn.* in *IMPROVIDENT*).—*demens (acting as beside himself)*.

IMPRUDENTLY, imprudenter.—inconsiderate.—incaute—*dementi ratione*.

IMPUDENCE, *Imp.* *Want of modesty*, confidentia (e. g. *vultu quo vultu, quā confidentia dicant, C.*)—impudentia.—*os impudens or durum or ferreum: a man of consummate i.*, homo perficitur frontis.

IMPUDENT, impudens. impudicus (*without shame or modesty*).—procax. protervus (*forward, in a noisy, troublesome, reckless way; proc. esply in words, prot. in actions*).—petulans (*attacking others with raillery, &c., without any consideration*).—lascivus (*forward, fm high animal spirits; also wanton*).—*I. (in language)*, procax lingua. *I. language*, sermo procax or procaeter ortus (*Curt.*). *Very i.*, summa audacia, singulari audacia. *You are an i. beggar*, satis audacter petis. *A i. brou.* or *ferreum: a i. fellow*, homo perficitur frontis (*both in a bad sense*).

IMPUDENTLY, impudenter. procaciter (*Comp. procacius; Superl. procacissime*). *To behave i. in athg.*, procacius in re se gerere.

IMPUGN, impugnare.—oppugnare; or pugnare contra qd. (*to attack it*).—*negō (I deny it, opp. abo, both absol.)*.—*in controversiam vocare qd. (to raise a controversy about it; throw doubts upon it)*: *to i. aby's opinion*, *cs opinionis* repugnare.

IMPULSE, *Imp.* *The act of impelling*, impulsus. impulsio (*a driving on, impelling*).—*incitatio (an exciting, inciting)*: *external i.*, *i. fm without, pulsus externus*. *Imp.* *Internal impulse*, impetus.—*vis*. *By the i. of one's own mind*, sua sponte, or sponte only (*of one's own free will*).—*ultra (with a good will; willingly)*: *by aby's i.* (e. g. *Jore's Dryden*), *go impulsore or auctore*; *cs impulsus*; *cs aucturitate*; *also go impellente: by the i. of another*, *alieno impulsu: under a divine i.*; *see INSPIRATION*. *Imp.* *Internal and instinctive desire*, appetitus (*desire after athg; e. g. cognitions*).—*appetitus (a feeling of a natural want; instinct: Imp. not instinctus, in this sense, in Classical writers)*.—*impetus (a vehement desire, involuntary motion towards athg)*. *Jn.* *impetus* et *appetitus rerum*,—*cupiditas (a longing for athg): to feel a natural i. towards athg*, studio *cs rei duci* or *impelli*; *appetere* or *concupiscere qd.*

IMPULSION, impulsio. See IMPULSE.

IMPULSIVE, *Crcl.* *An i. cause*, consilii motus (*Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 9*): *sta causa*.

IMPUNITY, impunitas. *Jn.* *venia* et *impunitas*. *The hope of i.*, spes impunitatis. *With i.*, impune.—*impunitie (rare; C.)*. *To escape with i.*, impune abire or dimitti: *to commit athg with i.*, *qd.* impune ferre, habere, or facere: *to let athg be committed with i.*, *qd.* impunitum ferre, sinere, or omittere, *also omittere*, pratermittere or relinquere *qd.* (*cf. Math. ad C. Manil. 5, 11, p. 77*); *qd.* inultum impunitumque dimittere (*C.*):

*In let aby escape with i., qm impunition or incautignatum dimittit; qm non punire: sicut are committed with i., impunitione dimittuntur: he shall not escape with i., Inultum id nunquam a me auferet: hoc haud sic auferet; hoc ei non sic abibit (Com.): to secure i., impunitionem consequi: to have secured for ever an i. for all one's crimes, habere impunitionem et licentiam sempernam.*

**IMPURE, [PROPR.]** Not pure, mixed with extraneous ingredients, non purus.—(qā re) contaminatus (polluted by alig; opp. inter). 1. air, aer non purus: i. water, aqua turbida (C.); aqua qā re inquinata (abl. of that by which it is rendered i.); aqua limo turbata (muddy, H.). [IMPROPR.] Of moral impurity, impurus (g. i. for what is opposed to moral purity: hence also unchaste, of persons and things; e. g. mores. <sup>1625</sup> not used propr. in the best prose).—incestus (unchaste).—(flagitii) iniquatus (stained; hence morally i., of persons or things; with or without flagitii).—spurius (prob. aspirated fm porcus; hence porci. <sup>1625</sup> hence foully impure, g. of persons or things). To lead an i. life, impure atque flagitiose vivere: an i. life, vita parum verecunda; vita libidinibus dedita: i. desires, libidines. [With ref. to style, iniquatus (e. g. of words, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 7).]—non or parum purus (<sup>1625</sup> impurus is not found in this sense, but purus is used several times by Q.).—barbarus (barbarous).—parum or minus Latinus (of impure Latin).

**IMPURELY, [With ref. to morals, impure.]**—impure atque flagitiose (e. g. vivere).—impure atque imtemperanter.—inceste (unchastely). [With ref. to style, inquisite (e. g. loqui, C. Brut. 37, 140).—male (ill).

**IMPURENESS. See IMPURITY.**

**IMPURITY, [With ref. to morals, impurities only found in omnes impuritates, every kind of moral i., C. Phil. 2, 36: Plaut. has impuritas, Pers. 3, 7).—apurticia (scenish i., not C.—Aron ap. Nov.).—obscenities (obscenely).—impudicitia (shameless immundity; e. g. of the lustful passion of a female).—libidines (lust; e. g. of a male). [With ref. to style, \*inquinatus s. r. n. or inquinata oratio. \*nulla castitas or sinceritas orationis. \*corrupta sermonis integritas (Krebs).**

**IMPUTABLE, imputandus (e. g. an ei caedae imputanda sit, qui &c., Q. 5, 10, 72); or by Crcl. with culpa ca rei in qm con-ferri, transferri, or derivari potest, or ci assignari potest, &c., or culpa in qm confenda est, &c.**

**IMPUTATION, [Act of imputing; Crcl. with verbs under IMPUTE. [Charge imputed; see CHARGE, s.]**

**IMPUTATIVE, Crcl. with qui (quem, quod) ei imputatur or ei imputari potest.**

**IMPUTE, dare. ducere.—vertere.—tribuere (all with dat. of person to whom the fault is imputed).—attribuere. adscribere. assignare (ascribe or assign it to). To i. it as a fault to aby, vitio dare, ducere, or vertere: as a crime, crimini dare: to i. it to pride, superbie ducere: to cowardice, ignavia ducere or dare (<sup>1625</sup> imputare is post-Class. Sen., Q., T., Plin.). to i. it to fear, qd timori assignare: you i. all this to me, hæc tibi a me veniunt. See ASCRIBE.**

**IN, 1) In answer to where? in what? In with abl. <sup>1625</sup> Since, however, in denotes only a part of the whole space, it is not expressed, but the abl. only used, when the space or place is not considered with ref. to any one part, but as a general specification; thus, he accuses Alexander in one of his letters, epistolā quadam Alexandrum accusat (i. e., the accusation forms the general subject of the letter; C. Off. 2, 15, 53); but, he writes in one of his letters, scribit in literis (= he introduces the mention of this in one of his letters; Cæ. B. G. 5, 49): in the book which I have entitled Hortensius, I have done my best to recommend the study of philosophy, cohortati sumus, ut maxime potuimus, philosophiæ studium eo libro, qui est inscriptus Hortensius (the whole book treats of philosophy; C. de Div. 2, 1, 1): what these are [the duties of justice] has been stated in the preceding book, ea quæ essent, dictum est in libro superiore (in one chapter of it [viz. Bk. 1, chap. 7] C. Off. 2, 13): in Greece, in Græciā: in the whole of Greece, totā Græciā.**

**—<sup>1625</sup> When a writer is quoted without mention of the particular work, 'in' is translated not by in, but apud [though Q. 9, 4, 18, uses 'in' in this way]; e. g., it is written in Xenophon, apud Xenophontem scriptum est.—<sup>1625</sup> 'In' is also omitted before the names of towns; singular nouns of the first and second decl. being placed in the gen., others in the abl., without any preposition. The names of small islands follow the**

same rule, those of larger islands take the preposition; Z. 398.—<sup>1625</sup> If extension through a space is denoted, the Latinus use per, as the Greeks and: he had debts in every country, æs alienum per omnes terras.—The other instances in which 'in,' in answer to 'where?' 'in what?' is translated by a simple case, will be found under the verbs after which this occurs.—<sup>1625</sup> It may still be remarked, that 'in' before a substant. is often translated by a present participle; e. g., with a stick in his hand, baculum manu tenens (to stand by with a stick in his hand, cum baculo stare); in the sight of the army, inspectante exercitu: sit by an adj., as, Davus in the play, Davus comicus: or by adv., in earnest, serio; in truth, vere; in abundance, abundanter: or the Latinus choose some other preposition, as, in joke, per jocum; in my presence, coram me. <sup>1625</sup> To have an excellent friend in such a person, to habere qm bonum amicum (bon. amicum in qd habere would be absurd): to have found a courageous friend or foe in aby, qm fortem amicum or inimicum expertum esse (Np.).—<sup>1625</sup> 'In ready money,' 'in gold,' &c., are expressed literally, at least in post-Aug. writers, in pecunia, in auro; cf. Suet. Tib. 49; Galb. 8.

**2) In answer to 'whither?' 'into what?' implying not merely rest in a place, but previous motion towards it; in with acc. <sup>1625</sup> With verbs of placing, setting, laying, &c. (ponere, locare, collocare, statuere, constituere), the following rest is principally considered, and 'in' with abl. used (Z. 489): only imponere (when it has not the dat. of the place where) and ponere may take 'in' with acc.: so also deligere (to fix in); de-scribere, inserere (to write or inscribe in); and insculpere (to engrave in) are followed by the acc. with 'in' (or by the dat.).—<sup>1625</sup> Haase ad Reuig., note 573, says that ponere in qd occurs only in the fly. sense in good authors; e. g. in historiam, C.: that imponere in qd loco is very rare (e. g. in equale impositus, Val. Max.); whereas imponere in navem or naves (regularly), in plaustrum, &c. For in ignem posita est (Ter. And. 1, 1, 102), Bentley's Cod. has imposita; but libros in ignem ponere, Sen. de ira, 3, 23. The preposition may also fall away after many verbs compounded with in (e. g. ingredi urbem or in urbem). For these the verbs must be consulted.**

**3) With ref. to time; a) In answer to 'when?' in with abl. But here too, when the whole time is meant (as it usually is) the prep. is omitted, and the abl. only stands: in the present year, hoc anno; in our times, hæc ætate. When the circumstances of the time, its dangerous character, &c., are to be noted, in is expressed; e. g. in hoc tempore = 'in this critical period,' 'in this time of distress'; so in illo tempore, hoc quidem in tempore: so when 'in time' = 'in good time,' in tempore is used, but in both cases the abl. alone also occurs: Z. 475, note. In descriptions of a man's age, either the abl. only is used, or the participle, agens with the acc. of the time; in his eightieth year, octogesimo anno or octogesimum annum agens (cf. L. 39, 40): if the date refers to his death, either Natus, with acc. of time, is used; or the gen. only, if closely joined with the substant.; e. g. Alexander died in his thirty-fourth year, decessit Alexander annos tres et triginta natus; or Alexander annorum trium et triginta decessit (Z. 397).**

**b) In answer to 'within what time?' abl. alone, or with in or intra. [Agamemnon ... decem annis unam cepit urbem, Np. Senatus decrevit, ut ... in diebus proximis Italiā decederent, S. Tarracoenæ paucis diebus pervenit, Cæ. omnia commemorabo, quæ inter or intra decem annos nefarie facta sunt, in these last ten years; intra nonum diem opera absolutū sunt, before nine days had expired.]—intra inter (inter marks only the duration of the time that has elapsed whilst a thing was taking place, not the points fm which to which, which is denoted by intra). <sup>1625</sup> In so many days, years, &c., after another event, is variously translated: (I will do something) in eight days fm the date of this letter, octo diebus, quibus has literas dabam; in four days fm his death, quadrius, quo is occisus est; I hope to see him in three days fm the date of this letter, qm triduo quum has dabam literas, expectabam: so for years; tribus annis (or tertio anno) postquam venerat; post tres annos (or annum tertium, quam venerat; tribus annis or tertio anno, quam (or quum, or quo, quibus) venerat.**

**c) During what time, per (if the whole time is intended; e. g. the stars are visible in the night, per noctem cernuntur sidera: in these last few days, per hos dies, in a negative sentence; e. g. nulla adeo epistola venerat).—inter. intra (within; with ref. to past time**

qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non sublissent. *Cass. B. G. 1, 36*; omnia ... quae inter quatuordecim annos postquam iudicia ad senatum translata sunt, nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt. *C. Ferr. 1, 13*.

4) *In respect of, with regard to*; *abl. only (to express a particular circumstance or limitation; e. g. equare qm sapientiā, in widom; mea sententiā, iudicio, &c., in my opinion, judgement)*.—*ab (reply of that in respect of such a man is strong, well or ill prepared. &c.: e. g. firmus ab equitatu, strong in cavalry; ab omni parte beatus, in every respect)*.—*ad (with ref. to an object or purpose; ad speciem magnificus, splendid in appearance; ad consilia prudens, wise in counsel; ad labores belli impiger, unwearied in the labours of war, &c.)*.

5) *Relations in which 'in' is translated by other prepositions, or by some of those already mentioned in other relations*.

a) *Ad* [see 4)].—(1) *In the likeness, manner, &c. of* ad modum; ad effigiem, similitudinem, or speciem &c. rel. (2) *'in comparison of'*; nihil ad hanc rem; ad hunc hominem.

b) *apud*: (1) *'in an author (see 1.)'*.—(2) *apud locum for in loco, 'very rare in C., very common in Tacitus'*; cf. Zumpt, and Orelli ad *C. Ferr. 4, 48*, conam modo apud villam in Tyndaritano; so apud forum modo e Davo audivi. *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 2*.

c) *penes qm est = 'is vested in'*; penes regem omnis potestas est.

d) *per*: per locum, in joke; per iram, in anger; per ridiculum in a ridiculous manner.

e) *secundum* = (1) *in accordance with*, secundum naturam vivere [see h.]. (2) *in favour of*, secundum qm discernere or iudicare.

f) *ab*. (1) *ab initio, 'in the beginning', not necessarily implying fm that time onwards*; e. g. Consuli non animus ab initio, non fides ad extremum defuit.—*ab initio hujus defensionis dixi. (2) to be in our favour, a nobis facere (of a thing); a nobis stare (of persons)*. (3) *= in consequence of*, cum misericordiā ab recenti memoriā perfidiae auditi sunt; a superstitione animi (in consequence of his superstitious feelings; Curt.).

g) *cum, before the name of a dress*; maiorem partem diei cum tunica pullā sedere solebat et pallio; also: *to do sth in contempt of us*, cum contemptione nostri qd facere (*Cass.*).

h) *ex*, (1) *before the name of that in which sth is cooked or drunk*, &c. ex aqua, vino, &c. coquere or bibere: (2) *= 'in consequence of'*; 'in accordance with', ex senatus consulto; ex testamento, &c.: e natura vivere [see c.].

i) *prae* = *'in comparison of'*; Romani prae sua Capuā irridbant (cf. a.).

j) *pro*: pro portione, in proportion; pro ratā parte, to a proper proportion.

k) *in*: (1) *in length, breadth, &c., in longitudinem, latitudinem* [see LEONTH, BERKATH]. (2) *qd in manibus est, is in hand (= is commended)*; qd in manibus habere, to have sth in hand = to be engaged upon it.—*key*: Now and then in with acc. is found where we should have expected in with abl., but only in a few political and legal expressions: in potestate, amicitiam, ditionem, &c. esse or manere (*C. Div. in Cass. 20; in Terr. 5, 30*); mihi in mentem est, Com. [Benit. on Ter. Henst. 2, 33].—(3) *'As far as in me lay'*, quantum in me fuit, &c.

l) *super* = *'in addition to'*; super annonam bellum premit; super morbum etiam fames affecit exercitum. *Key*: By an English idiom, an 'in' at the end of a clause, after an inf., may = 'in which' and is to be translated by in quo (quā, quom) or ubi; e. g. unless he should have a country to triumph in, nisi ... ubi triumpharet, esset habiturus. He had made choice of Piso's house, to reside in, Pisonis domum, ubi habitaret, legerat (*C.*).

6) *¶ With the participial substantives*: quā, with the indicative (of two statements that are virtually identical, or of two actions that are necessarily inseparable; e. g. 'you do well in loving the child', i. e. *poor loving the child is also doing a good action*, praeclara facis, quā puerum diligis; so, quā in portum dico, in urbem dico, in saying into the port, I verily say into the city). My object in doing sth was &c., quod qd feci, eo perituit ut &c. (e. g. quod autem plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo perituit, quod &c., C.).

7) MISCELLANEOUS.—*Hand in hand*; to take in hand, have in hand, come or fall in ab'y's hands, &c.; see HAND. To die in ab'y's arms, inter manus cae expirare (g. t.); inter manus sublevantis extingui (of one who is raising the dying person's head); in cae amplexu emori (in ab'y's embrace). To buy sth in, licitorem

apponeere (to place a bidder; e. g. I will rather have it bought in than let it go for less, licitorem potius apponam, quam id minoris veneat, C.); it lies in the nature of the thing, ea est natura rei (C.): to carry ab'y away in one's arms, qm inter manus auferre: to march in square, ire quadrato agmine: to treat a subject in verse, de qā re verisimiliter scribere: in the Greek language, qd Graeco sermone or Graecis litteris tractare: to do sth in the hope of sth, qd facere ad spem cae rei (e. g. urbem ad spem diuturnitatis condere). I am in hopes that &c., in spem venio, or magna me spes tenet &c., with inf., or acc and inf.: to wound ab'y in the forehead, facie, &c., vulnerare qm in frontem, in os (Key) not in fronte (cf. *Cass. B. G. 5, 35*).

INABILITY, *Crel.* with facere qd non posse, &c.; or non potenter esse cae rei or ad qd faciendum. See INCAPABLE.—*Impotentia can only be used either with a gen. itre, animi, &c., in the sense of 'i. to restrain one's wrath, govern one's temper', &c. or absol. in the sense of 'weakness', hinc intelligitur ... tacita impotentiae exprobratio, Q. 6, 2, 16. Sic imbecillitas, infirmitas (weakness) may serve. ¶ Inability to pay, Crel. with solvendo non esse; solvere non posse, non idoneum esse. See SOLVENT.*

INACCESSIBLE, inaccessible (post-Class.; Plin.).—*aditu carens (with there is no approaching; e. g. saxa)*, quo adire fas non est (with it is not lawful to approach). Somewhat i., difficillor aditu. I. to sth, impenetrabilis ei rei (not to be penetrated by it; e. g. specus imbribus). To make sth i., qd ex omni aditu claudere (to cut off all approach to it); qd obsepere (to block it up; e. g. viam). ¶ IMPROBA. rari aditus (of a person who does not easily allow himself to be approached). To make oneself i., aditum petentibus conveniendi non dare: ab'y is i., aditus ad qm interclusi sunt: to be i. to bribes, animum adversus dona incorruptum gerere (aft. S. Jug. 43, fin.): to be i. to flattery, assentatoribus aures non patefacere: not to be i. to flattery, assentatoribus aures patefacere; adulari (pass.) ac sinere (C.).

INACCURACY, indiligentia.

INACCURATE, indiligens.

INACCRATELY, indiligenter.

INACTION, *Crel.* with nihil agere. See INACTIVITY.

INACTIVE, parum efficax (that accomplishes very little). Jm. tardus et parum efficax.—*segnis (opp. industrius)*—*ignavus (opp. navus, strenuus, industrius)*—*inertis (opp. promptus)*. Jm. segnis inersque or ignavus et iners—*deses, desidiosus*. Jm. segnis ac deses [Syn. in IDLE and in INACTIVITY]—*deses (that is doing nothing or quietly sitting sth i., whilst others are busy or acting)*. Jm. deses ac segnis.—*lentus (one that goes slowly to work, opp. acer)*—*otiosus (that has nothing to do, or, that does nothing; opp. laboriosus)*—*quietus (being in a state of rest, opp. actuosus)*.—*nihil agens (not doing sth, in general, opp. actuosus)*.

INACTIVELY, segnitier, ignave.

INACTIVITY, segnitie (sleepiness in acting, fm an inclination to comfort, opp. industria)—*ignavia (want of sth like an inward impulse to be doing)*—*inertia (long continued i., and the consequent dislike of labour; opp. navitas)*.—*Key*: inertia also expresses the state of i. to which a person may be compelled by circumstances, as *T. Agr. 6, 4*, tribuna annuum quete et otio transit, gnarus sub Nerone temporum, quibus inertia pro sapientia fuit. Jm. segnitie et inertia, or ignavia pro inertia.—*desidia (the singleness that leads a man to sit with his hands folded; slowly, opp. industria, labor)*. Jm. inertia atque desidia, or desidia—*vegnitiesque*.—*otium (leisure, rest after business, with in itself is irreplicable, but may likewise manifest ...)*.—*consequence of 'desidia' (cf. C. Agr. 2, 39, 103, il qui propter desidia in otio vivunt, tamen in sua turpi inertia captul voluptatem)*—*quies (rest, repose, as the state of not being in action)*. To be in a state of complete i., nihil plane agere: to reduce ab'y to a state of i., qm transdere in otium (*Ter. Phorm. prol. 2*): to force ab'y to a state of i., qm a rebus gerendis or a munere avocare (to prevent him fm employing himself in any public business or office): to sink into a state of i., desidia se ducere.

INADEQUACY, *Crel.* with non sufficere, non satis idoneum esse.—*mancum es-e, &c. See INADEQUATE.*

INADEQUATE, non sufficiens.—*non idoneus (not fit for the purpose it is wanted for; of persons, e. g. weaknesses, &c.; or things, evidence, authority)*—*mancus, mancus quodammodo et inchoatus (deficient, fm not being fully carried out; e. g. contemptible nature ... nisi actio consequatur)*.



**INADMISSIBLE**, *Crel.*; quod admitti non potest; non licet.

**INADVERTENCE**, **INADVERTENCY**, imprudentia (to *pr.*) *Fm* i., per imprudentiam; as often happens from i., quod saepe per imprudentiam fit (C.). [*Mistake made fm inattention*, \*imprudentia; peccatum (aft. stultitie peccatum, C.). *I.*'s (Addison), maculae, quas incuria fudit (H.).

**INADVERTENTLY**, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; imprudens (*adj.*); to omit the mention of a/kg or aby i., qm or qd imprudens praeterisse videtur qs.

**INALIENABLE**, *Crel.* with alienari non posse; alienari or vendi aique alienari or a se in perpetuum alienari non posse. *I.* right; see **INDEFESIBLE**.

**INANE**. See **EMPT.** **INJUNE**.

**INANIMATE**, inanimus, inanimatus.

**INANIITION**. See **EMPTINESS**.

**INANITY**. See **EMPTINESS**.

**INAPPETENCY**, fastidium (e. g. cibi, a loathing of food; the word itself of course stronger than i., which merely expresses indifference). *Crel.* with qd non appetere or desiderare; as rei appetentem non esse; qd non concupiscere, &c. (e. g. ii.).—ci cibi cupiditas non est (with ref. to food).

**INAPPLICABLE** (to aby or athg), non cadere in, with acc. (to have no reference to).—non valere in, with an abl. (not to hold good in that case; e. g. in uno servulo familiae nomen non valet, C. Cæcia. 19, 35, the name is i. to a single slave).—ad qm or qd non pertinere (not to relate to him or it).—qd non attingit qd (e. g. the name of law is as i. to such decrees as it would be to the rules of a band of robbers, quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, C. Leg. 2, 5).

**INAPPLICATION**, incuria (want of the proper care).—indigentia (want of careful attention).—soccordia (laziness).—animus non parum attentus.

**INAPPOSITE**. See **UNSUITEABLE**.

**INAPTITUDE**. See **UNFITNESS**.

**INARTICULATE**, vox non explanabilis et perturbata et verborum inefficax (*Sen. de Ira*, 1, 3, 5): to produce nothing but i. sounds, explanatæ esse lingue (*Plin.* 11, 36, 67).

**INARTIFICIAL**, inartificialis (*post-Aug.*; *Ætæxor.* C. 5, 1, 1, &c.).—sine arte (with a suitable *adj.*; e. g. an i. beauty, sine arte formosus).—simplex, sine affectatione (of i. character).—nullo cultu (not set off by any added ornaments).—infectus (*post-Aug.*; e. g. jucunditas).—non artificiosus. Inconditus (these two with blame). An i. style of oratory, genus dicendi candidum (clear, pure).

**INARTIFICIALLY**, inartificialiter (*post-Aug.*; Q.).—sine arte. nullo cultu.

**INASMUCH AS**, quoniam (*indic.*).—quum (*subj.*). quando; quandoquidem (*indic.*). See **INCE.**

**INATTENTION**, **INATTENTIVENESS**, animus non attentus.—indiligentia, negligentia (*negligence*, &c., opp. diligentia).—incuria (absence of the care that ought to be bestowed on athg).—soccordia (thoughtless indifference).—*oscitantia* is without ancient authority.

**INATTENTIVE**, non attentus (e. g. auditor, animus).—indiligens (*Cæs.*).—negligens (careless, letting things take their own course, opp. diligens).—soccors (thoughtless fm indifference); *Jm.* socors negligensque.

**INATTENTIVELY**, negligent. socordius.—*osc.*

incuriosus an incuriosæ are foreign to standard prose. **INAUDIBLE**, quod audiri or auribus percipi non potest (we cannot be heard).—auditi non sensibilibus (aft. vox auditu sensibilibus, *Virr.*; but sensib. very rare). To be i., audiri non posse.

**INAUGURAL**, aditalis (e. g. auguralis aditalis cœna, the banquet given by a person to celebrate his election into the college of augurs; hence the best word for an 'inaugural discourse', &c.; auguralis not Lulin). An i. discourse, \*oratio aditalis: the i. discourse of a professor, \*oratio professoris audeunde causâ dicta, recitata (*Ærn.*). To deliver an i. discourse, \*oratione sollempni munus auspiciari: on entering on the duties of a professorship, \*orationem professoris audeunde causâ dicere; \*professionem dictâ oratione auspiciari.

**INAUGURATE**, inaugurare (to consecrate a place, or install a person in a priesthood, &c.; by the intercession of the Augurs; inaug. qm Faminem; also abol. qm).—qm constituere in munere (to place in an office).—See **INSTALL**.

**INAUGURATION**, *Crel.* with verbs in **INAUGURATE**. *osc.* inauguratio very late; Tertull.

**INAUSPICIOUS**, infaustus (e. g. nomen, not lucky, and therefore causing ill luck to be anticipated). *Jm.* (476)

infaustus et infelix. *osc.* inauspicatus is *post-Aug.* in this sense; nomen, *Plin.*—ominosus (containing an omen, esp. of bad luck; *post-Aug.*; res. *Plin.* Ep. 3, 14, &c.).—funestus (causing grief, &c.).—sinister (happening on the left hand; hence of unfavorable omen, i. and *post-Aug.* prose).—adversus (opposed to one's wishes).

**INAUSPICIOUSLY**, inauspicio (without the auspices; belonging proper to the augural language of Rome).—ominose (*Pseudo-Quintil.*).—malis ominibus (with bad omens).

**INBORN**. See **INNATE**.

**INBRED**. See **INNATE**.

**INCANTATION**, carmen, canticum (the prescribed form).—cantio (the uttered form, or utterance of the form).—fascinatio, effascinatio (both of fascinating by the look and by words). To repeat an i., incantare carmen (C.).

**INCANTATORY**, magicus.

**INCAPABILITY**. See **INCAPACITY**.

**INCAPABLE**, indocilis (not easily taught).—iners (unfit for business).—hebes (blunt, not acute). *I.* of athg, inutilis ad qd (unfit, e. g. of carrying arms, ad arma); non potens ca rei or ad qd faciendum (not in a state to do athg; e. g. non potens armorum tenendorum; non potens ad legionem cohibendam); inhabilis (not manageable, not easily made to serve the purpose); mulierem sui rebus inhabilem facere, C.: se labori inhabilis, Col.; progenierandis fetibus inhabilis, id.; multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, i. of being made to agree; L. 12, 16); hebes ad qd (blunt, not sharp; e. g. i. of understanding, hebes ad intelligendum).

**INCAPACITATE**. See **DISQUALIFY**.

**INCAPACITY**, inertia (unfitness for business).—\*ingenium ci rei or ad qd or ci rei faciendæ inabile.

**INCARCERATE**. See **IMPRISON**.

**INCARCERATION**. See **IMPRISONMENT**.

**INCARNATE**, humanam speciem induens (C. N. D. 2, 24, 63; but this is not sufficiently precise and unambiguous).—inclusus in his compagibus corporis (*Sen.*).—\*corpore superinducto (aft. Q. 5, 3, 2, where, however, he is speaking fig.).—\*homo factus (*Eccl.*).

**INCARNATION**, *Crel.* with humanam speciem induere (C.), or corpus superinducere (Q.), or hominem fieri, or \*humanam naturam in se recipere.

**INCASE**, includere (in athg, in qâ re or qâ re; with athg, qâ re).

**INCAUTIOUS**. See **INCONSIDERATE**.

**INCAUTIOUSLY**, incaute.—improvide, temere.

**INCENDIARY**, a. incendiarius, incendii auctor (with ref. to any single case; *osc.* not ustor); or *Crel.*, cujus operâ confiatum est incendium. It was the work of an i., incendium humanâ fraude factum est: to be proved an i., dolo se fecisse incendium convinci. **INCENDIARY**, *adj.* An i. fire, incendium dolo factum.

**INCENSE**, s. tus (frankincense). To burn i., tus accendere: (*adj.*) relating to i., tureus; bearing i., tursifer. The rapour of i., \*fumus tursi: censer of i., turibulum; *osc.* acerra was the box in which it was kept. A seller of i., turarius (*Inscr.*).

**INCENSE**, v. lucendere (e. g. Judicem, animum &c.).—accendere qm in rabiem, facere qm iratum, irritare qm or ca iram, stomachum ci facere or movere. indignationem ci movere, bilem ci movere or commovere.—pungere qm (to sting a man).—offendere qm (to annoy; of persons or things).—\*irre facere ci (Plaut., Ter.). To i. aby agit aby, qm facere ci iratum. Incensat, ira incensus or accensus or incitatus or flagrans, iracundia inflammatus (inflamed with anger; of high degrees of passion). To be incensat, iratum esse; with or agst aby, iratum or offensum esse ci. He is incensat agst me, illum iratum habeo. They are incensat agst each other, ira inter eos interceat. To be incensat, irasci, iratum fieri. indignari, stomachari. ira incendi or exacerbari or exardescere, iracundia exardescere, inflammari, efferi. To make aby incensat, facere qm iratum, irritare qm or ca iram, exacerbare qm. See **ANGRY**.

**INCENSORY**, turibulum. *osc.* acerra, the chest in which it was kept.

**INCENTIVE**. See **INCITEMENT**.

**INCESSANT**, perpetuus (without intermission, continual; e. g., laughter, risus).—continens, continuus (without interruption or break; immediately following one another: e. g., accidents, incommoda; work, labor).—assiduus (prop., continually present; hence of things that continue long; e. g., rains, imbres).—perennis (lit., lasting through years; hence perpetual). *Jm.* perennis atque perpetuus (e. g. perennes atque perpetui cursus stellarum, C.).

**INCESSANTLY**, perpetuo.—continenter (*osc.*) con-

*huic et continuo esse non Class.*—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (*without ceasing*).—assidue (*uninterruptedly; but assidue is not Class.*).—usque (*always, without leaving off*).—semper (*always, at all times*). *I am singing i.*, ita cano, ut nihil intermittam: *to work i.*, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: *to study i.*, studia nunquam intermittere: totā vitā assidēre literis; hærere in libris (*to be always poring over one's books*): *to entreat aby i.*, qm precibus fatigare.

INCEST, incestus, ūs incestum.—domesticum germanitatis stuprum (*between brother and sister*; *C. Harusp. Resp. 20, 42*). To commit i., incestum facere, committere: *with one's own (whole or half) sister*, cum germanā sorore nefarium stuprum facere; *with one's daughter*, incestare filiam.

INCESTUOUS, incestus ( *incestus, only an unchaste person*; *Sen. Contr. 2, 13*).

INCH, digitus (a finger's thickness); adj. digitalis.—uncia (*the twelfth of a whole; as measure of length*, *Front. Aquad. 24*; *Plin. 6, 34, 39*). Not to depart a single i. fm atq., a qā re non (transversum) digitum decedere: not an i., ne tantulum quidem (*impropr., not at all, however little*). *I don't see a single i. of land in Italy* weh &c., pedem in Italiā video nullum esse, qui &c. By i's, paulatim. sensim (*see GRADUALLY*).

INCHOATE, inchoatus (*begun, and left unfinished*).

INCHOATIVE, inchoativus (e. g. verbum; *Charis. Dion. Prisc.*).

INCIDENCE. Angle of i., \*angulus, quo radii in qd incidunt.

INCIDENT, adj. Crel. *Dangers weh are i. to aby*, casus periculum, ad quos objectus est qs (C.): *discases i. to a climate*, \*morbī, qui in regione qā vulgo inungunt. To be i. to aby, cadere in qm or qd (e. g. aby is liable to it).—ci rei or ad qd objectus est qs (*he is exposed to it*).

INCIDENT, a casus. res *Melancholy i's*, casus miseri, calamitosi: *an unexpected i.*, casus improvisus, inopinatus: *various i's*, rerum vicissitudines: *many i's happen*, incident saepe casus, &c. The i's of a play, argumentum fabulæ (*the subject generally*); or res (g. l.).

INCIDENTAL, fortuitus (*accidental*). To make i. mention of atq., (casu) in mentionem es rei incidere. An i. thought, cogitatio forte incidens. *See ACCIDENTAL*.

INCIDENTALLY, quasi præteriens, in transitu ('en passant'; *C. Divin. in Cæcili 15, estr.*; *Q. 6, 2, 2, and 7, 3, 27*).—strictim (*only superficially*). per occasionem. occasione oblata (*an opportunity having presented itself*). To mention atq. i., (casu) in mentionem es rei incidere. *See ACCIDENTALLY*.

INCISED, incisus (e. g., leaves, folia). INCISION, incisura (*post-Aug. & Col.*). *Incisio is riel. i. t. = κόμμη; or gramm. i. t. = cæsura*.

INCISORES or INCISIVE TEETH, dentes, qui digerunt cibum, latī acutique (*Plin. 11, 35, 61*).—dentes, qui secant (*Cels. 8, 1*).

INCITATION. *See INCITEMENT*.

INCITE, incitare instigare. Irritare (i. Incitare, fm clere, 'to urge an inactive person by merely bidding, speaking to, and calling upon him, to an action, generally of a laudable kind, synonymously with hortari; instigare, 'to spur on' a reluctant person, by vehement exhortations, promises, threatnings, to an adventurous act, synonymously with stimulate; irritare, 'to egg on' a quiet person, by rousing his passions, ambition, revenge, to a violent action, synonymously with exacerbare. *Dōd.*: incitare is however used of 'exciting' aby agat another, in qm, L.; contra qm, C.). To i. aby to atq., incitare qm ad qd (e. g. ad arma, bellum, voluntatem, &c.), or ad qd faciendum (e. g. ad servandum genus hominum); by atq., qā re; also incitare qd. *See TO EXCITE*.

INCITEMENT, irritamentum. incitamentum (to atq., es rei, e. g. laborum; ad qd faciendum, Curt.).—Invitamentum (*espily in pl.*).—Illecēbra (to atq., es rei, or ger. in dl).—lenocinium (*enticelement*).—stimulus (*spur*, es rei; ad qd faciendum; es rei faciendū).—incitatio (*as act, C.*). To employ i's, stimulus admovere cī; irritamentis acuerē qm (es iram, &c.); illecēbris qm hincēdere (e. g. of ius).

INCIVILITY, inurbanitas, rusticitas. SYN. IN UN-CIVIL.

INCIVILLY, inurbane, rustice.

INCLEMENTY, ¶ Of persons, inclementia (v. pr.).—sts severitas, inhumanitas. ¶ Of the weather, tristitia (e. g. cœli, Plin.).—\*asperitas (*probably,*

*but not found*.—inclementia cœli (*Just., but too poetical*).

INCLEMENT, ¶ (Of persons), inclemens, severus, inhumanus. ¶ (Of the weather), tristis (*gloomy, e. g. cœlum*).—asper (*hard, severe, hiems*).

INCLINATION, 1) As an action, an inclining, inclinatio. An i. of the head, inclinatio capitis.

—2) As a state: ¶ A) PROP. direction downwards, fastigium (slope, descent).—proclivitas, declivitas, acclivitas (*steepness; the two first considered fm above, the last fm below*).—¶ Inclinatio is no where used in this signification: the i. of the magnetic needle, \*fastigium acūs nauticæ. ¶ B) FIO. A propension towards an object, inclinatio animi or voluntatis: to atq., ad qd (the i. of the mind or will to atq.).

In class, prose never without the addition animi or voluntatis).—proclivitas ad qd (*conspicuous propensity to atq.*).—studium: to atq. or person, es rei or cs (*liking weh impels one to pursue an object, or show favour to a person*).—voluntas ingenii (*the direction of the mind to a particular object*).—propensio in qm voluntas, propensum in qm studium (*a favorable disposition towards aby*).—amor (love), towards aby, in or erga qm ( *Inc.* ) In this sense affectio, weh in the golden period is only = a state or condition of mind, is quite un-Class.: i. to sensuality, libido, libidines: i. to anger, iracundia, ad iram proclivitas: fm i., (suā) voluntate (opp. vi conatus); de suā voluntate (e. g., fm favorable i. to aby); studio (e. g. accusare); propensio animo (e. g. qd facere); ex animo (*with desire and affection*): to have an i. to atq., inclinatio, proclivem, pronum esse ad qd (*see INCLINED*); ci rei studere; cs rei esse studiosum; cs rei studio teneri: to feel a strong i. towards atq., studio es rei ardere or incensum esse: to feel no i. to atq., a qā re alienum esse, or (*with the secondary idea of aversion*) abhorrere; see 'to be INCLINED to aby': to follow one's i's, animi impetum sequi (*to yield to one's desires and passions*).—studii suis obsequi (*to that to weh one's own impulse draws him*).

INCLINE, ¶ TRANS. PROP. inclinare (mly post. and post-Aug. prose: to bend downwards or to one side).

¶ IMPROPR. inclinare (very rare: this i's me to believe, hæc animum inclinat, ut credam, L. 29, 30, 10).—inducere (e. g. ad credendum, Np., ad misericordiam, C.).—adducere (e. g. ad credendum, Np.; in metum, in spem, C.; but both induc. and adduc. are stronger than incline).—¶ INTRANS. inclinare (*Lucr.*). *See LEANS*.

INCLINED, propensus ad qd (*easily moved to atq.*).—proclivis ad qd, pronus in or ad qd (*easily falling into atq.; e. g., diseases, rage, passions, &c.*). Before T. pronus only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore pernicious inclinations)—studiosus es rei (*fond of*).—inclinatus or inclinatio ad qd or qm (e. g. inclinati ad bellum animi; plebs inclinatio ad Pcenos). *I am more i. to believe that &c.*, magis ut arbitrer (*with nec. or inf.*) inclinat animus (L. 7, 9). *I am i. to think, believe, &c.* (i) by perf. subj. crediderim (*usually only a modest expression of what one really believes*).—(2) haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an (*all implying positive opinion under the expression of ignorance and doubt*). *Inc.* In the literal translation of these forms by 'I don't know whether,' 'I doubt whether,' the 'not' or other negative is to be omitted, if expressed in English, and vice versa: *I am i. to think it is so* (i. e., *I don't know whether it is not so*), haud scio an ita sit: *I am i. to place Thrasybulus first* (i. e., *I doubt whether I should not place him first*), dubito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam (Np.). *I am i. to think he would have no equal* (i. e., *don't know whether he would have had any equal*), nescio an habuisset parem neminem. To be i. to atq., propensum esse ad qd, ci rei studere.—delabi ad qd (*to become gradually more and more i. to it*; e. g. quotidie magis magisque ad requietatem): *I am the more i. to think, eo magis adducor, ut credam, &c.* *I am i. to do atq., inclinat animus, ut &c.* not to be i. to atq., a qā re alienum esse, abhorrere (*the latter, if there is an antipathy*). Favorably i., es studiosus.—ci amicus.—propitius (*mly of the gods; seld. of men; cf. Brem. ad Np. Dion. 9, 6*).—benevolus (*wishing one well; of men*). To be favorably i. to atq. or aby, (se) inclinare ad (in) qm or qd. inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (*to feel oneself drawn by inclination towards aby*); acclinare se ad es causam (*to aby's cause or party*, L. 4, 48. *Inc.*) animum suum acclinare ad qm sententiam has no authority; favere ci. We are naturally i. to favour those who &c., natura fert, ut his favemus, qui &c.

INCLOSE, INCLOSURE. *See ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE.*

**INCLUDE**, *¶* **Enclose**, vid. *¶* **Comprehend**, vid. To *i.* in a reckoning, enumeration, &c., *ducere* in ratione (to add up in an account, to reckon among; e. g. *I do not here i. those who &c.*,—non duco in hac ratione eos, qui &c.).—*ca* rei rationem habere (to have respect also to *aliquid* else, *i.* bring into the account; *as, his trouble is not included in this, operæ ejus non habetur ratio*). To *i.* among *&c.*, accensere with *dat.* (to reckon in addition to, L. 1, 43, 7; O. Met. 15, 546).—annumerare with *dat.*, or with *in* and *abl.* (to reckon in addition; *as, to i. oneself among the examples, &c.*, *se* in exemplis annumerare).—refere in numero (to place in the number of): *not including you, præter te (besides you): including those who &c.*, cum *his*, qui &c. (with those who &c.): *to be included under or in, subesse ci rei, pertinere ad rem (to belong to aliquid): to be included in the number, esse or haberi in eo numero.*

**INCLUDING**, additæ eâ rei. Frequently the preposition cum or in is sufficient; e. g., there were three hundred soldiers, *i.* the prisoners, \*militæ erant trecenti cum captivis (or, captivis annumeratis): there were a thousand soldiers, *i.* the band, mille erant milites, in his accessit cornicines tibicenæque.

**INCLUSIVE**, *my* by cum with *abl.* of the thing; e. g., *fm* the 11th of Oct. *i.*, ex ante diem quintum Idus Octobres cum eo die (an cum *is*, qui &c.). See 'to INCLUDE in a reckoning,' and **INCLUSIVE**.

**INCLUSIVELY**. See **INCLUSIVE**.

**INCOGNITO**, *adj* incognitus.—ignotus (without being known; e. g. servili habitu, per tenebras ignotus evasit: T. Hist. 4, 36). To travel *i.*, omnibus ignotus proficiscor (aft. Np. Them. 8, 6, omnibus ignotus navea ascendit); sub alieno nomine proficiscor (aft. Suet. Oct. 55): to come any where *i.*, ignotus quæ venio: to try to remain *i.*, dissimulare nomen (aft. O. Trist. 4, 9, 32): *to lay aside one's i.*, palam jam, quis sim, fero; quis sim, detego; memet ipse aperio, quis sim.—*ci*, quis sim, aperio (if it is laid aside in favour of one individual).

**INCOHERENCY**, *Crcl.* with words and phrases in INCOHERENCE.

**INCOHERENT**, dissipatus (loosely put together, &c.; of a speech).—quod non coheret sibi (Q. 7, proem 3; of a speech). *An i. speech, full of repetitions and omissions, oratio carens ordine, quæ tumultuatur nec coheret sibi, multa repetit, multa omittit* (aft. Q. id.).

**INCOHERENTLY**, sine ordine.—ita ut oratio tumultuatur, nec coheret sibi (aft. Q. 7, proem 3).

**INCOMBUSTIBLE**, quod ignis or flamma non consumit. *¶* *ci* rei nihil igne deperit, e. g. auro, Plin. 33, 19, *i.* 'to lose nothing of its weight by the action of fire.' *I. (linen) cloth, aestibulum (sc. linum, Plin. 19, 1, 4).*

**INCOME**, vectigal, vectigalia (not only of public revenue, but also of private *i.* fm rentæ, &c.; often used by C. in this sense; e. g. Off. 2, 25, 38. Pirad. 6, 3).—reditus (always in sing.; the return that *aliquid* makes; profit fm *aliquid*).—fructus (that *aliquid* produces; the profit fm it; e. g. of landed estates).—pecunia, also redditus pecuniæ (the hard cash that one receives).—questus (the gain *which* accrues fm a speculation, fm capital, &c.). Professional *i.*, munera commodæ, *pl.*: he has a fair, a considerable *i.*, habet unde utatur or vivat: he has a very sufficient *i.*, \*habet, unde commode vivat. *I. received fm aliquid, pecunia, quæ reddit ex qâ rei; or pecuniæ, quas facio ex qâ rei (e. g. fm mines, ex metallis): fructus ca rei or quem qâ rei reddit (e. g. fr. prædiorum or quem prædia reddunt). To derive an *i.* fm any source, pecuniâ facere or capere ex qâ rei: to afford *i.*, in redditu esse: to be a steady source of *i.*, to afford so much *i.* every year, redditum statum præstare (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5): after all expenses are paid, I shall have a small surplus fm my little *i.*, ex meo tenui vectigali, detractis sumptibus, qd tamen redundabit: I am hoarding up all my *i.*, for the purchase of &c., omnes meas vindemias eo reservo, ut *parc.* &c., C.).*

**INCOMMENSURABLE**, *alôgos* (ἀλόγος; e. g. lines, Marc. Capell. 6, extr. § 720).

**INCOMMODE**. See **TO INCONVENIENCE**.

**INCOMMODOUS**, incommodus.—gravis, molestus, importunus (C.).

**INCOMMODOUSLY**, incommode (C.). See **INCONVENIENT**.

**INCOMMODOUSNESS**, INCOMMODITY, incommoditas (Plaut.). incommodum (C.). See **INCONVENIENCE**.

**INCOMMUNICABLE**, \*quod cum alio communicari non potest.

**INCOMMUNICATIVE**, inope sermonis (aft. Sen. 478)

**Benef. 2, 27, 1).**—**INOCIABILIS** (averse to intercourse with others; e. g., 'an *i. nation*' [Buchanan], inociabilla gens, L.). To be very *i.*, parce uti verbis; horis decem verba novem dicere (Mart. 8, 7).

**INCOMPARABLE**, omnem comparisonem amplitudine vincens (above all comparison, fm its manifest superiority; of things, e. g. triumphus).—sine exemplo maximus (greater than any of the kind before or after, e. g. Homer, Homerus).—divinus (divine, *qâ* of persons and things; e. g. legio, virtus).—celestis (heavenly [&c.], e. g. legio, legio; vox, vox; works, opera).—singularis (singular; the only one of its kind, of persons and things; e. g. daughter, filia; virtus, virtus). *Jx.* singularis et divinus.—eximius (uncommon, distinguished fm the rest by peculiar advantages; of things). Cicero, that *i. orator*, Cicero, celestis hic in dicendo vir: an *i. grævius*, ingenium celeste or immortalis or eximium; singularis et divina vim ingentis.

**INCOMPARABLY**, sine exemplo. supra omnia exempla (Inscr.). divine. eximie.

**INCOMPASSIONATE**, immlsericors.

**INCOMPATIBILITY**, repugnantia (C. rerum).—diversa inociabillique natura (of things, Plin.).—Inconvenientia is very late; Tertull.

**INCOMPATIBLE**, repugnans (ci rei; of several things, inter se repugnantes). *Jx.* adversans et repugnans.—Inociabilis (incapable of being united with; L., Plin., T.).—alienus (foreign fm).—contrarius (opposite to, ci rei). *I. nature, diversæ atque inter se repugnantes naturæ (C.).—diversæ inociabillique naturæ (e. g. arborum, Plin.). To be i., pugnare inter se; with aliquid, repugnare ci rei. alienum esse or abhorreere a qâ rei. qd recusât qd. ci rei contrarium esse or adversari: to be happy, and to be overwhelmed with grief, are *i. notions*, illud vehementer repugnat, esse beatum et multis oppressum doloribus (C.). *Sic esse with gen.* It is *i. with erudum*, sapientia non est; with the character of a wise man, sapientis non est. Persons of *i. tempers*, longe dispares moribus (L. 1, 46). To be yoked to a person of a temper *i. with one's own*, cum impari jungi (L. 1, 46).*

**INCOMPETENCY**, *Crcl.* with non idoneus idoneum non esse (of witnesses, &c.).—faciendi qd jus or potestatem non habere. Jure qd facere non posse (with ref. to want of legal power or qualification, where potestas non justa *may* sita esse).—facere qd non posse (with ref. to inability). See **INABILITY**, **INSUFFICIENCY**.

**INCOMPETENT**, non satis idoneus (of witnesses, testimony, &c.).—non potens ci rei facienda, or ad qd faciendum (e. g. non pot. ad legionem continentiam, unable to maintain discipline in the legion)—inutilis ad qd (not fit to serve that purpose).—non justus, alienus (with ref. to permission, legal power, &c.).—non sufficiens (insufficient).—Invalidus, infirmus (not strong enough; e. g. ad resistendum). To be *i.* to do aliquid, qd facere non posse (not to be able to do it); faciendi jus or potestatem non habere; jure qd facere non posse.

**INCOMPETENTLY**. See **INSUFFICIENTLY**, **INADEQUATELY**.

**INCOMPLETE**. See **IMPERFECT**, **UNFINISHED**.

**INCOMPLETENESS**. See **IMPERFECTION**.

**INCOMPREHENSIBLE**, non comprehensus. non perceptus. *Jx.* non comprehensus et non perceptus. non comprehensus neque perceptus; or *Crcl.* quod mente or cogitatione comprehendere non potest. quod comprehendere or percipi non potest (whatever is beyond the faculty of comprehension, ἀκατάληπτος). Avoid incomprehensibilibus (Col., Plin.), incomprehensus and Imperfectus, *which* are never used by C.; see Orelli and Goerenz, C. Acad. 2, 29, extr., where non comprehensa is the right reading).—quod intelligi non potest. quod in intelligentiam non cadit. quod intelligentiæ nostræ vim atque rationem fugit (what cannot be understood).—quod cogitare non possumus. quod cogitari non potest. quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest (that cannot be imagined).—Inexplicabilis (not to be explained; e. g. readiness to concede, facilitas).—Incredibilis (incredible; e. g. levitas animi). *An i. degree of rapidly, celeritas tanta, quantum cogitare non possumus. To be i.*, cogitatione comprehendere or percipi non posse; fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ vim ac notationem. ¶ Not to be confined or contained by any limit, immensus.—Infinitus. *Sen. æs.* (natura) incerta et incomprehensibilibus.

**INCOMPRESSIBILITY**, *Crcl.* See **INCOMPRESSIBLE**.

**INCOMPRESSIBLE**, \*quod in spatium angustius comprimi (or contrudi comprimique) non potest.

**INCONCEALABLE**, *Crcl.* quod celari non potest.

**INCONCEIVABLE**, quod cogitari (percipi, comprehendere) mente o cogitatione comprehendere non potest, quod cogitare non possumus, quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest. *Alth* is i., nequeo qd intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere: i. *folly*, summa dementia: *it seems i. folly to* &c., summe dementiae causa iudico (with inf.): *the notion of a soul without a body is i.*, animum sine corpore intelligere non possumus: qualls sit animus corpore vacans, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere non possumus. See **INCOMPREHENSIBLE** for phrases.

**INCONCLUSIVE**, levis. Infirmus (*weak*: argumentum). *JN*, levis et infirmus (C.).—ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (C. *Cæcia*, 23, 64).—Invalidus (*late*: argumentum, *Ulp. Dig.* 48, 18, 1). *That is a very i. argument*, nullum verum id argumentum est.

**INCONCLUSIVENESS**, levitas (*want of weight, solidity; used of opinions*, C.; *hence would be correct of arguments*); or *Crcl.* with *adj.* in **INCONCLUSIVE**.

**INCONGRUITY**. See **INCONSISTENCY**, **DISAGREEMENT**.

**INCONGRUOUS**. See **INCONSISTENT**.

**INCONGRUOUSLY**. See **INCONSISTENTLY**.

**INCONSEQUENCE**, inconsequentia (*post-Aug*: Q. *quæ est inc. rerum fœdissima*).—Inconstantia (*inconscientia*).

**INCONSEQUENT**, inconstans, non constans (*not consistent, of things; not remaining true to his words and character, of a person*).—parum sibi conveniens. sibi repugnans (*inconsistent, contradictory; of things*).—minime consecrariis or consequens (*what by no means follows fm alth; philus. t. i.*). *Inc.* inconsequens *late*: *Ascon.*

**INCONSIDERABLE**, levis (*without any particular weight or importance, of things and persons* [only C. *Fam.* 9, 12, *JN*, minus levidense], *work, danger, action, authority*).—mediocris (*of an ordinary description, e. g. man, family; then generally, not particularly great, &c., e. g. evil, genius*).—minutus (*of less than common size, hence without any importance whatever*).—exiguus (*small in comparison with others; e. g. crew, army, copse; property, res familiaris*).—parvus (*small, opp. magnus; e. g. sum of money, pecunia; body of troops, manus; circumstance, res*).—infirmus (*weak, not able to accomplish great things*). *JN*, exiguus et infirmus.—nullus (*absent, next to nothing = mean; see C. Fam.* 3, 2, *Np. Phoc.* 1, 1). *Not i.*, nonnullus (*see Cæc. B. G.* 1, 13, C. *Invent* 2, 1, 1); *so i.*, tantulus (*e. g. of things; see Cæc. B. G.* 4, 22); *an i. man, personage; see INSIGNIFICANT*: *as i. state, civitas exigua et infirma* (opp. *civ. ampla et florens*); *no i. garrison, haud invalidum præsidium*; *no i. sum of money, numi non mediocri summe; i. causes, parvulae cause; to represent alth as i.*, rem elevare or verba extenuare: *to look upon alth as i.*, qd parvi facere; *qd in levi habere* (T. *Hist.* 2, 21, 2).

**INCONSIDERATE**, inconsideratus (*thoughtless, in-advertent*).—Inconsultus (*without reflection or premeditation*).—Incautus (*heedless, incautious*).—Improvius (*casual, improvident*). *JN*, Improvidus incautusque.—Imprudens (*imprudent, without due circumspection*).

**INCONSIDERATELY**, Inconsiderate, Incaute, imprudenter.

**INCONSIDERATENESS** or **INCONSIDERATION**, inconsiderantia (*want of reflection or premeditation; C. Q. Fr.* 3, 9, 2; and *Suet. Cal.* 39).—temeritas (*rashness; inconsiderateness fm want of principles, or fm proceeding in too great a hurry*).—Inscitia (*want of practical understanding; see Benecke. Justin.* 4, 5, 6). *JN*, temeritas atque inscitia.—dementia (*senselessness*).

**INCONSISTENCY**, inconstantia (*want of steadiness; want of agreement with itself; of things and persons*).—repugnantia (*contrariety of nature between things, rerum*). *To be guilty of i.*, *see 'to act INCONSISTENTLY'*. *Nothing was ever like his i.*, nil fuit unquam scilicet impar sibi (†H.); *no i. will be detected in my method of proceeding, mea ratio constans reperietur in qâ re*.

**INCONSISTENT**. † *Not agreeing together, incoherens* (*not easily uniting together*; *Plin.*). *JN* (res) diversæ et incoherentes.—alienus (*foreign to, i. with, a qâ re, qâ re, ci rei, ci rei*).—Incongruus, *late*. *To be i.*, pugnare inter se (*of contradictory assertions, &c.*).—repugnare ci rei; alienum esse a qâ re (*e. g. a ci dignitate*). *To bear alth without doing alth i. with the character of a wise man, qd ita ferre, ut nihil discas a dignitate sapientia*. *See 'to be INCOMPATIBLE with.'* *Inc.* *'To be i. with.'* &c. *may often be translated by gen. with esse; e. g. measures i. with the mildness of our times, quæ non sunt hujus mansuetudinis.*

† *With ref. to character*, inconstans, non constans (*not agreeing with itself; of things and persons*).—parum sibi conveniens. sibi repugnans (*bring at variance with itself*).—Inæqualis (†H., *irregular in his actions*). *JN*, stultus et inæqualis (*Sen. Vit. Beat.* 12).—Impar sibi (H. *Sut.* 1, 3, 9). *I behaviour, inconstantia. To be i., see 'to act INCONSISTENTLY.'*

**INCONSISTENTLY**, inconstanter, non constanter. *To act i.*, sibi ipsi non constare, in alth. in qâ re: a se (ipse) discere (C.); a se desistere: *se desedere to desert one's principles, one's usual method of acting*. *To act i. with one's usual firmness, discere a constantia* (*so with ref. to any other mental quality; a recta conscientia; a dignitate sapientia, a cautione, &c.*).

**INCONSOLABLE**, inconsolabilis (†).—es dolor or luctus nullo solo: lo levare potest. *To be i.*, nihil consolationis admittere: *I am i. in my grief, vincit omnem consolationem dolor*.

**INCONSTANCY**, inconstantia (*s. pr. of persons or things, physical or moral; e. g. venti: rerum humanarum*).—varietas (*variety*).—infidelitas (*want of trustworthiness*). *JN*, varietas atque infidelitas.—infirmitas, levitas (*weakness, lightness, and consequent fickleness of character*). *JN*, levitas et infirmitas.—mutabilitas mentis (†).—mobilitas (*changeableness; of a person or personified thing; e. g. fortune*).—volubilitas (*e. g. fortune, C.*). *I of the weather, cælum varians*.

**INCONSTANT**, inconstans (*of things, as the winds; and of inconsistency in persons: opp. constans*).—varians (*various (the former of things, e. g. cælum; the latter of persons)*).—mutabilis. *JN*, varius et mutabilis, mobilis (*of persons and things; ingenium, animus, voluntas*).—levis (*light-minded, frivolous; of persons*).—infidella (*unfaithful; of persons*).—infirmus (*weak; of persons and things*).—fluxus (*of things; e. g. fides, fortuna*). *To be as i. as a weathercock, plumis aut folio facillius moveri (C.)*.

**INCONSTANTLY**, mutabiliter (Farr.).

**INCONTESTABLE**, non refutatus (*compare Walch. T. Agr.* p. 352).

**INCONTESTABLY**, sine controversiâ, sine ullâ controversiâ. See **INDISPUTABLY**.

**INCONTINENCE**, incontinentia.—Interperantia.

**INCONTINENT**, incontinens.—interperans.

**INCONTINENTLY**, incontinenter.—interperanter.

**INCONVERTIBLE**, See **INDISPUTABLE**.

**INCONVERTIBLY**, See **INDISPUTABLY**.

**INCONVENIENCE**, s. incommoditas (*its quality, e. g. of the matter, rei; of the time, temporis*).—Incommodum (*unpleasantness, inconvenient circumstance*).—molestia (*trouble*). *To cause aby some i.*, ci incommodare or molestum esse: *if it can be done without any i. to yourself, quod commodum tuo fiat: whenever it can be done without i. to yourself, quum erit tuum commodum*: *to cause i. to aby, ci incommodum afferre, conciliare; ci negotium exhibere, facessere (to cause them trouble; to annoy them)*.

**INCONVENIENCE**, v. incommodare ci, or abol. (*to be inconvenient, annoying, burdensome; rare, but class., C.*).—incommodum afferre ci; qd incommodi importare; oneri esse. *To be inconvenienced, qd afflicti incommodum: not to be inconvenienced, incommodi nihil capere: to be inconvenienced by alth, qd ci incommodum accidit: if it can be done without inconveniencing you, quod tuo commodum fiat*.

**INCONVENIENT**, incommodus (*lit. that has not the proper measure, or does not suit the circumstances; C. Att.* 14, 6, in. Antonii colloquium cum herobis nostris pro re natâ non incommodum).—alienus (*not fit for a given purpose, of time and place*).—Iniquus (*proper, uneven; hence not giving a person a fair chance; of places*).—molestus (*troublesome*).—impeditus (*connected with difficulties that will impede; opp. expeditus, e. g. via, way*).—inopportunus (*very rare, but class.; sedes hule nostro non inopportuna sermoni, C.*).—Interpestivus (*happening at an i. time; mal-à-propos*). *If it is not i. to you, nisi molestum est (C.)*; *quod commodum tuo fiat: whenever it is not i. to you, quum erit tuum commodum*.

**INCONVENIENTLY**, Incommodè. *Very i.*, Incommodissime; perincommodè: *it happened i.*, Incommodè (perincommodè) accidit (*that, quod, &c.*).

**INCONVERSABLE**. See **INCOMMUNICATIVE**.

**INCORPORATE**, adjungere, adijcere (*with dat.: to join alth to something else*).—attribuere (*with dat.*); contribuere (*with dat., or in and acc., eum and ubi*); *to place it to something else, as a part of it*).—admiscere (*immiscere* (*with dat.*); *to mix one thing up with another*).

—*inserere* (to insert; e. g. *aby* into a family, a state, &c., qm familia, numero cunctis, &c.; also *athq* in a book, qd libro). To *i.* with any country, terræ adjungere, attribuerè; any country into a kingdom, terram in provinciam redigere: to be incorporated into a city, contribui in urbem; with the *Oscenses*, contribui cum *Oscensibus*: to *i.* the new recruits with the veterans, immiscere thrones veteribus militibus: the cohorts into his army, cohortes exercitus suo adjungere. || To form into a corporate body, collegium institui or constituere: to be admitted as an incorporated member, in societatem ascribi or recipi.

**INCORPORATION**, || *Act of incorporating*, adjecto (the act of adding; e. g. to enlarge the Roman state by *i.* of that of *Alba*, adjectione populi *Albani* rem Romanam augere, L. 1, 30, 6).—collegii constitutio. || *Incorporated body*, societas.—collegium.

**INCORPOREAL**, corpore vacans or vacuus. corpore carens. quod cerni tanquam non potest (*immaterial*). *Inc* incorporealis (*Sen.*, Q. incorporeus, *siv.* age). To be *i.*, sine corpore esse; corpore vacare; corpus non esse.

**INCORPOREALLY**, sine corpore (ullo).

**INCORPORITY**, *See* **IMMATERIALITY**.

**INCORRECT**, vitiosus (g. *i.* for faulty).—Inquinatus (*impure*; of language).—fallus (*untrue*; opp. *verus*). The account is *i.*, ratio non constat or convexit.

*Inc* incorrectus († O.).

**INCORRECTLY**, *perperam* (in a manner the reverse of right; opp. recte: e. g. to pronounce, pronuntiare; to interpret or explain, interpretari [whereas male interpretari = to put an unfavorable construction on]; to judge, judicare).—vitiosè (*faultily*; opp. recte: e. g. to infer or conclude, concludere)—falso (*falsely*, not really what its appearance would lead one to expect; opp. *vere* or *vero*).—secus (*otherwise than as it should be*; e. g. judicare). To sing *i.*, dissonum quiddam canere (*out of tune*); *perperam* canere (*not according to the rules of art*); to use a word *i.*, *perperam* or non recte dicere verbum: to pronounce a word *i.*, *perperam* pronuntiare.

**INCORRECTNESS**, mendosa c. rei natura (*ast. H. Sci.* 1, 6, 66).—pravitās (*perverse, wrongness*).—vitium (*fault*). *Inc* Not mendositas or vitiositas. *I.* of style, vitiosus sermo (*faulty style*); inquinatus s. rmo (*impure style*, with ref. to the expressions). *Inc* If = 'untruth,' it must be rendered by falsus (for falsitas has no class. authority, veritas being the reading of the best MSS. in C. *Cluent.* 2). To prove the *i.* of any statement, qd falsum esse probare (q. 2, 17).

**INCORRIGIBLE**, insanabilis (e. g. ingenium, L.).—inemedabilis (*post-Aug.*).

**INCORRIGIBLENESS**, insanabile ingenium (L.).—inemedabilis pravitās (*post-Aug.*, Q.).

**INCORRUPT**, incorruptus (q. *prop.*).—integer (*whole, undefiled, not adulterated, &c.*, morally pure; opp. contaminatus, vitiatu).—sanctus (*spotless, virtuous, morally pure*).

**INCORRUPTIBILITY**, || *PROPR.* Crcl. with corruptum non posse. || *IMPROPR.* Incapacity of being bribed, animus adversus dona invictus (*ast. S. Jug.* 43, *extr.*).—integritas (*integrity*).—Innocentia (*innocence, disinterestedness*).—sanctitas (g. *i.* for moral purity).

**INCORRUPTIBLE**, || *Not capable of being corrupted*, incorruptus (*that is not corrupted*) will often do; if not, Crcl. by corruptum non posse, &c. || *Incapable of being bribed*, integre. incorruptus (*opp. pretio venalis*). To be *i.*, pecunie or largitioni resistere; animum adversus dona invictum gerere (*ast. S. Jug.* 43, *extr.*).

**INCORRUPTION**. *See* **INCORRUPTIBILITY** (*prop.*). **INCORRUPTNESS**, integritas (*both in a moral and a physical sense*; of persons and things).—sanctitas (*moral purity*). *I.* of the heart, sanctimonia.

**INCREASE**, v. || *TRANS.* *See* **TO ARGUMENT**, **TO ENLARGE**. || *INTRANS.* crescere, accrescere (*to grow*; to *i.*, whether with ref. to number, extent, or intensity).—incrementum capere (*to receive an increase in extent or magnitude*).—augeri, augescere (*to be enlarged*; to be increased in number or strength).—ingravescere (*to become heavier*; *prop.*: e. g. of bodies by exercise; and *improp.* malum, morbus, studium).—invalescere, evalescere (*to become strong, prevalent, &c.*; not *post-Aug.*; consuetudo invalescit, Q.; invalescentibus vitis, *Suet.*; eval. rami, flagella, *Plin.*; affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, T.).—corroborari, se corroborare (*to strengthen itself*). The number of the enemy *i.*, numerus hostium crescit: the pains *i.* every day,

dolores in dies crescent: our friendship increased with our years, amicitia cum ætate accrevit simul: the disease *i.*, malum ingravescit or corroboratur.

**INCREASE**, s. accretio (as act).—amplificatio (*act of enlarging in extent or bulk*; e. g. rei familiaris; honoris; glorie).—incrementum (*as state*). The *i.* and decrease of light, accretio et diminutio luminis: *I perceive an i. of strength*, meas vires auctas sentio.

**INCREDIBLE**, incredibilis (*that can hardly be believed, hence = extraordinary, uncommon, &c.*).—a fide abhorrens nullam fidem habens (*not deserving belief*). *I.* celerity, incredibilis celeritas. tanta celeritas, cui par ne cogitari quidem potest: *i.* pain, incredibilis dolor. opinio omnium major dolor: the art has made *i.* strides, supra humanam fidem erecta est ars (*Plin.* 34, 7, 17): *it is i.*, incredibile est, also with auditu or dictu or memoratu.—a fide abhorret. *Athq* is less *i.*, qd pronus ad fidem est (L. 8, 24).

**INCREDIBLY**, incredibiliter. incredibilem in modum. incredible quantum.—supra quam credibile est.

**INCREDULITY**, dubitanti obstinato, or with Crcl. credere non posse. non facile adduci, ut credat. *By his i.*, non credendo.

**INCREDULOUS**, incredulus (H.).—qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.

**INCREMENT**, incrementum (C.).

**INERUST**, crustare.—incrustare (H., *Varr.*).

**INCRUSTATION**, incrustatio (*late, Procl. Dig.* 8, 2, 12, *fn.*; *Paul. Dig.* 50, 16, 79: both of the coating of walls; e. g. with marble).—crusta, or pl. crustæ (*i.* for all that is used in the way of inlaying, coating, &c., whether for walls, vessels, or any other work of art).

**INCUBATION**, incubatio (*also incubatus*, Æs. incubitus, Æs; all *Plin.*).

**INCUBUS**, incubus (*Sorib. Larg.* 100). *See* **NIGHT-MARE**.

**INCUPLICATE**, prædicere (πρὸς τὸν: to tell or warn beforehand, to do or not to do something; with ut, nē; *aply* of inculcating the wisdom, propriety, &c. of not doing something; prædicere, nē &c.)—inculcare (*lit.* to tread *athq* in; take great pains to impress it deeply: id, quod tradatur vel etiam inculcetur, C. de Or. 1, 28, 127; *Vatin.* 11, 27). *Sis* tradere.—præcipere, docere, &c.

**INCUMBENT**, adj. || *PROPR.* To be *i.* on *athq*, incubare ei rei or qre; iuniri ei rei (in) qre; impositum esse ei rei. || *IMPROPR.* Obligatory, Crcl. with debeo qd facere, oportet me facere. *It is i.* on *aby*, est c. on me, you, &c., meum, tuum, &c., est: he believed *it i.* on him, officii esse dixit (*Suet.*). *Inc* 'It is *i.* upon' is munus or officium est c., when the meaning is, that it belongs to the recognized duties of *aby*: est c. means only 'it suits or is becoming, creditable, &c. to *aby*': it is *i.* on a ruler to resist the inconsistency of the multitude, principum munus est [not principum est] resistere levitati multitudinis.

**INCUMBENT**, s. \*beneficiarius.

**INCUMBRANCE**. *See* **ENCUMBRANCE** and **BURDEN**.

**INCUR**, qd suscipere, subire, qd (in se) concipere, qd in se admittere (e. g. guilt, culpam). To *i.* hatred, in odium (offensionemque) c. irrure; in odium c. incurtere or venire; *see* **HATED**, **GUILT**, **ENMITY**, **DANGER**, **PENALTY**. To *i.* a fine, multam committere.

**INCURABLE**, insanabilis (*of things*; e. g. illness, wound). *Inc* immedicabilis is poet. only.—desperatus (*given up by the physicians, hopeless*; of the illness and the patient).

**INCURABLY**, insanabili morbo.—insanabiliter (*very late, Marcell. and Paul.*).

**INCURIOUS**, incuriosus (*post-Aug., Suet.*, T.). *See* **UNINQUISITIVE**, **INATTENTIVE**.

**INCURSION**, incurso (*Cæs.*, L.).—excursio (*with ref. to one's own country, fm* which one makes an *i.* into that of others). To make an *i.*, incursum (hostili) facere; excursionem facere (in with acc.): to perent any hostile *i.*, prohibere hostem ab Incursionibus (*Cæs.*); fines suos ab excursionibus hostium tuere (*Cæs.*).

**INDEBTED**. To be *i.* to *aby* for *athq*, qd ei debere (g. *i.*, to be his debtor for *i.*).—qd ei acceptum refere (i. e. to set it down, as it were, in one's account-books as received fm him, whether good or evil: = to have to thank him for).—c. beneficio qm or qd esse (to owe one's present happy, &c. state to *aby's* kindness). To be *i.* to *aby* for one's life, vitam suam ei referre acceptam (C. *Phil.* 2, 5); ei vitam debere (O. *Pont.* 4, 3, 31); propter qm vivere (C. *Mit.* 22, 58, = to have to thank him for having saved one's life); a quo natum esse; propter qm hanc suavissimam lucem aspexisse (to owe

*one's being to aby, as its author; of parents, &c.). To be i. to aby for one's preservation, life, &c., ca beneficio incolument, saluum esse: to be i. to aby for the preservation of one's rank, property, position, &c., ca beneficio incolumes fortunae habere: to be i. to aby for many kind acts, ci multa beneficencia debere: to feel i. [= obliged] to aby for almg, qd (e. g. minus ca) gratum acceptumque est, &c. See OBLIGED. ‡ = To be in debt, see DEBT or OWK.*

**INDECENCY**, *Indignitas* (indecent behaviour or treatment of others, and indecent condition of a thing). *turpitudō* (vile, immoral manner in speaking or conducting oneself).

**INDECENT.** See INDELICATE, UNBECOMING.  
**INDECENTLY.** See INDELICATELY, UNBECOMINGLY.

**INDECISION**, dubitatio, hesitatio (doubt, &c., with *ref. to a particular case, about which abdy cannot determine how to act*).—*inconstantia* (want of firmness as manifested by *waviness of plans, &c.*)—(*erebra*) *mutatio consilii* (change of purpose, &c.).—*crebra sententiarum commutatio* (frequent change of opinion, &c. Dom. 2).—*inopia consilii* (the being at a loss what to do).—*animus parum firmus, or varius incertusque* (as a person's character). *Slowness* and *i*, *dubitatio* et *more* (e. g. *senati, S.*): a person of great *i* of character, *homo parum firmus proposito* *aff. bell. 2. 3, fin.*: all my former *i*, *quicquid incerti mihi in animo fuit (Plaut.)*: to be in a state of *i*, *pendere animi* (or *animus*): *æstare dubitatione*; *dubius est q*, quid faciat; *affici inopia consilii*: *abdy remained for a long time in a state of i*, *diu incertum habuit q*, quidnam consilii caperet (*S.*); *diu hesitavit q*, quid facere deberet.

INDECISIVE. | *That does not decide the question, dubius (doubtful): e. g. prælium, victoria).*—*Incertus (uncertain): e. g. victoria, exitus).*—*ambiguus. anceps (doubtful as to the event): e. g. belli fortuna: but ~~non~~ prælium anceps = 'a double attack', and prælium ambiguus, pugna ambigua = 'not found out'.*—*et probatum infirmum = 'not proved' (of argument), etc.*—*quod ad persuadendum innotuit ad qd.*—*magno ad persuadendum momento e. C. In-vent. 2. 26).*—*Triking and i. engagements, levia et sine effectu certamina.* | *Undecided, vid.*

**INDECISIVELY**, sine effectu (*s. g. certamina*).—  
incerto exitu (*victoriæ: of an event, not yet decided;*  
*s. g. victoriæ*).

INDECLINABLES, ἀπότῃ (ἀπὸ τῶν α.—*Dion. Prisc.*).  
INDECOROUS. See IMDECORATE UNBECOMING.

INDECOROUS. See INDELICATE, UNBECOMING.  
INDECOROUSLY, indecore.—indigne. inhoneste.  
turpiter (~~post~~ indecenter, *post-Class.*).

**INDECOROUSNESS.** See INDECENCY.

**INDEED.** *g*. *Synonymical:* = *I am not it, &c.*, pro-  
fecto (*i.e.* *a fact*): *g*. *Apurely:* *ad.* non est ille iudex,  
non est profecto — *adding or following the  
word it refers to:* off. with advantage; opportuna. *g*.  
*facultate odiosum sane genus hominum;* judicare  
difficile est sane). *I was,* *i.* exceedingly glad, sane  
quam sum gavisus. *Sts* after haud non, *i.* do not *i.*  
understand, haud sane intelligo) — *vere* (*truly*; with  
*truth:* e.g. a Christian *it*, \* vere Christianus) ably *is*  
*i.* a scholar, q*s* est plane perfecture eruditus. *I* n  
*this way it is often used in answers:* sane.  
etiam vero.—*ita* *ita* est. sic est.—*certe*. recte. *D*o**  
*you wish, &c.* *I* do *i.*, vixne — *nō*). Sane quidem,  
*often with repetition of the verb;* dante, &c. *I* de sane.  
[*Pr. Intr.* II. 147, 148.] *As used in answers to*  
*express surprise, often with irony:* veron!  
kame vero! (*e.g.* non novi adolecentium vestrum  
veron!) — *Serio*. Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 47.)—*aln'* *ut*  
(*ironical*). *Restrictive* (opposing a person or thing  
*spoken of to others*), quidem, equidem (the latter as an  
affirmation made by a speaker about himself or  
things relating to himself; its use with any but  
the first person being exceptional, *i.* it better to avoid  
such use. It is very common with puto, arbitror, credo,  
scio [*Pr. Intr.* II. 552–553]). *C*oncessive (*i.*, ...but  
*yet*, quidem ... sed tamen (e.g. *that is a poor consolation*  
*i.*, but &c.), misera est quidem illa consolatio, sed  
tamen &c.).—*et al* ... tamen (e.g. *et al* non sum doctus,  
tamen intelligo, *I am not i.* a learned man, but yet *i.*  
understand, &c.).—*non* ... like quidem ... sed (tamen);  
*stis autem, verum, veruntamen* (specially when of two attri-  
butes one is conceded; bellum non injustum illud qui-  
dem, suls tamen civibus exitabile; philosophi minime  
mali illi quidem, sed &c. So with *add.*, enucleate like  
quidem, et polle, ut solebat, nequaquam autem &c.  
*Sts* with *verbis*, joco ut quidem illi licet, sed &c.).  
*The* like quidem are *sts omitted*; e.g. cum *S*. Nævio,  
*ire bone, veruntamen non ita instituito, ut &c.*

**INDEFATIGABLE**, assiduus (*active without ceasing*).—Impiger (*not fearing or minding any trouble*). *f. industri. assiduitas, impigritas* (C. Nov. p. 125, 20).

INDEFATIGABLY, assidue ( ~~25~~ assidue is not Class.). impigre.

**INDEFEASIBLE**, irrevocabilis.—In perpetuum rat-  
tus (valid, &c. for ever).

**INDEFENSIBILITY.** *Grck.* with *defendi* non posse

INDEFENSIBILE, Crcl. with defendi non posse.  
INDEFENSIBLE, Crcl. with defendi non posse  
(both propr. and of maintaining the propriety of athg,  
&c.).—teneri non posse (of a military post, &c.).

INDEFINITE, incertus (*uncertain*)—dubius (*doubtful*).—suspensus et obscurus (*uncertain, dark, &c.*; *e.g.* verba, *T. Ann.* 1, 10, 2).—ambiguus (*capable of two meanings; oracular*). *The* *it* pronoun, pronomen infinitum or indefinitum (*Gramm.*).

INDEFINITELY, *dubie* (*doubtfully*).—in *incertum* (*to an indefinite time*).

**INDELIBLETY.** *Crcel. with deleri or elui non posse.*  
**INDELIBLE,** *indelibilis* (*O. Met. 15, 876, and Pons.*  
 2, 8, 25), *Crcel. quod deleri non potest (unwaxingish-*  
*able, imperishable).*—*quod elui non potest (that cannot*  
*be whitewashed, or washed out, as it were, or effaced;*  
*e. g. a spot in aby's character, macula).*

**INDELICACY.** See **INDECENCY.**  
**INDELICATE,** parum verecundus (*violating decorum, &c.*; *e. g.* verba).—inurbanus (*violating the laws of politeness*; *e. g.* dictum).—inhonestus (*dishonourable, immoral*; *opp.* honestus).—illiberalis (*not becoming a free-born man, a gentleman*; *e. g.* jocus).—turpis (*disgraceful*).

**INDELICATELY**, parum verecunde. — indecore  
(~~Indecore~~ indecenter, *post-Class.*). — indigne. inhoneste.  
turpiter.

**INDELICATENESS.** See **INDELICACY.**

**INDEMNIFICATION.** \*impensum pecuniæ restituito (for money laid out).—\*damni restituito (*i. for injury suffered*).—compensatio (*compensation: cf. C. Tusc. 5, 33, entr.*); or *Cred. with damnum pensare, compensare, sarcire, rescarire, restituere. For some i., ut damnum aliquo modo compensetur.*

**INDEMNIFY**, *ci* **dammum restituere** or **præstare**: *for alq*, *qd ci compensare* (*qâ re*): *to i. oneself*, **dammum** or **detrimentum sarcire**, **resarcire**, or **restituere**. **dammum compensare**: *by alq*, *qâ re*.—**dammum suum levare** (*to lighten one's loss*): *sis remun-rari qm præmio* (*if by a present*: *cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 44*). *To i. abq for the loss of one honour by conferring another upon him*, *ci pro honore honos redditus est*.

**INDEMNITY**, *Indemnification*, *vid.* **Act of indemnity**. See **AMNESTY**.

INDENT, serratim scindere (*cut like a saw, Appul. Herb. 2*). See NOTCH, JAG.

**INDENTURE**, pacti et conventi formula (*g. i. for formula in wch an agreement is drawn up*), or \*pacti formula, quâ se qs ci in disciplinam tradidit (*of the t.'s of an apprentice*).

**INDEPENDENCE**, libertas (opp. servitus) arbitrium liberum (*the liberty of acting after one's own will*, opp. alius voluntas). To deprive any of his *t*, ci libertatem eripere: to lose one's *t*, libertatem perdere or amittere: to have lost one's *t*, servire, servitutem pati. **An independence** (= sufficient income), facultates quae cum sustentant—pecunia, quae cum sustentant, sumptus, quae cum sustentant, sumptus suppetit necesse non habet, etiam liberales (C. 1.)—sui nulli (opp. debet, nec alienum). To have an *t*, *se* habere qd. independentem property.

INDEPENDENT, sui juris (*his own master*), sui potens (*not obliged to give an account of his actions*, L. 26, 13), — liber et solutus, solutus et liber (*free, unfettered by any obligation*). *Te be i.*, sui iuris or sum potestatis et in sua potestate esse, — integrum ac solidum i liberalitas esse (*to be quite one's own master*); nemini parere (*to obey or care about nobody*); ad suum arbitrium vivere (*to live after one's own will*). *To be i. ex external circumstances*, non aliunde pendens nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensus habere rationes (*C. ad Fam.* 5, 13, 1); absolute vivere (*C. (Fin. 3, 7, 26)*; many states that had ill then remained i., multae civitates, quae in illum diem ex aequo egerant (*T. Agr. 20, 3*); *to make myself i.*, in libertatem se vindicare: *an i. property*, facultates, quae qm sustinent: *a man of small but i. property*, modicus facultatibus (*Pin. Ep. 6, 32, 3*); *to be a person of i. property*, in bonis esse. In possessione bonorum esse (*to have property*); in suis numis esse (*opp. in aere alieno esse, to be in debt*); habet qs, qui et unde utatur; also pecuniam habere, quae necessariae sumptus suppeditet, or if it will allow of a liberal

*expenditure*), pecuniam habere, quæ perpetuus sumptus suppeditet, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (C.). ¶ **INDEPENDENS** (as a sect), \*qui singulos Christianorum cœtus sui iuris esse voluit.

**INDEPENDENTLY**, absolute (e. g. vivere).—arbitrio suo (e. g. facere qd), or ad arbitrium suum (e. g. vivere; both = 'according to one's own will').—singulatim (singly; each by itself; not in connexion with other things). I. of *athg*, 'illud non spectans or respiciens (without ref. to it; e. g., to say or consider *athg*). To live i., see 'to be INDEPENDENT' (of external circumstances).

**INDESCRIBABLE**, inenarrabilis (e. g. labor).—incredibilis (incredible; e. g. lætitia).—singularis (peculiar in its kind, extraordinary; e. g. fides, crudelitas). Your letter has caused me i. pleasure, exprimere non possum, quanto gaudio me affecerit tuæ literæ.

**INDESCRIBABLY**, supra quam enarrari potest (e. g. eloquens).—supra quam ut describi facile possit (e. g. eximius, handsome).

**INDESTRUCTIBILITY**, *Crel.* with dirui, everti, turbari, &c., non posse.

**INDESTRUCTIBLE**, quod dirui or everti non potest.—quod turbari, perturbari non potest (*that is incapable of being disturbed*).

**INDETERMINATE**. See INDEFINITE.

**INDETERMINATELY**. See INDEFINITELY.

**INDETERMINATENESS**. See INDEFINITENESS.

**INDEX**, ¶ *Of a book*, index (for *wech* catalogus is late). An alphabetical i. of (e. g. rivers), annuum in literas digesta nomina (Fib. Sequ.). to enter into an i., in indicem referre: i. s., indices librorum. ¶ *Hand of a watch*, guomon (on a sundial).—virgula horarum index (g. t., *ast.* Plin. 18, 37, 67). ¶ *IMPROPR.* imago, index (the former as reflecting *athg*; the latter as indicating or betraying its nature: e. g. imago animi vultus, indices oculi, C.).—janua (as opening and disclosing i. to view: frons, quæ est animi janua, C.).

**INDIAN-INK**, \*atramentum chinense.

**INDIAN-RUBBER**, \*gummi elasticum.

**INDICATE**. See 'to be an INDICATION of'.

**INDICATION**, indicium (mark, &c. by *weh* *athg* is disclosed, detected).—vestigium (trace)—nota (mark) Jx. nota est vestigium, and (in pl.) indicia et vestigia (e. g. of poison, veneni).—significatio cs rei (a manifestation of some feeling, &c.; e. g. virtutis, timoris). To follow up the i. s of *athg*, vestigia cs rei persequi: to be an i. of &c., indicare. indicio or indicium esse.

**INDICATIVE MOOD**, fatendi modus.—modus indicativus (Gramm.).

**INDICT**, *prop.* delationem nominis postulare in qm (i. e. to ask the prætor for permission to proceed agst a person).—\*delationem nominis a iudicibus selectis postulare in qm. See To ACCUSE; 'to bring an ACTION agst'.

**INDICTABLE**, (res) accusabilis (Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 105). Ss pœnâ or suppli-to dignus (the latter, of the severest punishment).—animadvertendus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment). *Athg* is i. or not i., est cs rei (nulla) or nulla actio. A person's conduct is i., est actio in qm.

**INDICTMENT**, libellus (post-Aug.; ~~not~~ not accusatorius libellus), nominis delatio. To prefer an i. agst aby, \*delationem nominis a iudicibus selectis postulare in qm.—libellum de qd dare (Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11): to frame or draw up an i., libellum formare (Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3) or componere et formare (J. Jur.). To find an i. (i. e., to find it a true bill), ci delationem dare (the dat. being the name of the prosecutor, whom the jury, by their finding, allow to prosecute; C. Dic. in Cæcil. 15, 49).

**INDIFFERENCE**, neglectio, contemptio, despectio cs rei (contempt for it, utter disregard of it; always with gen. of thing).—irreverentia (want of a respectful or proper appreciation of *athg*, cs rei: e. g. studiorum, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 5; cf. T. Ann. 3, 31, 2).—æquus animus, æquitas animi (undisturbed, unagitated state of mind).—dissolutus animus (see quotation appended to dissolutus in INDIFFERENT).—lentitudo (phlegmatic i., e. g., to wrongs done in oneself or one's neighbour: cf. C. ad Qu. Fr. 1, 1, No. 13, 38).—ἀδιαφορία (is Gk letters, C. Att. 2, 17; of i. to political affairs).—animus durus (hard-heartedness).—frigus, animus alienatus qd (coldness *weh* one manifests to aby, e. g. to a former friend). To bear *athg* with i., æquo animo ferre or pati qd; lente ferre qd. The prevailing i. to religion, hæc, quæ nunc tenet sæculum, negligentia dicitur.

**INDIFFERENT**, ¶ *Neutral* asto good or evil; (482)

of a middling quality; nec bonus, nec malus—indifferens (neither good nor bad: b. th C. Fin. 3, 16, 53; but the last only as an attempted translation of the Gk. ἀδιάφορος).—medius, qui (quæ, quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest (holding the mean between what deserves censure on the one hand and blame on the other, Q. 2, 20, 1)—mediocris (moderate; indifferently good: e. g. sunt bona. sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura).—neuter (neither morally good nor bad: i. in a moral sense: only, of course, when 'good' and 'bad' are mentioned; e. g. quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, and what i., C. Divin. 2, 4). ¶ *Unconcerned*, securus (without any anxiety on the subject).—dissolutus (phlegmatic, letting every thing take its own course; e. g. quis tam dissolutus animo est, qui hæc quum videat. tacere ac negligere possit? C. Rosc. Am. 11, 32).—lentos (slow to receive impressions, to feel sympathy or take interest in *athg*; in a bad sense; cf. Diak. and Fabri, L. 22, 14). An i. look, vultus non mutatus: to put on an i. look, vultus non mutare: it is i. to me whether, nihil meâ interest or refert (utrum &c. See Zumpt, 449). I am i. to aby or *athg*, qd or qm non or nihil curo; qd or qs mihi non cordi est; qd ad curam meam non pertinet; qd or qm negligo; de qd re non laboro (I feel no care or anxiety about *athg*; do not trouble myself about it).—qd re non moveor (am not affected by it; e. g. to be i. to money, pecuniâ non moveri).—qd or qm despicio or contemno (think it or him beneath my notice). He is i. to the opinions of others, negligit or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat: I am not i. to *athg*, qd mihi curæ or non sine curâ est; qd ad curam meam pertinet; qd a me non alienum puto: I am not i. to the breach of the treaty, non pro nihilo mihi est fœdus rumpi (I have grown i. to pain, obduraui animus ad dolorem novum: to be i., in neutram partem moveri (a philos. t. t., C. Acad. 2, 42, 130): I am i. to the attractions of a place, cs loci voluptates inoffensus transmitto: I am i. to every thing but your safety, nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis (C.).

**INDIFFERENTLY**, ¶ *Without distinction*, sine discrimine.—promiscue.—(with ref. to persons), nullius habitâ ratione: electum omni ac discrimine remoto: ommissis auctoritatibus. ¶ *Impartially*, vid. ¶ *Without emotion*, &c., æquo animo (with undisturbed mind).—lente (with sluggish indifference). ¶ *Tolerably* (well, &c.), commode (e. g. saltare, Np.).—satis (e. g. literatus; both = 'i. well': i. e., expressing considerable progress or merit).—modice (e. g. locuples).—mediocriter (e. g. disertus).

**INDIGENCE**, ~~not~~ Indigentia = 'need', 'necessity', or 'inexplebilis libido, C.) See POVERTY.

**INDIGENT**, indigens (e. g. indigentibus benigne facere, C. Off. 2, 15, 52). See POOR.

**INDIGESTED**. See UNDIGESTED.

**INDIGESTIBLE**, difficilis concocti or ad concoquendum.—valentissimus (opp. imbecillimus; Cels. 2, 18, with ref. to fitness for invalids).

**INDIGNATION**, cruditas.

**INDIGNANT**, indignabundus (full of indignation).—subiratus (a little angry).—iratus (angry).—iniquus (in an unfavorable humour or disposition of mind). To be i. (e. g. at. by's conduct), ci stomachari or irasci: to become i., irasci; with *athg*, indignari qd (to consider *athg* unworthy).—iniquo animo ferre qd (not to bear *athg* with indifference). To become i. at &c., indignari, quod &c., or with æc. and infn.

**INDIGNANTLY**, indignabundus (adj., L.; not Cæs. or C.).—Indignans (or indignatus) qd (acc. of the cause being expressed).—irato animo. iracunde (angrily). To look i. at aby, \*iratis oculis or truci vultu qm intueri.

**INDIGNATION**, indignatio. Indignitas (displeasure felt at *athg* unworthy, unbecoming, improper), cs rei.—stomachus (vexation, chagrin).—bills, ira (a higher degree of dissatisfaction or anger at some suffered wrong or injury; it is often a consequence of 'indignitas', cf. L. 5, 45, 6: 'indignitas,' atque ex ea ira animos cepit). Somewhat of i., Indignatunula: with i., animo iniquo or irato; indignabundus: with bitter or vehement i., indignatione quâdam exacerbat (Aft. L. 2, 35, extr.). to cause or rouse i., indignationem movere: to rouse aby's i., ci stomachum or bilem movere: to draw upon oneself aby's i., cs indignationem in se convertere: the i. increases, indignitas crescit; manifests itself, indignatio erumpit: to show one's i. agst aby, indignationem or indignatunuculum apud qm effundere.

**INDIGNITY**, indignitas (also in pl.). Jx. (in pl.) indignitates contumeliasque. To submit to the trouble and i. of *athg*, cs rei (or qd faciendū indignitatem et molestiam perferre (C.): to bear all manner of i. s



omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre (*Cæs.*): *to be driven to do sth by all manner of*, omnibus indignitatibus compulsus esse (ad qd faciendum, *L.*). See **INSULT**, s.

**INDIGO**, Indicum (*Plin.*)—color indicus (*as colour*). *The i plant*, \*indigofera (*Linn.*).

**INDIRECT**, quod circuitione quadam (or per ambages) fit—obliquus (e. g. orationes, *Suet.*; insectario, *T.*)—perplexus (e. g. sermones, *L.*). *I. taxes*, \*vegetalia circuitione quadam pendenda, solvenda: or vegetalia only (as being ultimately paid by the consumer): *d. discourse* (in *Gramm.*), \*oratio non directa.

**INDIRECTLY**, circuitione quadam or per ambages (in an indirect manner)—oblique (e. g. perstringere qm)—tectae, perplexae. *Epicurus denies i. the existence of the gods*, Epicurus circuitione quadam deos tollit.

**INDISCERNIBLE**. See **INVISIBLE**.  
**INDISCERNIBLE**, quod dirimi distributive non potest. quod discerpi non potest. quod nec discerni, nec dividi, nec discerpi, nec distribui potest (*C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71*).

**INDISCREET**. See **IMPRUDENT**.  
**INDISCREETLY**. See **IMPRUDENCE**.

**INDISCRETION**. See **IMPRUDENCE**.

**INDISCRIMINATE**, promiscuus (e. g. omnium generum cædes, *T.*), or *Crel.* with nullius rationem habere: delectum omnem ac discernimen tollere.

**INDISCRIMINATELY**. See **INDIFFERENTLY**.

**INDISPENSABLE**, necessarius: *for sth*, ad qd. *Quia i.*, per necessarios, maxime necessarius: *sth is i. to me*, qd re carere non possum: *to show that sth is i. to us*, nos qd re carere non posse probare.

**INDISPENSABLY**, necessario. *I. necessary*, \*prorsus or omnino necessarius.

**INDISPOSE**, *To make a person disinclined*, &c., abducere qm or ea animum a qd re: *to draw sth away fm a pursuit, object of interest*, &c.;—deducere qm de or a qd re: *to draw him off fm sth*; *impropr.*—de animi lenitate: ad acerbitate, &c.; *To i. sth to another*, qm or ea voluntatem a qd obalienare, qm ab ea amicitia avertere (*Cæs.*). *To be indisposed to sth*, alienari ei rei (*C.*); abhorreere or alienum esse a qd re: *to be i. to sth*, averso or alieno a qd animo esse: *indisposed to sth* or *sth*, aversus a qd or a qd re (e. g. a ratione; a Musis: *also* ei rei, *H.*, *Q.*); alienus a qd or a qd re; ei inimicus. *Not to be i. to sth*, *not to be inclined to do sth*, haud displicet, with *infm*.

**INDISPOSED**, morbo tentatus. See **POORLY**. *To be slightly i.*, leviter egrotare: *to become i.*, levi motu cluclia tentari (*Suet. Vesp. 24*).

**INDISPOSITION**, *Slight disorder*, invaleutudo (only *C. Att. 7, 2*), commotio cluclia, levis motu cluclia (*C. Att. 12, 11*; *extr.*; *Suet. Vesp. 24*).—offensa, qd offensus (post-Aug.); si quid offensus in cenâ sensit, *Col. 1, 6*. *To have an i.*, see 'to be indisposed'.

**INDISPUTABLE**, non futurus (*C. Velle. 1, 1*; *Ag. p. 352*).—perplexus (evident)—certus (certain): *to assume a doubtful and disputed fact as an i. truth*, sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, *C.*; or *Crel.*—quod perspicuum est constatque inter omnes or et quod constare inter omnes necesse est (*C. Invent. 1, 36, 62*). *It is an i. fact*, &c., constat (inter omnes), &c.; *the fact is i.*, factum constat: *if the fact is i.*, si de facto constat (*Q. 1, 4*); *if there is no doubt the crime, &c. was committed*, &c.; *insolubilis*, post-Aug. (*Q. 1*); *signum*; *one the adversary cannot remove or get rid of*.

**INDISPUTABLY**, sine controversia, sine ulla controversia—certo, sine dubio (certainly, without doubt); *both denoting the subjective certainty of the individual*,—haud dubie, certe (infallibly, denoting objective certainty)—videlicet (evidently, clearly): *calls attention to an obvious truth*. See **CERTAINLY**.

**INDISSOLUBILITY**, *Crel.*, with dissolvi &c. non posse.

**INDISSOLUBLE**, indissolubilis (prop.: e. g. a knot, nodus, post-Aug.).—inexplicabiles (prop. of shackles, vinculum; then *Ag.*—inexplicabiles, &c.)—æternus (everlasting), e. g. *felicitas*, vincula).

**INDISSOLUBLY**, indissolubiter, insolubiter (both late: the former, *Claud. Mam.*; the latter, *Macrobi.*). *Crel.* with dissolvi non posse; or indissolubili nodus (*Plin.*).

**INDISTINCT**, minus clarus (not clear; not easily perceived by the eyes or ears)—obscurus (dark, unintelligible; oratio, verba, &c.)—perplexus (confused; enigmatis; responsum, sermones)—confusus (confused; e. g. clamor). *Am i. hand*, litera minus confusa, nec clara (*ast. C. Att. 6, 9, 1*). *I. utterance*,

os confusum (opp. os planum or explanatum): *as i. voice*, vox obtusa (*thick*; opp. vox clara).—vox perturbata (*inartificial*; opp. explanabilis).

**INDISTINCTION**, obscuritas (obscurity, darkness).

**INDISTINCTLY**, minus clare—obscure (e. g. dicta, *Q.*; very i., obscure addmum; e. g. cerne, *C.*)—perplexa (e. g. loqui). *To pronounce letters or words i.*, literas dicendo obscurare (not to give them their clear, proper sound); literas opprimere (not to let them be heard; *C. Off. 1, 37, 6*); verba devorare (to slur them over; only to half-pronounce, *Q. 11, 3, 33*; *Sen. de Irâ. 3, 14, end*).

**INDISTINGUISHABLE**, *Not distinguishable*, difficilis ad distinguendum (hard to distinguish), quod non distinguitur.—quæ internosci non possunt (things weh cannot be known, the one fm the other). *Alth is i. fm sth*, qd a qd re distingui ac separari, or dijudicari et distingui or separari et internosci non potest; nihil interest inter (there is no difference between). *Indistinguishable*, vid.

**INDIVIDUAL**, adj. proprius, singularis (see **OWNS**): *to be true to one's own i. character*, naturam propriam sequi. *Individually*, vid.

**INDIVIDUAL**, s. *To be translated by persons*: *three i.* (at a time), terius personæ (*Suet. Ner. 1*): *to have a different effect upon different i.*, in personis varie respondere. *Individuals*, homines singuli—res singule, or singula, orum (of things).—*not individual*, *wh are only used of atoms*.

**INDIVIDUALITY**, \*singularis or propria ea hominis (or rei) ratio or conditio (external i.).—*natura propria* (internal).

**INDIVIDUALLY**, singulatim (one by one).—per singula (opp. turba, 'collectively', rerum repetitio... etiamsi per singula minus moverant, turba valet, *Q.*).

**INDIVISIBILITY**, \*individua natura.

**INDIVISIBLE**, individuus, quod dividi non potest.—quod secari non potest (not able to be cut into pieces); *Jn.* quod secari et dividi non potest.—quod dirimi distributive non potest (indiscernible): *bodies that are i.*, corpora indivisa.

**INDIVISIBLY**, *Crel.* ita ut dividi non possit.

**INDOCILE**, or **INDOCIBLE**, indocilis (unteachable).

**INDOCILITY**, ingenium indocile.

**INDOLENCE**, inertia—lentitudo.—patientia (*Sym.* in *Indoc. N.*). See **LAZINESS**.

**INDOLENT**, ignavus, iners piger—soccus (= socors, who has no susceptibility, and so puts no heart in his work; *his i.*, it is only used of a sluggish intellect, &c.).—deses (*L.*, *fm* *sequi*, one who follows, but never leads; slow, backward, opp. promptus, forward). In *C.* and *Cæs.* only once, and that in compor.; tardus et parum efficax (*Cæl. op. C.*). *Sym.* in *Indoc.* lentus (slow to receive impressions, to be stirred by wrongs done to oneself or others; not easily prevailed upon to act).

**INDUBITABLE**. See **UNDOUBTED**, **CERTAIN**, **INDISPUTABLE**.

**INDUCE**, *To persuade, move*, &c., adducere ad qd (often with the gerund; also with ut; to lead in); inducere ad qd (often with gerund; also with ut; *my to something bad or hurtful*)—persuadere (cl, with &c. *to persuade him*)—commovere qm ad qd (to excite him to it)—incitare or concitare qm ad qd (to excite him to it)—auctore esse, ut; impellere qm, ut &c. (to urge him &c.). *You i. me to agree with you*, adducere me, tibi assentiri (*C.*); *to be induced to do sth by the prospect of gain*, induci qd emolumento ad agendum qd: *not to be easily induced to believe*, non facile adduci ad credendum. *I shall not be induced to believe this*, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam. *To introduce*, causas, importare, inferre; *st* facere, afferre, commovere (e. g. dolorem). *To introduce his personage*, &c.; *Pope*, inducere (e. g. Epicurus... deos induxit perlicidos et perfidissimos, *C.*).

**INDUCEMENT**, incitamentum (that weh incit, aby to sth; e. g. periculum, laborum; also ad honesta moriendum, *Cur.*)—irritamentum (of what excites the mind; e. g. pacis, *T.*; malorum, *O.*; *Reus* prob. not *C.*)—stimulus (good, spur, sharp inducement)—illicebra (enticement)—causa (reason)—consilii motus (motive; *Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 9*)—impulsus (impulse).

**INDUCT**, \*sacerdotem inaugurare; or \*sollemnnd more beneficium ei demandare.



**INDUCTION.** *In logic; the founding a general conclusion upon a multitude of observed particulars, inductio (ἡγωγή; Q. uses it to describe the Socratic method of inferring a general conclusion from particular concessions, made by one's opponent, 5, 11). St. observatio singulorum may help. The putting a clergyman in possession of a benefice, inductio (Cod. Theod., p. 789, ed. Bonn).*

**INDUCTIVE.** \*ex observatione singulorum reperitus (aff. Q. 2, 17, 9, medicina ex observatione salubrium... reperta est).

**INDULGE.** See **EXOR.**

**INDULGE, PROPRI.** indulgēre (ci or ci rei) — indulgenti tractare qm (to treat *aby* with indulgence). To *t. aby* very much, magnā esse in qm indulgentiā; oneself too much, nimis sibi indulgēre; his soldiers too much, laxiore imperio milites habēre. *To give way to (passions), indulgēre (e. g. ira, L.).* — ci rei se dare, dederē, or trādere. — dare animum ci rei (e. g. mærori, to *t. his grief*) — non cohēdere (not to restrain; e. g. se; offensas suas libidinis C.). to *t. one's (lustful) passions, libidinis se dare; one's sensual appetites, voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dederē; one's appetites, ventri obedire (to be the slave of one's belly).* — *Abol.* To *t. in atq.* indulgēre ci rei; *in eating and drinking, cibo se vinoque invitare (on a particular occasion).* — bene curare statum suum (to make oneself comfortable; *Plant. Pseud.* 4, 7, 34). — bene curare eutem (lit., to make oneself sleek by good eating and drinking; *H. Ep.* 1, 4, 15). — ~~not~~ *not* genio indulgēre.

**INDULGENCE.** indulgentia, clementia, benignitas (SYN. in **INDULGENT**). — venia (pardon shown to *error*, or to persons in *error*). To show *t.* to *q.*. indulgēre ci or ci rei (e. g. to a debtor, debitori; to *aby's* faults, ea peccatis). — veniam dare ci rei (to grant pardon, e. g. errori); cf. To **INDULGE**; to show *t.* to *atq.*, cōvivere in re (to wink at), — gratiam facere ci rei (to concede); to treat *aby* with *t.*, indulgenti tractare or indulgenter habēre qm; indulgēre ci, to treat *aby* with much *t.*, magnā esse in qm indulgentiā; to treat *aby* with too much *t.*, nimis or nimulū ei indulgēre; oneself, nimis sibi indulgēre. *A n indulgence (Eccl.), venia Pontificis Romani; venia delictorum or peccatorum (Eccl.)* indulgentia, used by Eccl. writers, is not to be recommended; to grant *an* *i.*, veniam ei et impunitatem dare (*C. Phil.* 8, 11, 52); to obtain *an* *i.*, veniam peccatorum impetrare; a letter of *i.*, — littere or libellus veniarum. Sale of *i.*, veniarum nundinari (see *C. Rull.* 1, 3, 9); to sell *i.*, — Pontificis Romani veniam nundinari. A seller of *i.*, — nundinator veniarum; — veniarum venditor. Money paid for *i.*, or raised by the sale of *i.*, numi ob veniam Pontificis Romani impetrandam dati (*C. Ferr.* 5, 51, extr.).

**INDULGENT**, indulgens (one whose habit it is to take things in good part, and to grant even what he thinks ought to be refused, e. g. a father towards children, a prince towards favorites; opp. *severus*). — clemens (one who, from a spirit of forbearance and humanity, acts mercifully towards those who deserve punishment; e. g. a judge; opp. *severus, crudelis*). — benignus (g. *t.* kind, good-natured; hence, also *t.* towards those who are blamable or guilty; e. g., a judge, hearer; opp. *malignus*). — facilis in accipiendis satisfactione (ready to receive excuses and apologies). Very *t.*, perindulgens (opp. *acerbe severus*); too *t.*, nimis indulgens; in an *t. manner*; see **INDULGENTLY**. **INDULGENTLY**, indulgenter, clementer, benigne. Cf. *with* **INDULGENCE**.

**INDURATE.** See **TO HARDEN**.

**INDUSTRIOUS**, industrius (of a restless activity, laborious, fond of labour; opp. *læta, segnis*). — navus (quick, active, that goes quickly to work without loss of time; opp. *ignavus*). JN. navus et industrius; industrius et acer. — assiduus (constant, assiduous; keeping up one's activity to the end) — sedulus (busy, active, that employs every moment considerably to some useful purpose; opp. *piger*; often = 'busling', of a housewife, &c.). — diligens (one who with care and accuracy attends to the object he is pursuing; opp. *negligens*) — studiosus *cs* rei (of him who pursues a task, esp. a mental one, with zeal, predilection, often even with passion; always with gen. of the object; hence, 'a very *t. scholar*, not discipulus studiosissimus, without adding literarum, bonarum artium, &c.). — curiosus (that bestows a care bordering on anxiety on even the most trivial things). — impiger (that feels no weariness or disgust even in a long, oppressive labour). Very *t.*, qui singulari est industria; to be *t.* in atq., diligentem esse in re (rarely diligen-

tem esse *cs* rei, *rich occurs more frequently in the meaning, to love or value atq.*; in an *t. manner*; see **INDUSTRIOUSLY**. The Latins also frequently express 'industrious' by frequentative verbs; as, 'to be *t.* in writing', scriptitare.

**INDUSTRIOUSLY**, industrie, assidue, sedulo, diligenter, studioso: *t. made or done, accuratus (used of the production of the diligens). To attend the schools i.*, circa scholas et auditoria professorum assiduus esse; to study *t.*, studioso discere; to pursue one's studies *t.*, studia urgere.

**INDUSTRY**, industria (habitual *t.* of an elevated kind; opp. *segnitia*). — navitas (habitual *t.* of a useful kind; e. g. in business; opp. *ignavia*). — labor (laborious exertion). JN. industria et labor. — opera (the mental and bodily activity bestowed upon atq.) — assiduitas (constancy, endurance in a business). — sedulitas (activity, bustling disposition) — impigritas (unwearied application, &c.; C. ap. Nov. 125, 20). — diligentia (care and attention in doing one's work). JN. industria et diligentia. — studium (internal impulse, inclination for an occupation). A composition shows much *t.* and care, together with much learning, in libro multa industria et diligentia comparat, multa doctrina: a person shows remarkable *t.* in atq., in qd re singulari est industria (both Np. Cat. 3, 1 and 4); to feel the want of *aby's* *t.* and care, desiderare *cs* industriam et diligentiam: to bestow *t.* upon atq., industriam locare, diligentiam exhibere, studium collocare in re; industriam ponere, exponere in re; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam ci rei tribuere; operam (laborem) ad or in qd impendere; to show all possible *t.*, omnes industrie nervos intendere; to follow any pursuit or business with the greatest possible *t.*, omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre in qd; omni cogitatione et cura incumbere in qd; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum se conferre ad studium *cs* rei; totum *t.* mente et animo insistere in qd; to pursue *an* object with great *t.*, multum studi adhibere ad qd; operam plurimum studii in qd re consumere; magnam studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; multum operam laboris in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re; to rouse one's *t.*, industriam acutere; *my* *t.* shall not be wanting in *t.*, mea industria in ea re non deerit; with *t.*; see **INDUSTRIOUSLY**. — *A school of industry*, — schola artem fovendarum causā instituta.

**INEBRIATE.** See **INTOXICATE**.

**INEBRIATION.** See **INTOXICATION**.

**INEFFABLE.** See **UNEXTERABLE**.

**INEFFABLY.** See **UNEXTERABLY**.

**INEFFECTIVE** or **INEFFECTUAL**, invalidus (invalid; without power or effect; opp. *fortis, valens*; e. g. medicament. ~~not~~ inefficax, not before *siv. age*). — inutulis (useful; not to the purpose; opp. *utilis, saluberr*, ci rei).

**INEFFECTUALLY.** See 'in **VAIN**'.

**INEFFICACIOUS.** See **INEFFECTUAL, WEAK**.

**INEFFICACY**, imbecillitas, infirmitas (weakness); or Crcl. with parum valere (contra qd, if the measures are opposed to something). — minus or nihil valere (to have too little or no strength). — parvo ad qd (or ad qd faciendum) momento esse, &c. He complains of the *t.* of the remedy, — queritur imbecillius esse remedium, quam morbum.

**INELEGANCE**, \*inelegans *cs* rei natura — inconcinntas (want of symmetry, &c., sententiarum \*act. Oct. 86).

**INELEGANT**, inelegans (C.; only with neg., non inelegans). — invenustus. Inconcinuus. See **UNADORNED**.

**INELEGANTLY**, ineleganter (C.; only with neg., non ineleganter scriptus, C.). — invenuste (with non, Q.). — *Non* innoceant, inconcinnter, both post-Class.

**INELOQUENT**, indersertus infacundus (SYN. of disert., facund., in **ELOQUENT**). — linguā improniptus (L.).

**INELOQUENTLY**, indiserte. Not *t.*, non indiserte (C.). ~~not~~ infacunde not found.

**INEQUALITY**, inæqualitas (Farr., Q., Col.; not C. or Cæs.).

**INERT**, iners (also of things). See **IDLE**, &c.

**INERTIA**. The 'vis inertiae', — vis illa inertie, quam vocant philosophi (for the sake of perspicuity); or *præ* contentio sue gravitatis (aff. C. N. D., tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, 2, 43, 116). By the 'vis inertiae', nixu suo; \* (ipsa) sue gravitatis contentione.

**INERTLY.** See **IDLY**.

**INESTIMABLE**, inestimabilis (*prop.*, *that cannot be valued*; *improp.* *L.*)—eximius. præstans. excellens. singularis (*fig.*, *excellent*; *SYN.* in **EXCELLENT**).

**INESTIMABLY**, eximie. excellenter. unice.

**INEVITABLE**. See **UNAVOIDABLE**.

**INEVITABLY**. See **UNAVOIDABLY**.

**INEXCUSABLE**, quod nihil excusationis habet (*e.g.* vitium).—cui venia nulla proponitur (*e.g.* erratum, C.).—cui ignoscendum non est; cui ignosci non or nullo modo potest.—inexpiabilis (*for which no atonement can be made*).—qui nulla excusatione se defendere potest (*of persons*).—cui nulla satis justæ excusatio est. To be i., nihil excusationis habere; excusationem non habere; cui nulla venia proponitur (*all of things*). *Aby was less i.*, magis ei ignoscendum fuit (C.). *Every citizen who did not attend, was h. id to be i.*, nemini civi ulla, quominus adesset, satis justæ excusatio visa est (C.).—*as* inexcusabilis potest. (H., O., and late Dig.).

**INEXHAUSTIBLE**, inexhaustus (V. *Æn.* 10, 174; *of mines*. In C. *Fin.* 3, 2, 7, it is doubtful; see Görenz and Orelli *ad loc.*). *My affection was i.*, tantum fuit amor, ut exhauriri non posset.

**INEXORABLE**, inexorabilis. To be i., severum et inexorabilem esse in qm; acerbè severum esse in qm.

**INEXPEDIENTY**, inutilitas.

**INEXPEDIENT**. See **UNADVISABLE**, **UNPROFITABLE**.

**INEXPERIENCE**, imperitia (*want of knowledge acquired by trial and practice*. *Æt.* This word is rejected by purists, though frequently occurring in S. and post-Aug. prose).—inascientia (*ignorance, subjectively*; in *athg.*, *cs rei*, *e.g.* in business, negotii gerendi). See **IGNORANCE**.

**INEXPERIENCED**, imperitus, in *athg.*, *cs rei* (*opp.* peritus, *e.g.* in war, bell).—ignarus, in *athg.*, *cs rei* (*one who is yet ignorant*; *e.g.* legum, artis).—rudis, in *athg.*, in qā re (*raw, untrained*; *e.g.* in public business, in republicā; in iure civili). To be i. in *athg.*, non versatum esse in qā re; peregrinum or hospitem or peregrinum atque hospitem esse in qā re.

**INEXPERT**. See **UNSKILFUL**.

**INEXPIABLE**, inexpiable.

**INEXPLICABLE**, inexplicabilis.

**INEXPRESSIBLE**. See **UNUTTERABLE**.

**INEXPRESSIBLY**. See **UNUTTERABLY**.

**INEXPRESSIVE**, languens. languidus (*of the voice, speech, &c.*)—iners (*of the eye*).

**INEXTINGUISHABLE**, inextinctus (*v. pr.*, *a fire*). To burst into peals of i. laughter, in risum or in cachinnos effundi; miros risus edere.

**INEXTRICABLE**, indissolubilis (*prop.*, *that cannot be untied, nodus, prop.*; *post-Aug.*)—inextricabilis (*e.g.* vincula, laquei; quæ res difficili et inextricabilis).—unde (or ex qo, qā, &c.) nunquam (vix, &c.) te expedies. To get into an i. difficulty, in mag nam difficultatem incurrere.

**INFALLIBILITY** (*e.g.* of a remedy), certum remedium. To maintain the i. of the pope, \*pontificem Romanum errare posse negare; \*pontificem Romanum omni errore carere dicere.

**INFALLIBLE**, a) *That does not deceive, certus non dubius (certain, not doubtful)*—exploratus (*made or found out*). b) *Incapable of being deceived, \*errori non obnoxius. To be i.*, omni errore carere.

**INFALLIBLY**, certo (*certainly, denotes certainty or persuasion with regard to the subject; i.e. subjective certainty*).—certe. haud dubie (*positively, without doubt, denotes certainty with regard to the object; i.e. objective certainty*). It will i. come to pass, certo fiet: certe eveniet.

**INFAMOUS**, famosus (*of whom much is spoken, but nothing good*).—infamis, on account of *athg.*, ob qd (*of bad report; also of things*).—insignis, *for athg.*, qā re (*distinguished before others by a bad quality*)—turpis, fœdus (*disgraceful, foul*). Jx. turpis et fœdus.—ignominiosus (*ignominious; covering a person with disgrace; of things, fuga*)—flagitiosus (*highly wicked, criminal, &c.*); *of persons or things*).—inhonestus (*immoral, &c.*). Jx. turpis et inhonestus.—nefarius (*unutterably wicked; of persons or things*).—infamia opertus (*of persons*).—intestabilis (*one who has been deprived of his civil rights; in common life, any i. person; cf. S. Jug. 67, 2. T. Ann. 15, 55, 5*). To be i., infamum esse; male audire.—infamia laborare (JCL.): to be very i., infamia flagrare: to become i., infamia aspergi: to lead an i. life, turpe or flagitiose vivere: what an i. action! o indignum facinus! I. actions, res turpes.

flagitia. nefaria (*neut. adj.*). See also 'covered with INFAMY.'

**INFAMOUSLY**, turpiter.—inhoneste. flagitiose. nefarie. fœdè.

**INFAMY**, infamia (*the loss of honour and a good name, in consequence of dishonorable conduct*).—ignominia (*is rather a disgrace put upon aby by one in authority; deprivation of political rights, privileges, &c., in consequence of a censure fm some military or civil magistrate; = ὀνμία*). To mark or cover with i., qm infamia notare; ci infamiam irrogare (JCL.).—qm ignominia notare (= to disgrace or degrade; *Cæs.*). To bear disgrace and i. without pain, ignominiam atque infamiam ferre sine dolore (C.): to expose aby to i., ci esse ignominie; infamiam habere (*Cæs. B. G. 6, 22*); infamiam ferre ci (T. Ann. 12, 4). || *Buseness, disgrace (of an action)*, vid.

**INFANCY**, prima ætas. prima ætatis tempora (*g. t.*).—infantia. infantie anni (*the time when the child cannot, or can but just speak*).—pueritia. ætas puerilis (*boyhood*): fm i., a primâ (or ab ineunte) ætate; a primâ infantia (T. Ann. 1, 4, 3); ab initio ætatis; a primis ætatis temporibus; a parvo or parvulo; a puero (*and in pl. a parvis or parvulis, a pueris, of several, or if one speaks of himself in the plural*); a teneris, ut Gracii dicunt, unguliculis (*translation of the Greek ἐξ ἀναλῶν δυνῶν, only in epist. style of C. Fam. 1, 6, extr.*). To die in his i., in cunis occidere (C. Tusc. 1, 39, 93). || **IMPROPR.** In the sense of *imperfect state, e.g. of arts &c.*, prima initia, pl.—incunabula, or quasi or velut incunabula (*the cradle; e.g. of the oratorical art, de oratoris quas incunabulis, C.*; ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis. Q.).

**INFANT**, s. infans.—pupus. pupulus (*of a male i.*).—pupa. pupula (*of a female; these four also as terms of endearment*).—*Incunula puerilis, in some recent edd. of Suet. Ner. 56, is a mere conjecture. || Minor, vid. I. of Spain, \*filius, filia regis Hispanie.*

**INFANT, adj.** puerilis (*e.g. ætas, tempus*): that i. nation, novus (*e.g. ille populus*); nascens (*opp. adultus, e.g. Athenæ*).

**INFANTA**, \*filia regis Hispanie.

**INFANTE**, \*filius regis Hispanie.

**INFANTICIDE**, infans or infantium cædes. *Fm context, the g. t. parricidium will often do.* Infanticidium very late.

**INFANTICIDE**, || *Murderer of her infant, parricida, prps with infans, but fm context it will do alone.* Infanticida quite late.

**INFANTINE**, puerilis (*e.g. species, blanditie*).

**INFANTRY**, pedittatus. pedites. copie pedestres. exercitus pedester. The i., as *opp. cavalry, are my denoted by the historians simply by exercitus, cohortes, milites; also by viri, homines; hence frequently milites equitesque, exercitus equitatusque, exercitus cum equitatu, equites virique, homines equitesque (cf. Herz, and Marb. Cæs. B. G. 5, 10; 7, 61). Light i., pedites levis armature; heavy armed i., pedites gravis armature. gravior pedum agmen (on their march).*

**INFATUATE**, infatuare (*to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness*).—occæcare (*to blind*).—pellicere (*to make a fool of by allurements, of a youth or maiden*).—qm lactare et falsâ spe producere (*to feed aby with false hopes*).—decipere (*to deceive*).—in fraudem impellere.

**INFATUATION**, cæcitas mentis or animi (*mental blindness*).—furor (*fm passion*).—stis stultitia (*folly*).—dementia (*madness*). See **FOLLY**. Such was his i., tantum eum furor ceperat; eo vecordie processerat (S. Jug. 5); processit in id furore (*Fell. 2, 80*).

**INFEASIBILITY**. See **IMPOSSIBILITY**.

**INFEASIBLE**. See **IMPOSSIBLE**.

**INFECT**, transire in alios (*prop.*, *to pass over to others; of diseases*). To i. aby, transire in qm (*prop.*, *of diseases*).—inficere qm (*to i.*, as it were; *fig. of vices, &c.*): others also were infected, contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgata est: to be infected in the same manner, eadem vi morbi repleti. || **IMPROPR.** *fig.* To i. aby with his vices, vitiiis suis inficere qm; vitia sua ci allinere, afficere (*the last, Sen. Ep. 7*): to be infected with vices, errors, &c., infici or imbui vitiiis; imbui erroribus: to be infected with wrong opinions, infici opinionum pravitate: to be infected with the desire of plundering, contagione quadam rapto gaudere: aby is said to be infected with *athg.*, contagio *cs rei* obiectatur ci (L. 9, 34; *improp.*).

**INFECTION**, contactus (*prop.*, and *improp.*, *as action*).—contagio (*the infectious disorder itself*; contagium un-Class.).

## INF

**INFECTIOUS**, *contagiosus* (*late; but necessary as* *s. l.*). *An i. disorder, contagio morbi.* — *pestilential* (*pestilence; pestilential epidemic*).

**INFECUNDITY.** See BARRENNESS.

**INFELICITY.** See **UNHAPPINESS.**

INFER, colligere, concludere (*to gather; draw a conclusion*).—efficere, conficere (*to establish athg as a necessary consequence*); *fm athg, ex qâ re. Hence it may be inferred, ex quo effici cogique potest, &c.*

INFERENCE, *consequutio* (C. *Inw.* 1, 29, 45)—*consequens* (C. *Fin.* 4, 24, *extr.* §c.).—*consequatium* (C. *Fin.* 3, 7, *extr.* §c.).—*conclusio* (C. *Inw.* 1, 29, 45; also with addition of *rationis*)—*ratiocinatio* (*the i. or proof deduced fm the syllogism*). *An acule i.*, *acuten conclusum* (C. *Fut.* 7, 14). *To draw an i.*, see *CONCLUDE*. *The whole i. is wrong*, *toti conclusio jacet*: *is not this a logical i.*? *satisne hoc conclusum est!*

**INFERIOR**, inferior (*lower: in rank, number, &c.*): in *algh*, qđ re (e. g., in *rank, influence, reputation, ordine, auctoritate, existimatione*): *a flect i. in numbers, pauciora navigia (B. Afr.) i. in number of ships, inferior navium numero: i. forces, pauciores* (opp. *plures*: *S. Jug. 49, 2*): *with i. forces, inferiore militum numero. He was not i. to his master, non inferior quam magister fuit i. to none, haud ulli secundus* (†; e. g. *virtute, &c.*). Our *i.'s*, inferiores. *¶* *qui inferiores sunt* (opp. *superiores*; *qui superiores sunt: mē in inferiores* or *his equals or i.'s, invident homines paribus aut inferioribus: cruel to his i.'s, crudelis in inferiores (Auct. Her. 4, 40).*

INFERNAL, infernus (prop., and with velut, fig.; as velut infernus aspectus).—terribilis (terrible).—nefandus (fig. devilish).

**INFERTILITY.** See BARRENNESS.

INPEST, infestare. infestum habere (*the former mty post-Aug.*). To t. the sea, mare infestum habere (C. At. 16, 1); mare infestare latrocinii (Vell. 2, 73): to be infested by wild beasts, infestari beluis (Plin.): the wild beasts by wch India is infested, beluae, quae in Indiâ gignuntur (C.).

**INFIDEL.** See UNBELIEVING, UNBELIEVER.

**INFIDELITY.** † *Faithlessness*, vid. ‡ *Unbelief*, vid.

**INFINITE**, infinitus (*i.*, without terms or limits; *e. g.* magnitudo, odium, potestas, Imperium).—**Interminatus** (*i.*, boundless; *e. g.* magnitudo, cupiditas).—**Insatiables** (*insatiable*; *e. g.* cupiditas, avaritia, crudelitas).—**Immensus** (*unmeasured, immeasurable; of any enormous dimension*). *To feel i. pleasure, immortaliter gaudere.*

INFINITELY, in or ad infinitum (up to an infinite degree).—in or ad immensum (up to an immense height).—nilmio plus (Anton. ap. C., amare qm). But infinitely, with comparative notions, may be translated by longe, or longe longaque (cf. C. Fin. 2, 21; O Met. 4, 325); or longe multumque (e. g. omnes superare, C.); or longissime (e. g. diversius): sita with repetition of a superl.; e. g. plurimum et longe longaque plurimum (e. g. tribuere honestati, C. Fin. 2, 21). An i. great difference, tanta, quanta maxima esse potest distantia (C.). I. greater. omnibus partibus major (C. Fin. 2, 33, 108). I shall feel it. obliged to you if you will (i. e., grant the favour previously mentioned), tam gratum id mihi erit, quam quod gratissimum (C.).

INFINITIVE (*mood*), infinitum verbum (Q.).—Infinitivus or infinitivus modus (*later grammarians*).  
INFINITY, infinitas (*infinite extent*).—Infinitum tempus (*infinite space of time*).

INFORM. ¶ *Weak*, imbecillus (deficient in strength; *fig.* imbecillus is a later form).—infirmus (having no firmness or duration).—debilis (useless, *fm* some defect).  
 ¶ *Unsteady in purpose*, inconstans, levis. — in consiliis captendis mobilis.

**INFIRMARY**, valetudinarium (*Sen.*)—*nosocomium* (*νοσοκομειον*, *Cod. Just.*; *used by Ruhenk.*). *The surgeon or apothecary of an i.*, *nosodmus* (*Cod. Just.*).—*qui aegris praesto est* (*Tarunt. Dig.* 50, 6, 6).

INFLAMMATION, *see* INFLAMMATORY.

INFIX, infigere ci rei or in qd. See 'to FIX in.'

INFLAMME, inflammare (v. pr. *invidiam, motus animorum*).—incendere (populum, animum, &c. in qm). *To discord, sedition, accendere discordiam, seditionem: to be mad, accendere qm in rabiem: to our desires or passions, inflammare cupiditates, or qm ad cupiditates: inflamed with lust, libidinis inflammatus et furens: inflamed with love, amore incensus: with hatred, odio incensus: with anger, ira incensus: to the populace by bribes and promises, plebem ... largiendo et pollicitando incendere,*

## INF

**INFLAMMABILITY**, \* *facilitas exardescendi*. See **COMBUSTIBILITY**.

**INFLAMMABLE**, facilis ad exardescendum. quod celeriter accenditur.—concupiendo igni (or concipiendis ignibus) idoneus.

**INFLAMMATION**, *inflammatio* (g. t.). To cause i., inflammations *movēre* (*Cels.*): *illē the i. is over*, donec inflammatio finiat (*id.*): *when the i. is over*, inflammatio finit (*id.*): *to remove* i., inflammationem discutere (*Plin.*): *to lessen* i., inflammationem sedare, refrigerare, or mitigare (*Plin.*). [Of the eyes, oculorum inflammatio; oculorum alica perturbatio, arida apparet (*Cels.*): *dryness of the eyes*.] *Id.* c. 6, 29, *who both use it as an explanation of the Greek Ερεοφαλμία*, *whē later writers also employ as a Latin word*.)

\* **INFLAMMATORY**, [PROPR.] *Crch. 1, symptoms*,  
\* inflammation signs or notes: *i. action*, inflam-  
matory *Fig.* *I intended to stir up the minds*  
of the people, *seditionis*.—*ad sensum animorum*  
*motum*, inflammando admittis (e.g. oratio: *aff.*  
*C. de Or. 1, 14, 60*): *i. language*, *seditionis* voces (e.g.  
*seditionis* vocibus increpare qm), or *seditiona* (pl. adj.):  
*to use i. language*, *seditiona* per certus discere *T.*  
*Ann. 3, 40, 3*: *an i. address*, *seditiona* atque improba  
oratio (*C. de*); *i. addresses* or *harangues*, *conclones*  
*turbulentes*, *furiolissimae* (of any wild, stormy, violent  
addresses).—*conclones* *seditionis*: *et turbulentes* (*C.*  
*violent and treasonable*). *A most i. speech*, *sedition-*  
*issima* oratio (*B. Afr. 25, 2*).

INFLATE, *inflare*, *inflare* (*both propr. and im-*  
*propr.*). To *i. with pride*, *inflare* *cs* animum ad into-  
lerabilem superbiā (*L. 45, 31*): to be *inflated with*  
*pride*, (*superbiā*) intumescere; efferre se *superbiā* (*S.*):  
efferre se insolenter (*C.*): efferri fastidio (*q. a diadema-*  
*ful pride, C.*); tumere *superbiā* (*Phedr.*): *Inf.* has ani-  
mum nunquam tumet). *Inflated, 1* (*PROPR.*) *inflatus*  
(*e. g. tibiæ*): 2) *IMPROPR.* *inflatus* or *elatus* et *inflatus*  
(*with aing, qā re*): *inflatus* et *tumens* (*e. g. animus, C.*):  
*inflatus* et *tumidus* (*T.*): *inflatus* et *ioanis* (*q. of*: *both*  
*of style*): *immodico tumore turescens* (*C.*: *q. of style*).

**INFLATION, ¶** **PROPR.** ) *inflatio* (*esp. of the body*;  
*fatulency*).—**INFIATUS**, **ŪS** (*propr.*). ¶ **IMPROPR.** ) *With*  
*ref. to style*, tumor (*immodicus*, *Q.*; *post-Aug.*).

INFLECT, inflectere. *Ses* 'BEND in.'  
INFLECTION, inflexio (C.).—inflexus, ūs (*post-Aug., Sen., Juv.*) | *Declination*, ꝑc., flexura (*Varr. L. L.* 10, 2, 166).

**INFLEXIBILITY** (*of temper*), rigor animi (*unrelenting mind*).

**INFLEXIBLE**, rigidus (propr. stiff, rigid; hence incapable of being moved, e. g. mens, censor).—pertinax (firm in one's resolutions, persevering, e. g. hatred odium).

INFLÉXIBILIS, rigide, —severe. *Sts acriter, acerbe*  
**INFLIGERE**, *To i. punishment on abq, pœnam statuere* or *constituere qm* or *in qm* (*to fix its nature and amount*); *afflicere qm pœnâ* (*C. Off. 1, 5, §n.*); *vindicare in qm* (*to proceed to punish him*); *a fine, multam imponere in qm*; *pœnâ pecuniariâ* or *multâ* et *pœnâ multare qm* (*the latter, C. Balb. 18*). **INIRE**, *multam irrogare in qm*, *gold. age*, = *to lay before the people a proposâ* [*rogatâ*] *upon a fine of such an amount should be imposed upon an offender by a vote of the people assembled in "comitia."* Thus *C. Legg. 3, 3, 3*, quum magistratus iudicasset irrogassive, per populum multâ pœnâ certatio esto. *To i. disgrace, ci turpitudinem inferre* or *infligere, ci probum, infamiam inferre*. *nominiâ qm* *adhuc* or *notuâ, ci* *ignominiam injungere* or *contumeliam imponere. To i. pain, dolorem facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, excitare, incutere, on abq ci: severe pain, magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere, dolorem quam acerbissimum ci* *inurere. To i. an injury; see INIURY.*

INFLICTION, irrogatio (a. g., of a fine, multa, C.; see note on irrogo, in to INFLICT), or Crcl. with poenam constituere; multam dicere, &c.

INFLUENCE. *a. vis.*—momentum (*decisive effect*, *effect*, *power*)—auctoritas (*respectability, weight, &c.*: *these are the three of persons and things*)—amplūdō, dignitas, grātia (*dignity, favour in which any stands*; *amplūdō, grātia* *fm holding an office*; *dignitas, fm position and personal worth*; *grātia, fm personal properties*)—opes (*the derived fm power and riches*)—tactus (*upon aly. derived approximation, touching, e. g. solis, lunę.*)—appulsiu (*efficient approach*; *e. g. solis*: *appulsiu solis est trigrōris sentine*). *Divine i.*, affatus deorum or divinus: *through divine i.*, divinitus: *the i. of the stars and the moon, vis stellarum ac lunę*: *a beneficent, salutary i.*—*vis salutaris*: *a prejudicial i.*, vis damnoſa or peſ-

tifera: a man of great i., vir magnæ auctoritatis; homo. in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo: *of but little i.*, homo tenui auctoritate: *to have i.*, vis est ei rei, in athg, valere, conducere, vim habere ad qd (*to conduce to athg*),—pertinere (*to extend to athg*). *To have i. on athg*, valere in qo (e.g. *of ill-will*): *to have great i. on any person or thing*, magna vis est in qo or in qâ re, in rem or ad qd (*of persons and things*): *to have great i. with aby*, multum auctoritate valere or posse; multum gratiâ valere apud qm (*of persons*).—gratiosum esse apud qm (*to be much in aby's favour fm one's good qualities*). A thing has considerable i. on me, multum moveor qâ re (i. e. it makes a great impression on me, e.g. cs auctoritate: cf. *Cæs. B. C. 1, 44*; *Np. Divm. 1, 3*): a person has great i. with me, multum valet cs auctoritas apud me; multum tribuo ei or cs auctoritati; magni ponderis est qs apud me: *to have too little i.*, parum momenti habere ad qd: *to have no i.*, nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse (*of persons*); in the army, nullius esse momenti apud exercitum: *to lose one's i.*, infringitur auctoritas mea: *to exercise in office a great i. over the citizens*, vis est in qo imperii ingens in civis: *to interpose one's i.*, auctoritatem interponere (see *C. Phil. 13, 7, 15*): *to have a beneficial i. upon aby*, juvare qm; prodesse ei: *to have a prejudicial i.*, nocere ei (*in both cases, of things*): the pain I feel shall have no i. on my judgement, sensum doloris mei a sententiâ dicendâ amovebo. *To destroy your i. (in the state)*, exterminare auctoritatem vestram.

INFLUENCE, v. vim habere ad qd or in qâ re. *To i. aby*, movêre, permovêre, or pellere cs animò (*to make an impression on his mind*); multum valere apud qm (*to have great weight with him: of persons or things*; e.g. pudor, officium); multum posse apud qm; multum gratiâ or auctoritate valere apud qm (*to have great influence with him*). *To i. athg*, magnum momentum habere or magno momento esse (*to have great influence*); qd momenti habere (*to have some influence upon*; both with ref. to an effect they contribute to produce, ad qd or absol.); multum (plus) valere (upon athg), ad qd; it being, as before, an effect; magna vis est in qâ re (ad qd). This patriotic feeling influenced all ranks alike, ea caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat (*L. 23, 27*): *to i. human affairs*, res humanas curare; rebus hominum intervenire (*of the Deity*; the latter, *T. Germ. 40, 3*): novel undertakings are greatly influenced by public opinion, fama in novis ceptis validissima est: beware of being influenced by private feeling, cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia: whether they are more influenced by shame and a sense of duty or by fear, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium an timor plus valeret: influenced by aby, impulsus a qo: without being influenced by aby, nullo impellente: to be influenced by the sun, solis appulsu sentire. See *\*to have (great) influence on.\**

INFLUENTIAL, potens. *I. men*, homines potentes, gratiosi; viri, qui multum valent or possunt; viri potentes or opulenti. *I. men in their own immediate neighbourhoods*, homines in suis vicinitatibus gratiosi.

INFLEX, inflexio (*Macrobr.*). inflexus, ūs (*Firm Math.*); better Crcl. with infundi, inferri in qd. *An i. of people (into the Circus)*, infusus populus (†): a great i. of imported goods, \*mercium crebra invectio. See GLUT. S.

INFOLD, involvere (roll up, i. e. by something wrapped round; also fig. suâ virtute se involvere, H.).—obvolvere (e.g. brachium fasciis, Suet.); atq circumcludere, circumdare, cingere (*to surround*).—continêre, comprehendere (*to hold enclosed*).—complicet (*to embrace*).—circumplicare qd; circumjunctum esse qd (*of living things, turning round*; e.g. serpents: si anguis vectem circumjunctus fuisset, C.). *To i. in one's arms*, qm complexu tenêre, or by the verbs = to embrace, vid.

INFORM. || *To animate*, &c. (poet.) vid. || *To give intelligence*. *To i. aby of athg*, indicium de rei dare or ad qm afferre; qm certiorum facere de rei; rem deferre ad qm (before a magistrate).—nunciare ci qd (*to i. by writing or by a messenger*); per nuncium declarare ci (*to declare by a messenger*); certiorum facere qm cs rei or de rei, by writing, per literas (*to give aby certain information*); docêre qm qd or de qd (*to teach about any subject*); deferre, perferre qd ad qm (*to i. one of athg*); significare ci qd (*to give one to understand athg, to i. to signify, espily under the seal of secrecy*; to give a hint of athg, by writing, literis or per literas). || *To inform agst aby*, indicare qm.—nomen esse delicti (see his name to the judge).—accusare qm: *to i. agst an innocent person*, calumniari qm.

INFORMANT, auctor; or Crcl. *My i. is one whom I can trust*, id certo auctore compêri (if the thing is detected; or audiui, &c.).

INFORMATION, nunciatio, of a thing, cs rei (an announcing).—significatio (the giving aby to understand a thing by some hint; with literarum, when it is done by writing). || *Judicial information*, delatio (denunciation before a magistrate).—indicium (q. t.). *A written i. agst aby*, libellus de qo datus (*Pin. Ep. 7, 27, 11*): *I received this i. from an old woman*, id indicium mihi anus fecit.

INFORMER, index (q. t., also before a court of justice).—accusator (q. t. for accuser before a court of justice).—delator (an i., espily a secret i.; such as were common under the emperors).—calumniator (a slanderous i.). By means of i.'s, per indicium: to be a common i., delationes facillite, or accusationes exercêre (*to follow the profession of an i.*, *T. Hist. 2, 10, 2 and 5*).

INFRACTION, violatio (*of existing covenants*). *I. of peace*, rupta pacis fides; pax turbata: *i. of a treaty*, violatum or ruptum fœdus: *i. of friendship*, amicitia violata: *to hold it an i. of a treaty*, unless &c., pro rupto fœdus habêre, si non &c.

INFREQUENCY. See RARITY.

INFREQUENT. See RARE.

INFRINGE. See TO BREAK (a law, &c.); TO VIOLATE. || *To infringe*, in this sense only, JCl. (e.g. *jus consulis*, *Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 5, fin.*) *One that infringes a treaty*, ruptor fœderis.

INFRINGER. See BREAKER, VIOLATOR.

INFUSE, || *To pour in*, infundere in qd (ci mly post-Class.). || *To instill (principles, &c.)*; inspire (with alacrity, &c.). See INSTILL, INSPIRE. || *To steep in liquor (for medicinal purpose)*, diluere (e.g. absinthia).

INFUSION, infusio (act of pouring in; e.g. injection of a medicine).—dilutum (medical i.; e.g., i. of wormwood, dilutum absinthii). || *Instillation (of principles, &c.)*, vid.

INFUSORIUM, immensæ subtilitatis animal (ast. *Plin. 10, 75, 98, extr.*).—\*bestiola infusoria (t. t.).

INGENIOUS, ingeniosus (fertile in expedients).—dexter (dexterous; naturally ready and i. in applying knowledge or art).—bonus (g. t., good at athg): naturally i. in or at athg, aptus factusque ad qd. *To be an i. man in one's line or profession*, admirabilem esse suo genere (C.); to be i. at athg, habilem esse ad qd; aptum esse ad qd: to be naturally i. at athg, natum esse ad qd.

INGENIOUSLY, ingeniose, dextre, dexterius (L., H.).—sollerte.—perite (skillfully).—docte (e.g. psaliere).

INGENIOUSNESS. See INGENUITY.

INGENUITY, || *Inventive cleverness*, ingenium (q. t., i. vch acutum, magnum, docile, &c., may be added).—ingenii docilitas, acies, vis, or (Np.) celeritas. dives ingenii vena (†H.). *To have great i. in athg*, multum habere ingenii ad qd: there must be something of inventive i., ingenii celeris quidam motus esse debent et ad excogitandum acuti (cf. *C. Or. 1, 25, 113*). || *Ingenuousness*, vid.

INGENUOUS, ingenuus (v. pr.). See CANDID, FRANK.

INGENUOUSLY, ingenue. *To confess i.*, aperte atque ingenue confiteri. See CANDIDLY.

INGLORIOUS, inglorius (without glory, C.; of persons or things)—inhonoratus (without receiving honour). Jn. inhonoratus et inglorius (e.g. existence, vita, C.).—inhonestus (dishonorable, e.g. vita misera atque inhonesta, S.; mors inhonesta, Prop.).—obscurus (unknown to fame)—turpis (base, vile).

INGLORIOUSLY, sine gloria, sine laude.—turpiter (disgracefully).

INGOT, later (aurcus, argenteus). Siler in i's, argentum non signatum formâ sed rudi pondere (*Curt. 5, 2, 112*).

INGRAFT. See GRAFT.

INGRATE. See UNGRATEFUL (person).

INGRATIATE (oneself with aby), cs favorem or benevolentiam sibi conciliare or colligere; gratiam inire a qo or (L.) apud qm: with aby by athg, adungere sibi benevolentiam cs qâ re: to wish to i. oneself with aby, ci jucundum esse velle; apud qm gratiosum esse velle (e.g. apud tribus suos); cs benevolentiam capere; cs gratiam aucupari; cs favorem quærere: the art of ingratiating oneself, artificium colligendæ gratiæ (for Syx. of gratia, favor, benev., see FAVOUR, s.).

INGRATITUDE, animus ingratus. animus beneficium immêmor (as character).—crimen ingrati animi (a crime with which one is chargeable). *Not*

ingratis et ingratitudo. *I detest i.* Ingrati animi crimen horreo (C. Att. 9, 2, A. § 2): *to be guilty of i.* ingrati animi crimen subire (Aft. C. Att. 9, 2, A. § 2): *to show i. for favours received, pro beneficiis meritam debitamque gratiam non referre: I know no greater i., nihil cognovi ingratis.*

INGREDIENTS. elementa ca. res. ex quibus confiat et efficitur qd (C. Off. 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of wch or in wch althg consists; cf. C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126): *but the word is only omitted. Some dry i., aridum qd (Cels. 5, 17, 2) the i's are the same, but mixed in different proportions, isidem servatis, ponderum ratio mutatur (Cels.).*

INGRESS. See ENTRANCE.

INGULF, vorare. devorare (e. g. aquam devorant terras).

INHABIT. To i. a place, habitare (in) loco (to have one's residence any where; ~~est~~ habitare, inhabitare locum are not Class.).—colere, incolere locum (to be settled in a place)—tenere, obtinere (to possess places, countries, &c.). To i. the front part of a building, primum locum aditum tenere: to be inhabited, habitari: *thickly inhabited, frequens (tectis): that part of the city is very thickly inhabited, colitur ea pars urbis et habitatur frequentissime (C.): also impersonally, vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, L. 2, 62, 4; opp. not at all inhabited.—desertus (of countries, places).*

INHABITABLE, habitabilis.

INHABITANT, incolā (inhabitant, opp. citizen, C. Off. 1, 34, περσικός, for wch Np. uses sessor)—incolitus (the tenant, opp. owner of the house, dominus, C. Phil. 2, 41, οἰκιστικός)—colonus (farmer, opp. landowner, C. Cæc. 32: something like his: and also inhabitant of a colony, ἀγροικός: it is only in poet. that it is used for 'inhabitant' generally).—civis (citizen, who, as such, possesses civil rights, &c.; opp. peregrinus)—habitor (g. i. for one who dwells in a country, &c.).—homo (easily in pl. homines, when 'i.' is used for 'men,' 'persons': e. g. hac regio multos alit homines). The i. of a town, oppidi incolā, oppidanus (easily as opp. i. of a village): i. of a village, incolā vici: i. of a province, provincialis: the first i's of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.

INHALE, spiritu (spirando) ducere; spiritu haurire. To exhale and i., anhelum reddere ac per vices recipere: to i. and exhale, animam attrahere ac reddere.

INHERE, inherere (ci rei; ad qd [to it], in qā re).—inherescere (ci rei or in qā re). See CLAVARE TO.

INHERENT, proprius. In ca rei naturā positus, cum re ipsā or cum rei naturā conjunctus, ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens (belonging to the nature of althg as an essential part of it).—penitus defixus (firmly rooted in althg: e. g., a failing or fault).—innatus. In natura inestus (innate; inherent in our nature). Sts omnium, cuiusvis may serve (e. g., the liability to err is i. in human nature, cuiusvis hominis est errare: althg is i. in abq, qd ci inest proprium; e. g. inest proprius quibusdam decor, Q. 6, 3, 12). An i. right, naturae jus aliquod (C. Legg. 1, 14, 4, jus naturale to the whole body or sum of natural rights).

INHERIT, hereditate accipere (also fig.): to have inherited althg, hereditate mihi venit qd, hereditate possidere qd (to possess by heirship, but in no other way): to i. the whole property, hereditem ex asse (or ex libelli) esse: to i. a large property fm aby, magna mihi venit ab qd hereditas: to i. a half, heridem esse ex dimidia parte: to i. a sixth, in sextante esse: to i. as much as all the other heirs together, capere tantundem, quantum omnes heredes (C. de Legg. 2, 19, 48): to i. a portion, in partem hereditatis vocari: In hereditate partem habere: both inherited equal shares, hereditas ad utrumque aequaliter veniebat: to i. an empire fm one's father, imperium a patre accipere: to have inherited a surname fm aby, nomen hereditarium habere ab qd. huius, as it were, inherited, velut hereditate relicto odium: to i. one's father's influence, in paternis succedere opes.

INHERITANCE, hereditas (the right of heirship, and the sum of the things belonging to the i.). I, by will, hereditas ex testamento; without a will, hereditas ab intestato (this is called legitima, the lawful, necessary; the former testamentaria; all in the JCI): a common i. not yet entered upon, hereditas jacens: a common i., hereditas communis: a joint i., communis hereditas, quæ ad utrumque aequaliter lege veniebat. To fix one's heart upon an i., oculos hereditati adjici.

cere; hereditatem persæqui: to receive an i., hereditatem consequi or capere: I receive an i., hereditas mihi venit, obvenit; hereditas ad me venit or pervenit: to receive a rich i., adipisci effertissimam hereditatem (Piant. Capt. 4, 1, 8): magna ac juculenta hereditas ci obtingit: something comes to me by i., hereditate mihi qd venit or obvenit: to have part in an i., habere partem in hereditate; vocari in partem hereditatis: to take possession of an i., hereditatem adire, cernere, adire cernereque; cretionem capere (Plin. 2, 26, 24; fig.): to decline, refuse an i., se abstinerè hereditate; hereditatem omittere, repudiare (JCI): to claim and take possession of an i., hereditati se miscere or se immiscere (ib.): to obtain, or to endeavour to obtain, an i. surreptitiously, testamentum captare: to exclude aby fm an i., qm excludere hereditate.

INHERITOR, INHERITRIX. See HEIR, HEIRESS.

INHIBIT, INHIBITION. See PROHIBIT, PROHIBITION.

INHOSPITABLE, inho-pitalis (only of countries).—non or parum hospitalis (of persons): n. qui valde fugit hospites (Aft. C. Tusc. 3, 11).—cujus domus hospitibus rarissime patet.—qui perpaucos hospitio accipit. An i. house, domus quæ perpaucos hospites recipit.

INHOSPITABLY, \* parum hospitaliter (hospitaliter, L., Curt.).

INHOSPITALITY, inhospitalitas (C. Tusc. 3, 11).

INHUMAN, inhumanus.—sts immanis (naturæ), ferus. Jx. ferus et immanis.—crudelissimus (savagely, cruel, &c.). An i. punishment, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum.

INHUMANITY, inhumanitas. immanitas (opp. humanitas, C. Deiot. 12, 32). crudelitas. Jx. crudelitas inhumanitasque. Such barbarous i., tam crudelis, tam immoderata inhumanitas (C.).

INHUMANLY, inhumane.—contra naturam legem. Jx. inhumane contraque naturæ legem (e. g. facere). ~~est~~ inhumaniter occurs only in the sense of 'unkindly' &c.—crudelissime.

INHUME, humare. humo tegere.—inhumare (Plin.).

INIMICAL. See HOSTILE.

INIMITABLE, nemini imitabilis, or quod nulla ars (or nulla manus, nullus opitex) consequi potest imitando. Homer imitated nobody, and is himself i., neque ante Homerum, quem ille imitaretur, neque post illum, qui eum imitari posset, inventus est (Vell.): Calamis made a chariot and pair, that has hitherto remained i., Calamis fecit bigas cum equis semper sine æmulo expressis (Plin. 34, 8, 19).

INIMITABLY, sine æmulo; or Crel. with phrases in INIMITABLE. Sts divinitus (& g. scribere).

INIQUITOUS. See WICKED, UNJUST.

INIQUITY. See WICKEDNESS, INJUSTICE.

INITIAL, principium nominis (cf. Piant. Trin. 4, 2, 7); or littera græcia, as capital letter.

INITIATE, initiare (e. g. Bacchicis, in the mysteries of Bacchus; sacrorum sollempniis, in the religious rites and usages; Just. 11, 7, 14). To be initiated in literature, science, &c., initiari literis, studiis, &c. (Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 8. Q. 1, 2, 20): litteris imbui or institui (C.). To i. aby in political affairs, or in the mysteries of public business, qm ad curam reipublicæ admovere.

INITIATION, initiatio (post-Class., Appul.). Crel. with initiare, initiari.

INJECT, infundere (med. & i. malvas utilissimè infundi, &c.).—cystere qd infundere (of a cyster; Plin.).—dare in alvum (e. g. aqua datur in alvum, Cels.). ~~est~~ Not injectere.

INJECTION, infusio. Infusus, ūs (Plin.; med. & i.). ~~est~~ not injectio.

INJUDICIOUS, nullius consilii. In-consultus (of persons or things).—imprudens (without prudence, foresight, &c.).—stultus.

INJUDICIOUSLY, inconsulte.—stulte.—\*parum sapienter—male (stil).

INJUNCTION. See CHARGE, COMMAND.

INJURE, injuriam ci facere, inferre, injungere. injuriā qm afficere (to inflict a wrong or injury upon).—offendere (to give offence, offend agt. properly).—lædere, violare (hurt, injure, grieve, vex). To i. aby without provocation, injuriā lacessere; priorem lædere: to be injured, injuriam accipere or pati: to feel oneself injured, injuriam factam putare; by althg, qd in or ad contumeliā accipere. See TO HURT.

INJURER, violator, &c. Crel. qui lædit qm or qd; qui nocet ci; qui injuriam facit, or intort ci, &c.

**INJURIOUS**, *¶* **Hurtful**, **damnosus**, **detrimentosus** (that occasions injury or loss, detrimentum. *Cæs. B. G. 7, 33*).—**alienus**, **adversus** (not suitable, unfavorable, contrary).—**iniquus** (*unavailable, unfavorable, of places and their situations; then = unjust: to or for attack; all with a dat.*). **Food** *i. to the stomach, cibi stomacho alieni* (*§ 65*) **inimici** *i. rather poet.*—*¶* **Wrangful, insulting, injurious** (*injuri-g, damaging*).—**contumeliosus** (*reviling, containing reproaches*). *I words, voces contumeliosæ; verborum contumellia* (*reproaches*).—**voces mordaces** or **aculeate**; **verborum aculei** (*rezing, grieving*). *To be i., habere qd offensivum (i. of things)*.

**INJURIOUSLY**, *¶* **Hurtfully**, **vid. ¶** **Wrangfully, insultingly, injuriously** (*wrongfully, unjustly*).—**contumeliose** (*C. Q. insultingly*).—**male** (*ill, unfavorably*).—**inique** (*unjustly*). *To speak i. of aby, ca laudibus obtrahere; detrudere de ca fama*.

**INJURY**, *¶* **Unjust act**, **injuria** (*both that we suffer and that we inflict*).—**offensio** (*an offending aby, and the offence itself*).—**contumelia** (*insulting act*). *To suffer many i's, multis injuriis affici: to protect aby fm i., qm prohibere injuria*. *§ 65* *An i. inflicted by aby is its ci injuria, and its both the objective and attributive gentities are found together, veteres Helvetiorum injurias populi Romani (= the i's inflicted on the Roman nation by the Helvetii). The two gentities must be on different sides of the substantive: irreparable i's, injurie insanabiles: to inflict an i. on aby, injuriam or contumeliam ci facere; injuriam ci inferre or injungere: to load aby with i's and insults, injurias contumeliasque imponere ci (C.); to suffer an i. at aby's hands, injuriam accipere a qo: to believe oneself to have suffered an i., \*qâ re se læsum or violatum putare (to feel oneself hurt by atq); to pass over an i., injuriam non insectari: to forgive an i. for aby's sake, injuriam condonare ci (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 20*): to revenge an i., injuriam persequi or ulcisci.*—*¶* **Hurt**, **incommodum** (*any contrary or prejudicial circumstance; opp. commodum*).—**damnum** (*loss, exple through full or dem-rit; opp. lucrum*).—**detrimentum** (*detriment, damage; opp. emolumentum*).—**fraus** (*atq prejudicial on the part of another*). *Without i., sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraude: without i. to your health, commodum or sine incommodo valetudinis tue; without i. to your honour, sine immunitatis dignitatis tue; as far as can be done without i. to me, quod sine fraude mea fiat: to the i. of, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: to my great i., cum magno meo damno: to the great i. of the state, maximo reipublice detrimento or incommodo* (*§ 65*) *pestino publico, L. 2, 1, is unusual: if it can be done without i. to the whole (state), commodum reipublice facere si possim: to tend to the i. of, incommodo or damno or fraudi esse: to do atq to one's own i., qd incommodo suo facere: to suffer i., incommodum or detrimentum capere or accipere; damnum or detrimentum facere* (*§ 65*) *but damnum pati is not good; s-e To Suffer* (*§ 65*) *to suffer some i., qd damni contrahere: to occasion i. to aby, incommodum ci ferre or afferre; ci damnum dare or apporare or afferre; detrimentum ci afferre or inferre or impotare; detrimento qm afflicere; fraudem ci ferre*.

**INJUSTICE**, *a* **Unjust proceeding**, **injustitia**. *b* **Unjust action**, **injuria**. **Injuste factum**. *To commit an i., injuste facere: injuriam facere*.

**INK**, *v.* **\*atramenti maculis aspergere** (*to spot with i.*).

**INK**, *s.* **atramentum** **librarium** or **scriptorium**; or *fm context, atramentum only*. *To dip one's pen in the i., intingere calamus* (*Q. 10, 3, 31*). **Indian i.**, **atramentum Indicum** (*Plin. 35, 6, 25*). **Red i.**, **encaustum** (*purple i. used by the later Empp.*).—**liquor ruber sciendob factus**.

**INK-SPOT**, **atramenti macula**.

**INK-STAND**, **atramentarium** (*\*Fulg. Ezech. 9, 2*).

**INKLING**. *See* **HINT**, **INTIMATION**.

**INLAND**, **mediterraneus** (*opp. maritimus*). *An i. country, terra or regio mediterranea* (*opp. terra or regio maritima*); **mediterranea, orum** (*opp. maritima*). *One who dwells in an i. district, homo mediterraneus* (*opp. homo maritimus*); **plur.** **homines mediterranei**, and **simply mediterranei**: *an i. lake, lacus mediterraneus: an i. town, oppidum mediterraneum* (*opp. oppidum maritimum*); **civitas mediterranea** (*the town with its territory; opp. civitas maritima*).

**INLAY**, **distinguere** (*to variegate; e.g., with silver and gold, ardeulo auroque*).—**œnare** (*with half raised work; e.g., shields with gold, acuta auro*).—**tessellare** (*with small pieces of different coloured marble, &c.*;

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*i. e., to i. with Mosaic work; e.g., a floor, pavementum; of Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 46*). *A floor of inlaid work, pavementum tessellatum et scutellum; walls, parietes vermiculatis crucis. Inlaid work, opus intestinum* (*Plin. 16, 42, 82: one who makes such, Intestinarium, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2*).

**INLAYING**, **opus intestinum** (*Plin. 16, 42, 82*). *See* **MOAIC**.

**INLET**, **aditus** (*to atq, ad qd; also fig.*).—**accessus** (*rare*).—**introtus** (*in qd, propr. and fig.*).—**saucus** (*narrow i.*).—**ostium** (*into a harbour, &c.*). **JN.** **introyus** atque **ostium** (*e.g. portus*).—**os** (*mouth; e. g., into a cave, specus*).

**IN LIEU OF**. *See* **INSTEAD OF**.

**INLY**. *See* **INWARDLY**.

**INMATE**, **inquinus** (*ex pr., opp. dominus, C.; and also = qui eundem cultu locum, Fest. p. 79, Lind.*).

**INMOST**, **intimus** (*e.g. venter, sacarium, &c.*). *The i. part, intima pars; intima, s. pl.*

**INN**. *See* **Dict. of Antiq.** 208.—**deversorium** (*any house of reception on a journey, whether one's own property or that of one's friends, of inn-keepers*).—**hospitium** (*an i. for the reception of strangers*).—**cauponia** (*a tavern kept by a publican*). *These three afforded lodging as well as food*.—**taberna**, **popina**, **ganea** (*furnished food only, like restaurants; tab., for the common people, as eating-houses; pop. for gentlefolks and government, like ordinaries; ganea, for voluptuaries; Dód.*); also **taberna deversoria** (*Plaut.*); **taberna cauponia** (*Ulp.*). *A room at an i., \*conclavē deversorii*. *To put up at an i., in tabernam quam devertere (C.); an i. is shut up, taberna occidit*.

**INNATE**, **innatus**. **Ingeneratus**, **innatus**, **ingenitus**. **Inslutus** et **innatus** (*inborn, originally indwelling*).—**naturalis**, **nativus** (*natural; opp. assumptus, adventicius, ascitus; i. e., acquired by artificial means, &c.*).—**congeneratus**, **parentibus propagatus** (*implanted in us by our parents*).—**avitus** (*inherited fm a grandfather; e.g. malum, an evil*).—**hereditarius** (*hereditate relictus* (*inherited, propr. and fig.*); *i. disposition, character, indoles, ingenium*). *i. knowledge, insita et innata cognitio: i. goodness of heart, naturalis quedam bonitas: the old and i. pride of the Claudian family, vetus atque insita Claudie familie superbia*. *An i. idea, notio quæ quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris inest (C.)*. *I. ideas, see 'innate Notion(s)'*.

**INNER**, **hinter** (*e.g. sedium pars, spatium, &c.*). *The i. man, interior homo (i. e., his soul, life, &c.; Plaut. Aæn. 3, 3, 66)*.

**INNKEEPER**, **caupo**.—**stabularius** (*who takes in horses to bait; the lowest kind of i.*). *To be an i., caupōnam or artem cauponiæ exercere* (*Ulp. Just.*).

**INNOCENCE**, *¶* **The state of being free fm guilt, innocentia** (*the property of him who wrongs nobody*).—**integritas** (*the property of him who resists all temptations to do evil; purity of life, incorruptibility, &c.*). **JN.** **integritas atque innocentia**.—**simplicitas** (*simplicity of manner, sincerity*). *To establish one's i., se purgare ci (to clear oneself from suspicion; see interpp. on Cæs. B. G. 1, 28)*.—**Chastity, &c.**, **integritas** (*integrity, purity of life, in general*).—**puccitia**, **pudor**.—**castitas** (*chasteness*). **JN.** **integritas pudicitiaque: to lose one's i., pudicitiam amittere.**

**INNOCENT**, *¶* **Without guilt, innocens** (*doing no harm, g. i.; also of things, e. g. letter, epistola, cibus, sanguis; then of him who does not do any wrong, or has no share in a crime*).—**inons**, **culpâ vacuus** or **carens** (*guiltless, not deserving any blame*).—**integer** (*of him who has resisted all temptations to do evil*).—**sancus** (*virtuous, moral; also of things, vita*).—**simplex** (*fig., simple, that bears no concealed meaning; of things, e. g. verba, cf. Bremi, Suet. Tib. 61*). *To be i., extra noxiæ esse; extra culpæ esse; culpâ vacuum esse; culpâ carere: to be i. of atq, inaneem esse se rei (e.g. consilii publici, of a resolution taken by the people; as L. 34, 32)*.—**Chaste, &c.**, **integer** (*of a pure life, in general*).—**pudicus** (*modest*).—**castus** (*a rebus veneris, or simply castus*). **JN.** **castus et integer**.

**INNOCENT**, *s.* *See* **IDIOT**.

**INNOCENTLY**, **integre**, **pudice**, **caste**; **JN.** **pure et caste; caste integreque—innocenter** (*e.g. vivere, Q, post-Aug.*).

**INNOCUOUS**. *See* **HARMLESS** (*of things*).

**INNOCUOUSLY**. *See* **HARMLESSLY**.

**INNOVATE**, **novare** (*with acc.; multa, qd, &c.*).—**res novare, or novare abol.** (*\*to introduce political changes*).—*§ 65* **innovare late**; *e.g. plurima innovare, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, An.* *See 'to make innovations,' and To CHANGE*.

**INNOVATION**, qd novi.—res nova. To make an i., qd novi afferre; novare qd; mutationem or commutationem facere; in aliquid, et rei; \*nova instituit (of political i.): to introduce many i.'s, novare multa; multa nova afferre: to introduce i.'s in the administration of justice, morem novorum iudiciorum inducere in rempublicam (C. Rab. Post. 419): who was the first to introduce this i. qui hoc primum induxit? (e. g., in our habits, in morem nostrorum, C.): not to make any i.'s in language, ne quid novum dicamus (Aesch. Her.).

**INNOVATOR**, Cret. with novans (e. g., in language, qui verba novat), or qui vetera omnia atque usitata quol, or mutare vult (velt, &c.).—~~res~~ rerum novarum cupidus, &c., refers to political i.'s.

**INNOXIOUS**. See **HARMLESS**.

**INNOXIOUSLY**. See **HARMLESSLY**.

**INNOXIOUSNESS**. See **HARMLESSNESS**.

**INUENDO**. See **HINT**.

**INNUMERABLE**, innumerabilia, innumerus (of each the latter is the poetical and choice expression, like \*numerosus, ἀνέριθμος; innumerabilia, a prosaic and usual expression, like i., ἀνέριθμτος).

**INOCULATE**, insere. To i. for the small-pox, \*variolas insere.

**INOCULATION**, \*insitio. I. for the small-pox, \*insitio variolarum.

**INODOROUS**, odore carens (~~res~~ inodorus, post-Class.). ex qd re odor non afflatur. To be i., nihil olere.

**INOFFENSIVE**, probus (that may be approved of: opp. malus)—honestus (honorable; opp. turpis): i. conduct, moribus probi: morum probitas.

**INOFFENSIVELY**, Cret.

**INORDINATE**. See **IMMODERATE**.

**INORDINATELY**. See **IMMODERATELY**.

**INORGANIC BODIES**, corpora nulla coherendi natura (cf. C. N. D. 2, 32, where the instances given are gleba, fragmentum lapidis; opp. arbor, animal, &c.).—Inanimata, inanimata (pl. adj. = inanimate; of wider meaning than 'inorganic').

**INQUEST**, questio mortis cs or de morte cs. To hold an i., questionem mortis cs habere (C. Rosc. Am. 18); questionem de morte cs habere (C. Cluent. 64); de occiso homine querere (C.); querere de morte cs (C. Rosc. Am. 41): to proceed to hold an i., questionem instituere de morte cs (C. Cluent. 64). It is only in the case of a sudden death that an i. is held, tantum subita mors in questionem venit (Q. 7, 2, 15).

**INQUIRE**. See **COMMITION**.

**INQUIRE**, &c. See **EXQUIRE**.

**INQUISITION**, questio (g. i., a judicial trial).—\*questio de fide Christiana habita (a religious i., as in Spain).—\*questiores fidei (the inquisitors themselves): to hold an i. agere aby, questionem habere de qo or in qm.

**INQUISITIVE**. See **CURIOSUS**.

**INQUISITIVENESS**. See **CURIOSITY**.

**INQUISITORS**, \*questiores fidei.

**INROAD**. Hostile incursion, incursio, irruptio. To make an i., incursionem or irruptionem facere. To make i.'s, incursiones hostilitatis facere: to prevent the i.'s of the enemy, prohibere hostem ab incursionibus (Ces.): he promised to make no i.'s into their territory, eorum fines se non violatorem promisit (Ces.).—[IMPROPR.] *Encroachment, attack* (rid.), imminutio cs rei (a lessening of it; e. g. dignitatis). To make i.'s on aliquid, violare qd (e. g. ius); violare atque imminuere (e. g. officium, ius, &c.). To make an i. on one of the people's immemorial privileges, quod populi semper proprium fuit —, imminuere, or mutare (C.).

**INSANE**, vecors, insanus, mente captus, delirus (STR. in MAD): to be i., insanire, mente captum esse, mentis errore affectum esse, delirare: to become i., mente capti or alienari, mentis errore affici.

**INSANITY**. See **MADNESS**.

**INSATIABLE**, insatiabilis.—inexplebilis (prop. and fig., e. g. stomachus; cupiditas, avaritia).—insaturabilis (prop.; e. g. paunch, abdomen). An i. love of reading, legendi aviditas (see C. Fin. 3, 2, 7; also Goerens, and Orell, on the superfluous and unnecessary addition of 'inexhausta').

**INSATIABLENESS**, insatiabilis or inexplebilis cupiditas (insatiable desire).—insatiabilis avaritia (i. avidity or avarice).—~~res~~ insatietas and insatiableness are not Class.

**INSATIABLY**, insatiabiliter (post-Aug., Plin., T. and Lucr.).—cum inexplebili cupiditate (C.; impropr.).

**INScribe**, inscribere (on aliquid, in qd re; ~~res~~ necer in qd. In C. Arch. 2, 26, some MSS. have in illis libellis: some illis libellis, uch Stürenburg ad-ips [a, si (490)

Matth., Klotz, &c.), without sufficient grounds [e. g. vestris monumentis nomen suum inscripsit, Her. Resp. 27]. To i. aliquid, e. g. a name, in a book, is never in libro or in librum inscribere, but in librum r. ferre: In libro literis consignare, &c.: inscribere is also used of an inscription on statues, &c. (Krebs).—insculpere (to i. on a material in which the letters are cut: to carve or engrave; on aliquid, ei rei; e. g. qd saxo; elogium tumulo).—inscidere (= 'to cut into', aliquid brassi qd in msa or in msa: more common than insculpere; both C.: in qd re, the more common; in columna aenea, in tabula, in sepulcro, &c.).—Inscribed in very large letters, maximis literis incisus (e. g. in basi statuarum).—[IMPROPR.] To i. on the wind, inscribere qd in animo (e. g. orationes, C.).—insculpere qd in membris (C.; of a natural being; written on our hearts by God). To i. a book to aby; see 'To DEDICATE a book to aby.' [To inscribe a mathematical figure in another, inscribere or includere (in qd re)]

**INSCRIPTION**, Inscriptio, Index (both g. th., e. g. of a book, picture, statue).—titulus (= the former; then apply an i. on a tomb-stone, with and without sepulchri; lastly, as a notice on a board suspended to aliquid that is to be let or sold; as, on a slave, a house; see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7).—epigramma, stis. n. (ἐπιγραμμα, for the pure Latin Inscriptio, an i. on the basis of a statue, on an offering, on a grave-stone, &c.).—elogium (any small i., whether bestowing praise or blame, or indifferent).—carmen (an i. in verse, as, at the entrance of a temple).—prescriptio (the address or superscription of a letter).—monumentum literarum (as preserving the recollection of aliquid) To put an i. on aliquid, titulum inscribere ei rei; Inscribe qd: a doubtful i., titulus obscurus et ambiguus: he had this i. carved on the statue, in statu (so in sepulcro, &c.) inscripsit: to have an i. cut on stone, epigramma or carmen in lapide insculpere: an i. carved in stone, epigramma (carmen, or monumentum literarum) in lapide insculptum.

**INSCRUTABLE**. See **UNSEARCHABLE**.

**INSECT**, insectum.—bestiola (little animal).

**INSECURE**. [Not to be passed without danger (e. g. road), infestus. To render i., infestum reddere or habere (g. i.).—infestare latrocinis (to render unsafe by robberies, e. g. a district, &c.).—infestare latrocinis ac praedationibus (by piracy, e. g. the sea): to be i., infestari latrocinis (of high roads, &c.).] [Not well kept, intutus (e. g. loca, camp).] [Not standing firm, instabilis (prop.; of what cannot stand fast, e. g. gradus, incessus, step, walk).—lubricus (prop.; slippery, where people may easily fall; th-m fig. where one may easily make a mistake, e. g. ratio de'ensionis), also Jm. instabilis et lubricus (e. g. step, gradus).—lubricus atque instabilis (e. g. ground, solum).—incertus (fig., uncertain, relating to cases where one does not know how one stands, or how aliquid may turn out, precarious; of things, e. g. hope, spes; times, tempora; situation, res); also Jm. lubricus atque incertus (e. g. age, metas).—Inidus (fig., that one cannot trust or rely upon, e. g. friend, good faith, promise).

**INSECURITY**, Cret. a) with 'infestus' (e. g. itinera infesta, viz. infesta; the i. of the high roads, caused by robbers): fm the i. of the high roads, I experience great delay in receiving parcels, &c., propter latrocinia, omnia tardissime perficiuntur (C. Fam. 2, 9, 1); fm the i. of the sea, latrocinis ac praedationibus infestato mari.—β) with 'intutus', e. g. castra intuta (the i. of the camp).—urbs intuta (of the town).

**INSENSATE**, amens, demens (suffering fm the want of one's understanding or reason; the former if temporary only, the latter if lasting; and also of whatever betrays that absence of good sound sense; e. g. plan, consilium, ratio).—lusanus (not right in one's head, insane, e. g. homo; and also of what displays that degree of insanity, e. g. cupiditas).—furosus (raging, furious; also of abstract objects; e. g. cupiditas).—ineptus (inept, absurd, stilly, of persons and things). To enter into an i. desire of aliquid, ad insaniam concupiscere qd.

**INSENSIBILITY**, torpor (prop.; numbness).—durus animus (impropr.; a mind insusceptible of gentle affections, &c.).—lenuitudo, lenius animus (impropr.; indifference to offences, phlegmatic disposition).—Indolentia (i. to pain).

**INSENSIBLE**, sensu carens (prop.; ~~res~~ in Lect. 1, 11, extr., and elsewhere, insensibilis).—torpidus (prop.; stiff with cold, numb, without feeling).—durus (impropr.; hard, inhuman).—lenuis (impropr.; with ref. to taking offence; phlegmatic). To be i., sensu carere.



sensibus alienatum esse (prop.). to be i. to *athq.* qd non sentire (not to feel it); qd non accipere or suscipere (not to receive it); e. g. consolation; non tamen qd re (not to be touched or affected by it); lente ferre qd (to bear it with sluggish indifference). I am become quite i. to pain, callum obtulxi dolori; animus ad dolorem obdormit: to grow i. to any evil fm long acquiescentia with it, assuetudine mali effrare animum: *aby* i. to the gentler feelings of our nature, nullus in qo sensus humanitatis.

INSENSIBLY. See GRADUALLY.

INSEPARABLY, inseparabilis (post-Aug.).—Indissolubilis (indissoluble).—Individuus (not to be divided; SYN. in INDIVISIBILE). An i. friend, amicus fidissimus: to be i. fm *athq.* a qd re separari, secerni, divelli non posse (SYN. in To SEPARATE): to be i. a qo divelli non posse; a ca latere non discidere (not to move fm *aby*'s side; both of persons).—et perpetuum esse (to be i. fm *aby.* never leave him, e. g. fever).

INSEPARABLY, Crcl. I. connected, res sic innoxæ ut separari non possint (Cels. 5, 1).

INSERT, inserere ci rei or in qd. includere ci rei or in qd (to i. in writing as an episode, e. g. a speech in a letter, orationem epistolam or in epistolam).—Interponere (to cite or say between).—supplere (to fill up what was wanting).—Indere ci rei or in qd (to put in; also to i. in writing).—Indigere ci rei or in qd. demittere in qd or in qd re (to fix in; defigere, in a perpendicular direction).—Immittere ci rei or in qd. demittere in qd (to let in, sink in; demittere, in a perpendicular direction).—Includere in qd re (to inlay in *athq.*; as emblemata in scyphis; then to i. in a written composition; as orationem in epistolam or qd orationi suæ).

INSERTION, quod inseritur. Insertum. Interpositum (g. i.; that such is inserted).—suppositum suppositivum. subditiuum (an interpolation, something not genuine). To send *aby* a work again with many i's and alterations, mittere scriptum ad qm (retractatus et) crebris locis inculcatum et resectum (C. Att. 4, 16, 3).

INSIDE, *adv.* and *prep.* intus (within; also after verbs of motion; quo simul atque intus est itum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 36).—intra (*prep.* within; e. g. intra muros).—in (with *abl.* 'in').

INSIDE, s. pars interior. partes interiores. interiora um (pl. *adv.*). The i. of a house, pars interior ædium.

INSIDIOUS, insidiosus (enmarining; lying in wait to ensnare or entrap; of persons, and also of things, e. g. verba, C.).—dolosus (sneaky).—subdōlus (not C.; animus, S.; oratio, Cæs.; lingua, O.).—fraudulentus (deceitful). I. questions, captiosæ interrogationes.

INSIDIOUSLY, insidiosè, insidie (both C.).—subdōle (C.). dolosè. fraudulenter. fallaciter. See DECEITFULLY.

INSIGHT, cognitio (clear knowledge, ca rei). To have an i. into alqd, prudenter intelligere qd (of a thorough intelligent knowledge).—plane videre qd (to see it clearly). To give one an i. into alqd, patefacere qd. He gave me an i. into his plans, denudavit mihi consilium suum (L.).

INSIGNIFICANCE, levitas.

INSIGNIFICANT, levis.—mediocrius. minutus. exiguus. parvus, or parvus dictu. infirmus. Jm. exiguus et infirmus.—levis et infirmus (opp. gravis et sanctus).—nullus (SYN. in INCONSIDERABLE). An i. person, vir or homo mediocrius (of ordinary calibre); homo n-que honore neque nomine illustris; homo ignobilis or obscurus: even an i. person, etiam levis persona (e. g. nomen imperii e iam in levi persona pertimescit). See INCONSIDERABLE, UNIMPORTANT.

INSINCERE, blandus (soft-spoken, e. g. e. friend, amicus, opp. verus amicus, C.).—fucatus. fucosus (varnished over, as it were, to look fairer than it really is; the former of things, the latter of persons or things; vicini non fucosus; fucosus amicitias, C.). Jm. fucatus et simulatus (opp. sincerus et verus, C.).—falsus (false; not open-hearted).—infidus (that cannot be trusted; e. g. amicus).—fallax. fraudulentus. dolosus. subdōlus (SYN. in DECEITFUL).—tectus. occultus (dark, reserved; entertaining some concealed purpose, &c.). Jm. occultus et tectus (close, reserved; astutus et occultus (crafty and designing; C.). I. declarations or professions, verba sine fide jactata. How i. you are! ut falsus es animi! (Ter.)

INSINCERELY, simulate (opp. ex animo), or fecte et simulate.—blande.—dolosè.—malà fide.—fallaciter (C.).

INSINCERITY, fraus (deceit; opp. veritas, C. Læl. 24, 89).—ambigua fides (L. 8, 2).—ingenium ambiguum (Plin.; not trustworthy).—infidelitas (unfaith- (491)

fulness; where fidelity or truth is justly expected, friendships, quarum infidelitatem extimescebat; infidelitatis suspitionem sustinere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 33).—ingenium parum simplex (apertum, ingenium, &c.). He is made up of i., nihil apparet in eo ingenium; ex fraude totus constare videtur. See DECEIT, DISSEMBULATION.

INSINUATE, TRAHS. To i. oneself, irrepere in &c. (prop. and *fig.*); arripere; into *athq.* ci rei or ad qd. subrepere, obrepere; with *abq.* ci (prop. and *fig.*; with the idea of what is gradual and imperceptible).—se insinuare; in or between &c. in or inter &c. (to penetrate any where through curves and windings, prop. and *fig.*; e. g. inter turmas equitum; in ca familiaritatem); vice i's itself under the name of virtue, vicia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (Sen. Ep. 45, 6); an evil insinuates itself, malum se insinuat; a vice i's itself, vitium subreipit. To i. oneself into *aby*'s good graces, irrepere in ca mentem, arripere ca animo, in-ducere in ca animum, ad ca amicitiam arripere (*fig.*; to i. oneself into *aby*'s friendship, &c.); blanditiis et assentationibus ca amicitiam colligere or in ca consuetudinem se immergere; blanditiis et assentationibus ca benevolentiam sibi adungere (aft. C. Muren. 20, 41); blanditiis inducere in aures ca (these, of course, with ref. to deceitful methods); insinuare se in ca familiaritatem (by tortuous methods); gratiam sibi parere apud qm (g. i., to make oneself liked by *aby*); to endavour to i. oneself into *aby*'s favour, assentatunculâ aucupari ca gratiam; locum gratiæ apud qm querere; insinuating, blandus. To infuse gradually (e. g. doctrines, notions), instillare ci qd (H. Ep. 1, 8, 16; Sen. Benef. 6, 16; but prop. quite allowable in prose, C. uses restit- lare: quæ [literæ] mihi quiddam quasi animule restit- larunt; Att. 9, 7, 1). To make an insinuation; see TO HINT.

INSINUATING, blandus. suavis. I. manners, suavitas. In an i. manner, blande.

INSINUATION, significatio (i. s. cum plus in suspitione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione. Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; desiderat illam plus quam dixeris significationem; id est *supplicium*, Q. 9, 2, 3). To make an i. agi *aby*, oblique perstringere qm; sibi designare qm oratione (to make it felt that he is the person meant; cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 18); no one has ever made the most covert i. agi my honour, whom &c.; nemo unquam me tenuissimâ suspitione perstrinxit, quem &c. (C. Sull. 16.)

INSIPID, Propri. with ref. to taste; nihil sapiens (having no taste, tasteless; ~~est~~ insipidus only very late)—non conditus (unseasoned; not made palatable by seasoning; ~~est~~ non inconditus)—voluptate carens (affording no pleasure or enjoyment). To be i., nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere. To want i. raciness, &c., insulsius. infectus (having no poignancy of wit, spirit, &c.).—aburdus (that does not ring, as it were; gives no sound). Jm. ineptus et absurdus.—qui nullum habet succum neque sanguinem (aft. succus ille et sanguis... oratorum fuit, C. Brut. 9, 36; habet tamen succum qm oportet, &c.).

INSIPIDITY, PROPRI. Crcl. with the *adj.*; e. g. i. of the dishes, cibi voluptate carentes. I want of raciness, &c., insulsius. absurditas (SYN. in INSIPID).

INSIPIDLY, sine sapore (prop.).—Insulsee. absurde. inepte. infecte (with ref. to wit, works of taste, &c.).

INSIST, Propri. To insist upon a person's doing so and so, ci instare (with inf. = 'to i. ca being allowed to do something; instat poscere recuperatores: with ut, ne; tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, C.).—urgere qm (to press *aby*; my *abq.*; with ut. Asyn. Poth. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 4, urgit me... ut legionem trigessimam mitterem sibi). Jm. instare et urgere (*abq.* = 'to insist upon it'). I not only ask but i. upon being told, what the nature of the charge is, posco atque adeo flagito crimen (i. e., demand it importunately; C.).—Often exigere qd only: to i. on being told the truth, exigere veritatem; on receiving longer letters, longiores literas exigere.—To insist upon any thing, instare de qd re. urgere qd.—postulare qd (to demand it emphatically). To i. upon the payment of a debt, debitum connectari or exigere: to i. upon one's rights, de jure suo non decedere. Ste pass. impersonal; 'if it be insisted upon, si instetur (sc. a qo, L.).

INSNARE. See ENSNARE.

INSOLENCE, insolentia.—intemperantia. intemperies (unrestrained, insolent behaviour).

INSOLENT, insolens. superbus. arrogans (SYN. in ARROGANT). Jm. insolens et superbus. To become i.,



insolentem fieri; insolenter or insolentius se effere or gerere; intumescere (*Plus*). — insolere (*S. afl. Cabo: T. Just.*) — superbie &c.; magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere. To be *i.* insolentem esse; inani superbia tumere, &c.: to make *aby i.* quia superbum or insolentem facere; *i.* spiritus afferre (*both of things*): to make *aby intolerably i.* ea animum ad intolerabilem superbiam inflare (See *Pauci*).

INSOLENTLY, insolenter. — superbe. — arroganter. — intemperanter.

INSOLUBLE, *Crel.* with liquefieri (liquari, resolvi, dactili) non posse (*SYN.* of verbs in *MELT*).

INSOLVABLE (= *inexplicable*), inexplicabilis or difficilis et inexplicabilis (e.g. res, C.); insolubilis Q.; or *Crel.* with solvi non posse (solvere captiosa, C., enigmata, Q.).

INSOLVENCY, *Crel.* with solvendo non esse, &c.: also (of a merchant) cedere foro (*Ulp.*). To make oath of one's *i.* bonam copiam ejurare (*C. Fam. 9, 16, 7*).

INSOLVENT, qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum. To take an oath that he is *i.* bonam copiam ejurare (*C. Fam. 9, 16, 7*). — *See BANKRUPT.*

INSPECT, inspicere qd (also to *i. althg* in order to acquire a knowledge of it; e.g. rationes suas, *Sen. ad Helv. 10, 3*, arma, viros, equos). — cognoscere (*ὑπερ-γινώσκω*, to acquire an insight into althg, to read althg, in order to make oneself accurately acquainted with its contents; e.g. litteras; see *Bremi, Np. Lys. 4, 3*). — recensere. recensum ea agere (to go through one by one, to inform oneself of the number, state, &c.; an army, the cavalry, senate, &c.); also recensere et numerum intrare (*Cas.*). To *i.* the Sibylline books, libros Sibyllinos adire (to approach, in order to consult them).

INSPECTION, cura (the general management of althg; maritimi, publicorum operum, viarum). — custodia (the duty of keeping althg; the charge of it). *Jx.* cura custodiendi. *Aby* receives the *i.* of the treasury, cura maritimi transit in qm.

INSPECTOR, custos, curator (to whom the keeping or preservation of althg is entrusted). — praeses, praefectus (who is placed over althg). — exactor operis (who is to see that any task is performed with care). *I.* of the highroads, curator viarum; of the streets, magister viarum; vicomagister (*Seal. Ref.*; the officer who attended to the cleaning of the streets, *off. in a quarter of the city*). *I.* of police, denunciator (*off. second cent. of Christian era*; *Inscript. Orell.*, No. 5, 2544, and 3216). To make *aby i.* of althg, praeficere qm curatorem *ci rei* or only praeficere or praepone qm *ci rei*; custodem qm imponere *ci rei* (*id.*, in qd rei; e.g. in hortis, *Np. Cim. 4, 1*; in frumento publico, *C. pro Placc. 41*). *I.* of the picture galleries, qui est a pinacotheca (*Inscript.*).

INSPIRATION, inflammatio animi. Instinctus or influxus divinus. Instinctus influxusque divinus. Instinctus afflatusque divinus. celestis mentis incitatio et motus. Inflammatio animi et afflatus quidam furoris (*the i.* of a god; the last in a higher degree). To see into futurity by *i.*, farentem futura prospicere: to foretell the future by *i.*, qd instinctu influxuque futura praenunciare: to compose poetry under *i.*, celesti quodam mentis instinctu carmina fundere: poetie *i.*, inflammatio animi et quidam afflatus quasi furoris (*C. de Or. 2, 96, 194*).

INSPIRE, [*PROPA.*] ea mentem divino afflatu or ea animum divino instinctu concitare: to be inspired, spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu inflari; divino instinctu concitari. [*PRO*] To render highly excited, excitare. Incendere, inflammare (e.g. *U.*, to rouse one's mind, to inflame). — letitia or gaudium perfundere, totum ad se convertere et rapere (to gratify to the utmost, to charm, enrapture). To be inspired, mentis viribus excitari; ardore qd inflammari atque incitari: to be inspired with joy, totum in letitiam effusum esse; beatum esse omnibus letitiis (to be quite entranced with joy; *Cæcil. ap. C. Fin. 2, 4, 13*); to speak like an inspired person, orationem ad sensus motusque animorum inflammandos admoveere: wine *i.* a man, vinum ingenium facit (*O. Met. 7, 433*). [*I.* inspire with althg, injicere *ci qd* (to instill, infuse into *aby*; as desire of battle, hope). — implere qm qd re (to fill, e.g. spe animoque). — tenere qm (to restrain, fetter one): to be inspired with zeal for althg, ea rei studio teneri: to inspire *aby* with eagerness for battle, qm alacriorem ad pugnamdum effiere (of a circumstance, &c.; see *Cas. B. G. 3, 24*): to be inspired with a desire of fighting, magna alacritas studiumque pugnamdi magnam *ci* injectum esse: to be inspired with fresh courage, accedit mihi animus; alacritatem fieri

(*INS* not animari, although in *T. Germ. 29, 3, 4* it = ferro kores reddi).

INSPIRED, divino spiritui inflatus or tactus, mente incitatus (e.g. *U.*, fanaticus, furens, furibundus, lympatus (if the *insp.-sed* inspiration is of a wild, fanatic character). To be *i.*, spiritu divino tangi (*L.*); divino quodam spiritu inflari (*C.*); divino instinctu concitari (*C.*); ardore qd incitari atque inflammari (*C.*); the predictions of *i.* bards, furibunde varum praedictiones. [*I.* inspired with althg, impletus qd re (filled with althg; e.g. spe animoque). — incensus qd re (*inflamed, kindled*, e.g. amore, officio).

INSPIRIT, animum *ci* addere or facere, qm or ea animum erigere. To feel inspired, se or animum suum erigere: *aby* is inspired by althg, qd re animum *ci* accedit (*C.*) or augetur (*Cas.*).

INSTABILITY, See UNSTABILITY. — [*INS*] instabilitas is post-Aug. *Plus*.

INSTABLE, instabilis (*Class.*, but not *C.*). See UNSTABLE.

INSTALL, constituere qm in munere. — inaugurare (prop. with solemnities performed by the augurs). — solemniter munus *ci* demandare.

INSTALLATION, *prope* introitus, with *gen.* of the *off. ci*; in a priesthood, sacerdotii (*Suet.*). *Crel.* with verbs in TO INSTALL.

INSTALLMENT, pensio (a payment). To pay by *i.*, certis pensionibus solvere pecuniam. — certis diebus solvere pecuniam in *three*, in equal *i.*, tribus pensionibus; aequis pensionibus: to pay down the first *i.* at once, primam pensionem praesentem numerare.

INSTANCE, v. nominare. *I.* instance several persons to whom this had happened, complures nominavi, quibus id accidisset, or (of a happy occurrence) contigit (*Muret*).

INSTANCE, *i.* Example, exemplum. — specimen. See EXAMPLE. [*For* instance, exempli causâ or gratiâ, ut exemplo utar (to take an *i.*, when an example of the thing meant, whether it be historical or invented, is really quoted). — verbi causâ, verbi gratiâ (when a preceding expression is to be explained). — ut (*id.*, when, in ref. to the preceding proposition, a single case is added, to explain what was said; cf. *Cas. B. C. 1, 2, in.*) — velut, veluti. Animals weh are born on land, as for *i.*, crocodiles, bestiae quae gignuntur in terra, veluti crocodili: even the gods waged wars, as for *i.*, with the giants, dii quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum giantibus. — *St.* vel *i.* is used in this sense: raras tuas quidem sed suaves scilicet litteras; vel (as for *i.*) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentia, *q.* (*Pract. Inst. i.*, 542). — in his (amongst these: when one or several persons are mentioned, as particular examples of a general statement).

INSTANT, adj. [*Earnest, vehement, vehementer, impensus* (both of entreaties). [*Immediate, praesens* (e.g. *pensa, C.*; *mora, Flor.*; *auxilium, C.*). See IMMEDIATE.

INSTANTLY, *See INSTANTANEOUSLY.*

INSTANTANEOUS, *See IMMEDIATE.*

INSTANTANEOUSLY, puncto or momento temporis. In vestigio temporis = a vestigio. See IMMEDIATELY. Acting *inst.*, praesens (of poison, medicine, &c.).

INSTANTLY, [*Earnest, vehementer, vehementer, impensus*. etiam atque etiam. *Jx.* vehementer etiam atque etiam (e.g. *rogare, C.*). *INS* never exire; and instantly is *no-Class.*]. To beseech *aby i.*, vehementer (impensè, &c.) qm orare; qm obsecrare quasi obtestari; omnibus precibus qm petere or orare. [*Immediately, vid.*

INSTATE, constituere. — inaugurare (of an installation into office by the augurs). To *i.* *aby* in an office, qm constituere in munere: to *i.* *aby* in *aby's* favour, apud qm qm in magnâ (maximâ) gratiâ ponere; ea gratiam conciliare *ci*.

INSTEAD OF, (1) Followed by a subst.; loco or in locum, with *gen.* (in the place of *aby* or *althg*, the one being substituted for the other). — vice or in vicem, with *gen.* (one being changed for the other). — pro with *abl.* ('for', implying a relation or proportion between the two things). To use saltpeetre *i.* of salt, salis vicem nitro uti: to send some cavalry *i.* of the legionis, lu vicem legionum equites mittere: I have been invited *i.* of him, in locum ejus invitatus sum: he had called them Quiritibus *i.* of soldiers, Quiritibus eos pro militibus appellaverat: to pay bad money *i.* of good, numos adulteros pro bonis solvere. (2) Before the participial subst.; a quum posit or posset with *inf.* (when the thing not done is merely one that might be done or have been done; e.g., *i.* of being led in reversion, he was loaded with praise, quum posset ad mortem duci, omni

laude cumulatus est). — b) quum debeat or deberet (when the thing not done is what ought to be done, or to have been done; quum deberet ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulatus est). — c) By ac non (e. g., as if they were deserted, i. of [as was really the case] having deserted them [the Palaeopolitani], velut destituit, ac non qui ipsi destituti sunt). — d) tantum abest, ut ... ut [contra] (when the thing not done or notion rejected is wholly improbable, compared with the other fact or statement; often when the notions are opposed; e. g., i. of feeling any dislike to have a work published on the opposite side of the question, I really am most anxious to see such a one, tantum abest ut scribi contra nos volumus, ut id emam maxime optemus: the fear of a foreign enemy, i. of putting an end to those civil broils, actually rendered the tribunes more violent, tantum abest, ut civilia certamina terroris externi cohiberet, ut contra eo violentior potestas tribunicia esset, L. 6, 31). — e) Nearly so, non modo non ... sed etiam (not only not ... but even); non ... sed (not ... but); adeo non (or nihilo) ... ut (e. g., i. of restraining his anger, he openly asserted, &c., adeo non tenuit iram, ut ... palam diceret, L. 8, 5). — magis quam (rather than; e. g., i. of terrifying it had enraged him, accendens eum magis quam terruerat). — f) with ab. absol. (e. g., i. of flying, omnia fugâ). —

INSTEP. \*pes superior.

INSTIGATE. instigare (Class. but rare: to instigate, C.; Romanos in Hannibalem, L.; in arma, Vell.). See TO EXCITE: TO INCITE.

INSTIGATED. instigatus (spurred on by an external power, by words, commands, &c.). — instinctus (impelled by an internal and higher power, by inspiration, love, the voice of the gods). — impulsus (impelled; e. g. tuis promissis). See TO EXCITE: TO INCITE.

INSTIGATION. instigatio (Auct. Her., not C. or Cez.). — impulsus. Instinctus (abl. of the action; SYN. IN INSTIGATE). By ab'y i. q. instigante (C. Pis. 11); qd impellente; qd auctore or impulsore; cs impulsus or auctoritate; cs instinctus (T. Hist. 1, 70): by the i. of others (or another), alieno impulsu.

INSTIGATOR. concitator (the stirrer up; belli, tumultus, seditionis). — impulsor (he who impels to an action). Jm. suasor et impulsor (e. g. profectionis mem.). ancior et impulsor (e. g. sceleris illius). — stimulator (he who spurs on to an action). — Instimulator (C. Dom. 3, 13). Jm. instimulator et concitator (e. g. seditionis, ib.). — instinator. instigator (both T.). I. and ab-itr., impulsor atque adjuver.

INSTILL. [PROPR.] instillare. [IMPROPR.] instillare (doctrines, precepta, &c., H. Ep. 1, 8, 16; Sen. Benef. 6, 16, extr.; and undoubtedly, permissible in prose, since C. has quæ [literæ] mihi quiddam quasi animulæ instillarunt; at, restitillarunt: at all events it may be used as C. Sen. 11, verba, præcepta, &c., menti asque animo tanquam lumen oleum instillare). — imbuer quæ re.

INSTINCT. natura. By i., naturâ desinit: to become, as it were, as i., quasi in naturam verti: animalia hæc itæque particulari i., animalia habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus (C. Off. 2, 3, 11). A natural i., conciliatio naturæ (i. e. what nature makes agreeable to us, leads us to desire, &c.; C. A. 2, 42, extr.). The i. of self-preservation, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (C.). insita corporis nostri caritas (Sen.). Nature has implanted in all creatures the i. of self-preservation, omnibus animalibus suis conservandi custodiam naturæ ingenuit (Aft. C. N. D. 2, 48, extr.); generi animalium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se, corpus vitamque tuatur, declinetque ea, quæ nocturne videntur (C.).

INSTINCTIVE. \*quid sit conciliatio naturæ: these are i. feelings, appetitus naturæ datus. animi appetitus (C. I. Pis. 9, init.). the i. principles of our nature, naturæ voluntas. Ait. in an i. feeling, qd ci natura ingenuit, or qd ci est a naturâ tributum; institutum est ei qd (Sen.); as i. notion, quasi naturalis quædam atque insita in animis nostris (or in animo ca) notio.

INSTINCTIVELY, duce naturâ suâ (e. g. facere qd).

See INSTRUCT: INSTITUTE.

INSTITUTE. v. [Establish (laws, rules, &c.), instituer (e. g. magistratum, ferias, sacros ludos). [In-struct (in aith), instituere (absol. or ad qd or ad [qd] faciendum). Jm. Instituer atque erudire. See INSTRUCT, TRACH. I To set on foot. To i. an inquiry, questionem de qd re Instituer (e. g. de morte ca, C.); questionem de qd re constituere (e. g. de furto, C.). To i. a suit, actionem Instituer (C. Mur. 9); agi agy, actionem or litem ci Invenire. See TO ACCUSE. 'to bring an ACTION.' I To invest with the (405)

care of souls, \*beneficio ci sacerdotem Instituer (cf. qm tutorem instituerit aliorum orbitali, C. Or. 1, 53).

INSTITUTE, s. [Book of elements or principles, præcepta institutaque (e. g. philosophicæ, C.). — ars cs rei or qd faciendi conscripta (e. g. sacrificandi, L. 25, 2).

INSTITUTION, [Act of enacting or establishing, institutio, constitutio, descriptio (SYN. IN FOUND, ESTABLISH). I Thing founded or prescribed by authority, institutum. — lex (law). I's, instituta (e. g. patriæ): laws and i's, leges et instituta. These are admirable i's, hæc optime instituta or instructa sunt. An institution = 'a society,' vid. I Education, instruction, vid.

INSTITUTOR. See FOUNDER.

INSTRUCT. I To teach, &c., erudire. formare (denote education as an ideal good, and as a part of human improvement; erudire, generally, and as far as it frees from ignorance; formare, specially, and as far as it prepares ab'y in a particular sphere, and for a particular purpose, and gives the mind a bent thereto). — Instituer (denotes education as a tangible good, in order to qualify for a particular employment). Instruere = 'to furnish with what is necessary,' must be used carefully: artes, &c., quibus instrulimur ad usum forensæ, &c., C. Petron. has instr. juvenes præceptis; Q., qm scientiâ cs rei. I To give directions to an agent, &c., mandare ci (with ut, nê, &c., or rel. clause). — qm edocere, quæ agat. See 'to give INSTRUCTIONS.'

INSTRUCTION. I Teaching, institutio. — disciplina. Instruere instructio in Class. To remain under i. for twenty years, in disciplinâ viginti annos manere (Cez.). I Direction, command, præceptum (as direction). — mandatum (as charge, &c.). A secret i., præceptum arcanum or occultum. I have received i's to &c., mihi mandatum est, ut &c.: to give ab'y i's, ci mandata dare; qm edocere, quæ agat; ci negotium dare, ut &c.; ci præcipere, ut &c. To act according to one's i's, præcepta cs sequi (I V.). to follow one's i's to the letter, omnia ad præceptum agere (Cez., explaining the different duties of a 'legatus' and a commander-in-chief): to receive i's fm ab'y, mandata accipere a qo: give him exact i's about all the re: us, quas agi, quas curari a me voles, mandata des velim: to give ab'y i's as to what he should &c., ci mandare, quæ illum (agere, &c.) velis.

INSTRUCTIVE, utilis (profitable), or Crel. qui (quæ, quod) qd docet (e. g. virtutem, Q.). I books for children, libri, quibus metas puerilis ad humanitatem (ad virtutem, &c.) informatur or informari solet (Aft. C. Arch. 3, 4). To others practices will be found more i. than precept, alii, quod fortasse præceptis non credunt, usu docebuntur (Q. 3, 8, 70). To give an i. turn to the conversation, \*sermonem ad ea, quæ sunt frugi, delectare.

INSTRUCTOR. See TEACHER, TUTOR.

INSTRUMENT. I Tool, &c., instrumentum. — organum (ὄργανον: apply one that contains works or some artificial construction; hence the best expression for a musical i., cf. Sen. Ep. 87, 11). — machina (machina for facilitating the movement or management of aith). Astronomical i's, \*sexagesimæ sideribus observanda: surgical i's, ferramenta chirurgorum: stringed (musical) i's, fides: a wind i., cornu (horn). — tilius (double-flute). — tuba (trumpet). Instrument-maker, instrumentorum opifex. — artifex, qui organa fabricat. I Written or printed document, litteræ, tabulæ. — instrumentum (document, &c., liti, G.); emtionis, Scæv. Dig. 24, 1, 58). To draw up an i., litteris qd consignare.

INSTRUMENTAL. To be i. to ab'y in aith, adjuvare qm or adiutorem (sem. adjudicem) esse ci in qd re, commodare ci operam suam ad qd (of persons), adjuvare (also of things). vim habere ad qd. valere ad qd, prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to contribute; of things), to be very i., magnum momentum afferre (of things). Ab'y was i. to me in aith, cs operâ qd effect (I accomplished it by his aid); ministerio ca qd factum est (he being the agent by whom it was actually done); \*hao in re usus sum ejus operâ; \*eum hac in re adiutorem habui; \*ejus operâ consecutus sum, quod optabam. To be i. to ab'y in the execution of his plans, \*inservire cs consiliis perferendis.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, cantus tibiarum nervorumque or nervorum et tibiarum (C. N. D. 3, 58, 146; Rosc. Am. 46, 134). — symphonia (συμφωνία, the orchestra, Sen. Ep. 12, 8). — I. and vocal music, chœ-

darum sonitus et vocis cantus; vocum nervorumque cantus.

INSUBORDINATE, Imperium detrectans (*of soldiers, subjects, &c.*).—contumax.

INSUBORDINATE Y, contra morem obsequii. contra fas disciplinæ (*both T. Ann. i. 19, 2.*)

INSUBORDINATION, disciplina nulla.—Immodestia (*Np.*).—intemperantia nimique licentia (*Np.*). *To be guilty of i.*, dicto audientem imperatori suo non esse (*Np.*). *I. was promoted by athg.*, qd re modestia exercitû corrupta (*T. Hist. i. 60.*). *He charged him with promoting sedition and i.*, seditionem ei et confusum ordinem disciplinæ objectabat (*ib.*).

INSUFFERABLE. See INTOLERABLE, UNBEARABLE.

INSUFFERABLY. See INTOLERABLY, UNBEARABLY.

INSUFFICIENCY, *sic* inopia (*want*); e. g. *of provisions, frumenti or frumentaria*.—angustus (*scanty supply: of provisions, rei frumentariae; of pay, stipendi, &c.*).—imbecillitas et inopia. imbecillitas et egestas (*i. of an individual to supply his own wants; e. g. propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, C.; amicitia ex imbecillitate atque egestate nata, C.*). Or *Crcl.* with non sufficere or sufficientem esse; non idoneum esse (*of authority, evidence, &c.*).—ad probandum infirmum (*et nugatorium esse (of proofs)*).—*To feel one's own weakness and i.*, minimum in se esse arbitrarî.

INSUFFICIENT, non sufficiens (*not sufficient*).—non satis idoneus (*not quite to the purpose, inadequate; e. g. witness, testimony or evidence*). *To be i. by itself*, per se minus valere.

INSUFFICIENTLY, non satis.—minus (*less than could be wished; e. g. intelligere qd.*—parum (*too little*). *To be i. provided with athg.*, anguste qd re uti.

INSULAE, insulanus (= the inhabitant of an island). *Crcl.* From *our i. position*, \*eo ipso, quod insulam incolimus; \*eo ipso, quod insulanî sumus. *An i. people, insulanî; insulae incolæ.*

INSULT, s. contumelia (*a wrong done to one's honour*). offensio (*a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it*).—injuria (*an i. felt to be a wrong*).—opprobrium (*i. conveyed by reproachful words*). *To look upon athg. as an i.*, qd in or ad contumelliam accipere; ignominiam loco ferre qd; ignominiam or probro habere qd. *To put an i. upon aby.*, contumelliam ei imponere; qm ignominiam afficere; ignominiam ei imponere or injungere; *to have an i. put upon one*, ignominiam affici; contumellia affici.

INSULT, v. contumelliam ei imponere. qm contumellia insequi.—contumellis insectari. maledictis vexare (*to i. with insolent words*).—augurare (*i. scornfully, contemptuously*).—offendere qm (*to i., displease, whether intentionally or not*).—qm ignominiam afficere. ignominiam ei imponere, injungere (*of gross insult, causing public disgrace*). *To be insulted*, ignominia or contumelia affici; offendi (*to feel insulted*). *To i. with words, verbis or voce vulnerare, violare.* contumelliam ei dicere; *to feel insulted, injuriam sibi factam putare; at athg.*, qd in or ad contumelliam accipere; \*qd re se læsum or violatum putare.

INSULTINGLY, contumeliose. — per ludibrium (*mockingly*).—ferociter (*e. g. dicere qd, with fierce defiance*).

INSUPERABLE, insuperabilis. inexasperabilis (*proper*).—quod superari non potest (*proper. and improper*).

INSUPPORTABLE. See INTOLERABLE, UNBEARABLE.

INSUPPORTABLY. See INTOLERABLY, UNBEARABLY.

INSURANCE. \*cautio de qd re. \*fides de damno pensando interposita.

INSURE, \*rei ei cautionem adhibere (*of the person who i.'s his property*).—damnum præstare (*to take the loss on oneself*).—cavere de re (*to be security, &c.; of him who i.'s another's property*). *Their ships are insured*, publicum periculum est a vi tempestatis (*L. 25, 3, 10*).—*hence, houses, &c., are insured*, \*publicum periculum est ab incendio.

INSURGENT, rebellans (*implying a previous war and subjugation*).—imperium cs detrectans (*refusing to obey a sovereign*).

INSURRECTION, seditio.—motus (*disturbance*).—rebellio. rebellum. rebellatio (*implying a previous war and subjugation*).—defectio (*a qd, the falling away from aby.*).—tumultus (*the Roman name for a sudden outbreak, of their slaves, or the Gallic tribes, the peasantry, &c.*). Jx. (repentinus) tumultus ac defectio

(*Cæs. B. G. 5, 26, 1.*)—vis repentina (*a sudden outbreak*). *To persuade aby to take part in an i.*, qm in societatem defectionis impellere. *To excite an i.*, or *people to an i.*, seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovere, concire: *to be instrumental in making an i.* general, ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: *to put down an i.*, seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere; *an i. breaks out*, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: *an i. breaks out after a*, seditio recrudescit: *seems likely to be put down*, seditio languescit: *it seems likely that an i. will break out among the Boii*, Boiorum gens ad rebellionem spectare videtur (*L.*). *An i. of slaves*, servilis tumultus (*Cæs.*).

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, ingenium hebes ad qd.—lentitudo. lentus animus (*i. of any impression*). *Sis torpor. accidia. animus durus* [*SYN. in APATHY*]. *I. of pain*, indolentia.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, *of athg.*, *Crcl.*. qd non sentire. —qd non accipere or suscipere. non tangi qd re.—[*AN-SOL.*] lentus. torpidus. durus (*stuggish, &c.*). Vid. INSENSIBLE.

INTAGLIO, *prps* gemma intus emittens (*ast. Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 1.*).

INTEGER, \*numerus integer (*opp. \*numerus fractionis, fraction*).

INTEGRAL. *An i. part of athg.*, \*necessaria pars cs rei.

INTEGRITY, [IMPROPR.] *Moral integrity*, integritas innocentia [*SYN. in INNOCENCE*].—sanctitas (*sanctity, holiness*).—integritas or sanctitas vitæ (*irreproachable and holy life*). Jx. integritas atque innocentia—sanctimonia (*with ref. to thought*).

INTEGUMENT, tegumentum. tegumentum (*proper*, and *fig. 'covering'*, palpebræ tegmenta oculorum).—integumentum (*proper; rare, L.; &g. C.*).—cutis (*skin, as i. of the bones*).—tunica. gluma (*of corn*).—folliculus (*of corn, legumes, grapes*).

INTELLECT, intelligentia. intelligendi vis. intelligendi prudentia (*the power of understanding*). [IMPR.] intellectus, post-Aug.).—ingenium (*the mental powers*).—mens (*the mind, as endowed with intellectual powers; then the power of thought or combination itself: i. qd voce*). Acuteness of i., ingenii acumen or acies: also acumen only.—perspicacitas. prudentia persapax (*penetrating insight into the nature of a thing*).—ingenium acre.—subtilitas (*the acuteness that easily discerns the differences of things*).—sagacitas (*the acuteness that traces out what is concealed*). *To be a person of acute i.*, acuti ingenii esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelligere: *to sharpen the i. (of things)*, ingenii acumen inservire mentem, or intelligendi prudentiam or ingenium acuerè: *to have an acutè i.*, naturâ acutum esse: *to cultivate the i.*, animum mentemque excolere.

INTELECTIVE. [IMPR.] *To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses* (*Milton*). quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, cogitatione tantum et mente complectimur. [Intelligent, vid.]

INTELLECTUAL, *Crcl.* by gen animi or cogitationis, &c. *I. activity, animi or cogitationis motus. mentis agitatio or motus. The i. faculties*, hominis sollertia (*cf. C. N. D. 2, 6, 18*); animus ingeniumque; animus mentisque.

INTELLIGENCE, intelligentia. intelligendi vis or prudentia. See INTELLECT. [News, information, vid.]

INTELLIGENT, mente præditus (*endowed with reason*).—intelligens. sapiens. prudens [*SYN. in WISE*]. *To be very i.*, acuti ingenii esse; acri ingenio esse; acriter intelligere.

INTELLIGIBILITY, perspicuitas (*clearness*). *Crcl.* with intelligi posse. *For the greater i. of the subject*, quo res magis patet.

INTELLIGIBLE, facili ad intelligendum (*easy to understand*). [IMPR.] intelligibilis belongs to the post-Cic. philosophical style.—comprehensibilis. quod in intelligentiam nostram cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit. quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (*what our mental faculties can comprehend, opp. quod fugit intelligentiam nostram vim et notionem*; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest).—facili in intellectu or ad intelligendum. accommodatus ad intelligentiam. expeditus. cognitû perspicuus (*what may easily be comprehended*). *Sis perspicuus, apertus, clarus, &c.* *To be i.*, cognosci ac percipi posse: *athg is not i.*, qd in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. Generally i., ad commune iudiciû popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus (*and adverbially accommodate*). ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accomodat.

INTELLIGIBLY, plane. perspicue. aperte. — ad commune iudicium popularitque intelligentiam accommodata. *That we may express ourselves i., ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligantur. To speak i., plane et articulate loqui (with ref. to utterance, perspicue or plane et aperte dicere: plane et dilucide loqui (clearly and i.): that we may express ourselves i., ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligantur.*

IMTEMPERANCE, Intemperantia. Incontinentia (SYN. in MODERATE). — Intemperantia vini (with ref. to drinking, L. 44, 30). *I. in eating and drinking, profunda et intemperativa gula (habitu): to brutalize oneself by gross i., immoderate potu atque pastu animum obtusescere (C. 1. Dicitur, 29, 60). To increase his natural violence of temper by habits of i., violentiam insitam ingenio intemperantia vini accendere (L. 44, 30): to be guilty of i., largiore vino uti (on a particular occasion); immoderate et intemperate vivere (to live a life of i. and excess, C. Univ. 12).*

IMTEMPERATE, intemperans, incontinens (SYN. in MODERATE). (C. uses intemperans = without due control over one's temper, &c.; also intemperans in qâ re; e. g. in eis rei cupiditate.) — avidus et intemperans (e. g. animus, L., unrestrained, eager for the accomplishment of his desires). — immoderatus (not kept within proper bounds: of persons or things). *A very i. person, homo profundæ atque intemperativæ gulæ: to assault ably with i. abuses, intemperantius loqui in qm: i. in language, immodicus linguae (L. immod., not C. or Cæs.); intemperans linguae (T.). See IMMODERATE and for 'i. zeal', &c. EXCESSIVE.*

IMTEMPERATELY, intemperanter. — Intemperate. — Incontinenter (prop. Cels. capere cibum; impropr. C.). — Ibidissime (usually). See IMMODERATELY. *To attack ably i., intemperantius in qm inveni: to live i., immoderate atque intemperate vivere (C.).*

INTEND, [Strain, distend (vid.), Intendere (opp. remittere).] Mean, purpose, spectare qd, ad qd or with ut (to have an object in view). — propositum habeo or propositum est mihi, qd or with inf. (to purpose; to have resolved; to have ably before one's mind, as a thing to be done). — cogitare qd or with inf. (to think of ably, of doing ably). — destinare (rare, but Class.; infectis iis, quæ agere destinaverat, Cæs.). — agitare, with or without (in) mente, (in) animo (to be revolving in one's mind). — statuere or constituere (to have determined; to do ably). — id agere, ut (to be taking steps to accomplish). — sis moli, parare (to be preparing). *INTENDERE must be used very carefully; but there are some constructions in which it may be used for our 'intend,' i. e. where the notion is 'to bend the mind in any direction,' animum qd intendere, or to bend, as it were, one's bow at = 'aim at.' I see clearly what he hopes, and what he i's, quid iste speret, et quo animum intendat, perspicio (i. e. to what point he is bending his mind, straining his faculties): you must explain this before you proceed to what you inform us that you i. to say, quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illic proficiscare, quo te dicens intendit (C. i. e. at which you say that you are aiming). Quod ubi secus procedit, neque, quod intenderat, efficere potest (S., he cannot even accomplish what he intended, i. e. aimed at accomplishing). Si Antonius, quod animo intenderat, efficere potuisset (C., had been able to effect what he intended; i. e. had aimed at in his mind). — What was intended by this speech? quid sibi vult hæc oratio? quid sibi vult verba ista? To i. ably or ably for ably, destinare qm or qd ad qd or ei rei (in this sense it seems to be post-Aug.). To i. ably for the bur, destinare qm foro (Q.). Nature intended ably for &c., qd natus est ad qd.*

INTENDANT, See SUPERINTENDENT.

INTENSE, See EXCESSIVE. *I. desire, cupiditas magna, acris, ardens, flagrans: i. thought, acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio: by the most i. exertions, intensissima curâ (Q.): the cold is never i. in that country, asperitas frigûrum abest: it was the middle of winter, and the cold was i., erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida.*

INTENSELY, valde. graviter. acriter, contente. *To love i., perditæ or misere amare: to desire ably i., cupere qd ardentius; et rei desiderio flagrare, excruciarî: to dislike ably i., qd vehementer displicet: to hate ably i., odiasse qm acerbè et penitus: more i., ardentior studio (e. g. petere qd).*

INTENSENESS, vis (intensive strength; for which Pliny is the first who uses vehementia). — gravitas (the heavy, oppressive weight; e. g. morbi). — asperitas (465)

(severity; e. g. frigûrum, T.). — rigor (e. g. frigûris). — ævritia (e. g. frigûrum, hiems). *The i. of the cold, intolerabilis vis frigoris. INTENSIO = 'strained or stretched state,' can only be used with cogitationum, &c. for 'intenseness of mental application,' so contentio animi (both opp. relaxatio) the i. of the storm, vis tempestatis.*

INTENSITY. See INTENSENESS.

INTENSIVE. *I. particulae, intensiva adverbialia (Prie. 13. 1022).*

INTENT, adj. intentus (on the stretch; upon ably, or upon doing ably, ad qd [mentes ad pugnam Intente, Cæs.]; ad qd faciendum [Intentus animus tuus ad fortissimum virum liberandum, C.]; sis abli. [qo negotio intentus, S.]; seld. in with abli. [in eâ re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22; Intentus in eventu alieni consilii, L. 6, 23]; also with adv. of motion [omnium eo curas sunt Intente, L.]. — attentus (upon ably, ad qd; ad decoris conservationem, C.; on making money, ad rem, Ter.). — deditus (quite given up to; e. g. ubi spectaculi tempus venit, deditusque eo mentes cum oculis erant, L. 1, 9). *To be i. upon ably, intendere animum ei rei or ad qd, or in qd (the last often in L.).*

INTENT, s. [Design, purpose, vid. To all i's and purposes, omnino (altogether, quite); ab omni parte; omni ex parte; in omni genere; in omnibus rebus (in every respect). If used = 'virtually,' see 'as Good as' or VIRTUALLY. To the i. that, ut, or eo consilio, ut (with subj.); hac mente or hoc animo, ut; idcirco, ut; ita, ut; eo, ut, &c.

INTENTION, propositum, consilium, mens, animus. *The i. (of a testator, laqueus, &c.), voluntas (opp. to the words themselves, verba, &c.). To judge of actions by the i. of the agent, dirigere facta ad consilium (Vell.). See DESIGN, PURPOSE.*

INTENTIONAL, cogitatus (premeditated, facinus, parricidium, Suet.), or Crcl. quod consulto et cogitatum sit. An i. injury, injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata sit. An i. crime, &c., crimen voluntatis (opp. crimen necessitatis, C. Lig. 2, 5).

INTENTIONALLY, consulto. cogitare (after thinking the matter over). — voluntate (fm a decision of the will, opp. casu). Jv. voluntate et iudicio. — datâ or deditâ operâ, de or (L.) ex industria (by exerting oneself to bring it about). To do ably i., consulto et cogitatum facere qd. Not i., see UNINTENTIONALLY.

INTENTLY, attente. Intente (L. and post-Aug.). — animo intento, intento studio. To fix one's thoughts i. upon ably, defigere animos atque intendere in qd (C.). Mente fixâ i. upon ably, mentes ad qd Intente. See INTENT.

INTENTNESS, (anmi) Intentio (C.).

INTER, humare humo tegere.

INTERCALARY, intercalarius. intercalaris (e. g. mensis, dies, C. L.).

INTERCALATE, intercalare (mly used in the pass. and impersonal; ne intercalaretur; intercalatum est, &c.). — Interjicere (e. g., he intercalated two months between November and December, interjicit inter Novembrem et Decembrem duos menses alios).

INTERCALATION, intercalatio (Plin., Macrob.).

INTERCEDE, [Intervene, vid. To make intercession for, see INTERCESSION. To send ably to i. for him, qm deprecatorem sui mittere.

INTERCEDER. See INTERCESSOR.

INTERCEPT, interceptere (e. g., letters, convays, men, literas, comestaus, qm.) — qm a suis interceptere et secludere (L.). — excipere (to get before, and so meet and cut off, multos ex fuga; also as i. t. in hunting, aprum, feras; the current of a river, vim fluminis). — deprehendere (to catch on his road, in his progress; e. g. tabellarios, literas, naves). — reprimere (check, fugam hostium, redundantem lacum). To i. the light, officere luminibus (by building before ably's windows): to i. the sun, officere ei apricanti (i. e., fm a person wishing to bask in it).

INTERCEPTION, interceptio (C.).

INTERCESSION, deprecatio (e. t. for the attempt to remove a threatening evil by one's prayers). To obtain pardon through ably's i., qd deprecatore veniam impetrare: to make i. for ably, rogare pro qd; deprecari pro qd (INT. intercedere pro qd = 'to become security for him'); on account of ably, ci adesso ad qd deprecandum; with ably, deprecari qm pro qd; deprecatorem ci adesso apud qm: ci supplicare pro qd (the last, of a humble petition as a suppliant). *INT. Not intercessio is the 'velo' of tribunes, &c.*

INTERCESSOR, deprecator (fem. deprecatrix); for ably, ca or pro ca periculo (C.); for ably, ca rei (e. g.

salutis mem, C.). Jw. deprecator defensorque (L.). ~~not~~ not intercessor. To be an i. on ab's behalf, see 'to make INTERCESSION for'.

INTERCHANGE. v. permutare (e. g. nomina inter vos permutastis, *Plant. Capt.* 3, 5, 19). — commutare (e. g. inter se commutavit vestem et nomina; commutare non tria verba inter vos: both, althq with ab'y, qd cum qo; one thing with another, qd cum qā re; alio perm. rem re, and [Upr.] rem pro re). To i. their prisoners, commutare captivos. See EXCHANGE.

INTERCHANGE, s. commutatio. — permutatio (esp'y barter). — vicissitudo (the going and receding in turn). An i. of kind offices, vicissitudo studiorum officiorumque (C. *Lael.* 14, 49). The regular i. of night and day, vicissitudines dierum nocturnum. An i. of one state with another, ex alio in aliud vicissitudo et mutatio (e. g., of life with death).

INTERCHANGEABLE, commutabilis (changeable). Crel. with commutari or permutari (cum qā re) posse.

INTERCHANGEABLY. See ALTERNATELY, RECIPROCALLY.

INTERCOURSE, conversatio (of social i., *Vell.*, Q.; not C.). — usus (frequent i., implying that one avails oneself of the services, &c. of the other). — consuetudo (habitual i. with ab'y, to which one has been accustomed; also the i. of persons in love with each other). — convictus (i. of persons who live much together). — Confidential or friendly i., usus familiaris; familiaritas; usus amicitiae: to have i. with ab'y, est mihi consuetudo cum qo: much i., qo multum uti: to avoid all i. with ab'y, ca aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (together); aditum ca sermonemque delugere: to avoid all i. with mankind, congressus hominum fugere; fugere colloquia et ceteris hominum: to break off i., consuetudinem omittere.

INTERDICT. v. See FORBEAR, PROHIBIT.

INTERDICT, s. interdictum (g. i.). — *Ecclesiastical ban, see BAN.*

INTEREST, v. 1) *Attract, &c.*, jucundum esse. delectare. capere (to take one's fancy). — rapere (to carry one away captive, as it were; fill one with astonishment). To i. ab'y, ci placere; qm delectare or delectatione allicere (to please, amuse, &c.). — qm tenere (to arrest one's attention, &c.; e. g. audientium animos novitate).

2) To be interested in athq, or athq interestis (= concerns) me, qd meā interest; with subest (the person stands in the gen.). — qd ad me pertinet. Is i. me less (than), or but little, minor mea res agitur. See TO CONCERN.

3) To interest oneself for or about athq, qd ad me pertinere puto; qd mihi curae or cordi est (~~not~~ not curae cordique, athq is an object I have at heart). — foveo qd (I favour, cherish, endeavour to promote it, &c.; e. g. artes). — incumbere ci rei, in qd, or ad qd (to apply oneself vigorously to any pursuit, &c.). — de qo laborare (to be anxious about ab'y; e. g. vel ex hoc ipso, quod tam vehementer de Milone labore, C.). To i. oneself for ab'y, cupio ca causā (see C. *Fam.* 13, 64, 1. *Rosc. Am.* 51, 149); ci studeo; ca sum studiosus. ci staveo (I favour him, &c.). — ci tribuo (give him active support; cf. *Corint.* ad C. *Fam.* 13, 9, 3). To induce ab'y to i. himself in one's service or cause, qm ad studium sui perducere; allicere atque excitare ca studium ad utilitates nostras.

INTEREST, s. A) *Participation (prop'r. or fig) in the advantage or value of athq, studium (the i. taken in athq). I have an i. in athq, meā qd interest; ad me qd pertinet: I take an i. in athq, non alienum qd a me puto: I have less i. in it than &c.*, minor mea res agitur: since he had no longer any i. in it, quum ejus jam nihil interesset. To be brought to take an i. in athq, affici qā re (cf. Q. 2, 1, 16; we are brought to take an i. in their danger, eorum periculo afficimur). *Attractiveness, &c.*, voluptas. — jucunditas (pleasantness). — oblectatio. oblectamentum (amusement). To be of i. to ab'y, jucundum esse: to have but little i. for ab'y, mediocriter qm retinere: to give an i. to any thing, voluptatem dare ci rei (Q. 10, 5, 11). *Advantage, profit, res or rationes or causa ca (his affairs generally).* — commodum (his advantage, &c.). — utilitas (profit, &c.; also what is expedient, opp. what is right). — emolumentum (ἀφελμα, opp. detrimentum, 'gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own': Dōd.). The public i., res or causa communis; communis omnium utilitas: athq is my i., qd est e. re mea: to consider that one shall advance one's own i.'s by &c., rebus suis se consulitum sperare: what you believe to be for my i., quum tibi intelligi esse accommodata: so my i.'s require it, (196)

rationes mem ita ferunt: my i. requires it, expedit mihi; mea rationibus conduct: a city in which the i.'s of one are the i.'s of all, respublica, in quā idem conduct omnibus: men have different i.'s, alia aliud expedit: to attach oneself to ab'y's i.'s, ad ca rationes se adjungere: to defend ab'y's i.'s, ca causam defendere: to consult, forward, &c. ab'y's i.'s, ca rationibus consulere or prospicere, or prospicere et consulere; ca commodi servire or non desse; also consulere ci only: he is devoted to your i.'s, esse tui amantissimus: to neglect ab'y's i.'s, ca comoda negligere. To look to (have an eye to &c.) one's private i.'s, servire suo privato commodo: to act in every thing with an eye to one's private i.'s, omnia metri emolumentis et commodis; omnia ad utilitatem referre; omnia pecuniae causā facere: to undertake athq agst one's own i., contra suum commodum qd suscipere: not to be led to the commission of an unjust act by any considerations of private i., nullo emolumento in fraudem impelli (C.): to prefer one's own i.'s to the good of another, suās rationes ca salutē antepone: to sacrifice one's private i.'s to the public good, respublice comoda privatis necessitatibus habere potiora: not to divide the i.'s of the citizens, civium comoda non divellere: to excite a zeal for one's i.'s in ab'y, allicere atque excitare ca studium ad utilitates nostras.

B) *Interest on money, PROPRI.* usura, or pl. usurae (what is paid for the use of a borrowed sum; hence 'interest,' with ref. to the borrower who pays). — fenus (the profit on a sum lent; hence 'interest,' with ref. to the lender who receives or is to receive it). — Impendium (= usura quod in sorte accedit; *Varr. L. L.* 5, 36, 50, § 183: all three also fig.). I upon i., anatocismus (ἀνατοκισμός, C. *Att.* 5, 21, 11 and 12). — usurae usurarum (Cod. *Just.* 4, 32, 28): five per cent. (monthly i.), centesima quāque: one-half per cent. (monthly i.) = six per cent. (annually), semisses usurae: 12 per cent., centesima usurae (= 1 per cent. per month): 12 per cent. compound i., centesima renovato in singulos annos fenore (C. *Att.* 6, 3, 5); or centesima renovatē quotannis; or centesima ac æ cum renovatōne singulorum annorum (Att. 6, 1, 5): 12 per cent. at simple i., centesima perpetuo fenore or centesima perpetua. *The Roman interest being monthly, must be multiplied by 12 to turn it into our method of calculating i.; the asses usurae or centesima usurae being 1 per cent. monthly = 12 per cent. per annum; lower rates will be expressed by the divisions of the as; thus, 11 per cent., decuntes usurae; 10, decantates usurae; 9, dodrantates usurae; 8, besses usurae; 7, septantes usurae; 6, semisses usurae; 5, quincuntes usurae; 4, tridentes usurae; 3, quadrantes usurae; 2, sextantes usurae; 1, unciae usurae; and for these other forms occur: e. g. fenus ex ... (e. g. fenus ex tridēte, 4 per cent.); or fenus with adj. (fenus unciarum, 1 per cent.); or the sing. or pl. of these subit., factum erat bessibus (8 per cent.); ut numi, quos hic in cunctis modesto (5 per cent.) nutriendis, pergant avidos audare decuntes (11 per cent., Pers.).* *Georges recommends the retention of the Roman forms, adding in singulos annos, to show that it is not due every month, but every year: it is better, however, to reduce the yearly to the monthly rate, as above. To put out money at i., pecuniam dare fenori or fenore; ponere in fenore numos (H.): to lend money to ab'y at i., pecuniam ci dare, pecuniam apud qm occupare, with or without fenore: to lend money at a high rate of i., pecuniam grandi fenore occupare: money on which i. is paid, pecunia fenebris: money on which no i. is paid, pecunia gratuita (if lent); pecunia otiosa (which is not lent, and so brings no i. to the possessor): lending money upon i., fenariatio: to offer ab'y money for which he is not to pay any i., pecuniam ci gratuitam proponere: to borrow money upon i., pecuniam sumere or accipere fenore: to borrow money at a low rate of i., and lend it at a high one, pecunias levioribus usuris mutuari et graviore fenore collocare: to lend ab'y money, and take no i. for it, pecuniam sine fenore ci credere or expensum ferre: to refuse to pay either principal or i., fenus (here = capital) atque impendium recusare (L.): to receive i. fm ab'y, usuram a qo accipere: to pay i., usuram pendere or solvere; to ab'y, ci fenus dare: to pay down the i. in hard money, pecuniam usuris pernumerare: to pay the capital without i., pecunias creditas sine usuris solvere: the i. mounts up, usurae multiplicatur: the i. exceeds the capital, mergunt usure sortem: the rate of i. falls, fenus deminuitur; rises, 'fenus augetur: the profits of an estate are hardly sufficient to pay the i. with, fructus praediorum certant cum usuris: the i. is added to the capital, sors sit ex usura: to add the i. to the capital,*

uauram perscribere (cf. *Brem. Sust. Cæs. 42*): a high, a moderately high, a shamefully high rate of *i.*, grande, tolerabile, iniquissimum fenus: to be ruined by the amount of *i.* one has to pay, fenore trucidari; impendia debilitari (C. Rep. 2, 30). || IMPROPR. usura. fenus. impendium. The earth always repays with *i.* whatever it has received, terra nunquam sine usura reddit quod accepit (cf. ager reddit semina magno fenore. *Tib.*): to repay a benefit with *i.*, beneficium cum usuris reddere; a favour with *i.*, debitum cum cumulate reddere: to repay a thing with *i.*, (etiam) cum impendia augere qd (e. g. largitatem tui muneris, C.); majore mensura reddere qd (C.).

INTERFERE, se immiscere. se inserere ci rei (to thrust oneself into it).—se admiscere ci rei. se interponere ci rei or in qd.—auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere ci rei (to interpose one's authority).—interesse ci rei (to take part in it, negotia, &c.; not, of course, implying improper interference).—officere or officere et obstat ci rei (to *i.* with its execution; e. g. consilia &c.; meis commodis). Not to *i.* in alth, abesse or se abstinere a qd re: to *i.* in alth agi ab *i.*'s will, qd invito aspirare or accedere ad qd (e. g. ad pecuniam pecuniam. C. 2 Ferr. 1, 54, 142): don't you *i.*, ne to admisce: if you will, do you as you like; I shall not *i.*, et quod voles, facies; nihil interpono: do it and *i.* malum, I shall not *i.*, per me licet (e. g. per me vel stertis licet, you may agree if you will; I shall not *i.* with you). To *i.* with what does not belong to one, aliena rei se immiscere (Pompon. de verb. sign. 36), or aliena negotia curare (H., to mind other people's business). To *i.* to prevent alth, se interponere quominus &c.—interpellare with quominus (res publica a me administrari possit, *Brut.*, or nō (senatusconsultum secret, L.), or quin (quibus vellem, uter, *Mal. ap. C.*). To *i.* to prevent alth, &c. intercedere ci rei, in post-Aug. writers; uchi in C. &c. is confined to the interposition of the tribunes' veto, &c. || INTRANS. To clash, vid.

INTERFERENCE, interpellatio (to stop a discussion).—intercessio (the *i.* of the tribunes to stop any public proceedings by their veto; in later writers more general in its meaning). In other cases, Crcl. with the verbs in INTERFERE; e. g., it will be the wiser course to obtain *fm* all *i.* with this matter, sapientius facies, et te in istam rem non interpones (e. g. in istam pacificationem, C.). To appeal to the tribunes for their *i.*, appellare tribunos. Interpositio has not this meaning. See Dict.

INTERIM. See 'in the MEAN time.'

INTERIOR, adj. See INTER.

INTERIOR, s. pars interior, partes interiores. interiora, um, adj. The *i.* of a country, interior regio; interiora, um; terra interior; e. g. the *i.* of Africa, Africa interior. [See HEART, A. IMPROPR.]

INTERJECTION, interjectio (Gramm.).

INTERLARD, || PROPR. || illardare (Apic.). || IMPROPR. || intermiscere (qd ci rei. L., Col.; not C. or Cæs.). To *i.* a speech with Greek words, Græca verba inculcare (C.).

INTERLEAVE, \*libri quibusque paginis interjicere singulas chartas puras.

INTERLINE, interscribere (Plin. Ep. 7, 9).—superscribere (to write above another word or line; e. g. *Suet. Ner. 52*).

INTERLINEAR, interscriptus (written between).—superscriptus (written above).

INTERLINEATION, superscriptum (neut. partic.).

\*interscriptum (cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 9).—superduco occurs *Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1*; it is not given by Freund, but seems to mean 'the writing over an erasure,' lituras inductiones, superductiones ipse fecit.—interpositio (q. l. for what is written between, whether between two words or two lines, una interpositio difficilior est, &c.; C. Fam. 16, 22). There were so many both erasures and *i.*'s, it multa et deleta et inducta et superscripta inerat (*Suet. Ner. 52, fin.*).

INTERLOCUTION, interlocutio (as judicial term, is more general than the Eng. word, since it denoted also a short explanatory speech of the advocate on the other side; hence it is better to add iudicia).—\*edictum (decretum, &c.) ad tempus propositum.

INTERLOCUTOR, Crcl. \*qui orationem interponit, &c.

INTERLOPER, qui alienam rei se immiscet (nfi. Pompon. de verb. sign. 36); qui aliena negotia curat (H.).

INTERLUDE, exōdium (cf. L. 7, 32, fin.).—embōium (ἐμβόλιον, theatrical *i.* &c.; ballet; C. Sest. 34, 116).—\*ludus interpositus, interjectus. To enliven alth by

some *i.*, interpolare satietatem cæ rei ludo (e. g. satietatem epularum ludis, *Cur. 6, 2*).

INTERMARRIAGE, Crcl. with connubium est; connubia sunt aliquibus. They forbid, by a cruel law, the *i.* of plebeians and patricians, connubia ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissimā lege sanxerunt (C.); Canuleius proposed a law to sanction the *i.* of patricians and plebeians, de connubio patrum et plebis Canuleius rogationem promulgavit (L.); since no neighbouring states would allow of *i.*'s with them, quippe quibus cum finitimis connubia non essent: they forbid *i.*'s between the other states, ceteris populis connubia ademerunt. (Sest. This was the jus connubii.)

INTERMARRY, Crcl. The patricians and plebeians may not *i.*, connubia plebi et patribus non sunt. See INTERMARRIAGE.

INTERMEDDLE WITH. See 'To INTERFERE with.'

INTERMENT. See BURIAL.

INTERMINABLE. See ENDLESS.

INTERMINABLY. See ENDLESSLY.

INTERMINGLE, INTERMIX, intermiscere qd ci rei (L., Col.; not C. Cæs.).—immiscere (qd ci rei; *Lucr. L. V., H.*; not C. Cæs.).—in medium admiscere (C. *Univ. 7*). See TO MIX.

INTERMISSION, intermissio (the giving up entirely for a time).—omissio (the giving up entirely).—cessatio (the ceasing; opp. to previous activity; often in a depreciating sense).—intercapio (interval during which alth is interrupted; interruption; e. g. intercapdinem scribendi facere, C.).—interpellatio (interruption of a speaker; hence interruption generally). Without any *i.*, uno tenore, sine ullā intermissione: without any the least *i.*, sine ullā minimi temporis intermissione (C.). || *I. fever*, intermissio (total; remissio, being partial).—decessio (opp. accessio, Cels.).—dies integri (on which the patient is without fever). After the two first days there follows an *i.* of two days, finitā febre biduum integrum est (Cels.). to have one day's *i.*, unum diem præstare integrum; in this fever there is no *i.*, but only on occasional remission, hoc genus [februm] non ex toto in remissione desinit, sed tantum levius est: the *i.*'s are longer, febris longiore circuitu redit (Cels.). To have *i.*'s, (ex toto) remittere (Cels.); certum circuitum habere et ex toto remitti (Cels.); dies integros præstare (Cels.).

INTERMIT, || TRANS. || intermittere (v. pr.; studia doctrine, C.; curam rerum, T., &c.). See SUSPEND.—|| INTRANS. || See 'to HAVE INTERMISSIONS.'

INTERMITTENT, *I. fever*, febris intermittens: *i.* fevers, febres, quarum certus est circuitus; or quæ certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur (Cels.); *i. e.*, those that have regular intermissions).

INTERMIXTURE, admistio.

INTERNAL, interior (opp. exterior)—intestinus (going on in the interior of a country; opp. externus. Sest. internus, post-Aug., T.).—domesticus (happening at home, in its narrower or wider sense; opp. abroad, foris). Jw. Intestinus ac domesticus.—Intus inclusus (enclosed within our walls; e. g. periculum, of danger *fm* our fellow-citizens). Peace abroad is immediately followed by *i.* discord, paci externæ continuatur discordia domi. See CIVIL (war, &c.). An *i.* malady, malum, quod hæret in visceribus (prop., of the body; or fig., of the body politic). *I. evils* (in a state), mala intestina, or intestina ac domestica: *i. enemies*, hostes qui intus sunt (apfr. C.); the *i.* parts of the body, eæ quæ sunt intus in corpore: *i.* tranquillity, animi tranquillitas.

INTERNALLY, intus (within).—in sinu or in sinu tacito (e. g. gaudere, of internal emotions, outwardly suppressed; cf. C. *Tusc. 3, 21, 55*. *Tib. 4, 13, 8*).

INTERNATIONAL, *I. law*, jus gentium. Agit the first principles of *i.* law, contra jus gentium.

INTERNUNCIO, internuntius (C.).

INTERPOLATE, corrumpere, vitare (q. it. for to falsify). Jw. corrumpere atque interlinere (interlin. = to rub out words *fm* a wæsen tablet, and insert others; hence does not suit our method of writing).—interpolare (prop. = 'to fashion anew,' 'to give another form to:' in the sense of 'interpolating,' it implies the doing it so as to avoid detection, not to let the changes or additions betray themselves by their appearance; semper qd demendo, mutando, curando ne litura appareat, interpolando; C. *Ferr. 2, 1, 61*).—transcribere is to falsify in transcription. —\*verbia aliena corrumpere, vitare; \*falsa or aliena verba inculcare (of added words). To *i.* documents, tabulas corrumpere or vitare; tabulas interpolare, or corrumpere.

per atque interfirere, or interpolare (with the distinctions above given).

INTERPOLATION, verbum aliquod inculcatum, or inculcata verba quedam (C.; but not implying in him false additions). *Interpolamentum*, post-Class. Claud. Mamert.

INTERPOLATOR, Crel. See INTERPOLATE, and FALSIFIER.

INTERPOSE, [TRANS.] interponere (to place between, qd or qm ci rei or ci).—Interficere or interficere (to cast between; absol. legionarii interficiunt cohortes, Cae.; qd inter qd atque qd, C.; qd ci rei, e. g. nasus quasi murus oculis interfectus, C.). To i. some delay, moram quam interponere (rei faciendae or quin &c.): to i. one's authority, auctoritatem suam interponere or interserere ci rei.—[INTRANS.] To come in as mediator, &c., se interponere.—Intercedere. Intercessionem suam interponere (post-Aug. Suet. = to interfere to prevent). To i. to prevent althg, see 'INTERFERRE to prevent althg.' [To put in by way of interruption, interponere (but as trans. verb, the interposed words being the object).—Interpellare qm (to interrupt).—inquam, inquit (say I, aye he).

INTERPOSITION, interpositio (e. g. certarum personarum interpositio; C. Invent. 1, 6).—Interpositus, ūs (e. g. luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente defuit, C. only of local i.).—Intervenire, ūs (of persons; e. g. ca; Caleni et Calvenae; Interventu Pompitini pugna sedatur; also of things; local, lunae, noctis, &c.). *Interpositio* of persons, it denotes simply the coming in before althg is completed, wch they may or may not hinder; in the sense of mediation, &c., it is post-Class.; ci rei subvenire Interventu principis: Plin. Ep. 10, 68). By the i. of aby, ca beneficio (cf. Hens. Cae. B. G. 1, 33).

INTERPRET, interpretari; see TO TRANSLATE; and for 'to i. althg favorably,' see 'to put a favorable INTERPRETATION on.'

INTERPRETATION, interpretatio (prop.).—explanatio (e. g., of a dream, oracle, &c.; C.). [EXPOSITION, interpretatio. enarratio. explanatio. explicatio. *Enarratio* must be by word of mouth. To put a favorable i. on althg, qd in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.

INTERPRETER, interpres (v. pr.).—explanator (one who explains another's meaning; also dreams, oracles, &c.).—enarrator (who explains hermeneutically).—explicator (prop., one who unfolds, and so explains what was involved). The i.'s or expounders of the will of God, scriptores, qui sunt Dei quasi interpretes interuindicque (Aft. C. Phil. 13, 5, 12). To speak with aby though an i., per interpretationem cum qo colloqui (Gell.; cf. Cae. B. G. 1, 19).

INTERREGNUM, interregnum.

INTERROGATE. See TO ASK, TO QUESTION.

INTERROGATION. See QUESTION. Note of i., \*signum interrogandi.

INTERROGATIVE, interrogativus (Prisc. 17.1059). The i. method; e. g., to adopt the i. method of instruction, percunctando et interrogando elicere discipulo- rum (or audientium) opiniones, et ad haec quae hi respondant, si quid videatur, dicere (C. Fin. 2, 1, 2).

INTERROGATIVELY, interrogative (Eras. Acon. in Ferr. 2, 1, 56).

INTERROGATORY, a. See QUESTION.

INTERRUPT, interrumpere (to break althg off; to make it cease before its proper time; e. g. orationem, somnum).—Interpellare (to i. a speaker; to try to prevent his going on; then as g. t. for interrupting).—Interfari qm and absol. (to i. a speaker by an observation of one's own interposed, not implying the wish to prevent him from saying any more).—Intermittere (to suspend althg for a time).—Intercipere (to catch althg, as it were, before it has reached its completion; to bring it to a sudden standstill, iter, sermonem medium).—Intervenire ci rei (to come in before althg is completed, and so delay or prevent its completion; e. g. deliberationi; also with ref. to persons, verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus).—Incidere (to cut short; e. g. sermonem).—Dirimere (to make althg cease by separating the parties engaged in it, sermonem, praelium; of persons or circumstances). [Interrupted, interruptus, interceptus, interruptus. (Sv. above.)

INTERRUPTEDLY, interrupte. per dilaciones (e. g. gerere bellum).

INTERRUPTER, interruptor. inventor. *Interruptor* (Gloss. Philox.).

INTERRUPTION, intercapitulum (interval during wch althg is suspended or ceases; scribendi, molestiae). (496)

—Interpellatio. Interfatio (the i. of a speech by speaking between: an interpellatio wishes to prevent the speaker fm going on; an interfatio wishes to make itself also heard in the midst of another's speech; interpell. also of an i. caused by a person).—Internisio (the breaking off or suspension of althg for a time; e. g. epistolatum, forensis operae). Without any i., uno tenore. sine ulla intermissione (without stopping).—sine ulla interpellatione (e. g. in literis versari). A day free fm i.'s, dies vacuum ab interventoribus. To enjoy oneself without danger of i., oblectare se sine interpellatoribus (C.). *Interruptio* = 'apostrophe' as 'interruption' generally, it is very late; Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2.—interlocutio is a judicial i. t. 'interlocution.'

INTERSECT, secare (prop. and fig.).—persecare. intersecare (prop.). To i. althg in the middle, medium secare: crosswise, decussare (e. g., a line).

INTERSECTION, sectio (g. t., cutting).—decussatio. decussis (i. of two lines placed crosswise to each other).—Intersectio (only Plin., hollow cut out between two elevations).—Inclusura (place or point of i.).

INTERSPERSE, interspersere. immiscere; in althg, amongst althg, ci rei.—permiscere qd qd re (prop. and fig., C.; tristia laetia, Sil.).—Intexere (in composition, laeta tristibus, C.). To i. verses among his prose, versus admiscere orationi.

INTERSTICE, See INTERVAL.

INTERTWINE. See INTERWEAVE.

INTERVAL, intervallum. spatium interjectum (g. t. —distancia seldom of t. in space).—tempus interjectum (of time). To leave an i., spatium relinquere or intermittere: after a short i., interjecto habet magno spatio: a lucid i., remissio (e. g. si furiosus habet remissionem, Ulp. Dig.).

INTERVENE, intervenire. supervenire (to come upon aby unexpectedly; of persons or things; e. g. of night, ni nox praeco intervenisset, L.; quotiens imbres superveniunt; Front. Aquad. 15).—Intercedere ci rei (of time, annus, nox, C.).—Interponi (of time, spatium interpositum).—obijci (of hindrances). Scarcely a year had intervened, before (or when) &c., vix annus intercesserat, quum &c.

INTERVENTION, [State of coming between, interpositus, ūs.—interjectus (both of things). Jn. Interpositus atque interjectus (of the i. of the moon between the earth and the sun, C.).—[Mediatory agency, beneficium ca. —Intercessio (for the purpose of prevention; post-Aug., except as t. i. of the tribunician veto, &c.).—Interpellatio (interruption). By the i. of aby, beneficium ca. (if it was an act of kindness): per qm (if through aby's agency).

INTERVIEW, colloccito, colloquium (between two persons, whether for conversation or to settle some business). A personal i., praesens sermo; praesentis cum praesenti colloquium. To have an i. with aby, sermonem conferre cum qo: cum qo colloqui; also convenire qm: to have a secret i. with aby, arcano or secreto cum qo colloqui: to have an i. (of two generals, &c.). In colloquium convenire (Np.). To refuse an i. to aby, aditum petenti conveniendi non dare (Np. Pausan. 31, 3). See AUDIENCE.

INTERWEAVE, intexere (prop. t and post-Aug. improp., laeta tristibus intexere, C.).—Intextere (post-Aug. and t; intertextus, O. &c.).

INTESTATE, intestatus (C.). To die i., intestato or intestatum mori (C.).

INTESTINAL, intestinus.

INTESTINE (prop. and fig.), intestinus, g. t. intestinus ca domesticus (of evils, seditions, &c. in a country; opp. externus: bellum intestinum ca domesticum; dom. discordia; malum int. ca domesticum).

INTESTINES, viscera (g. t. for the inner parts of the body).—exta (the inner parts of the upper part of the body; the heart, lungs, &c.).—intestina (or post Aug.) interanea, ilia (the inner parts of the lower part of the body; the entrails, guts, &c.).—Intestina, interanea, the digestive organs; ilia, whatever is contained in the lower part of the body, espy those parts that are serviceable. Dūd.).

INTHRALL. See ENSLAVE.

INTHRALLMENT. See BONDAGE and ENSLAVEMENT.

INTIMACY, familiaritas. usus familiaritatis. consuetudo. usus. Jn. consuetudo ca familiaritas; (domesticus) usus et consuetudo. An i. of long standing, usus vetus. To be on terms of i. with aby, familiariter or intime uti qo. See 'to be INTIMATE with.'

INTIMATE, v. significare (denotes the making any sign or hint by wch one's intention is conveyed more or

*less distinctly to another; thus vultu et verbis significare: weaker therefore than declarare, because more indefinite; hoc ... non solum significandum sed etiam declarandum arbitror; this is the best word.*—*declarare (to declare). To i. ab's wish to aby by a letter, ei voluntatem per literas deferre.*

**INTIMATE**, *adj.* intimus (on terms of close intimacy; *then as subst.* = *i. friend*).—*conjunctus (closely connected with). An i. friendship, familiaritas intima, summa. Intima or familiaris amicitia: an i. friend, homo intimus. homo, quo intime utimur. amicus conjunctissimus: to be i. with aby, qd familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate se versari; cum qd vivere (C. Tusc. 1, 33, 81): to be on the most i. terms of friendship with aby, arto or artissimo amicitiae vinculo cum qd conjunctum esse; qd familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate se versari; familiarissime uti qd; multa (ac jucunda) consuetudine cum qd conjunctum esse: the closest intimacy, artissima amicitiae vincula: to become very i. with aby, sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitia: I am very i. with aby, magna est mihi cum qd familiaritas, also familiaritate magna or arto or intimo or maxima cum qd conjunctum esse; magno suo familiaritatis cum qd conjunctum esse; arto familiaritate completi qm: we have been i. friends for many years, inter nos vetus usus intercedit. To have an i. knowledge of aby, ei rei peritum or gnarum esse; qd bene or penitus nosse.—qd expertum esse, or ei rei non expertum esse (to have experienced aby).—tamquam digito suos unguesque nosse rem (Prov., Juv.). To have an i. knowledge of aby, qm penitus, bene or optime nosse: to have an i. knowledge of the whole affair, omnem rem or omnia nosse.*

**INTIMATELY**, *latine*—familiariter (in an intimate manner or style; e.g. vivere, scribere).—*conjuncte (in a united manner; e.g. conjuncte vivere, Np. Att. 10, 3; eo conjunctus, conjunctissime vivere, C. Fam. 6, 9. Lat. 1, 2).—penitus (thoroughly; e.g. intelligere, perspicere, to be i. acquainted with a subject); arte (as arcte, closely). To be i. acquainted with aby, qd familiariter or intime uti. See INTIMATE.*

**INTIMATION**, *significatio*. See **TO INTIMATE**. *If = declaration, vid.*

**INTIMIDATE** See **TO FRIGHTEN**.

**INTIMIDATION**, *Crcel.* with verbs in **FRIGHTEN**. *From i.* terrore percussus or coactus. *To be a powerful means of i.* multum valere ad terrendum qm: to use aby as a means of i., qd ei ad timorem proponere ('*a statement, C.*).

**INTO**, in (with acc.). But **INTO** after verbs of placing, putting, setting, laying, &c. (ponere, locare, collocare, statuere, constituere) in *my* makes the *abl.*; but imponere (when it has not the dat. after it) of the place into which the thing is placed) and reponere *my* have in with acc. [imponere in navem, in naves, in plaustrum; reponere qd in serarium, &c.]; *C. has also anulum ... in mari abiecerat: inserere is always in qd or ei rei (collum in laqueum inserere; qd ei in os inserere. Z. p. 354, § 490, erroneously says in with abl.). So also deligere (to fix (asserere) in terrā; cultum in corde). After many verbs the prepos. is not expressed in Lat.; e.g. to enter into the city, Ingrēdi urbem.—The particular constructions will be found after the verbs 'into' follows: to come i., fall i., get i., &c., vid. To look i. one's own heart, Introspecte mentem suam ipsum (C.); percunctari ipsum se (C.); in sese descendere (Pers.).*

**INTOLERABLE**, intolerabilis. Intolerandus (not to be borne, insupportable; of persons and things; e.g. woman, cold, pain).—odiosus (hateful, disgusting; of persons and things; as *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 28, odiosus mihi es).—importunus (disagreeable, disgusting; of persons and things; e.g. avaritia). *I. conduct, intolerantia; odium (C. Cuent. 39, 109, both): there is nothing more i. than a rich woman, nihil intolerantius quam femina dives (Juv. 6, 459).*

**INTOLERABLY**, intolerabiliter. Intoleranter.

**INTOLERANCE**, intolerantia. odium (C. Cuent. 39, 109, both).

**INTOLERANT**, intolerans ei rei (not bearing it well, L.).—qui qd non or male or aere fert.—*allorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens. \*erga dissentientes in religione divini parum indulgens (in matters of religion).*

**INTOLERATION** (in matters of religion), \*animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens.

**INTOMB**. See **ENTOMB**.

**INTONATION**, *Crcel.* with praeire ac praemonstrare [or praemonstrare, ed. Lion] modulos (Gell. 1, 11, 2).

**INTONE**, graviter sonare (as Pope uses 'intone'); **INTONE**

perpe ultimarum syllabarum sono indulgere (Horum syll. Q. 11, 3, 33); or insonare (e.g. cauiticum, Phaedr.). To i. the service, \*proces publicas cantu ille ecclesiastico insonare or modulari.

**INTOXICATE**. See 'to make DRUNK.'

**INTOXICATION**. See **DRUNKENNESS**.

**INTRACTABLE**. See **UNMANAGEABLE**.

**INTRACTABLENESS**. See **UNMANAGEABLENESS**.

**INTRENCH**, *PROP.* fossā cingere. vallo et fossā circumdare (or vallo atque fossā, S.; vallo fossaque, Cae.).—vallare. obvallare.—vallo seipere, cingere, circumdare or munire (defend with palisades); or (g. t. i.) operibus et munitiōibus seipere; operibus munita. *An intrenched camp, castra vallo fossaque munita (Aft. Cae. B. G. 2, 5).—[IMPROPR.] To i. upon (rights, &c.) ei injuriam facere or inferre (to injure).—qm interpellare in jure ipsius (Cae.); qd de jure se deminueret (to interfere with his rights).—pervertere (to overthrow, omnia jura; amicitiam).—violare or violare atque imminueret (to violate a law or right, jus).*

**INTRENCHMENT**, vallum (with palisades).—fossa (the trench).—agger (the mound). To throw up i. (see **TO INTRENCH**, if the fossa is principally meant), munimentum extruere; munitiōem facere; aggerem comportare facere, extruere, construere; vallum ducere; any where, ei loco munimentum or munitiōem imponere; qm locum munitiōibus seipere; ei loco munitiōes circumdare; qm locum munimento or aggeri cingere. [IMPROPR.] *An i. on aby's rights injuria illata—jus ei violatum or immunitum.*

**INTREPID**. See **BOLD**, **COURAGEOUS**, **FEARLESS**.

**INTREPIDITY**, animus impavidus or intrepidus or fortis (Syn. in **FEARLESS**).

**INTREPIDLY**. See **FEARLESSLY**, **BOLDLY**.

**INTRICACY**, implicatio; but less it is *my* necessary to use *Crcel* with *adj.* in **INTRICATE**.

**INTRICATE**, impeditus (presenting many obstacles; e.g. iter, silva, salus, locus, navigatio).—perplexus (entangled, &c. *fig.* iter, *fig.* iter, *fig.* figura; *luc.*; sermones, *L.*).—difficilis (difficult). *Not intricatus, which is praer- and post-Class.—inexplicabilis (via, L. 40, 33, in which passage, however, it means 'impassable'; res, C. Att. 8, 3, 6). The i. paths (of a labyrinth), itinerum amabages, occurusque et recursus inexplicabiles (Plin.) An i. affair, res impedita or contorta or difficilis, or contorta et difficilis; res difficilis et inexplicabilis (C. Att. 8, 3, 6); a difficult and i. task, magnum et arduum opus; an affair is very i., res in magnis difficultatibus est.*

**INTRIGUE**, *s.* Political intrigue, ars artificum (artifice)—fallacia (deceit, i.).—better in *pl. artes (males)—fallacies (cabals, i's)—consilia clandestina (hidden designs)—calumnias (malicious slander, false accusation). By aby's i's, ei opera: the rejection of the offered peace was caused by the i's of those who &c., pacem ne acciperent, eorum opera effectum est, qui &c. [Love intrigue, res amatoria. I. s., amores: notorious for his i's, multarum amoribus famosus: to have an i., amor operam dare: to be fond of i's, amores conectari. These expressions apply to any love affairs. Clandestinus may be added.*

**INTRIGUE**, v. fallacias facere, fingere; consilia clandestina concoquere; dare operam consilia clandestinis, with ut (to endeavour to effect by i's); likewise calumnias facere; multa machinari: to i. agere aby, fallacias in qm intendere; consiliis clandestinis oppugnare qm; ei dolum necere.

**INTRIGUER**, doli or fallaciarum machinator; or *Crcel.* qui consilia clandestina (in qm) concoquit.—fallaciarum componendarum artifex callidus (Aft. C. Fin. 2, 35, 116).

**INTRINSIC**. See **GENUINE**, **REAL**.

**INTRINSICALLY**. See **REALLY**, **TRULY**.

**INTRODUCE**, i. Bring into use, fashion, inducere (e.g. q. new customs, words, &c.).—introducere (a custom).—instituire (to appoint; a festival, the census, &c.). To i. a religious worship (in a foreign state), religionem advehere; foreign usages, peregrinos ritus accipere. To i. many changes or new regulations in military discipline, in re militari multa instituire (Suet.); he introduced many new inventions, and made many improvements on what before existed, multa partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (Np.). i. To introduce a character in a dialogue, qm loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere; personam (a fictitious personage) introducere.—ci sermonem tribuere or orationem attribuire.—(accusa) inducere ver monem hominum; fictam orationem personis inducere (when the speeches are invented, Q.). [To make aly known to another, introduce qm apud qm (by



taking him to his house, &c.).—commendare ei qm (by a recommendation).—“presentem presentem ei commendare (of a personal introduction). *Sis ostentare qm (to show him; e. g., to a young prince to the armies, per omnes exercitus):* to be introduced into the senate by abby, per qm in senatu introduce.

INTRODUCER, Crcl. with verbs in INTRODUCE.

INTRODUCTION, *¶ Act of introducing, 1) introduction (only in the literal sense, e. g. of introducing armed men into the Circus, introd. armatorum).—inductio (the introducing a character into a dialogue, ficta personae inductio).—invectio (the i. of goods into a country; importation).—2) For i. of customs, &c. Crcl. with inducere, introduce, &c. See INTRODUCTOR. —3) Act of making a person known to another; Crcl. with verbs in INTRODUCE (= to make a person known to another). Letter of i., litteræ commendaticæ (C. Fam. 5, 5, recommendatory letters), or commendatio only (recommendation): to give abby a letter of i. to abby, ad qm de go scribere (diligentissime): abby has brought a letter of i. to me, qm sibi commendatum habere (abby has been recommended to my notice whether by letter or orally).—*¶ Introductory præface, aditus. Introitus. Ingressus (g. i., mode of entering upon or beginning one's subject; i. to a speech, poem, &c.; introitus only, præp. in introitus defensionis, C. pro Cal. 2, 3, Krebs).—principium (beginning; of a speech or letter).—exordium (beginning, or i. to a speech or writing, as part of it).—proœmium (προομιον, lit. prelude; also i. to a speech, history, poem).—præfatio (or a i. to a discussion, &c.; not i. to a book till Q. and Plin.). Præp. prolegomena (προλεγόμενα) may be retained for a long i., separate from the work itself; so Krebs. If = prologue, vid. To make a long i., multa præfari: after a short i., pauca præfatus: to make an i. to one's speech (of an orator), aditum ad causam facere. *Sis vestibulum (threshold = i.; C. Or. 15, 50; cf. Q. 9, 4, 10, quodam quasi vestibulo). To say abby by way of i., dicere qd ante rem: to commence one's speeches by a graceful (brilliant, &c.) i., vestibula honesta atque aditus ad causam illustres facere (C.).***

INTRODUCTORY, Crcl. After a few i. remarks, pauca præfatus (e. g. de senectute).

INTRUDE, qs se ipse inferit (~~non~~ not se intrudere, there being no such word; since, in C. Cæcin. 5, we must read se inferbat, et intro dabat, Klotz, = came unwitted). To i. upon abby, ei se ingerere (to force oneself upon).—insolenter se offerre (to thrust oneself in his way).—qm (molest) interpellare (to interrupt him in a troublesome way). *¶ To i. on lands, &c.; see To ENCROACH.*

INTRUDER, (molestus) interpellator (troublesome interrupter); or Crcl.

INTRUSION, molestia interpellatio. Crcl. with verbs in INTRUDE. *¶ The seizing a property, occupatio; or Crcl.*

INTRUST. See ENTRUST.

INTUITION, (animi) perceptio. By i., \*animi perceptio quadam.

INTUITIVE, Crcl. I. knowledge, (animi) perceptio.

INTUITIVELY, \*animi perceptio quadam; or \*non argumentis sed celeri quadam ipsius animi perceptione.

INTWINE. See ENTWINE, INTERWEAVE.

INUNDATE. See To DELUGE, To FLOOD.

INUNDATION. See FLOOD, DELUGE.

INURE. See To ACCUSTOM (trans.). To HABITUATE.

INURN, in urnam condere (Suet. Cal. 15).

INUTILITY, inutilitas.

INVADE. To i. a country, terram invadere. In terram irruptionem facere (g. ii.).—in terram infundi or infure (of a vast host, inundating, as it were, the country); with an army, terram invadere cum copiis; copias in fines hostium introducere (to march into his country) or impressionem facere in fines hostium.

INVADE, Crcl. with verbs in INVADE.

INVALID, s. morbosus. valetudinarius. ad ægotandum proclivis (g. i., of persons often attacked by sickness; on the last of C. Tusc. 4, 12, 47 and 28). To be a great i., valetudine minus prosperè uti; semper infirmè atque etiam agrè valetudine esse. See SICK, SICKLY. *¶ A disabled soldier or sailor, ad munera corporis senectù debilis, annis et senectù debilis, mancus (claudus) ac debilis, ad arma inutilis, all with miles or nauta (as the c. s. may be). A hospital of i.'s, domus, in quâ milites (nautæ) manci ac debiles aluntur.*

INVALID, adj. irritus (not being good in law; opp. ratus, e. g. a will).—vanus (vain, null, without effect; of things). Jn. irritus et vanus (e. g. a will).—parum idoneus (not fit or good enough for the purpose, e. g. bati, witness, excuse). To render atq. i., qd irritum facere (e. g. a will).—qd rescindere et irritum facere (to annul, to cancel, e. g. a testament, an agreement; also to quash an indictment). Jn. rescindere et irritum facere; or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will).—refugere (prop.; to pull down what has been posted up; hence to cancel, inasmuch as the public notice is taken down again, e. g. a law, legem). To declare atq. i., qd tollere et irritum esse jubere: to consider atq. i., qd pro irritò habere. An i. will, irritum or inutile testamentum.

INVALIDATE, irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g. a will).—rescindere (rescind, cancel; a will, a compact, a verdict, decree, &c.). Jn. rescindere et irritum facere, ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will).—refugere (prop.; to wylk; then to annul, its public proclamation being withdrawn; e. g. legem).

INVALIDITY, Crcl., e. g. \*efficeret, ut testamentum irritum fiat.

INVAIABLE. See INESTIMABLE.

INVARIABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE.

INVARIABleness. See UNCHANGEABLENESS.

INVARIABLY. See UNCHANGEABLY; ALWAYS.

INVASION, irruptio, incursio, incursum. To make as i., irruptionem or incursionem facere in &c. See To INVADE.

INVECTIVE, invectio (only in pl., invectiões, C. Inv. 2, 54). convicium, maledictum, probrium [SYN. in Abuse = railing language]. To break into i.'s, ad verborum contumeliam descendere. To use i.'s agst abby, invēhi in qm (in Np.; also with Gt. acc., multa, nonnulla, &c., invēhi in qm); qm conviciis insectari or incessere; qm maledictis insectari; to load abby with i.'s, omnibus maledictis qm vexare; omnia maledicta in qm conferre.

INVEIGH (agst abby or atq.), invēhi in qm or in qam rem (often with vehementer or vehementius; petulant, asper; acerbè et contumeliose, &c.).—insectari qm vehementius: to be fond of inveighing agst, libenter invēhi in qm. Jn. acerbius in qm invēhi insectariqve vehementius.

INVEIGHER, Crcl. with verbs in INVEIGH.

INVEIGLE. See ENWARE.

INVENT, invenire, reperire (to find out; the former accidentally or as g. i. = εὑρίσκει; the latter, after reflection, search, &c.; = ἀνευρεῖν).—excoGITare (to strike out by thinking; C.).—cogitatione asequt, invenire (to find out, to discover).—ingere, comminisci (to i., to contrive, to design).—coquere, concoquere (to design, brood over or hatch, as it were).—machinari (to contrive cunningly).—ementiri (to i. falsely). See To DISCOVER, To FIND out, To CONTRIVE.

INVENTION, *¶ Discovery, vid. *¶ Fiction, vid. It's all a pure i. fabulæ!**

INVENTIVE, ingeniosus. sollers, acutus [SYN. in INGENIOUS]. An i. mind, ingenium ad excoGITandum acutum.

INVENTOR, inventor, fem. inventrix (reporitor is t, and post-Aug.)—auctor (the original introducer, &c., who is therefore looked up to as an authority)—architectus or quasi architectus (the original builder, as it were; hence, the i. of something that may be considered constructive; e. g. beatæ vitæ, C.). Jn. princeps et architectus (C.). The i.'s of sculpture, fingendi conditores: an i. of new words, inventor novorum verborum. See DISCOVERER.

INVENTORY, repertorium, inventarium (the latter a common expression; repertorium . . . quod vulgo inventarium appellatur, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, in.).—res acceptæ et tradendæ (the articles as set down in an i.; aft. C. Ferr. 4, 63, 140). An i. of the furniture of a tavern, instrumentum caponium (Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17, § 2). To take an i., repertorium or inventarium facere.

INVENTRESS, inventrix.

INVERSE, *¶ proportion, \*ratio inversa (arith. i. t.).*

INVERSELY, retro (backwards).—inverso ordine.

INVERSION, inversio (but only in the sense of 'irony' or allegory).—inversus ordo.

INVERT, invertere (e. g. ordinem verborum; to read them backwards; opp. dicere recte; also impropr., inversus annus = that has run its course, and turned, as it were; H.). See To CHANGE. To i. the order of words, invertere ordinem verborum: to read words in inverted order, invertere ordinem et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicere.

**INVEST**, [*Clothe with*, 1) **PROP.**: see **CLOTH.** 2) *With an office*, munus ei dare, mandare, deferre: muneri qm præficere: *to i. aby with the chief command*, summam imperii ad qm deferre: *to be invested with an honorable office*, honore affectum esse: *with a priesthood*, sacerdotium præditum esse: *to i. with full power*, indultam licentiam ei dare; *cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere* or *committere* (the two last of a particular affair). || *To adorn, grace*, &c., vid. || *To place money at interest*, pecuniam collocare (e. g., *to i. in land*, in agris; *in the purchase of estates*, in emptionibus prædiorum, *Gaj. Dig. 17, 1, 2*; *in an estate*, in qo fundo, in solo; *with aby*, apud qm; *at a high rate of interest*, graviore fenore, *Suet.*).—pecuniam occupare, *with or without fenore*; apud qm or in qâ re; *safely*, pecuniam fundare qâ re (*H. Ep. 1, 15, 46*). || *Besiege*, circumsedere. In oblatione habere or tenere. coronâ cingere, circumdare. coronâ mœnia aggredi. See **BEATROG**.

**INVESTIGATE**, indagare. investigare (*to follow the traces of alth till it is discovered*).—exquirere (*to search out*).—perquirere (*to search thoroughly*).—percunctari (*to use all the means in one's power to get at accurate information; esply with ref. to the truth of news, reports, &c.*)—asciscitari (*to be longing to know alth*).—odorari (*lit. to scent out: hence to hunt out sagaciously, &c.*; *to try to find it out by enquiries; alth, de qâ re*). Jx. investigare et scrutari. indagare et perverstigare. indagare et odorari. percunctari et interrogare. *To i. the true grounds of alth*, veram rationem cs rei exsequi; *the truth*, quid verum sit, exquirere.

**INVESTIGATION**, indagatio. investiga'tio (*the tracing out*).—spectatio. cognitio (*the examination, trial, &c.*). The i. of truth, investigatio veri, veri inquisitio atque investigatio (*where inquis. means the examination, in each case, of what is true; invest, the tracing the often obscure traces of truth, C. Off. 1, 4, 13*).—cognitio veri (*the sifting of the truth*). *To give oneself entirely up to the i. of alth*, totum se in qâ re exquirendâ collocare.

**INVESTITURE**, **Crci.** with \*muneris cs insignia sollemnî ritu tradere. *To receive i. fm aby*, a qo accipere seu potestatis insignie (*Gerhard of Reicherspey, ap. Gibbon, chap. 69, note 40*).

**INVESTMENT**, [*Act of besieging a town*. See **SIEGE**, **BLOCKADE**.] *Act of laying out money in the purchase of property*: **Crci.** with verbs under to **INVEST** (*since, though collocatio and occupatio are both Class., they are not Class. in this sense*). *To make a profitable i.*, pecuniam in qâ re bene collocare.

**INVETERATE**, inveteratus (*grown old, and therefore not easy to change*).—confirmatus (*having gained strength, and therefore power of resistance, &c.*)—penitus defixus (*fixed deeply: e. g. a fault*).—penitus inlatus (*deeply implanted: e. g. an opinion*).—vetus (*old*). Jx. vetus atque diuturnus. *To become i.*, inveterascere (C.); *inveterare* (e. g. malum, *Cels.*). *An evil that has become i.*, inveterato (C. *Tusc. 4, 37*).

**INVIDIOUS**, invidiosus (*both of persons and things likely to excite envy; e. g. possessiones invidiosas habere: the persons who would be likely to feel the envy are sts expressed by ad qm: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad honos, C.*). *To be i.*, invidiæ ci esse.

**INVIDIOUSLY**, invidiose (e. g. dicere qd, C.).

**INVIgorATE**, corroborare. firmare. confirmare (*to strengthen; e. g. corrob. qm assiduâ opere; qd corroborat stomachum.*—corpus cibo firmare; valetudinem firm. or confirm.; memoriâ firm.; confirm. cs animum or qm animo).—reparare. reficere. relaxare (*to refresh, relax*). *To i. oneself*, se corroborare. se confirmare. se recreare. se or vires reficere.

**INVINCIBLE**, invictus (*unconquerable; of persons*). *Insuperabilis and inexasuperabilis, in this sense, are post. only*.—Inexpugnabilis (*impregnable; of places*).—quod superari non potest (*Ag., insurmountable: e. g. obstacles, impedimenta*).

**INVINCIBLY**, **Crci.** with **adj.** in **INVINCIBLE**.

**INVIOlabiLiTY**, sanctitas (*holiness; see INVIOlabiLiTY*).—cs rei inexpugnabilis religio (e. g. *sepulchres*).

**INVIOlabiLe**, inviolatus (*inviolabilis t only*).—sanctus (*that is placed under the protection of a deity, holy, venerable; e. g. of the person of a tribune, &c.*).

**INVIOlabiLy**, inviolate (*without violating it; e. g. memoriâ cs servare. C.; iusjurandum servare, Gell. 7, 18*).—sanctæ, summâ fide (*conscientiously, with great fidelity; e. g. servare qd*).

**INVIOlabiLiTY**, **Crci.** with **adj.** in **INVIOlabiLiTY**.

**INVISIBLE**, invisibilis, or nulli cernendus, or quod cernere et videre non possumus. quem (quam, quod) non possunt oculi conspici (*that one cannot see: invisibilis, found as early as Cels. præf. p. 121, ed. Bip., may be used where consciousness of expression would be injured by Crci.; esply as C. makes use of adj. in 'bilis, and has even formed some new ones*).—quod sub oculis non cadit. quod oculorum aciem fuyit. quod sensum oculorum effugit (*that escapes the eye*).—*An i. solar eclipse*, \*defectus solis, quem in his terræ partibus cernere et videre non possumus: the i. world, \*orbis rerum celestium circumfusius terrestribus visusque nostros fugiens: *to behold with the mind's eye what is i.*, in conspectu pæne animi ponere, quæ cernere et videre non possumus: *to be i.*, cerni et videri non posse (g. t., *unable to be seen*). sub oculis non cadere. oculorum aciem fugere. oculorum sensum effugere (*not to be discernible by the eye*). se non aperire (*not to rise, of stars*). non comparere (*not to appear or show itself; of persons, and also of inanimate beings*). in conspectum non venire (*not to make one's appearance; of persons only*). *To become i.*, obscurari (*to be eclipsed, of stars*): *to make oneself i.*, clam abire. clam se subducere.

**INVISIBLE**, **Crci.** \*ita ut sub oculos non cadat. \*ita ut non compareat. \*ita ut videri non possit.

**INVITATION**, invitatio. *By your i.*, invitatus or vocatus a te; invitatu or vocatu tuo: *to dine with aby by his own i.*, cenare apud qm vocatu ipsius: *to accompany aby to a party without an i.*, umbram sequi qm: *to accept an i.*, promittere ei ad cenam. prohibere apud qm (*not condicere ad cenam = invite oneself*): *to refuse an i.*, abnuere: *a note of i.*, literæ. libellus (*T. Dial. 9, 3*): *to receive a note of i.*, per literas invitari a qo: *to send out one's i's or cards of i.*, libellos dispergere (*T. Dial. 9, 3*): *to give aby a pressing i.*, to stay, familiari invitatione retinere qm.

**INVITE**, invitare qm ad qd (*of every kind of invitation given by oneself; both of persons and things*).—vocare qm ad qd (*v. propr. of an invitation to a party by a slave called vocator: then of inviting to a participation in alth, ad bellum, quietem, &c.*). *To i. aby to dinner*, invitare or vocare qm (*with or without ad cenam*): *to i. aby to my house*, qm invito domum meam: *to i. aby (who is about to go) to stay*, qm invitatione familiari retinere: *to i. myself to dine with aby*, condicere ei ad cenam; condicere ei: *to i. one to the enjoyment of a country life*, ad fruentium agrum invitare (e. g. *of old age*: see C. *Cat. 16, 57*): *to i. one to let it by its agreeable style*, jucunditate quadam ad legendum invitare. || *Incite, attract*, invitare qm (e. g. *somnos, H.; luxuriam, Fell.; assentationem, C.*)—allacere. allectare (*allure*). Jx. invitare et allectare. allectare et invitare (qm ad qd).

**INVITING**. Either amœnus (*of beautiful landscapes, countries, &c.*), gratus (e. g. *grat. Antium*), or **Crci.** with jucunditate quadam invitare qm ad faciendum qd: dulcedine quadam commovere qm; sensus permulcere voluptate, &c.

**INVOCATION**, invocatio.—Imporatio (*in an imploring manner*).—testatio (*the calling to witness*).

**INVOICE**, \*mercurium index or libellus.

**INVOKE**, invocare.—Imporare (*to implore*). *To i. the Muses*, invocare Musas (*the gods*), invocare or imporare deos; invocare atque obtestari deos; precari deos (*esply for help*): Deum testari: Deum invocare testem (*to call God to witness*): *aby's protection or aid*, implorare fidem cs; invocare subsidium cs; auxilium cs implorare et flagitare: *the protection of a judge*, ad iudicis opem confugere: *aby's compassion*, cs inisericordiam implorare, or implorare et exigere.

**INVOLUNTARILY**, imprudenter, per imprudentiam, or **adj.** Imprudens (*unconsciously, inadvertently*).—temere. Inconsculte cs temere. temere cs fortuito.—ultra. sponte (*of one's own accord*). *Sis by coactus, &c., or by non voluntate*; *or by nescio quo pacto* (e. g. *nescio quo pacto ab eo quod erat a te propositum aberravit oratio*): *he uttered that exclamation (made that remark, &c.) quite i.*, excludit ei nolenti dictum illud.

**INVOLUNTARY**, invitatus et coactus (*not willingly, by compulsion, opp. voluntate*).—non voluntarius (*not done of one's own accord, or from choice, &c.: e. g. death*).

**INVOLUTION**, involutio (*once only, Vitr. 10, 11*).

**INVOLVE**, involvere qd qâ re (*not qd in qâ re: also used fig., but not in the notion of containing alth undereveloped; for uch use inness in qâ re; contineri qâ*

re).—implicare or impidine (*of involving in what embarrasses, &c.*: *prop.* and *fig.*—qā re).—illaquare (*fig.*) in qā re. *To i. aby in dangers, qm periculis illaquare; in war, qm bello implicare: to be involved in a war, bello implicari or illigari; bello implicatum, illigatum, or occupatum esse: with aby, bellum gerere cum quo: to be involved in a lawsuit, lite implicari: in causam deduci; with aby, lites habere cum quo: in disagreeable business, molestis negotiis implicari: to i. oneself in aby, implicari or se impidine qā re (*prop.* and *fig.*); se illaquare qā re (*fig.*): se im mittere ei rei: to be involved in debt, aro alieno obritum, oppressum, or demerum esse: to i. a contradiction, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, or dissidere.*

INVULNERABLE, invulnerabilis (\**Sen. Benef.* 5, 5, in. &c.).—To be i., vulnerari non posse.

INWARDS, INWARD, adv. introrsus. Introrsum. Bent i., incurvus.

INWARD, *See* INTERIOR.

INWARDLY, involvere (*within*).—interius (*opp. exterius*).—intrinsecus (*on the inside, opp. extrinsecus, exterius; e. g. intrins. et extrinsecus picare, Col.* 1, qd intrin. perungere qā re, *Farr.*).—ex interiore parte. ab interioribus partibus (*opp. extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus*). *Sis plane, omnino, penitus (quite).* *Opp.* intra and intro unclaus. in this sense. / and outwardly, intus et extra; intrinsecus et extrinsecus; intrinsecus et exterius: outwardly and i., extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus. *To rejoice i. in, in sinu (tacito) gaudere (cf. C. Thuc. 3, 21, 51. Tr. 4, 15, 6).*

INWRAP, involvere in qā re. *See* 'WRAP UP IN.'

IRASCIBLE, *See* IRRITABLE.

IRE, *See* ANGER, WRATH.

IREFUL, *See* ANGRY, WRATHFUL.

IRFULLY, *See* ANGERILY, WRATHFULLY.

IRIS, *||* The plant, hyacinthus, vaccinium (\**his germanica, Linn.*: *cf. Voss. F. Eccl.* 10, 39). *||* In the eye, \*iris (as i. t.).

IRK, *Atq. i. s. me, tædet or pertumet est me cs rei; or tædium me tenet cs rei; satietas or tædium cs rei me cepit.*

IRKSOME, fastidium creans or afferens (*producing disgust, &c.*).—quod tædium affert, tædium afferens (*causing weariness, &c.*, L.).—odiosus (*hateful, &c.*: *of persons and things*).—molestus (*as annoying, vexatious, &c.*).—operosus, laboriosus (*laborious*). *Jx.* operosus ac molestus (*e. g. labor, C.*). odiosus ac molestus (*C.*). laboriosus molestusque (*C.*).

IRKSOMENESS, tædium (*disgust at what one feels to be long and wearisome: in prose first in L.; C. uses satietas*).—satietas (*disgust f'm having had too much of atq. f'm having been employed about it too long, &c.; in physical or moral sense*).—fastidium (*disgust, loathing; with ref. to objects of physical or moral taste*). *Jx.* fastidium quoddam et satietas (*these are all subjective; i. e. refer to the sense of i. felt by the person*).—gravitas (*objectively; the oppressive nature, &c. of atq. or diuturnitas et gravitas cs rei (its long continuance and oppressive nature; e. g. belli, L.).*

IRON, s. ferrum: as adj. ferreus (*made of i.: prop. and impropr.*). *An i. tool, ferramentum: a vein of i., vena ferri: iron-mine, metallum ferrarium or ferri; ferri fodina or ferraria (these too as pi): a plate of i., lamina ferri: covered with an i. plate, lamina ferratus: i. wire, \*filum ferreum: i. colour, ferrūgō: i. works, fabricæ ferrariæ: i. filings, ramenta ferri; scobe ferri delimita: as hard as i., ferreus, adamantinus, or perdurus (*g. i. for very hard*): an i. frame (*i. e. body*), corpus ferreum: a taste of i., sapor ferrugineus: i. furnace, fornax ferraria: the dross of i., scoria ferri: impregnated with i.; *see* CHALCIBATE. *Prov.* To strike whilst the i. is hot, utendum est animis, dum spe calent (*Curt.* 4, 1, 29); matūra, dum libido manet (*Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 14). *||* Irons. *See* CHAINS. *||* Irons (*surgical, for correcting distortions, &c.*), serpentes: *||* To straiten the leg, depravata crura corrigere. *||* IMPROPER. *Made of i., ferreus: I must have been made of i., ferreus essem: Oht thou i.-hearted man, O te ferreum!**

IRON, v. \*vestes ferro calefacto premere. *||* Put in chains, vid. CHAIN.

IRON-BAR, vectis (*as lever*).

IRON-MOLD, \*macula ex rubigine concepta.

IRONMONGER, negotiator ferrarius (*Inscript. as dealer in iron*).—faber ferrarius (*as smith; ferramentarius, very late*).

IRON-STONE, \*lapis ferrarius.

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IRONICAL, \*ironicus.

IRONICALLY, ironice (*Ascon. ad C. I. Ferr.* 15).—\*urbani quædam dissimulatione. \*per ironiam dissimulantiamque (*both ast. C.: cf. quotations in IRONY*).

IRONY, ironia: *αἰσωπία, borrowed fm the Gk by C., and retained by later writers as the most suitable expression* (Q. 9, 2, 44): *C. de Or.* 3, 67, init., *explains it as, urbana dissimulatio, quum alia dicuntur, ac sentias*). *Jx.* ironia dissimulatioque (*C.*).—ea dissimulatio, quam Græci αἰσωπία vocant (*C. Acad.* 2, 5, extr.).—Inverso (*the use of a word in a meaning wch is the opp-site of its real meaning. C. de Or.* 3, 65). *One who uses i., simulator (= εἰσαρ, C. Off.* 1, 30, 10, of Socrates).

IRRADIANCE, IRRADIATION. *See* RADIANCE, RADIATION.

IRRADIATE. *See* TO ILLUMINATE, TO ENLIGHTEN, TO DECORATE. *Opp.* irradiare, poet. (*Stat.*) and post-*Class.*

IRRATIONAL, rationis expertus (*not gifted with reason*).—brutus (*without the faculty or capacity of perception*).—mutus (*mute, unreasonable, inasmuch as speech implies reason; all three of animals*).—demens (*senseless, and also of things that none but a senseless person would do*).—insanus (*mad; deprived of right reason; insane, of men; then also denoting excess: e. g. moles, montes*). *An i. animal or being, bestia (opp. homo).* *In an i. manner: see* IRRATIONALLY.

IRRATIONALLY, nulla ratione.—dementer, dementi ratione (*senselessly*).—insane (*madly, Com.*).

IRRECLAIMABLE. *See* INCURABLE.

IRRECONCILABLE, implacabilis (*ci or in qm*).—inexplicabilis. *Jx.* implacabilis inexplicabilisque (*C.*). inexorabilis (*all three of persons and things. —in or adversus qm*). *To be aby's i. foe, implacabili odio persequi qm (see* IMPLACABLE).

IRRECONCILABLY, implacabili odio (*of persons entertaining irreconcilable hates*).

IRRECOVERABLE, irrepabilis. —irrevocabilis (*not to be recalled; both, e. g., tempus*). *See* IRREPARABLE.

IRRECOVERABLY, *See* IRREPARABLY.

IRREFRAGABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vim asserti in docendo (*e. g. ratio; C. Acad.* 2, 26, 117).—ad perveniendum idoneus.—firmus ad probandum (*adapted for convincing, e. g. proof, argumentum*).—gravis (*weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; cf. C. Rose. Com.* 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, i. e., the most i. proof). *To prove by i. arguments, necessarie demonstrare (C. Invent.* 1, 29, in).

IRREFRAGABLY, necessarie. *To prove i., necessarie demonstrare (C.).*

IRREGULAR, enormis (*e. g. vicus; irregularly built, T. post-Aug.*).—anómōlus (*i. in declension or conjugation*).—non constans (*inconsistent*).—incompositus (*not regularly or decorously arranged*).—inulatus (*unusual; e. g. species cs rei*)—intréguus (*rare; e. g. an i. attendant at church, ast. H. inf. cultor Dei*).—abnormis (*only H. of a wise man; abnormis sapiens: in prose, qui non est ad cs normam, ast. C. Amic.* 4). *I. soldiers, troops, milites disciplinæ militari non assuefacti (not accustomed to discipline; ast. Cæs. B. G.* 4, 1).—milites tumultuarii, cohortes tumultuariæ, exercitus tumultuarii (*collected in haste*).

IRREGULARITY, enormitas (*Sen. Const.* 18, 1).—inconstantia (*unsteadiness, inconsistency; mentis, C.*). minus apta compositio (*want of symmetrical arrangement; of the body*).—anomalía (*in declension or conjugation; explained by Gell. Inæqualitas conjugationum*).

IRREGULARLY, contra regulam (*agst the rule or rules*).—non constanter (*in an irregular, inconsistent way*).—minus frequenter (*not very often*). *Opp.* enormiter, *Sen. and Plin.*

IRRELEVANT, aliénus (*foreign to; in this sense the dat. is best: Pl'i causæ, C.; quibus omnibus, Q.*). *Very i., maxime aliénus: I did not consider it i. to &c., haud ab re duxi (retere, &c., C.).*

IRRELIGION, impietas erga Deum (or deos).—Dei or deorum negligentia. *The i. of the age, hæc, quæ nunc tenet sæculum, Dei (or deorum) negligentia.*

IRRELIGIOUS, impius erga deos (*for Christians, erga Deum*).—negligens religionis, contemnens religionis, contemptor religionum, negligens deorum ac religionum (*the three first with ref. to outward worship; the last also wth ref. to the entire i. a, belief, &c. of the person*).

**IRREMEDIABLE.** See INCURABLE.

**IRREMEDIABLY.** See INCURABLY.

**IRREMISSIBLE.** See UNPARDONABLE.

**IRREPARABLE.** Irreparabilis, irrevocabilis (not to be recalled, irrevocable; both e. g. tempus.—fluunt dies et irreparabilia via decurrit, Sen. Ep. 123, 9). An i. lous, damnum, quod nunquam rescari potest.

**IRREPARABLY.** Ita ut rescari non possit (e. g. damnum).

**IRREPREHENSIBLE,** non reprehendendus. non vituperandus. probus ab omni vitio vacuus. integer. sanctus. An i. coras de life, summa morum probitas, vite sanctitas. To lead an i. life, sancte vivere.

**IRREPROACHABLE.** See IRREPREHENSIBLE.

**IRREPROACHABLY.** See BLAMELESSLY, UNBLAMABLY.

**IRRESISTIBLE,** cui nulla vi resisti potest.—invictus (unconquerable); insuperabilis et inextuperabilis are poet. in this sense. Almost i., cui vix ullo modo obstiti potest: i. prayers or solicitations, preces, quibus resistere non possumus: i. eloquentia, eloquentia omnium animos permovens; \* incredibilis vis dicendi: to sway the mind in an i. manner, in omnium animos penetrare (of a speech, Æc., aff. C. Brut. 33, 142): to draw aby into ath in an i. manner, qm rapere ad qd; qm præcipuum agere ad qd: an i. necessity, inextinguibilis necessitas (e. g. dormiendi, Cels.). an i. argument, argumentum firmissimum. ratio que vim avertit in docendo: to establish ath by i. arguments, necessarie demonstrare.

**IRRESISTIBLY,** Crcl. \* ita ut nulla vi resisti possit: \* ita ut vix ullo modo obstiti possit. See 'in an IRRESISTIBLE manner'.

**IRRESOLUTE,** dubius.—incertus (with ref. to a particular time).—mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis (changeable).—\* in sententiâ parum firmus. \* parum firmus proposito (fir. proposito, Vell.) or infirmus, infirmus only. To be i., dubitare, hesitare, incertum esse (as a particular time).

**IRRESOLUTELY,** dubitanter (doubtingly).

**IRRESOLUTION,** dubitatio (doubt).—inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76).—inastabilis animus (T. V.). See HESITATION.

**IRRETRIEVABLE.** See IRREPARABLE, IRRECOVERABLE.

**IRRETRIEVABLY.** See IRREPARABLY.

**IRREVERENCE,** irreverentia (T.).—reverentia nulla (ca. rel. 1).—Irreverendum animi ingenium (as habit of mind, C.). To show i., reverentiam non præstare (ei); reverentiam non adhibere (adversus qm).

**IRREVERENT,** irreverendus.—parum reverendus.

**IRREVERENTLY,** parum reverende. Irreverenter, Plin.

**IRREVOCABLE,** irrevocabilis. In perpetuum ratus (settled or fixed for ever).—immutabilis (immutable).—quod revocari non potest (L. 44, 40). Ath is i., qd (or quod dixit or fecit) qd in iudicium or infectum sit revocari non potest (aff. L. 6, 15).

**IRREVOCABLY,** in perpetuum, in æternum.

**IRRIGATE,** irrigare (e. propr.; jugera quinquaginta prati, C.). Rigare only poet.—aquam ducere or derivare (to conduct water by artificial courses, Æc.; the land irrigated must be expressed by the acc. with in).

**IRRIGATION,** irrigatio (irrigationes agrorum coupled with derivationes fluminum, C. Of. 2, 4).

**IRRIGUOUS,** irriguus.

**IRRISION,** irrision (C.).

**IRRITABILITY,** iracundia.—animus cs irritabilis. \* animus (ingenium, &c.) præceps in iram.

**IRRITABLE,** irritabilis (C., H.).—iracundus. ad iram proclivis. præceps in iram. To be i., facile irritari; facile et cito irasci (C.). Aby is of an i. temperament, qd eo est habitu, ut facile et cito irascatur (aff. C. Top. 16, 62).

**IRRITATE,** \* To make angry, qm iratum reddere. iram, bilem, or stomachum qd movere. concitare (to excite; e. g. animum injurisi, C.). Irritare qm absolutely in the sense of 'irritating' is not Class.; but irritare qm or cs animum ad qd (e. g. animos ad bellum, &c.) is. To be irritated, iratum fieri; irâ incendi; (irâ) exandescere: he employed all possible means of irritating the soldiers, quibuscunque irritamentis poterat, iras militum acuebat (L.). [IMPROPR.] To i. wounds, vulnera inflammare; the nerves, motum excitare in nervis (cf. C. de Or. 1, 46, 202: nimium or vehementer might be added).

**IRRITATION,** [As state, ira, &c. See ANGER. (503)]

**Ita i.** is subsiding, ira discedit, deservescit, deflagrat: in a moment of i., irâ victus; or only per iram; irâ. [As act (1) of making angry, irritatio animi cs (the exciting or irritating aby's mind); or Crcl. with verbs under IRRITATE. (2) As act of physically exciting ath (e. g. wounds, nerves, &c.), inflammatio (of a wound; it is not found in this sense, but inflammare is, and inflammatio is used by C.).

**IRRUPTION,** irruptio (of enemies, wild-beasts, &c.).—Incurso (a sudden i. of enemies into a territory). To make an i., irruptionem facere (C.); incursonem (hostiliter, L.) facere (into a territory, in fines).

**ISINGLASS,** ichthyocolla.

**ISLAND,** insula. Small i., parva insula: a group of i's, insule complures: also insule only, if the group is named; e. g. Strophades insule. Full of i's, \* insularum plenus.

**ISLANDER,** insulanus (C.).—insule incolâ. The i's, also insula (s. Np. Mill. 7, 1).

**ISLE,** insula.

**ISLET,** parva insula.

**ISSUE,** [Act of flowing out, fluxio (act of flowing, C.).—profuvium (poet. and post-Aug.).—profusio (post-Aug.).—eruptio (med. t. t. [concrete term] for any discharge of morbid matter, Plin.). An i. of blood, profusio sanguinis (Cels.); profuvium sanguinis (Lucr., Col.); fluxio sanguinis (Plin.).] An artificial i. (chirurg. t. t.), \* fonsiculus. To open an i., \* fonsiculum aperire, quo corruptus humor exeat; or \* fonsiculo aperto evocare corruptum humorem (evoc. corr. hum., Cels.). [The sending forth an order, &c., pronounced in Cæs. B. C. 2, 25, An. i. of course, it must be one that is proclaimed].—promulgatio (publication, &c.). [Event, exitus, eventus. Jx. exitus eventusque, eventus axis exitus (See EVENT).—finis (the end).] [Act of issuing money, provision, &c. i. of money, erogatio pecunie (see erogare in ISSU); or Crcl. To diminish the i's of corn, frumentum parce et paulatim metiri (Cæs. B. C. 71).] [Isspeping, vid.]

**ISSUE, v. INTRARE.** To flow forth, effluere, emânare.—profuere (forth).—diffuere (in different directions).—prussile. emicare (mly poet.; to gush forth, of blood, &c.). [To go forth or out, exire, egredi. excedere. A work has issued fm the press, liber emissus est (see To Go). Troops issued fm the town, copie, &c., ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt (Cæs.).—erumpere (to burst forth, of troops; e. g. fm the camp, ex castris, Cæs.).] [End (intrans.), vid.] [TRANS.] emitte (to send forth; e. g., a book). To i. orders, edere mandata (L.); an edict, edictum proponere, or simply edicere (with ut, nê): to i. the corn in smaller rations, frumentum parvis metiri (Cæs.): to i. circular letters, literas circum (with acc. of persons to whom they are sent) dimittere: to i. money, erogare pecuniam (i. e., to take it fm the treasury upon an application of the people, &c., and pay it away for public works, &c.). A coinage has been issued, and is in general circulation, pecunia in communem usum venit.

**ISTHMUS,** isthmus (C. de Fat. 1, 7).—fauces (g. t. for narrow pass, &c.; e. g. Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Græciæ, C.).  
It. See HE. When 'it' is used as the representative, as it were, of a coming sentence introduced by 'that', or of an infin. mood, &c., it is not translated: 'it is strange, &c., mirum est, so in 'it is long since, &c., diu est, quum &c.

**ITALICS,** \* literæ tenulores et paulum inclinatæ. \* literæ cursivæ. \* literæ italicæ, quæ vocantur.

**ITCH,** a. prurigo. pruritus. fornicatio. [Syn. in To ITCH.] Having the i., pruriginosus.

**ITCH, v. prurire (g. t.).**—fornicare (as if ants were running over the part that itches).—verminare ('vermin' = dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu, quasi a vermium scindatur, Fest. Mart. 14, 23).

My skin it's, cutis prurit mihi (also impropr. of one who is going to be beaten); cutis fornicat: my ear it's, auris verminat mihi. [IMPROPR.] Itching ears, \* aures nova semper sitientes: to please itching ears, prps aures cs quasi voluptate titillare (C. aff. levitatem cs quasi voluptate titillare, C.). [To long, vid.]

**ITCHY,** pruriginosus.—scabiosus (scabby).

**ITEM,** æra (pl.), or singula æra. What, is it your way, I would ask, to dispute the whole amount after allowing the particular i's, of which it is made up? quid tu, inquam, soles . . . si singula æra probasti, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non probare? (C. ap. Non. 3, 18.)

**ITERATE.** See To REPEAT.

ITERATION. See REPETITION.

ITINERANT. See WANDERING.

ITINERARY, itineris descriptio. — itinerarium (Peget. *Mil.* 3, 16).

ITSELF. See HIMSELF.

IVORY, ebur.—as adj. eburneus (eburnus is post.; eborous, post-Aug.). Inlaid or ornamented with i., eburatus (e. g. sella, lectica). I. letters, eburneus litterarum forma (Q.; given then, as now, to children).

IVY, hedera (\*hedera helix, Linn.).—helix (the barren i.). Of ivy, hederaceus: covered with i., hederosus (†): crowned, adorned, &c., with i., hederatus (e. g. of a cup on which i. leaves are carved). An i. leaf, hederaceum folium: a crown of i. leaves, hederacea corona.

## J.

JABBER, blaterare. crepare (on crep. see *Heind.* ad *H. Sat.* 2, 2, 33).—strepere (proper of geese, but also of men)—garrere (chatter). See GABBLE.

JABBERER, blatero (*Gell.*, who says the ancients called homines in verba projectos, by this name; also linguacae and locutulelos).

JABBERING, strepitus.—blateratus (late; cf. *Jabber*).

JACK, \*Pike, vid. || The male animal, mas. masculus (opp. femina). || Boot-jack, \*furca exalceandis pedibus. || A support to saw wood on, machina serratoria (*Amianth.* 23, 4, *init.*). || Meat-jack, erycta (se. m.) versandis veribus. || To be a j. of all trades (*Proo.*) ad omnia aptum esse.

JACK-A-LANTERN, prps \*ignis fatuus.

JACKAL, \*canis aureus (Linn.). \*jackallus (*H. Smith*). *Jack* crocotta or crocuta, prod. the Hyena, *Freund*.

JACKASS, asinus.

JACK-BOOTS, \*calceamenta veredariorum or \*cal. maxima.

JACKDAW, monedula.—\*corvus monedula (Linn.).

JACKET, tunica manuleata (*Plaut. Pseud.* 2, 4).

JACK-PUDDING, sannio.

JADE, s. || Sorry mare, equa strigosa. || Con-temptuous term for woman, puella (mulier, &c.) proterva or protervior: an old j., vetula.

JADE, v. See To FATIGUE.

JAG, serratim scindere (*Appul. Herb.* 2). Jagged leaves, folia serrata ambitu; folia serratim scissa.

JAIL. See PRISON.

JAILER, carceris custos (*Freund* not carcerarius).

JAKES, latrina (= lavatrina: cf. *Suet. Tib.* 58; and *Dict. Antiq.* p. 137, a).—*Jack* forica (*Juv.* 3, 38) has, probably, a different meaning; see *Freund*.—See PRIVY.

JALAP, jalapa (root of the \*convolvulus jalapa).

JAM, s. savillum (= suavillum, a sort of fruit marmalade. See *Böttger's Sabina*, 1, p. 107; *Freund* makes it 'a cheese-cake').

JAM, v. See To SQUEEZE.

JAMB, postis.

JANGLE. See To BRAWL. To QUARRREL.

JANGLER. See QUARRELLER.

JANISSARY, \*janissarius.—\*stataris miles Turcicus. The J.'s, or corps of J.'s, milites Turearum statarii; \*cohortes praetoriae or praetorianae imperatoris Turcici. The general or commander of the J.'s, \*janissarius or cohortibus praetoriis praefectus.

JANUARY, Januarius (mensis). On the first of J., Kalendis Januariis (*Freund* Januarius being an adj.).

JAPAN, s. \*lacca.

JAPAN, v. \*laccā obducere qd. \*laccam inducere ci rei.

JAPANNER, Crcl. See To JAPAN.

JAR, v. || absōdum esse.—dissonare. discrepare (not to harmonize). || To disagree with, &c. See To DISAGREE: 'to be INCONSISTENT with.'

JAR, || Earthen vessel, olla (e. g., for keeping grapes in). An earthen j., olla fictilis. fictile (venit. adj.): e. g. balsamum novo fictili conditur, *Plin.*. || A jarring note, &c., vox absōda or dissona (*SYN.* in DISCORDANT). || A jar, semiapertus (half-open; e. g. fores portarum, *L.*: semiapertus [5 syll.]; e. g. janua, *O.* is poet.).

JARGON, prps sermo qd barbarie infuscatus (*aff. C. Brut.* 74). quidam barbarus sermo. Some j. or other, necio quid inexplabile s. e. g. loqui; but very 'ute; *Mart. Capell.*). A mixed j., quædam mixta ex (504)

variâ ratione linguarum oratio (Q. 3, 3, 59). To speak an unintelligible j., barbare loqui; \*poesime Latine loqui (of barbarous Latin): one who speaks an unintelligible j., barbarus lingua.

JARRING, s. See QUARRREL, STRIFE.

JARRING (part. as adj.). See CONCORDANT.

JASPER, iaspis.

JAUNDICE, icterus (*Arctop.* as t. i. of modern medicine; cf. *Plin.* 30, 11, 28); pure Lat. morbus regius or arquatus; fellis suffusio: suffusio bilis luride; bilis suffusio. The white j., \*icterus albus: the black j., \*icterus niger.

JAUNDICED, ictericus.—arquatus, felle or bile suffusus. || IMPROPR. To see athg with a j. eye, qd præjudicati asferre (qo or ad qd; to be prejudiced agst it); ci invidentem qd (omnia, &c.) male interpretari (to put a bad construction on what he does).

JAUNT, s. excursio (shorter or longer run into the country, &c.; post-Aug., *Plin.*, *Sev.*; but excurrere, *Class.*, in this sense).—iter (journey).

JAUNTINESS. The nearest words are pernicious (quickness of gait, &c.); alacritas, &c.

JAVELIN, pilum.—jaculum (*SYN.* in SPEAR). To hurt a j., pilum conficere. jaculum mittere.

JAW, mala (the upper j.).—maxilla (the under j.). || IMPROPR. fauces or os ac fauces. To snatch athg fm the j.'s of aby or athg, ex ca or ca rei (ore ac) faucibus eripere qm (C.).

JAY, \*cervus glandarius (Linn.).

JEALOUS, See ENVOUS.

JEALOUSY, See ENVY.

JEER, v. To j. at aby or athg, ludibrio (sibi) habere. irridere (to laugh in a man's face; therefore insolently, or fm love of mischief, &c.); also per jocum irridere (e. g. deos, C.).—deridere (to laugh down, scornfully; in a spirit of pride and contempt)—cavillari (in an ironical, teasing way); all qm or qd.—illudere (to jest at; e. g. hujus miseri fortune); also in qm).—ludificari (in this sense it is better to use it absol.: e. g. aperte ludificari.—ludificari qm is rather 'to put a trick on him')—irrisu insecrari (to persecute with mockery, &c.; only a person)—augillare (prop., to beat black and blue; then to j. bitterly, so as to leave the person no peace, or to attack athg incessantly); to j. at aby with bitter mockery, acerbis facetiis irridere: to j. at religion, deridere res divinas. To be jeered by every body, omnium irrisione ludi; by the senators, patribus risu esse (L.). In a jeering manner, ab irrisu (e. g. linguam exserere, L.).

JEET, s. locus. joco. See JEERING, s. Amidst the j.'s of the auditors, cum irrisione audientium: amidst the j.'s of those who had seen it with their own eyes, multum irriditibus, qui ipsi viderant (T.).

JEERER, irrisor (C.).—derisor (post-Aug.).—cavillator. *SYN.* in To JEER.

JEERING, derisus (derisio late).—irrisio. irrisus. cavillatio, augillatio. *SYN.* in To JEER.

JEERINGLY, ab irrisu (e. g. linguam exserere, L.).—per ludibrium (e. g. pontifices consilere).—ad ludibrium (e. g. qm regem consolare jubere, as a joke; in fun).—per ridiculum (in joke, opp. severe).

JEJUNE, jejūnus. Jn. frigidus et jejūnus.—aridus. exilis. exiliter scriptus. *SYN.* in DRY.

JEJUNENESS, jejunitas. Jn. jejunitas et siccitas. inopia et jejunitas (both C.).—exilitas (C.).

JELLY, \*jus gelatum.

JEOPARDY. See DANGER, PERIL.

JERK, v. projicere (g. i.).

JERK, s. jactus (g. i.). See THROW, s.

JERKIN, thorax (lanceus, &c.). A buff j., \*lorica e corio bubulo facta or confecta.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, \*Helianthus tuberosus (Linn.).

JESSAMINE, \*jasminum (Linn.).

JEST, v. See To JOKE.

JEST, s. See JOKE.

JESTER. See JOKE.

JESTING, s. jocatio. || (As adj.) Athg is a j. matter, qd locus or ludus est: does this seem to you a j. matter? itane lepidum videtur?

JESTINGLY, joco (opp. serio), or per jocum (e. g. dicere qd).—jooose. joculariter (*Suet.*, *Plin.*).

JESUIT, \*Jesuita; \*Loiolæ discipulus. The order of J.'s, ordo Jesuitarum.

JET, s. gagates, π (γαγάτης). J. black, coracino colore (of a raven-like blackness; *Petr.* 8, 3, 14).—niger tamquam corvus (*Petr.* 43, 7; both of living things).—nigerrimo colore (of a deep bright black; of persons or things).—nigerrimus. perniger. omnium nigerrimus (very black; of things; pern. *Plaut. Pern.* 5 12, 153).—

picus. plicinus (*plitch-black*). *J. d'au*, aqua saliens. aquae salientes.

JET, *v. See To JUT.*

JETSAM, jactura.

JETTY, moles (lapidum, *g. t.*). — \*moles in mare procreans.

JEW, Judæus; *fem.* Judæa, mulier Judaica. *A persecutor of the J's*, \*populi Judæi vexator. — religionis Judaicæ insectator (*affl. Europ.* 10, 16 [8], *extr.*).

JEWEL, gemma. *A dealer in j's*, see JEWELLER: *j.-box*, *prps* dactylothea (δακτυλοθήκη, little case or box for rings and other ornaments; cf. Böttiger's *Sabina*, 2, p. 133). *J's* (collectively), \*ornatus gemmatus. *J's made of paste*, facticis gemmæ (*Plin.*).

JEWELLER, gemmarius (*Inscr.*). *To be a j.*, \*gemmas vendere or venditare.

JEWESS, Judæa; — mulier Judaica.

JEWISH, Judæus.

JIG, *v. See To DANCE.*

JIG, *s.* citatum tripodum (*Catull.* 63, 26).

JILT, *s.* \*puella, quæ amantem or sponsum ludificata est; or (*of the habit*) quæ amantes ludificari solet (*affl. Judificatus* est virginem, *Ter. Eux.* 4, 4, 50). — \*puella varia et mutabilis.

JILT, *v.* amantem or sponsum ludificari (spons. *if betrothed*).

JINGLE, *v. A* [*INTRANS.*] tinnire (*v. pr.*; tintinnare, *præ-Class.*; tintinnare, *Catull.*); *v. To RING.*

[*TRANS.*] tinnitum ciere (*†*) or *Crel.* B) [*IMPROPR.*] *Jingling* (*poets*), tumidi et corrupti et tinnitii (*Q.*; *of orators*). *I am very anxious to see whether Dolabella will let us hear his money j.*, exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat (*C.*).

JINGLE, *s.* [*PROPR.*] tinnitus (*g. t.*). — sonitus (*g. t.*). [*IMPROPR.*] *Of verses*, &c., tinnitus (*e.g.* calamitose Mæconatis aut tinnitii Gallionis, *T.*). *A j.* (= a *trille* in rhyme), nugæ canore (*H.*): *de a mere j.* of words, inanis verborum sonitus (*C. de Or.* 1, 12, 51). [*Of money*: *aby lets us hear the j.* of his money (*i.e.*, *pays aby money due to him*), *qs qd tinnit* (*C.*).

JINGLING, tinnitus, &c. See JINGLE, *s.*

JOB, *s.* See BUSINESS.

JOB, *v.* cocarni (*Q. Dec.* 12, 21; but the reading doubtful). — parari or numularium esse.

JOBBER, cocio (*for* *veh*, according to *Gell.*, arilator was the term used by the old writers; *Gell.* 16, 7, 12). — numularius (*with ref. to money transactions*). — pararius (*Sen. Benef.* 2, 23). — intercessor (*intermediate person, through whom money was borrowed*, &c.).

JOB-HORSE, equus conducticius (*with ref. to the horse itself*). equus conductus (*with ref. to the htrer*). — \*equus meritorius. equus vectigalis (*as a source of profit to the person who lets it out*; *vect. C. Phil.* 2, 25, 62, according to *Manutius*'s explanation).

JOCKEY, *s.* cursor (*as g. t. for 'racer'*; *e.g.*, 'racer in a car' *O. Pont.* 3, 9, 26). — agâso (*us groom, stable-boy*).

JOCKEY, *v. See To CHEAT, To DEFRAUD*  
JOCOSE, jocosus (*of persons or things*). — jocularis jocularius (*of things*). — ridiculus (*laughable: of persons or things*). — ridendus (*in wch one must laugh: of things*). [*JO*] jocular, *C. Att.* 4, 16, 3, is a very uncertain reading. — (hilarus et) ad jocandum promptus (*cheerful: fond of cutting jokes: e.g. animus*). *To be very j.*, multi joci esse.

JOCOSELY, jocosè. — joculariter. — joco. per jocum. JOCOSENESS, hilarus animus et ad jocandum promptus (*as general character*). — joci, qui admixti sunt ei rei (*the j. aby has indulged in, in a speech*, &c.).

JOCULAR, See JOCOSE.

JOCULARITY, See JOCOSENESS.

JOCULARLY, See JOCOSELY.

JOCUND, See CHEERFUL, MERRY.

JOCUNDLY, See MERRILY.

JOG, *v.* [*TRANS.*] latius cs fodicare (*H. Ep.* 1, 6, 51). — fodere *qm* (*Ter. Hec.* 3, 5, 17, dic jussisse *to [aside]*). — Noli fodere: jussi). — \*digito or cubito fodere *qm* or *cs* latius. — vellere *cs* latius digitis (*† to j. repeatedly, for the purpose of reminding aby*; *O. A.* 1. 606). [*INTRANS.*] *To j. on*, lente gradi. — lente ac paulatim procedere (*Cass.*). — repere (*to creep*). *Then after dinner we jogged on three miles more*, millia tum pransi tria repimus (*H.*).

JOG, *s.* [*PUSH, shake*, pulsus. \*cubiti pulsus; or \*pulsus lateris (*i.e.*, *on the side*). or *Crel.* with verbs under *To Joo*.] *A j.-trot*, lentus gradus.

JOGGING, pulsatio.

JOHN, Johannes (*Eccl.*).

JOIN, *v.* [*Connect together*, jungere (*absol.*; or

*inter se*; or *qd cum qd re*). — conjungere (*to j. together, absol.*; *inter se*; cum; the dative; and, in *fig.* meaning, ad; both jung. and conjung. *propr.* and *impropr.* The particpp. junctus, conjunctus, are *its found with abl. only*; see *Zumpt* § 474; *Garat. C. Phil.* 5, 7, 20). — connectere cum qd re (*by a knot; and fig., of an intimate union*). — copulare (*qd, inter se*; *dat.*, or cum qd re; *to join as if by a cord, strap, &c.*). *Jw* (*inter se*) jungere et copulare (*C.*). — continuare (*to j. so that there may be no break or interval*; domos, &c.; *absol.*, or with *dat.*). — obstringere (*to bind tightly together*). — devincire (*to join indissolubly*). — committere (*to bring into connexion*; *and e.g. ripas ponte*). — adjungere qd rei or ad qd (*join one thing to another; propr. and fig.*). — comparare (*to couple together several things in equal proportions*). — colligare (*to tie together*). — conglutinare (*to glue together, cement; propr. and fig.*). — coagmentare (*e.g. opus, C.*; *opp. dissolvere*). *To j. together with* (= *by means of*) althq, conjungere qd re (*e.g. calamos cerâ*): *to j. battle*, prælium or pugnam committere: *to j. house to house*, domos continuare (*so fundos, agros, &c.*): *to j. their forces*, jungere copias; arma consociare: vires conferre.

JOIN, [*INTRANS.*] Unite oneself to aby, se jungere, se conjungere (*g. it.*; also *of two divisions of an army*) ci rei cum qd. *J. a person*, se comitem or socium adjungere ci rei; se comitem addere ci (*† i.e. on a single occasion, as companion*). — se ad qm jungere (*C.*; *to attach oneself to his party, court his acquaintance, &c.*). — se conjungere cum copias *cs*; arma consociare cum qd (*to j. aby as his ally*); signa conferre ad qm (*reply on the battle-field*). *To j. in affinity with aby* (*Bible*), affinitatem jungere cum qd. [*† To be contiguous* to, continuari ci rei; ci rei continuum et junctum esse (*C.*). See CONTIGUOUS.

JOINER, lignarius (*sc. faber*). — intestinarius (*who inlays cabinets, &c.*).

JOINT, commissura (*g. t. for every kind of joining; also of the limbs of the human body*). — artus. articulus (*j. by wch the limbs are connected with each other, or with the rest of the body*; artus, *sing.*, not found till the late poets of the *silo. age*). *Jw*, commissuræ et artus). — vertebra (*j. that facilitates the motion of the limbs, esp. of the j's of the spine*; *cf. Plin.* 11, 46, 106). — spondylii (*j. of the spine and neck*). — colligatio. verticula (*j. in carpentry, architecture, machinery, &c.*; collig. as simply joining; vert. as facilitating motion, turning; *cf. Vir.* 10, 1, 2; 10, 8, 1). — cardo (*hinge-j.*). — nodus. articulus. geniculum (*j. or knot in plants*).

JOINT-HEIR. See Co-HEIR.

JOINTED, vertebratus (*Plin.*). — articulos habens (*Plin.* 16, 24, 36). [*JO*] articulus only of 'articulate words'. — geniculatus. verticulis conjunctus (*Vir.*). *SYN.* in JOINT. *Georges gives verticulus, which is not in Freund*. — intercardinus (*mutually joined together by hinge-joints, trabes*; *Vir.* 10, 21).

JOINTLY, unâ (*together in one place; hence in union with each other: j. with, unâ cum*). — conjunctim (*in common; together as a body: e.g. auxilia petere*).

JOINT-STOCK-COMPANY, societas (*C. Fam.* 13, 9, 2; *Rosc. Com.* 11, 32).

JOINT-STOOL, \*scabellum versatile or intercardinatum or vertebatum. — \*sella castrensis.

JOINTURE, *s.* \*annua, quæ viduæ præbentur.

JOINTURE, *v.* \*viduæ redditum annuum assignare.

JOIST, *s.* lignum transversarium.

JOIST, *v.* qd materiâ jugumentare (*Vir.* 2, 1, 3).

|| *Agst* (*local*), alienum pecus in suo fundo pascere (*affl. Farr. R. R.* 1, 21).

JOKE, *s.* Jocus (*in pl. joca, the usual form, in C., S.*; *joci* in *L.* and following prose-writers). *Jw*, ludus et jocus (*lud. relating to playful actions*). — facetium (*joculous saillies, &c.*). — sales (*pungent witticisms*). — logus or logos (*puns, &c.*; omnes logos, qui ludia dicti sunt, animadvertisse, *C. ap. Non.* 63, 18); ridicule dicta; locationes. *A little j.*, jocularis. *a dull j.*, jocus frigidus: *to cut dull j's*, in jocis frigidum esse (*Q.*): *a rude j.*, jocus illiberalis: *a saucy j.*, jocus petulans: *in j.*, per jocum. *per ludum* et *jocum*. *per ridiculum*. *Joco*. *joculariter* (*e.g. obliere ci qd*). *In j.* or *in earnest*, per jocum aut severe: *do you say this in j. or in earnest?* Jocene an serio hoc dicis? *to say althq in j.*, jocari qd; dicere qd per jocum: *it was only a j.*, jocabar: *to be cutting j's*, joculari (*\*L.* 7, 10, *extr.*). *Joca agere*; *with aby*, cum qd: *to cut j's on one another*, inter se jocularia fundere or ridicula jactitare (*L.* 7, 2): *to cut a j.*, jocari. *joco uti*; *about althq*, jocari in qd: *not to understand a j.*, jocum (or quod per jocum dictum est) in serium convertere: *to*

*deal in rude j's*, \*illiberaliter jocari: *to convey truths under the form of j's*, ridicula sententiose dicere: *the Greeks make a j. of swearing and giving false-witness*, Græcis iururandum jocus est, testimonium ludus: *does that seem to you a good j.?* itane lepidum videtur? *I now come to your j's*, nunc venio ad jocationes tuas (C.).

**JOKE**, v. **JOCARI**. **JOCO** uti, *joca agere* (with *aby*, cum qd.). **JOCULARI** (\*L.); *ridicula dicere*: ad *athg*, **JOCARI** in qd.: ad *aby*, *jocosa dicta jactare* in qd. See 'to cut Joke(s)'. *Joking apart*, amoto or remoto joco; amoto ludo (†); omittis joci; extra jocum; but let us have done with joking, sed ridicula missa (sc. faciamus).

**JOKER**, **JOCULATOR** (C. Att. 4, 16). homo jocosus, jocularis, facetus, &c. To be a j., multi joci esse.

**JOLE**, *fish*, vid. *Head of a fish*, caput piscis.

**JOLILY**. See **GAILY**, **MERRILY**.

**JOLITY**. See **GAIETY**, **MERRIMENT**.

**JOLLY**. See **GAY**, **MERRY**.

**JOLT**, v. [TRANS.] *quassare*, concutere. *jactare*. [INTRANS.] *jactari* (to be tossed about).—\*quasi salutationem moveri, cum crebris offensibus (Lucr.) moveri.

**JOLT**, s. offensus (Lucr.). *J's*, jactatio.

**JOLthead**. See **Blockhead**.

**JOLTING**, s. jactatio (cf. L. 29, 32).

**JONQUILLE**, \*narcissus jonquilla (Linn.).

**JOT**, pilus (single hair). Not a j., nihil sane (for sane with non and nihil = valde): not a j. (the) less, ne pilio quidem minus (C.): not a j., ne pilum quidem (C.).

**JOURNAL**, ephemeris, idis, f. (ἐφημερίς), or, pure Lat., commentarii diurni (a day-book in which payments, receipts, &c. were set down, and whatever happened to or was done by any of the family; but Plin. 29, 1, 5, also mentions an ephemeris mathematica, a sort of astronomical calendar, in which the lucky and unlucky days were set down).—commentarii (writings hastily drawn up: e. g., memorandums of remarkable subjects, comments, remarks, &c.).—libelli (q. l. for small works published)—acta diurna, or populi Romani (the minutes or reports of what took place each day in the senate or assembly of the people at Rome). Hence 'a political j.' may be translated by ephemeris or acta diurna; an amusing or instructive one, by libelli.

**JOURNALIST**, \*qui ephemeridem (or acta diurna, &c.: cf. **JOURNAL**) scribit.

**JOURNEY**, iter.—*Sis via* (the way or road).—perfectio (the setting out on a j.).—peregrinatio (the j. to or residence in a foreign country). To make preparations for a j., iter parare or comparare; perfectionem parare or preparare; parare proficisci; itineri se preparare: *aby has a long j. before him*, instat ei iter longum (C.): to set out on a j., iter facere percipere (C.); proficisci; viæ or in viam se dare; viæ se committere; iter ingredi or inire: to be on a j., esse in itinere; in a foreign land, peregrinari, peregrinationem abesse: to take small j's, minuta itinera facere (Suet. Oct. 82): to undertake long j's, \*longinqua itinera suscipere: to undertake j's into a foreign land, peregrinationes suscipere: to continue one's j., iter pergere; iter reliquum conficere pergere: to finish one's j., iter conficere: to suspend one's j., perfectionem intermittere: to give up a (proposed) j., itineris consilium, or (with ref. to the setting out) perfectionis consilium abjicere: had you a good j.? bene ambulasti? (Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 18). A good j. / bene ambulasti bene rem gere! (to-gether in Plaut. Mû. 3, 3, 62).

**JOURNEY**, v. See **TO TRAVEL**, and 'to take a JOURNEY'. I am journeying to Rome, iter est Romam: where are you journeying to? quo cogitas? quo tendis? quo iter inceperas? (Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28).

**JOURNEYMAN**, in diem se locans. mercenarius. operarius; pl. operæ mercenarius, or simply operæ. To hire journeyman, operas (mercenarias) conducere: he was a j., ei operæ vita erat (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16).

**JOVIAL**. See **GAY**, **MERRY**.

**JOVIALNESS**, **JOLILY**, &c.

**JOVIALNESS**, hilaritas.

**JOY**, v. See 'to DELIGHT (in)', **TO REJOICE**.

**JOY**, s. gaudium (j. as an inward state of mind).—*læticia*, hilaritas. *alacritas* (j. as manifesting itself outwardly: *læticia*, chiefly in an unwrinkled forehead, and a mouth curled for smiling; hilaritas, in eyes quickly moving, shining, and radiant with j.; alacritas, in eyes that roll, sparkle, and announce spirit). The gaudens, the lætus, the hilaris, derive j. in a piece of good fortune; the alacer, at the same time j. in employment or action; (Diod.). Jn. gaudium atque læticia.—voluptas (mental or bodily pleasure). Jn. læticia ac voluptas—delicæ (in the sense of 'joy', 'delight', is

poet.). To be the cause of j. to *aby*, gaudium or lætium ei afferre: *your doing this has caused me a lively j.*, magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod &c.: *athg* *lila* me with j., magnâ lætitiâ, magno gaudio me afficit qd; qd summæ mihi voluptati est; magnum gaudium, magnum lætium voluptatēque capio (percipio) ex qâ re: *athg* has filled me with j., qd me lætitiâ exultit (C.). To heighten *aby*'s j., to cause it to overflow, &c., gaudio cum cumulare; cumulum ei gaudii afferre (both when a circumstance, before mentioned had given the person much j., with the one now mentioned heightens). To be beside oneself with j., efferrî lætitiâ; lætitiâ exultare (C.); gaudire exiliire, exultare; lætum esse omnibus lætitiis (fm the Cæcil.). But often used by C.; nimio gaudio bene desipere; præ gaudio, ubi sim, neclo: to sing for j., lætitiâ excitari ad canendum: all received him with j., cum advenientem læti omnes accēperē. Tears of joy, elicitæ gaudio lacrimæ. To shed tears of j., gaudio lacrimare, lacrimas effundere. I shed tears of j., gaudio lacrimæ mihi manant or cadunt or eluctantur: præ lætitiâ lacrimæ præstant mihi (Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 15).

**JOYFUL**, hilarus or hilaris (cheerful).—lætus (glad, j.). A j. mind, animus lætus, hilaris, bonus: a j. look, oculi læti or hilari: a j. countenance, vultus lætus (O. Fast. 4, 343): a j. life, vita hilara: a j. day, dies hilaris, lætus. To be j., lætum, hilarum esse: to be j. in consequence of *athg*, qâ re gaudere (to rejoice) or lætari (to be glad): in a j. manner, læte, hilarè or hilariter, animo læto (hilaris). That causes joyfulness, renders joyful (as news, a message, occasion), lætus.—jucundus (pleasant, delightful).

**JOYFULLY**, alacri animo, hilariter.

**JOYFULNESS**. See **JOY**.

**JOYLESS**, tristis, mœnis. abjectus or abjectior, afflitus, fractus, demissus fractusque, fractus et demissus. Of things, voluptate carens, voluptatē expers. A j. life, \*vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptatē peracta.

**JOYOUS**. See **JOY**.

**JOYOUSLY**, hilariter, alacriter.

**JUBILANT**, Crcl. with clamore et gaudio, clamore læto.

**JUBILATION**, clamor et gaudium (T.). clamor lætus (†).

**JUBILEE**, sacrum sæculare, sollemnitas sæcularis, sacra sæcularia. The year of j., annus sæcularis. ~~May~~ To mark the fiftieth anniversary, semisæcularis may be used; \*sacrum semisæculare; sollemnitas semisæcularis. The year of j., annus semisæcularis.—[IMPROPR.] \*festi dies lætissimi.

**JUCUNDITY**, jucunditas.

**JUDAICAL**. See **JEWISH**.

**JUDAISM**, \*judaismus.

**JUDAIZE**, \*a Judaicâ disciplinâ esse. Judaicam disciplinam sequi, &c. (Agg. judaizare, Vulgate, Geli. 1, 13).

**JUDGE**, judex, qui judicat, qui judicium exercet (q. t.).—recuperator (j. named by the prætor, when the dispute is about the restoration of property).—quæstor (in a criminal cause).—arbitrator (arbitrator).—summus magistratus (the highest magistrate; e. g., amongst the Jews). A sworn j., judex juratus (the sworn j's at Rome for criminal causes, more nearly answering to our jury, were judges selecti or turba selectorum, chosen fm senators, knights, and the tribuni ærarii). To be a j., judicem esse; in any matter, de qâ re; judicem sedere; judicium exercere; judicio præesse: to appoint *aby* a j., qm judicem constituere: to have *aby* for j., qm judicem habere: to bring a cause, &c., before a j., rem ad judicem deferre. [IMPROPR.] Critic, one who pronounces a sound judgement on any subject, judex criticus, or criticus only, or, fm context, judex.—estimator (so far as he estimates the value of a production).—existimator (so far as after such valuation he pronounces his sentence: existimator est judex; estimator qui pretium constituit, res inter se componit, ut quid præferendum, quid posthabendum sit, intelligat; Gronov.). Jn. estimator et judex. A j. of p-etry, judex poetarum, carminum estimator: a j. of the arts, artium judex: an accomplished and critical j. of the arts, subtilis judex et callidus (H. Sab. 2, 7, 101).

**JUDGE**, v. judicare (qd or de qâ re, or de qo).—djudicare qd (to j. *athg* decisively: to decide *athg*).—facere judicium ca rei, or de qâ re, or de qo (to pronounce an opinion).—estimare qd, existimare de qo or de re (the former is to value, estimate; existimare, on the other hand, after having properly weighed the value of *athg*, to form and pronounce a judgement in



*accede ree with it respecting its various relations). To j. according to equity, ex æquo iudicare: to j. with impartial strictness, æquem se præbere eis rei iudicem: to j. impartially, sine odio et sine invidia iudicare: to j. of others by oneself, de aliis ex se conjecturam facere; ex se de aliis iudicare (off. Np. Ep. 6, 2). To j. for oneself, suo iudicio uti; suum iudicium adhibere: let others j. for themselves, hoc alii videant: I am not able (authorized, &c.) to j. of this, hoc non est mei iudicii (because it does not become me); hoc procul est a meo iudicio (I do not understand such matters). || To deem: to think, vid.*

**JUDGEMENT, s.** 1) Iudicium (prop., a judicial decision founded upon positive enactments; hence g. l., a decision ground'd upon a deliberate view or estimate).—arbitrium (prop., the sentence of an umpire, founded upon a sense of right or equity; hence g. l. for the decision of one's j., free choice, &c.).—decretum (the final decree of the emperor, after an appeal to him).—sententia (an opinion which one forms or pronounces, either in common life or as a senator or magistrate). Often rendered by Crel. with sentire (e. g. negligere quid quisque de se sentiat; iudices quod sentiunt, libere iudicant).—existimatio (an opinion formed upon a deliberate estimate of the value of a thing). An impartial j., iudicium liberius: to pronounce j., sententiam dicere (to declare one's opinion, whether as writer, senator, or even as judge); sententiam pronunciare (of the presiding judge, after the investigation and individual votes; sententias ferre is of the individual votes of the jurymen, &c.); to form a j., facere iudicium ex rei, de qâ re, de qo: to give or deliver a j., sententiam ferre de qo or de qâ re (æq.) iudicia ferre, for sententias ferre, Cic. Fragm. Or. in Tog. Cand., is unusual): to give j. agst aby in a capital cause, condemnare or condemnare capitibus: to reverse a j., rem iudicatum labefactare: in my j., meo iudicio; quantum ego iudico; ex (or de) mea sententiâ; ut mihi quidem videtur: to form one's own j., suo iudicio uti (opp. aliorum iudicio stare).

II) To sit in j., iudicium facere (to appoint a judicial investigation, in a single instance).—jus dicere, agere (g. l.).—iudicium exercere (to conduct a trial; of the presiding judge).—querere et iudicia exercere; conventum agere (of an appointed judge, like our judge of assize, at certain times and at certain places; e. g., of a governor in a province): to sit in j. on aby, iudicium facere de qo; on athg. jus dicere de re; cognoscere de re (to institute an investigation): it is not for me to sit in j. upon aby or athg. est qd non mei iudicii; non mea est de qo æstimatio (because it does not become me); qd procul est a meo iudicio (because I do not understand it): to form a favorable j. of aby, bonum iudicium facere de qo; bene existimare de qo; an unfavorable one, male existimare de qo: to form the same j. of athg. as some one else, de qâ re idem sentire, quod qd: to form one's j. of athg. by athg. iudicare, æstimare qd re or ex re: existimare ex re, de re (Syn. in JUDOX); pendere, pensare qd ex re; ponderare qd re (to weigh one thing according to the value of another); metiri qd re (as it were, to measure out athg. as the rule or measure of athg. and to estimate its value accordingly).—qd referre al rem (to bring athg. into comparison with something else; e. g. alienos mores ad suos referre) The day of j., summum iudicium, quod Deus faciet in hac terrâ (Aft. Laet. 2, 12, 19).—extremum iudicium (Laet. Div. Inst. 7, 26). || **Discriminating intelligence**, iudicium (e. g. iudicium habet qis; iudicium non deest ei). A man of great j., vir acri magnoque iudicio; qui habet Intelligens (peracere, subtile, &c.) iudicium. See PRUDENCE, WISDOM.

**JUDICATURE**, iurisdiction or jurisdictionis potestas. A court of j., see COURT.

**JUDICIAL**, iudicialis (e. g. jus, causa, consecutio, genus dicendi, &c. C.).—iudiciarius (e. g. lex, controversia, C.).—forensis (that takes place in the forum, &c.). In iudicialis et forensis. See FORENSIC. J. or forensic eloquence, eloquentia or rhetorice forensis: a j. sentence, sententia. || A judicial blindness, \*mens a Deo suarum injuriarum ultore occæcata, —ea cæcitas cordis, quæ non tantum peccatum est, sed et pœna peccati (Aft. St. Aug.).

**JUDICIALLY**, iure, lege (conformably to right, to law; e. g., to proceed j. agst aby, lege agere cum qo; iure or lege experiri cum qo). To declare or profess j., profiteri apud iudicem or coram iudice: to depose j., \*apud iudicem (or magistratum) deponere.

**JUDICIARY**, iudiciarius.

**JUDICIOUS**, prudens, prudentiæ plenus;—sapient. —homo or vir acri iudicio. qui habet intelligentem iudici-  
um.

**JUDICIOUSLY**, prudenter, sapienter. *Very j., magno consilio: how j., quanto consilio: zealously rather than j., maiore studio quam consilio (S.). To act j., prudenter facere.*

**JUG, s.** ureus (g. l.).—hydra, or, pure Lat., situlus, situla (water-j.). See EWER.

**JUGGLE, s.** præstigiæ (also improp., a j. of words, præstigiæ verborum, C.).

**JUGGLE, v.** præstigiis agere. If = cozen, &c., vid.

**JUGGLER**, præstigator (g. t., a j., so far as he deceives people: see Ruhnck. Sen. Ep. 45, 7).—circulator or planus (an itinerant j., who earns a livelihood by all kinds of sleight of hand, juggling, &c. Respecting circulator, see Ruhnck. Sen. Benef. 6, 11, 2; respecting planus, see Eichstedt ap. Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 17, 59. Circulator is frequently used as a charmer of serpents; see Cels. 5, 27, No. 3; Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 11). Particular kinds of j.'s among the ancients were pilarius (one that practised with cups and with balls, Q. 10, 7, 11).—ventilator (a conjuror; one who caused pebbles, dice, &c., to disappear fm before the eyes of the spectators, or passed them fm one hand into the other without being seen; Gr. ψηφοδακτύς or ψηφοκλέπτης; Q. 1. c.).

**JUGGLING**, præstigiæ.

**JUGGLINGLY**, per præstigiis (C.).—quasi præstigiis quibusdam (C.).

**JUGULAR, s.** The j. vein, vena jugularis (med. t. t. Kraus. \*Medic. Lex.).

**JUICE**, succus (ad. succus: g. t. for j.; e. g. of meat; of the j.'s that form the sap of trees, &c.).—virus (the glutinous and biting j. of certain plants; of snails, &c.; the poisonous j. of serpents).—sanies (ilfr. bloody matter: then, fm their resemblance to this in substance or colour, the j. of the spider, the purple-fish, olives, &c.).—melligo (the j. of flowers; also the yet unripe j. of berries, grapes, &c.). The j. of the grape, succi uvæ (g. t.); melligo uvæ (of the unripe grape). The j. of the purple-fish, ostreum (ὀστρεον), or pure Latin, sanies purpurea: the nutritive j.'s secreted fm food, secretus a reliquo cibo succus is, quo alimur: to draw up the j. of the earth, succum ex terrâ trahere.

**JUCELESS, s.** succo carens. —exsuccus (Q., but improp. = 'dry,' of an orator, &c.).

**JUICINESS**, succositas (very late, Cels. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, or Crel.).

**JUICY**, succi plenus.—succosus (Cels., Col.).—succidus (Varr., Appul., &c.).

**JUJUBE**, zizyphum (Plin.). The j. tree, zizyphus (Col.).—\* zizyphus jujuba (Linn.).

**JULEP**, \*julapum (t. t. Kraus. Med. Lex.).

**JULY**, Julius mensis. — Quintilis mensis (in the time of the Republic).

**JUMBLE, v.** To j. together, confundere (e. g. vera cum falsis). This jumbling together of &c., hæc conjunctio confusioque (e. g. virtutum, C.). See TO CONFOUND; TO HUDDLE.

**JUMBLE, s.** confusio. See HODGE-PODGE; MIXTURE.

**JUMP, s.** See LEAP, s.

**JUMP, v.** See LEAP, v. To j. down, desilire ex or de re (in prose rarely with simple abl.; see Drak. L. 35, 34, 10): to j. down fm a horse or carriage, desilire ex equo, de rheda.

**JUMPER, s.** See LEAPER.

**JUNCTION**, || Act of joining, junctio, conjunctio (as act).—junctura (place of joining; joint). To effect a j., jungere copias. arma conjungere. vires conferre (to join two armies: said of two generals). To effect a j. with aby, se conjungere cum copis cs (Cæs. B. G. 1, 37, &c.). || Of a river, conflens (e. g. Mosæ et Rheni, Cæs.: also pl. confluentes, e. g. ubi Anienem transit ad confluentes, &c., at its j. with the Tiber, L.).

**JUNCTURE**, || Junction, vid. || Critical point of time, &c., tempus. tempora. At this j. his rebus; quæ quum ita sint or essent (this being so, under these circumstances).—in hoc or in tali tempore (at this critical or perilous time: in this meaning the prepos. is regularly expressed).

**JUNE**, (mensis) Junius.

**JUNIOR**, minor natu.—Not junior, with ref. to the comparative age of persons; though juniore may, as a class, be opposed to seniores.

**JUNIPER**, juniperus, j.

**JUNK**, navigium. navicula. navigitium. scapha cymba. Inter (Syn. in SHIP).

**JUNKET, s.** See FEAST, s.

**JUNKET, v.** See TO BANQUET, TO FEAST.

**JUNTO**, See COUNCIL, CABAL.

**JURIDICAL**, iuridicus (post-Aug.; Plin., Jct.).

**JURISDICTION**, *jurisdictio*.—*jurisdictionis potestas*. To be subject to *aby's* *j.*, sub *cs* *jus* et *jurisdictionem* subjunctum esse (C. Agr. 2, 38, in.). it belongs to my *j.*, *jurisdictione* mea est: *this comes within my j.*, hoc meum est; hujus rei potestas penes me est. *A doubt as to whose the j. is*, *juris dubitatio* (= *dubitatio*, *poues quem sit j.*).

**JURISPRUDENCE**, *prudentia juris* (e. g. *juris publici*, C.: *juris civilis*, *Ap.*).—*scientia juris* (as possessed by an individual; C. Brut. 41, 152, &c.). To have a great knowledge of *j.*, *juris intelligentia* præstare; magnam *prudentiam juris* (*civilis*) habere.

**JURIST**, *juris* (*said*, *jur.*; C. Fam. 3, 1) *consultus*—*juris peritus* or *jure peritus* (both C.: also *lor*, *issimus*, both *juris*).—*prudens in jure* (in *pl.*, *fm* context, *prudentes only*). *See* *juris sciens is post-Class.*

**JUROR**, *judez selectus*, unus ex *judicibus selectis* (H.). To challenge a *j.*, *judicem rejicere*.

**JURY**, *prps* *judices selecti*; *turba selectorum* (chosen, at Rome, *fm* the senators, knights, and tribuni ætarii).—*juratores* (*suorum vultus* of *alib*; *Plaut.*).

**JUST**, *justus* (in all the relations of the Engl. word; of persons and things; e. g. of judges, complaints, tears, punishments, &c.).—*æquus* (*equitable*, fair; of persons).—*legitimus* (in conformity with the laws, &c.; of things). To prefer a *j.* claim to *athg*, *jure suo* or *recte* postulare *qd*. The *j.* mean, *mediocritas illa*, quæ est inter *nihilum* et *parum*. || *Exact*, *accurate*, *vid.*

**JUST**, a. certamen *equitum hastis concurrentium*. *See* *TOURNAMENT*.

**JUST**, v. concurrere (cum *qo*, contra *qm*, *cl*, or *absol.*).

**JUST**, *adv.* || *Just now*, *jam* (e. g. *hec, cum jam posui*).—*vix tandem* (of *s* wish *long felt*, and now at length gratified; *vix tandem legi litteras dignas Appio Claudio*). tantum *quod*...modo. || *But just*...when, *quum* or *vixidum*...quam; *commode* or *commodum*...quam; tantum *quod*...quam (see examples under *HAROLY*). || *Only*; *this and no more* (in wishes, commands, permissions, &c.). *modo*...quæso (*I beg*). *J. let me*, *sine modo*. *Do j. stay*, *mane modo*: *do j. go*, *abi modo*. || *Exactly*, *plane*.—*prorsus*.—*omnino* (in all).—*ipse* (*itself*; used with numerals in exact designations of time, &c.; e. g. *triginta dies erant ipsi*, quum has dabam litteras, per quos &c.; *j.* at the right moment, tempore *ipso*, *Ter.*). || *Just so* (in answers), *ita est*; *ita*, *liquam*; *ita enim vero*; *sane quidem*; or by repetition of the verb that makes the question; e. g. *dedisti me vos &c.*?—*Dedimus*. || *Just as if*, *perinde ac si*; *perinde quæsi*; *less commonly* *proinde ut* or *ac* (see *Pr. Introd.* li. 369); *non secus ac si*; *similiter*, *ut si* or *ac si*; *juxta ac si* (all with *subj.*).

**JUSTICE**, *justitia* (e. *propr.*; in *itself*, or as the property of a person, where it is love of *j.*);—*æquitas* (*equity*, *equity* as a property of a person or thing).—*jus* (*right*, the compass of that which is held as *just*). *J. demands that &c.*, *æquum est* (it is right), followed by an *infm.*, or by an *acc.* and *infm.*: to exercise *j.*, *justitiam exercere* or *colere*: to see that *j.* is done to *aby's* *deserit*, *ci* fructum, quem meruit, retribuere: to give up *aby* to *j.*, *qm* *judicibus tradere*.

**JUSTICIARY**, (*summus*) *judez*.

**JUSTIFIABLE**, *quod excusari potest*.—*cujus rei ratio reddi potest*. *Sic* *justus*.

**JUSTIFIABLY**, *excusate*, *excusatus* (*post Aug.*, Q. 2, 1, 13; *Plin.* Ep. 9, 21, 3; *T. Ann.* 3, 68).—*juste*, *legitime*.—*jure*, *justo jure*; or *Crci.*, *qita*, *ut defendi* or *excusari possit*.—*cum causâ* (= *cum justâ causâ*, C. *Verr.* 2, 1, 8).

**JUSTIFICATION**, || *Excuse*, &c., *purgatio*, *excusatio* (*8Rm.* in *Excuse*).—*satisfactio* (*a j.* received as satisfactory by the person to whom it is addressed). *See* *Excuse*. || *As theol.* i. l., *justificatio*.

**JUSTIFIER**, *Crci.* with verbs under *JUSTIFY*.

**JUSTIFY**, || *To clear sm blame*, *excuse*, *purgare* *qm* or *qd*.—*excusare* *qm* or *qd* (*8Rm.* in *To Excuse*).—*qm* *culpâ liberare*.—*a qo* *culpam* *demovere*. *To j. aby* in any matter, *qm* *purgare* *de re* (in L. 27, 28, *cs* *rel.*).—*culpam* *cs* *rei* *demovere* a *qo*, *qm* *defendere* *de qâ re*. *To j. himself*, *se* *purgare* or *excusare*; *to aby*, *se* *purgare* *ci* (*Cæs.* B. G. 1, 28); *to aby's satisfaction*, *satisfacere* *ci*: for the purpose of justifying themselves, *sul* *purgandi causâ*. || *To think oneself justified in doing so and so*, *putare* *qd* *sibi licere* &c. || *To pronounce just*, *justum* *declarare* *qm* (805 but *justificare* *ac* i. l., *to avoid ambiguity*).

**JUSTLE**, (*inter ac*) *collidi* (of things).—*concurrere* (*inter ac*). *To j. agat aby*, *offendere* *qm*, *incurrere* or *incurrere atque incidere* in *qm*

**JUSTLY**, *juste*.—*jure*, *legitime*. *Jure* et *legitime*—*jure suo* (with full right; e. g. *repetere qd*).—*recte* (*properly*; *rightly*).—*merito* (*deservedly*). *Jm.* *merito* *ac jure* (e. g. *laudari*, C.).—*recte* *ac merito* (e. g. *commoveri*, C.). *Very j.*, *justissimo*.—*jure optimo*, *meritissimo*.

**JUSTNESS**, *See* *JUSTICE*.

**JUT OUT**, *prominere*.—*projici*, *projectum esse* (e. g., of a town running out into the sea, in *altum*).—*procurre*, *excurrere* (a *qd* *re*—in *qd*; of *peninsulas*, &c., running out into the sea).

**JUVENILE**, *juvenilis*.—*puerilis* (the best word, since *juvenis* = young man).

**JUVENILITY**, *juvenilitas* (*Verr. ap. Nov.*). *See* *YOUTHFULNESS*.

**JUXTA-POSITION**, *Crci.*

## K.

**KALE**. *See* *k.*, \**crambe maritima* (*Linn.*).

**KALI**, \**salix kali* (*Linn.*).

**KANGAROO**, \**halmaturus* (*Illig.*).

**KAW**, *crociro*, *crociro*.

**KAWING**, *crociro*, *crociro*.

**KEEL**, || *To put a new keel to a ship*, *navem novâ fundere carinâ* (see O. *Pont.* 4, 3, 5). *navis* *carinam* *denovo collocare* (see *Plaut.* *Mit.* 3, 3, 41).

**KEEN**. *See* *EAGER*, *ACUTE*, *SHARP*, *CUTTING*.

**KEENLY**. *See* *EAGERLY*, *ACUTELY*, *SHARPLY*, *DEEPLY*.

**KEENNESS**. *See* *EAGERNESS*, *ACUTENESS*, *SHARPNESS*.

**KEEP**, || *INTRANS.* || *Not to spoil*, *durare* (to last; of fruit, poma; opp. *poma* *fugitum*, *do not k.*).—*vegetatatem* *ferre* or *pall* (of wine, &c.).—*verum* *pall* (of fruit); *Col.*: not to k., *vegetatissimè* *impatientem esse* (of fruit, &c.); *Col.*: that does not k., *fugax* (of fruit); *fugiens* (of wine). To make *athg* *k.* well, *perennitatem* *ci* *rei* *afferre* (*Col.*). || *To keep doing athg*, *non desistere* *qd* *facere*, or *ita* *quin* *faciam* *qd*.—|| *To keep on*, *tenere*.—*durare*.—*non remittere*. *It kept on raining the whole night*, *imber* *continens* *tenuit* *per totam* *noctem*. || *To keep up with*, *cursum* *cs* *adequare* (*L.*). || *To keep close to*, *non discedere a* (e. g. a *cs* *latere*). || *To keep out of aby's sight*, *se occultare* *ci* or *a* *conspectu* *cs*. || *TRANS.* || *To preserve*, *retinere*, *tenere* (to hold and not let go; also to k. a military post, &c.).—*retinere* (to k. back, retain).—*continere* (to k. together; e. g. *copias* [*in* *cas*]; *persons* in their allegiance, *qos* in officio).—*servare*, *reservare* (to preserve, not suffer to perish, not wear out).—*asservare* (to watch or guard carefully, a corpse at a place, &c.).—*conservare* (to preserve in its condition, leave uninjured).—*condere*, *recondere* (to heap or pile up fruit, &c.).—*reponere*, *seponere* (to lay by, lay aside for future use). *Jm.* *condere* et *reponere*; *reponere* et *recondere*: to keep *athg* for future use, *servare* or *reponere* in *vegetatatem* (e. g. *vinum*); *recondere* in *aninos* (e. g. *cornu*, *frumenta*).—*to k. the town for Cæsar*, *urbem* *Cæsari* *servare* (*Cæs.*): *to k. athg* in writing, *litteris* *custodire*: to have *athg* kept, *qd* *repositum* et *reconditum* habere: to give *athg* to *aby's* keeping; *see* *KEEPING*. || *To protect*, *guard*, *vid.* || *To observe laws*, &c., *vid.* || *IMPROPR.* || *To k. oneself for other times*, *aliis* *temporibus* *se* *reservare* (C.).—*To k. athg* in mind or memory, *qd* *memoria* *tenere*, *custodire*.—*cs* *rei* *memoria* *conservare*, *retinere* (to retain the recollection of *athg*): *to k. athg* *accret*, *celare*, *supprimere* *qd* (to k. *athg* to oneself; i. e., not to tell it *ab*); *tenere* (to k. to oneself; i. e., not to say what one feels disposed to say; C. de Or. 2, 54, *fin.*); *continere* (C. de Or. 1, 47, *opp.* *proferre*, *enunciare*).—*tacite* *habere*, *secum* *habere*, *tacere*, *reticere*. *Integrum* *sibi* *reservare* (to k. entirely to oneself, not to communicate to another): *not to keep athg to oneself*, *qd* *haud occultum* *tenere*; *qd* *proferre*, *enunciare*, *effutire* (to spread abroad, blab): *to k. that to yourself* (i. e. tell it no further), *hæc* *tu* *tecum* *habeto*; *hoc* *tibi* *solum* *dictum* *puta*. *K. that to yourself*, *tibi* *habe* (*fm* the form used in divorces, *res tuas* *tibi* *habe*; *used* *when* *we* *surrender* *our* *right* *to* *another* *person*; *often* *ironically* or *contemptuously*; e. g. *quæmvis* *tibi* *habe* *sane* *istam* *laudationem*, C. *Verr.* 4, 67; so *clamare* *ceperunt*, *sibi* *ut* *haberet* *hereditatem*). || *In this form the dat. of the pronoun must not be omitted*; *Z.* *ad* C. *Verr.* 4, 8, 18). *To k. (any) accounts*, *tabulas* *conferre* (of a tradesman). *I told it*



is you as a secret, therefore k. it as such, secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto. I cannot k. aly to myself, plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfuso (Com. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25). To k. one's word, fidem servare, conservare, or praeare: not to k. one's word, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, frangere, violare: both parties kept their word or promise, utriusque fides constitit: to call upon aby to k. his word, \*postulare, ut q's fidem datam exsolvat or servet. To k. hounds, canes alere ad venandum. To k. a mistress, concubinae, a secret, silence, a resolution: see the subit. To k. one's bed, continere se in lectulo (C.); in lecto esse: lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse (†): to k. the house, domi manere, remanere; servare domi (Bentl. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: al. domum); servare in ædibus (Plaut.); propter valetudinem domo non exire (fm illness). A kept mistress, mulier, quæ cum qo vivere consuevit. To k. a feast, celebrare (e. g., a birthday, &c.; of the persons who attend the celebration); diem prosegui (cf. Np. Att. 4, extr.). || To keep back, (1) To keep secret, see above. (2) To hold back, see HOLD. || To keep down, depressum tenere (prop.). — comprimere (improp.); e. g., aby's ambition, cs ambitionem. — reprimere (to repress; e. g., iracundiam). || To keep from. To k. aby fm aly, prohibere qm qā re (less commonly a qā; arcere qm (a) qā re—dehortari (to k. him fm tū by exhortation). ~~See~~ All these are followed by nē, quominus, or infm., in the sense of 'to k. fm doing aly,' see Z. § 343. — avocare, abducere qm qā re (to call or bring him back fm an object he is pursuing). To k. the enemy fm laying waste the country, hostem prohibere populationibus. Even fear cannot k. you fm the commission of the foulest crimes, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis te potest avocare. To k. oneself fm doing aly, tenere se a qā re faciendā or quin qd faciat; or continere se a re (faciendā), quin &c. See RESTRAIN. || To keep in; see TO RESTRAIN. To k. a horse in, equum sustinere or retinere. || To keep in repair, tueri (tectā, or sarta tecta ædium; vias). || To keep off, prohibere (to k. at a distance); defendere (to repel); qd a qo and qm qā re (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 34; Z. § 469). — arcere qm re or qā re (to check, hinder fm going further). — propulsare qd a qo or qm qā re or qā re (to k. off with all one's power): to k. off the war fm the borders, defendere bellum (see Herz. loc. cit.). the toga k.'s off the cold, toga defendit frigus: to k. off the heat of the sun, nimios defendere ardores solis. || To keep out (= not allow to come in), qm aditu arcere; qm introitu prohibere; ei introitum præcludere (q. tt.); qm januā prohibere; qm foribus arcere; qm excludere (not to allow to enter the door; exel. = 'to shut the door in his face'). — arcere (to k. off or out what would be unpleasant or injurious; e. g., to k. out the rain, pluvias aquas arcere; the sun, solem). || To keep up, sustinere or sustentare. To k. aby up, sustinere qm a lapsu (who was near falling). To k. up aby's spirits, cs animum excitare; qm erigere. || To keep aby back fm aly, arcere qm re and a re; propulsare qm or qd a re (to drive back). — defendere, prohibere qm and qd (to k. off); avertere qm and qd a re (to turn away); retardare qm (e. g., a scribendo).

KEEP, s. arx.—locus munitissimus.

KEEPER, custos (g. t.; portæ, pontis, hortorum). The keeper of the great s., \*signi republicæ (or signi regii) custos. K. of a prison; see JAILER. || Game-keeper, vid.

KEEPERSHIP, custodia.—cura.

KEEPING, conservatio (a preserving).—repositio (a laying by for a fixed use; fœni, ligni, Pallad. 1, 32). To give aby aly in k., ci qd ad servandum dare.—deponere qd apud qm (to deposit with aby, as money, a will, &c.); to have given a person aly in k., qd apud qm depositum habere: a giving in k., depositio: a thing given in k., depositum: one that gives a thing in k., depositor (Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1 § 37).

KEEPSAKE, \*donum memoriæ causā datum or acceptum.

KEG, dolium (L. Col.).

KEN, v. See TO DESCRY.

KEN, s. See VIEW, SIGHT.

KENNEL, || Dog-kennel, stabulum canum (for several; e. g. for hounds).—tugurium canis (for one; e. g. for a chained dog, t.). || Gutter, vid.

KENNEL, v. condere se cavo (Phædr. lib. 2. Fab. 4).—stabulari (g. t.).

KERCHIEF. See HANDKERCHIEF, NECKER-TIEF.

KERNEL, nucleus (of fruits, whether large or small, (509)

eatable or not).—os, lignum (the hard part of a fruit, as distinguished fm the flesh or soft part).—granum (little hard k. of corn, small grapes, &c.).—medulla (seemable part of the k., whether of fruits or corn).—cavena (k. as seed).

KESTREL, tinnunculus (Col., Plin.). \*falco tinnunculus (Linn.).

KETTLE, ahēnum (g. t.). Tea-k., \*ahenum theæ.

KETTLE-DRUM, \*tympanum equestre (if belonging to the band of a cavalry regiment).—\*tympanum æneum (as made of brass).

KETTLE-DRUMMER, prps tympanista, &c, m.

KEY, clavis. Little k., clavicula. To be under lock and k., sub clavi esse; or (according to the ancient custom) sub signo et claustris esse. ~~See~~ Claves dare was to give a wife the k.'s as a sign of authority; hence, claves adimere, to take them away, was, she was separated fm her husband. False or skeleton k.'s, claves adulterinæ (according to some, also clav. Laconicæ; see Dict. of Antiq.). Latch-k.'s, claves Laconicæ; to take out the k., clavem eximere or abducere: to demand the k.'s of a town or fortress, claves portarum poscere (with L. 27, 24). || Entrance to aly; Fig. a) K. of a country, janua (C. Mur., quum eam urbem scilicet Mithridates Asiæ januam fore putasset, quā effractā et revulsā tota pateret provincia). — claustra (bars; and fig. strongholds). To be the k. of Greece, Græciæ januum esse, or Græciæ claustra tenere (C. contr. Rull. 32, 87, Corinthus ... posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Græciæ, sic ut terrā claustra locorum teneret, &c.). — β) To alyg else, janua (e. g. fons, quæ est animi janua, Qu. C. Petit. Cons. 11). To supply the k. to alyg, rem explanare or explicare: to have found the k. to alyg, rem intelligere. || Wharf; see QUAY. || Power of the keys (Eccl.), clavium potestas (Aug.). The power of the k.'s was bestowed upon Peter as the representative of the Church, \*claves regni cælorum traditæ Petro, Ecclesiæ personam gestantī (af. August.).

KEY-HOLE, clavi immittendæ foramen (Appul.). — \*foramen clavis.

KEY-STONE, medium saxum (of an arch; Sen. Ep. 90, 32).

KIBES, pernio. perniunculus (fm frost; both Plin.: but, according to Georges, the meaning is doubtful). — ulcus, quod fit ex frigore hiberno (g. t.); also vitium frigoris.

KICK, INTRANS. calcitrare.—recalcitrare (to k. out backwards, like a horse, + H.). — also calces remittere (Np.). || TRANS. calces ferire qm (Q. O.). — calce petere qm (+ H. Sat. 2, 1, 55). To run at aby, and k. and beat him (repeatedly), verberare qm, incursum pugnis calcibus (Plaut.). Kicked and beaten, concisus pugnis et calcibus (C.). To k. aby out of doors, qm ejicere foras ædibus; qm protrudere foras.

KICK, s. calcitratus (a kicking out; e. g. mulæ, Plin.). — calcis ictus (blow with the heel).

KID, s. hædus, dim. hædulus. Kid-leather, hædina pellicula (C.). — pellis caprina or capræ.

KID, v. parère. fetum edere (both g. tt.).

KIDNAP, \*homines (pueros, &c.) furari.

KIDNAPPER, plagiarius (one who steals and sells free men). — venaliciarius. venalicus (g. tt. for dealer in slaves).

KIDNEY, ren; mly in pl. renes. Disease of the k.'s, renium morbus (†). renium dolor (pain in the k.'s). To have a disease of the k.'s, ex renibus laborare: renium dolore vexari; renes cs morbo tentantur (†).

KIDNEY-BEAN, phaseolus or fæsolus. \*phaseolus vulgaris (Linn.).

KILDERKIL, dolium.

KILL, interficere. perimere (the most general expressions for putting to death, in whatever manner, and fm whatever motive, fame, veneno, suspensio, ferro, supplicio, dolo, like kreivem; but interficere as a usual, perimere as an old, forcible, poetical expression). — interficere (involves the accessory notion of privacy, as to remove out of the way, ἀναίρειν). — necare (with in justice, or, at least, cruelty; to murder, πορεύειν). — occidere. jugulare. trucidare. obtruncare. percutere (denote a sanguinary death-blow; occidere, by cutting down, eply of the soldier in honorable open battle; jugulare, by cutting the throat or neck, or rather by a skilfully directed thrust into the collar-bone, eply the business of a bandit, af. the pattern of the gladiator, like ἀφάτς; obtruncare means to butcher, massacre, and cut to pieces, after the manner of the awkward murderer; trucidare, to slaughter as one would an ox, after the manner of the blood-thirsty miscreant; percutere, to execute, as a mere mechanical act, af. the manner of the headsmen,

or other executioner of a sentence of condemnation, or, at least, of a death-warrant. *Dād.*—conficere (to make an end of; only of those who offer resistance).—enſcare (a strengthened necare).—tollere. e medio tollere (to make away with him).—vitam adimere ci. qm vitā or luce privare (to take away his life). I know by whose countenance but not by whose hands he was killed, cuius consilio occisus sit invenio; cuius manu percussus sit, non invenio (C.): to wish to k. aby, de quo interficiendo conjurare: to k. oneself: see 'to commit suicide.' [IMPROPR.] To k. the time, horas or tempus perdere. [PROV.] To shoot at the pigeon and k. the crow, ferire, quem nolueris: to k. two birds with one stone, de eadem fideliā duos paritōs dealbare (= to do two things at once; *Curio ap. C. Fam. 7, 29, An.*); unā mercede duas res asequi; uno saltu duos apros capere (= to get two advantages by one stroke; *C. Rosc. Am. 29, 80; Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40*).

KILLER, interfector (e.g. tyrann).—occisor (only *Plaut.*)—percussor ca (he who strikes the death-blow).

KILN, fornax. Lime-k., fornax calcaria: brick-k., \*fornax lateraria.

KIMBO. To set one's arms a-k., alas subniti (*Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6*): with one's arms a-k., anatus (as a jocular description; *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7*); alis subnixis (ib. 6).

KIN, s. See RELATIONSHIP; RELATION.

KIND, s. [Class, including several individuals who agree in certain frequently accidental properties, genus (a k. genus).—species (a single class of a k.): in logic, species. pars (opp. genus; see C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42): of the same k., ejusdem generis; congener: to arrange each after its k., singula generatim disponere: to degenerate from its k., degenerare: Theocritus is wonderful in his k., admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus: of this k., ejusmodi; hujusmodi: of such a k., talis: of that k., illius modi: of all k.'s, omnis generis.

KIND, adj. benignus (in disposition and deed).—beneticus (beneficent, mild).—liberalis (liberal).—comis (complaisant, polite, courteous).—humanus (philanthropic, affable, engaging).—clementia. lenis (merciful, mild; see GRACIOUS).—propitius (that wishes well, of the gods, and, though seldom, of superiors toward inferiors). A k. face, vultus hilaris, familiaris: a k. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris: to be k. to every body, erga omnes se affabilem prestare; unumquemque comiter appellare (in addressing him). That is very k. of you, facis amice! Will you be so k as &c.? see 'have the GOODNESS to' &c.

KINDLE, prop. accendere. inflammare (to set on fire; both words as well for the purpose of lighting, as for consuming).—incendere. inflammare et incendere. succendere (to k., set on fire, for the purpose of consuming; succendere, to k. below).—ci rei ignem inficere, inferre (to set fire to atq.)—ci rei ignem subficere, subdere (to set fire under).—incendium excitare in qd (all for the purpose of destroying atq. by fire). To k. a fire, ignem accendere (*Virg. Aen. 5, 4*); ignem facere (to make a fire, as *Cas. B. C. 3, 30*, ignes feri prohibuit, he allowed no fires to be made). See TO LIGHT; and for the IMPROPR. sense, TO INFLAME.

KINDLY, benignus. liberaliter. Jn. benignus ac liberaliter. comiter. clementer. leniter. indulgenter (with indulgence; e.g. habere qm). [SYN. in KIND, adj.]—humane or humaniter.—officose. blande. To greet any one k., benignus qm salutare: to address k., comiter, blande appellare: to answer k., ci respondere liberaliter: to invite k., benignus qm invitare: to invite any one k. to stay (when about to go away), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive aby k., vultu hilari or familiari qm excipere; as one's guest, qm comi hospitio accipere.

KINDNESS, benignitas animi. benignitas (kind disposition, which also manifests itself by actions).—humanitas (philanthropic, well-wishing feeling, which shows itself in behaviour towards others).—comitas (complaisance, courteousness, friendliness).—clementia. lenitas (gentle, merciful disposition; see GRACE).—indulgentia (sparing and indulgent behaviour).—beneficentia (goodness, beneficence, mildness).—liberalitas (k. shown in acts of liberality). To show a k. to aby, ci benigne facere: to show much k. to aby, plurimum benignitatis in qm conferre: to have enjoyed much k. fm aby, magnā se liberalitate usum esse: to treat aby with k., benigne or comiter qm tractare; leni ingenio esse in

qm: in k., bonā eam gratiā (as *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17*); cum gratiā (as *Ter. And. 2, 5, 11*); or per bonam gratiam (as *Plaut. Mll. 4, 3, 33*): to admonish aby in k., amice admonere qm: to do a k. to aby, ci benigne facere. Will you have the k.? see GOODNESS.

KINDRED. See RELATIONS.

KINE, vaccae. boves. See Cow.

KING, rex (also, as in English, may be used for any kind of president or representative of a k.; thus, in Latin, rex menas, the president of a feast; rex sacerorum or sacrificis or sacrificulus, the sacrificing priest, who superintended the sacrifices previously made by the king: *regulus* but *regulus* never occurs in this sense).—regulus (a petty k., prince). The k. of k.'s, rex regum (thus the Greeks termed the Persian k.), the Romans, the Parthian k.): the k. and his consort, reges: to be a k., regem esse; regnum obtinere; regiam potestatem habere: to be k. more in title than in power, nomine magis quam imperio regem esse: to make oneself a k., regnum occupare; regis nomen assumere; regium ornatum nomenque sumere (of one who before was governor, &c.; see *Np. Eum. 13, 3*): to make aby k., ci regnum, or regnum ad diadēma deferre (the latter, *H. Od. 2, 2, 22*): summam rerum ad qm deferre. If = to elect aby k., see TO ELECT: a person becomes k., qd rex sit; qd regnum adipiscitur; regnum (or imperium) ad qm transit; summa rerum ci deferitur: to be k. or to act the k., ducatus et imperia ludere (*Suet. Ner. 35*). I shall be as happy as a k. if &c., rex ero, si &c.—[King's evidence, see EVIDENCE.]

KINGDOM, regnum.

KINGFISHER, alcedo (poet. alcyon); \*alcedo is-plda, L.

KINGLY. See ROYAL.

KING'S BENCH, \*regis tribunal.

KING'S EVIL, \*scrofula (scrofulae, *Veget.*).

KINSHIP, dignitas regia.

KINSFOLK. See RELATIONS.

KINSMAN, [Related by blood or marriage, propinquus. cum qd propinquitate conjunctus (g. t.).—necessarius (joined by ties of family or office, sibi = prop., of a distant degree of relationship).—agnatus (by the father's side).—cognatus. cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side).—consanguineus. consanguinitate propinquus (esp. of full brothers and sisters). A near k., artā propinquitate or propinquā conatione conjunctus. cum qd conjunctus.—affinis, affinitate or affinitatis vinculis conjunctus = connected by marriage. See RELATION.]

KINSWOMAN. See KINSMAN (using the feminine).

KIRTLE, amiculum agreste.

KISS, v. osculari, suaviari, basiare qm [SYN. in KISS, s.]. To k. a person on his arrival, osculis qm excipere: to k. aby repeatedly and heartily, qm exocululari (to k. aby away).—qm dis-suaviari (to k. aby's mouth, hand, cheek, &c., as it were, to k. to piece). To give aby one's hand to k., osculandam dextram ci porrigere; dextram osculis aversam porrigere (aff. *Plin. 11, 45, 103*): to k. aby's hand, manum cs ad os referre; dextram cs ad oculum referre; dextram aversam osculis appetere: to k. a person's hand repeatedly, manum cs exocululari; dextram cs osculis fultigare: to introduce aby to k. the king's hand, admovere qm dextrae regis: to have an audience to k. the king's hand, admitti ad dextram regis (aff. *Cur. 6, 5, 4*); to k. the ground, terram contingere osculo: to k. one another, osculari inter se (poet. oscula jungere and labella cum labellis comparare): k. Attica for me, Atticæ meis verbis suavius des.

KISS, s. osculum (g. t., on the mouth, the cheek, or the hand)—suavius (a tender k. on the mouth or cheek)—basium (a smacking k.). To give aby a k., osculum or suavius or basium ci dare; osculum ci ferre or offerre; basium or suavius ci imprimere (*Mart. 10, 42, 5; Appul. Met. 2, p. 119, 6*); osculum ci applicare (*O. Fast. 4, 851*); osculum ci ingerere (unperceived, and agst the will of aby, *Suet. Gramm. 23*): to give one k. after another, suavia super suavia ci dare; spississima basia ci impingere: to take a k., osculum sumere or capere: to steal a k. from aby, osculum ci rapere; suavius ci surripere: to blow k's to aby, a facie manus jactare (*Juv. 3, 106*).

KIT, [Large bottle. See BOTTLE.] Small fiddle, \*parva violina.

KITCHEN, culina. K. boy, culinarius or puer culinarius: k. utensils, instrumentum coquinarium (*Ulp. Dig. 33, 2, 19, § 12*); vasa coquinaria. Vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti solemus or assolumus, vasa, quae ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent (vessels used in cooking): k. cupboard, armamenta



rum culinæ: *k. garden*, hortus olitorius: *k. maid*, \*culinaria (sc. ancilla): *k. dresser*, \*mensa culinaria. KITE (bird), milvus; fem. milva. KITTEN, s. catulus felis. KITTEN, v. parere. fetum edere (g. tt.). KITTIVAKE, \*larus rissa (Linn.). KNACK, || Toy, vid. || Dexterity; art of doing athg. See DEXTERITY. To have a k. at doing athg. (multum) valere in qâ re (e. g., at painting, in arte pingendi); cs rei apprimere gnarum esse; cs rei esse artificem.

KNAPSACK, sarcina, mly pl. sarcinæ.—sarcinulæ. To pack up one's k., sarcinas or sarcinulas colligere: he produced a book out of his k., ex sarcinulis suis librum protulit.

KNAPWEED, \*centauræa (Linn.).

KNAVE, homo fraudulentus or dolosus or nequam. homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus. circumscriptor. A clever k., homo ingeniosissime nequam. homo ad fraudem acutus: a thorough k., a k. in grain, veterator. homo totus ex fraude factus: to be a thorough k., totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.

KNAVERY. See KNAVISHNESS.

KNAVISH, ad fallendum paratus (C.) or instructus (L.). fraudulentus. dolosus (all of persons or things). See DECEITFUL.

KNAVISHLY, dolose. fallaciter.—impröbe.—fraudulenter (Col.).

KNAVISHNESS, fraudatio (opp. fides).—fallendi studium.—fraudentia (Plaut.).—fraudentia calliditas (Gell.).—fallacia or fraudes atque fallaciæ (considered as an aggregate of knavish tricks).—malitia (= versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, C. N. D. 3, 30, 75).

KNEAD, depesere. condepesere.—subigere (g. t. for *orking up athg.*).

KNEADING-TROUGH, magis (Marcell. Empir. 1; aut. Pandect. 12, 6, 36).

KNEE, genu (prop.).—genuculum (improp., any k.-like bending; e. g. joint or knot in reeds, &c.). To bend the k., genua flectere (g. t.); genua (flexa) submittere (as a mark of reverence); before aby, ci: to fall on one's k.'s, in genua procumbere, also procumbere only (whether unintentionally or not): to sink down on one's k.'s, in genua subsidere (Curt.): to fall or throw oneself at aby's k.'s, ci procumbere. ad genua cs procumbere. ad genua ci or genibus cs accedere or se adolvere (L.—G. uses pedes rather than genua; e. g. ci ad pedes or ad cs pedes procumbere, accedere, se projicere, &c.); prosternere se et supplicari ci (all as suppliant).—genua ci ponere et genua venerari. humi procumbentem venerari qm: also venerari qm only (to show him reverence): to tie at aby's k.'s, supplicem esse ci; ad pedes jacere ei (C. Ferr. 2, 5, 49): to embrace aby's k.'s, cs genua amplecti or prehensare. To kneel upon one's k., genu niti. || Knee of timber, genuculum. versuta (Vitr.).

\*genu lignueum.

KNEE-JOINT, genâ commissura. His k.-j. is stiff, riget genuum junctura (O.).

KNEEL, genubis niti (when one is kneeling down).—genubis nixum esse (when one has already knelt down).—genua flectere (to bend the knees). Kneeling, genubis nixus (L.): kneeling before aby, ad genua cs procumbere: to k. before aby, ad genua (pedes) cs or ci ad genua (pedes) accedere, procumbere, se projicere; genubis cs se adolvere (as a suppliant); humi procumbentem venerari qm, or venerari qm only (as a mode of worshiping or reverencing).

KNEE-PAN, patella.—Poet. orbis genuum (O. Met. 8, 808).

KNEE-TRIBUTE, \*genuum flexura.

KNEEL, \*campânæ funebres sonitus.

KNELL-KNACKS. See TRIPLES, TOYS.

KNIFE, cultellus (g. t.).—scalprum (a shoemaker's k.).

KNIGHT, s. eques.

KNIGHT, v. \*qm in ordinem equestrem recipere. KNIGHTHOOD, dignitas equestris.—ordo equestris. equites (as body). To confer the honour of k. on aby; see TO KNIGHT. An order of k.; see ORDER, s.

KNIT, || PROP. || \*acubus texere. || To join closely: unite, vid. || To contract. || To k. the brows, frontem contrahere, adducere, or attrahere; supercilia contrahere (opp. deducere, Q.; but C. has supercilliorum contractio).

KNITTING, \*qui (quæ) acubus textit.

KNITTING, Crel. with \*acubus texere [K. gives \*opus reticularium]. A k. needle, \*acus textoria: a k. basket, \*calathus operi textorio (or \*reticulario, K.) servando. || Art of uniting; see JOINING. || Con-

traction. K. of the brows, supercilliorum contractio (opp. sup. remissio, C.).

KNOB, tuber (any projecting part, esply on the body; in modern writers also k's or lumps on plants).—moles (g. t.; a misshapen mass).

KNOCK, v. || Hit, strike, pulsare qd (fores, ostium). To k. athg with athg, pulsare qd qâ re; (if with violence), percutere qd qâ re: to k. one's head violently agst a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo; agst the door, capite illidi or impingi foribus; (if voluntarily), caput illidere or impingere ci rei: to k. to pieces, perfringere qd. See BEAT, STRIKE. || To knock at digito impellere qd (to k. at with the finger; e. g. januam); pulsare qd (to k. violently agst athg; e. g. fores, ostium: the form pulsatio occurs with Januam, Plaut.; ostium, fores, Ter.). Some one k's at the door, pulsantur fores. To k. violently agst the windows, quater fenestras (H. Od. 1, 25, 1). || To knock in, (pulsando) effringere, perfringere (as doors, windows). To k. in the teeth, illidere dentes labellis (Lucr. 4, 1073); dentes elidere (to k. them out). || To knock off (the top of athg), decutere. || To knock out, excutere (with shaking or violence); elidere (implying injury). To k. out one's eyes, oculum ci excutere, elidere: one's teeth, \*elidere ci dentes (aft. Lucr. 4, 1073, where illidere dentes labellis, i. e., to strike in the teeth).—malas ci indentare. dentilegum qm facere (both Com.). To k. in the bottom of a cask, dolo fundum excutere.

KNOCK, s. pulsus (with gen. either of the thing with which one knocks, or agst which one knocks: a k. at the door, pulsus ostii; also pulsatio ostii, as act).—percussio (a violent striking, as action: k. on the head, percussio capitis).—ictus (blow, thrust, &c., which injures or wounds the object). See BLOW, s.

KNOCKER (at a door), prps malleus.

KNOLL, v. \*campânæ funebrem pulsare.

KNOLL, s. tumulus.

KNOLLING, \*pulsatio campânæ funebres.

KNOT, v. nodum facere or nectere.

KNOT, s. 1) g. t., any round, esply hard, rising on a body. a) On animals, nodus (g. t.)—articulus (in a joint).—tuber (a hardened swelling) b) In wood, on boughs, nodus. c) On a stalk, nodus. articulus. genuculum: having k.'s, geniculatus. 2) A k. that is tied, nodus (also as a star, and fig. = hindrance, difficulty).—difficultas (fig., difficulty): to make or tie a k., nodum facere, nectere: to draw a k. tight, nodum astringere: to loosen, undo a k., nodum solvere, expedire (prop. and fig.).

KNOT-GRASS, \*polygonum aviculare (Linn.).

KNOTTY, nodosus. A k. stick, baculum cum nodo (L. says baculum sine nodo).

KNOW, scire (to possess full and accurate knowledge of athg).—novisse (to have become acquainted with, to be acquainted with; hence also to k. persons).—cs rei scientiam habere, qd cognitum habere (to have full scientific knowledge of athg).—non nescire. non ignorare (not to be ignorant, that).—cs rei non ignorare esse (not to be ignorant of athg).—didicisse (to have learnt).—me non fugit or praterit qd (athg does not escape me).—tenere. intelligere (to be aware; to understand).—noscere (to make oneself acquainted with; e. g. k. thyself, nosce te or animum tuum, C.).—cognoscere (to become acquainted with, by the senses or by information). I don't k., nescio. ignôre. me fugit, me praterit: not knowing that the dictator was arrived, ignari venisse dictatorem: I don't k. wch way to turn, nescio, quomodo me convertam: I don't k. what to write, non habeo, quid scribam (non habeo, quod scribam = I have nothing to say; Krüger). I don't k. whether or that (= I am inclined to think; as a modestly expressed affirmation), haud scio, an; nescio an. If 'not', or any other negative, is expressed in English, omit it in Latin; if there is no 'not' or other negative in English, insert it in Latin. I don't k. whether this is not the shorter way of the two, haud scio an hæc brevior via sit: I don't k. that you can, haud scio an non possis. [It is not quite certain whether quisquam, ullus, &c. are ever here used for nullus, &c. Z. § 721; Kr. 520; but no student should ever use them, as their use is at all events rare and exceptional.] They hardly knew, whether these should be allowed to enter or not, de iis dubitatum est, admittentur in urbem necne: do you k. don't you k.? scin't? scisne? nostin't? I well k., bene or probe scio: I k. well that, non dubito, quin &c. (Np. here regularly uses acc. and infin.; see Pref. 1, 1.) I k. (in an answer), scio. teneo. As far as I k., quod scio. quantum scio. quod sciam. To k. for certain, certo or certe scire (certo denoting subjective

*certainly, the certainty of conviction: certe, objective certainty, the certainty of the event itself*: pro certo scire; certum habere; exploratum or cognitum habere; certum est mihi qd or de qā re; exploratum or notum exploratumque est qd or de qā re; cognitum certumque mihi est qd: *to k. on good authority, certis auctoribus compertisse: not to k. for certain, certum nascitur. I don't k. what to decide, incertum sum, quid faciam*; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: *he said (in a court of justice) that he did not k., negavit se compertisse: k. that, scias; sic habeto; habeto tantum: you must k., scire licet (with acc. and infin.): this is all I k., non amplius memini (it is all I recollect); non amplius scio: to k. about a thg., ca rei or de qā re consilium esse; de qā re scire: to k. about aby., de qo scire or audivisse: to k. fm aby., ex or de qo scire; qo compertisse, also ex qo; per qm (if an agent of one's own); ex qo audivisse: nobody shall k. it fm me, ex me nemo sciet: he does not let us k. athg about him, nihil de eo auditur; literis non scribit: let me k., fac me certiorum; fac ut sciam: I wished you to k. this, id te scire volui: let me k. your opinion, fac intelligam, tu quid de hac re sentias: let all the parties concerned k. it, omnes sciant, quorum interest. I wish to k., volo or cupio scire: he pretends to k. all about it, 'simulat se omnia scire. ¶ To know how = to be able, &c., scire: to k. how to use athg, qd tractare et uti scire. He does not k. how to be angry, israel nescit: to k. no measure and no limits, nihil pensi neque moderati habere (S. Cat. 12, 2). ¶ To recognize, cognoscere: that no one might k. me, ne quis me cognosceret: to k. aby or athg by athg, cognoscere qā re (e. g., by manifest signs, non dubiis signis).—agnoscere ex re (e. g., aby by his works, qm ex operibus suis)—noscitare qā re (e. g., a person by his voice, by his face, qm voce, facie). ¶ To be acquainted with, novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere (g. th.; nov. qm, both to be acquainted with a person, and to see through him, to understand him: e. g. novi ego nostros, C.).—ca rei notitiam habere or tenere (K. is better, prps, not to use cognitionem habere, as it occurs only in insitis eorum [deorum] vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, C. N. D. 1, 17, 44).—didicisse (to k. athg fm information received; opp. ignorare). Ss vidisse, tenere.—intelligere qm or qd (with ref. to a thing = to understand its peculiar nature; with ref. to a person = to understand his character; to be able to appreciate his motives, &c.; opp. ignorare). To k. athg thoroughly, cognitum or perspectrum habere; penitus nosse qd; cognitum comprehensumque habere qd. To k. each other, se inter se noscere: to k. aby intimately, qm familiariter nosse: to k. aby thoroughly, qm bene, optime, pulchre, probe nosse (g. th.; K. qm propius nosse, not Lat.); qm penitus inspicere; pernosse qm, qualis sit; intus et in cute nosse (Pers. 3, 30)—nosse tamquam ungues digitosque suos (Juv. 8, 232): to have a thorough knowledge of his character, &c.).—pulchre callere cs sensum (to be well acquainted with his sentiments, feelings, &c.).—qui vir et quantus sit, altissime inspicere (to be thoroughly acquainted with his high-minded character, &c.): to k. aby thoroughly, qm penitus cognoscere; qm cognoscere et intelligere (cf. Fell. 2, 114, 5): to k. aby by sight, qd de facie nosse: not to k. aby, qm non nosse; qā mihi est ignotus; ignorare qm (seld. in this sense; as Np. Arist. 1, 4; mly = not to understand aby's character, worth, &c.). Worth knowing, cognitione dignus, dignus, qui cognoscatur.*

**KNOWING, adj.** See **CLEVER, INTELLIGENT.**

**KNOWINGLY.** See **INTENTIONALLY.**

**KNOWLEDGE, cognitio (the act of the mind by wh. k. is acquired).**—scientia (a thorough k., the result of mental activity).—notitia (the state of being acquainted with, whether the k. has been actively acquired or passively received). We also find scientia rerum; also cognitiones (but never scientiae) rerum.—Jm. cognitio et scientia.—perceptio (apprehension of athg).—Jm. cognitio et perceptio: k. of athg, scientia or cognitio or prudentia ca rei.—notitia ca rei.—Intelligentia ca rei.—Jm. cognitio et intelligentia. notio ca rei (the notion one has of athg; e. g. notitia or notio Dei).—prudentia ca rei (the clear insight into a thing).—expleta rerum comprehensio (certain k.).—memoria praeiorum (k. of past events or things). To have a k. of athg, notitiam ca rei habere or tenere; ca rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd: the objects of our k., es res, quas sciuntur: our k. is never absolutely certain, certo sciri nihil potest: without my k., me inscio: without my k. and agai my will, me inscio et invito: with a full k. of what he was about, sciens ac prudens: athg comes to aby's

k., notum sit ei qd; qs certior fit cs rei or dere: the limited nature of human k., angusti hominum sensus: to attain to better k., \*mellora or veriora cognoscere, perspicere: to bring athg to aby's k., qd in notitiam cs perferre (in a formal or official style of writing; see Plin. Ep. 10, 27 and 32).—qm certorem facere ca rei (to inform, apprise).—docere qm qd or de qā re (to teach, to show): theoretical k. of athg, ratio cs rei (e. g., of politics, ratio civilis; of rhetoric, ratio dicendi): 'general k.' is expressed in Latin by cognitio, scientia, with and without rerum; cognitiones (K. but never scientiae) rerum; cognitio et scientia: general k. of athg, scientia or cognitio or prudentia ca rei: practical general k., usus cs rei: scientific or literary k., doctrina, eruditio (learning; see **LEARNING**).—disciplina (acquired by instruction).—studia, orum (the studies wh. one pursues).—literae, artes (the sciences, fine arts with wh. one occupies himself); also literarum scientia (g. t.): deeper scientific or literary k., interiores et reconditae literae; artes reconditae: to possess a k. of athg, notitiam ca rei habere or tenere.—ca rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd (to have an accurate k. of athg; e. g. multas linguas intelligere).—scire qd (to know).—instruere esse qā re and a qā re; doctum or eruditum esse qā re; ca rei non ignarum esse (to be instructed in qā re); peritum esse cs rei (to be experienced in athg): to be superior to aby in one's k. of athg, melius scire de re (e. g. de legibus insituentia): to have exact k. in athg, qd penitus nosse (K. but not habitare in qā re): to have no k. of or in athg, qd nescire; qd ignorare; cs rei ignorare esse: to have only a superficial k. of or in athg, primoribus labris or leviter attigisse qd; primis labris gustasse qd: to have not even a superficial k. of athg, qā re ne imbutum quidem esse: to have not an accurate, but only a superficial k. of athg, qā re se non perfudisse, sed infecisse (Sen. Ep. 110, 8).

**KNOWN, notus, cognitus (brought into experience, διάνωτος).**—apertus, manifestus, ante pedes positus (that lies clearly before the eyes, as opposed to what is hidden, concealed, ὄφιος, ἐκρυπτός).—compertus spectatus, perspectus (that one has experienced or k.).—γινώσκω or γινώσκω.—contestatus (believed, warranted, virtus, C. Flacc. 11, 25).—nobilis (k. in the world, k. among men by fame, service, knowledge): cmly k., omnibus notus; vulgatus; pervulgatus; also with the additio in vulgus or apud omnes (cmly spread abroad, δημοφύς).—notus et apud omnes pervulgatus, tritus (worn out, as it were): to make k.; i. e. a) to bring into knowledge, palam facere, in lucem or in medium proferre.—aperire, patefacere (to spread abroad the knowledge of a thing).—aperire et in lucem proferre, denunciare (to declare, announce, openly war to the people on whom it is to be brought).—prodere, memorie prodere (to make k. to posterity). b) To proclaim, declare publicly; see **TO PROCLAIM, TO PUBLISH.** c) To make or render famous, nobilitare (persons, places, &c.).—in lucem famamque provehere, e tenebris et silentio proferre (of a thing, deed &c. wh. makes aby k.; Plin. Ep. 9, 14, both): to make oneself k., i. e. acquire a name or reputation, famam colligere; gloriam acquirere: to make athg k. to aby, proponere ei qd (e. g. cs voluntatem).—perferre qd in cs notitiam (to bring to aby's knowledge; Plin. Ep. 10, 15).—certiorem facere qm de re or ca rei; also by writing, per litteras (to inform one of athg); by writing, per litteras deferre ad ei qd or ad qm; qd perscribere: to become k.; i. e. a) to come to be k., palam fieri (to become openly k.).—percrebrescere (to become k. every where). b) To be spread abroad by report, exire in turbam or in vulgus, &c.: to be k., notum, cognitum (&c., the adjectives) esse: to be cmly k., in clarissima luce versari (of persons): he is cmly k. to be an honest man, inter omnes eum virum probum esse constat: it is cmly k., omnes scient, nemo ignorat, inter omnes constat. ¶ Tried, generally allowed, &c., cognitus, probatus, spectatus (tried, approved).—comensus (placed out of doubt, k.): a man of k. integrity, homo spectatus or probatus, homo virtute cognit. vir spectatus integritatis. ¶ Well known, omnibus notus (of persons and things); notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (of things); omnibus et lipis notus et tonsoribus (facile, H. Sat. 1, 7, 3, Hesind.); omnibus passeribus notus (Proc. C. Fin. 2, 23, in.).

**NUCKLE, s. articulus (g. t. for the smaller joints).**

**NUCKLE, v.** See **TO SUMMIT.**

## L.

LA, *interj.* (expressing astonishment) pro Jupiter! pro Deum atque hominum fidem!

LABARUM, labarum (the standard of the later, esp. Christian, emperors; Prudent.).

LABEL, *v.* nota; titulus (with a title); inscriptio (an inscription). — *LABE* pttacium, a *t.* on amphora, only in *Petron.* (tessera is a tally; tabella, a small tablet).

LABEL, *v.* \*notam apponere, or titulum inscribere. *re*; \*rem notā designare; — quorum titulus per colla pendit (labelled), *Præper.*

LABIAL, \*littera labiorum.

LABORATORY, \*concameratio or locus concameratus; ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur (a chemist's *l.*); \*officina medicamentorum (an apothecary's *l.*).

LABORIOUS, *l.* Using labour, laborious (C. Np.). — *l.* Requiring labour, laborious, operosus, laboris plenus (full of labour); — magni, or multi, operis (that calls for much labour); very *l.*, immensis laboris, operis; a *l.* work, opus operosum; opus et labor (concrete); labor operosus (abstract; exertion with labour).

LABORIOUSLY, laboriose; operose; magno opere, or labore.

LABORIOUSNESS, *Crel.* with the adjective.

LABOUR, *l.* Work, toil, opera, opus (the former expresses free-will and resolution, and is *l.* only used of the activity of free persons, whereas opus does not include the will, and is almost always used of animals, slaves, or soldiers). — labor (pains or trouble arising from exertion at the full strain of one's powers; hence, *l.* 31, 27, operis labore fessus; hence also opera et labor are frequently connected). — occupatio (that which takes our attention). — pensum (a task, daily work, esp. that of slaves spinning wool); a day and a half's *l.*, usqueopera; literary *l.*'s, studia; sedentary *l.*, opera sedentaria; to undertake a *l.*, laborem suscipere, sibi sumere, capere, excipere (to take upon oneself), subire or obire (to engage in); to bestow *l.* upon athg, operam or laborem in or ad qd impendere, in rem insumere or consumere; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam ei rei tribuere; to bestow much *l.* upon athg, multum operæ laborisq; in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re; to undergo or endure *l.*, laborem ferre, sustinere, sustentare; to approach a *l.*, ad opus aggredi (*l.* not se operi accingere); to keep any one to *l.*, intendere cs laborem; qm in laboribus exercere; to relieve or lighten one's *l.*, levare ei laborem; to impose a *l.* upon any one, laborem ei imponere, delegare, injungere; to call fm *l.*, ab opere qm revocare (in *Cæs.* the soldiers); to cease fm *l.*, labore supersedere; to be in full *l.*, operi instare; to take or hire men to *l.*, conducere operas (labourers) or artifices (artizans); to furnish men with *l.*, homines in operas mittere; *l.* did not fail them for eight months, menses octo continuos opus iis non defuit; burdened with *l.*, laboriosus; negotiosus; free fm *l.*, otiosus; that costs much *l.*, laboriosus; to be engaged in daily *l.*, opere diurno intentum esse; *l.* accomplished is sweet, acti labores jucundi; not to spare one's *l.* in order to, &c., omni opæ atque operæ or omni virum contentione niti (or eniti), ut, &c.; contendere et laborare, ut, &c.; eniti et contendere, ut, &c.; eniti et efficere, ut, &c.; to spend *l.* in vain, operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; operam or laborem frustra sumere; it is worth the *l.*, opere pretium est; it is not worth the *l.*, non tanti est; to enter into another man's *l.*, quæ alii intrinsece exedere (aft. *Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 4). — *l.* Toil, or force of nature in childbirth, laboriosus nixus; aft. *Gell.* 12, 1, percutantur quam diuturnum puerperium et quam laboriosi nixus fuissent.

LABOUR, *v.* *l.* *INTR.* To work, toil, laborare; to *l.* at althg, elaborare in re (esp. in order to effect). — operam dare ei rei (to bestow pains upon). — incumbere in or ad qd (to lay oneself out upon athg); to *l.* zealously at althg, animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re; to *l.* too much, above one's strength, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici; to *l.* (be busy) day and night, labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere; (of literary *l.*) studere literis; operari studiis literarum (*Val. Max.* 8, 7, exiv. 4) or studiis liberalibus (*T. Ann.* 3, 43, 1); to *l.* at a (literary) work, opus in manibus habere; opus in manibus est; to *l.* for the common good, incumbere ad salutem reipublicæ; ope-

ram reipublicæ tribuere; to *l.* for the destruction of any one, perneciem ei moliri or machinari (*l.* Impera hoc tibi curæ is without good authority). — *l.* *TR.* To bestow labour on, elaborare; laborare (C. H.); laborem in rem insumere, or ad rem impendere; laborem in re consumere; perpolire (to finish with care).

LABOURER, qui opus facit (q. *t.*); operarius; opera rare, usually *pl.* operæ (handicraftsmen, with ref. to the mechanical nature of the work); if for hire, mercenarius (with ref. to the terms, or motive; *pl.* operæ conductæ or mercenariæ). — *l.* Cicero *mi* uses opera in a bad or contemptuous sense. — An active or expert *l.*, operarius navus (opp. operarius ignavus et cæptus); an agricultural *l.*, cultor agri.

LABOURSOME, see LABORIOUS.

LABURNUM, laburnum, *Plin.* (cytisus laburnum, *Linn.*)

LABYRINTH, labyrinthus (prop.); difficultates summe, res inexplicabiles, turbæ (*Ag.*); to get into a *l.*, in summas difficultates incurere or delabi; not to be able to find one's way out of a *l.*, e turbis se expedire, se evolvere, non posse.

LACE, *v.* *l.* Texture of very fine linen thread, \*texta reticulata, orum, *pl.*; to make *l.* (with bobbin), \*opus reticulatum et denticulatum (pisillidis) texere; a *l.* manufacture, \*officina textorum reticulatum. — *l.* A string, linea; laum. — *l.* A plaited string for fastening clothes, \*funiculus; or we may say ligula, wch *Mart.* has for 'the latchet of a shoe.' — *l.* A stripe worn for ornament, limbus.

LACE, *v.* *l.* To fasten with a lace or string, anstringere; constringere. — *l.* To adorn with lace, prætexere. — *l.* segmentatus prob. means, set or bordered with thin plates of, &c. — *l.* To beat soundly, qm cedere virgæ accerrime.

LACEMAN, \*textorum reticulatum opifex (maker of lace); \*qui opus reticulatum vendit (seller of lace).

LACERATE, lacere. See also TO TEAR.

LACERATION, laceratio.

LACHE, see NEGLECT.

LACK, *v.* See WANT.

LACK, *s.* See WANT.

LACK-A-DAY, eheu; heu; hem.

LACK-BRAIN, bardus; stolidus. (*stolo, Auson.*)

LACKEY, pedisequus (a pedibus, with or without servus, post-Aug. — *l.* The reading a pedibus, C. Att. 8, 5, is not considered genuine).

LACKEY, *v.* famulari ei.

LACK-LINEN, pannosus; pannis obsitus.

LACK-LUSTRE, obscurus (dark); decolor (tarnished, discoloured); hebes, hebetior, iners (of the eye).

LACONIC breviloquens (of persons); brevis (of sentences). — *l.* Symmachus says, laconica brevis.

LACONICALLY, paucis (sc. verbis); brevi; breviter.

LACONISM, breviloquentia (C.); *prps* \*astrieta brevis Laconum.

LACQUER, *s.* lacca (t. *t.*).

LACQUER, *v.* \*laccā obducere qd; \*laccam inducere ei rei.

LACRYMAL, \*unde lacrymæ prorumpunt; *l.* fons, fons lacrymarum; *l.* gland, glandula lacrymalis or innominata (*Kraus. Med. Wörterb.*).

LACTEAL, lacteus (lacteolus, *Catull. Auson.*).

LAD, puer; adolescens; a little *l.*, puerulus; pusio.

LADDER, scalar, *pl.* (*l.* The sing. in this sense, is unusual); of or like a *l.*, scalaris; the step or round of a *l.*, gradus scalarum; or simply scalar (cf. *Mart.* 7, 19, 20); the sides of a *l.*, tignum scalar.

LADE, imponere qd ei rei or in rem (e. g. imponere merces in navem); concijere qd in qd (e. g. in plastrum); laden, onustus; oneratus (e. g. with gold, auro); gravis (heavy with); laden with business, negotiis obrutus, impeditus; occupationibus distentus, impeditus, implicatus; laden with debt, ere alieno obrutus, oppressus; oberatus.

LADING, onus; a bill of *l.*, \*litteræ mercium vehendarum (or vecturam), ac vecturæ pretii, indices.

LADLE, trulla.

LADLEFUL, we find cochlearis mensura, and simply cochlear for a spoonful; and so we may say, mensura trullæ, or simply trulla.

LADY, femina (in respect of sex); mulier (that has already attained a certain age, whether married or not). — matrona (a married *l.*, of rank and character). — domina (like the English mistress or miss, and the French madame or mademoiselle; see Battiger's Sabina, 1, p. 37, *f.* — *l.* hera means prop. the mistress of a house). — Of or belonging to *l.*'s, muliebris; matronalis.



**LADY-DAY**, Annuntiatio angeli ad beatam Mariam (Gregori *M. Lib. Sacr.*); annuntiatio Domini (*Anastas. Lib. Pontif.*; *S. Serg.*); annuntiatio Mariæ; festum incarnationis; festum conceptionis Christi.

**LADY-LIKE**, ut matronam decet: — nitidus; elegans; venustus.

**LAG**, v. tardare; morari; moram facere; cunctari. See *LOITER*.

**LAIC**, laicus (Eccl.).

**LAIR**, cubile (gen., a place for sleeping or resting on). — **lustrum** (the place in which an animal lies). — **latibulum** (a hiding place). — **stabile** (a stall, stable, where domestic animals are kept).

**LAITY**, laici, pl. (Eccl.).

**LAKE**, lacus: to live near a l., lacum incolere.

**LAMB**, *l.* The young of sheep, agnus; agna (see l.): a young l., agnellus; a sucking l., agnus lactens; non dum a matre depulsus (called by rusticus, agnus subrumus): of a l., agnellus: as patient as a l., "placidior agno: my l." (term of endearment) mi pulle! — The flesh of a lamb, the meat, agnina (sc. caro): roast l., "assum agnium."

**LAMB**, v. agnum edere (Parr.).

**LAMB'S WOOL**, "lana agnina."

**LAMENT**, qui lambit (e. g. tactusque innoxia molli lambere flamma comas, *Virg. Æn.* 2, 684).

**LAMBKIN**, agnellus.

**LAME**, adj. *l.* Pauci. debilis (gen. infirm., with an abl. of the part; e. g., *l.* in the hip, coxâ debilis; in the hands and feet, debilis manibus pedibusque). — **claudus** (*l.* in one foot). — **manus** (emply *l.* in the right hand): *l.* in every limb, mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis: to be l., claudum esse; claudicare. — *l.* Fig. claudicans (hobbling, limping, of a speech, &c.); vanus, ineptus (foolish, silly); non justus, non idoneus (unsuitable): to be l., claudere (C.); claudere, *S. Gell.* *So Friend.*

**LAME**, v. claudicare; claudicationem asserere (to occasion lameness, of disease, and of other things); qm or qd debilitare; qm debilem facere; qm claudum, mancum facere (of persons and things; see the adj.).

**LAMELY**, *Eccl.* with adjective.

**LAMENESS**, debilitas; clauditas (in one foot); claudicatio (C.; but rare).

**LAMENT**, v. defflere; deplorare, complorare (to l. greatly, or aloud; complorare, *emply* of several): to l. the death of any one, complorare cs mortem; de morte cs flere; cs morti illicrimari; cs mortem cum fetu deplorare: to l. a deceased person, lacrimis iustoque comploratu prosequi mortuum (of hired mourners, &c. at a funeral; *L.* 25, 26): to l. the living as one of the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: to l. for oneself and one's country, complorare se patriamque (cf. *L.* 2, 40): to l. one's misfortunes, deplorare de suis incommodis.

**LEMENTABLE**, deffendens; febilis; deplorandus (much to be bewailed); luctuosus (mournful, full of sad events); miserandus; miserabilis (miserable): in a l. manner, febiliter: a l. voice, vox febilis (C.).

**LEMENTABLY**, miserabiliter; miserandum in modum; febiliter.

**LAMENTATION**, lamentatio, lamentum; questus, querimonia, querela; plangor, plangus; Jm. plangor et lamentatio; queritatus; vagitus; gemitus; Jm. gemitus et lamentatio (Srv. in COMPLAINT). — To make l., lamentari; about atq., queri or conqueri qd, or de re; to any one, cum qo.

**LAMMAS-DAY** (*Ang. l.*), \*festum Petri ad vincula; \*Petrus ad vincula; mora rare festum catenarum Petri: at latter Lammæ (i. e. never), ad Græcas Calendas.

**LAMP**, lucerna; lychnus; (*l.* lampas, poet.) a little l., lucernula (*late*): a l. stand, lychnuchus: a l. with two burners, lucerna bilychnis (*Petr.*): to put oil into a l., instillare oleum lumini (C.): to light a l., lucernam accendere (*Phædr.*): the wick of a l., l. cotton, elychnium (*Plin.*): l. oil, "oleum quod in lumen, or in usum luminis, uritur (*ast. Virg. Æn.* 7, 13; *T. Ann.* 15, 44, 4).

**LAMP-BLACK**, \*fuligo plnea.

**LAMPOON**, s. carmen famosum or probrosum; carmen quod infamiam facit flagitiuive alteri (C. de Rep. 4, 10, 12); carmen refertum contumeliis cs; elo-gium (if affixed to a door; *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 74); verus in cs cupiditatem facti (C. *Verr.* 5, 31, 81; all these if the l. is in verse); libellus famosus (T. *Ann.* 1, 72, 3; *Suet. Oct.* 55): to publish l's, carmina probrosa vulgare.

**LAMPOON**, v. carmen probrosum facere in qm; libellum ad infamiam cs voce (*Suet. Oct.* 55); qm

scriptis procacibus diffamare (T. *Ann.* 1, 72, 3); malum in qm carmen condere (*ast. H. Sat.* 2, 1, 81).

**LAMPREY**, \*petromyzon marinus (Linn.).

**LANCE**, s. hasta (g. l.). — *lanca* (Spanish; and carried by the praetorians under the Roman emperors); catela (of the Celts); gæsum (of the Gauls); framæa (of the Germans); sarissa (of the Macedonians); falaria (of the Saguntines); the last five only when those nations are spoken of: sparus (a sort of bent missile of the common people). — The shaft of a l., hastile: the head of a l., cuspid, speculum, acies. — To break a l. with aby, hastâ pugnare or certare cum qo (prop.); certare, concertare, contendere cum qo (fig.).

**LANCE**, v. secare (to cut with a l.); sagittâ (scalpello) venam aperire (to open a vein with a l.); sagittâ venam percutere (to pierce with a l.).

**LANCER**, s. eques hastatus (for each C. uses the Greek doryphorus, δορυφόρος, only *Brut.* 86, 296, and there as a l. for a celebrated statue of Polyclus). — sarissaphorus (a Macedonian l.). — See *LANCE*. — (*l.* Lancaerus is late, and badly formed: contatus, *Veget.*).

**LANCET**, sagitta (in this sense by *Veget.* only). — scalpellus or scalpellum (both for cutting away proud flesh, &c., and for bleeding). — To use the l., open a vein with a l., sagittâ or scalpello venam aperire; sagittâ venam percutere. — (*l.* In *Dict. of Antiq.* a doubt is expressed whether scalpellum was for blood-letting, or only for opening abscesses; sagitta is the best word).

**LAND**, s. *l.* As opposed to sea, terra: dry l., aridum; the main l., terra continens; continens: by l., terrâ (gen. opp. mari, classe); terrestri itinere, pedestri itinere, pedibus (of travellers, soldiers on march, &c.; opp. classe, navibus): by l. and by water; see *WATER*. — In the l. (e. g. to see atq., &c.), ex terrâ; fm l., a terrâ: to gain the l., terram capere; ad terram pervenire: to put out fm l., navem solvere; e portu solvere; solvere: to coast along the l., oram legere: that is (or lives) on l., terrester (opp. maritimus). — *l.* Ground for tillage, soil, terra (soil; g. l.); solum (surface of the soil); ager, agellus (soil for tillage); arvum (that is sown; corn land); seges (growing corn; sometimes a corn-field); novalis ager, or simply novalis, novale (ploughed l., newly broken up); fundus (a landed estate); unbroken l., ager ferus (*Fest.*) or ager silvester (opp. ager cultus, *Col. Paus.* 25); uncultivated l., ager rudis; light l., levis terra (Parr. R. 2, 6, 38); rich l., ager crassus, pinguis (opp. ager jejunus); arable l., campus arabilis; good l., ager bene natus (opp. ager male natus, *Varr. R.* 1, 8, 1); impoverished l., solum defatigatum et effutum; fruitful l., ager frugifer, ferax: to till the l., agrum colere: of or relating to l., agrarius: rich in l., agrosus. — *l.* Region, district, country, terra (belonging to the citizens of a state, &c.); regio (in respect of extent and climate); provincia (a country subject to Roman power; *l.* ditio, in this sense, is not Lat.). — ager (a possession of a private person, or a territory belonging to a small people); pagus (a district consisting of several villages). — patria (native l.). — In connection with the name of the inhabitants, *emply* with the historians, "land" is expressed either by the simple name of the inhabitants, or by fines (i. e. boundaries): in the l. of the Etruscans, in Etrusciam, in Etruscorum finibus, or in agro Etrusco: the enemy's l., terra or ager or fines hostium; terra hostilis: to drive any one out of the l., qm civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere.

**LAND**, v. *INTR.* To go ashore, (e navi) exire; (in terram) exire; (e navi) egredi; ascendere, ascensionem facere: to l. at a place, egredi in qm locum, rarely in qo loco: to l. there, eo egredi (but *sta* ibi, as *ibi* egressi). — Tra. To put ashore, exponere (e. pr. persons and things): to l. troops, milites, copias, ex-copiam exponere, with or without (e) navibus, in terram, in litore: copias e classe educere.

**LAND-FIGHT**, prælium terrestre or pedestre, pugna pedestris (opp. prælium navale, pugna navalis): to engage in a l.-f., prælium pedestre facere.

**LAND-FLOOD**, eluvies (terrarum); inundatio.

**LAND-FORCES**, exercitus terrester or pedester, copiae terrestres or pedestres (all opp. to copiae navales); copiae, exercitus (opp. to classici; see *Curt.* 3, 4, 13): to possess numerous l.-forces, copias pedestribus multum valere; terrâ multum polleere.

**LAND SLIP**, terræ labes or lapsus (a falling in of the ground); terræ hiatus (a cleft; *Sen. N.* Q. 6, 9, 3; C. N. D. 2, 5, 14): there was a l.-s., labes facta est: there was a great or deep l.-s., hiatus vastus apertus est (*Sen. loc. cit.*); in infinitam altitudinem terra descendit.

**LAND-SURVEYOR**, mensor (g. l. for measurer). —

**decompedor** (one who measures a piece of land with the *decompēda*, C.).—**finitor** (one who determines the boundaries in dividing property, &c.).—**metator** (one who surveys and sets down land-marks, metæ; esp. of one who marks out the site of a camp or city).—**geonētes** (l.-s. who measure lands, woods, &c., to determine the square superficies).—**agrimensor** (the agrimensores were a college of scientific l.-s., established under the emperors).

**LAND-TAX**, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum (L. 4, 36); solarium (l.-l. laid upon houses allowed to remain on lands taken by the state for public purposes): having the l.-t. redeemed, immunis liberque (e. g. ager, C.).—ab omni onere immunis (free fm all imposts, &c. Suet.).

**LANDED** (i. e. of or relating to land), agrarius: a man of l. property, agrarius; dives agris (H.): the l. interest, \*res agraria, pl.

**LANDHOLDER**, prædii or agri possessor; dominus (in respect of those about him).—**prædator**, acc. to *Salmas.*, is one who purchases lands pledged to the state.

**LANDING**, excensio, egressus (of persons; a disembarking); appulsus litoris (g. t.; a coming to shore): to effect a l., e navi (or navibus) exire; (e) navi or navibus egredi; in terram exire; exire; egredi; escendere; excensionem facere: to keep back or hinder fm l., arcere qm appulsu litoris; qm navi egredi prohibere.

**LANDING-PLACE**, || Place where one can effect a landing, aditus portusque, T. Agr. 24, 2): the best l.-p. is on that part of the island, cā insula parte optimus est egressus (Cæs. B. G. 5, 8). || In stairs, \*statio scalarum.

**LANDLADY**, hospita (at an inn; C. and O.); caupona (Luci. Appul., at a tavern); hera (mistress of a house).

**LANDLORD**, || Owner of land, dominus (see LANDHOLDER).—|| Master of an inn, hospes; caupo (of a tavern).

**LANDMARK**, finis (limit, gen.); terminus (stone, &c. to mark a boundary); limes (prop. strip of unploughed land; hence, stone, &c. marking a l.); lapis terminalis (Ammian.); limes in agro positus.—See LIMIT.

**LANDSCAPE**, || A portion of land seen at one view, \*ruris species; \*rus amœnum; \*regio; \*regionalis forma.—|| A picture representing a country prospect, \*regio (in tabulâ) picta or depicta (as a picture of a real l.).—forma regionalis picta (a fancy piece; Plin. Ep.): a beautifully painted l., forma regionalis ad eximiam pulchritudinem picta (ibid.): landscape, opus topium; topia, orum, n. (sc. opera, in Vitruv. T. 5, 2; see K. O. Müller's *Archæol.* § 209, 6, 4).—**topiarius opus** is ornamental gardening.

**LANDSCAPE-PAINTER**, \*qui regiones, or regionum formas, pingit; \*topiarum artifex.—**not pictor topiorum.**

**LANDSCAPE-PAINTING**, \*ars regiones, or regionum formas, pingendi.

**LANE**, s. angiportus.

**LANGUAGE**, || Gift of speech, lingua; see SPEECH.—|| Style of speaking, ratio dicendi; oratio; dictio; genus dicendi; sermo: ordinary l.; the l. of every day life, sermo usitatus or quotidianus; usitatum sermonis genus; verba quotidiana, orum, n. pl.: elegant or polite l., sermo urbanus: to use haughty l., superbe loqui; superbo sermone uti.—|| The diction of a country, lingua; sermo; literæ (so far as it is synonymous with 'literature'): to know a l., linguam scire; linguz scientem esse: to translate into the Latin l., in sermonem Latinum, or simply in Latinum (**not** in linguam Latinam), convertere: to speak a l., qâ linguâ (**not** qm sermone) loqui or uti: to write a book in a certain l., qm sermone (**not** qâ linguâ) librum conficere: the idiom of a l., proprietates; idioma, atis (Gramm.); **not** idiomatism, weh means, in writers of the sile. age, 'vulgar language': the use of l., loquendi usus or consuetudo; consuetudo sermonis: a rule of l., lex dicendi: a knowledge of l. or l.'s, linguz (linguarum) scientia: to purify a l., sermonem expurgare; sermonem usitatum emendare; consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare: one's native l., sermo indigena (see Appul. Met. l. p. 102, 30).—sermo patrius (mother-tongue).—In certain connexions lingua is sufficient; e. g. my, your, their l., mea (nostra), tua (vestra), ipsorum lingua, e. g. the inhabitants of the third part of Gaul are called in the l. of their country, Celts; in ours, Gauls, qui tertiam Gallia partem incolunt, ipsorum lingua Celtæ, nostrâ Galli appellantur (Cæs. B. G. l. 1); so also sermo noster (Curt. 6, 9, 36).

**LANGUID**, languidus; languens: to grow l., languescere (of things with or without life): to make l., qâ ad languorem dare (Ter.). See FAINT.

**LANGUIDLY**, languide.

**LANGUISH**, languere (to be languid).—languescere (to grow languid).—a viribus defici.

**LANGUOR**, languor.

**LANK**, macer; strigosus; macilentus (Plaut.).

**LANKNESS**, macies; macritudo (Plaut.: macor, Pacuv.; al. macror).

**LANTERN**, laterna. A dark l. \*laterna furtiva or surda.

**LAP**, s. gremium (v. pr.).—sinus (lit., bosom; hence, folds of a garment): to be in aby's l., esse (sedere) in gremio scilicet: to be nursed in the l. of fortune, fortunæ filium or alumnus esse (H. Sal. 2, 6, 49; Plin. 7, 7, 5); albae gallinae esse filium (Juv. 13, 141).—**Fortunæ** in gremio sedere (C. Liv. 2, 41 85) prop.: not to be used in a fig. sense.

**LAP**, v. || To unfold, involve. Involvere or obvolvere qâ re.—|| To lick up, lambere (linguâ); lingere.

**LAP-DOG**, catellus (quem mulier in deliciis habet, Val. Max. 1, 5, 3).

**LAPIDARY**, sculptor marmorum (Plin.: therefore also gemmarum, &c.: insignitor gemmarum, late).

**LAPIDATE**, see STROKE.

**LAPPET**, lacinia.

**LAPSE**, s. lapsus (prop. and fig.); casus (prop.). || Of time, temporis decursus, C.—|| In law, \*devolutio (t. t.).

**LAPSE**, v. labi.—|| Of time, abire, transire. præterire. **not** præterlabi.—|| In law, redire ad qm obvenire ci; e. cedere. Lapsed, caducus (t. t.).

**LAPWING**, vanellus (Juv.).

**LARBOARD**, \*sinistrum navigii latus.

**LARCENY**, furtum. See THEFT.

**LARCH**, larix. Of the l.-tree, larignus.

**LARD**, s. adeps suillus (Plin.).—arvina (prop., fat of rams; hence, any fat or grease)—lardum.

**LARD**, v. illardare (Apic.).—\*cardes adipe suillo configere.

**LARDER**, cella promptuariorum or penaria.

**LARGE**, magnus; amplus; vastus; ingens; vastus et immensus; amplus et grandis. See SYN. under BIG.

**AT LARGE**, || Without restraint, free, liber. solutus. Jn. liber et solutus.—|| Copiously, at length, copiose (C.); plurimis verbis.

**LARGELY**, large; largiter.

**LARGENESS**, latitudo (breadth); amplitudo (extent, bulk); magnitudo (size).—**largitas** (C.) = liberality, bounty.]

**LARGESS**, largitio (act of giving l's; also l.).—congiarium (to the people and soldiers; also to artists and literary men). To give large l's, maximas largitiones facere (C.): magna rei pecuniæ præmia tribuere (ci, Cæs.).

**LARK**, alauda (galerita avis, Plin. = alauda cristata, Linn. crested lark). To catch l's, \*alaudas retibus capere or venari.

**LARKSPUR**, \*delphinium (L.). Field-l., delphinium consolida (L.).

**LARUM**, see ALARM, ALARUM.

**LARYNX**, arteria; arteria aspera (C.).—canalis animæ (Plin.).—**animæ** or spiritus meatus means respiration.

**LASCIVIOUS**, furens in libidine (of men or animals).—salax (prop. of male animals).—impudicus (immodest, of persons and things, as verses, &c.).—libidinosus (lustful); intemperans (immoderate in satisfying low sensual desire); rebus veneris deditus (devoted to low sensuality.—All three of persons).

**LASCIVIOUSNESS**, impetus in venerem; or by the adjective.

**LASH**, PROP. flagrum, flagellum (a heavy l.); scutica, or lora, orum, n. pl. (a lighter l., whip). FIG. flagellum, pestis.

**LASH**, v. || To scourge, prop. flagris or flagellis cedere; flagellare (post-Aug.).; loris cedere (with the knout).—verberare.—|| To scourge, fig. verbis (Plaut.) or convicio (C.) verberare. \*acerbe, or severe, reprehendere qm.—|| To bind or tie to athg, alligare.

**LASS**, puella; virgo. See MAID.

**LASSITUDE**, lassitudo; languor (of body or mind; not so strong as fatigatio).

**LAST**, s. (of a shoemaker) forma, or dim. formula calcei (Gr. καλόςτυπος, καλοπόδιον).—**tentipellum**, probably, the instrument with which the shoemaker stretched the leather and put it on the l.] Stick to yours

*last!* ne auctor supra crepidam (cf. *Plin.* 35, 10, 36. no. 12, § 85); te memento in pelliculâ, cerdo, tenere, tuâ *M. art.* 3, 36, extr.); quiesce in propriâ pelle (*H. Sat.* 1, 6, 22); quod sis, esse velis, nihilque malis (*Mart.* 10, 47, 12).

**LAST**, *adj.* ultimus (further on that side, opp. to citimus, nearest on this side: in respect of time, that which comes l., e. g. ultima æstas, the l. summer; then fig. i. g. that which is the worst, &c., or comes l. under consideration); extremus (the extreme, at the end of a line, surface, row, collection, &c.; opp. to intimus; never applied to a whole, but always to a part, e. g. extrema epistola, not 'the l. letter,' but 'the l. part of a letter'; hence, in respect of time only i. g. the l. part, opp. to the beginning, e. g. extrema æstas, quite the l. part, the l. days of summer, opp. to the first; fig. i. g. extreme, most critical, most dangerous); postremus (hindmost, opp. to primus, princeps; fig. the worst: in respect of time it is very rare: postumus also in this sense is late); novissimus (youngest, latest; i. e., l. that presents itself to our view; in respect of time, recent; a word wrongly rejected by *Gell.* 10, 21; it was used by *Cicero*, and frequently by his contemporaries); proximus (next before or after another, in respect both of place and of time); summus, supremus (uppermost, highest, opp. to infimus; the former in respect of order, the latter in respect of time; e. g. the l. book (of a treatise), liber summus; the l. day, dies supremus). If only two are spoken of, posterior (opp. prior), or superior (opp. inferior), or hic (opp. ille), or alter (opp. alter). For the l. time, (ad) ultimum; postremum (not postremo, i. e. at l.). The l. page of a letter, pagina postrema epistolæ; epistola extrema (not pagina extrema epistolæ, i. e. the l. part of the page, *C. Att.* 6, 2, in *with C. Or.* 13, 14); the l. war, bellum ultimum (with which war has ceased); bellum postremum (the l. of several carried on successively); bellum novissimum (the one most recently carried on); the l. hope, spes ultima; the l. will, suprema voluntas (gen.); testamentum (the l. will and testament); to lie at the l. gasp, animam agere (not rarely, and poet., extremum trahere spiritum); to pay the l. honours to any one, iusta in *Cicero* never suprema) solvere alicui.

**AT LAST**, postremo; ad extremum; penique. See **LASTLY**.

**LAST**, *v.* durare; tenere (the intrans. signification of which is frequent in *L.*): the rain lasted the whole night, imber continens tenuit per totam noctem: the rain l's, imber non remittit (see *L.* 40, 33); the conflagration lasted two days and a night, incendium tenuit per duos dies et noctem unam: the frost l's, frigora se non frangunt.

**LASTING**, see **DURABLE**.

**LASTLY**, ad ultimum; ad extremum; denique; postremo (the three former, of the last and last but one; postremo, only of the last); novissime (at last, in respect of other preceding circumstances; see *Hirk.* B. G. 8, 48, *Herz.*); quod superest, quod reliquum est, quod restat, quod extremum est (in announcing a conclusion).

**LATCH**, *s.* \*pessulus versatilis.

**LATCH**, *v.* \*pessulo versatili occludere (januam).

**LATCHET**, corrigia (*C.*); habena (*Gell.*).

**LATCH-KEY**, clavis Laconica (*Dict. of Antiqq.* p. 238).

**LATE**, *adj.* serus (aft. the usual or proper time; opp. tempestivus; the comp. serior is srs used to give intensity to the signification when two things are compared, of which one is later, or much more too l. than the other; but there is no superl. serissimus); tardus (long in coming, slow in approach; superl. tardissimus, very l., uch was used instead of serissimus); serotinus (happening or coming l. in the season; e. g. pluvia; uvæ; opp. tempestivus); posterior, inferior (following in succession or time; e. g. later writers, scriptores ætate posteriores or inferiores; scriptores posteriores temporis (not serioris temporis, nor scriptores seriores or sequiores)).—ætate posterior or inferior; ætatis inferioris (more modern or recent; opp. ætate prior or superior).

**LATE**, *ad. sero* (not at proper time; opp. tempestive).—tarde (slowly, opp. celeriter, sine morâ, statim).—vesperi (l. in the day, in the evening). Too l., sero, post tempus; nimis sero (far too l.); l. in the day, multo; sero (when the context fixes the sense) (not sero diel in *C.* or *Cæs.*): it was l. in the day, multa jam sero diel erat (not jam serum diel erat in *C.* or *Cæs.*): it is too l., serum or sero est.

**LATELY**, nuper, nuperrime (of time just past).—modo (of the moment just past to the speaker; more

than nuper; *C. Ferr.* 4, 3, 6, nuper homines ejusmodi judices; et quid dico nuper! imo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus).—novissime (very lately).—proxime (immediately before).

**LATER** (comp. of *LATE*), subsequent, insequens, insecutus (following); posterior (opp. prior or superior). (not serior would here be bad Latin.) The l. emperor, imperator insecutus (who follow another, of whom one speaks at the same time); imperatores posteriores (gen., the l. opp. to the earlier). In l. time, at a l. period, tempore insequente; tempore posteriore; temporibus posterioribus; posterius; post aliquot annos; postea; postea aliquanto (not serius, or seriore tempore).

**LATENT**, latens; occultus; abditus (hidden, concealed).

**LATERAL**, a latere (at or on the side); lateralis, or gen. lateris (of or belonging to the side).

**LATERALLY**, a latere; ex obliquo (obliquely); ex transverso (across).

**LATH**, *s.* asser; dim. asserculus, asserculum (*Cato*).

**LATH**, *v.* asserere disponere.

**LATHÉ**, tornus; (machina tornatorum, late). To turn on a l., tornare; detornare (*Plin. Gell.*); torno facere; ex torno perficere; ad tornum fabricare.

**LATHER**, *s.* spuma saponis.

**LATHER**, *v.* Tr. \*saponē illinere. || **INTR.** See **FOAM**.

**LATIN**, Latinus (*adv.* Latine; both also in a pregnant sense, of good or correct Latin: bene Latine is quite wrong, although bene Latine loqui, as *C. Brut.* 64, 228 sq., was in use, where bene belongs to loqui. (not An old form is Latiniensis, and Latialis belongs to the silver age). Not good L., parum Latinus (e. g. vocabulum); good, pure L., Latinus; purus et Latinus. **LATIN**, *s.* Latinitas (Latinity grammatical and lexicographical).—oratio Latina (the l. language, as spoken or written).—sermo Latinus, lingua Latina (the l. language, as a dialect; sermo Latinus also in respect of readiness in speaking and writing. (not Latinum for sermo Latinus is barbarous).—literæ Latine (knowledge of l. literature); good L., sermo Latinus; pure L., sermo purus et Latinus; sermo emendatus; oratio emendata; incorrupta Latini sermonis integritas; elegant L., sermo elegans; sermonis elegantia (see *Ernesti Lex. Techn.* p. 143 sq.); sermonis (Latini), verborum (Latinorum) elegantia (in respect of the choice of words, &c., see *Ernesti*, l. c. p. 145); bad L., sermo parum or minus Latinus; your L. is good, in te est sermo Latinus (gen.); bene linguâ Latinâ uteris (you speak good L.): to possess a great knowledge of L., \*excellere literarum Latinarum cognitione (in respect of its literature); literis et sermone Romanorum valde eruditum esse (in respect of the literature and language, aft. *Np. Them.* 10, 1); to translate atq. into L., qd in Latinum (sermone) vertere, convertere; qd Latine reddere; qd Latine consuetudini tradere (so that persons in general can read and use it, *Col.* 12, præf. 7): to translate fm Greek into L., ex Græco in Latinum transferre: to write or compose a book in L., librum Latino sermone conficere (aft. *Np. Hann.* 13, 2): to understand L., Latine scire, linguam Latinam callere, Latine lingue scientiam habere (gen.); Latine (loqui) posse (to be able to speak L.); not to understand L., Latine nescire (gen.); Latine loqui non posse (not to be able to speak L.): to know, &c. L. well, bene, optime Latine scire (gen.); bene, optime linguâ Latinâ uti (to speak L. very well). to speak good L., bene, perbene Latine loqui: to speak pure and correct Latin, pure et Latine loqui; recte (Latine) loqui: to speak bad L., male, inquam (Latine) loqui: to speak L. readily or fluently, commodè Latine loqui (aft. *Np. Them.* 10, 1); a L. scholar, Latinis literis doctus, Latine doctus (that has a knowledge of the l. language and literature); linguae Latine peritus (that can express himself in L.): a good L. scholar, bene Latine doctus (see above); bene Latine sciens (that understands L. well); bene Latine loquens (that speaks good Latin); bonus Latinitatis auctor (a good authority for classical Latinity): he is a good L. scholar, in eo est sermo Latinus: an excellent L. scholar, vir in paucis Latine doctus; vir Latine doctissimus (see above); perbene Latine sciens, loquens: to be an excellent L. scholar, \*Latinarum literarum cognitione or laude excellere; \*admirabiliter Latine lingue scientiam habere: modern L. scholars, \*qui nunc Latine scribunt.

**LATINITY**, Latinitas (*C.*)

**LATINIZE**, i. e. to speak or write L., see **LATIN** (Latinizare, Latine, *Cæli. Aur.*).



**LATITUDE**, *s.* **Breadth**, latitudo: *in l.*, in latitudinem; *latus*: *fig.* that has great *l.* of meaning, (vox) late patens. **In geography**, altitudo cœli; declinatio cœli.

**LATTER**, see **LATER**, **LAST**.

**LATTICE**, cancelli, clathri (the cancelli consisted of laths or iron bars slanting upwards, with others laid obliquely across them; clathri consisted of wooden or iron bars, perpendicular and horizontal. The openings of the cancelli were larger and shaped thus ☞ or ☞; see *Varr. R. R.* 33; those of the clathri were small, and had the shape of a square ☞; the cancelli served for fences, &c.; the clathri for smaller lattices, e.g. in windows, and were either moveable or fixed).—transenna (a kind of lattice-work of wire, so small that it could scarcely be seen through; *C. de Or.* 1, 85, extr.).

**LATTICED**, cancellatus (furnished with a lattice); ad cancellorum, or clathrorum, speciem factus (like a lattice).

**LAUD**, see **PRaise**, **CELEBRATE**.

**LAUDABLE**, laudabilis; laude dignus; laudandus; commendabilis (*L.*): *most l.*, commendandus; prædicandus: *to be l.*, laudi esse.

**LAUDABLY**, laudabiliter (*C.*).

**LAUDATORY**, in laudem *cs* (laudatorius, *Fulg.*): *to be l.* of *aby*, laudem *ci* tribuere; laude *qm* afficere; laudes *cs* celebrare.

**LAUGH**, *s.* risus, *qs*; see **LAUGHTER**.

**LAUGH**, *v.* ridere (with the poets also, as in *English*, *fig.*, e.g. to have a joyous or cheerful appearance).—*risum edere* (only *prop.*): *to l.* broadly, ringi: *to l. violently*, valde, vehementer ridere, miros edere risus, in risum effundi (*gen.*); cachinnare, cachinnum tollere (*to l. immoderately or loudly*): *to l. at any one*, ridere *qm* or *de qo*; irridere *qm* (*to l. in any one's face*); deridere *qm* (*to l. at any one in the way of contempt*): *I am laughed at*, rideor: *to l. at *athg**, ridere *qd* or *de re*: *athg* is laughed at, people *l.* at *athg*, ridetur *qd*: *to laugh at or on occasion of any thing*, aridere (*absol.* or with an *accus.* of the *pron. neut.*): *qd* ridere (*simply to l. at*); *ridere ad qd* is not *Latin*; risu *qd* excipere (*to receive with laughter*): *not to l.*, non ridere; risum tenere, continere: *to make any one l.* (see *To excite LAUGHTER*): *to l. till one's sides split*, risu emori; risu corruere; risu rumpi: *to l. maliciously*, in stomacho ridere (*C. ad Div.* 2, 16): *to l. in one's sleeve*, in sinu or in sinu tactu gaudere (*C. Tusc.* 3, 21, 51; *Tibull.* 4, 13, 8); sensim atque summissim ridere (*Gell.*); furtim cachinnare (*Lucr.*).—*not* cachinnari.

**LAUGHABLE**, ridiculus; ridendus; deridiculus, deridendus (that deserves to be laughed at).—jocularis (*droll*): very *l.*, perridiculus: *to be l.*, risum movere; ridendum esse.

**LAUGHER**, ridens; risor.

**LAUGHING**, (*PROP.*) ridens; arridens (*at *athg**).

**Fig.** amœnus (*of a landscape, &c.*); lætus (*of a field of corn*).

**LAUGHING-STOCK**, ludibrium: *to be a l.*, esse ludibrio, or irrisu: *to make a l. of*, ludibrio *qm* habere.

**LAUGHINGLY**, ridens, risu (*with a laugh*); jocosè (*C.*), joculariter (*Suet.*, jestingly).

**LAUGHTER**, risus: loud, roaring *l.*, cachinnatio (*C. Tusc.* 4, 31, 66); cachinnus: *to raise or excite l.*, risum movere, concitare, excitare; *in any one*, *ci*: risum *ci* elicere (*of persons or things which make one laugh*).—*risus ci dare* or *præbere* is rare: risum *ci* excutere (*purposely to cause one to laugh*): *to endeavour to raise or excite l.*, risum captare: *to split, burst, or die with l.*, risu rumpi, corruere, emori.

**LAUNCH**, *v.* tr. **To hurt, jaceré**; conjicere; emittere. **To move (a ship) into the water**, (navem) deducere.

**TO LAUNCH FORTH**, *v.* intr. ferri; profuturè.—longius progredi or labi (*of an orator*).

**LAUNDRESS**, \*mulier lintes lavans.

**LAUNDRY**, \*adificium lintes lavandis.

**LAUREATE**, \*poeta aulicus.

**LAUREL**, *L.* *bush*, laurus, *i.* and *ûs*: \*laurus nobilis (*Linna.*): *of the l.*, laureus, laurinus. *A branch or bough of l.*, a chaplet of *l.*, *espi* as a reward of a conqueror, laurus, laurea (*gen.*): corona laurea (*chaplet*): gloria, laus, honos (*fig. fame, glory*): adorned with *l.*, laureatus, cum laurea: *to strive after the l.*, laureæ cupidum esse; gloriæ cupidum esse; gloriam querere: *to acquire new l.'s in war*, gloriam bello augere: *to return from war covered with l.'s*, victoriam claram referre ex (*with the name of the conquered people*).

**LAURELLED**, laureatus (*C.*), lauricomus (*of moun-*

tains), laurifer (*e. g.* currus, juvenia), lauriger (*e. g.* Phœbus, manus, faces.—are all poetical; laurifer is found in *Plin.*).

**LAVA**, *a* liquid, massa ardens (*after Juv.* 10, 130); saxa liquefacta, *n. pl.* (*V. Sen.* 3, 576); ignis irri-guus (*poeticæ ap. Sever. in Ætna*, 28): *a stream of l.*, \*massæ ardentis vis; amnis vulcanius (*poet.*). *β*) hard, *prps.* *fm* the context, \*massa sulphurea.

**LAVE**, see **BATHE**, **WASH**.

**LAVENDER**, \*lavendula (*Linna.*): oil of *l.*, \*oleum lavendulæ: *l. water*, \*decocia (*sc. aqua*) lavendulæ.

**LAVISH**, adj. prodigus (*of persons*).—profusus, effusus (*of persons and things*): *l. of *athg**, prodigus, effusus, in qâ re: *l. expenditure*, sumptus profusus: *to be l. of*, effundere; profundere.—*not* prodigere, obsoleto, revived after the golden age; *to be avoided*.

**LAVISH**, *v.* effundere; profundere; conficere, consumere; *Jn.* effundere et consumere (*to consume or destroy by lavishing*); abigurrere, lacere (*e. g.* patria bona).—*not* prodigere, see the foregoing word.

**LAW**. (*PROP.*) A fixed positive rule, settled regulation; *Fig.* An impulse or force, or established mode of action, lex, regula, for *athg*, *cs* rei or *ad qm* *qd* dirigitur (*a rule or precept for *athg*, never without addition of the person or thing for which it is a rule*).—*pl. regulæ* is not *Latin*.—norma (*a fixed rule fm* which one must not depart).—norma et regula, for any one, *cs*: the law of nature, lex or norma naturæ: the eternal laws of nature, leges æternæ, quibus a Deo regitur *qd*: it is conformable to divine (natural) and human laws, est fas et jus; est jus fasque: it is contrary to divine (natural) laws, non fas est: the law of reason, norma rationis: the law of our existence, lex vitæ or vivendi: the law of humanity, humanitas: to make a law to oneself, sibi legem statuere, scribere; sibi imperare. *A general de finite prescript, lex (of the state)*.—edictum (*an edict or ordinance published by a supreme magistrate*).—institutum (*an institution generally considered valid, whether through compact or by tacit agreement*): standing or existing laws, leges et instituta: the proposal of a *l.* as made to the people, rogatio legis: to plan out or design a *l.*, legem meditari: to draw up a *l.* in writing, legem scribere: to give notice of the project of a *l.*, legem or rogationem promulgare: to propose a *l.* publicly in the forum, legem ferre; respecting *athg*, legem ferre, or simply ferre *de re* (all three of the author of a *l.*): to support a project of *l.*, legem suadere: to propose a *l.* to the people, populum, legem rogare: the people accepts or adopts a *l.*, accipit legem; rejects it, legem or rogationem antiquat; gives it force, sancit or sciscit legem: a law passes, lex perfertur; lex valet (these phrases show the manner of proceeding at Rome in the enactment of laws; see *Schütz. Lex. C.* s. v. *Lex*): to draw up a *l.*, legem condere, scribere, conscribere: to subject *athg* to a *l.*, sub legis vincula conjicere *qd*: to enact a *l.* concerning *athg*, legem jubere or sciscere *de re* (of the people); legem or lege sancire *de re* (of the people and senate): to make it a *l.*, that or that not, &c.; to command or forbid by *l.*, that, &c.; ferre legem, ut or ne; lege sancire, ut or ne; sciscere et jubere, ut or ne (of the people): to give *l.* for any one, make it a *l.* for any one that, &c., legem *ci* constituere, ut, &c.: to make laws for, give laws to, a country, leges dare, constituere, *ci* civitati, constituere, *absol.*, or not *Latin*; nor is legem facere (*a false reading, C. Phil.* 5, 3, 7) in the sense of to enact or compose a *l.*: to impose laws on any one, leges *ci* (populo, civitati, &c.) imponere (*of a tyrant*): to prescribe laws to any one, leges *ci* dicere or scribere: to carry a law into effect, legem exercere (*L.* 4, 51, not barbarous, as *Bremi, Np. Thras.* 3, 3, supposes): to destroy laws, leges evertere, or pervertere, or perfringere, or perumpere: to disregard, violate a *l.*, legem negligere, violare: to evade a *l.*, legi fraudem facere: the law admits it so far, lege *sc* præfinitum est: a book of laws, leges (scriptæ); codex, corpus juris (*e. g.* juris Romani): to have the force of *l.*, pro lege valere: without the sanction of *l.*, sine legibus; legibus carens.

**LAWFUL**, legitimus (*g. t.*)—legibus constitutus (*fixed by law*).—justus (*in conformity to or allowed by law*): a *l.* punishment, poena legitima or legibus constituta: a *l.* debt, debitum justum (which one is bound by law to pay): a *l.* marriage, nuptiæ legitimæ or justæ: children of a *l.* marriage, liberi legitimi or justæ uxore nati or matre familias orti (*opp. to thia, pellice orti*): a *l.* government, imperium legitimum (*in a l. manner, lege* (*e. g.* agere): to act in a *l.* manner, legibus parere, leges sequi (*prop.*); officii præcepta mori-

has ad vitā exprimere (*morally speaking, to obey the laws of duty*).

**LAWFULLY**, legitime, lege.

**LAWFULNESS**, *use the adjective, or Crcl., e. g. ex lege factum.*

**LAWGIVER**, see **LEGISLATOR**.

**LAWLESS**, *acknowledging no law, exlex; legibus solutus; legum vinculis exsolutus: to act in a l. manner, leges perfringere or perturbare. [That has no law, legibus carens (e. g. civitas); sine legibus (e. g. populus).*

**LAWN**, *An open space in a wood or park, campus gramineus; plantities gramineae; some say salsus.—Fine linen, sindon; carbasus.*

**LAWSUIT**, actio; lit. See **SYNONYM** and **PHR.** in **ACTION**.

**LAWYER**, juris peritus; jure consultus; juris sciens; in jure prudens; juris interpres: a great or eminent l., juris peritissimus or consultissimus; juris scientissimus: to be an eminent l., juris intelligentiā prestare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere: to be reputed or accounted an eminent l., valde juris consultum videri. See also **ADVOCATE**.

**LAX**, *Prop.* laxus; remissus. *[Fig.]* laxus; remissus (*not strict*); dissolutus (*of loose morals: also with ref. to passing over faults, opp. vehementer, asper; e. g. diss. in præmittendo [C. Verr. 2, 5, 3]; and of discipline, customs, &c.*—negligens, officii negligens (*careless of duty*); indulgens, perindulgens (*of parents, &c.*).

**LAX**, s. See **DIARRHEA**.

**LAXATIVE**, adj. *That relaxes, laxans; laxandi vim habens. Purgative, alvum solvens, resolvens, movens [Prop.] laxativus very late.*

**LAXATIVE**, s. medicamentum catharticum: to give a l., cathartica dare; dejectionem alvi ductione molli; purgationem alvum sollicitare (*to purge by laxatives*): a l. should be employed, dejectio a medicamento petenda est: to act as a l., alvum movēre, ciere, solvere, ducere, subducere; alvum purgare.

**LAXITY**, *prop. remissio (slackness, opp. contentio or intentio, prop. and fig.)*—negligentia (*e. g. of our institutions, institutorum nostrorum in disciplina puerili, C.*)—remissio animi ac dissolutio (*used by C. of a tame want of spirit, but applicable to any sluggishness of mind*)—lenitas (*mildness, as preventing the due correction of offences; opp. avertitas, C. Cat. 2, 4.*)—or *Crcl. with adj.*—*[Prop.]* Laxitas in this sense, *Arab.*: C. uses the word in the sense of spaciousness, roominess: l. of moral sentiment, animus dissolutus: l. of conduct, mores dissoluti.

**LAY**, v. *To put, place, set, ponere (g. l.); locare, collocare (to give a definite plan to althg, with choice or purpose): to l. in or upon, ponere, collocare in qā re; imponere ci rei, in qām rem, or in qā re; ponere super qā re; e. g. wood upon the hearth (lignum super focol): to l. under, supponere, subjicere ci rei or sub qd: to l. to, apponere, applicare, admovere ci rei or ad qd: to l. wood on the fire, alimentum dare igni; materiam igni præbere; flammam materiam alere: to l. the hand on the mouth, manum ad os apponere: to l. oneself down, cubare, decumbere (in order to sleep); accumbere (in order to take food; see *Bremi Suet. Cæs. 72*): to l. oneself down on or in althg, recumbere in qā re; se abjicere in qd [Prop.] not in qā re; see *C. de Or. 1, 7, extr.*): to l. a foundation, fundamenta agere (C.) or jacerere (C.) *prop.*; facere fundamenta, fig. (C.): to l. an ambush, insidias locare, collocare, ponere; and see *AMBUUS*: to l. a plot, moliri qd, see *PLOT*: to l. sieges, obsidēre (*inchoative*): obsidēre = obsessam tenēre): obsidionem (urbi) inferre; operibus cingere: to l. violent hands on, manus ci afferre; on oneself, necem sibi consilicere: to l. waste, vastare; devastare; populari: to l. a shoot, fig., propagare: to l. to heart, qā re moveri or commoveri; de qā re laborare; qd agere ferre; qd in pectus, or in pectus immumque, demittere. *To beat down, as corn or grass, sternere. To keep down, keep from rising, sedare: to l. the dust (humum conserpendo) sedare pulverem (Phadr.). To give or offer, as a wager, sponsorshipem facere (C.; with one, cum qo); pignore certare or contendere (cum qo, *Np.*, to l. a wager). To exclude (an egg) from the body, (o.um) parere, gignere (C.), facere (Parr.), edere (Plin.), ponere, eniti (Colum.). To spread (a snare), tendere (e. g. rete, plagas), prop. and fig.; (alvibus) pedicas ponere (V.).**

**LAY ASIDE**, deponere, abjicere: to l. a prejudice, opinionem sibi excutere radicatus—See also **TO LAY BY**.

**LAY BY**, reponere, seponere; condere, recondere, servare, reservare.

**LAY DOWN**, *Prop.* *to put down, ponere; deponere: to l. one's self down, decumbere. [Fig.] to give up (an office), abdicare munus or (usually) se munere; abire magistratu or honore; abcedere munere (L. 9, 3); magistratum deponere (of magistratus). [Fig.] to advance (an opinion), sententiam dicere.*

**LAY HOLD** of, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere qm or qd, by althg, qā re: to l. h. of with the hands, prehendere or comprehendere qd manibus: to l. h. of any one by the hand, manu prehendere qm.

**LAY IN**, colligere (*to get together*); condere, recondere (*to store*).

**LAY ON**, imponere.

**LAY OPEN**, *Prop. and Fig.* patefacere; detegere; retere.

**LAY OUT**, *To expend, see EXPEND. To plan; see ARRANGE, PLAN.*

**LAY UP**, *To store, recondere; reponere; reservare. To confine, see CONFINED.*

**LAY UPON** (as a burden, duty, &c.), imponere (taxes, burdens, business); injungere (to enjoin); irrogare (to adjudge, a punishment, also a tax); imperrare (to command to furnish, e. g. corn, money; all with ci qd).

**LAY**, adj. laicus (*Eccl.*).

**LAYER**. *A row, stratum; stratura (laid upon althg; e. g. of dung, earth, opp. Pallad.; see Schneid. Ind. ad Script. R. R. s. v.); tabulatum (when several things lie one on another); ordo (g. t. for row, e. g. lapidum); tractum, tracia (of a cake consisting of several layers): to make a l., straturam, tabulatum facere: to put down a l., e. g. of gravel, qd glareā substruere. A shoot or twig laid for propagation, propagā (g. t.) tradux; vivitradix (with the root); malleolus (without the root, copy of the vine); surculus (a set or slip): to propagate by l.'s, propagare; traducere (of the vine). —not to immittēre, i. e. to suffer to grow, opp. amputare.*

**LAYMAN**, laicus (*Eccl.*).

**LAZARETTO**, valetudinarium militare.

**LAZILY**, ignave; pigre; segnitur; socorditer (*L.*) [*SYN. in IDLENESS.*]

**LAZINESS**, ignavia; pigritia; inertia; segnitia; desidia; socordia; JN. tarditas et ignavia; socordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia [*SYN. in IDLENESS*]; fuga laboris: to lead a life of l., vitam desidiam degere; propter desidiam in otio vivere; nihil agere.

**LAZY**, ignavus; piger; socors; segnis; deses; iners [*SYN. in IDLENESS*]: a l. fellow, homo deses; homo desidiosus, or iners et desidiosus; cessator (*a l. slave, who neglects his work*): to be too l. to do althg, pigriti qd facere (C.): to be l., ignavum esse; laboris fugientem esse: to be abominably l., inertissimū esse segnitie: to be growing abominably l., socordiam esse atque ignaviam tradere; languori se desidiam tradere: don't be too l. to send me all the news, quidquid novi scribere ne pigre (C.): l. in doing althg, piger ad qd faciendum (e. g. ad literas scribendas): l. in althg, piger ad qd [*see IDLE*]: to lead a l. life, vitam desidiam degere.

**LAZY-BONES**, see **LAZY** fellow in **LAST**.

**LEAD**, s. plumbum; plumbum nigrum (opp. plumbum album or candidum, l. e. tin): Saturnum (with chemists); perpendiculum (a plummet): of l., plumbum [*Prop.]* plumbatus post-Aug.; rich or abounding in l., plumbosus: occupied or concerned with l., plumbarius: to fasten with l., plumbare (to solder); plumbo vincire (to bind or surround with l.); ferruminare plumbo (to close a hole with l., e. g. in a cup, scyphum); to solder with lead all round, circumplumbare.

**LEAD**, s. ductus, ductus (guidance); administratio (management); imperium (command): under the l. of althg, ductu es; duce, imperatore qo (as a general); duce, magistro, auctore qo (as a teacher or instructor). —presidium (*in this sense, is without authority; but we may say, to take the l. in althg, ci rei praesidēre, or preesse: to take the l. in society, praesidi aliis exemplo; auctoritate suā valere apud alios.*

**LEAD**, v. *To determine the course or motion of a person or thing, A) without allusion to the place whence, &c., ducere, agere (gen. to put in motion, to drive forth): to l. by the hand, manu ducere: to l. an army, exercitum ducere [Prop.] ducere is antiquated; see Q. 8, 3, 44); exercitū preesse: to l. a dance, choros ducere: to l. a procession, pompam ducere; pompam ducem esse: B) with specification of the place whence, whither, through wch, &c., ducere; abducere (to l. off or away); deducere (to l. down or away from one place to another); educere (to l. out from): from a place, country*

*q̄c.*, *ex.*, *q̄c.*; to a place, *in.*, *q̄c.*; adducere ad or in (to *l.* or bring to a place); perducere ad or in (to *l.* or bring to a place appointed); inducere *in.*, *q̄c.* (to *l.* into a place); producere ad or in, *q̄c.* (to *l.* forward, *l.* out to a place; e. g. copias in aciem, copias pro castris): to *l.* through a forest, traducere sylvam: to *l.* to prison, to execution (or, to death); ducere in carcerem (in vincula); ad mortem ducere (see C. *Verr.*, 2, 12, extr.; *Suet. Calig.* 27 p. in.); to *l.* into the right way, ducere in viam: to *l.* back into the right way, reducere in viam; erranti ci monstrare viam (both prop. and fig.). Hence *fig.*, a road leads to a place, via fert q̄ (is in the direction of it); via ducit q̄ (conducts safely to it, poet.); to *l.* to atq̄, *i. e.* to cause or occasion it, causam, fontem esse cs rei; e. g. avaricie leads to many vices, avaritia causa (fons) multorum vitiorum; or \*ex avaritia manent (fluunt) multa vitia. || To induce, adducere: to be easily led to believe, facile adduci (not induci) ad credendum; facile ad credendum impelli: I shall not be easily led to believe that, hoc quidem non adducar ut credam: non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum. || To rule, guide, manage, regere, moderari, moderatorem esse cs rei, gubernare, J. N. regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari (see GUIDO); administrare (to have the management of atq̄); ci rei praeesse (to preside over, e. g. negotio, ludis); principem esse cs rei (to be the chief, e. g. conjunctionis): to *l.* the public counsels, publici consilii auctorem or moderatorem esse: to be led by any one, cs consilio regi; qm or cs auctoritatem sequi; ci parere, obtemperare (see LISTEN); to be led by atq̄, qd sequi; q̄ re moveri (e. g. by moral good, honesto). || In music, praere voce (in singing); praere ac praemonstrare modulus (in instrumental music).

**LEADEN**, plumbeus (prop. and fig.); plumbeus (prop. post-Aug.).

**LEADER**, dux (g. t.), auctor, princeps (that takes the lead in atq̄); qui praestit ci rei (a president); dux belli, imperator, praetor (a *l.* in war); praetor (of generals who were not Romans, epy of Greeks, e. g. stratēgēs); doctor, magister, auctor (cs rei, instructor, teacher); caput, signifer, fax (head of a party, *l.* of a conspiracy, &c.); the *l.* in a civil war (who gave the signal for rising), tuba belli civilis (C. ad Div. 6, 12, 3).

**LEADING**, adj. primus (first); primarius (chief in rank, &c.); the *l.* point, caput; primum; maximum.—See CHIEF.

**LEADING**, s. ductio, ductus (a *l.*, *l.* forth; the former of the act, the latter of the thing; also in the sense of command); deductio (a *l.* away to a place; e. g. domum); administratio (management, e. g. of a war); under the *l.* of any one, qd ducit; cs ductus.

**LEADING-STRINGS**, \*fascia, quā infantis gradus instabiles adjuvantur; \*fascia, quā infantes nondum firmo poplite sustentantur.

**LEAF**, s. A) PAOR. of a tree, folium: the leaves, folia, frons, frondes (foliage); to come into *l.*, folia emittere; in folia exire; frondescere: to be in *l.*, frondēre: to have many leaves, in frondem luxuriare: full of leaves, foliosus, frondosus: like a *l.*, foliaceus: to take off leaves, nudare (arborum) foliis (to deprive of leaves); detrachere folia (arboris), stringere, destringere (to strip off); pampinare vites, or vineam (of a vine): to be lighter than a *l.*, folio facilius moveri (C. Att. 8, 15, 2).

B) FIG. A) *l.* of paper, scida or (not so good) scheda (prop. a strip of papyrus, of which several were pasted or fastened together to form a sheet; then a strip, or sheet, of paper); pligula (a sheet of paper consisting of strips of papyrus fastened together, twenty of which formed a roll (scapus), *Plin.* 13, 12, 23); pagina (one side of a sheet, a page, which was usually the only one written on by the ancients; then melon, for the whole leaf): on the back of a *l.*, in aversa charta (*Mari.*—charta, paper, gen.); to turn over the leaves of a book, librum evolvere (not folium, in this sense, is not Latin; see *Linden. v. d. Druce*, p. 28). FIG. I shall turn over a new *l.* to you, hic dies aliam vitam deferet, alios mores postulat (*Ter.*). B) of metal, &c., bractea (a thin plate of metal); lamina (a thicker *l.* of metal, e. g. the blade of a saw; then also a thin piece of wood for veneering; see *Plin.* 9, 11, 13; 16, 43, 83); tabula (the *l.* of a table): leaves of a door, janum fores, or valvae.

**LEAF**, v. frondescere (C.); folia mittere (Col.).

**LEAFLESS**, foliis carens (having no leaves); foliis nudatus (having the leaves stripped off).

**LEAFY**, frondosus (Farr. and V.); frondens (F. and *Plin.*); frondifer, frondulosus (poet., *Lucr. Prudent.*).

**LEAGUE**, s. A) A treaty, &c., foedus (a covenant); societas (state of being in *l.*); concilium (assembly of persons joined in *l.*; then, those leagueed together, e. g.

concilium Achaicum or Achaeorum): to make or enter into a *l.*, societatem facere, inire, coire: to join a *l.*, enter a *l.*, se applicare ad societatem, ad societatem accedere: there is a *l.* between you and me, societas mihi vobiscum convenit: violator of a *l.*, fedifragus; foederis ruptor or violator; apud quem nihil societatis fides sancti habet: to violate a *l.*, foedus violare, rumpere or frangere; J. N. foedus violare frangereque. *l.* A measure of about three English miles, leuca (*Amian.*, J. N. *leue*).

**LEAGUE**, v. societatem facere, inire, coire; foedus facere cum q̄, or coire, ferire (C.), componere or pangere (V.).

**LEAGUER**, obseido; obseidium.

**LEAK**, s. rima: to spring a *l.*, rimas agere.

**LEAK**, v. transmittere humorem; persudare (*Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 25): laxis laterum compagibus omnes (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt (*leak*; V.).

**LEAKAGE**, \*liquor per rimas clapius.

**LEAKY**, rimosus; rimarum clipeus; fissus rimosusque: to become *l.*, rimos agere: to be *l.*, (omnibus) compaginibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxari coepisse (to open in many places); scutillum trahere: a ship is *l.*, alvens navis haurit aqua (poet.): *l.* ship, quasas naves.

**LEAN**, adj. exilis (applicable to any material body, as thin, poor, weak: opp. uber); macer (dry, lean: opp. pinguis: epy of animal bodies): J. N. macer et exilis—gracilis (thin, epy of animal bodies: opp. optimus, obesus)—tenuis (thin, applicable to bodies of any kind: opp. crassus).—Oms. exilis and macer relate to thinness with ref. to poverty of internal substance; gracilis and tenuis have ref. to external form, either indifferently or with praise (the two last are thin rather than lean).—To grow *l.*, mīcescere, emacescere: to make *l.*, facere maciem: to make aby *l.*, facere (ut) macrescat q̄: somewhat *l.*, macilentus: a *l.* and hungry soil, solum sterile, exile, or aridum: an extremely *l.* man, homo vegrandi macie torridus (C.).

**LEAN**, v. || To cause atq̄ to recline agst another, acclinare, applicare qd ci rei or ad qd: to *l.* a ladder agst a wall, scalas ad murum applicare. || Intra: to stoop, fatigatum esse; acclivem or declivem esse: to *l.* agst atq̄, acclinari ci rei, se acclinare ci rei, ad or in qd, applicari or se applicare ci rei or ad qd: to *l.* upon, ci rei or in qd or in qd inniti, ci rei or in qd incumbere (to support one's self on atq̄); to reclinari in qd (to *l.* with one's back agst or on atq̄); to *l.* upon a staff, baculo incumbere, inniti: to *l.* upon the elbows, in cubitum inniti: to *l.* upon aby, se acclinare in qm (O. *Met.* 5, 72); niti q̄, inniti in qm.

**LEANNESS**, \*Thinness, macies (as stale); macritudo (as permanent condition, *Plaut.*); macritas (as property); gracilitas (slenderness). || Barrenness, sterilitas.

**LEAP**, s. saltus: to take a *l.*, saltum dare (O.); saltu uti (C.).

**LEAP**, v. exsilire; exsultare: to *l.* with joy, gaudio exsilire; gaudio or iustitia exsultare: my heart leaped (for joy), cor meum cepit in pectus emicare (*Plaut. Aut.* 4, 3, 4): to *l.* down, desilire ex or de re (not rarely with a simple ablat. in prose; see *Drak. L.* 35, 34, 10): to *l.* to or upon, assilire ad qd, or ci rei (assultare post-Aug.).

**LEAP-YEAR**, annus intercalaris (*Plin.*).

**LEARN**, v. discere (g. t.).—discere in this sense is post.—cognoscere (to endeavour to gain an insight into): to *l.* by heart, ad verbum ediscere (librum, versus, &c.); memorie mandare, tradere, infingere: to *l.* an art, a language, &c., artem, linguam, &c., discere (not ediscere).—to *l.* accurately, or thoroughly, perdiscere: to be still learning (in addition), addiscere (not necesse = to *l.*): to *l.* quickly, celeriter arripere qd: to *l.* slowly, tarde percipere qd: to *l.* atq̄ fm or of any one, discere qd ab q̄ or apud q̄: to be quick at learning, facilem cognitionem habere; facilem esse ad discendum: to have learnt atq̄, qd didicisse, qd cognitum or perceptum habere (to have attained a knowledge of); doctum esse qd (to have been taught atq̄): I never leave you without having learnt something, numquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam.—To *l.*, followed by an infinitive, when employed as an expletive, is frequently omitted in Latin; as, he did this that they might *l.* to fear him, fecit hoc, ut eum revererentur.

**LEARNED**, \*That possesses learning; of persons, doctus, doctrinā instructus (well taught in any thing); eruditus, literis eruditus, eruditio ornatus (of scholastic or literary attainments): J. N. doctus atque eruditus; literatus (epy in philology and history); literis tinctus (well read). Very *l.*, perdoctus; per-

**eruditus**; doctus atque imprimis eruditus; mire or doctissime eruditus; exqu Coast doctrinā pereruditus; præclarā eruditione atque doctrinā ornatus; in quo sunt plurimæ litteræ: *to be very l. multā doctrinā esse: tolerably l., satis literatus: not very l., mediocriter a doctrinā instructus: a l. man, vir doctus; homo eruditus. &c.*; *literator (originally = homo literatus; in the civ. age, sometimes one who possessed slightly the property of the literatus, see Sueton. Gramm. 4; sometimes a person engaged in teaching language, see Gell. 16, 6); a thoroughly l. man, vir perfectā eruditione; vir perfectē planque eruditus: a generally l. man, homo omni liberali doctrinā politus; homo omni doctrinā eruditus: to be the first among l. men, doctrinæ studiis principem esse: the l. world, docti homines, or simply docti (opp. agrestes); eruditi homines, or simply eruditi; homines studiosi literaturæ: the life of a l. man, vita literata (l. docta is not Latin): to be l. in alth, qd intelligere, callere, cognitum or perceptum habere; multum in qd re versatum esse (to be conversant with): not to be l. in alth, qd ignorare or nescire; in qd re rudem or peregrinum or hospitem esse: ca rei ignarum or imperitum esse. ¶ That relates to learning, literatus; literarius (post-Aug.): l. materialis, materia studiorum: a l. conversation, sermo qui de artium studiis atque doctrinā habetur: to propose l. questions, \*subtilius querere de re: l. leisure, otium literatum (l. doctum is not Latin): the l. languages, linguæ veterum (l. linguæ doctæ, doctorum or literatorum, not Latin).*

**LEARNEDLY**, docte; eruditè.

**LEARNER**, discens; discipulus.

**LEARNING**, doctrina (g. i. as the quality of persons; also that which persons know, the thing itself).—eruditio (as the property of persons, with ref. to general knowledge; whereas doctrina refers rather to accurate and scientific attainments).—disciplinæ (single branches of l., the sciences).—litteræ (l., so far as it is derived fm written sources).—scientia literarum or honestarum artium (knowledge of books or literary documents, of the fine arts; only subjectively, of the knowledge with a person possesses. l. It would not be good Latin to use scientia without these genitives of the object, nor to use scientiam for disciplinæ: scientia means 'knowledge', and hence can never be used without something to render it more definite. In like manner literatura is bad Latin: it was used by the ancients only for 'a writing with letters'; the signification of learning was attached to it fm a false reading in C. Phil. 2, 45, 116; see Orelli, N. cr.).—humanitas (liberal education, so far as it relates to literature and the sciences). Studia vch presuppose varied l., studia quæ in quâdam varietate literarum versantur. Without any l., omnia omnino eruditiois experti et ignarus.

**LEASE**, a. conductio (in respect of the party who takes the l., C. Cæcia, 32, 94).—locatio (in respect of the party who grants the l., C. A. l. 1, 17, 9).—syngrapha (as the written signed document). To grant a l., locare; e locare: to take a l., conducere; redimere: to have on l., conduxisse, conductum habere: to make void a l., locationem inducere.

**LEASE**, v. ¶ To let on lease. See LEASE, s.

**LEASE**, v. ¶ To glean, spicas legere.

**LEASH**, s. ¶ A thong, lorum; habena (thong by which a dog, &c., is held); copula (by which several dogs, &c., are tied together). ¶ Several animals held together by a thong, (canes) copulā inter se juncti; (canes) copulati.

**LEASH**, v. ¶ loro ducere.—\*copulare; \*copulā inter se jungere.

**LEASING**, ¶ Gleaning, spicuegium.

**LEAST**, adj. minimus (smallest).—infimus (lowest).—ultimus (last). Not the l. doubt, ne minima quidem dubitatio: it is not the l. praise, non ultima or infima laus est: not in the l., nihil (in no respect); ne minima quidem re (not even in a trifle); minime (by no means): l. of all, omnium minime (l. to).

**AT LEAST**, minimum (opp. summum. l. Not ad minimum).—certe (without doubt).—quidem (truly, at all events).—saltem (to denote a descending fm the greater to the less; it has always a diminutive force).—tamen (yet; limits a foregoing assertion or opinion).

**LEATHER**, corium (thick l.).—sulca (soft thin l.). To dress l., coria perficere (Plin.): of or relating to l., coriarius (Plin.): as hard as l., \*duritie corio similis.

**LEATHERDRESSER**, coriarius (Plin.); coriorum confector (late).

**LEAHERSELLER**, \*qui coria vendit or venditat.

**LEATHERN**, \*e corio factus; scortus (made of

hides or skins; hence scortus, sc. vestis, e leather garment, Mart. Sen.).

**LEAVE**, s. ¶ Permission, concessio, permisso (concessu, permisso in abl. only). potestas. copia. arbitrium. licentia (Sv. in Permission). To give ably, veniam, potestatem, licentiam ci dare; to give ably, cs rei or qd faciendi potestatem ci facere or concedere; licentiam ci permittere, ut, &c.—permittere, concedere ci; to do alth, qd: to give children l. to play, pueris ludendi licentiam dare; to give ably free l., infinitum ci licentiam dare: to ask or apply for l., veniam petere: to obtain or get l., veniam accipere, impetrare; datur ci potestas, copia; fit ci potestas: to have obtained l., habere potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum or concessum est: by your l., permisso, or concessu, tuo; si per te licitum erit: by your good l., pace tuā; pace quod fiat tuā; bonā veniā tuā liceat; bonā veniā me audies (if l. to speak is the thing meant); bonā hoc veniā tuā dixerim (apologetic form for a frank declaration): without my l., me non concedente, me non consulto:—me invito (if it had been applied for): l. of absence, commensus, ds (prop. of soldiers, but also as a general term): to apply for l. of absence, commensus petere: to grant l. of absence, commensus dare ci. ¶ Farewell: to take l. (of visitors, &c.) salvē mi jubeo; ci vale dicere (stilo age): to take a final l., supremum valedicere (!): to take French l. = to go away without taking l. of ably, qm insalutatum relinquere (cf. V. En. 9, 228); clam se subducere de circulo; (also) = to do alth without permission, \*veniā a nullo datā facere qd; veniam non petere: to take l. of the world (i. e. to die), reamitare vitæ (Suet. Galb. 11).

**LEAVE**, v. ¶ To quit, desert, forsake, relinquere (this word belongs, strictly speaking, to poetry, or a poetical style; C. uses it only when his style assumes a poetical or impassioned character, as in his speeches).—relinquere (to l. behind, a place or person).—derelinquere (to desert, abandon).—cedere qd loco, or ex qd loco (to retire fm a place with reason).—decedere qd loco, de or ex qd loco (to go fm a place where one's business still lies).—descedere a qd or loco, a or e loco (to go away, separate oneself fm a person or place).—excedere loco, or e loco (to go fm the neighbourhood).—digredi a qd, or de qd re (to depart fm).—egredi loco, a or e loco (to go out of).—deserere (to desert, leave improperly). Jx relinquere et deserere: deserere et relinquere; destituere (to l. in the lurch); destituere et relinquere; see also ABANDON: to l. a province, e provinciā decedere (to go away for a time, with intention to return).—decedere provinciā, or de provinciā (to l. entirely, to retire fm the government of a province).—decedere ex provinciā (the same); but with more immediate reference to the act of quitting the country: to l. school, scholam egredi (to go out of the school).—divertere a scholā et magistris (to cease to go to school): to l. house and home, de bonis suis decedere: the soul l's the body, animus post mortem (e) corpore excedit. ¶ To reject, see REJECT. ¶ To bespeak, legare: see BRQUEATH. ¶ To permit, sinere, permittere (permittere me in meam quietem, leave me to, Apul.).

**LEAVE OFF**, desinere qd, or with inf.; abstinere qd re; a or de qd re, or with inf.; abstinere qd re, or with inf. (not used by C.). mittere, with inf.; finem facere qd faciendi, or cs or ci rei; conquiscesse a qd re; omittere, intermittere qd; cessare, with inf.; Sv. in CEASE: to l. of a garment, vestem deponere: to l. of bad habits, vitia ponere or exuere. l. Sta the meaning is expressed by de in composition; e. g., to l. of raining, depluere.

**LEAVE OUT** (i. e. to omit, pass over), omittere; prætermittere; præterire; silentio præterire (to pass by in silence).

**LEAVE TO**, permittere qd ci or cs arbitrio; remittere, whether, si; also by a turn with videre: e. g. whether pain be an evil, I leave to the Stoics, si sine mulo dolere, Stoici viderint: that is left to you, de hoc tu videris.

**LEAVEN**, s. fermentum.

**LEAVEN**, v. fermentare: leavened bread, panis fermentatus (Cels.).

**LEAVINGS**, reliquæ, pl.; reliquæ; quod superest, restat, or reliquum est.

**LECHEROUS**, lascivus; libidinosus.

**LECTURE**, a. schola, auditio (the former with ref. to the lecturer: a l. delivered: the latter with ref. to the auditory, a l. heard. l. Lectio, recitatio, collegium, in this sense, are not good words). To enter on a course of l's, \*scholas academicas instituire: scholarum initium facere: there is no l. to-day, \*hodie scholæ non



habentur : to deliver a l., scholam or praefationem habere : to attend a/s l., ad scholas es venire, audire qm, ci operam dare : to l. on anatomy, de anatomia scholam habere.

LECTURE, v. || To deliver a lecture, acroasin facere : to l. on a subject, legere, praeficare qd; scholas habere de re; scholis praeficare qd, or de re : to l. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare. || To instruct insolently and dogmatically, \*meliora edocere qm, or fm context monere, docere, edocere only.

LECTURER, acroasma, atis, n.; praefator (one who comments on a poet, &c., Gell.). Not anagnostes, weh means a person who reads to others at table.

LEDGE, ora.

LEDGER, \*codex maior.

LEECH, || A bloodsucker, sanguisuga (see Plin. 8, 10, 10); hirudo (prop and fig.); hirudo medicinalis (L.): a l. sucks, hirudo sanguinem exsugit, extrahit (Plaut.); hirudo plena cruoris (H. A. P.); that has sucked to the full. || A physician, vid.

LEEK, porrum; allium.

LEER, s. oculi obliqui; oculi limi.

LEER, v. oculis obliquis, or limis, aspicere or intueri qd

LEERING, pectus, pectulus. Not strabo, weh means squinting.

LEES, faex; sedimentum; crassamentum (when thick).

LEFT, particip. adj. reliquus.

LEFT, adj. sinister (on or fm the l. side, ἀρσενός); laevus (opp. to right; hence also = aversus, unusilful, the Greek λαός; in the prose of the golden period more rare than sinister). Not scervus (σκάρβ) in its prop. signification, left, is obsolete. The l. hand, sinistra manus; laeva manus; or simply, sinistra (opp. dextra); to the l., ad sinistram; ad laevam; sinistrosis; sinistrorsum (towards the l. side); a sinistra parte; a sinistra; sinistra; laeva (on the left side).

LEFT-HANDED, manu sinistra promptus; aft. manu non minus sinistra quam dextra promptus, Cels. 7, prof. p. 409, Bip.—(secevala, in Classical writers, is only a surname). To be l., sinistra manu esse agiliore ac validiore (Suet. Tib. 68).

LEG, crus (fm the knee to the ankle, the shin, κνίψ); of weh the larger bone is called tibia, the smaller sura; see Cels. 8, 1.—femur, femem, fm the hip to the knee, the thigh-bones; the former the outer one, the latter the inner one; thin l.'s, crura gracilia; crurum gracilitas; crooked l.'s, crura depravata. That stands badly on his l.'s, male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): to put one off his l.'s, supplantare qm (βροσκεῖν; also fig.).

LEGACY, legatum: to have a l., in agy's will, legatum habere in es testamento (Petron.): to leave a l., legatum ci scribere or ascribere.

LEGAL, secundum leges; legibus constitutus (according to law, fixed by law).—legitimus (lawful; also, of or relating to law; e. g. a l. impediment, leg. impedimentum, C.; l. authority, imperium, potestas, &c., C.): to institute l. proceedings agst aby; see 'to go to LAW with'—ath is not l., qd leges vetant (C.).

LEGALIZE, legibus constituere.

LEGALLY, lege; secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEGATE, legatus.

LEGATEE, legatarius (Suet.).

LEGEND, 1) inscription on a coin, \*inscriptio marginis. 2) A narrative; a history of a saint, \*vita hominis sancti; \*res ab homine sancto gestae. As t. t. also \*legenda. b) gen. a fabulous history, fabula.

LEGENDARY, fabulosus.

LEGERDEMAIN, praestigiae; circulatorie praestigiae (Tert.); fallacia (trickery, gen.): to practise l., praestigias agere.

LEGIBLE, \*quod legi potest; clarus. Not legibilis.

LEGIBLY, \*ita ut commode legi possit: to write l., \*clare scribere.

LEGION, || PROP. legio: a small l., legiuncula (L.). || FIG. numerus ingens; magna vis.

LEGIONARY, legionarius.

LEGISLATION, legis latio (the proposing a law by public proclamation); legum datio (the giving of laws by a person with absolute power; e. g. a governor; see C. Hist. 2, 22, extr.); also by Cret. with leges condere or scribere; e. g. legibus condendis operam dare.

LEGISLATIVE, qui leges scribit or condit (that prepares laws); qui civitati leges dat (that enacts laws).

LEGISLATOR, legis or legum lator (one who pro-

poses a law to the people: the author of a law, or one who uses his influence in its favour, is called legis actor); legum inventor, conditor, or scriptor, or, qui leges condit or scribit (one engaged in framing laws); qui disciplinam es populi astringit legibus, qui civitatem legibus devincit, qui civitati leges dat or constituit (one that furnishes a code of laws). Lycurgus was the Lacedaemonian l., a Lycurgo est disciplina Lacedaemoniorum astricta legibus (C. Brut. 10, 40); Lycurgus Lacedaemonis leges scripsit (aft. C.); a wise l., legum scriptor peritus et callidus (C. Dom. 18, 17).

LEGISLATURE, qui leges condunt, or civitati dant; \*magistratus legibus scribendis (after decemviri leg. scrib., L.).

LEGITIMATE, || Lawful; see LAWFUL. || Born in wedlock, certus (whose origin is certain, opp. spurius); legitimus, iusta uxore or matre familias natus; or ortus (born in lawful wedlock, opp. nothus, pellice ortus). || Genuine, verus; sincerus; germanus.

LEGITIMATELY, secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEISURE, otium, tempus otii, tempus laboris (poet. laboris) or negotii vacuum, tempus vacuum.—\*facultas vacui ac liberi temporis (the power of employing one's time as one likes). Perfect l. fm all public duties, omnium munerum vacatio; literary l., otium literatum; having or being at l., otiosus, vacuum negotiis, vacuus: to have plenty of l., multum otii habere. otio abundare or diffundere: to have no l. time, temporis vacui nihil habere: to have l. for facti, otium habere ad qd: I have no l. for a thing, qd faciendi otium non est: to be at l., vacare. vacuum esse (to have one's time free, opp. occupatio, weh compels one to work); otiosi. otiosum esse. otium habere, otium esse ci (to be at l., opp. negotia, weh oblige one to work); feriari. ferias agere (to enjoy a holiday, opp. working all day); cessare (to make a half-holiday, and enjoy a short cessation, opp. previous activity); nihil agere (to be doing nothing, opp. activity in general); when I am more at l., quum plus otii nactus ero; si plus otii habuero: I have not l. enough to undertake such a task, occupata operae tanta res suscipi a me non potest: to get l., otium nasci. in otium venire. otium ci contingit; when I get any l., ubi quid otii datur: all the l. time that is left fm my public duties, quantum mihi otii respublica tribuit: to spend one's l. time in ath, otium conferre ad qd; otium consumere, collocare, or contere in qd re: how could I employ my present l. better? ubi enim melius uti possumus hoc otio?—l. hours, tempus ab opere or negotii vacuum. otium, tempora subsciva (when one is occupied with what is not his chief business: labour in such hours, operæ subscivæ).

AT LEISURE, negotiis vacuus (gen. free fm business); otiosus (that has time for his favorite pursuits); nullis occupationibus implicatus (not concerned in business); munus publicorum expers (that bears no public office); liberatus muneribus (set free fm office); ab omni munere solutus et liber (that has no office); qui domi deses sedet (that spends his time idly, without any business or labour); nihil agens (gen. that does nothing): to be at l., vacare negotiis; otiosum esse; otiosi; sedere.

LEMON, \*citrus limon (Linn.).

LEMONADE, \*aqua limonata.

LEND, mutuum (not mutuo) dare (to grant a loan, the value of which is to be returned, as a matter of business, e. g. money, corn).—commodare, accommodare (to oblige with the use of ath);—qd ci utendum dare or tradere (to allow him the use of it)—credere ci qd (to trust him with it; to give him money as a deposit, the restoration of weh on demand is confidently expected). To l. money on interest, credere ci pecuniam, dare i pecuniam fenori, pecuniam apud qm occupare (with or without fenore; see INTEREST): to l. money on a note of hand, per syngrapham ci pecuniam credere.

LENDER, qui mutuum dat, &c.; generator (a l. of money). Not commodator (Pand.).

LENGTH, longitudo (extent both in space and in time); proceritas (extension in height, tallness); longinquitas, diuturnitas (long duration); the l. of a field, striga (opp. scamnum, the breadth); the l. of a journey, longitudo itineris; longinquitas viae (poet.); l. and shortness of notes, longitudines et brevitates sonorum; in l., in longitudinem, per longitudinem (in space); in longum is not Class.; in, in with, through l. of time, temporis longinquitate (e. g. occidere); in or with l. of time this and that takes place, tempus diesque or dies tempusque facit qd, &c. (e. g. with l. of time we become more steady); constantiores nos tempus diesque facit: with l. of time perhaps anger will cool, dies tempusque

**forsan leniet iram:** *to draw out in*, tendere, extendere (of *space*): ducere, producere, trahere, extrahere (of *time*).

**AT LENGTH,** || *At last, tandem* (in speaking of things which have been long expected or wished); *dumum* (of things which are late or behind their time): then at *l.*, tum *dumum:* now at *l.*, nunc *dumum.* || *denique,* postremo *mean 'lastly.'* || *Copiously, diffusely,* late; *ruse;* *Jn. fuse lateque;* copiose.

**LENGTHEN,** || *To make longer, qd longius facere;* qd producere. *To l. a syllable,* syllabam producere, (Gramm.). *To l. prolong,* producere; prorogare; trahere (|| *qd. not prolongare*): *to l. one's life,* ci vitam producere.

**LENGTHWISE,** in longitudinem (C.); in longitudine (Ces.).

**LENIENCY,** lenitas; animus lenis or mitis; ingenium lenis; clementia; indulgentia. **SYN.** in MILDNESS.

**LENIENT,** lenis; mitis; mollis; clemens; indulgens. **SYN.** in MILD.

**LENIENTLY,** leniter; molliter; clementer. *To act l. towards ab.*, leni ingenio esse in qm.

**LENIFY,** lenire, mitigare, mitiorem facere (to assuage); mollire, molliorem facere (to soften); levare, (to lighten).

**LENITY,** lenitas; clementia; indulgentia.

**LENS,** vitreum lenticulari formâ (after *Appul. Flor.* 2, p. 346, 26); or, perhaps, lenticula (after *Cels.* 2, 17, *ext.*).

**LENT,** jejunia annua. *To keep L., j. a. celebrare,* (Claud. ad *Christ.* 45, 21.—feriæ esurialis, *facile*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 8).

**LENTICULAR,** LENTIFORM, lenticulari formâ (lenticularis, *Appul.*).

**LENTIL,** lens (*Plin., Virg., &c.*); lenticula (*Cels.*).

**LENTISK,** lentiscus.

**LEONINE,** leoninus.

**LEOPARDUS,** leopardus; \*felis leopardus (*Linna.*)

**LEPROUS** is a male panther.

**LEPROSY,** lepra (*Plin.*); scabies (*T. Hist.* 5, 4, 2; cf. *H. A. P.* 453, scabies mala, *with some understand of the leprosy*): elephantiasis (a very bad kind of leprosy): *to be afflicted with l.*, leprâ laborare, tentari: *to cure the l.*, lepram emendare (*Plin.*).

**LEPROUS,** leprosus; elephantiacus (*Firm. Math.*). *To become l.*, elephantiacâ contagione maculati; leprâ infici.

**LESS,** minor, *neut.* minus. *To make l.*, minuire; imminuere: *to grow l.*, minui; imminui: *much l.*; *see* MUCH LESS.

**LESSEE,** conductor. *See* LEASE.

**LESSEN,** || **TA.** minuire; deminuere partem ci rei, or qd de qâ rei; imminuere. || **INTA.** minui, or minuire; imminui. *See* ABATE.

**LESSON,** || *Instruction of a teacher, schola* (|| *not lectio*). *Fig* (to read *ab. l.*, qm verbis castigare; qm verberare (Q. C. in *Ep.* 16, 26, in.); ci verberationem es rei dare (ib. 27, in.). || *Task given to a pupil for an exercise, discenda or escienda, pl.;* or, perhaps, pensum.

**LESSOR,** locator.

**LEST,** nē: after verbs signifying to fear, to care, ne non, or, more rarely, ut; after verbs signifying to provide, or the like, quominus; *see* GROTEFEND, § 238, c.; Zumpt, § 543; Krebs, § 439: *l. any, ne quis.* — ||

*For ne, ut ne is found with no perceptible difference of meaning. Z. Grotefend thinks that C. uses ut ne in the following cases: (1) When the negative does not so much belong to the whole clause, as to a particular part of it; e. g. the verb, or quis, quid. — (2) When a demonstrative pron. or pronominal adverb is expressed or implied in the preceding clause. — (3) When without ut, ne would stand by a word to which ne is often appended, as non, an. It is not found aft. caveo, vito, &c. He says that ut ne is found, though less commonly than in C., in *Plaut., Ter., O. Sc.*; but four times (and that in doubtful passages) in *L.*, and not at all in *Ces.* and *T.**

**LET,** v. || *To occasion, or suffer to happen, a) gen., facere* (followed by a subj. with or without ut; only in the poets and *siv. age* with an acc. and inf.); — dare ci (to grant to any one, espily of the gods, δίδωμι; followed by an acc. and inf., or, after the Greek manner, by a dative and infinitive). *L. the honey boil up three times, mel ter infervet facto: l. me appear just and holy, da mihi justum sanctumque (or, according to the other reading, justo sanctoque) videri* (*H. Ep.* 1, 16, 61). — *b) in thought, i. q. to put or suppose a case, facere, fingere* (in *Closs.* prose followed by an acc. and inf.); e. g., *l. the soul not exist after*

*death, fac animos non remanere post mortem: l. a man be just turning philosopher, not yet have become one, fingi qm nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse.* c) by charge, command, &c., jubere (followed by an acc. and inf.—*adver.*, *see* COMMAND); curare (followed by a particip. of the future passive; to take care that althg is done); ci negotium dare ut, &c. (to give to any one charge to accomplish althg): *to l. a letter be forwarded to any one, literas ad qm perferendas curare. The English term let us, as a request, is expressed by the first pers. pl. of the subj.; e. g. l. us go, ramus: l. us briefly explain, breviter explicemus.* (|| *It would not be Latin to prefix age, agite, when a speaker himself gives the explanation.*) — *To this belongs also to let when used elliptically, and i. a) to cause that althg go forth, e. g., to l. blood, sanguinem mittere. b) to l. be, l. alone, give up, missum facere; mittere; omittre; auferre; relinquere; e. g., l. those things alone! missa istæc fac! mitte, omittre hæc! — l. your grief go! omittre tristitiam tuam! — l. your anger go! iram fac missam; nol iræ indulgere! — l. your trifles go! aufer ridicularia (Com.).* c) to cause a person or thing to remain any where, relinquere qm, qd. || *Not to hinder, to allow, permit, sinere* (regularly followed by a subj. with or without ut; not to hinder). — pati (with acc. and inf., to suffer, not to forbid). — concedere (with acc. and inf., to permit, allow; then also i. q. to concede, grant, in which sense sinere *pro* does not occur; the passage in *C. Tusc.* 5, 37, 107, is corrupt; *see* Orelli). — permittere ci (to permit, allow any one; followed by ut or an inf.). *To l. any one go, sinere abeat* (not to hinder his departure; different fm qm dimittere, i. e. to cause any one to go away, to dismiss him): *l. me come to you, me patiaris ad te venire* (suffer that I, &c.; different fm me ad te accesse, voca; i. e., call me to you); only *l. the master come!* sine hinc adventat (Com.). — *The English turn to l. oneself is to be rendered in Latin, a) by the passive of the accompanying verb, when it represents the subject as suffering, so far as this depends on his will; e. g. to l. oneself be carried off: rapi.—patiently to l. oneself be blamed, patientius reprehendi; see* RAMSH. § 162, 2, Not. 2. b) or by the passive of the accompanying verb, or by posse foll by an inf. pres. pass. of the accompanying verb, when it denotes possibility, feasibility: e. g., to l. oneself be moved (i. e. to be able to be moved), moveri posse: *l. not yourself, cave* (foll by a subj. with or without ne; e. g., *l. not yourself desire or wish, cave ne cupias: l. not yourself be persuaded, cave, ne tibi ille persuadeat. To this belongs also to l. when used ellipt. in various relations, as, a) To LET out, &c. (i. e. to suffer to go out, &c.) qm exire pati ex loco; qm emittere ex loco: not to let out, &c., qm ex loco exire, egredi prohibere.—*fig., to l. out, i. e. to divulge, evulgare* (to make public); enunciare (to tell what ought to be kept secret): not to l. out althg, or the report of althg, ca rei famam comprimere, suppressere. b) To LET THROUGH, admittere per, &c. (e. g. per fenestram). c) To LET IN, admittere in, &c.; qm intro locum pati; intronittere; recipere; expicere (to receive, entertain); infundere, ingerere (to suffer to flow in); immittere, demittere (to sink in, as a beam, &c.); not to l. in (e. g. into a town), qm introitu prohibere; ci introitu præcludere: not to l. into the house, qm januâ prohibere; qm excludere. d) To LET (GO) over, admittere qm ad qd (e. g. qm ad capias eas). e) To LET ALONE, sinere qm (e. g., *l. me alone!* sine me, or simply sine (in conversation, Com.); also omittre me (l. me go). || To put to hire, locare; elocare.*

**LET,** *See* HINDRANCE.


**LETHARGIC,** adj. somniculosus; veterosus; lethargicus.

**LETHARGY,** s. inexpressibilis pæne somni necessitas (*Cels.*); veternus, lethargia, lethargus (t. i. for the disease).

**LETTER,** || *A character of the alphabet, litera; literæ forma* (e. g. *burnea*): the *l's*, literarum note (*C. Tusc.* 1, 25): a large *l*, litera grandis (opp. litera minuta; *see* *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 19, 69; *C. Verr.* 4, 24, 74): with clear *l's*, literate (*C. Pis.* 25, 61): capital *l*, principium nominis (the initial; *see* *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 7, Ce est principium nominis). — || *That which is written, scriptum* (opp. sententia, as *Auct.* ad *Her.* 1, 11, 19; or opp. voluntas scriptoris auctoritasque, as *C. Cæcin.* 23, 65): acc. to the *l*, i. e. literally, ad verbum; ad literam: the *l. of a law, vera ac literæ legis: to keep to the l., scriptum sequi* (opp. scriptum negligere): the *l. is of most avail, scriptum plurimum valet: l. and spirit: see* SPIRIT. — *to write not a single l., nullam literam scribere* (as an author),

— *1* *d* *n* *epistola*, littera (165) littera, in this sense, like all the other words found only in the pl., must have a distributive numeral, if any; e. g. *twelve* l's, *duodecim litteras*; *twelve* duodecim litteras, each would mean *twelve* letters; *of the alphabet*. We should say *duodecim epistolae*, but not *duodecim litteras*, in this sense). — *epistola* (as directed to a person at a distance and sent by a messenger). — *epistolici* (directed to a person present, or in the neighbourhood; a note, presents). — *tabellae* the leaves of a l. or note, *melon*, for a l. or note). — *l*, *l* in one's own handwriting, *littera* *ex manu scriptae*, *liber* *graphicus*; *an important l.*, *l. full of intelligence*, *liber* *gravius*; *epistola* *gravis* *ex rerum plena*, to write a l., *epistolam* scribere, *exarare* (with the *stilus*): to write (send) a l. to any one, *dare litteras* *ad* qm; *litteras mittere* *ci* or *ad* qm (165) 'not scribere *ad* qm': to write a very full or long l. to any one, *epistolam efficere* *ad* qm: to address a l. to any one, *ci* *inscribere* *epistolam*: to answer a l., *rescribere* *litteris* or *ad litteras* (*epistolam*); *litteris* or *epistolae respondere*: to conclude a l., *epistolam concludere*: to conclude a l. with *aliquid*, *epistolam claudere* *aliquid* (e. g. *hoc mandato*): to fold a l., *epistolam complicare*: to seal a l., *epistolam signare*, *obsignare*, *signo* *suo* or *annuli sui*, *sigillo* *imprimere*: to put money into a l., 'pecuniam cum *epistolâ* conjugere'; 'pecuniam in eundem fasciculum, in quo est *epistola*, addere': to receive a l. *fm* one person to another, *epistolam accipere* *ab* or *ad* qm: to deliver a l. to the party to whom it is addressed, *perferre* *litteras* (*epistolam*) *ad* qm (165) 'not dare *litteras* *ad* qm, *we* mean: 'to write or send a l.': to enclose one l. in another, *epistolam* cum alterâ conjugere; *epistolam alteri* *jugere*; *epistolam* in eundem fasciculum addere (165) 'not *epistolam* in alteram includere': a l. enclosed, *littera* *adjecta*, or *adjecta* (not *inclusa*): to interchange l's with any one, *cum* *qo* *per litteras colloqui* or *agere*: *l*-paper, *pagula* or *charta* *epistolaris* (*Mart.* 14, 11, *title*): a l.-carrier, *tabellarius*, *qui litteras* *perfert*; *epistolarium* *distributor* (one who delivers l's from the post-office): *l*-box (in a post-office), 'receptaculum *epistolarium*': a l.-drawer or case (for keeping l's in), *scrinium* *epistolarium* (*Pin.*).

**LETTERS.** *l*, pl. = *learned*, *literae*, *humanitatis* studia (C.): *l*, man *unacquainted* with *l*, homo *litterarum* et *politioris humanitatis* expertus (C. Or. 1, 60): *men* of *l*, homines *periti* et *humani* (C.): *man* of *l*, *litteratus* (*learned*, *erudite*): *eruditus*; homo *doctrinae*, atque *optimarum artium studii*, *eruditus* (C.): *the world* or *republic* of *l*, docti homines, or *simply*, docti; *erudit* homines, or *simply*, *eruditi* (i. e. *the learned*).

 *Not civitas literata* or *erudita*; *nor* *respublica literaria*, *orbis literatus*.

LETTER. v. inscribere: literis incidere.

LETTER-WRITING, epistolarum commercium (*Fell.* 2, 68); ep. consuetudo (*C. Fam.* 4, 13, 1); absentium amicorum colloquium (*id.*); mutuus epistolarum usus (*Muret.*); officium epistolarum literarum (*Wittenb.*).

**LETTERED**, ¶ *Learned, literatus; see also 'man of letters' in LETTERS.* ¶ *Marked with letters; by Cyrl. with inscribere: literis incidere.*

**LETTUCE**, lactuca (*Plin.*); *dim.* lactucula (*Suet.*).

LEVANT, orient.

LEVEE, salutatio matutina (or, *for the context, salutatio only*); officium: *when the l. was over, ubi salutatio defluxit.*

**LEVEL**, *adj.* planus; æquus; **JN.** planus et æquus; æquatus; libratus (*Vitr.*).

**LEVEL**, *s.* || *A plain surface, æquum; æquus et planus locus.* || *A mechanical instrument, libella, libra.* || *Equality, æqualitas.*

LEVEL, v. *æquare*. *cœquare*. *exæquare* (to make even with the rest of the ground).—*complanare* (to make flat by digging, &c.).—*sternere* (as the wind does the sea, poet.). To *l. mountains*, *montes cœquare*; *montium juga fossuris complanare*; *montes in planum ducere* [*sternere*] *montem subvertere* (*S. Cat.* 13, 1) is not to be imitated]: to *l. the soil*, *solum exæquare*.

LEVELLER, liberator (*Plin. Ep.*).

**LEVELLING**, libratio.

**LEVER, vectis (Cæs.).**

**LEVERET, lepusculus**  
**LEUTE, Leutia**

**LEVITE, Levita.**  
**LEVITICAL, Levitical.**

LEVITY (*of conduct*). petulantia: levitas.

LEVY, *s. delectus*; *conquisitio militum (by force)*. *A strict l. is enjoined, acer delectus denunciatur: by a very strict l. to raise as many as thirty thousand men, intentissimā conquestione, ad triginta millia peditum coaccere.*

LEVY, v. ¶ *To raise troops, &c.* delectum habere; milites legere, scribere, conscribere; milites contrahere (by force); mercede conducere milites; milites conquirere or conqueri et comparare; militum requisitionem contrahere (for pay). *To l. an army, copias exercitum mercede conducere; copias, exercitum colligere, conficere, comparare (to gather, bring together): to l. corn, &c.* frumentum, communum imperare: *to l. a supply, &c.* provisions, frumenti vel cibum imperare, describere (in a country) *cl. l. contributions (in the states), civitatibus pecuniarum summas imperare; tributa indicare, imperare. ¶ To tax proportionately, in omnes civitates pro portione pecunias describere.*

LEWD, libidinosus; furens in libidinem; salax; impudicus (of persons or things; e. g. versus: the former only of persons).

LEWDNESS, impetus ad venerem; libido.

LEXICOGRAPHER, \*lexicographus; \*lexici conditor or auctor.

**LEXICON.** \*lexicon (λεξικόν, *list of names and words in alphabetical order*); \*onomasticon (*collection of words and names arranged according to their matter*). \***lexiconarius**, *barbarous, of the middle ages*. A large, copious *l.*, \*thesaurus verborum: a small *l.*, \*index verborum: to undertake a Latin *l.*, lexici Latini curam suscipere: to write or compile a *l.*, \*lexicon condere, conficere: he is to me a living *l.*, mihi, quoties qd abditum quero, ille thesaurus est (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2).

**LIABILE**, obnoxius: *to be l. to athg*, ci rei obnoxium esse.

LIAR, homo mendax; mendax. *Call me l., if, &c.,*  
mentiar, si, &c.: *a l. ought to have a good memory,*  
mendacem memorem esse oportet (*Quint.* 4, 2, 91.  
*Appul. Apol.* v. 318. 32).

**LIBEL**, libellatio; libamen; libamentum.  
**LIBEL**, s. libellus famosus; libellus ad infamiam coeditus.—*If it is reverse, see LAMPOON. To publish a l. avert abv*: vid. To **LIBEL**.

**LIBEL**, v. libellum ad infamiam cs edere (*Suet.*); qm scriptis procacibus diffamare (*T.*); carmen probrosum facere in qm; malum carmen condere in qm (*H.*; *these two if the libel is in verse*).

**LIBELLER**, libelli famosi scriptor; qui libellum (or -os) ad infamiam es edit or edidit (*aft. Suet.*); male-dicus conviciator (*font. named abuser*).

LIBELLUS, \*q(uod) infamiam facit flagitumve alteri (aff. C.); \*in infamiam es scriptus, editus, &c., famosus; refertus contumeliis; in cupiditatem es factus (aff. C.); maledictus; contumeliosus; probrosus; ignominiosus; injuriosus. *A l. letter, litteræ* in qm contumeliosæ; epistola plena omnium in qm probrorum. *A l. publication, libellus famosus* (T. Suet.).

**LIBERAL**, [ *Bountiful*, *largus* (*that gives largely for his own property*); *largitor* (*the largus, with a selfish or unworthy end in view*); *liberalis* (*the largus, when he*

or unworthy end in view); libertarians (the latter, when he gives fm good motives and with a noble end in view, opp. prodigus, see C. Off. 2, 16, 55); beneficus, benignus (the former kind in deed: the latter kind in dispo-

(the former, kind in deed; the latter, kind in disposition, but frequently for beneficus; cf. C. Deiot. 9, 26); largus, beneficus, liberalis; munificus (that makes presents to others without reckoning on a return): Juv.

largo et liberalis; liberalis et munificus; liberalissimus munificentissimisque; beneficus liberalisque; liberalissimus et beneficentissimus. *Not 1. restrictus*

liberalissimus et benificentissimus. *Not* l., restrictus (*C. Off.* 2, 18, 62; *ad Div.* 3, 8, 8): *too* l., prodigus, effusus, profusus (*that knows not how to observe moderation in giving*): *to be l. towards any one* largum

liberalis (in giving): to be l. towards any one, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in qm: to be very l., magnâ esse liberalitate: l. in money, liberalis pecuniæ: to be l. with a/the largum ex rei coniam concedere: to be l.

*l.* with *athg*, largam ca rei copiam concedere: to be l. fm another person's property, largiri ex or de alieno: to be l. in *athg*, sumptibus non parcere in re: in a l manner large: liberaliter. *lx.* large liberaliterque

*in praising any one, \*præter modum qm laudare;*  
*\*nitium esse in ca laudibus: tribuere ei laudem in*

nimum esse in eis laudibus; tribuere ei laudem immodicam (after *Pseudo-C. ad Brut.* I, 15, med.): to be too l. in decreeing honours, in decernendis honoribus nimum esse, et tamen prodigum: "Generosus"

nimum esse, et tamquam prodigum. || *Generous, ingenuous*, ingenuus; liberalis: bonus. *The i. arts, &c.*, artes et doctrinae ingenuæ, liberales, bonæ. || *Placidifol*, amplius: laetus; benignus (*H*).

**LIBERALITY**, || *Bounty*, largitas, largitio (*the former as property of the largus, the latter as that of the largitor*; cf. *C. de Or.* 2, 25, 105); liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia (*SYN. IN LIBERAL*); iactura (*connected with sacrifices*; see *Muthia*, C

*Manil.* 23, 67). ¶ *Prodigal, profuse bounty, effusio, (towards any one)* in *qm* (*C. Att.* 7, 3, 3, &c.; also *plur.* *C. Off.* 2, 16, 56): *to waste one's property by excessive l., inconsumpt largiendo patrimonium effundere.* ¶ *Generosity, noble disposition, liberalitas; ingenium liberale (Ter.); mens liberalis (C.).*

**LIBERALLY**, large; liberaliter; *Jm.* large liberalliterque; munifice; largiter; cum maximâ largitate (*C.*). *To give l., munifico et large dare.*

**LIBERATE**, liberare re, or a re; exsolvere re; exinere re, or ex or de re; levare re; extrahere ex re; eripere ex or a re. *To l. Jm.* slavery, servitute liberare or excipere; servitute eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere et vindicare.

**LIBERATED**, *ptcp. adj.* liberatus; liber; solutus; *Jm.* solutus ac liber. *A l. slave, manumissus, manumissa (that is no longer a slave); libertus, liberta (in respect of a former master); libertinus, libertina (in respect of condition: post-Aug. writers are not careful in distinguishing between libertus and libertinus, but this is not to be imitated). The condition of a l. person, libertinitas (JCI.).*

**LIBERTINE**, s. ¶ *A freedman, libertinus, &c.* ¶ *A dissolute person, homo dissolutus; homo libidinosus or intemperans.*

**LIBERTINE**, *adj.* dissolutus; libidinosus; intemperans; *Jm.* libidinosus et intemperans.

**LIBERTINISM**, licentia morum; vita dissolutior.

**LIBERTY**, libertas; see **FREEDOM**.

**LIBIDINOUS**, libidinosus; lascivus

**LIBRARIAN**, bibliothecae custos or praefectus; qui bibliothecae praest; bibliothecarius (*Aurel. ap. Frontin. ad M. Cæs.* 4, 5); qui supra bibliothecam eat (*Vitr.* 7, pref. 5); a bibliotheca (*Inscr.*). *To be a l., bibliothecam praesse; supra bibliothecam esse: to be any one's l., bibliothecam cs tractare; esse apibibliotheca cs (Inscr.): the office of a librarian, bibliothecae cura.*

**LIBRARY**, bibliotheca (the collection or the place). *A respectable, good l., bona librorum copia (poet.): a small l., bibliotheca (Symm. Ep.* 4, 18): *a costly l., bibliotheca multorum numerum: to form a l., bibliothecam instituere: to form a perfect l., bibliothecam supplere: to arrange a l., libros disponere; bibliothecam ordinare (Suet. Gramm.* 12): *to be over a l., bibliothecam praesse; bibliothecam tractare: we sat down in the l. of the Lyceum, in bibliotheca, quae in Lyceo est, assedimus: to shut up oneself in one's l., addere se in bibliothecam.*

**LIBRATE**, see **BALANCE**, v.

**LIBRATION**, see **BALANCE**, s.

**LICENSE**, ¶ *Exorbitant liberty, contempt of restraint, licentia; licentia liberior or effusa; libertas nimia (C.).* ¶ *Permission, licentia; venia; see LEAVE.*

**LICENSE**, auctoritatem ci dare or tribuere.

**LICENTIATE**, \*licentiatu.

**LICENTIOUS**, intemperans; dissolutus; effrenatus (*poet.* effrenus); lascivus; petulanus; effusus.

**LICENTIOUSLY**, intemperanter; effrenate; effuse; praeter modum (excessively).

**LICENTIOUSNESS**, immoderatio; intemperantia; effrenatio; lascivia; petulantia; licentia; animi effusio; gentilis animi elatio voluptaria (*C. Fis.* 3, 10, 35).

**LICK**, lambere (*to touch with the tongue*).—lingere (*to taste with the tongue*).—lambitu detergere (*to wash or clean by licking, Aur. Vict. de Orig.* 20, 3).—ligurire (*to l. slightly or faintly*): *to l. beforehand (in order to taste), prelambere (H. Sat.* 2, 6, 109): *to l. out or away, lingere, delingere, elingere (to l. up, away, out); lingua delere (to l. out with the tongue, e. g. writing, Suet. Cal.* 20): *to l. the dishes, catillare (Plaut. Catin.* 3, 2. *Auct. ap. Non.* 563, 7).

**LICKERISH**, \*cuppediarum studiosus (*aff. Suet. Cæs.* 46): *a l. person, cuppes (v. pr. Plaut.)*; homo fastidii delicat (*of a nice or pampered appetite*): *not to be l., nihil morari cuppedia.*

**LICKERISHNESS, LICKEROUSNESS**, cuppedia; ligurito; intemperantia or intemperies gula; also gula only.

**LICORICE**, glycyrrhiza (*Gr.-L.*); *Lat.* radix dulcis; (*liquiritia, Veget. de Re Vet.*)

**LID**, operculum = eye-lid, palpebra.

**LIE**, s. mendacium (as a thing, opp. to verum).—vanitas (falsehood, as a property or state, opp. veritas): *a white l. (falsely so called), mendaciunculum (opp. mendacium magnum); mendacium modestum (opp. mendacium impudens): an unblushing l., a bold l., mendacium confidentissimum: to forge a l., mendacium componere (Suet. struere is rather poetic): to utter*

*pure lies, mera mendacia fundere (Com.): to beware of telling a l., sibi a mendacio temperare: to come off with a l., mendacio defungi: to catch any one in a l., manifestò modo prehendere qm mendacii (Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 4, 45); manifestum mendacii qm tenere (Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 30): *to stand in a l., stare a mendacio contra veritatem (C. Inv.* 1, 3, 4): *to convict any of a l., mendacii qm coarguere: to give away the l., falsi, or mendacii, qm arguere.*

**LIE**, v. i. e. *to utter falsehoods, mentiri (knowingly, ψευδῆσαι; absol. or followed by an accusative, or in re, or de re, prop. and fig.); mendacium dicere (to utter a l., ψευδος λέγειν, gen.: but usually to tell an untruth unknowingly); ementiri (to invent or utter in a lying manner, followed by an accus. or absol.); falsa pro veris dicere, falsa dicere (to say what is false as true; to offend against truth, whether knowingly or not); falsa fateri (to make a false confession); fallere (fig. to deceive): to l. not even in jest, ne joco quidem mentiri: to l. as one pleases, libero mendacio uti: can an honorable man l.?* num cadit in bonum virum mentiri—he lies as often as he opens his mouth, totus ex mendacia factus est or constat: he lied in that, hoc or in eâ re mentitus est.

**LIE**, v. i. e. *to be situate, &c.* ¶ *A) in the narrower sense, to be laid or to have laid itself, prop. and fig., jacere (g. l., but espy as opp. to standing, standing upright; hence: to lie, with the idea of weakness); situm esse, positum esse (of things without life); to be situate, &c. (rarely jacere in this sense), also of persons buried); cubare (to lie resting, as opp. to moving one's self, &c., always with the idea of having stretched one's self out at ease, whether real or apparent; hence in prose only of living beings, whether they rest, sleep, take food, or are sick); recubare, recumbere (to be in a recumbent posture); accubare, accumbere (to l. at a place, or of several, to l. one with another any where, espy of reclining at table): to l. at or near a person or thing, jacere ad, &c.; adjacere ci rei or ad qm or qd (of persons and things); appositum, applicatum esse ci rei (to be laid on atq. of things): to l. upon atq., ci rei or in qo loco incubare (to have stretched one's self on atq.): qd re inniti (to support one's self on atq.); e. g. on the elbow; of persons) situm, positum esse in qd re or in qo loco (to be laid upon atq.; of things): to l. upon, superincubare (of persons); see above cubare); superimpositum esse (to be laid upon; of things); superstratum esse (to be strewn upon, of things; then, to have been thrown upon, of persons): to l. under, succubare (of persons); substratum esse (to be strewn under; then, to be laid or thrown under, of things and persons): to l. in atq. jacere in qd re (g. l.); positum esse in qd re (of things): to l. on the ground, humi jacere; humi stratum jacere (of persons and things); humi cubare, in solo recubare (in rest or sleep, of persons); prostratum esse, dirutum jacere (to be thrown down, of things): to lie upon the face, in os pronum jacere (g. l.); in faciem cubare (resting on a bed or couch, opp. supinum cubare, i. e. to l. upon the back, Juv. 3, 280): to l. in bed, in lecto jacere or esse; jacere; cubare (g. l., also as a sick person); lecto teneri, affixum esse (to be obliged to keep one's bed): to l. (sick) in bed on account of atq., cubare ex (e. g. ex duritie alvi): to l. in (of child-bed), puerperio cubare: to l. in the arms of any one, hærere in cs complexu: to l. at the feet of any one, ci ad pedes jacere, stratum esse, or stratum jacere (also as a suppliant): to let l., sinere (g. l.); non auferre (not to take away, not to do away, a thing); facere, ut qd jacet (to cause atq. to l., e. g. in aqua); qd abjicere, omittre, intermittere (fig., to give up, leave off); abjicere et omittre (entirely); intermittere (for a time): to l. a-bed, in lecto se continere (to remain in bed, of persons); non surgere (not to rise, of any one lying down): to l. motionless or helpless, se erigere non posse: the snow still lies (nives non liqueunt): I have money lying idle, pecunia otiosa mihi jacet (not at interest, Pandect.). numos numeratos habeo (I have ready money, so as to be able to make payment when due). ¶ *B) in a wider sense, 1) to have a certain position, espy of places and countries, jacere (gen., of natural or artificial localities, but espy of a low situation); situm esse, positum esse (the former both of natural localities; see C. Verr. 4, 48, 106, of a village) and of artificial; positum esse, only of artificial localities, espy of higher ones): to l. at or near a place, qm locum adjacere; qm locum tangere, attingere, contingere (g. l.): ci loco applicatum, appositum esse (to be built or placed upon atq., only of artificial localities, e. g. of a camp): to l. in a place, in qo loco jacere, situm esse, positum esse: to l. over against a place, e regione or ex adverso cs**

loci jacere, situm esse: *to l. on this side of a place*, eis locum jacere: *to l. towards a place*, jacere, situm esse ad locum versus (g. l.); prospicere locum, prospectum dare ad locum (*to look towards a place, of a room, &c.*): *to l. towards a quarter of the heavens*, vergere, spectare in or ad, &c. (e. g. *towards the north*): in or ad septentriones: *Aquilania lites in a north-west direction*, Aquilania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones: *lying towards the north, towards the west*, in septentrionem versus, ad occidentem versus: *to l. higher, or above a place*, jacere supra, &c.: *to l. in a circle round a place*, circa locum in orbem situm esse, locum ambire (e. g. *of islands*): *to l. under a place*, ci loco subjacere, subjectum esse; jacere sub quo loco: *to l. close under a mountain*, jacere sub radicibus montis: *to l. before a place*, jacere, situm esse ante locum: *to l. near, procul abesse*; propinquum esse: *to l. far apart*, magno locorum intervallo disjunctum esse: *to l. at an equal distance apart*, pari intervallo distare: *the eyes l. deep*, oculi introversi retracti sunt. 2) *To be a long time in a place or state (of persons)*, versari, commorari, esse (g. l. *to tarry in a place*): in praesidio esse or collocatum esse (of a garrison); jacere, sedere (*to stay, abide any where, with the idea of inactive rest, as opp. to acting, like Gr. keirhai*): *to l. before a town*, ad urbem sedere (*to l. inactive before it*): *to l. in quarters any where*, stativa habere quo loco: *to lie encamped, in castris esse*. 3) *PIO. to have a foundation in, to depend upon, consist with*, situm esse in quo or in qua re (*to depend upon*); versari in qua re (*to turn upon*); cerni in qua re (*to show itself in*); niti (in) qua re (*to have its chief support in*): *it lies with us, with circumstances*, situm est in nobis, in temporibus: *as much as lies in me*, quantum in me situm est; pro viribus: ut potero. ~~non~~ not pro parte virili.—*the fault lies with him*, is est in culpa; culpa est penes eum (Com.): *in what lies the hindrance?* quid impedit? *the reason lies in this*, that, &c., causa est in eo, quod, &c.: *the difference lies in this*, that, &c., discrimen versatur, cernitur in eo, quod, &c.: *it lay not in the character of the king*, &c., rex non is erat, qui (with a subj.).

LIEGE, see SOVEREIGN, SUBJECT.

LIEUTENANCY, \*locus or munus legati (deputy) or subalternitatis (in the army).

LIEUTENANT, legatus (deputy, assistant officer); \*subcenturio (in the army, after L. 8, 8): *to be a dy's l.*, legatum esse ei—~~non~~ not cs; but e. g. Caisaris legatus, in opposition to a person's name, is correct.

LIFE, *As a state, opp. to death*, vita (Gr. *Bios*, g. l. opp. *mortis*); anima, spiritus (breath of l.); salus (existence *fm* moment to moment, opp. interitus, exitum); caput (the head, as seat of l.); lux, haec lux (the light of day). ~~non~~ vitæ lux is without good authority; see Interpp. ad C. Cat. l. 6, 15). Physical l., vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur: *in my l.*, in vitæ meâ; dum vivo; me vivo: *to have l.*, vivere; vitam habere; in vitâ esse; vitâ or hac luce frui (*to enjoy life*): *to receive l.*, nasci; in lucem edi: *to receive new l. and strength*, reviviscere et recreari: *to lose l.*, vitam amittere, perdere; interficere, necari (*to be killed*); necari (with violence): *to come to l. again*, reviviscere: *to destroy one's own l.*, mortem sibi consciscere; manus sibi or vim vitæ suæ inferre; manus sibi afferre (~~non~~ the following phrases are unusual and rather poet. : manu vitam sibi exhaurire; occupare diem fati; occupare manu mortem; finem vitæ sibi ponere, &c.: *avoid se interficere*): *to take away the l. of any one*, vitam ei auferre, adimere, eripere; qm vitâ or hac luce privare; ei vim afferre; (more rarely) qm vitâ expellere: *to seek the l. of any one*, cs vitæ or capiti insidiari; cs vitam appetere (ferro atque manibus); necem or interitum ci parare: *to des. air of the l. of any one*, \*agri salutem desperare (as a physician; negri salus; C. de N. D. 3, 38, 91): *to give one his l.*, vitam ei dare (g. l., also of a physician; see Plin. 2, 20, 8); vitam ci concedere, ei mortem remittere, usuram lucis ci dare (*to a person condemned to death*); cs vitæ parere, consulere (*to spare the life*); qm procreare (*to beget*); qm parere (*to bring forth*): *your letter has given me a little l. again* (g. l.), literæ tuæ me sollicitum quod levaverunt (Aft. C. Att. 4, 7, 1; but literæ tuæ mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restitulant is only conjecture in C. Att. 4, 7, 1): *to call into l.*, eignere, procreare (*to beget*); facere, efficere (*to make, effect, of things*): *to preserve one's l.*, qm conservare: *to owe one's life to another*, natum esse quo (*to be begotten*); ci salutem debere, cs beneficio vivere (*to owe one's deliverance or preservation*): *to pray for one's l.*, mortem deprecari: *to pray for the l. of another*, cs vitam deprecari ab quo: *to come off with one's l.*, salvum, incolumem evadere: *my l. is in danger*, I run the risk

of my l., in vitæ periculum addictus sum; caput aptur. *In respect of the manner how or where one lives*, vitâ victus (in respect of domestic management, so that when vita and victus occur near each other, vita refers to the public, and victus to the private life; e. g. Np. Alcib. 1, 3; non minus in vitâ, quam in victu splendidus erat): *in public life*, in republica gerenda: *common l.*, vitâ quotidiana: *in common l.*, in vitæ consuetudine; vulgo (commonly): *the language of common l.*, genus sermonis vulgatum: *to use the language of common l.*, verbis quotidianis uti: *to lead a certain l.*, vivere (with an adv.); vitam agere (with an adv.); ~~non~~ but not vitam ducere, i. e. *to drag on l.*; e. g. *to lead a happy l.*, vivere feliciter, beate; vitam felicem agere: *to lead a poor l.*, vitam tolerare inopem. *In respect of the time during which one lives*, vitâ; metas: *to devote one's l. to studies*, omnem suam vitam consumere in studiis: *to devote one's l. to the investigation of a thing*, ætatem agere in quaerenda qua re: *to pass the rest of one's l. in retirement*, quod reliquum est vitæ in otio degere: *he has often in his l. destroyed an innocent citizen by false witness*, sæpe in ætate sua perdidit civem innocentem falso testimonio. *In respect of time and action*: *to describe the l. of any one*, cs vitæ imaginem exprimere: *to review one's l.*, \*vitæ memoriam recollere; præ-erit temporis spatium respicere (cf. C. Arch. 1, 1). *Reality, original, verum*: *to draw one to the l.*, ad verum ~~non~~ not ad vivum) exprimere: cs similitudinem effingere ex vero (Plin. Ep. 4, 28, extr.): *to represent one to the l.*, effingere cs imaginem dicendo (Q. 6, 1, 8): *to describe or paint along to the l.*, qd sic exponere quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (C.); qd ita ostendere, ut non clarius futurum sit spectandum (Q., of a battle). *That which is as dear to us as our l.*; e. g. *my l.*, mea vita; mea lux—I—you are my l., certe tu vitæ es mihi (Com.). *PLANES, a) Course of l.*, vitæ (or vivendi) cursus, curriculum (*the period or space of l.*); vivendi or vitæ via (*way of l.*): *to choose our course of l.*, deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus: *to enter upon, walk in a right course of l.*, rectam vitæ viam sequi: *to finish or complete the course of l.*, vitæ cursum or vivendi curriculum conficere. b) *Plan of l.*, vitæ or vivendi consilium; vitæ institutum; vitæ propositum; vitæ ratio et institutio; *vitæ to sketch out a plan of l.*, vivendi consilium (or, simply, vitam) constituere: *to change one's plan of l.*, institutum mutationem facere; vitæ propositum mutare. c) *Rule of l.*, vitæ, vivendi or (in respect of conduct) agendi præceptum; vitæ lex; lex quæ vivamus: vitæ ratio (pl. vitæ rationes): *to draw up rules of l. for oneself*, vitæ rationes suscipere: *to give rules of l. to any one*, vitæ præcepta ci dare: *to receive or learn rules of l.* fm any one, agendi præcepta ab quo acquirere. d) *Weariness of l.*, vivendi or vitæ satietas (a being satiated with l.); vitæ odium (*dislike for l.*, opp. vitæ amor); *I feel weariness of l.*, vitæ satietas me cepit; vitæ me tædet: *every-day l.*, quotidianæ vitæ consuetudo. *Mode of living, conduct, vita*; mores (*manners, behaviour*). A bad, shameful l., vita turpis: *to lead a bad, disgraceful l.*, turpiter, improbe, vivere: *a virtuous l.*, vitâ honesta, sancta; vitâ honesta or per virtutem acta: *to lead a virtuous l.*, honeste, sancte, vivere: *a dissolute l.*, vitâ omnibus flagitiis, or omnibus libidinibus, dedita: *to lead a dissolute l.*, omnibus flagitiis, or omnibus libidinibus, deditum esse; luxuria diffundere. *Liveliness, sprightliness, alacritas (liveliness)*; spiritus (enlivening spirit): spirit and l. of an orator, calor et vehementia dicentis: there is no l. here, omnia hic jacent, languent.

LIFE-GUARD, corporis custodes (g. l.); delecta manus, or juvenus quæ es (e. g. principis) corpus domumque custodit (see C. Mil. 25, 67); evocati, qui excubias circa principis cubiculum vice militum agunt (consisting of citizens, Suet. Gall. 10); stipatores corporis, or simply stipatores (under the later emperors, protectores); satellites (when considered as those who executed commands; see C. Rul. 2, 13, 32, stipatores corporis constituit eodem ministros et satellites potestatis); cohors prætoria (in the time of the republic, cohors imperatoris, quam delectam manum praesidi causâ circa se habet; Liv. 2, 20: under the emperors there were several (ten or more) cohortes prætorianæ, which formed the standing army of the emperors, like the Turkish janissaries, called also milites prætoriani; regia cohors; regia cohors custodesque corporis; scholares, alæ scholares (under the later emperors, the household troops). To take a l., stationem militum sibi assumere; corpus armatis circumspicere: *to have a l.*, delectam manum praesidi, or custodiam, causâ circa se

habere: to have a l. of 260 cavalry, ducentos equites ad custodiam corporis habere.

LIFEGUARDSMAN, corporis custos, or stipator; satellites; miles praetorianus. See *LIVOCUARD*.

LIFELESS, || *Naturally without life, inanimatus* (opp. animal). || *Later forms are inanimatus, inanimans, inanimalis*; vitâ, or vitâ et sensu carens (*without life and feeling*): to be l., inanimatum esse; vitâ carere. || *That has lost life, exanimatus*; exanimis; exanimatus; exsangui (*without blood, dead*); mortuus, extinctus (*dead*);—almost l., extinctio or mortuo similis (*like a dead person, prop.*); exanimatus, exsangui (*rather fig.*). || *Fig.* Without power or vigour, exsangui (*e.g. of a speech*).

LIFETIME, see *LIFE*.

LIFT, v. tollere. extollere. attollere. To l. up, erigere, levare, allevare, sublevare (*to raise from the ground*); excitare (*to raise that which has sunk; as, the head*): to l. up oneself, se erigere; surgere; assurgere (*to stand up, rise*): to l. up any one with the hand, manu allevare qm: to l. up the hands, manus tollere: to l. up the hands to heaven, tendere manus, or manus supplices ad caelum: to l. up hands against any one, manus tentare in qm or ei (*with hostile purpose*): to l. up the eyes, oculos erigere, tollere: to alight, suscipere qd: *fig.*, to l. up one's heart or soul to God, "animum convertere ad cogitationem Dei: to l. up the thoughts to things above, "animum ad caelestia tollere: to l. up the voice, vocem intendere (*opp. vocem remittere*).

LIFT, s. use the verb: e. g. to give a l.; i. e. To *LIFT*.

LIGAMENT, LIGATURE, || *Bandage, fascia*; dim. fasciola; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum. To put on a l., deligare. alligare. obligare. || *Any thing that binds, ligamen, vinculum*.

LIGHT, s. || *Any shining substance, and the brightness produced by it, epi and usually daylight*, lumen, lux (*lumen is the cause of l., that we give l., a luminous body; lux, the l., brightness. To the sun we apply lumen and lux; lumen so far as it gives l. to the earth, lux so far as it is a luminous or bright body*). || *The poetic jubar denotes the pure splendour of the heavenly bodies.* || *The l. of the sun, of the moon, lumen, lux, solis, lunae: the l. of day, lux, diurna (Lucr. 6, 648), or usually, simply lux: with the l., cum prima luce; die illucente; sub lucis ortum (towards break of day): the l. of the eyes, lumina oculorum; lumina (opp. lucis) in poet.:* to see the l. of day (i. e. to be born), in lucem edi or suscipi; nasci: to come into the l. of day, exire supra terram (*prop. to come to the surface of the earth from subterranean places; of persons or animals*); in publicum prodire (*rather, fig., to appear in public*); in lucem proferri, protrahi (*prop. and fig. of things*); detegi, perficere (*fig. to come into the l., not to come to l., lucem non aspicere, publico carere (not to go out, of persons)*; jacere, in tenebris latere (*prop. to remain hidden, of things*); to bring or draw into the l. (of day), supra terram educere (*fm subterranean places, of persons or animals, prop. aft. C. N. D. 2, 37, 95*); in lucem proferre, protrahere (*prop. and fig. to render visible or notorious; of things*); aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere (*fig. to make known, reveal*): to bring to l. (*fig. = to make known or famous*), in lucem vocare o tenebris (persons); illustrare et excitare (things, a. g. philosophiam): to bring a thing again to l., qd in lucem revocare (e. g. veteres scriptores): to give l. to a thing, lumina immittere ei rei (*prop. e. g. to a house*); ei rei lucem afferre; qd illustrare, explanare (*fig. to make clear*): to give l. (explanation) to a person in alth, docere qm qd, edocere qm qd, or de re (*by teaching*); explicare ei qd (*by explanation*): to shed l. upon a thing (*fig.*), illustrare qd; lucem or lumen ei rei afferre (opp. non affundere): a room has l., cubiculum illustre est: to obstruct the l. to any one, cs celo or luminibus offere (*opp. non simply ci offere*); cs luminibus obstruere (*to stand in the l., ci offere* (*prop. to take away the l. fm any one by placing oneself before him*; hence, *fig. = to oppose one*); ci obesse, obstare (*to be in the way, to be a hindrance to any one, without the idea of hostility*): to stand in one's own l. (*fig.*), sibi or utilitati suae or commodis suis male consulere; sibi deesse: to place or set alth in a good or advantageous l., qd in bono lumine collocare (*prop. e. g. a painting*; tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, C. opp. tabulam in alieno lumine collocare, C. i. in a bad l.); ci rei lucem afferre; rem commendare, laudare (*fig. to represent on the favorable side*): to place or represent in an odious l., qm in invidiam adducere; qm deformare: to set alth in a false l., qd

fallaci iudicio videre: to look at alth in the l., qd ad lucem spectare (*prop. to hold up the l. and look at*); videre etiam atque etiam et considerare (*fig. to consider accurately*): if you look at it in the right l., si vis veram rationem exsequi (*fig.*; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 26). || *In painting, as opp. to shade, lumen* (*opp. umbra*; e. g. in pictura lumen non alia res magis quam umbra commendat; 2.); to observe l. and shade, lumen et umbras custodire: l. and shade set off a picture, lumen et umbra commendant picturam. || *That which is made or used for the purpose of giving light, lumen (g. l.); lucerna (epi of a lamp); candelâ (of wax or tallow); cereus (a wax taper); sebacus (a tallow candle; Appul. Met. 4, p. 151, 18, Elm. or p. 281, Oud.)*: to look after a l., lumen querere: to bring a l., lumen afferre: my l. will go out, lucerna me desit (*e. g. in writing*; C. Alt. 7, 7, 21r.); my l. is going out, candelâ consumpta extringitur: l's in the streets, pernoctantia urbis lumina (*Ammian. 14, 1*).

LIGHT, s. opp. to dark, clarus (l., bright in itself); illuris (*full of l.*); lucidus (*that is full of l., and spreads l. abroad*); luminosus (*to wick the rays of l. duly penetrate*); albidus (*somewhat white, of colour*); candidus (*dazzling white*).

LIGHT, s. opp. to heavy, grave, &c. || *A* PROP. not heavy, levis (*opp. gravis*): a l. burden, onus leve: l. armour, armaturâ levis: a l. weight, pondus leve (g. l.); pondus vulgari levis (*lighter than usual*). || *B* vto: 1) not heavy, of substance or strength; a) in its component parts, levis: a l. wine, vinum leve: l. food, cibis levis (*that gives slight nourishment*); cibis faciliâ ad concoquendum (*easy of digestion*); l. garment, vestis tenuis: a l. soil, solum tenue. b) *Trifling, inconsiderable, levis (opp. gravis)*; parvus (*opp. magnus*): to have a l. complicitas leviter agrotare: l. pain, dolor levis, parvus. 2) *That has nothing heavy on it*: a) l. armed, levis armaturâ (opp. so alth with Cae., who never, as L. and later writers do, uses simply levis in this sense: the l. cavalry, equites levis armaturâ [only in L. and later writers, milites leves]); velites (*as a division of the Roman army before the time of the republic, called vorarii. These troops were divided into jaculatores, javelin-men, sagittarii, archers, and funditores, slingers, to whom belonged the ferentarii, armed with round pebbles or leaden balls in the form of an acorn and furnished with a prick, and the balistarii or tragularii, armed with the hand-balista*). || *milites expediti*; all soldiers when they have laid aside their baggage, whether l. or heavy-armed; hence Cae. B. G. 7, 80, expediti levis armaturâ. b) *lightly clothed, lightly loaded, expeditus (opp. impeditus)*; nudus (*that has put off the upper garments*); l. infantry man, pedes expediti. Hence C. Not a wild, or a dull, swift, fleet, velox (*opp. tardus*); pernix (*nimble*). || *Only poets use levis in this sense*: a) l. walk, ingressus tener, tener as mollis: a person is l. of foot, levis in eo praecipua pedum pernicitas: to write a l. hand, "manu veloci scribere: to paint with a l. pencil, manu veloci pingere. d) *Not oppressed with cares, curis vacuus*; curis liber solutusque (e. g. animus): my heart becomes lighter, animus recipio: to make one's heart lighter, qm aggritudine or curis levare. e) *easy, that demands little pains or exertion, facili (opp. difficilis)*; solutus, expeditus (*not perplexed*); opp. impeditus: 3) *facile et expeditus*; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facili; nullius negotii (*opp. magni negotii*); very l., perfacilis; perexpeditus: it is a l. thing, nihil est negotii; id nihil habet negotii; id facili facit potest. || *Trifling, g. g. playful, petulans (of persons or things, opp. proax and protervus, wicket, are too strong)*; levis (*l.-minded, of persons*); parum verecundus (*not modest*); also of things: e. g. verba; lascivus (*full of play, epi in love: first in the old age in a bad sense; of persons and things*); l. jokes, joca petulantia, jocorum petulantia: in a l. manner, petulanter; parum verecunde; lascivi: the young woman is somewhat too l. in her conduct, ingenium liberius quam virginem decet (L.).

LIGHT, v. collustrare (*to impart its own l., only prop.*); illustrare (*to illumine, enlighten*; and *fig., to set in the l.*); illuminare (*to give l. to a thing, epi fig. None of these words were used by the ancients of enlightening the mind*). The sun l's every thing, sol cuncta luce sua illustrat: to be lighted by the sun, sole illustrum esse: to l. a town, in urbe pernoctantia lumina accendere (*of the ordinary lighting of the streets, aft. Ammian. 14, 1*); lumina suspendere funalibus ordine ductis (*to make an illumination with l's hung in*

rores on ropes; *Claudian. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 206*); accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (to make an illumination with l.'s in the windows of the houses; *Schol. Pers. Sat. 5, 180*); a tower is lighted by night, turris colucent per noctem crebris luminibus (*T. Hist. 3, 38, 1*); the field of Mars lighted by torches, colucentes pro campum Martis faces (*T. Ann. 3, 4, 1*); to l. up, i. e. to kindle, accendere, incendere, succendere (*prop. and fig.*); inflammare (to set on fire).

LIGHT UPON, v. | To fall upon by chance, offendere qm or qd, incidere in qm; qm or qd invadere or reperire (to find). | To settle upon, insidere (e. g. arbori).

LIGHTEN, v. INTR. fulgurare; fulgere (*prop. and fig.*); micare, splendere (*fig. to sparkle, glitter*). The swords lightened, micantes fulsere gladii: he seemed not to speak but to thunder and l., non loqui et orare sed fulgurare ac tonare videbatur: the eyes l., oculi scintillant.

LIGHTEN, v. TR. | To give light; see LIGHT, v. | To make less heavy, levare ci qd or qm re: *fig. to l. grief, &c.*; see ALLEVIATE.

LIGHTER, a. actuaris (with or without navis); actuarium (sc. navigium); actuarium.

LIGHTFINGERED, see THIEVISH.

LIGHTFOOTED, levipes; pernix; celer.

LIGHTHEADED, see DELIRIOUS, GIDDY.

LIGHTHEARTED, see CHEERFUL, MERRY.

LIGHTHOUSE, pharus (dāpor.—cf. *Suet. Calig. 46*); turris, ex qua, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicant;—turris prælucendi navibus nocturna suggerens ministeria (*Admian. 22, 18*) is an affected expression.

LIGHTLY, | Not heavily, leviter (e. g. cadere). | *fig. 1* Slightly, leviter (e. g. highly wounded); leviter saucius or vulneratus. To regard atq; l., qd leve habere, qd in levī habere (to consider as trifling; the latter is more distinct, and although only in *T. Ann. 3, 54, 4*, and *Hist. 2, 21, 2*, certainly classical); qd negligere (not to regard); to esteem l., parvi ducere; nihil curare. | Not clumsily or awkwardly, velociter. To dance l., membra moliter movere (*H. Sat. 1, 9, 25*).

LIGHTNESS, | In respect of weight, levitas. | In respect of motion, agility, levitas; see also AGILITY. | In respect of conduct, &c., levity, levitas; see also LEVITY, FICKLENESS.

LIGHTNING, fulgur (ἀστραπὴ, sheet-l.; for which we sometimes find fulgore, but never the sing. fulgor. Fulgor must be distinguished from fulgetrum or fulgetra; = repeated flashes of l.)—fulmen (κεραυνός, forked l.; a thunderbolt; for which we find also fulminis jactus or ictus; hence also *fig. 1*, y. destruction power, e. g. fortuna fulmen); to l. or cast forth l., fulmen emittere, jacere; to be struck with l., fulminis, icl or percuti; de caelo tangi or percuti; e caelo icti; struck with l., fulmine letus, &c., fulminatus (also *fig. 1*, as if struck by l., *Petrus. 80, 7*); to be set on fire by l., deflagrare letu fulminis; to be killed by l., fulmine exanimari: the l. struck in the towers, turres fulmine percussae sunt: the l. touched his litter, lecticam ejus fulgor praestinxit: concerning l., fulguralis (e. g. books, &c.); belonging to l., fulmineus (poet.); as quick as l., celerime; cum maximā celeritate. | *FIG.* of oratory, verborum fulmina: oratio fulgurans ac trans (after *Q. 2, 16, 19*).

LIGHTS, l. e. lungs of animals, pulmo, also pl. pulmones.

LIGHTSOME, see LUMINOUS, GAY.

LIGNEOUS, ligneus; lignosus, Plin.

LIKE, adj. | Resembling, similis, consimilis, as-similis, opp. dissimilis (with the gen. and dat.; whether of internal or external resemblance; but with ref. to internal resemblance, the gen. is most common; see *Example, § 411*).—geminus (extremely l., quite a match); Jx. similis et geminus: more l., propior (that comes nearer).—very l., proximus (e. g. Deo proximus); exactly l., geminus et simillimus (in a thing, qd re); simillimus et maxime geminus: not l., see UNLIKE: to be l., similem esse (with a gen. or dat.; see above); ad similitudinem cs rei accedere (to come near, of things; for which we find also prope, propius (nearer), and proxime (nearest) accedere ad qd (gen.); facie cs similem esse, os vultumque cs referre (in features, &c.); mores cs referre (in character); to make or render l., ad similitudinem rei fingere, effingere qd; assimilare qd in speciem cs rei (*T. Germ. 9, 4*); to become l. a person in any respect, ex qd re similitudinem speciemque cs gerere: he looks very l. his father, mirā similitudine totum patrem exscriptis: as l. as two peas, non ovum tam simile ovo, quam hic illi est (see *Q. 5, 11, 30*); or, ex puteo similior nunquam potest aqua

aquae sumi, quam hic est atque iste (*Plant. Mil. 2, 70*); or, neque aqua aqua, lac est lacti usquam similis, quam hic illius est, illeque hujus (*Plant. Men. 5, 9, 30*); he is no longer l. himself, prorsus alius factus est ac fuit antea: that is l. him, hoc dignum est illo, non abhorret ab ejus ingenio, non alienum est ab ejus moribus. | *Equal*, see EQUAL. | *Likely*, see LIKELY.

LIKE, s. par: to give l. for, par pari referre; reddere, referre; exsolvere vicem or vices: one who has not his l., cui nullum invenias parem; (vir) incomparabilis (*Plin.*).

LIKE, adv. | In the same manner as, ut, sicut, velut (*Syn. in As*). To behave l. a man, se virum præbere. virum inter viros esse (C.): to quit themselves l. men, strenue pugnare: to bear pain l. a man, dolorem ferre, ut vir (like a brave man). | *Probably*, vid. In 'he was l. to have been (drowned', &c.), wch Middleton uses without hesitation, turn it by 'he was nearly' &c. See NEARLY.

LIKE, v. | *TR.* Have a liking for, amare, diligere, amplecti; see FOND. | *INTR.* libet or col-libet ei (one has a desire or inclination)—placet ei (it pleases, one finds it good)—juvat qm (it delights; also sometimes followed by an infin., placet also by ut): I liked it, mihi libitum or colibitum or plactum est: as much as one likes, quantum juvat, libet, libuerit, colibuerit: to do as any one likes, animo suo morem gerere: if you (I, he, &c.) l., si placet, libet, commodum est; quum or quando or cum commodum est: as you l., ut placet, libet, commodum est: if you l., quod commodum tuo fiat; nisi tibi molestum est: we may believe it or not, as we l., quam vera (res) sit, communis existimatio est (L.).

LIKELIHOOD, a. verisimilitudo; similitudo veri; probabilitas: in all l., probabiliter (verisimiliter, *Appul.*).

LIKELY, verisimilis; veri, or (more rarely) vero, similis; probabilis; Jx. veri similis et probabilis.

LIKEMINDED, conjuncta (of one and the same disposition and manner of thinking; unanimous.—*fig.* in prose, only in *L. 7, 21*).—consentient (according in judgement and views): to be l., concordare; consentire inter se (of several): to be l. with aby, consentire cum qo (opp. dissensire or dissidere cum qo).

LIKEN, qd ci rei assimilare, or comparare.

LIKENESS, a. similitudo.—convenientia, congruentia (so far as the l. depends on a due proportion of parts, *Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*).—analogia (of words and ideas, translated in *C. de Univ. 4*, by proportio; cf. *Q. 1, 6, 3*).—congruentia morum (agreement in manners in character; *Suet. Oth. 2*).—In name, nominis vicinitas (*Plin. 21, 18, 69*); to bear a l. to aby or atq; similitudinem habere cum qo (qd re); similitudo mihi est cum qo: they bear a mutual l., est similitudo inter qos. | *Image*, that wch resembles, imago, effigies, simulacrum (*Syn. in IMAGE, prop.*); vera imago or effigies (a true l.). My l., mel similis species: to take a l. of aby, effingere oris lineamenta: to take a striking l., veram cs Imaginem reddere: she called him the exact l. of his father, veram paterni oris effigiem appellabat: the daughter was in character and appearance the exact l. of her father, filia non minus mores ejus, quam os vultumque referebat, totumque patrem mirā similitudine exscripsit.

LIKEWISE, item, itidem (where the same property is attributed to different subjects; = even so).—Idem, et (where different properties are attributed to one subject or object). Cæs. drew up his troops in order of battle; the enemy l., Cæs. aciem instruxit, hostes item: Cæs. drew up the troops in order of battle; he l. commanded: Cæs. aciem instruxit; Idem jussit; or (Cæs.) aciem instruxit et jussit. See more under ALso.

LIKING, libido (without rational consideration).—arbitrium (judgement).—voluntas (wish, will). According to l., ad libidinem; ex libidine; ut libido fert: ut libet: after my l., ad arbitrium nostrum libidineque; meo arbitratu: to do atq; out of mere l., libidine qd facere: to find a l. (pleasure) in atq; libidinem habere in re (*S. Cat. 7, 4*); to leave a thing to any one's l., ci or cs arbitrio permittere qd.

LILAC (a plant), syringa vulgaris (*Linna.*).

LILIACEOUS (lilaceous, *Pallad.*); liliorum, g. pl.

LILY, Nilum. The blue l., iris, iris (*Linna.*); the white l., Nilium album; liliū candidum: the red l., liliū purpureum, rubens: a bed of l.'s, liliētum: white as a l., candidus.

LIMB, membrum. pars corporis (any part of the body).—artus (*prop.*), a joint, or a single part of a



large member; hence, any member joined to the trunk; i. e. strictly speaking, a l. <sup>limb</sup>. The singular is not found in good prose; it occurs first in the later poets of the silv. age; pl. artus, the l's. I tremble in every l., omnibus artibus contremisco (C.): a l. of the law, homo forensis (C.).

LIMBECK, \*alembicum.

LIMBER, flexilis; flexibilis; lentus.

LIMBO, limbus patrum (ecc.). See PAIRON.

LIME, s. (a kind of earth) calx. Quick l., calx viva: slaked l., calx extincta or macerata: to slake l., calcem extinguere or macerare: to mix l., calcem temperare: to burn l., calcem coquere.

LIME, s. (a viscous substance) viscus, viscum.

LIME, s. (a tree) tilia. Of the wood of the l.-tree, tiliagineus (Col.); tiliaceus (Capitolin.); tiliaris (Cael. Aur.).

LIME, v. (to smear with bird-l.) visco oblinere or inungere. A limed twig, virga viscata (Farr. R. R. 3, 7, 7; O. Met. 15, 474); calamus aucupatorius (Mart. 14, 218, title): to set limed twigs, virgis viscat, or calamis fallere volucres or alites.

LIMEBURNER, calcarius (Cato).

LIMEKILN, fornax calcaria; or simply calcaria.

LIMESTONE, lapis calcarius; gleba calcis (a piece of l.).

LIMIT, s. finis (boundary as a circumscribing line, τέλος)—terminus (stone set up to mark a boundary, τέρμα)—limes (ridge, to mark a boundary, ὄρος). Jx. fines et termini; fines et quasi termini (never in the reversed order)—confinium (common boundary of two properties, &c.)—modus (degree, limit not to be exceeded; fig.)—cancelli (barrier; fig. limit not to be exceeded). To place l.'s, terminare (prop. and fig.)—limitare (prop.)—terminis or cancellis circumscribere (fig.)—fines terminare or constituere; to athg, terminos, or modum, ponere ci rei (prop. and fig.). To mark out the l's of athg, finire or (accurately) definire qd (prop. and imp.); to establish, fix, &c., the l's of athg, finem facere cs rei or ci rei; finem imponere ci rei: to propose to oneself certain l's, certos fines terminosque sibi constituere: to exceed l's, fines transire (prop. and fig.)—extra fines or cancellos egredi; modum excedere (fig.): to keep within the l's of modesty, fines verecundiae non transire: to keep abt within l's, coercere, continere, or constringere qm: to be confined within l's of one's own, and those narrow enough, suis finibus, exiguus sane, contineri: to burst through the l's and restraints of shame, repagula pudoris et officia perfringere (C.).

LIMIT, v. terminare; terminis (or cancellis) circumscribere, finire, definire; terminis circumscribere et definire; also simply circumscribere (as if were to surround with l's or boundaries)—finire, definire, includere finibus (to keep within certain l's)—coercere (to keep within bounds, to hold in); circumcidere (to make less, diminish; e. g. sumptus impensam funeri). To l. magistratus, magistratus finire: to l. athg within its bounds, qd intra terminos coercere: to be limited to one's narrow bound, suis finibus exiguus contineri: to l. a thing within a narrow circle, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g. friendship; C. Off. 1, 17, 53, Beier.): to l. a speaker, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70); oratorem finire or in angustias compellere (opp. oratio exaltare potest): to be limited to the duties of a school, \*intra muneris scholastici angustias coactum esse: to be limited by shortness of time, temporis angustia includi: to l. oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possit: to l. oneself to athg, se continere re or in re (of things and persons): to be limited, ceterarum rerum cancellos circumscripsum esse.

LIMITATION, limitatio (Col. Vitr.).—circumscrip-tio (C.). <sup>lim</sup> Use the verb, or the subst. LIMIT.

LIMITED, ptp. adj. circumscribitus (col. short)—brevis (short)—Jx. circumscribitus et brevis—tenuis (weak, e. g. animus, ingenium)—imbecillus (post-Aug. imbecillus, naturally weak in mind)—tardus (slow)—hebes (dull; e. g. ingenium). A l. time, temporis angustia: what is so l., so short, as the longest life of man? quid tam circumscribitum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 11.)

LIMNER, see PAINTER.

LIMP, adj. flexibilis, lentus, mollis.

LIMP, v. claudicare (C. prop.)—claudere (C., fig. Apparently claudere, C.; Ære, S.: Gell.).

LIMPID, liquidus, limpidus (in poetry and later prose)—lucidus (post-Aug.); amnis (Q.)—[splendens (H.) perlicidus (O.) belong to poetry.]

LIMPIDNESS, limpitudo (irregularly formed fm limpidus; Plin.). <sup>lim</sup> Use the adj.

LIMY, viscosus (prop. Prudent.; fig. Pallad.); glutinosus (Col.).

LINCH-PIN, \*axis (or rote) fibula.

LINDEN-TREE, tilia.

LINE, s. <sup>lin</sup> Extension in length, linea (g. l.); lineamentum (as supposed extension; also, as a stroke made, Petron. 79, 4; but no where in C. who uses it always in the sense of a geometrical l., or a lineament of the countenance). A broad l., lines (a stripe, as Plin. 37, 10, 69; nigrum materiam [gemmarum Veientana] distinguunt lines albus, a broad white l.: a straight l., linea recta; a curved l., linea curva; a parallel l., parallelus linea (Vitr. 5, 6); in or after a l., ad lineam: to draw a l., lineam ducere; with athg, qd re or ex qd re (e. g. with a colour, colore or ex colore; atramento or ex atramento): to divide athg by a l., qd dividere lineâ. Hence, a l. in the face or in the hands, incisura <sup>lin</sup> lineam (in later writers lineâ) oris, not = lines on the face, but the characteristic features or lineaments. b) In astronomy, the equator, æquinoctialis circulus (Farr. L. L. 9, 18, § 24, Muell. <sup>lin</sup> Equator is not Latin). To cross the l., \*in regiones trans circulum æquinoctialem sitas venire.

c) A boundary, gen., finis.—regio (district). <sup>lin</sup> Gen., direction, linea—ordo (order, succession): in a straight l., lineâ rectâ; ad lineam (perpendicularly, upwards or downwards); recto itinere, rectâ viâ (in a straight direction of the road)—recto ordine (in a straight row)—æquâ fronte (with a straight front, of soldiers, ships; e. g. procedere): in a straight l. with athg, rectâ cs rei regione (directly over against, as Cæs. B. G. 6, 24; whereas e regione cs rei or ex adversum qd is = over against, gen.). Hence, that wch forms a l., row, a l. Verse, l. in a book, versus (in poetry; <sup>lin</sup> not lineâ, nec ab extremâ parte versuum abundantes literas in alterum transferret, sed ibidem statim subicit circumducitque, when the l's are too long; Suet. Oct. p. 263). To write a few l's to aby, qd literarum ad qm dare: he has not written a single l., ne verbum quidem scripsit: l. by l. (in poetry), per singulos versus: to show in a few l's, paucis exponere. b) (in military language), ordo (a single l. of soldiers)—acies (troops in battle array). The first, second, third l. in battle, acies prima, media, extrema: in l., ordinatim, e. g. ire (opp. passim ire; see Brut. in C. Ep. 11, 13, 2); in close and covered l., munito agmine; e. g. incedere (S. J. 46, 3): to place themselves in l., ordinatim consistere (of the soldiers forming themselves; see Np. Iphic. 2, 2): to step out of the l., ordine egredi (of one or more)—ordinates deserere or relinquere (of several): to draw up the l., copias ordinare (g. l.)—ordinates or aciem instruere (for battle): a soldier of the l., miles legionarius (g. l., a legionary soldier)—miles gravis armaturæ (a heavy-armed soldier): troops of the l., legiones (the legions)—milites gravis armaturæ; gravis armaturâ (heavy-armed soldiers)—milites aciei destinati (troops appointed for the l. of battle; all, as opp. to light troops and to cavalry): ship of the l., \*navis aciei destinata. c) In pedigree, linea (see Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9, στέμματα cognationum directo limine in duas lineas separantur, quarum altera est superior [the ascending], altera inferior [the descending]: ex superiore autem, et secundo gradu transversas lineas [the collateral l.] pendunt). By the paternal, maternal l., a patre; a matre; paternus, maternus genere; ex paternâ lineâ, ex maternâ lineâ (e. g. venire, Cod. Just. 5, 9, 10): fm them sprang two l's of Octavius, ab his duplex Octavium familia defluxit: to be related in a direct l. to any one, lineâ directâ contingere cs domum (aft. Suet. Galb. 2): artissimo gradu contingere qm (e. g. on the maternal side, a matre; Suet. Oct. 4)—per artissimos gradus ad qm primam sui originem perducere (in a direct l.; see Sen. de Ben. 3, 28, 2). d) In fortification or sieges, opus (g. l., ramparts and trenches)—fossa (a trench). A l. of circumvallation; see CIRCUMVALLATION: to draw a l. round a place, circumvallare qd opere or operibus; qd circumdare fossâ: to occupy the whole l. with troops, \*per totum opus milites disponere. <sup>lin</sup> A string, cord, linea, linum.

LINE, v. interiorum cs rei partem vestire (qd re lineat; see C. Verr. 4, 55, 120).—\*munire intus qd re.

LINEAGE, linea. See ANCESTRY.

LINEAL, ex lineâ (paternâ, maternâ). To be a l. descendant, lineâ directâ contingere cs domum. See LINE.

LINEAMENT, lineamentum oris (a single feature in the face; ductus oris, C. de Fin. 5, 17, 47, denotes the lineaments about the mouth; opp. to vultus, i. e. the other features of the face). The l's of the face, ors,

virtus; *IN*. os vultuosus *or os et vultus* (*face and countenance*) *The mother and son had similar l's*, lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis.

LINEAR, linearis (*Plin. Quint.*).

LINEN, s. linteum. *Pieces of l., or l. clothes*, linteae, *orun: dressed in l.*, linteatus: *of l.*, linteus; linteus: *l. yarn*, linteum netum (*Ulp. Dig. 32, 70, § 11*): *l. manufacture*, ars lintearia (*as an art*; *Inscr. Grut. p. 649, n. 4*): *the l. trade*, \*negotium lintearium (*afst. Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Ill. 72*); \*negotiatio lintearia (*Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, § 15*).

LINEN, *adj.* linteus; linteus.

LINENDRAPER, \*negotium lintearium exercens *To be a l.*, \*negotium lint. exercere; \*linteae vendere *or venditare: a l's shop*, \*taberna in qua panni ad ulnam venduntur.

LINENDRAPERY, linteae, *orum*, *pl.*

LINEN-MANUFACTURER, lintearius (*Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, § 4*; *Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 16*);—linteo (*Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 58*; *Inscr. Grut. p. 38, n. 15*).

LINGER cunctari; cessare; morari; moram facere; tardare.

LINGERER, cunctator; cessator.

LINGERING, *adj.* cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans. *A l. disease*, morbus longus.

LINGERING, s. cunctatio; cessatio; mora.

LINGUIST, multas linguas intelligens (*afst. C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*);—grammaticus (*or Lat. literatus*; *see Suet. Gramm. 4*);—Graecis et Latinis literis docte eruditus. [*afst.*] Linguae s. sciens denotes one who is able to speak a language, although not critically acquainted with it: *see T. Ann. 2, 13, 2*. *To be a good l.*, multas linguas intelligere (*afst. C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*).

LINIMENT, unguentum (*ointment*); fomentum (*soothing application*).

LINING, \*pannus subsutus.

LINK, s. *|| A single ring or division of a chain, annulus*. *|| Fig. band, bond, vinculum*; vinclum. *|| A torch*. *See TORCH*.

LINK TOGETHER, *v.*nectere; connectere.—*virtutes inter se jugatae sunt (C. are linked together)*.

LINET, \*fringilla cannabina (*Linn.*).

LINSEED, semen lini.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, \*pannus crassior ex lana linoque confectus.

LINSTOCK, \*virga incendiaria.

LINT, linamentum; linteola carpta, *orum*, *pl.*

LINTEL, limen superum, *or superius* (*afst.*) *not superliminare*; *see Gromov. Plin. 29, 4, 26*; supercilium itineris, *or simply supercilium* (*Vitr. 5, 6, 5; 4, 6, 2*).

LION, leo (*animal, or sign in Zodiac*). *Of or relating to a l.*, leoninus: *to be like a l.*, specie leonina esse: *a l's den*, cavum leoninum: *a l's skin*, pellis leonis *or leonina*: *a lion-heart*, summa animi fortitudo: *l's mouth*, rictus leonis (*†*); (*a plant*) \*antirrhinum (*Linn.*): *a young l.*, catulus leonae; scymni leonum (*young l's*; *Lucr.*): *l's tooth* (*a plant*), \*leontodon taraxacum (*Linn.*): *l's paw* (*a plant*) leontice (*Linn.*): *l's foot* (*a plant*), catananche (*Linn.*): *l's tail* (*a plant*), phomis leonurus (*Linn.*).

LIONESS, leaena (*lea, poet.*)—leo femina (*Plaut. in Fragm. ap. Philarg. ad V. Ecl. 2, 63*).

LIONIZE (*in very familiar conversation, to take round to see sights*), ducere qm ad ea quae visenda sunt, *et unumquidque ostendere (C. Verr. 4, 59, 132)*.

LIP, labrum; labium. [*afst.*] *The former is the more usual and the better word; the latter is inferior, and not found in the prose of the gold. period: afst.* labium, *in the sing., is found in Seren. ap. Non. & the pl. occ. in Plaut and Ter.* *The upper—under l.*, labrum superius—inferius: *chapped l's*, fissura labrorum: *that has large l's*, labrosus (*Cels.*)—labiosus (*Lucr.*)—labeo (*Plin.*): *not found in the best writers*: *to touch alth with the l's*, labra admoveere *ci rei* (*poet.*): *chups on the l's*, labrorum fissura (*sing.*): *the name is on my l's*, nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris (*Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 65*): *to be on the l's*, intra labra atque dentes latere (*ib. e. 80*): *thick l's*, labra turgida (*Mart.*): *to put to the l's*, rei labra admoveere; *fig. promis, or primoribus*, labris gustare *or attingere (i. e. to take a slight taste of)*.

LIPSALVE, \*adipes, qui fissis labris medentur. \*unguentum labris molliendis factum.

LIQUEFY, *|| Tr.* liquefacere; *|| INTR.* liquefieri; *liquecere*. *See MELT*.

LIQUID, *adj.* liquidus; fluidus.

LIQUID, s. liquor.

LIQUIDATE, solvere. *See PAY*.

LIQUOR, liquor.

LISP, *v.* *et est os blesum* (*Mart. 10, 65, 10*); *et est lingua blesia* (*afst. O. A. A. 3, 294*): *one who l.s*, blesus.

LISP, LISPING, s. sonus blesus. *An affected l. (of an orator, &c.)*, deliciae circa S literam (*Q. 1, 2, 5*).

LISPING, *adj.* blesus.

LIST, s. *|| Roil, catalogue*, index (*afst.*) *not catalogue, late*;—numeri (*l. of soldiers*). *To put one's name on a l.*, s. nomen in indicem, in numeros, referre: *to be upon a l.*, in indicem, in numeros, relatum esse; in numeros esse: *to prepare l's of the soldiers*, milites in numeros distribuere: *to have a l. of alth*, qd descriptum habere: *the civil l.*, \*domestici sumptus principis: *l. of subscribers*, \*index eorum qui emptores se professi sint. *|| A border, bound, finis, terminus*. *|| Enclosed ground for combats, &c.*, campus, curriculum, *or hippodromus* (*race-ground*). *|| A strip of cloth, limb*.

LIST, *v.* *|| To desire, see DESIRE*.

LISTEN, *|| To hearken*, subauscultare qd; sermonem s. captare, aucupare, *or sublegere* (*Com.*): *to l. at the door to a conversation*, aure foribus admotâ sermonem captare (*Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27, sqq.*); *he listened to all I said*, subauscultando excepti voces meas *et procul quid narrarem attendit* (*C. Or. 2, 36, 153*). [*afst.*] *excipere sermonem s. does not mean 'to listen, out' to catch up any one's words*. *See whether any one is listening*, circumspecte, num quis est, qui sermonem nostrum aucupet, *or ne quis nostro hinc sermone auceps sit* (*Com.*). *|| To give attention, see ATTEND*.

LISTENER, qui s. sermoni auceps est.

LISTLESS, *|| Thoughtless, careless, socors, incuriosus, negligens*. *See CARELESS*. *|| Slow, sluggish, piger, segnis*.

LISTLESSLY, *|| Carelessly, incuriose, negliger, indiligenter*. *|| Slowly, sluggishly, pigre, segniter, Jn.* pigre ac segniter: *to go l. about alth*, invitum *or ægre* ad qd accedere, *or qd suscipere*.

LITLESSNESS, *|| Carelessness, see CARELESSNESS*. *|| Slowness, sluggishness, pigritia, segnitia*.

LITANY, litania (*Eccl.*).

LITERAL, ad verbum, ad literam: *the l. meaning of a word*, proprius verbi sensus; *propria verbi significatio: to give a l. translation, i. e. to translate literally, see the next word*.

LITERALLY, ad verbum, ad literam: *to translate l.*, verbum de *or e* verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum exprimere (*e. g. de Graeci, C.*).

LITERARY, literatus; *or by the gen.* literarum, *e. g.* literarum monumenta: *a l. journal*, \*commentarii literarii.

LITERATURE, literæ; literarum monumenta (*including literary documents*); literarum cognitio et ratio (*knowledge of history and antiquities, also philologia*):—*Latin l.*, literæ Latine; monumenta Latina: *skilled in Latin and Greek l.*, literis Latinis et Graecis doctus: *to promote the interests of l.*, literarum studia illustrare *et excitare* (*after C. Tusc. 1, 3, 5*): *polite or elegant l.*, humanitatis studia (*C.*); *but afst.* *not literæ humaniores*).

LITHARGE, lithargyrum (*Plin.*). molybditis (*Plin.*).

LITHE, flexilis, flexibilis, lentus.

LITHENESS (flexibilitas, *Solin.*; lentitia, *Plin.*): *use the adjectives*.

LITHOGRAPH, \*lithographicus.

LITHOGRAPHER, \*lithographus.

LITHOGRAPHY, \*lithographia; \*ars lithographica.

LITIGANT, s. litigator (*Q.*).

LITIGANT, *adj.* litigans: *the parties l.*, litigantes.

LITIGATE, *|| INTR.* cum qm litigare, *or lites habere*; *inter se litigare de qre (of several parties)*; in causis litigare (*as a profession or habit*). *|| TR.* causam agere (*to carry on*), *or dicere* (*to plead*).

LITIGIOUS, litigiosus; cupidus litium (*fond of going to law*); certandi, *or concertationis*, cupidus; cupidus rixe; ad rixam promptus (*quarrelsome*).

LITTER, s. *|| A kind of sedan bed*, lectica; sella gestatoria (*in the lectica the person was recumbent, in the s. g. more in a sitting posture*). *|| Straw laid under animals for a bed, &c.*, stramentum (*stramen, or substramen, poet.*). *|| Straw for a covering of platted straw, a mat—|| Young produced at a birth*, fetus, fetura, subdles, progenies. *|| Things in confusion, turbæ, trices: to make a l.*, omnia miscere, turbare, *or miscere ac turbare*.

LITTER, *v.* *|| To spread straw as a bed for*

*sattile*, (stramentum) pecori subternere (*Phn.*). || *To cover with things negligently, misère ac turbare.* || (*Of animals*) to bring forth young, fetus procreare; fetus fundere, edere (*C.*).

**LITTLE**, *adj.* parvus (not large or great; also, not grown up; *fig.*, mean, trifling, *opp.* magnus): less, minor; least, minimus (which must be used when the least of two or more is meant; e. g. *Little Asia*, Asia Minor).—*paulus*, paululus (in respect of space and time, and of number, value, *opp.* magnus or multus; rarely said of *i. persons or animals*, as *L. 35, 11, 7*, equi hominesque paulullu gracileque: paulum et paululum are more frequently used substantively with a gen.; e. g. paulum lucri; paulum operæ; paululum moræ).—*pusillus* (very *l.*, diminutive, stunted in growth; *fig.*, frivolous; e. g. *animus*).—*minutus* (scarcely of perceptible size; *fig.*, frivolous; e. g. *animus*. Interrogatiunculae).—*brevis* (short, of small extent; of time and space, *opp.* longus).—*exiguus* (small, of number, quantity, and time).—*humilis* (low of stature; of men, animals, and plants; also, *fig.*, low, mean).—*humilis* stature, humilis statura (short of stature; of men and animals).—*angustus* (narrow; *opp.* latus; also, *fig.*, narrow-minded).—*parvulus*, infans (not grown up; see *YOUNG*). The *Latin* frequently express the idea of littleness by a diminutive; e. g. *i. money*, nummuli: a *l. book* or writing, libellus: a *l. present*, munusculum: a *l. child*, infantulum, &c. It may sometimes be rendered by *Cri.* with *qd* and a gen.; e. g. a *l. pride*, *qd* superbie: the *l. finger*, digitus minimus: too *l.* curtus (cut short): very *l.*, perparvulus; valde pusillus; perpusillus; perexiguus: how *l.*, quantus, quantillus (in nature, of size); quotus (in number): so little, tantus, tantillus: a little, paulo, paululum: a *l. man*, homo brevis statura, homo brevis statura (short of stature); homo corpore parvo, homo paululus (small in body); homo statura humili et corpore exiguo (of stature and size); homo pusillus (dwarfish, stunted).—*non* homo parvus: to be *l.* (of stature), brevem habere staturam; brevem esse staturam: a *l. boy*, puer infans: the *l. Romulus*, infans Romulus: little ones (children), parvi; libet (in respect of the parents): the *uri* are somewhat less than elephants, uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos: to cut into *l. bits*, minute or minutum concidere: to break into *l. pieces*, comminuerè *qd*: a *l. time*, tempus parvum, breve or exiguum: for a *l. time*, parumper. *paulisper*: a *l. after*, brevi, paulo post: a *l. number*, parvus or exiguus numerus; of *other*, *ca.* rei: the *l. number* (with one has with him, &c.), paucitas (e. g. militum): a *l. sum* of money, parva pecunia; paulula pecunia (*Plant.*); paululum pecuniae: a *l. gain*, parvum commodum; paulum lucri; lucellum: a *l. disagreement*, parva dissensio: there is a *l. difference*, parvulum differt: these things are *l.*, hæc parva sunt: *fm* the least to the greatest, minima maxima: the greatest and the least (i. e. the highest and the lowest), summi et infimi: a *l. mind*, animus parvus, pusillus, minutus, angustus, or *ix* angustus et parvus (see *LITTLE-MINDED*): that betrays a *l. mind*, illud pusilli animi est: nothing so much betrays a *l. mind*, as &c., nihil est tam angustū animi, tam parvi, quam, &c.

**LITTLE**, *s.* non multum; nonnulli; aliquantulum: a *l. money*, aliquantulum numorum: by *l.* and *i.*, sensim; sensim ac pedetentim. See *DEGREE*.

**LITTLE**, *adv.* paulum; paululum; nonnulli; aliquantulum.

**LITTLE-MINDED**, parvi or pusilli animi; angust animi et parvi; angusti pectoris; pusilli animi et contracti.

**LITTLENESS**, parvitas; exiguitas.

**LITURGY**. || *A set of prayers and supplications.* || *liturgia*. || *A book containing such a form of prayers, &c.*, liber liturgicus or ritualis.

**LIVE**, **LIVING**, *adj.* prop., vivus, vivens (*opp.* mortuus: vivus, when mere existence is to be expressed; vivens, of a way and manner of existence).—*sprans* (that breathe).—*salvus* (safe).—*animatus*, animalis, animal (endued with life, *opp.* inanimatus): nothing *l.*, nullum animal: a *l. model*, exemplum animale (*C. de Invent. 2, 1, 2*).—*Calo*, a *l. image* of virtue, Cato virtutum viva imago: a *l. language*, lingua, quæ etiam nuncuntur homines; also perhaps, lingua viva: to find *aby* still *l.*, qm vivum reperire (still among the *l.*); qm adhuc spirantem reperire (still breathing, not yet quite dead). To deliver a person *l.* or dead into *aby*'s hands, qm aut vivum aut mortuum in *cs* potestatem dare.

**LIVE**, *v.* || *To have life, continue in life, vivere* (v. *l.*).—*esse* (to be, exist, *eliv*: see *HERZ. S.*

*Cat. 18, 4*).—In *vita* esse (to be alive).—*sprans* (to breathe; hence of statues, &c., which seem to breathe).—*vigore* (to have a living appearance, of plants). *C.* and *others*, in the higher style, and for the sake of emphasis, used also sometimes the *fig.* lucem aspiciere, intueri, vivere et animâ frui (*opp.* hæc luce carere): still to *l.*, adhuc vivere, in *viva* esse (to be still alive).—*superasse*, superatit esse (to be not yet dead): to let any one *l.*, vitæ *cs* parere, consulere (to spare his life).—*ci* lucis usuram dare (to allow to *l.*): not to let one *l.* an hour longer, unius horæ usuram *ci* ad vivendum non dare: *cs* ought to *l.* for others as well as ourselves, non nobis solum natū sumus: not to be able to *l.* without *athq.*, qd re carere non posse: without *athq.*, sine *qo* vivere non posse (e. g. unum diem): to be living too long for *aby*, mea longinquitas ætatis *ci* obest (*Ter.*): to have lived long enough, satis vixisse: vitæ satisfactio: if he had lived longer, si vita longior suppeditasset, si *vita* daeset longior: the bravest man that ever lived, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir: as long as *l.*, per omnem vitam; me vivo; dum vivo; dum spiro; dum vivam; dum spirare potero; dum vita suppedit, quoad vitæ suppeditat; quoad vivo: if *l.*, si vita suppetit; si vita mihi contingeret (*Planc.* in *C. Ep. 10, 24, 3*): as true as *l.*, ita vivam: to *l.* to see, videre (e. g. a day, fortune, &c.): to *l.* to see one's sixtieth year, pervenire ad annum sexagesimum; ad annum sexagesimum ducere spiritum: I wish I might *l.* to see those times, opto, ut posim ad *l.* tempus republicæ spiritum ducere: I hope to *l.* to see something, spero qd me vivo futurum esse: I have lived to see the times, incidit ætas mea in ea tempora. *I* spend or pass on *l.* (to be in respect of the way or manner, for what, whence, or where one *l.*, vivere: to *l.* with *aby*, vivere cum *qo* (i. e. in habits of intimacy with him): to *l.* upon *athq.*, e. g. in tenui pecuniâ vivere: tantum habere quantum satis ad usus necessarios (to have enough to *l.* upon): to *l.* an abstemious life (for the sake of one's health), valetudinem suam curare (g. *i.*); contentem esse in victu cultuque corporis tuendi causâ (*ast. C. Off. 2, 24, 86*): to *l.* to or for a thing, *ci* rei se dedisse, *ci* rei deditum esse (e. g. literis, voluptatibus); *ci* rei operam dare, studere (to bestow pains, e. g. literis).—*vacare* *ci* rei in this sense is quite unclass.: to *l.* entirely in a thing, vivere in *qâ* re (e. g. literis); totum esse in *qâ* re (see *Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 1, 11*): to *l.* in hope, spem habere; in spe esse: to *l.* for or to oneself, secum, ut dicitur, vivere, se frui (to enjoy one's life).—*sum* negotium gerere (to *l.* without care of other persons' business).—*otiosi*, vitam in otio degere (to spend one's life in ease): to *l.* *fm*, by, or upon *athq.*, vivere (de) *qâ* re (g. *i.*).—*vesci* *qâ* re (to have *athq.* for one's food).—*all* *qâ* re (to support oneself on *athq.*).—*vitam sustentare* *qâ* re (by any trade or business, e. g. corollas venditando): victum querere or queritare *qâ* re (to seek a livelihood by *athq.*, e. g. lanâ ac telâ, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48*): to *l.* poorly upon *athq.*, vitam tolerare *qâ* re (to feed off or of business; see *HERZ. Cas. B. G. 7, 17* extr. *Ruhn. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 23*): to *l.* on charity, alienâ misericordiâ vivere: to have enough to *l.* upon, rem habere (see *C. Off. 2, 21, 73*); habeo unde vivam, utar: to *l.* well, laute vivere (in affluence and comfort).—*luxuriose* vivere (in luxury): to *l.* poorly, parce ac duriter vivere; vitam inopem tolerare: to *l.* near, accolere *ci* loco, or locum: to *l.* in a place, vivere (in) *qo* loco; esse, versari (in) *qo* loco: to *l.* a long time in a place, commorare in *qo* loco: to *l.* under the same roof with any one, sub uno tecto esse: to *l.* in society, in circulis esse, versari; in hominum celebritate versari: to *l.* at court, in regia or in aula esse; inter aulicos versari. *b)* of the state in which one *l.*, vivere (with an adverb or other definitive word; vitam agere, degere, with an *adj.* with vitam).—*rarely* vitam vivere: ætatem agere or gerere (to not class.): to *l.* happily, feliciter, beate vivere; vitam agere felicem: to *l.* miserably, misere vivere: to *l.* in want, in egestate vitam degere: to *l.* in peace, sine injuriâ et in pace vivere: to *l.* *fm* hand to mouth, in dieni vivere (i. e. without thinking of to-morrow).

**LIVELIHOOD**, victus; vitæ quotidianus; res ad vitam necessarius: to seek one's *l.*, victum querere, queritare: to earn one's *l.*, parare ea quæ ad victum suppeditant. See more under *BREAD*.

**LIVELINESS**, vigor (freshness, of body and mind).—*alacritas* (sprightliness). *i.* of speech or style, vis (power).—*gravitas*, vehementia (emphasis).

**LIVELONG**, totus.

**LIVELY**, vegetus (enjoying life, gay).—*vidividus* (full of energy).—*vigens* (rigorous in body or mind).—*alacer* (quick, brisk, merry).—*acer* (full of fire).—*recens* (fresh).

—celeber (of places, frequented; opp. desertus): a l. motum, motus vigena: a l. colour, color vigena, acris; color ardens, ardentissimus: a l. countenance, os et vultus alacrior: a l. speech, oratio fervidior: a l. speaker, orator agens, calens in dicendo (that has a l. style or manner).—orator concitatus (impassioned): a l. delivery, actio paullo agitatior; actio ardentior: to have a l. delivery, acerrimum esse in agendo; calere in agendo: a l. idea, opinio recens (see C. Tusc. 3. 31, 75; 4. 7 in.): to form a l. idea of althg. \*rem tamquam præsentem animo contemplari; rem quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari (C. Flacc. 11, 26): to give a l. idea of a thing, imaginem cs rei exprimere, quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (aft. Q. 4, 3, 123): l. correspondence by letter, celebritas, frequentia epistolarum: a l. memory, memoria præsens (L. 8, 22): to feel a l. joy, valde, vehementer lætari: in a l. manner, alacri animo (with spirit).—acriter (fiercely, sharply).—graviter, cum vi (with energy).

LIVER, = one who lives, qui vivit (vixit) &c.

LIVER (in the body), jecur (gen. jecinôris). [LXX] The Gr. hepar (ἥπαρ) with deriv. hepaticus (ἡπατικός), hepatizon (ἡπατίζω), &c. only as medical terms): l. complaint, morbus jecinôris (Cels. 4, 8 in.).—morbus hepaticus (Plant. Curc. 2, 1, 23).—vitium jecinôris (Plin. 20, 14, 53): I have a l. complaint, morbus hepaticus me agit, jecur cruciat (Plant.).

LIVERY, (in Law), delivery of possession, mancipatio; traditio. || Delivery of food: l. stable, \*stabilium meritorium or mercenarium. || Uniform given to servants, vestis familiaris. vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere consueverunt (q. tt.; the latter Np. Dat. 3, 1).—cultus familiaris (the whole dress of a servant, aft. Fell. 1, 2, 2). In connexion also vestis, cultus famulorum; or simply, vestis, cultus: to wear l., vesti famulari or cultu famulari indutum esse: a l. servant, \*famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis.

LIVERY-MAN (in London), socius; sodalis.

LIVID, lividus; livens: a l. colour, livor; to be l., livere: to become l., livescere (Lucr.).

LIVIDNESS, livor.—livedo (Appul.).

LIVING, adj. see LIVE.

LIVING, s. || In respect of the necessities or ornaments of life, vita. victus, cultus. JN. victus et cultus, cultus vestitusque habitus et cultus (LXX) victus means maintenance by food, &c.; cultus denotes everything not contained in the word joined with it: also vita and victus, when vita denotes the public, victus the private life; see Bremi. Np. Alcib. 1, 3): a rough style of l., vita horrida, fera: a magnificent style of l., lautitia: a poor style of l., vita inops; vita dura: a regular mode of l., continentia in victu cultusque (corporis tuendi causa). || In respect of manners and customs, vitæ ratio, vitæ decore ratio, vitæ et vivendi via (g. t., plan of life).—vitæ ratio et institutio, vitæ instituta, orum, n., vitæ instituta (rules observed in one's course of life).—vitæ consuetudo, consuetudo et vita, mos et institutum (mores et instituta), studia institutaque (with ref. to the habits and inclinations).—vitæ (g. t. with ref. to conduct, &c.): a right mode of l., recta vitæ via; recte vivendi via; bene vivendi ratio: a regular mode of l., certa vivendi disciplina; severe, sobrie vivere: to change one's mode of l., vitæ rationem mutare (g. t.); vitam laudabilem exordiri (to improve).—vitam victuque mutare (both private and public).—mores suos mutare, commutare, morum mutationem or commutationem facere, mores emendare, cs corrigere: In viam redire: ad virtutem redire, revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere (to improve one's moral conduct).—mores invertre, se invertre (to degenerate): to keep to one's mode of l., de vitæ consuetudine nihil mutare; institutum suum tenere (to retain one's habits): to return to one's old mode of l., ad priorem vitam reverti: to bring any back to his former mode of l., revocare qm ad pristinam consuetudinem. || In respect of occupation, vitæ genus (g. t.).—ars (art, handicraft).—quæritus (business): a sedentary mode of l., ars sèllularia; quæstus sèllularius: to adopt or embrace a l., vitæ genus suscipere; artem discere, edicere. || A benefice, \*beneficium (not præbenda).

LIXIVIAL, lixivius (Plin. Col.).

LIZARD, lacerta (and lacertus; but lacertus means also an arm).

LO! ecco (of something sudden or unexpected).—en (denoting the presence of something which requires attention, and esp. of althg. unwelcome). [LXX] both ecco and en are usually construed with the nom.: but ecco is found in the comedians with the acc. of a person; hence, com. acted, eccum, eccam, eccos.

LOAD, s. onus (prop. and fig.): to take a l., subire onus (dorso, upon one's back).—onus suscipere: a waggon.—or cart l., vehes or vehia: a l. of manure, vehes stercoreis (Col.) or fimi (Plin.): a l. of hay, vehes fœni (Plin.): a l. of powder (for a charge). \*pulveris pyrii quantum sclopeto inimiti (or in sclopetum infundi) solet.

LOAD, v. || To burden, onerare.—gravare qm qd re (T.).—ci onus imponere (C.), injungere (L.): to l. a beast of burden, onera in jumenta extollere (Var.); jumentis onera imponere (C.): to l. a ship; see FREIGHT: to l. a man with baggage, sarcinis gravare qm (T.): a waggon, plastrum onerare (O.); onera in plastrum imponere (C.): FIG. To l. aby with chains, catenis qm onerare (H.); with abuse, onerare qm maledictis (Plaut); with curses, diras ingerere in qm. || To charge a gun, \*pulverem pyrium sclopeto infundere; with ball, \*glandem plumbeam sclopeto infundere: to l. a cannon, \*tormento telum inimitere [Kraft gives, \*in sclopetum pulverem nitratum cum glande inmittere; \*pulvere pyrio farcire sclopetum].

LOADSTONE, (prop.) magnes, ètis; magnes lapis; lapis Heracleus (—fig.) quod ad se attrahit, or allicit.

LOAF, massa: l. of bread, \*panis in speciem quandam reductus: a l. of sugar, \*meta sacchari.

LOAM, s. || Mar l., marga (Plin.).

LOAN, v. \*margà contengere or integere (to cover with l.).

LOAN, s. || A lending, versura, mutuatio (the former with the view of paying a debt; the latter g. t.). || Money lent, pecunia mutua, credita: to get a l. fm any one, versuram facere ab qo (if for paying another debt with): to pay a debt by means of a l., versurâ solvere or dissolvere; mutatione et versurâ solvere: to force a l., pecunias mutuas exigere; mutuum pecuniam præcipere: to pay or return a l., creditum or pecuniam creditam solvere: to accept or receive a l., pecunias mutuas sumere ab qo.

LOATH, invit; invito animo; nolens: to be l. to do althg. ægre qd facere; nolo qd facere; gravari qd facere; abhorrere a qd re faciendâ; non libet mihi qd facere; non libenter facio qd (e. g. causam relinquo, C.). I am l., me piget.

LOATHE, v. satietas or tædium cs rei me caput; venit mihi qd in tædium; nauseare (vauvâ); fastidire qd; tædet me cs rei; satietas or tædium cs rei me cepit or tenet; fastidium est mihi qd.

LOATHING, fastidium (as a consequence of satiety, disgust, in physical or moral sense).—satiety (satiety, in physical or moral sense). JN. fastidium quoddam et satietas.—tædium fm weariness, when one loses patience, in prose first in L.: C. uses satiety for it).—nausea (vauvâ, fm a disordered stomach, inclination to vomit; in a moral sense, stronger than fastidium; but only in Mart. 4, 37): to cause or excite l., fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere ci (e. g. stomacho); fastidium, satietatem, or tædium afferre; tædio afficere qm; nauseam facere.

LOATHSOME, fastidiosus (Plin. H. Ep.).—fastidium creans or affertens (that excites loathing, of things).—teter (foul, ugly, e. g. sapor, odor, aqua, &c.).—odiosus (disgusting, hateful, of persons or things).

LOBBY, vestibulum.

LOBE (in anatomy), fibra (altera fibra, sc. jecoris, Plin.: pulmo in duas fibras dividitur, Cels.).

LOBSTER, cammarus (Plin.).

LOCAL, (LXX not localis). By the gen. loci or regionis, locorum or regionum: e. g. l. difficultas, locorum difficultates: l. knowledge, locorum notitia; locorum, or regionum peritia or scientia: for want of l. knowledge, ignorance or incipientia locorum (once Cels. ignorantia loci): to possess l. knowledge, locorum or regionum scientiam, peritum, esse.

LOCALITY, s. || Nature of a place or places, loci or locorum natura. || Situation, loci, or locorum, situs: a good l., opportunus loci: to inspect the l's, situm (urbis) circumspicere (L. 9, 28, 3).

LOCK, (a Scotch word), lacus, ßs.

LOCK. || An instrument for fastening, claustrum.—[LXX] The ancients used a bolt or bar, in the place of our l. and key; in some cases they had a contrivance, by means of a thong with a loop or hook, for removing the bolt fm the outside of a door; sometimes also they employed a seal, e. g. Plant. Cas. 2, 1, 1, obsignate cellas, referte anulum ad me; as if one should say, I. them up and bring the key to me. To put under l. and key, sub signo et claustris ponere. || A wear; dam, obiectaculum (Var.). || A tuft of hair, citrus (natural).—cinclinnus (artificial).—annivus (ringled). || Part of a gun, \*ignilium.



**LOCK**, *v.* || *To fasten with a l.*, claustrum obficere et rei. *to l. up*, claudere; concludere. *Locks* The ancients sometimes employed a seal instead of a l. and key; hence the classical phrases, signare, obsignare, annulo vindicare, *to l. up in athg.*, concludere, includere (*to shut in*) in re: *to l. oneself up in the house*, se includere domi: *to lock any one up (in prison)*, qm in custodiam includere. || *To trig (a wheel)*, (rotam) sufflamipare (*Sen.*).

**LOCKER**, capsa; capsula.  
**LOCKET**, \*cypelolum pensile; \*theca pensilis, or ex collo suspensa.

**LOCKSMITH**, faber claustrarius (*late*).

**LOCOMOTION**, motus: *to have the power of l.*, suā vi movēri; cīeri et agi motu suo; per se ipsum et suā sponte movēri.

**LOCOMOTIVE**, *i. e. that has the power of locomotion*; see **LOCOMOTION**.

**LOCUST**, locusta.

**LODGE**, *v.* || *INTRA*. *To have lodgings*, deversari apud qm, also in qā domo (*C.*; *und.* in the sense of *to lodge anywhere where as a stranger*, *C. de Invent. 2, 4, 15*). *To dwell*, see **DWELL**. || *TR*. Hospites accipere.

**LODGE**. || *A small tenement, casa, casula, domuncula (Vitr.)*. || *(of free-masons)*, a) the place of assembling. —domus (house) or porticus (hall), in quam latōmi conveniunt: b) the assembly, conventus latōmorum: *there is a l. to day*, \*hodie latōmi in porticum suam conveniunt: c) the society of free-masons, \*sodalitas latōmorum.

**LODGER**, inquilinus (*C.*).

**LODGING**. || *An inhabiting, habitatio*. || *A hired apartment, concubulum meritorium (in respect of one who lets it)*—habitatō conducta; hospitium (*in respect of the tenant*): *to let furnished l's*, locare instructas aedes (*C.*).

**LOFT**, tabulatum; cellae (store-rooms, *und. r the roofs*);—foenile (*a hay-loft*);—granarium, cella penaria (*for fruit or corn*).

**LOFTILY**, alte; elate; excelsē; sublime; sublimiter.

**LOFTINESS**, altitudo, excelsitas (*prop. and fig.*)—*eminētia (a high projection, also fig. excellence)*—*sublimitas (fig. sublimity)*—*elatio (elevation)*: *l. of sentiment or mind*, animi altitudo (*L. not in C.*; see *Beier ad C. Offic. 1, 25, 88*), animi excelsitas, elatio, eminētia, magnitudo: *l. of style*, orationis elatio atque altitudo; orationis or verborum granditas.

**LOFTY**, altus, elatus, celsus, excelsus (*prop. and fig.*; *SYN. in HIGH*).—*editus (above the level, opp. planus)*—*sublimis (prop. that soars on high, then = above the common order)*—*erectus (of l. ideas)*—*augustus (high, esp. of divine things)*: *a l. style*, oratio grandis; orationis altitudo; elatio atque altitudo orationis; sublime genus dicendi: *a man of l. mind*, vir excelsus et altus.

**LOG**, caudex; stipes.

**LOGARITHM**, logarithmus.

**LOGGERHEAD**, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus (*Ter.*): *to be at l's*, rixari inter se, or cum qo.

**LOGIC**, \*ars logica, logica, orum, *n. (g. l.)*; ars intelligendi (*art. of understanding*).—*ars argumentandi (as the art of reasoning or drawing inferences)*. It was included by the ancients in *Dialectics*.

**LOGICAL**, \*logicus: *l. arrangement, dispositio (as Q. 10, 3, 5)*.

**LOGICALLY**, \*logice; or by recte, rectissime, acute (*e. g. concludere*); \*rationi convenienter.

**LOGICIAN**, \*qui artem logicam proficitur. \*qui de logicis tradit or praecepit (*teacher of logic*).—*artis logicae peritus (one versed in it)*.—*dialecticus*.

**LOGOMACHY**. *Dispute about words (not things)*, verborum disceptatio; verborum discordia, verbi controversia (*C. Or. 2, 23, 107*): *to engage in a l.*, ad verba rem deducere (*C. Caein. 18, 21*); *with aby*, de verbo or verbis cum qo certare.

**LOIN**, lumbus; *l's*, *pl.* lumbi: *weak in the l.*, delumbis.—*elumbis (Fest.)*: *pain in the l's*, lumborum dolores.

**LOITER**, morari, commorari, (*in*) qo loco, apud qm.

**LOITERER**, cessator; deses; desidiosus; segnis; iners.

**LOITERING**, cessans; iners; desidiosus; segnis. **LOLL**, brachia or crura porrigere: *stijcere se in re (upon athg.)*.

**LONE**, LONELY, LONESOME, solitarius: *a l. place*, solitudo: *I never feel less l. than when alone*, nunquam minus solus sum, quam quum solus sum

(*C.*): *a l. life*, vita solitaria: *l. places*, loca solitaria (*C.*).

**LONELINESS**, solitudo (solitas, *Acc. ap. Non.*).

**LONG**, adj. || *Of space*, longus (*g. l.*).—*procerus (tall, eminē)*.—*promissus (hanging down far)*.—*prolixus (rare in the best prose, not simply = promissus, but longe lateque diffusus, so that in Col. 1. 9, 3, arator prolixior is not only a tall, but also a broad-shouldered, stout ploughman)*: *very long*, perlongus; longissimus; procerissimus: *somewhat l.*, longulus; immoderate l., praelongus (rare in the silver period, enormis): *a l. garment*, vestis longa (*g. l.*); *vestistalaris (hanging down to the ankles)*.—*vestis longa lateque diffusa (l. and full)*: *Gr. 7, 12*: *l. hair*, capillus longus (*g. l.*); *capillus promissus*, caesaries promissa (*that hangs down far over the neck*).—*capillus prolixus (l. and thick)*: *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49, and V. Ecl. 8, 34*: *a l. tail*, cauda proera (*l. and thin*); *cauda prolixa (l. and thick or bushy)*: *long l. with a definite specification of a measure of length is expressed by longus with an acc. (rarely in the best age with an abl.) of the measure, or by in longitudinem with a gen. of the measure (but only when it is said that a thing is to be made &c. so l.; therefore in dependence on a verb)*, *e. g. six feet l.* longus pedes sex: *to cut off a bridge six feet l.*, pontem in longitudinem sex pedum rescindere. For some specifications of length the Latin has also particular adjectives; as, *one foot l.*, pedalis; (*but also, and more accurately*) *pedem longus (rare)*; *pedaneus (late)*: *half a foot l.*, semipedalis; *a foot and a half l.*, sesquipedalis, but also sesquipedem longus: *two feet l.*, bipedalis, but also duos pedes longus: *an ell l.*, cubitalis; *half an ell l.*, semicubitalis. || *Of time*; longus (usually of the duration of time itself, *e. g. tempus, hora, nox, &c.*, more rarely of the duration of athg.)—*longinquus (of the duration of time, and esp. of the duration of athg. e. g. consuetudo, obsidio, &c.)*.—*diuturnus, diutinus (of the duration of athg., but the former denotes duration either indifferently or with commendation, as pax diuturna, whereas the latter implies that a thing is irksome or tedious. Thus bellum diuturnum, a war of l. duration, esp. as compared with others; bellum diutinum, a protracted and tedious war; so also morbus diuturnus, a tedious complaint)*.—*The longest day*, dies solstitialis; solstitium: *the longest night*, \*nox brumalis; bruma: *the days are longer than with us*, diernum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram (*T. Agr. 12, 3*): *a l. syllable*, syllaba longa: *to make a syllable l.*, syllabam producere: *to pronounce a syllable l.*, producte dicere syllabam: *the first syllable in insanus is l.*, 'insanus' producta primā literā dicimus (dicitur): *the first syllable in sapiens is l.*, in sapiente prima litera producte dicitur: *the time is too l. for me*, mora lenta me offendit or urit (*the delay is tedious, after O. Her. 3, 138*); \*otium moleste fero (*leisure is oppressive to me*): *a l. time before, after, athg.*, multum ante, post, qd (*e. g. ante, post mortem* &c.): *a l. time since or ago*; see **LONG**, *ad.*: *after a l. interval*, longo intervallo. With specifications of a definite measure of time, the Latin employs either a simple acc. or (to denote that a thing lasts uninterruptedly) per with an acc. (*Gr. oia with a gen.*): *e. g. three years long*, tres annos; per tres annos. || *Not brief or contracted*, latus (*opp. contractus*); *of persons or things*.—*longus (opp. brevis*; *of persons or things*).—*copiosus (with many words)*.—*verbosus (with many needless words)*.—*longus not prolixus*: *a l. speech*, oratio longa, lata, copiosa, or verbosa: *a l. work*, opus diffusum: *a l. letter*, epistola longior, or verbosa.

**LONG**, *adv.* || *A l. time*, diu; *longum tempus*: *very l.*, perdiu: *l. before*, multo (rarely not multum) ante (*rarely*).—*longo ante*: *l. after*, multo post; *longo tempore post*: *not l. after*, non ita multo post (*rarely*).—*non ita longe post*; *non ita longo intervallo* (rarely only in later writers); *also non magno post tempore*: *l. before, after athg.*, multum ante, multum post qd (*e. g. mortem* &c.); *longer*, longius (rarely not quite so rare as is usually supposed; see *Herz. and Held. Cas. B. G. 1, 1*); *diutius*; *ultra (further on)*; see *Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 39*: *longer than*, *e. g. than a year*, anno longius (*more rarely longius anno*); *plus anno*; *amplius anno*; or *amplius annum*: *it is longer than six months ago*, amplius sunt sex menses; or *sex menses sunt et amplius* (rarely not diutius est quam sex menses); *it would be too l.*, longum est (rarely not longum esset), *e. g. expectare, dum veniat, or eum expectare: those to whom it may seem too l.*, quibus longius tempus videtur: *it is l. since*, jam diu est quum or quid (*rarely ut*). || *A great while since, &c.*, diu (*opp. paulisper*); pridem (*opp. nuper*); dudum (*opp. modo*).

**LONG** dudum can be used only when a short time appears to the speaker; by modern writers it is often used wrongly for diu and pridem: already I, jam diu, jam pridem, jam dudum (with the difference above mentioned): it is I since I saw him, jam diu est, quum eum non vidi.

**LONG FOR** or **AFTER**, desiderio rei tenēdi; desiderare qd; summo peregrino qd: cupide appetere; rei studio, or cupiditate. flagitare or ardere; cupere (with passive or vehement desire).—avēro (with impatient desire).

**LONGEVITY**, longinqua vita. longevitas (Macrob.). **LONGING**, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia (in distinctive l.).—cupiditas, cupido (chiefly poet.; earnest desire).—aviditas (gravid desire).—desiderium (desire, with a sense of want): a l. for food, cibi cupiditas, aviditas or appetentia; cibi appetendi aviditas.

**LONGINGLY**, cupide, appetenter.

**LONGITUDE**. **L** *Length*, see **LENGTH**. **I** *In Geography*, *longitude*.

**LONGITUDINALLY**, in or per longitudinem; (in) longitudine.—**not** in longum.

**LONG-SUFFERING**, adj. patiens, tolerans, placidus.—*patiens* injuriarum.—omnia toleranter ferens.

**LONG-SUFFERING**, a. patientia, tolerantia: with l., patienter, toleranter.

**LONGWISE**, per longitudinem (**not** in longum). **LOOBY**, stipes; plumbex; caudex.

**LOOK**, v. **I** *Act of looking, glance, aspectus* (oculorum), obtutus (**not** intuitus is late): to direct a l. at or towards a place, aspectum or oculos qd convertere, oculos in rem conficere (q. l.); obtutum figere in re (to fix the eyes upon), animo intueri, animo collustrare qd (to consider): to cast a l. at any one, oculos or os in qm conficere; intueri qm or in qm (o. i., to l. at); spectare in qm, aspicere qm (as to one from whom one expects help, &c., see C. Off. 1, 17, 58. Np. Chabr. 4, 1): to turn away a l., oculos avertere; from any one, ab qd (O. Met. 2, 770): to avoid the l.'s of any one, ca aspectum vitare. **I** *dir of the face, expression of the countenance*, vultus (o. pr.). os (the countenance as expressive): a friendly, kind l., vultus benignus: a cheerful l., vultus hilaris, serenus: a calm, composed l., vultus tranquillus: a composed and cheerful l., frons tranquilla et serena (C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31): a mournful l., vultus maestus: a sad, gloomy l., vultus tristis: a serious l., vultus severus; vultus adductus (indicating intense thought): a big l., l. of importance, supercilium grande (Juv. 6, 169): a bold l., os durum or ferreum (os simply, only when the context fixes the sense; e. g. C. Verr. 4, 29, 66, os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite): a false l., vultus ficti, simulati: to assume a cheerful l., faciem or vultum diffundere, frontem remittere; frontem explicare or porrigere (poet.): to put on a sad l., vultum ad tristitiam adducere: to assume a grave or serious l., severum vultum inducere (poet.).—adducere (indicating much thought or care): to assume an angry l., frontem contrahere: to assume a threatening l., supercilium tollere (cf. Catull. 57, 46): to assume another l., vultum mutare (**not** poet., novus capere vultus): to assume a false l., vultum fingere (see Cae. B. G. 3, 19, med.). **I** *Appearance*, a. PROP. aspectus, visus (**not** visum).—species, forma, facies (form, shape; forma, also, beautiful form.—All figs of things with or without life).—os (with ref. to the countenance).—vultus (with ref. to mien or air).—habitus (with ref. to every thing else external, carriage of the body, dress, &c.; these three of persons): a good l. (in respect of beauty), venustus, pulchritudo (of women).—dignitas corporis, decor (of men): (in respect of health), bona corporis habitudo; corpus validum or integrum: a bad l., deformitas corporis; pallor (of paleness); macies (of leanness); languor (of disease): a youthful l., juvenilla species: to have a healthy l., bona corporis habitudo esse; corporis sanitatem prae se ferre: to have a pale l., pallere: to have the l.'s of a gentleman, esse formā or facie honestā et liberali; esse dignitate honestā: to have a rough or wild l., horridiore esse aspectu: to have the l.'s of a man, esse humano visu: to have an imposing or majestic l., formā esse imperatoris or augusti: to give a certain l. to atq., cl rei speciem addere or praeferre: b) *Fig. species* (opp. res): it has the l. of, videtur followed by a nom. and res.).

**LOOK**, v. **INTRINS.** specie esse; speciem habere, praeferre, reddere, prae se ferre: to l. like, similem esse, videri (to seem to be like).—imitari, representare qd (to come near, in shape, colour, &c.; T. Germ. 16, 3. Pitt. 37, 10, 67).—facie ca similem esse, os vultumque

os referre (to be like in features, &c.): to l. likely, speciem habere; spernere, dare, afferre, praeferre (to give hope): it's l. likely for, res spectat ad qd (e. g. for war, tumult, ad bellum, editionem): it's l. likely for rain, nubilat or nubilatur (it is cloudy, overcast).—pluvia impendet (rain is at hand; V. Georg. 4, 191): to l. black, white, red, pale, nigro, albo, rubro, pallido colore e-esse (really to have these colours).—nigrere, albere, rubere, pallere (to come near to these colours): to l. ugly, deformem habere aspectum: to l. very ugly, insignem esse ad deformitatem: to l. well, formā or facie esse honestā et liberali (in respect of beauty or form).—sanitatem corporis prae se ferre; plenum et speciosum et coloratum esse (in respect of health).—decōro habitu esse (in respect of dress and manner): he l.'s better, plenior et speciosior et coloratior factus est (Cels. 2, 2, in.).: to l. well or ill, (fig.) = to be in a certain condition, hold out certain prospects, esse; se habere (res bene or male se habet): to l. modest, modestiam praefere or prae se ferre (of mere appearance).—**not** ex ore ca modestia eminet (of the reality): to l. oneself, toto ex ore ca crudelitas eminet: to l. terrible, terribili esse facie: a sad or gloomy l., vultus mœstus, turbatus: to l. sad, cl vultus tristis est in ore (O. Her. 17, 13).—frontem contraxisse (opp. frontem exporrexisse, explicavisse, remisisse): to l. cheerful, vultu speciem lætitiæ prae se ferre or lætitiā praeferre: to l. grave or composed, vultum composuisse; gravitatem asseverasse: to l. confused, ore confuso esse; ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas prae se ferre: to l. it's a philosopher, studium philosophiæ habitu corporis praeferre or prae se ferre: to l. like a girl, virginis os habitumque gerere (V. Æn. 1, 315).—puerili in ore vultus est virgineus (of features, O. Met. 10, 361): he is not so stupid as he l.'s, preter speciem sapit or callidus est (ast. Plaut. Mos. 4, 2, 29): he l.'s like a good man, speciem viri boni prae se fert: you l. as if you had suffered some calamity, vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert.

**LOOK AT**, ox. **I** *PROP* aspicere qm or qd (e. pr.)—oculos in qd conficere or convertere (to cast the eyes upon, &c.).—spectare, aspectare (to l. at with attention).—contemplari, intueri, contueri qm or qd; suspicere qd (at althg above one).—despicere qd (at althg below).—prospicere, prospectare (in a distance). **not** These two verbs belong to the siter age: to l. steadfastly at, oculos non movere or non deicere a re (at any one), or vultu os; oculi habitant in re: to l. at intently, obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri qd; defigere oculos in re or in qd: to l. angrily at, iratos oculos defigere in qm (O. Am. 2, 8, 15): to l. impudently at, impudentissimos oculos defigere in qm or qd (C. Phil. 11, 5, 10): to l. at with long eyes, ad qd cupiditatis oculos adicere: to l. at althg oneself, ipse video qd: to endure to l. at, coniectum oculorum ferre non posse: to venture to l. at any one, oculos cl submittere. **I** *Fig.* To consider, regard, rationem ca rei habere or ducere; respicere qd, or ad qd: not to cl, negligere: to l. at men's persons, discrimen personæ or discrimina personarum servare. See **REGARD**.

**LOOK AFTER**, see **LOOK FOR**.

**LOOK AWAY**, removere oculos et se totum avertere (of the person).—declinare (of the eyes).—oculos deicere a or de qd re; oculos avertere ab qd re.

**LOOK BACK**, respicere (prop. and fig.) qd, or ad qd, ad qm; respectare (prop.) qd; oculos referre or retorquere ad qd (prop.): the mind l.'s back to the past, mens spatium præteriti temporis respicit.

**LOOK DOWN (UPON)**. **I** *PROP*. despiciere or despectare qd. **I** *Fig.* To despise, qm ut multum infra despectare; despiciere or contemnere qm; Jx. despiciere et contemnere qm: to l. down upon all men, hominem prae se neminem putare; prae se alios pro nihilo ducere.

**LOOK FOR** or **AFTER**, quærere, perquirere (by asking).—inquirere (by tracing out or investigating).—anquirere (to l. about diligently for).—conquirere (to l. after carefully): to l. for a passage in a book, quærere locum in qo libro: to l. for a word in a dictionary, vocabulum in lexico quærere.

**LOOK IN, INTO**, intro aspicere: inspicere: to l. in the glass, in speculo se intueri (ast. C. Plac. 29, 71); spiculum consilere (O. A. A. 3, 138): to l. into atq., (prop.) introspicere or inspicere qd or in qd; Jg. to inspect, examinare, respicere qd, ca rei rationem habere: to l. into the future, futura providere, prospicere.

**LOOK OUT**. **I** *To turn to a place in a book*, locum in qo libro quærere. **I *To l. to a distance*, prospicere; prospectare.**

**LOOK OUT FOR.** ¶ **TO LOOK FOR, OLD.** ¶ *To des-tine, designate, destinare* (qm (or qd) ad qd or cl rei; notare et designare oculi qm ad qd).

**LOOK ROUND, circumspicere, circumspicere, qd; respicere, respectare (to l. back): fugere sine respectu (L.; without looking round).**

**LOOK THROUGH.** ¶ **PROF.** perspicere; ex loco in locum prospicere. ¶ **FIG.** inspicere, perspicere; cognoscere (e. g. librum, rationem).—excutere (e. g. biblio-thecam, commentarios criticorum)—percen-sere, re-censere (for the purpose of forming a judgement)—cor-rigere (for the purpose of correcting): to l. through agniti, recognoscere, retractare (in order to remove faults); e. g. a writing, a speech): to l. through an account, rationem cognoscere, excutere, dispungere: to l. through any one, cs animum or ingenium perspicere; qm penitus nosse.

**LOOK TO, rei rationem habere or ducere; rei prospicere: to l. to one's own interests, sibi or suo commodo consulere; suo commodo inservire et quicquid sibi expedit facere; commodi sui rationem ducere; com-moda sua respicere; prospicere commodis suis.**

**LOOK UP, suspicere qd, oculos tollere ad qd.**

**LOOKER-ON, spectator; fem. spectatrix (O.).**

**LOOKING-GLASS, speculum: to look in, or consult a l.-glass, inspirare in speculum; se, or os suum, in speculo contemplari: l.-glass frame, forma in qua includitur, or inclusum est, speculum (see Vitr. 2, 8, 9).**

**LOOKING-GLASS MAKER, speculorum opifex; qui officium promeracorum speculorum exercet (see Suet. Gramm. 22).**

**LOOK-OUT, prospectus: to keep a good l.-out, circumspicere omnia (L.); circumspicere sese (Plant.).**

**LOOM, a. jurgum textorium.**

**LOOM, v. sub aspectum venire; in conspectum dari; apparere; se aperire.**

**LOOP, laqueus.**

**LOOP-HOLE.** ¶ **PROF.** A perture; see APERTURE.

¶ **PROF.** Hole as a passage for missiles, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (Cas. B. C. 2, 9). ¶ **FIG.** evasion; see HOLE.

**LOSE, adj. ¶ A.** PROP. a) not dense, &c. (of the soil), solutus (opp. spissus)—rarus (opp. densus).—mollis (opp. crassus).—tener (opp. glebosus)—facilis (easy to work, opp. difficilis): b) not tight or strained, laxus (opp. arctus and strictus): to make l., laxare; remittere: too l., male laxus (calceus, H.); c) at liberty, free, solutus; see FREE: the dog is l., canis solutus est catenâ (when he has been set free).—canis vincula abrupti (when he has broken his chain): to let l., solvere; liberare. ¶ **B.** FIG. a) dissolute, dissipated, dissolutus (of person's conduct): b) lax, slovenly, disinctus: a l. style, orationis genus fluctuans et di-solutum (Auck. ad Herenn.). ¶ **Not** coctive, fusior (opp. strictior; Cel.).—solutus (Petr.).—liqui-dus (e. g. venter, alvus, Cels.).

**LOSE, LOOSEN, v. solvere, resolve (to untie).—laxare, relaxare (to make l.).—refigere (to undo what has been fastened or nailed): to loosen the soil, agrum mollire (about trees), abluquare: to l. one's hold, e manibus emittere, or demittere: to l. (a ship), solvere terrâ, or simply solvere (sc. navem): ancoram or ancoras tollere; oram solvere. (Eg.) ancoras solvere is very rare, ancoras vellere is of a doubtful authority.)**

**LOSELY, solute (prop. and fig.).**

**LOOSENESS.** ¶ **State of being loose, see the adj.; remissio (of what has been stretched tight). ¶ Laxity of morals, licentia; vita dissoluta. ¶ Diarrhæa, alvi profluviolum (Cels.); solutiones ventris et sto-machi (Plin. 23, 6, 6); fluor (Cels.). ¶ Thinness, rarity, raritas (as a present or occasional property).—raritudo (as a constant or uniform nature).**

**LOP, decidere, abscidere (with a sharp instrument; figs. not abscindere, i. e. to tear off).—præcidere (to l. off from the forpuit, or in front).—succidere (from below): to l. off one's hands, manus ci præcidere (Hirt.).—manum præcidere gladio (C.): to l. off one's ears, desecare aures (C.); decidere aures (T.): to l. trees, arbores interlicare (Plin.); amputare (C.).**

**LOQUACIOUS, garrulus (that takes pleasure in talking).—loquax (that uses many words to express his meaning, that is long in telling his story); verbosus (wordy, copious; usually of things, or of speeches of the loquax).**

**LOQUACITY, garrullitas; loquacitas.**

**LORD.** ¶ **A** master, dominus: a sovereign l., see DOMINATION. **THE LORD** (as a title of Deity), summus rerum Moderator; Dominus. ¶ **A** nobleman, dynasta or dynastes (a petty prince).

**LORD'S SUPPER, \*cœna Domini; cœna or mensa**

sacta; eucharistia: to receive the L.'s supper, \*ad men-sam sacram accedere; \*sumere cœnam Domini: \*ex sacra cœnâ sumere cibum.

**LORD OVER, v. dominari in qm**

**LORDLINESS, arrogantia; fastus; superbia; in-solentia. (SYN. in ARROGANCE.)**

**LORDLY, arrogans; insolens; superbus; fastuosus. (SYN. in ARROGANCE.)**

**LORDSHIP.** ¶ **Dominion, see DOMINION.** ¶ **A** seignior, ager; regio; fines; provincia. (Eg.) not ditio or dominatio. ¶ **As a title; his Lordship, vir egregius, or simply egregius (Inscr. and Cod. Theod. 6, 22, 1; conf. Lact. 5, 14).**

**LORE, see LEARNING.**

**LOSE, amittere (of a thing which goes from our pos-session, and which is missed, as ἀποβάλλειν; opp. re-tinere. Amittere is also the proper word for 'to l. any one by death').—perdere (so that a thing ceases to be, or to be good for althg, as ἀπολλύειν; opp. servare; to l. in play, with or without an acc. of the thing lost).—deperdere qd de, or ex (to l. a portion of).—cs rei jac-turam facere (to suffer the loss of).—privari qd re (to be deprived of).—orbati go or qd re (empty by death; also to l. althg which contributes to our health or well-being).**

—capî qd re (of the parts of the body, or the mental faculties, e. g. oculo, auribus, mente): to l. leaves (of trees), folia deperdere; folia nudari: to l. one's head, vitâ privari: to l. one's senses, a mente deseri: to l. one's horse in battle, equum acie sub feminibus amittere: to l. colour, colorem mutare (g. l.).—pallere, expallere (to grow pale); he l.'s colour, color ei im-mutatur: to l. one's life, vitam amittere (Eg.) not animam amittere): to l. hope, spem perdere: spe or-bati, excludere, or deijci: to l. patience, patientiam rumpere or arumpere: to l. one's labour, operam per-dere: to l. time, temporis jacturam facere (to employ time to no purpose).—tempus perdere (to waste time, not to employ it): to have no time to l., morandi tempus non habere. to l. one's way, decurrere itinere: to l. one's course (as sea), cursum non tenere: to l. sight of land, e conspectu terræ auferri: to l. sight of any one, qm e conspectu amittere; qd ex oculis meis abit, or e con-spectu meo abesse (prop.): not to l. sight of althg, qd nunquam dimittere (fig.): to l. one's good opinion, apud qm de existimatione sua deperdere: a mountain l.'s itself in the plain, mons in planitiem se subducit, or in planitiem paulatim recedit; septimum Danubii os paludibus haurit (T.); l.'s itself in. To be lost, amitti; abire; decedere; perdi; perire; absumi: the art is lost, ars exolevit: to give up for lost, desperare de qd re: I am lost, occidi; perii: to be lost in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse.

**LOSS.** ¶ **The act of losing, amissio; jactura; vr by Crel., e. g. duo consulares exercitus amissi numi-bantur (the l. of).**—movero tali amico orbatus (by the l. of).—salvâ, or integrâ, qd re (without the l. of): without l. of time, sine morâ; continuo. ¶ **Damage, damnum (opp. lucrum).—detrim-tum (opp. emolu-mentum). Jm. damnum et detrimentum; dispendium (useless expense).—calamitas (misfortune bringing damage).—clades (overthrow or defeat in battle): to occasion l., damnum ci inferre, or contrahere; detri-mentum ci afferre, inferre, or importare: to retire without l., sine detrimento discedere: to suffer l., dam-num, detrimentum, or jacturam facere; in damnum incurrere; detrimentum capere or accipere; calamita-tem accipere (Eg.) damnum, or jacturam, pati is not class.; to suffer l. in battle, cladem contrahere: to the l. of many troops, multis amissis: to repair or make up a l., damnum explere, pensare, compensare (sar-cine post-class.). restituere; detrimentum sarcire, re-concinare; quod amisi, repko; quæ amissa sunt, reficere: to meet the l. from one's own private resources, jacturam patrimonio succurrere. ¶ **Failure: I am ad a l., incertus or dubius sum qd faciam; quid agam nescio; de go or de qd re incertus sum, quid sim facturus: never as a l., qui armatus semper et quasi in præcinctu sum.****

**LOT.** ¶ **PAF.** sort (g. l., also = lottery ticket).—sortitio, sortitius (a drawing of l's): by l., sorte; sortitio; sortitio (after the l. has decided): to cause althg to be decided by l., qd aliquid sortem revocare: qd sorti committere, or permittere: qd in sortem conjicere: they caused it to be decided by l., which of them, &c., sortitii sunt, uter (with a subj.): without l., extra sortem (in an election, &c.): to consult l's, sortibus consulere de qd re or de go: I obtain althg by lot, qd sorte mihi evenit; qd sortior: to make the l's equal, sortes aquare: to cast the l's into the urn or vessel, sortes in hydriam (or urnam) conjicere, dejicere; sortes



in stellam ponere (g. l.).—*nōmina in urnam conjicere* (if the l's contain names, e. g., in dedication, in inscription, &c.): *to draw a l., sortem ducere: to draw l's, sortiri* (g. l.).—*sortitionem facere* (to cause to be decided by l.): *to draw l's among one another, sortiri inter se: to draw l's respecting alth or person, sortiri qd or qm* (and in the *alt. age*) *de re* (g. l.): *qd ad sortem revocare, qd sorti committere: permittere* (instead of deciding it in any other way): *to draw l's again about any person or thing, subsortiri qd or qm* (e. g. *judicium, in the place of one previously chosen, C.*): *a l. falls or comes out, sorti exit, excidit: when my l. was the first that was drawn, quom sort mea prima exisset: the l. falls to me, sorti me contingit.* ¶ *FIG.* *Position or circumstances in life, fortune, sort:* fortuna; fortune; fortune (circumstances, good or bad): *a fortunate l., fortuna forens;* fortune secunde: *an unfortunate l., fortuna misera:* the common l., *sors communis: this is the common l., sorte sub contentum vivere* (sortis sorte gaudere is rather poet.): *not to be contented with one's l., fortunas suas accusare: I have a happy l., bene mecum agitur: I have an unhappy l., vitam miseram dego: to pity any's l., cs sortem miserari.*

LOTE TREE, lotos, or lotus, l. f.  
LOTION, *A washing, ablutio; lotio* (Vitr.). ¶ *A wash used for medical purposes, medicamentum.*

LOTTERY, \*alea sortium. *To put into a l., numos in sortium aliam dare* (aff. L. 42, 59, 10): *to buy a share or ticket, \*sortem redimere: to try one's fortune in a l., \*sortium fortunam tentare, experire: to gain a prize in a l., \*in sortium alea lucrum facere, lucrari* (aff. Suet. Calig. 41): *to be fortunate in a l., prospera sortium alea uti* (46): *to lose or be unfortunate in a l., pecuniam in alea sortium perdere* (aff. C. Phil. 2, 23, 56): *to be fond of putting into l's, \*aleam sortium indulgere* (aff. Suet. Oct. 70): *l-directors, triumviri* (&c., according to the number) quibus sortium alea commendata est (aff. Suet. Calig. 41): \*triumviri aleae sortium prepositi: *a l-director, triumviri* (&c., see above) aleae sortium prepositi: *a l-list, sortium, quae exierunt, index.*

LOUD, clarus (opp. obtusus), magnus (opp. exiguus); vox clara, magna (both of the voice: not vox alta, Ruhn. Dict. ad Ter. p. 74). *A l. cry, clamor clarus* (Plant.): *to utter a l. voice, clamare, vociferari* (C.): *to make a l. noise, fremere* (epily of a multitude): *to speak out l., vocem mittere.*

LOUDLY, clare; clarā voce (not vivā voce is not class.): magnā or summā voce (very loudly).

LOUDNESS, Crel. with the adjectives.

LOUIS D'OR, Ludovicus aureus (as Plant. Bacch. 2, 52, &c., Philippus aureus); \*Ludovicus (as H. Ep. 2, 1, 234, Philippus).

LOUNGE, segne otium terere; socordia atque desidiosa otium conterere. *To l. upon; see LEAN.*

LOUNGE-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46); cathedra (an arm-chair used by Roman ladies).

LOUNGER, homo deses; homo languor et desidie deditus.

LOUSE, a. pediculus; pedis (Plant.). *To be eaten up with lice, pediculorum multitudo corpori innascentium animam efflare* (aff. Phn. 7, 51, 52).

LOUSE, v. \*liberare qm pediculis; \*pediculos cl legere.

LOUSE-WORT, herba pedicularis (Col. 6, 30, 8).

LOUSY, pediculous.

LOUT, homo rusticus; stipes; caudex.

LOUTISH, rusticus.

LOUTISHLY, rustice.

LOVAGE (a plant), ligusticum.

LOVE, v. amare (g. l., out of mere impulse or passion, of persons or things; also absol.)—diligere (with esteem, as the result of reflection or moral approbation; to value or prize highly; of persons or things). *Jr. amare et diligere; diligere et amare; carum habere, caritate complecti* (almost = diligere). *Jr. amare (or diligere) carumque habere; cl studere, cs esse studiosum, qm benevolentia complecti* (to feel an interest in any one, to show favour or good-will). *For amare the Latins use also the following Crel:* amorem erga qm habere, qm amore amplecti, prosequi (rather of tender affection); qm in amore habere, cs amore teneri, captum esse (rather of sexual love). *To l., any one very much, qm singulari amore habere; qm mirifice diligere carumque habere; qm eximia caritate diligere; qm in deliciis habere; qs mihi percarus est; qm in oculis gerere, gestare: qm in sinu gestare; summum me tenet cs*

studium: *to l. any one above all others, qm unice diligere: to l. passionately, cs amore ardere, flagrare, insanire* (in erotic poetry also perire qd, mori cs amore; see *Lockman, Propert. 2, 4, 5*): *to l. heartily, cs anime amare: to l. any one as one's own brother, qm amare ut alterum fratrem; in germani fratris loco diligere; ne frater quidem mihi carior est: as one's own son, qm haud secus amare so filium; qm patriā caritate diligere: to l. one another, amare inter se, diligere inter se*—(828) "Nos [acc.] inter nos amamus is incorrect for inter nos amamus," Krebs. See also *Hand. tit. p. 397*: *Invenio or mutuo diligere is rare and not Cicero-nian; vicissim diligere has been formed by moderns for a passage misundersood, C. Lael. 9, 30*): *to l. learning, literarum studiosum esse: to l. the arts, artes amare: to l. one's country, patriam amare; patriae amore duci: to l. liberty, libertatis amantem or studiosum esse: to l. money, divitias amare; avarum or habendi cupidum esse (to be covetous).* ¶ *Followed by an infin., = to be accustomed, solere* (with an infin.; only in *Gracian* poets and prose writers amare: or, in narrative, by the imperfect; e. g. *after luncheon he loved to take a nap, post cibum meridianum paulum conquiscoere solebat, or simply paulum conquiscebat*).

LOVE, a. ¶ *Fond attachment, favour, amor* (g. l. and espily passionate attachment to persons or things; as distinguished from caritas).—amor veneris, libido, amor libidinosus (unchaste l.).—caritas (a l. to a person who appears estimable or deserving of regard; of things, it is only applied to one's country, home, &c., patriae, reipublice (C.); sedium suarum, ipsius soli (L.)) the l. of esteem; then gen. any tender regard, not passionate; not like amor.—pietas (dutiful affection, or religious feeling).—benevolentia (kind feeling).—studium, voluntas (interest felt for one, inclination in his favour). *L. to any one, amor in, erga or adversus qm; (where the context allows, also) amor cs; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas in or erga qm; studium in qm; studium cs: to declare one's l. (to a female), cl narrare amorem suum: to be inflamed with l., cs amore incensum esse, ardere, flagrare: to gain the l. of all, ab omnibus (or omnium) amorem sibi conciliare: to return love, cl in amore respondere* (not redamare qm, an expression formed by C., and used only once, *Lael. 14, 49, with ut ita dicam*).—amori, amore respondere: *to have or possess the l. of any one, ab qo amari, diligere: out of, from, pure l., prae amore, ex amore; propter amorem or benevolentiam; amore impulsu, incitatus; amans* (e. g. *Plant. Capt. 5, 4, 35*): *out of pure l. to atgh, ipsa qd re captus* (see C. *Ecl. p. 125*): *to do atgh out of l. to a person, cs amori qd tribuere, dare, largiri: my l. mea lux! mea vita! meum mel!* ¶ *Inclination, desire, amor, studium cs rei; e. g. virtutis: to have a l. for atgh, cs rei esse amantem, studiosum; cs rei studio teneri: to produce a l. of atgh, cs rei amorem excitare.*

LOVE-AFFAIR, res amatoria; pl. amores. *To have a l.-affair, amori operam dare* (Ter. *Heaut. 1, 1, 58*).

LOVE-LETTER, epistola amatorie scripta (C. Phil. 2, 31, 77); tabellae blandae, epistola blanda (Juv.; O.).

LOVE-ROTION, virus amatorium, medicamentum amatorium, poculum amatorium; amatorium.

LOVE-SONG, \*carmen amatorium; erotopagnion (*Laevius ap. Gell. 2, 24; Auson Idyll. 13 extr.*): *l.-s., poesis amorica* (C. *Tuec. 4, 33 extr.*).

LOVE-STORY, res amatoria; amores. ¶ *Not narratio amatoria.*

LOVELINESS, amabilitas (prop. in *Plant* and later writers).—suavitas (sweetness).—venustas (agreeableness).—amoenitas (beauty of country, and other sensible objects).

LOVELY, amabilis, amandus, amore dignus, dignus qui ametur (prop.).—suavia, dulcia (sweet, pleasant).—venustus (agreeable). *Very l., amabilissimus; bellissimus; venustissimus* (in respect of outward appearance).

LOVER, ¶ *One who is fond of atgh, amans, amicus, amator cs rei* (the amans and amicus simply have an inclination for atgh; the amator shows the inclination by deeds: thus, the amans pacts delights in peace, but the amator pacts also endeavours to secure peace).—cultor cs rei (one who esteems or thinks highly of atgh).—studiosus cs rei (that shows an interest in atgh). *A great l. of atgh, cs rei amantissimus; cs rei magnus amator; cs rei studiosissimus; connectator cs rei* (one who zealously pursues an object; i. e. voluptatis): *a l. of building, modicator: a l. of antiquity, amator antiquitatis: a l. of learning, literarum studiosus: a l. of the chase, venandi studiosus: l's of such things, qui sunt harum rerum studiosi. To be a l. of atgh, cs rei*

amantem, &c., esse; qđ re delectari, gaudere (to take pleasure in *athg*): to be a great l. of *athg*, magnum es rei esse amatorem; magno es rei studio teneri. || *A person in love*, amans; amator (*he former has only a lively affection, the latter also gives proofs of his attachment*).—cultor (*one who pays attention, an admirer; less than amator*).—*Amasius*, = amator, is not found in classic prose: to have many l's, a multis amari: to have an avowed or declared l., habere palam decretum semper qm (*C. Cael. 16, 38*): l's, amantes (*not par amantem*).

LOVING, plenus amoris (of persons and things).—amans (well-disposed: towards any one, es; of persons, and then always with a gen.; also of things which show a good disposition; e. g. verba).—blandus (kind in manner, friendly, of persons and things). Very l., amantissimus, peramans; towards any one, es.

LOVINGLY, amanter; blande. Very l., amantissime.

LOW, adj. || *PROP.* not high, humilis (opp. altus).—depressus (*Post-Aug., opp. editus*).—demissus (*zunken*).

*l. shore*, ripa demissiora (*Auct. B. Alex.*): a house in a very l. situation, domus depressa, caeca, jaecens (*C. Fr.*): to be in a l. situation, in loco demisso (depresso) situm esse: the lower town, plana urbs (*T.*): l. water: see *Est.*

|| *FIG. a)* Of the tones of the voice, &c., (bass) gravis (*C.*); depressus (*Auct. ad H.*); inferioris soni (gentle, suppressed).—lenis (opp. gravis).—suppressed, summissus (opp. magnus, contentus, clarus). To speak in a l. tone, summissus, summissa, suppressa voce loqui, dicere; summittere vocem or verba (*see C. Divin. in Cael. 13, 48; Sen. Ep. 11, 5*).—mussare (to mutter).—susurrare (to whisper): to speak in a l. tone to aby, ad aurem familiariter insusurrare (*see C. II. Ferr. 5, 41, 107*): to ask one another in a l. tone, mussantes inter se rogare (*L. 7, 25*).

*b)* In price, villis. *A l. price*, pretium vile or parvum: to buy at a l. price, parvo, or villi (pretio) qđ emere; paucio aere qđ emere: what is the lowest you will take? quanti emi potest minimo? tell me the lowest price, indica, fac pretium minimo daturus cui sis: to be l., jacere: prices are l., jacent pretia (e. g. praediorum, *C.*). *c)* In rank or estimation, humilis; ignobilis; obscurus (*C.*); sordidus (*L.*; a stronger word): to be of l. origin, natum esse obscuro, humili, or ignobili loco (*C.*); sordido loco (*L.*); parentibus humilibus natum esse (*C.*): of the lowest class, (homines) infimi ordinis (*C.*) or generis (*L.*); infimae sortis (*C.*): to raise one fm the lowest post to the highest rank, ex humilitate loco perducere qm ad summam dignitatem (*Cæs.*).

*d)* In mind or sentiment, humilis; abjectus; liberalis; sordidus (e. g. animus). *e)* In expression, humilis. *A l. word*, verbum humile: l. language, sermo plebeius (*C. Fam. 9, 21, 1*); opp. sermo politus, ornatus, elegans). *f)* Badly furnished or provided; e. g., to be l. in the pure, imparatum esse a pecunia.

LOW, adv. || *PROP.* humiliter (or by the adj. neut.). || *FIG. a)* Of the voice, demissus (e. g. to begin l.), demissus ordiri; demittere principium (*Bau.*); (in singing) gravius ordiri; demissiore sono incipere cantum.

LOW, v. (as cattle) mugire. LOWER, v. *TR.* || *PROP.* To make lower, let down, demittere qđ. To l. the sails, navis armaimenta demittere. || *FIG.* minuire, imminuere cs auctoritatem; elevare qm or cs auctoritatem. To l. oneself, i. e., a) to humble oneself, let oneself down, se demittere, se submittere; to *athg*, probali ad qđ; se projicere in qđ (e. g. in muliebres fletus); descendere ad qđ (e. g. ad gravissimas verborum contumelias). b) to act unworthily of oneself, minuire suam dignitatem, se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere (to throw oneself away); lowering, indecorus.

LOWER, v. *INTR.* || *PROP.* To become dark, obscurari. || *FIG.* To look sullen, frontem contrahere or obducere.

LOWERING, || *PROP.* Of the sky, nubilis. || *FIG.* Of the countenance, tristis. LOWERMOST, infimus; imus. LOWING, mugitus, ūs. LOWLANDS, loca demissa (et palustria). LOWLINESS, see HUMILITY. LOWLY, see HUMBLE.

LOWNESS, || *PROP.* Of situation, &c., humilitas. || *FIG. a)* Of birth or rank, humilitas (*C.*); ignobilitas generis (*S.*); ignobilitas, locus humilis or obscurus (*C.*). *b)* Of mind or sentiment, humilitas; animus humilis or abjectus. *c)* Of spirits, animi demissio: animus afflictus, demissus, debilitatus. *d)*

Of tone, gravitas (bass); vox summissa (in a whisper, &c.). *e)* Of price, vilitas.

LOW-SPIRITED, afflictus; (animo) abjectus; demissus; animo demisso; jacens; agitudine afflictus et debilitatus; mærore afflictus et profligatus; tristis.

LOYAL, fides; fidelis; officii memor; certus (that can be depended upon).

LOYALLY, fide; cum fide; fideliter.

LOYALTY, fides. To maintain one's l., fidem servare, prestare.

LOZENGE, || *A rhomb*, rhombus; scutula. || *A compound*, pastillus dulcis.

LUBBER, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

LUBBERLY, rusticus, stolidus (clownish); levis (awkward, without dexterity).

LUCID, lucidus. *A l. interval*, \*lucidum, quod dictum, intervallum (*Kraff.*).

LUCK, casus; fortuna. Good l., prospera, or secunda, fortuna; bad l., infortunium; adversus casus: good l. to you! bene veritat! quod approbet deus or approbent dii! haec rem tibi volo bene et felicitate evenire! I do not envy you your l., haud invidio tibi: to congratulate one on his good l., congratulationem facere, congratulatione fungi; gratulari; on *athg*, ei qđ or de re (e. g. cs adventum or ei de adventu): to wish one good l., optimis omnibus (not votis) qm prosequi (to follow with good wishes).—cupere ut res bene eveniat (to wish that a thing may turn out well).

LUCKILY, felicitate; fortunata; fauste; prospere.

LUCKY, felix; fortunatus; faustus; dexter; prosper; bonus. See FORTUNATE.

LUCRATIVE, lucrosus (advantageous); questuosus, quod questui est (that affords profit; e. g. mercatura); fructuosus (that does not leave pains unrewarded; e. g. aratio; see *C. Tusc. 5, 31, in.*): quod fructum fert, in fructu esse habendum; ex quo fructus capitur. *A l. office*, \*munus luculentum, fructuosum to be l., fructum edere ex se; fructum ferre.

LUCRE, lucrum; questus, ūs.

LUCUBRATE, lucubrare.

LUCUBRATION, lucubratio (i. e. night study; or, any thing composed by night; *C.*).

LUDICROUS, ridiculus (of persons and things) ridendus (of things); *not ludicra or ludicrum in this sense*.

LUDICROUSLY, ridicule.

LUG, v. trahere (*C.*).

LUG, s. (a sort of small fish), \*lumbricus marinus (*Lin.*).

LUGGAGE, sarcinae, pl.—impedimenta, pl. (espily of an army, baggage) so also vasa, pl. (of an army).

LUKEWARM, tepidus, tepens (*prop.* and *fig.*): l. in *athg*, lentus et pæne frigidus (*C.*) in qđ te (facienda)—qui quæ cupit, ita frigide agit, ut nolle existinetur (*Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 10, 3*). To become l., tepescere: to be l., tepere (*prop.* and *fig.*): to make l., tepescere (*prop.*): l. in religion, negligens dei or deorum.

LUKEWARMLY, tepide.

LUKEWARMNESS, || *PROP.* tepor. || *FIG.* tepida mens (*O.*); frigus; nulla cura; segnitia. *L. in religion*, rerum divinarum pæne nulla cura; lentus animus et pæne frigidus in rebus divinis; imminutum rerum divinarum studium.

LULL, v. || *TR. PROP.* To sing to sleep (infantem) \*cantando sopire. *FIG.* To calm, pacify, tranquillare; pacare; tranquillum facere. || *INTR.* (of the wind), (ventus) cadit (*L.*), concidit (*H.*), remittit, intermittit (*Cæs.*). The wind had lulled, venti vis omnis cecidit: when the wind had lulled a little, ut lenita paulum vis venti est (*L.*): the wind had suddenly so completely lulled, that, tanta subito malacia exstitit, ut (*Cæs.*).

LULLABY, carmen quod adhibetur infantibus (*see Q. 1, 10, 22*); lalli somniferi modi (*Auson. Ep. 16, 91*). *There is no authority for nenia in this sense*. To sing l., (infantem) \*cantando sopire; lallare (*Pers.*).

LUMBER, scruta, orum, pl. (*H.*); \*supellex obsoleta. *A l. room*, \*cella supellectili obsoletæ servandæ.

LUMINARY, lumen.

LUMINOUS, || *PROP.* luminosus; lucidus; illustris; splendens; fulgens. || *FIG.* lucidus (that has or gives sufficient light; also *fig.*, clear: *not for wch, however, C. always uses dilucidus*).—dilucidus, perspicuus, candidus, apertus, planus (*fig.*, clear, distinct, intelligible).

*JN.* apertus (planus) atque dilucidus (opp. confusus et perturbatus); dilucidus et perspicuus; planus et per-

spiculus; distinctus (*fig., well-arranged, perspicuous: all of a speech, narrative, &c.*: lucidus, candidus, and distinctus also of the speaker himself).

**LUMINOUSLY** (*fig.*), lucide, dilucide, clare, perspicue.

**LUMP**, massa (*a shapeless mass*).—gleba (*a clod of earth, or atch in that shape*). *A little l.*, massula; glebula.

**LUMPISH, LUMPY**, *¶ Thick, crassus (in lumps)*.—globosus *To be l.*, in globulis or massulas dilabi, solvi, dissolvi. *¶ Stupid, stolidus; stupidus; hebes.*

**LUNACY**, error lunaticus; seleniasmus (*l. t.*).

**LUNAR**, lunaris. *L. year*, annus ad cursum lune descriptus (*see l. 1, 19*); annus lunaris (*late*).

**LUNATICUS**, lunaticus (*Veget.*).

**LUNATION**, cursus lunaris; cursus lunæ.

**LUNCHEON**, cibum meridianum; also prandium (*i. e. a meal about 12 o'clock; Suet. Oct. 78*).

**LUNGS**, pulmo, pulmones (*prop.*).—latera, um, n. (*rather fig., in respect of exertion in speaking*). *To have good l's*, bonis lateribus esse; in clamando esse bene robustum. *Inflammation of the l's*, \*inflammatio pulmonum: *atq; is a sign of inflammation in the l.*, qd pulmonem inflammationem esse significat (*ost. Cels. 2, 7, p. 70, Bip.*).

**LUNT**, funiculus incendiarius; fomes tormentarius.

**LURCH**. *To leave in the l.*, destitute qm; auxilio qm orbare; *see LEAVE: the ship heaves a l.*, \*navis inclinator.

**LURCHER**, insidiator; qui insidiatur.

**LURE**, s. cibum ad fraudem cs positus (*prop., i. e. a bait; L.*),—esca, illecebra (*prop. and fig.; i. e. bait, enticement*).

**LURE**, v. *PROP.* inescare. *FIG.* allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare (qm ad qd); allicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd; illecebris trahere (*to l. successfully*).

**LURID**, obscurus (*opp. illustris, lucidus*); caliginosus, tenebrosus, tenebris circumfusus, ater (*stronger than obscurus*).

**LURK**. *¶ To lie concealed, delitescere in qo loco; occultare se in qo loco. ¶ To lie concealed for a purpose, to watch fm a hiding place, insidiari: esse in insidiis; speculari; esse in speculâ or (of several) in speculis.*

**LURKING-PLACE**, latebra (*aply of men*).—latibulum (*aply of animals*)—locus latebrosus (*convenient for lurking in*). *To be in a l.-p.*, latebris se occultare; latibulis se tegere.

**LUSCIOUS**, dulcissimus, prædulcis (*very sweet*).—nimis dulcis (*too sweet*).

**LUSCIOUSNESS**, dulcedo; \*nimia dulcedo.

**LUST**, s. libido (*sensual inclination; aply in pl. libidines, lusts*).—cupiditas; cupido (*desire in a good sense; then also in a bad sense: cupido only in poets and historians; not used by C.*).—aviditas (*greedy desire*).—studium (*eager desire of obtaining*). *Jx.* studium, cupiditasque—appetitus; appetitio; appetentia (*instinctive longing for atq;*)—desiderium (*longing that feels a void till it is satisfied; often the desire of what one has been deprived of*).—(cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis; indomita atque effrenata cupiditas; cupiditas insatiabilis. *The l's of the flesh*, cupiditates; libidines (*as lustful desires*).—(corporis) voluptates (*sensual indulgences*): *to be the slave of l.*, libidinibus se dare, dedere; voluptationibus servire, se tradere; totum se libidinibus or corporis voluptatibus dedere; *to bridle one's l's*, cupiditatibus imperare; cupiditates coercere; libidines domitas habere; *the l. of gain*, luci or quæstus studium; avaritia; *of honour*, studium laudis; studium cupiditasque honorum.

**LUST**, v. *after atq;*, appetentem, cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse cs rei; concupiscere qd; appetere qd; cs rei studio tenêri; cs rei studio or cupiditate arêre, flagrare.

**LUSTFUL**, libidinosus (*of persons, and also of things that indicate aly's l. propensity*).—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus veneris deditus; libidinum plenus (*of persons*).—libidine accensus (*under the influence of passion*).—impudicus (*shameless*).—delicatus (*prop., s. fl. effeminate; then wanton; e. g. sermo*).—*A l. life*, vita libidinosa or libidinibus dedita, or in libidines effusa: *to be a l. person*, libidinum plenus esse.

**LUSTFULLY**, libidinose; or by the verb or adj.

**LUSTILY**, impigre; strenue; alacri, prompto, acri animo—alacriter (*Lust.*).

**LUSTINESS**, vigor; alacritas; animus alacer.

**LUSTRAL**, lustralis.

**LUSTRATE**, lustrare; expiare (*by sacrifice*).

**LUSTRATION**, lustrum (*made by the censor on going out of office on behalf of the whole people*).—piaculum (*sacrifice offered for expiation*).—lustratio (*purification by offerings*; *L. 40, 6*).

**LUSTRE**, *¶ Brightness, splendour; PROP.* splendor; nitor; fulgor; ardor; radiatio. *L. of gold or silver*, splendor or fulgor auri, argenti; *t. of a precious stone*, nitor gemmæ. *FIG.* splendor; nitor; splendor; claritas; dignitas. *L. of family, of rank, of glorious familie (Suet.)*, ordinis cs (*C.*); *l. of one's name, exploits*, fulgor nominis (*L.*), rerum (*Plin.*): *To give l. to*, lucem afferre ei rei; illustrare, exornare qd. *¶ A scone with lights*, lychnuchus pensilis (*Plin.*) or pendens (*Lucr.*). *¶ The space of five years*, lustrum.

**LUSTY**, vegetus; validus; acer; alacer.

**LUTANIST**, prps lyricen (*Stat.*); lyristes (*Plin. Ep.*); citharista, hdyken (*C.*); citharedus (*C.*); *that sings to the instrument*.

**LUTE**, prps testudo, cithara, lyra. *To play upon the l.*, fidibus canere (*C.*); pulsare testudinem; cantare lyra testudinē (*Kraft*).

**LUXATE**, luxare qd (*Plin.*). *¶ There is not sufficient authority for luxare. To be luxated*, movēi suâ sede, de suo loco (*Cels.*); artus in pravum elapsi (*T. Hist. 4, 81; luxated*).

**LUXATION**, luxatura (*Maro Emp.*); depravatio (membrorum; *C. Fin. 5, 12, 35*).

**LUXURIANCE**, *¶ Of vegetation*, luxuria, or luxuries. *¶ Of style, &c.*, luxuries.

**LUXURIANT**, *¶ Of vegetation*, luxurians, luxuriosus (*C.*); lætus (*V., L.*). *¶ Of style, &c.*, luxurians, mollis (*C.*).

**LUXURIOUS**, luxuriosus (*in a bad sense*).—delicatus (*elegant, that has to do with refinement rather than with necessities; not necessarily in a bad sense*).—mollis (*effeminate*).—sumptuosus (*that causes expense; e. g. domus*). *L. dress*, cultus effusus or luxuriosus: *in a l. manner*, luxuriose; delicate; molliter; *Jx.* delicate ac molliter (*e. g. vivere*).

**LUXURY**, luxus, ūs (*usually subjective, denoting the habit or condition, but sometimes of the objects*)—luxuria (*always subjective, of the propensity or disposition*).—lautior victus cultusque; nimia in victu cultusque magnificentia; cultus effusus (*excessive expense in dress and furniture*); cultus delicatus, deliciae (*in a better sense, of elegance in dress and furniture*). *Articles of l.*, res ad luxuriam pertinentes (*in respect of eating and drinking*).—instrumenta luxuriæ, invitamenta ad luxuriam (*as excitements to luxury*).—merces delicatæ, deliciae (*in respect of dress, jewels, &c.*; *see Ruhnck. Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3*); arts of l., artes quæ ad vitæ ornamenta pertinent: *to pass on fm necessities to l's*, a necessariis artibus ad elegantiora defluere (*C. Tus. 1, 25, 62*).

**LYCEUM**, Lyceum (*C.*).

**LYE**, lix; cinis lixivius or lixivis; or simply lixivis. *¶ Lixivium late. To wash in l.*, cinere lixivio elutriare; linteâ lixivis perfundere: *to penetrate with l.*, lixivis imbui.

**LYING**, mendax (*v. pr. in class. prose never of things*).—fallax (*deceitful*).—vanus (*empty, both of persons or things*). *Jx.* vanus et mendax, vanus et fallax—vaniloquus (*bragging, of persons*).—falsus, fictus (*false, pretended, of things*). *¶ mendaciloquus is comic*.

**LYING**, s. *see LIE*.

**LYING-IN**, puerperium. *A l.-in woman*, puerpera. *a l.-in hospital*, \*lechodechium; \*domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera prestatur.

**LYMPH**, lympa (*Ser. Samm.*).

**LYRE**, cithara. *To play on the l.*, citharizare (*Np. Epam. 2, 1*); citharâ canere: *to accompany the l. with a song*, carmen formare citharâ (*see Gieris, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 1*); music of the l., chordarum sonus (*the sound*); atq; citharædica (*the art*): *to sing to the l.*, citharizare et ad chordarum sonum cantare (*Np. Epam. 2, 1*): *a player on the l.*, citharista; citharædus (*if he accompany the instrument with his voice*); fem., citharistria; citharædæ (*Inscr.*).

**LYRIC**, lyricus; mellicus. *A l. poet*, poeta lyricus, poeta melicus, melicus (*g. t.*); *the l. poet*, lyrici, melici (*all of the sive. age; in C. Or. 55, 133*); also by *Crrl.* poetæ, qd λυρικοί a Græcis nominantur: *a l. poem*, carmen lyricum, melicum: *l's*, poësis melica.

## M

**MACE** (*a Scotch word*), *filius*.

**MACARONI**, \*macchero.

**MACARON**, \*turundus *Itale*, *pl.*

**MACE**, *¶ A kind of spice; some say, macis, kida, f. (Plant.)*, or *macir (Pin.)*

**MACE**, *¶ An ensign of authority, \*virga, or fasces (apparitoris or accensis).*

**MACE BEARED**, accensus; apparitor.

**MACE RATE**, macerare; attenuare (corpus).

**MACHINATE**, machinari; moliri; struere.

**MACHINATION**, machinatio (C.); dolus, machina (C.).

**MACHINE**, machina (C.); machinatio (*Cæs., Vitr.*); machinamentum (*with reference to its use*).—compages, pexma (*with ref. to its framework or construction*): *machinatio*, instrumentum belli; machinae bellicae, *pl.*: a mere m., qui nihil unquam arbitrio suo fecit (C.); qui vivit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum (C.); qui tamquam machinatione q̄a movetur: \*quem quam machinam citius dixerim, quam hominem; or, quem non tam cito hominem dixerim, quam quam machinam: *like a mere m.*, machine m., sine sensu or iudicio; alieno impetu; non sua sponte: *to become a mere m.*, nihil amplius suo consilio, sua sponte, agere: *he is a mere m.*, homo ite nihil suo consilio, nihil interio pulsu agit, molitur (*Kraft*).

**MACHINERY**, *¶ Machines collectively*, machine, *pl.*; machinatio (*Vitr.*). *¶ Works of a machine*, machinatio; machina. *¶ Engineering*, scientia machinalis (*Plin.*); disciplina mechanica (*Gell.*). *¶ Fig.* machinatio. *See also MEANS, INSTRUMENTALITY.*

**MACHINIST**, machinator.

**MACKEREL**, scomber (*Plin.*); scomber scomber (*Linn.*).

**MAD**, *¶ Prop.* insanus (*not restrained by reason*).—venanus (*not guided by reason*).—amens (*out of one's mind*).—demens (*that acts irrationally*).—imphatus (*seized with boundless and uncontrollable enthusiasm*).—furiosus (*raving*).—a sanitate alienus. mente captus; qui a mente sua discessit (C.); *not in one's right mind*. A m. dog, canis rabidus, rabiosus: *to be m.*, insanire; furere; (*of a dog*) rabiosus esse: *are you m.?* satin' sanus es? num sanæ mentis es? *to go or be driven m.* in insaniam incidere (C.); ad insaniam adigi (*Ter.*); rabie, furore incitari, efferrî, efferrî; (*of a dog*) rabiosus fieri; in rabiem agi: *I am almost m.*, male mihi consto; impotens animi sum; vix mentis compos sum: a m. attempt, amens conatus. inceptum: *to be m. with anger*, vehementissime irasci, succensere (cl); irâ in quo flagrare, or lucensum esse. *¶ Fig.* mirus; monstrosus (*very strange*); stolidus auidax; serax; temerarius (*rash, inconsiderate*).

**MADAM**, domina.

**MADCAP**, homo ferocioris, vehementioris, ingentil: a young m., fervidus florentis juvenis (*H. A. P. 115*).

**MADDEN**, *¶ To drive mad*, ad insaniam adigere (*Ter.*); insaniam facere, gignere (*Plin.*). *To m. with anger*, efferrare (*Liv.*); irâ incendere qm (*Ter.*).

**MADDER** (*a plant*), rubia (*Vitr.*).

**MADHOUSE**, domus publica, quâ continentur homines insani, furiosi; morotrophicus (*t. t.*). *He is fit for a m.*, huic helleborum opus est (*Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 89*); naviget Antieyram (*H. Sat. 2, 3, 166*).

**MADLY**, *¶ Prop.* furiose; insane. *¶ Fig.* mire, monstrose (*strangely*); temere, stolidè, inconsulto (*rashly, inconsiderately*).

**MADMAN**, homo insanus, &c. *See MAD.*

**MADNESS**, *¶ Prop.* mens alienata (*L.*); mentis alienatio (*Cels.*); aberratio (*of intellect*).—vesania (*want of intellectual perception*).—insania (*when reason has lost its power, insanity*).—vecordia (*of those whose mind is disturbed by the prevalence of some one idea or set of ideas*).—amentia (*want of sense, intellectual blindness*); affectio animi lumine carens. *C. Tusc. 3, 5, 10*.—dementia (*irrational conduct*).—deliratio (*want of rational or connected ideas; of idiots, or of the enfeebled mind in extreme old age*).—furor. mentis ad omnia cecitas (*blind and senseless impulse*).—rabies (*of animals, rarely of men*): *to drive to m.*, ad insaniam adigere (*Ter.*); in furorem vertere qm (*Curt.*): *to be driven to m.*, ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi (*L.*), in insaniam incidere (C.). *A piece of*

m., insania; facinus insanum, monstrosum, mirum: *an intolerable piece of m.*, insanis non tolerabiles (C.). *¶ Fig.* rage, furor; rabies.

**MADRIGAL**, \*epigramma quod Madrigal vocant.

**MADWOMAN**, insana (mulier).

**MAGAZINE**, *¶ A storehouse, horreum; receptaculum* ex rei (mag. armarium promptuarium *is a closet in which victuals are kept: and cella promptuaria = a larder*). *To build or erect m.'s*, horrea ponere, edificare; horrea (certis locis) constituere. *¶ A literary journal*, \*commentarii literati; \*ephemerides literariæ. *Article in a m.*, pars, capit. ec. ll.: *contribution to a m.*, see CONTRIBUTION, end.

**MAGGOT**, *¶ A kind of worm or grub, vermes; vermiculus; teredo (Plin.)*. *¶ An odd fancy, mirum or ineptum commentum; ineptie, pl.*

**MAGGOTY**, *¶ Full of maggots, vermiculosus (Plin.)*. *¶ Full of odd fancies, ineptus.*

**MAGIC**, ars magica (L.); magice (*Plin.*); magica (*Appul.*); veneficium (L.). *To practise m.*, artem magicam, artes magicas, exercere, colere, tractare: *to do by m.*, arte magica pericere qd: a m. lauter, \*laterna magica.

**MAGICAL**, magicus. *A kind of m. power*, vis quædam divina, plane mirabilis et singularis. *A m. formula or incantation*, carmen (magicum); cantio.

**MAGICALLY**, magicè; vi magica.

**MAGICIAN**, magus (H., Lucan. 666) incantator (*laie*). *A m.'s wand*, virgula divina (C.); virga venenata (*Op. Met. 14, 413*).

**MAGISTERIAL**, *¶ Of or relating to a magistrate, by the subst.* *A m. office*, magistratus. *¶ Imperious, haughty, imperious; superbus; insolens; arrogans.*

**MAGISTERIALLY**, *¶ As a magistrate, Crel. with the subst.* *¶ Imperiously, imperiose.*

**MAGISTRACY**, magistratus, òs.

**MAGISTRATE**, magistratus, òs (*one bearing a civic office; qui jura reddit*). *The higher m.'s*, magistratus majores (*in the Roman sense, those who had the imperium*); *the inferior m.'s*, magistratus minores (*in the Roman sense, those who had not the imperium, nobles, ædiles and questors under the republic, and municipal m.'s under the empire; see Dict. Antiqu. MAGISTRATUS* 663) officiales *is late*.

**MAGNANIMITY**, animi magnitudo, excellentia, excelstitas; animus magnus et excelzus (C.).

**MAGNANIMOUS**, magnanimus; celsus; excelzus.

**MAGNANIMOUSLY**, magno animo; excelsè.

**MAGNET**, *¶ Prop.* magnes, òtis; magnes lapis; lapis Heracleus (*the loadstone*). *¶ Fig.* quod ad se attrahit, allicit.

**MAGNETIC**, magnesiæ, magneticus (*the former, Lucr. 6, 1062; the latter, Claudian. de magn. 26*). *Magnetic power*, attrahendi, quæ dicitur vis (*prop.*); \*mira quædam vis (*fig.*).

**MAGNETISM**, \*magnetismus (*t. t.*). *Animal m.*, \*magnetismus animalis (*t. t.*).

**MAGNETIZE**, \*vi magneticâ qd imbue (*prop.*, *by the magnet*)—manuum contractatione mulcere, per-mulcere (*fig. by the hands*).

**MAGNIFICENCE**, splendor, magnificentia (g. t.)—lautitia (*in style of living*);—pompa (*in processions, &c.*).

**MAGNIFICENT**, splendidus; magnificus; lautus; Jn. splendens et magnificus; magnificus et lautus magnificus et præclarus; sumptuosus (*opp. sordidus*).

**MAGNIFICENTLY**, splendide; magnificè; laute; opipare (*e. g. domum instruere, Plaut.*).

**MAGNIFIER**, *¶ Magnifying glass*, \*microscopium (*t. t.*).

**MAGNIFY**, *¶ Prop.* *To cause to appear larger*, \*res obiectas augere et amplificare. *¶ Fig.* *To exaggerate*, rem exaggerare verbis, oratione; augere verbis; amplificare; multiplicare: *in falsum augere qd (falsely)*; exasperare qd verbis (*of atq. bad*; Q. 4, 2, 75). *To m. exceedingly*, præter modum, supra veritatem, exornare qd; immodice magnitudinem ea rei augere. *¶ Fig.* *To praise, extol; see PRAISE, EXTOL.*

**MAGNITUDE**, *¶ Prop.* magnitudo (*greatness*); amplitudo, ambitus, spatium (*with the idea of space or extent*);—modus (*with the idea of a certain measure*). *¶ Fig.* magnitudo; amplitudo; gravitas.

**MAGPIE**, corvus pica (*Linn.*).

**MAHOMETAN**, \*Mahummedanus; \*formule Muhammedanæ addictus.

**MAID**, MAIDEN, a. puella; virgo (*a virgin*). *A little m.*, puellula; virguncula: *a grown-up m.*, puella adulta; virgo: *a pretty m.*, puella lepidis:

he looks like a m., puerili in ore est vultus virginis (O. Met. 10, 631): a m.-servant, puella; famula (a waiting-maid); ancilla (a house-m.); cucularia (a chambermaid; Inscr.).

MAIDEN, adj. puellaris; virginialis (of a virgin). M. modestly, verecunda virginis: he has a m. appearance, puerili in ore est vultus virginis (O. Met. 10, 631).

MAIDENHAIR (a plant), adiantum (Plin.; Linn.). English or common m., Aspidium Trichomanes (L. n.).

MAIDENHOOD, virginitas (C.).

MAIDENLY, virginus; virginialis.

MAID-SERVANT, see MAID.

MAIL. 1. A coat of steel net-work, thorax (made of metal plates)—lorica (of leather, with metal)—cataphraxis (for horse and rider). To put on a coat of m., thoracem induere (Plin.); munimentum corporis sumere (Curt.); pectus munire thorace, lorica.

MAIL. 2. For conveyance of letters, cursus publicus epistolarum perferendis (formerly, tabellarii publici, Muret.).—rheda curialis publica (the carriage, aff. Cod. Theod. 12, 11).—celeris mutatio cursus publici (the quick change of horses, Ammian. 21, 9). A m.-bag, sollicitus epistolarum servandis.

MAIM, mutilare (L.); demutillare (Col.); truncare (L. T.); detruccare (L.).

MAIMED, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruccatus; truncus.

MAIMING, mutilatio (Cels.); detruccatio (Plin.).

MAIN, adj. præcipuus; primus; maximus. The m. point, caput or summa; of alth, cs rei; res omnium gravissima, summa or maxima: res magna or gravis; res magni momenti or magni discriminis: this is the m.-in, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est: to depart or digress from the m. point, a proposito aberrare or declinare: to return to the m. point, ad propositum reverti or redire: to make alth a m. point, omne studium in qd re ponere; præ ceteris qd agere or speciare; id agere ut, &c.

MAIN, v. see SAE.

MAINLY, maxime; præcipue; potissimum; in primis; præsertim.

MAINMAST, malus medius.

MAINPRISE, see BAIL.

MAINTAIN. 1. To support, defend, teneâre, obtinere (where the truth is contested).—contendere; defendere (the former, to endeavour to carry against a different opinion, the latter, to defend; both, equal opposition).—affirmare (to m. as true, to assert, affirm).—asseverare (to m. earnestly. ~~See~~ in C. followed by an acc and inf; in the adv. ago, found also with a simple acc. ~~See~~ Asseverare is not classical in this sense).—efficere (to establish by proof).—disserere, disputare (to assert and discuss).—ponere, proponere, placere or videtur mihi (to lay down as one's own opinion).—dicere (to give as one's opinion; all followed by an acc. and inf.).—alo (I say that a thing is so; opp. nego): to m. the contrary, negare. Democritus m.: that no one can be a good poet without enthusiasm. Democritus negat, sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse. 2. To supply with food and drink).—alere (in a wider sense, to furnish every thing that serves for sustenance).—sustinere, sustentare qm, victum ei præbere (to care for one's maintenance).—to m. one's self by any means, alere se qd re (e. g. se suosque latrocinis)—victum querere qd re (e. g. lanâ ac telâ. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; therefore, by one's needle, acu): to m. one's self by selling chaplets, coronas venditando sustentare paupertatem: to m. one's self by the labour of one's hands, manuum mercede tolerare inopiam.

MAINTAINABLE, i. e. tenabile, qui defendi potest: hæc sunt sententia quæ stabilitatis qd habeant (C. Tusc. 5, 30, 35; are m.).

MAINTAINER. Use the verbs.

MAINTENANCE. 1. Defence, support, defendo; tutio; propugnatio; or by the verbs; e. g. quantum esset ad rem obtinendam. 2. Nourishment, support of life, sustentatio (Ulp.); use the verbs, e. g. sustinere, sustentare, alere (~~See~~ nutritus, only Plin. 22, 24, 35, in another sense): alimenta (Juris. i. l., sum allowed for the m. of a wife).

MAJESTIC, augustus, sanctus (that deserves high honour).—imperatorius (commanding, imposing).—splendidus, magnificus (splendid, magnificent): a m. form or appearance, forma augusta or imperatoria; habitus augustus.

MAJESTY, majestas (exalted rank or position).—nomen (great power and dignity): clothed with m., augustus.

## MAJOR PART. See MAJORITY.

MAJOR (in the army), præfectus (vigilum).

MAJORITY. 1. Major part, major pars, major numerus (in comparison with another number).—multitudo (a considerable number): often by plures (more) or plurimi (most); e. g. the m. of historians, plures auctores: Servius took care that the m. should not prevail, Servius curavit, ne plurimum plurimi valerent: m. of votes, sententia plures (of senators or judges).—suffragia, or puncta, plurima (of citizens in the comitia): to have the m., magna suffragia superare; pluribus suffragiis vincere: to be acquitted by a very large, immense m., sententia fere omnibus absolvi: the m. (in the senate) decided for the same opinion, pars major in eandem sententiam ibat. 2. Full age, plena, justa et legitima, ætas. 3. Rank or office of a major, munus præecti (vigilum); præfectura. A great m., multis partibus plures (e. g. vote with aby, in ca sententiam eunt, C. Fam. 1, 2).

MAKE, v. 1. To produce, facere, conficere, efficere (to accomplish, effect).—creare (to create): to m. money by, pecuniam conficere de re: to m. great profits by alth, rem habere quatuordecimillam (C.): to m. a fortune, in multis opes crescere (Plin.): collocupletare se (Ter.): made for alth (i. e. constituted, adapted by nature), ad qd factus; ei rei or ad qd natus factusque (opp. ad qd doctus or institutus).—2. In arithmetic, efficere (to make up).—esse, fieri (to amount; see Col. 5, 2, 6, has duas summas in se multiplicato, quinquagies centum sunt quinque millia. Horum pars dimidia duo millia quingeni, quæ pars iugeri unciam et scripulum efficit. C. Verr. 3, 49, 116. Professio est agri Leontini ad iugerum xxx. millia. Hæc sunt ad tritici modium xc., id est tritici modium lxxi. millia). 3. To cause a person or thing to become alth, a) To nominate, facere, instituere (to institute).—constituere (to fix, appoint).—creare (to choose, elect); qm, followed by an acc. of that which any one is made, &c.): e. g. to m. a person one's heir, heredem (m) facere, instituere. b) To put any one in a certain state (with adjectives ex; resuming the nature of the state), facere, efficere, reddere qm followed by an acc. of the predicate (~~See~~ with this difference, that facere and efficere are, to produce a certain state or condition; reddere is, to place in a certain state or condition): e. g. to make one un-serviceable, qm inutillem facere (as, 'y a wound): to make a person better, qm meliorem reddere: to m. lame or gentle, homines ex feris m. reddere or homines feros mites reddere (Cf. Herz. S. Cat. 14, 3): to m. alth of a person, qm pulchre erudire (to instruct well).—qm producere ad dignitatem (to promote): to m. much of any one, qm magni facere (to value highly).—multum ei tribuere (to assign much to any one), qm colere (to respect, reverence): to m. little or nothing of one, qm parvi facere (to value little).—qm contemnere (to despise): to m. much of alth, qd magni facere, existimare (to value highly).—qd in honore habere (to hold in honour): not to m. much account of alth, qd haud in magno pretio ponere. 4. To cause, efficere; facere: I did not m. him do it, non facit impulsu meo (Ter.). 5. To represent, by description or otherwise facere (by art, or by words).—ingere (by art, of statues, &c.): both take the accompanying verb, if active, in the participle; present if passive, in the inf. present; e. g. Xenophon m.'s Soctes usque, Xenophon facit Soctem disputantem. he m.'s the world to be conducted by the Deity, a Deo construi atque edificari mundum facit. 6. MAKE AWE. 7. MAKE DESTROY. 8. MAKE HASTE; see HASTEN. 9. MAKE AN OFFER; see OFFER. 10. MAKE OVER, transferre; transmittere. 11. MAKE READY; see PREPARE. 12. MAKE UP. To constitute, efficere, also esse (in contents, value): to consist of)—explere, implere (to amount to); the former also = efficere): how much does it m. up? quæ summa est? quantum est? to m. up four thousand men, quatuor milia militum explere: to m. up a great sum, longam summam efficere: the gold we made up an Attic talent, quod summam Attici talenti explebat: to m. up a whole (of quarters), multitudinem integri assequi et exæquare (see Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 22). To compose, reconcilie; see COMPOSE, RECONCILE. 13. MAKE USE, uti qd re (mily with the id-a of need and enjoyment, xpeuvai)—usurpare qd (to use a thing as opportunity occurs, of momentary use).—adhibere qd ei rei (to apply a thing in a single case to a definite object, with the notion of purpose and intention) to m. use of any one, uti ex opera (his assistance) or consilio (his advice): to m. use of a saying of Solon's, ut Solonis dictum usurpam.

**MAKE, s. Form, FIGURE.**  
**MAKE-BATE**, pacis turbator or raptor.  
**MAKER**, fabricator; opifex; auctor; or by a *Crcel.*  
*artifex mundi Deus (m. of the world; Plin.).*—*artifex omnium natura (C.; m. of all things).*

**MALACHITE**, malachites, *m.*  
**MAL-ADMINISTRATION**, \**mala rerum administratio.*

**MALADY**, morbus; ægrotatio.—*See* *egritudo in this sense is not classical.*

**MALAPERT**, male moratus; Immodestus.  
**MALCONTENTS**, novis rebus studentes (*Cæs*); rerum mutationis cupidi (*C. Att. 8, 3, 4*); qui ægre ferunt presentem rerum publicarum formam, statum.  
*See* male contenti, non contenti would not be *Latin.*—*See also* **DISAFFECTED.**

**MALE**, virilis, masculus, masculinus (*of men or animals*): the *m. sex*, *sexus masculinus (of men or animals)*; *genus masculinum (Phædr.)*; *sexus virilis (Np. T.; only of men).*

**MALEDICTION**, see **CURSE.**  
**MALEFACTOR**, maleficus (*g. t. the doer of a bad action*).—sons, nocens, noxius (*guilty*); sons, condemned, or deserved condemnation; nocens and noxius simply as the originator or cause of harm).—sons reus, nocens reus, noxae reus (*so far as the m. is in the position of an accused person*).—*See* malefactor does not occur in the best age.

**MALEVOLENCE**, malitia.  
**MALEVOLENT**, malitiosus; malevölus; malevolens.—*See* not malignant in this sense.

**MALEVOLENTLY**, malitiose.

**MALICE**, malitia (*explained C. N. D. 3, 30, 75, by verusta et fallax nocendi ratio*).—*Improbitas (unjust, dishonest disposition)*: to do a thing out of *m.*, qd malitiose facere.

**MALICIOUS**, see **MALEVOLENT.**  
**MALICIOUSLY**, malitiose.

**MALIGNANT**, malus (*bad, of things and persons*).—malitiosus, improbus (*morally bad, of persons*).—malignus (*evil or ill disposed; of persons; opp. benignus*).—*gravis (oppressive, violent, e. g. climate, colium)*: a *m. disease*, morbus anceps; valetudo gravis et periculosa.

**MALIGNITY**, malitia; Improbitas (*moral depravity*).—malignitas (*ill will*).—*gravitas (oppressive vehemence; e. g. coeli, morbi).*

**MALLEABILITY**, tractabilitas (*Plin.*); flexibilitas (*Solin.*); lenta or mollis natura.

**MALLEABLE**, tractabilis; ductilis (*e. g. ferrum, Plin.*).—mollis (*e. g. aurum, V.*).

**MALLET**, malleus.

**MALLOW (a plant)**, malva (*Plin.*); also malache, moloche (*Col.*): of or belonging to *m.*, malvaceus (*Plin.*).

**MALT, a.** \*hordeum aquâ perfusum quod sole siccatum aut igni tostum et deinde mollis fractum est; \*hordeum tostum or frictum: to make *m.*, \*hordeum aquâ perfusum or hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde fringere (*ast. Plin. 18, 7, 14*).

**MALT, v.** = to make *m.*, see the subst.

**MALT-HOUSE**, \*domus horreo frigendo.

**MALTING-FLOOR**, \*abulatum hordeo madefacto et tosto siccando.

**MALTREAT**, qm nimis aspere tractare (*to treat hardly, g. t.*).—lædere or injuste lædere qm (*C. g. t. to injure*).—ci or fr qm insultare: violare qm (*to injure or damage*).—vini afferre ci (*to offer violence to*).—male qm mulcare, or simply mulcare qm (*e. g. with slaves and clubs, with blows*).—*See* Male habere qm (*e. g. hostem*) is only = to disturb, harass.

**MALTREATMENT**, vexatio (*as an act*).—Injuria, contumelia (*inflicted*).

**MALVERSATION**, \*mala rei or rerum administratio (*mismanagement*).—peculatus (*peculation*).

**MAMMA**, mamma (*Farr. ap. Non.*).

**MAMMOCK**, see **TEAR** to plectre.

**MAMMON**, see **RICHES**: a slave of *m.*, nimis divitiarum admirator; qui nimis divitiis colligendis servit (*Kraft*).

**MAMMOTH**, \*elephas primigenius; \*elephas mam-moutense (*h. t.*).

**MAN, I. A human being, homo (g. t.).**—mortals (*a mortal, m. with the idea of imperfection; regularly used in prose, apply in S. T. and L., rarely in C., only in connexion with multi, omnes, cuncti, or the like*).—quasquam mortalis (*any child of m.; cf. Herz. S. Coh. 2, 8*).—*men, homines*; genus humanum, hominum universum genus (*the whole race*): a young *m.*, homo adolescens; quite a young *m.*, (homo) adolescentulus;

what *m. is this?* quid hoc hominis? who is the *m.?* quis hic (or iste) est homo: to live among men, inter homines esse.—*'Mam'* is often not expressed in *Latin*, *apply with adjectives, and when as an indefinite subject it is implied in the verb; i. g. many men, multi: there are men, who &c., sunt, qui &c.: no m., nemo, nullus (no one). See of no m., 'by &c. no m.' are nullus, nullo, never nemini, nemine): he is no m. (i. e. without human feeling), homo non est; omnis humanitatis expertus est: to esteem one as a man and a statesman, qm tanti facere, quantum ipellus humanitas ac dignitas postulat: to become a new *m.*, novum ingenium sibi induere: to have become quite another *m.*, plane alium factum esse: Son of *Man* (a title assumed by our blessed Lord), \*mortali matre natus.*

**I. A person of the male sex, homo (in respect of the weakness or excellences peculiar to the male sex, both intellectual and moral).**—vir (a grown up person of the male sex, opp. mulier: but *apply in respect of good masculine qualities, e. g. strength, courage, perseverance, &c.*).—miles (a warrior, soldier): a young *m.*, adolescens; juvenis (older than adolescens).—*In this sense also the word is often omitted in Latin: e. g. fortune favours the brave man, fortem fortuna adjuvat: or it is denoted by another term, e. g. to find ably an honorable m. in a thing, idem cs in qâ re perspicere: common men, vulgus (the multitude): man by man, viritum (to each man, e. g. tribuere or dare, legere).—universal, ad unum omnes (all together, all to a m., for wch Gell. 3, 7, is the first to say omnes cum uno): to march three men deep, triplici ordine incedere (*cf. Curt. 3, 9, 12*): they marched thirty men deep, triginta armatorum ordines ibant (*ibid.*): an army of ten thousand men, exercitus decem millium. [a] With the notion of strength, vir: show yourself a *m.*, virum te præsta: I consider you a *m.*, virum te judico: I entreat you to consider that you are a *m.*, te hortor rogoque, ut te hominem et virum esse memineris. b) In respect of age, opp. to children and youths, vir; juvenis (younger than vir).*

**MAN OF WAR**, navis bellica (*g. t., poet.*).—navis longa, navis rostrata, quinqueremis (*particular kinds of ships of war with the ancients; apply as opp. to navis rotunda, a merchant-ship*).

**MAN, v. To m. ships, naves armatis ornare (to furnish with soldiers).**—naves militibus or sociis navibus complere: to be fully manned, suum numerum habere (*of ships*).

**MAN-STEALER**, plagiarius (*C.*).

**MANACLE**, manica.

**MANAGE**, curare, accurate, curæ mihi est qd, curæ habere, pr curare (all = to care for a thing; the latter also frequently = to conduct the affairs of another; see *Held. Cæs. B. C. 2, 18*).—tractare (*to have to do with*).—administrare (*to render one's services in a thing, to administer, conduct; see M. ab. Cæs. B. G. 2, 22*).—videre, providere, subministrare; for any one, ci (*to take care that a thing be at hand*): to give a thing to any one to manage, qd curandum ci tradere: to manage domestic affairs, negotia domestica curare, domus officia exsequi (*of the mistress of a house*).—res domesticas dispensare (*with respect to income and expenditure, of the master of a house*): to manage (i. e. carry on) a business, agere; tractare (*to be engaged or occupied in*).—operam dare ci rei (*to bestow pains upon*).—colere qd, ci rei studere (*to pursue with care, zeal, and diligence*).

**MANAGEABLE**, tractabilis; facilis (*opp. difficilis*).—mollis (*opp. durus*).

**MANAGEMENT**, cura, curatio, procuratio; administratio (*administration, direction*).—gestio (*a carrying on, conducting, e. g. negotii*): to entrust the management of a thing to aly, ci qd curandum tradere; curam cs rei ci demandare.

**MANAGER**, curator; procurator (*apply of another's business: also with the verbs*): *m. of a theatre*, fabularum curator (*ast. Plant. Pam. prol. 3*).—designator scenicus (*Isacr.*); also (*in the Roman sense*), choragus (*Plant. Trin. 4, 2, 16*); doctor scenicus (*Q. 11, 3, 71*; considered as giving instruction to the actors).

**MANDARIN**, \*purpuratus: the *m.'s*, principes; proceres.

**MANDATE**, mandatum; imperatum; jussus; jussum. *See* **COMMAND.**

**MANDIBLE**, maxilla.

**MANDRAKE**, mandragoras (*Plin.*); \*atropa mandragoras, (*Lin.*).

**MANDUCATE**, mandere; manducare.

**MANDUCATION**. *By the verb.*—*See* manducatio late.







**MANY-COLOURED, multicolor (Plin.); multicolorus (Gell.).**

**MANY TIMES, see OFTEN.**

**MAP, s. tabula (in connexion, as C. ad Attic. 6, 2, 3; *eth-vaise, perhaps*, \*tabula geographica): the m. of a country, regio (e. g. Germania) in tabulā or in membrānā (parchment), or in chartā (paper) picta, depicta (see Prop. 4, 8, 37; Suet. Dom. 10, 6): a m. of the world, orbis terrarum in tabulā or in membrānā depictus.**

**MAP, v. i. e. To draw a m. or m's, terrarum situs pingere (Flor. § 3, *prof.*).**

**MAPLE, acer: of m., acernus.**

**MARAUDER, sine commestru vagus miles (L. 8, 34, *str.*).—vagus et lascivius per agros miles (T. Ann. 2, 85, 3). See also ROBBER.**

**MARAUDING, adj. praedabundus: to go in m. parties, sine commestru vagum in pacato, in hostico, errare (L. 8, 34, *extr.*).—vagare et lascivire per agros (Aft. T. Ann. 2, 55, 3).—palari per agros praedandi causā (Aft. *several*, Aft. L. 24, 51).**

**MARAUDING, s. praedati.**

**MARBLE, s. marmor: of m., marmoreus: as hard as m., marmoreus: to break m., marmor cedere: to saw m., marmor secare: to cut m. into slabs, marmor in crustas secare: to overlay with m., marmoris crustis operire (see marmorare lat.): a block of m., gleba marmoris: in connexion also, gleba unius lapidis (Plin. 36, 4, 8).**

**MARBLE, adj. marmoreus: e marmore (factus).**

**MARBLE, v. \*marmor marculoso simile facere qd.**

**MARCH, s. (the month), Martius mensis (Plin.): M. wind, mense Martio spirans, fons: M. violet, viola odorata (Linn.).**

**MARCH, s. || Military gait or pace, gradus: quick m., gradus citatus (prop.), Ingressus pleno gradat (Aft.). || Military movement, journey of soldiers, iter. On the m., iter faciens (marching: a. g. oerius est).—In itinere (during the m.).—ex itinere (from the m., so that the m. is interrupted: see Held. Cae. B. C. 1, 24): to direct a m. to a place, iter qd. facere, conferre, convertere, intendere: to change the line of m., iter mutare, commutare (g. t.): iter or viam flectere (to take a side route): to give the order for a m., iter pronuciare (L. 30, 10): to give the signal for a m., signum profectionis dare (of a commander).—classicum canere (of a trumpeter, = to sound a m.): march! (as a word of command) procedi! pl. procedite: to continue a m., pergere in itinere; iter conficere pergere; (rarely) iter pergere; uninterruptedly, iter continuare, non interrumpere: to stop the enemy's m., prohibere itinere hostes: to hasten a m., iter maturare, pergere. || Space to be marched over, iter; iter unius diei; castra, orum, n. (a day's m.: the latter with ref. to the Roman custom of pitching their camp after each day's m.; see Herz. Cae. B. G. 7, 38): in three days' m., trinis castris: on the fifth day's m., quintis castris (e. g. Caesar Gorgoviam pervenit): after a full day's m., confecto justo itinere ejus diei: a short day's m., iter minus: to make a double m., iter diei duplicare: to make forced m's, magnis itineribus contendere (g. t.); dies nocteque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter (to continue marching by day and by night): to steal a m. upon an enemy, hosti iter praecipere; praeveneri hostem breviori viā. || Departure by marching, profectio. To get ready for a m., profectionem parare: to give the signal for a m., signum profectionis dare. || Music to which soldiers m., \*modi militares.**

**MARCH, v. INTRA, incedere (to m. on).—progređi, proficisci (to m. forth or away).—iter facere (to be on the m.).—castra movēre, promovēre, also simply movēre (to break up a camp, to m. forward). To m. three deep, triplici ordine incedere (cf. Curt. 3, 9, 12): they were marching thirty men deep, triginta armorum ordines ibant (ib.): to m. slowly, placide progredi (g. t.); iter reprimere (to slacken the pace): to m. quickly, celeriter progredi (g. t.); raptim agmen agere (on the march): to m. faster, accelerare iter: to m. day and night, dies nocteque iter facere; die nocteque continuare iter; diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere: to a place, qd. to m. last, agmen claudere, cōgere: to m. towards a place, proficisci, iter facere, intendere qd. to march into a country, proficisci in, &c.: to m. by a place, praeter locum transire; with an army, praeter locum exercitum transducere: to m. over a mountain, montem transire, superare: to m. very quickly through a country, ingenti celeritate regionem percurrere: to m. out, proficisci (ex) loco: to m. out to battle, in aciem exire, ad**

dimicandum procedere (of the soldiers).—exercitum in aciem educere (of the general): to m. out on an expedition, exercitum in expeditionem educere (of the general): to march out of a town with the troops, copias educere ex or ab urbe (n.p. esse oppido continere): to m. out of a camp, copias pro castris producere (opp. castris se tenere: exer litum or copias in castris continere): to m. out fm winter-quarters, ab hibernis discedere. || Ta.) deducere exercitum a loco: to m. out the troops, copias ex urbe educere, extrahere: to m. out troops fm their winter-quarters, ex hibernis copias deducere; copias extrahere ex hibernaculis.

**MARCHES, see BOUNDARY.**

**MARCHIONESS, \*marchionissa.**

**MARE, equa.**

**MARGIN, || A brink, ora; marpo; labrum; crepido [Str. in BORDAX]. || Edge of a page left blank, \*margo.**

**MARGINAL, \*margini ascriptus. A m. note, \*verba margini ascripta.**

**MARGRAVE, \*marchio.**

**MARGRAVINE, \*marchionissa.**

**MARGOLD, caltha (Plin., Virg.).**

**MARINE, MARITIME, adj. marinus (in or of the sea).—maritimus (on or near the sea). A m. town, urbs maritima (C.); oppidum maritimum (Cae. Lte.): a m. district, orz maritimus civitas (Cae.): a m. power, civitas navibus, or classe, valens; civitas multum mari pollens: m. forces, copiae navales (opp. c. terrestres; L.): m. affairs, res maritimae or nauticae (C.). See also NAVAL.**

**MARINE, s. miles nauticus (T. Agr. 23); miles ad naves (L.); classarius (Np.); classicus (L. T.); epibata (Hrr.). M's. socii navales (opp. milites legionarii; L.).—milites nautici or classici; classarii; classici.**

**MARINER, nauta; nauticus (C.); navigator (Q.). MARJORAM, amaracum, samspichum (Plin.); origanum Majorana (Linn.).**

**MARK, s. || A sign, token, signum (g. t.).—significatio (abstr., intimation); indicium (verba makes us acquainted with a thing otherwise unknown).—nota (whereby one thing is distinguished fm another).—vestigium (a trace; its with indicium). A brand-m., stigma: a m. of love, favour, signum amoris, voluntas: ~~see~~ In the phrase 'it is the mark of' a m. is usually omitted: e. g. imbecilli animi est superstitio, the m. of a weak mind (C.). || That towards which a thing is directed, scopus (at which a missile is aimed).—meta (towards which one goes or lands). To hit the m., scopum ferire: to miss the m., aberrare a scopo, a meta; metam non ferire; scopum non attingere. || A certain weight, selibra. || A certain coin, \*numus qui mark flectit.**

**MARK, v. || To set a mark on, notare, denotare. signare, designare (in order to distinguish or make known).—notam imponere ci rei. Notam apponere ci rei or ad qd. nota insinire. To m. several passages in a letter with red, literas militatula cerā (aft. the Roman manner) or rubricā (aft. our manner) pluribus locis notare (see C. Att. 15, 14, *extr.*): to m. a thing suspicious in a book, obelum apponere ad qd. (Isidor. 1, 20, 4): to m. out (a field, &c.), terminare agrum ab alio, metare; metari; dimetare (into divisions): to m. out for destruction, notare et designare (culis qm. ad caedem). || To note, not to forget, memoria comprehendere, compleri (to charge one's memory with).—memoria mandare, tradere; memoria insigere (to commit to memory); the latter to impress upon the memory).—(in) memoria custodire, memoriam cs rei retinere (to keep in the memory).—demittere in pectus or in pectus animumque (or of several) in pectora animosque; animo percipere; animo insigere; percipere animo atque memoria custodire. I have well marked that speech, oratio in animo insedit; oratio in memoria mea penitus insedit. || To heed, animum attendere, intendere, advertere; animo adesse (g. t.); aures erigere animumque attendere, also simply erigi or se erigere (of hearers). Mark! adverte animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem attendite! (Aps. C. when about to speak.).**

**MARKET, designator. Or by the verbs.**

**MARKET, || Time, place, or assembly for selling and buying, mercatus (assembly of buyers and sellers in public places).—nundina (a weekly market, market-day).—forum, also with rerum venalium (a place where things are sold; cf. MARKET-TOWN). To hold a m., mercatum habere: to appoint a m., mercatum nundinas instituere: to go to m., ad mercatum proficisci: to go, come to any place to m., qd. ad mercatum**

tre, venio: to attend the m.'s, go about to the m.'s, nundinas obire; circa fora prodici ibique merces venditare (of a dealer; after L. 39, 18): to take along to m., qd ad mercatum deferre (prop.); qd proferre, in medium proferre or promovere: m.-people, qui nundinas obeunt or obierunt; qui ad mercatum veniunt or venerunt: clerk of the m. agoranomus (ἄγορανόμος, arch the Greeks, answers best to the English notion, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 44, &c.); edilis plebs (the magistrate who at Rome had the superintendence of the affairs of the m.: it therefore very indistinctly expresses our notion).—*praefectus annonae* (in respect of the sale of corn). § *Sale, venditio mercium.* A good or quick m., \*facilis est expedita venditio mercium: to find a good m., \*facile vendi: to find no m., \*repudiari: that has a good m., vendibilis (opp. *in vendibilis*).

MARKET-DAY, nundinus, arum, pl.

MARKET-PLACE, forum (rerum venalium).

MARKET-PRICE, \*pretium quo res vulgo vendi solet (g. 4): annona (of provisions).

MARKET-TOWN, forum or oppidum nundinarium; forum rerum venalium; forum; conciliabulum (as a place of assembly; L. 40, 19, 3).

MARKSMAN, jacular (that takes an aim): a good or excellent m., \*homo jaculandi peritus, in jaculando probe exercitatus. To be an excellent m., peritissimum esse artis jaculandi.

MARL, marga (Plin.). M.-pit, puteus ex quo eruitur marga (Plin.).

MARMALADE, \*pulmentum ex fructibus saccharo conditis. Quince m., succus cydoniorum (Pall. 11, 20, 2).

MARMOSET, simiolus (C.); pithecium (Plaut., facete).

MARMOT, \*marmota Alpina (Blumenb.); mus marmota (Linn.).

MARQUE (letter of), \*littere or tabellae quibus datur ei jus naves capiendi et interceptiendi.

MARQUETRY, opus intestinum (Vitr.).

MARQUIS, \*marchio.

MARQUISATE, \*marchionatus.

MARRIAGE, conjugium (union of man and wife, g. 4; also of animals).—matrimonium (relation subsisting between man and wife).—nuptiae (lawful union of a male and female citizen of equal rank, so called because at this alone the veiling of the bride (nubere) took place).—connubium (prop., the possibility or right of m.; partly absolute, grounded on age, liberty, &c.; partly relative, with ref. to privilege, &c.; hence *matrimonium*, i. q. nuptiae).—concubinatus (union of parties whose m. was not considered valid; as of a senator and a freedwoman. The woman who lived in such m. was called concubina).—contubernium (primarily, union of a male and female slave, who among the ancients could not contract marriage strictly so called; then of a free man with a female slave or freedwoman. The slave who lived in such an estate was called contubernalis). § Among the Romans the various forms of m., were—*a*) coemptio, effected by a kind of formal sale and purchase (manipatio); *b*) usus, when a woman lived a year with a man as her husband; *c*) confarreatio, with sacred rites at which bread made fm far was used. A lawful m., conjugium legitimum; matrimonium justum or legitimum; nuptiae justae or legitime: an unequal m., impares nuptiae: to enter upon the m. state, in matrimonium ire; matrimonium contrahere: to ask in m., sibi qm or qm in matrimonium petere: also simply, petere qm or qm: to give one's daughter in m. to any one, ei filiam in matrimonium dare or nuptum dare; ei filiam collocare or nuptum collocare: to ask one for his daughter, &c., in m., filiam, &c., conditionem ei deferre (Suet. Cas. 27): to promise m. to any one, ei polliceri matrimonium suum; ei conjugium suum promittere (poet.): a second m., matrimonium novum (cf. L. 1, 46, extr.), conjugium novum (poet.): to enter upon a second m., ad secundas nuptias transire, venire, pervenire; secundo nubere (of a woman): to refrain fm a second m., abstinere a secundis nuptiis. children by the first m., liberi ex prior matrimonio suscepti or procreati: by the second m., liberi ex secundo matrimonio suscepti: of or belonging to m., conjugialis (poet.) or conjugalis; matrimonialis (late): a clandestine m., nuptiae clandestinae (Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 16); nuptiae sine testibus et patre non consentiente factae (Apul. Met. 6): to contract a clandestine m., clam nuptias facere cum qo (see Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 53): promise of m., conjugium promissum (Afr. O. Her. 21, 139): to give a promise of m., ei matrimonium suum polliceri; ei conjugium suum promittere (poet.); formalis, dextrā datā fidem futuri matrimonii sancire

(Afr. L. 1, 1, extr.): law concerning m., lex de maritalibus ordinibus (Suet. Oct. 34); lex marita (H. Carn. Sae. 20.—with the Romans it was lex Julia et Pappia Poppaea): a certificate of m., littere conjugii legitimi testes.

MARRIAGE-CONTRACT, pactio nuptialis: to make a m.-contract, pactationem nuptialem facere (L. 4, 4).

MARRIAGE-LICENCE, \*littere veniam conjugii ineundi testantes.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT, tabulae nuptiales; dotis tabellae: to make a m.-settlement, dotem dare or promittere (g. 4); dotem dicere (of the woman only): to sign a m.-settlement, dotis tabellam consignare: to violate a m.-settlement, tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

MARRIAGEABLE, jam maturus (matura) nuptias (old enough to marry).—adultus or adulta (grown up).—jam matura viro (of age for a husband).—nubilus (whom one can marry; only of a woman).

MARROW, medulla (in animals, in plants, &c.; also, but rarely, fig. e. g., medulla verborum, Gell. 18, 4).—cerebrum (the pith in trees).—bos (fig., best of alth).

MARRY, Tr. § To take for a husband or wife, matrimonio se jungere or conjugere cum qo, qā; in matrimonium accipere or recipere qm (g. 4); qm ducere in matrimonium, or simply qm ducere (of a man).—ei nubere (of a woman): to m. a woman for m.-ney, dote motus in matrimonium ducere virginem (See Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 60): to be married, matrimonio jungi or conjugi; nuptiis inter se jungi. § To give in marriage, collocare in matrimonium: nuptum dare, locare, or collocare; also simply collocare (a woman). § Nuptii dare or collocare is not Latin. To m. to any one, matrimonium jungere or conjugere cum qo or qā (g. 4), ei nuptum collocare, or simply, ei collocare; ei (qam virginem, filiam) nuptum dare, in matrimonium dare, or tradere (of a woman).

§ To unite in wedlock, \*ritu sacro uxorem ei conjugere. INTRA. § To enter into the conjugal state, uxorem ducere in matrimonium, uxorem assumere (of the husband).—nubere viro (of the wife): to m. suitably to one's rank and condition, pari jungi (g. 4, after L. 6, 34, extr.).—connubio cum virgine coire (of the husband): to m. out of or under one's rank and condition, impari jungi (L. 1, c.): to m. out of one's rank, enubere ex ordine suo (i. e. to come by marriage into another rank, of a woman): to m. into a family, filium or virginem ex domo qm in matrimonium ducere (of the husband, L. 4, 4, p. med.).—nubere or innubere in qam familiam or domum (of the woman): to wish to m., conditionem querere or circumspicere: not to wish to m., abhorrere ab uxore ducenda or a uxoria (of a man).—nunquam de nuptiis cogitare (of both sexes).

To m. again, novum matrimonium luire: to m. a second time, in secundas nuptias transire, venire, or pervenire (in general).—secundo nubere (of a woman): not to m. a second time, abstinere a secundis nuptiis: to m. well, virginem bene dotatam ducere (of a man).—in luculentam familiam collocari (of a woman). To be married, uxorem duxisse (of a man).—nuptam esse viro (of a woman): to have been never married, nunquam uxorem duxisse (of a man), or viri nupsisse (of a woman): to have been often married, multarum nuptiarum esse. Married people, mariti (the married).

Papin. Dig. 24, 1, 52, extr.).—conjuges (husband and wife, Catull. 61, 234): young married people (late married), novi mariti (Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36).

MARSH, s. palus, ūdis, f. (lake) stagnum is any piece of standing water; lacus a lake, whether natural or artificial; lacuna a pool; a lake overfowing its borders forms m.'s, lacus se stagnans facit paludes.

MARSHAL, s. § (In the army), \*mareschallus. A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insignis. § A master of ceremonies in a procession, &c., \*ductor pompae; \*designator pompae deducendae.

MARSHAL, v. ordinare, disponere, digerere, in ordinem digerere qd; constituere, collocare, componere, instruere qd: to m. troops, milites ordinare (L.); copias ordinare, milites disponere (Np.); aciem instruere (Cas.); aciem ordinare (Just.).

MARSHY, paluster (Cas.); paludosus (O.); uliginosus (Col.).

MART, forum rerum venalium; commercium (a place where trade, especially barter or exchange, is carried on).—emporium (a place of trade at a harbour).—oppidum (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (a town in which trade is carried on, see S. Jug. 71, m.).—forum, oppidum nundinarium (a place in which weekly markets are held): a flourishing m., urbs emporio florentissima: the most frequented m. of the whole kingdom,

forum terram venallium totius regni maxime celebratum.

MARTAGON, illium martagon (*Linn.*).

MARTEN, *A kind of vessel, meles. A sort of swallow, hirundo apus (gen. apodis, Linn.).*

MARTIAL, bellicosus; pugnaz; fortis; ferox: a m. people, gens bellicosa (*Gen. populus bellator, vch is poet.*): a court m., \*quæstio militaria; \*iudicium militare: to hold a court-m., \*militari modo or more quærere or cognoscere de qo (*Bau.*). See also COURT-MARTIAL.

MARTINET, \*qui discip'nam in parvis rebus diligenter adeo severè regit, or præfractis et rigidis astringit (*Val. Max.*): \*exactor asper or molestissimus (cs rei).

MARTINGAL, \*lorum quo caput equi retinetur.

MARTYR, martyr (*Prud.*): \*qui pro bonâ causâ mortem subit (subit), oppetit (oppetit): Socrates died as a m. to the cause of truth, Socrates pro veritate mortem occubuit.

MARTYRDOM, martyrium (*Ter.*); mors martyria.

MARTYROLOGY, \*album martyrium.

MARVEL, &c. See MIRACLE, WONDER, &c.

MASCULINE, [PROP.] (mâle, virilis; masculus; masculinus (Q.—*Gen.* also genus virile, Varr. and Gell.; but the former is the common term). [PROP.] Of or proper to the male sex, virilis. [FIG.] bold, brave (opp. effeminate), virilis (also masculus, H.): fortis; constans; gravis: m. courage, animus virilis, fortis, constans; virtus virilis (C.); audacia virilis (S.): m. spirit, character, ingenium virile (S.): ingenium corroboratum, confirmatum (C.): a m. style, oratio virilis (or fortis et virilis), gravis; nervi orationis (C.): sermo virilis (Q.); oratio mascula (*Murel.*): m. oratory, vera et mascula eloquentia (*Ruhn.*).

MASH, s. mixtura; farrago (*mixed contents*): (for horses), polenta mixta; to make a m., polentam miscere.

MASH, v. contundere.

MASK, persona (the whole m., adapted for strengthening the voice; drawn over the head).—larva (an ugly m., such as the ancients used at funerals; and in pantomimes, see H. Sat. 1, 5, 64).—homo personatus (a masked person): *Gen.* never persona in classical writers: *fig.* simulatio, species (pretence, false appearance): to put a m. on any one, personam ei aptare or ca capiti imponere or ca capiti adicere (prop.): to assume a m., personam sibi accommodare or sibi aptare, personam induere. \*larvam sibi accommodare or aptare (prop.), alienam personam sibi accommodare (*fig.*), to play a strange part. aft. L. 3, 36): to wear a m., alienam personam ferre (not to appear in one's true character, L. i. c.): to assume the m. of *athg* (*fig.*), speciem or simulationem *cs* or *cs* rei induere; simulare qd (to feign, pretend): to drop or lay aside a m., personam deponere (prop. and *fig.*)—simulationem deponere (*fig.*): *Appian* now laid aside the m., ille filius Appii alienam personam ferendâ (L. 3, 36): to pull the m. off any one, ci personam demere, cs capiti personam detrachere (prop. and *fig.*): ci rei personam demere et reddere factum suum (*fig.*), to show a person or thing in its true colour; see Sen. Ep. 24, 12).—evolvere qm integumentis dissimulationis nudareque (*fig.*), to make manifest one's dissimulation, C. de Or. 2, 86, in.).—cs animum nudare (*fig.*), to discover the disposition of any one; aft. L. 34, 24, extr.): to betray under the m. of friendship, qm per simulationem amicitia prode: to deceive under the m. of honour, qm per fidem fallere, decipere, circumvenire.

MASK, v. [PROP.] To cover with a m., personam capiti cs adicere (*Plin.*); personâ tegere, occultare qm: masked, personatus (C.). [FIG.] to conceal, tegere, occultare, abscondere qd (C.).

MASON, faber murarius; structor murorum; cæmentarius (late).

MASONRY, opus saxum, cæmenticium.

MASQUERADE, \*turba personata (*Dan.*): \*grex hominum personatorum (*Jam.*): a m. dance or ball, saltatio personata.

MASS, [Mater, massa (g. t.).] Great quantity, v. m. summa (contents).—vis, copia (quantity).—multitudo (number).—pondus (weight).—moles (great quantity or size, usually with the notion of excess or unshapeliness).—corpus (the total, body of things connected or found together).—turba (a confused crowd): the m. of the body, summa prædæ: a great m. of money, magnum pondus argenti: the m. of the troops, moles exercitus: to heap together a m. of words, turbam

congregare (Q. 10, 1, 7): a m. of materials, silvæ rerum (C. de Or. 3, 26, 103). [A Roman service] \*missa: a m. book, \*missale.

MASSACHE, cædes (*Gen.* not lani-na): to make a m., cædem facere, edere: among the citizens, cædem civium facere; cædem inferre civibus: to make a horrible m., infinitam cædem facere; crudelissimam cædem facere; of the enemy, ingenti cæde hostes prosternere: the m. of St. Bartholomew (at Paris, 1572), \*nuptiæ illæ cruentæ; cruentus dies St. Bartholomæi; \*cædes (*Gen.* not lani-na) Parisiensis.

MASSIVE, solidus (e. g. columna aurea solida: of m. gold, opp. col. inaurata).—totus (e. g. totus aureus, of m. gold): and perhaps, non pervius (e. g. annulus, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 7): the m. masonry of a temple, solida e saxo templi structura (*Turneb.*).

MAST (of a ship), malus (*Gen.* arbor mali or simply arbor is poetic): to set up a m., malum erigere (opp. demittere): to climb the m., in malum scandere.

MAST (fruit), glans (quærens, of the oak; faga, or fagi, of the beech).

MASTER, s. [As to power, a lord, potens (with a gen.): m. of oneself, sui potens or compos: to be m. of *athg*, prop. qd in sua potestate habere: to remain m. of *athg*, qd obtinere: to be m. of (*fig.*), imperare ci rei; moderari ci rei (e. g. lingue or orationi): to be m. of oneself, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere: to be m. of one's anger, iram reprimere: to allow oneself to be mastered by anger, irâ tenêri: not to be m. of one's anger, impotentem esse iræ: to be m. of one's passions, cupiditatibus imperare (opp. servire); cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere: m. of a house, patet familias or familie heres (the former in respect of the whole family; the latter in respect of the servants; hence, in comic writers, the usual address of slaves to their m.).—possessor (the possessor of *athg*: frequently, however, opp. to dominus, the owner): the young m. of the house, filius herilis, filius familie (with the same difference as between herus and pater familias): m. of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aule; magister admissionum (under the emperors). [As to skill, a g. t. artifice: a m. in *athg*, artifex (with a gen., esp. of a grand), antistes, princeps *cs* rei; *cs* rei peritissimus (very skillful).—perfectus et absolutus in qâ re (perfect in art or science).—præcipuus ad qd sciendum (clever in doing *athg*: cf. Horz. Q. 10, 1, 94, p. 119 sq.): a m. in his art, orator perfectus, dicendi artifex (of a speaker).—pictor perfectus, pingendi artifex (of a painter).—medicus arte insignis, medicînâ or medicînâ arte clarus, medicînâ rates (of a physician; the former of one in practice, the latter of one eminent for professional learning, Plin. 11, 37, 88): to be a m. in *athg*, familiam ducere in qâ re (a. g. in iure civili); (in) qâ re excellere or maxime excellere (g. t.).—eruditum esse artificem *cs* rei (to have learnt the practice of an art): to be a m. in the art of flattery, ad nimiam assentationem eruditum esse: Horace is a m. in delineating human character, Horatius ad notandis hominum mores præcipuus: in this line there have been many m's., in eo genere multi perfecti existierunt: practice make m., exercitatio artem parat (T. Germ. 24, 1). b) the manager of a workshop, tabernæ magister (*Jul. Pass. Sentent. rec.*; see Germ. Thes. s. v. Magister, extr.). Hence g. t. =superintendent teacher, magister (with ref. to his proficiency or superiority of knowledge).—doctor (one who imports theory).—præceptor (one who gives practical rules or instructions). c) The author of a work of art, artifex; auctor (e. g. a statue by an unknown m., status auctoris incerti): d) as a title of respect, magister; see Gell. 18, 7, in.

MASTER, v. [To overcome, conquer, surpass; vincere; domare, frangere (Syn. in Conquæra).] To comprehend, comprehendere, compesci (with and without animo or mente); æsqûi. See more in Comparatio.

MASTER-KEY, \*clavis generalis (Kraft).

MASTER-PIECE, opus præcipuum artis; opus summo artificio factum; opus politissimâ arte or singulari opere artificiose perfectum; artificio: this is his m.-piece, hoc est præstantissimum opus ejus: many hold this to be the greatest m.-piece, quo opere nullum absolutius plerique iudicant.

MASTERLY, artificiose, artifex (with or by the hand of a master, of things and persons).—præcipuus artis (poet.), summâ or singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificio fabricatus, singulari opere artificiose or politissimâ arte perfectus (made with great art, of things): a m. speech, oratio facta: a m. delivery, oratio artis plena.



**MAUSOLEUM**, monumentum sepulchri; or simply, monumentum or sepulchrum; *mausoleum* (Suet.).

**MAW**, stomachus; ventriculus.

**MAWKISH**, || Prop. fastidiosus. || Fro. putidus (C.); tedium afferens (L.); fastidiosus, fastidium creans (Plin.).

**MAWKISHLY**, fastidiosus.

**MAWKISHNESS**, fastidium.

**MAXILLARY**, maxillaris (Cels.).

**MAXIM**, || Principle, axiom, ratio; institutum; lex; regula: to make it a m. with oneself, legem qm sibi imponere. || Opinion, position; opinio; consilium: good m's, consilia recta, vera, honesta.

**MAY** (the month of), Maius (mensis).

**MAY** (perf. MIGHT); a) of permission: licet (it is permitted, or lawful by human law, positive, customary or traditional).—*fas est* (with sup. in u or infn., it is permitted by divine law, including the law of conscience: opp. nefas est).—*concessum est* (q. t. including both the former).—*jus* or *potestatem habere* qd faciendi. *Integra mihi est potestas* qd faciendi (a thing is still open to me: see C. Acad. 2, 3, 8).—*integrum* or *liberum est mihi* (with inf., it is free or open for me to do a thing: in the two last permission and possibility are, or may be, combined).—(2) (1) When licet is followed by 'to be' with an adj. as predicate, the adj. is usually in the dat. by attraction: but sometimes in the acc., even when dat. is expressed, e. g. *licuit esse otioso Themistocli*; *clivi Romano licet esse Gaditanum*. Zumpt, 601. Pr. Inr. 152. (2) After 'might' the Engl. perfect infn. is translated by the Latin present infn., unless the action marked by the infn. must have preceded that marked by licuit, &c. (3) Remember that 'he might' is, in a principal sentence, the indicative: 'he might have been', licuit esse.—(4) 'May', 'might' of permission are also frequently translated by posse (the speaker implying that permission would be granted if it could). *May I know?* possum scire (= will you not tell me? e. g. *quo profectus veneris*, Plaut.). *She may say this*, hoc fas est dicere: if I m. say so, si fas est dictu (C.): if I may, si per vos licet (if you will permit me). *May I? licetne?* If one might, si integrum ac liberum esset. You m. for a thing I care, per me licet: m. I ask? licet rogare? (C.): that they m. themselves in the more easily, quo facilius ipso peccare liceat. β) of possibility: posse.—licet or licet mihi (of the possibility or impossibility that proceeds fm the state of things, the absence or presence of opponents or opposing causes; the preventive person or cause with per and acc.). Jn. possum et mihi licet. [See CAN.] That was the first year in which he might (= could be) elected Consul, is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret: if the might have lived in freedom, si ei libere vixisse licitum fuisset: *live happily whilst you may* (can), dum licet, vive beatus (H.): to do a thing as one best m., qd ut potest, facere (e. g. nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, C.): as you best m., ut poteris (e. g. rem expedias, C.).

The notion of 'might' is sometimes given by the subj. of a verb: he explained it so clearly, that all might understand it, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligent.—(5) The remark on the tense of the infn. holds good for potuit, &c., as well as for licuit; γ) of contingent possibility (or possibility granted by the speaker: = 'may possibly', 'may for aught I know'), fieri potest ut (with subj. e. g. I m. be mistaken, fieri potest, ut fallar): *sts potest imperare* = 'it may be that' only (e. g., he may perhaps not have incurred that penalty, or fine, potest, ut illam multam non commiserit, C.).—*sts credibile est*, veri haud dissimile est, factum esse potest, &c. Perhaps some one m. say, forsitan quispiam dixerit or dixerit qe. When 'you' is used indefinitely for 'any one', 'a man', the second pers. imperf. is employed, e. g., you might have believed, thought, said, crederes, putares, diceres.

**MAY-BUG**, \*scarabaeus melolontha (Linn.).

**MAY-DEW**, \*ros tempore verno apparens.

**MAY-GAME**, see SPOAT.

**MAY-POLE**, \*arbor festa.

**MAYOR**, \*urbis praefectus; magistratus municipalis (Dig. passim); or (with ref. to the Roman institutions) praetor, decurio (in country towns), or consul (in capital cities).

**MAYORALTY**, \*urbis praefectura (Pand.); officium urbis praefecti; decurionatus.

**MAZE**, s. || Prop. A labyrinth, labyrinthus; ag. hortus labyrinthus (Catull., Sidor.); via inexplicabilis (L. 40, 33); itinerum ambages occurusque ac recursus inexplicabiles (Plin. 36, 13, 19). || Fro.

**perplexity**, (mentis) error (C.); mens commota (Plin.). || Fro. Confusion; res inextricabiles (C.); turbas (Plin.).

**MAZE**, v. perturbare, confundere, qm.

**MAZY**, inexplicabilis; inextricabilis.

**MEAD** (a drink), aqua mulsca or mulsea (Col.).

**MEAD, MEADOW**, pratum: a grassy m., pratum herbosum (Varr.): a flowery m., pratum floridum (Plin.): a parched m., pratum siccum (Col.).

**MEAGRE**, macer (v. pr. opp. pinguis; not fleshy or fat; also of the soil).—strigosus, strigosus corporis (not corpulent, opp. obesus).—gracilis (slim, slender, tank; opp. obesus, of men or animals; also of parts of men or animals).—exilis (thin, not plump, of parts of men or animals; opp. plenus; also of the soil, and fig. of a writing or of a speech); Jn. exilis et macer; aridus (of food, without nourishment, and of the soil; also, fig. empty, poor, opp. copiosus).—sterilis (opp. fertilis); somewhat m., macilentus: a m. treatise, libellus exilis: a m. subject (for treating of), res jejuna (opp. copiosa): to make m., facere (ut) macrescat qs (a living being).—emaciare (also the soil; *emaciare* occurs first in Solin.): to grow or become m., macrescere, emacescere (of living beings, parts of the body, and of the soil).—macrescere, emacescere (only of living beings); m. fare, victus aridus (not nutritious).—victus tenuis (scanty).—*emaciare* not famelicus, weh Muretus uses in this sense.

**MEAGRENESS**, macies (as a state or condition).—macritas (as a property).—macritudo (as an abiding property, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 32).—gracilitas (leanness, as a property).

**MEAL**, || A repast, jentaculum (breakfast)—prandium (Lucretius).—gustatio (a light m., shortly before the principal m.)—cena (the principal m. of the Romans, taken about 3, 4, or 5 o'clock in the afternoon).—convivium (a social m., entertainment)—epulum (a public m. on festivals, &c.).—epulae (a large, private banquet, distinguished by the number and excellence of the dishes).—daps (a sumptuous entertainment for a religious purpose, a sacrificial feast; *emaciare* only poet. and post-Aug., for a sumptuous private entertainment): a small, light meal, cenula: a regular m., cena recta (opp. sportula): to prepare a m., cenam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give a m., cenam or epulum ei dare: to take a m. with any one, cenare apud qm; accubare apud qm: to rise fm a m., surgere e cenā: during a m., inter cenam or epulas; super cenam; super mensam: aft. a m., post cibum, post cenam; a cenā (fm table).—cenatus (aft. having dined).

**MEAL**, || Flour, or edible part of corn, farina (prop. of corn; and of other things): fine m., farina; farina minuta (q. t.): polli-n (sifted): m. fm barley, wheat, farina hordeacea, triticea: of m., farinaceus: full of m., farinosus: like m., farinulosus m.-tub, arca farinaria: m.-sieve, cribrum farinarium (Cels.).

**MEALINESS**. By the adj., or with farina.

**MEALY**, farinosus (Veget.).

**MEAN**, adj. || Middle, intermediate, medius, In the m. time, interim (at some time during the interval)—interim of a point of time; interea of a space, Ddā.; but see Pr. Inr. ii. note 7, p. 195).—interea (during the same time, while a thing was going on; usually in connexion with a conjunction, e. g. interea dum, or quod). || Moderate, mediocritas; modicus; medius (in the sive. age). || Of inferior quality, vili; tenuis; exiguus (See BASE). || Of small value, exiguus; parvus; levis; levisdens (C.). || Of small importance, exiguus; tenuis; levis. || Without dignity, humilis; ignobilis; obscurus; sordidus (very m.). to be of m. descent, ortum esse obscuro, humil., ignobili loco (C.); sordido loco ortum esse (L.). || Low-minded, humilis; abjectus; illiberalis; sordidus.

**MEAN**, s. || The middle, mediocrity, mediocritas (*emaciare* medium, as a subst. is not Latin).—temperamentum (the right measure, mediocritas, quae est inter nimium et parum; *emaciare* C. but not common in the best prose).—modus (e. g., extra modum prodire: the golden m., aurea mediocritas (H. Od. 2, 10, 5): the m. is the best, medio tutissimus ibis (O. Met. 2, 137): mediocritas optima est: to keep or observe the m., medium quiddam tenere; tenere mediocritatem, quae est inter nimium et parum; in a thing, mediocritate moderari qd; temperamentum servare in qā re (Plin. Paneg. 3, in.).

**MEAN, MEANS**, s. (a thing that serves for the attainment of an object), via, ratio, consilium, ratio quam qs init, consilium quod qs capit (of the measures

ut *one adopts*; auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, praesidium, telum, instrumentum: *to alth*, ad qd of *helps*, which conduce to the attainment of an object: *to choose or adopt m.'s*, rationem or viam inire or capere or sequi: *to have recourse to a m.'s*, ad rationem quam confugere: *to use outward m.'s*, externis adjumentis uti: *to try all m.'s*, omnia experiri; nihil inexpertum omittere: volo id quam mollissimā viā consequi (*by the gentlest m.'s*, L.): *to try extreme m.'s*, extremum auxilium experiri; supremum auxilium effundere; extrema experiri or audere; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere: *by all m.'s*, omnino, plane, prorsus, admodum, utique (*entirely, intensive*).—sane, ita sane, sane quidem, utique, scilicet, nimirum, quidem, vero (*affirmative; in assertions and concessions*); see C. Ecl. p. 37, 38, 151): *by no m.'s*, neutiquam; nundquam: *by some m.'s* or other, quo modo.

MEANS, s (*Fortune*) see FORTUNE: a man of good or tolerable m.'s (*i. e. resources*), qui habet unde utatur, modice locuples.

MEAN, v. || *To indicate, denote, indicare*, significare; ostendere; portendere. || *To have a certain signification (of words)*, significare; valere; sonare: *what does this word mean?* quid sonat hæc vox? quæ vis est hujus vocis? sub hæc voce quæ subflectenda est vis? || *To understand, or design to signify*, dicere; significare; velle: *whom do we mean when we speak of a rich man?* or, *what do we mean by rich?* quem intelligimus divitem? (C.) || *To purpose, intend, propositum habere* qd; cogitare qd, or de qd re; querere qd; habere qd in animo; est mihi qd in animo; velle. || *To signify, to be of a certain importance*, vim quandam habere; momenti, discrimini, esse; qd esse: *to m. nothing*, nullius esse momenti; nullam habere vim. || *To be of a certain kind or tendency*, sibi velle, e. g. hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet (L.); *what it meant?* quid ergo illæ sibi volunt statue insaurat? (*what mean?* C. Verr. 2, 61, 150.)

MEANDER, s. meander (C.); *of a very circuitous route by-by-ways*: F. &c.; flexus (Plin., T.); nexus (H.).

MEANDER, v. meandros persequi (C. fig.); meandros facere et gyros (Ammian.; fig.); inæqualiter sinuari (T.); \*flexuosus cursu serpere.

MEANDRING, flexuosus.

MEANING, || *Of a word*, significatio (*the meaning of a word, opp. vox; Farr.*);—significatus (post-Aug. e. g. Vx particula duplicem significatum... habet, Gell.).—vis. potestas (*the force of a word*: pot. Auct. ad Heren. 4, 54, in Gell. 1, 3, and 10, 29).—sententia (*the m. which a speaker attaches to a word*: *not for* *wech sensus is unclass. in prose*).—notio (*the m. one attaches to a word*). Obs. Acceptionem nominis pro significatione dubito, an idoneus scriptor dixerit, Ruhn. ad Murel. ii. 26, ed. Ruhn. —*The real and proper m.* (*of a word*), vera atque propria significatio: *the natural and primary m. of a word*, naturalis atque principalis verbi significatio (Q.). *a false m.*, falsa atque aliena verbi significatio: *the present m.* (*of a word*), potestas præsens: *the word has this m.*, hæc vis subjecta est voci: *that is the m. of the word*, hæc vis est istius verbi: *the proper m. of the word is this*, huius verbi domitium est proprium in hoc: *this word has various or several m.'s*, hujus vocis potestas multiplex est (g. i. aft. Auct. ad Her. 4, 54, in.); huius verbi sunt migrationes in alienum domitium multæ (*has many improper m.'s*; C. ad Dio. 16, 17, 1): *it is necessary to flee carefully the m. of the word* carere, illum excludendum est, quid ait carere: C. *uses the word in nearly the same m.*, consimiliter Cicero latius verbo utitur: *the preposition de has different m.'s with one and the same word*, de præpositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit: *to be used in rather an unusual (affected, &c.) m.*, doctissime positum esse: *to have a narrow m.*, angustius valere: *to have a more extensive m.*, latius patere (e. g. insanā = *the word insanā latius patet*, C.): *to attach a m. to a word*, sub voce sententiam subicere: verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subicere: *to know the m. of words*, nosse vim verborum (aft. C.). scire significationem verborum (Q.): *to examine carefully the m. of words*, diligenter examinare verborum pondera: *when a word has two or more m.'s*, quum verbum potest in duobus pluresve sententias accipi: *not to comprehend the m. of a word*, verbum quid valeat, non videre: *to take the m. that suits one best*, eo trahere significationem (cripti, vocis, &c.) quo expediat, aut quo qd velit: *an opposite m. of the same word*, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio: *the same words are used in a different m.*,

eandem voces in diversâ significatione ponuntur: *many words, as for instance hostia, have lost their original m.*, multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostia (Farr. L. 5, 1, 4). *The m. of carere is 'to be without what you would wish to have'*, carere... hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis (C.): *what m. is to be attached to this word?* sub hæc voce quænam est subflectenda sententia? *the word 'happy', as applied to a person, has no other m. than this, that, &c.*, neque ulla alia huius verbo, quum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi, &c. (*if it had been 'the word virtus', verbi virtutis would have been the proper term; see under 'Word'*): *to have the same m.*, ejusdem esse significationis (aft. C.).—ad eundem intellectum ferri (Q. 10, 1, 11): or vis... eadem esse (e. g. videtur vis ordinis et collocactionis eadem esse, C.). || *The drift, purport, of a speech, oracle, &c.* (*including the object of the speaker*), mly by valere or spectare with ade. of motion to a point: *the m. of this was*, id eo valebat, ut &c. (Np.): *when no one knew, what the m. of this oracle was*, id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo (Np.): *the m. of this was*, that she was bribed by Philip, hoc eo spectabat, ut eam [Pythiam] a Philippo corruptum diceret. || *Object with which alth is said or done*, consilium.—animus, mens.—voluntas, or by Crel. with sibi velle; spectare qd or ad qd; sequi qd; in animo habere qd, (animo) intendere qd, &c. *What is your m. in doing this?* quid tibi vis? quæ tua mens? *my m. is &c.*, mens mea hæc est; eo pertinent or valent mea consilia (of plans): *what is the m. of those statues?* quid istæ sibi statuae volunt? *I did not clearly understand the m. of the law, or of those words*, nec satis intellexi, quid tibi lex, aut quid ista verba vellet (C.): *what is the m. of all this?* quid hoc rei est? (L.) *that was not my m.*, hoc nolui; hæc non erat mea mens: *with a good m.*, bono consilio or animo: *my m. in doing this was to, &c.*, hoc feci eo consilio, ut, &c.: *full of m.*, significans (of words and gestures; post-Aug.).—argutus (expressive; of the eyes, gestures, &c.).—efficiens (of words, see Q. 10, 1, 6).

MEANLY, || *Moderately, &c.* tenuiter; exigue. || *Il liberally, humiliter*; abjecte; liberaliter; sordide.

MEANNESS, || *Of birth, &c.*, humilitas (C.); ignobilitas generis (S.); ignobilitas, locus humilis or obscurus (C.). || *Of mind or sentiment*, humilitas; animus humilis or abjectus.

MEASLES (of men), morbilli (Med. t. i.).—(swine), serophala, hydatys finna (t. i.).

MEASLY (of men), \*morbillis obstitus; (of swine) serophulosus (Bau.).

MEASURABLE, quod metiri possumus; quod metiendo assequi licet (post-Aug. not mensurabilis, late).

MEASURE, s. || *Criterion of quantity*, mensura (*that by which alth is measured, prop. and fig., abstract and concrete*).—modus (*relation to be observed, limit*).—moderatio (*observing due m.*): *m.'s and weights*, mensuræ et pondera: *a m. heaped up*, mensura cumulat: *m. of a syllable, mora* (Gramm.): *to take a m. of alth*, mensuram cs rei inire: *to take a person's m. for clothes*, vestem sciendā ad corporis modulum metiri (aft. Suet. Ner. 49): *to buy or sell alth by m.*, qd mensurā emere, vendere: *with full m.*, pleno modio; cumulare: *in full m.*, abunde, affatim (*enough, or more than enough*): *according to m.*, pro modo; pro ratione; *but usually by pro with an abl.*, e. g. pro viribus agere: *without m.*, sine modio; præter, extra, supra modum; immodice; immoderate: *to observe m.*, modum tenere, retinere, servare; modum or moderationem adhibere or habere (in qd rei): *not to observe m.*, to exceed it modum non servare; modum excedere, transire extra modum prodire: *to set m. to a thing*, modum facere, ponere, statuere, constituere ci rei (*to determine how far to go*).—finem facere cs rei and ci rei (*to put an end to a thing*). || *Plan; means, ratio* (*mode of procedure*).—consilium (*plan*): *a prudent m.*, consilium prudens: *mild m.'s*, mollia consilia (aft. T. Ann. 1, 40, 1, where we find the more rare mollia consilia): *to take a m.*, rationem inire; consilium capere: *to adopt m.'s to time and circumstances*, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere: *to adopt good m.'s*, bonis consiliis uti; consilia ci rei accommodata capere: *to adopt more vigorous m.'s*, fortioribus remediis uti: *to take the necessary m.'s*, providere quæ tempus monet: *to take one's m.'s according to alth*, se fingere ex qd re (C. Att. 6, 3, 4): *to take m.'s against alth*, ei rei occurrere: *to take m.'s for the future*, de consiliis in posterum providere.

MEASURE, v. metiri (*to take a m.*).—dimetiri (*to take all the dimensions*): *metari and demetari*



*denote 'to m. out'.*—*mensuram* *ca rei inire* (to under- take the measuring): *to m. money* with a bushel, numos *metiri* *modo*: *to m. metrical feet*, pedes *syllabarum* *metiri*: *to m. oneself with any one*, i. e., a) to compare oneself with, se *comparare* *cum* *qo*; se *conferre* *ci*: b) to try one's strength with, *experiri* *qm* (see *Bremi*, *Np. Ham.* 4, 3),—*contendere* *cum* *qo* (to enter the lists with).—*To MASURE* *ut*, *qd* *dirigere* *ad* *qd* *re* *qo* *qo* *re* *dirigere* *qd*; *modulari* *qd* *qo* *re* (to regulate the m. of *athg* by another): *to m. athg by the rules of art*, *ad* *artem* *dirigere* *qd*: *to m. duty by advantage*, utilitate *dirigere* *officium*: *to m. the voice by the beat of the feet*, sonum *vocis* *modulari* *pulsu* *pedum*: *to m. by*, i. e., to regulate according to with *ref.* *to*, *metiri* *qd* *qo* *re*.—*To MASURE* *out* (for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of a thing), *metiri*; *emetiri*; *dimetiri* (to distribute by m.).—*permetiri* (to m. through).—*admetiri* (to m. to any one).—*dimetare* (to mark out, according to single parts): *to m. out a camp*, castra *metare*; locum castris *dime- tare*.

**MEASURED**, *part.*; see the verb.—*part. adj.*, i. e. well arranged, compositus.

**MEASURELESS**, *immensus* (prop. and fig.).—*infin- itus* (without limits, endless).—*immanis* (immense, of monstrous size).

**MEASUREMENT**, *mensio* (the art of m.).—*mensura* (measure).—*moderatio* *numerorum* *et* *pedum* (C. Or. 1, 60, 254).

**MEASURER**, *mensor* (of land), *metator*.  
**MEASURING**, *The act of taking measures, mensio*; *mensura*. More frequently by the verbs. *The art of measurement, ars metiendi* or *dime- tiendi*: *m. chain*, catēna *mensoria*.

**MEAT**, *Food in general*, see *FOOD*. *Flesh used as food*, caro: a m.-case, place where m. is kept, *armarium* *promptuarium*, *carnarium* (Plin.): *to cut up m.*, *secare*, *scindere* (a whole animal).—*in frusta exoutere* (of dividing into smaller portions).—*carpere* (of dividing into portions with the fingers; Petr.).

**MECHANIC**, *adj.* *mechanicus*.

**MECHANIC**, *s. operarius* (C. Or. 1, 18, 83 sq.).  
**MECHANICAL**, *Pror.* *mechanicus* (Gell.): *or- ganicus* (Virg.): *m. arts*, artes; artificia, pl. *Fig.* (q) *qui externo* or *alieno pulsu* *movetur*; non suo *iudicio* *et* *sensu* *agens* *qd*: *m. motion*, corporis *motus*, qui fit sine consilio, sine sensu.

**MECHANICALLY**, *Pror.* *mechanice*; *mecha- nica* *ratione*. *Fig.* sine *iudicio*.

**MECHANICS**, *ars mechanica* (Jul. Firm.): *ratio* *et* *disciplina* *mechanica* (Gell. 10, 12; *strictly* *mecha- nica*, Appul.): *machinatio* (applied to machinery; Virg. 10, praef. 1): *knowledge of m.*, scientia *machinalls* (Plin. 7, 37, 38).

**MECHANISM**, *machina*; *machinatio*; e. g., *bestia data* *est* *quedam* *machinatio* (C. N. D. 2, 48, 123): *machinatione* *quodam* *movēri* *qd* *videmus* (ib. 2, 38, 97): *a piece of m.*, *machinamentum*.

**MECHANIST**, *mechanicus*.

**MEDAL**, *\*numus* *in* *memoriam* *cs* *rei* *cusus*; *\*numus* *in* *honorem* *cs* *cusus* (Georges); *\*numus* *in* *memoriam* *cs* *rei* *signatus*; *\*numus* *memorialis* (Krafft).

**MEDALLION**, *\*imago* *ad* *clipei* *similitudinem* *efformata* (Geom.), or *simply* *clipeus* (aft. Suet. Cal. 16).

**MEDDLE**, *se immiscere* *ci* *rei*; *se interponere* *in* *qd*.

**MEDDLER**, *ardello*; *homo* *occupatus* *in* *otio*, *gratis* *anbelans* (Phaedr.). See also *MEDDLING*.

**MEDDLING**, (homo) *importunus*, *molestus*; *qui* *aliena* *negotia* *curat*.

**MEDIATE**, *adj.* *By Cret. e. g.*, there are *m. and immediate causes*, *causarum* *allic* *sunt* *adjuvantes*, *allic* *proximae* (C. de Fat. 18, 41): *Mediatus* *is* *not* *Latin*.

**MEDIATE**, *v.* *INTA* *intercedere*, *se interponere*. *Fig.* *conciliare*, *componere*: *to m. a peace*, *pacem* *conciliare* (C.); *componere* (L.); *pacis* *componendae* *auctorem*, *conciliatorem* *esse*.

**MEDIATION**, *intercessio* (C.); *interventus* (Suet.); *compositio* (C.).

**MEDIATOR**, *intercessor*, *qui* *intercedit* (g. i., *one who comes between, either to hinder or to promote athg*; hence, *apply an agent*, &c.).—*qui* *se* *or* *auctoritatem* *suum* *interponit* (*one who interferes by virtue of his character or office*).—*arbitr.*, *qui* *arbitri* *partes* *agit* *or* *sustinet* (*empire* *or* *arbitrator*).—*Interpres* (*interpreter* *and* *agent*, *one who negotiates on behalf of another*; *Interorator* *is* *the spokesman of an embassy*).—*conci- liator* *cs* *rei* (*one who effects or accomplishes*; e. g. *conci- liatoris* *nuptiarum*).—*Fig.* *quasi* *media* *quandam* *manus* (Q. 11, 2, 3) *can be used only where a thing is trans- mitted through a third hand* (prop. and fig.).

**MEDIATORIAL**. *By the substantives.*

**MEDICAL**, *medicus*: *medicinalis* (Cels.).—*medi- cinus* (Varr. e. g. *ars*, the medical art): *m. man*, see *Doctor*: *a m. student*, *artis* *medicæ*, *or* *medicæ*, *studiosus*.

**MEDICAMENT**. See *MEDICINE*.

**MEDICATE**, *miscere* *rem*; *temperare* *qā* *re*.

**MEDICINAL**, *medicinis idoneus*; *medicus*; *salu- tarius*; *vim* *medendi* *habens*: *the m. quality or virtue of a spring*, *medica* *salubritas* *fontis* (Plin.): *possessed of m. qualities*, *medicatus* (Plin.); *medicamentous* (Cat.).

**MEDICINE**, *Id* *medical remedy*, *medicina* (as ordered by the physician).—*medicamentum* (as pre- pared by the apothecary, φάρμακον).—*medicamen* *belongs principally to poetry*; *also*, *poisonous* *or* *magic draught*.—*remedium* (*remedy* *for* *or* *agst* *any of the evils we are subject to*; *cs* *rel.* *ad* *or* *contra* *qd*).—*anti- dōton* (*agst* *poison*; *not* *medium*). *A powerful m.*, *medicamentum* *or* *remedium* *efficax*: *a m. that works quickly*, *medicina* *or* *remedium* *praesens*. *medici- na* *strenua* (opp. *rem. pigrum*): *a weak* *or* *powerless m.*, *medicina* *imbecilla*: *a m. too weak for the disorder*, *medicina* *imbecillior* *quam* *morbos*: *a strong m.*, *re- medium* *acre*; *medicamentum* *vehemens*: *a useful* *or* *good m.*, *medicamentum* *or* *remed.* *salutare*: *the m. works well*, *medicamentum* *commode* *facit* (Cels.): *to take m.*, *medicinam* *accipere*; *medicamentum* *bibere*, *sumere*: *to take m. for athg.*, *ci* *rei* *medicinam* *or* *re- medium* (sibi) *adhibere*; *in* *re* *remedio* *uti*: *to give* *athg* *m.*, *dare* *ci* *medicamentum* (*ad* *or* *contra* *qd*): *medicamentum* *potui* *dare* *ci* (if it is a draught); *for a disorder*, *medicinam* *opponere* *morbis*: *to prescribe m.*, *egrotanti* *remedia* *praecipere* *or* *praescribere*; *morbis* *remedia* *proponere*: *the physician goes on with the same m.*, *medicus* *perseverat* *remedium* *adhibere*: *to mix up* *or* *compound m.*, *medicamentum* *parare* (C.); *com- ponere* (Cat.); *temperare* (Scrib. Larg.). *in* *poculo* *di- luere* (Curt.): *the last only if it is a draught*; *for a disorder*, *medicamentum* *concupitur* *venia*, *dis- fundit* *per* *venas*: *not* *to require m.*, *medicinā* *non* *egere*: *the preparation* *or* *compounding of m.*, *medicamentorum* *compositio*: *a compound of m.*, *medicamentaria*. *The medical art*, *medicina*, *ars* *medicina* (C.). *ars* *medicinæ* (Q.). *ars* *medicamen- taria* (Plin.). *ars* *medicinalis* (Cels.). *disciplina* *medi- cinæ* (Virg.).—*ars* *medendi*.—*ea* *pars* *medicinæ*, *quam* *medicamentis* *medetur* (opp. *surgery* *and* *dietetics*, Cels.). *To study m.*, *medicinæ* *studere*: *to practice m.*, *medicinam* *exercere* (C.); *facere*, *facitare* (Q.): *to understand* *or* *possess a knowledge of m.*, *artem* *medi- cinam* *tenere* (Sulp. ap. C.).—*medicinæ* *scientiam* *tenere* (Serp. ap. C.).—*medendi* *peritum* *esse* (Plin.).

**MEDICINE-CHEST**, *narthecium* (C.); *pyxis* *medi- camentaria*. *To take medicines* *fm* *a m.-chest*, *medi- camenta* *de* *nartheco* *promere*.

**MEDIOCRE**, *mediocris*; *modicus*.—*medius* (in the sili. age).

**MEDIOCRITY**, *The mean*, *mediocritas* *quam* *est* *inter* *nimum* *et* *parum* (C.); *medium* *quoddam* (C.); *temperamentum* (Plin. Paneg. 8). *Moderate qua- lity*, *mediocritas*; *tenuitas* (C.).

**MEDITATE**, *To reflect upon*, *cogitare*, *commentari*, *qd*, *or* *de* *qā* *re* (to think over *athg*). *meditari*: *upon* *athg*, *qd* *or* *de* *qā* *re* (to consider how *athg* ought to be; hence, to study). *Jn.* *de* *qā* *re* *commentari* *atque* *meditari*. *To design*, *intend*, *see* *DESIGN*.

**MEDITATION**, *cogitatio* (thought).—*meditatio* (*specu- lative reflection*).—*commentatio*; *Jn.* *commentatio* *et* *meditatio* (*deep reflection*).

**MEDITATIVE**, *cogitans*, *prudens* (C.); *medita- bundus* (Just.).

**MEDITERRANEAN**, *mediterraneus* (opp. *mariti- mus*, Cels., Plin.): *the m. sea*, *mare* *medium*, *inter- num*, *or* (as the Romans would say) *mare nostrum* (*But* *not* *mare* *mediterraneum* *in* *this* *sense*; *Isidor.* *apellat* *hinc* *to* *the* *ocean* *between* *Asia*, *Africa*, *and* *Europe*).

**MEDIUM**, *medium* *quoddam* (C.). See *MEAN*.

**MEDLAR**, *v.* *mespilum* (Plin.). *m. tree*, *mespilus* (ib.).

**MEDLEY**, *s. farrago* (of things, Juv. 1, 86).—*sarrago* (of words; Pers. 1, 80): *a literary m.*, *libri* *varii*, *diversi* *generis*, *argumenti*.

**MEDLEY**, *adj.* *mistus* *or* *mixtus*; *commistus*; *permistus* (C.), *promiscuus* (L.); *miscellus* (Gell.); *miscellaneous* (Appul.): *a m. group*, *circulus* *promis- cuus* (aft. T. Ann. 12, 7).

**MEDULLARY**, *\*in* *medullā*. *\*ad* *medullam* *per- tinens*; *or* *by* *the* *gen.* *of* *medulla*.—*medullaris* (Appul.).



**MEEK, demissus (C.); submissus (Cæs.; humble).**—modestus, verecundus (in outward behaviour; opp. immodestus, superbus, ferox).

**MEEKLY, submissae; animo demisso or submisso; humiliter:** multis verbis et supplex orat qd (*entreats* m.).

**MEEKNESS, modestia; verecundia; animus submissus or demissus.**

**MEET, adj. see FIT.**

**MEET, v.** *By accident*, offendere qm (to hit *aby* or *alky* accidentally; of persons or things; hence, to m.).—Incurrere in qm or qd (of persons or things; to run *agat*: hence, to m.).—Incidere in qm (to fall in with a person).—Jx. Incurrere aique incidere in qm.—occurrere ei (to run *agat* him; to m.).—se obviam ferre or efferre (of the person, who m's us).—To encounter, obviam ire. occurrere. occurrare. se obviam ferre or efferre. [Syn. in ENCOUNTER.] concurrere or congruere cum qd (*fight with*).—To m. death fearlessly, acriter se morti offerre. prompte necem subire (of a violent death): to m. danger, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, or objicere: *whenever we go, some historical recollection m's us*, quicumque ingredimur in qm historiam vestigium ponimus (C.).—its convey (to have an interview with: Nautes, quem conveyre colui, in navi non erat, Plaut.). to m. *aby's* objections, quæ qd contra dicit, refellere. **MEET WITS, Tr. a) OBTAIN, RECEIVE.** See these words. b) to have *athg* happen to one, contingere qm (of good things).—accidere ei (of evils): to m. with opposition, impugnari (of an opinion): to m. with a repulse, recusari: I m. with a misfortune, malum mihi accidit (See HAPPEN). **INTR. a) In a friendly manner, conveyre or congruere inter se (purpose).**—concurrere inter se (accidentally). **b) In a hostile manner, (inter se) concurrere (of corporeal substances, or of combatants).**—(inter se) congruere (of two combatants or two armies).—signa inter se conferre, cum infestis signis concurrere (of two armies).—collidi inter se (of ships running *agat* each other). **IMPROPR. a) Meet together, a) PROP.** coire. conveyre, cogi, se congregare. confuere. frequentes conveyre. [Syn. in ASSEMBLY.] b) FIG. i. e. to concur; vid. CONCUR: *many causes seem to have met together*, multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum aique inter se congruere videntur (C.).

**MEETING, a) A coming together, conventus; concursus: an accidental m., concursus fortuitus. b) An assembly, conventus; coetus; conlo.** [Syn. in ASSEMBLY:] place of m., locus ad conveniendum dictus (L.); locus ad conveniendi (C.).

**MEETLY, MEETNESS, FITLY, FITNESS.** **MEGRIMS, a) A disease, hemicranium.** **b) An odd fancy,** mirum or ineptum commentum; ineptia, pl. **MELANCHOLIC, melancholicus (C.).** **MELANCHOLY, adj. tristis; mæstus.** **MELANCHOLY, s.** *a) A disease, melancholia (Med.); atra bilis (C.). b) Sadness, tristitia; mæstitia.* **MELLIOT, mellilotus, or mellilotum (Plin.);** scutula Campana (Plin.); trifolium mellilotus (Linn.).

**MELIORATE, see AMEND.**

**MELIORATION, Crcl. by mellus facere. See also AMENDMENT.**

**MELLIFEROUS (mellifer, O.); mellificus (Col.).** **MELLIFLUOUS, mellifluens (Auson.).** mellifluus (Aven.). **Crcl. with mel;** or mellitus (*arctet* as honey, C.; Plin.); melleum saporem habens.

**MELLOW, maturus, tempestivus, coctus (ripe, vid.).** Jx. maturus et coctus (e. g. poma, C.); mollis (molle vinum, P.); mollis (soft, g. i.).—succiidus, succosus (*soft with juice*).—lenis, mollis, placidus (*soft in sound*).—ebrius; ebriolus, ebriolatus (Plaut.); saturatus with liquor, almost intoxicated.

**MELLOWNESS, maturitas (Plin.).**—mollis ius (*softness*). Use the adj.

**MELODIOUS, bene sonans (C.).—canorus (C.).—sonorus (Tib.).—numerous (of style or verses).**

**MELODIOUSLY, modulatie (e. g. canere).**—numerosa (e. g. sonare): Jx. modulate et numerosa.

**MELODIOUSNESS, sonus gratus, suavis, jucundus.**

**MELODRAME, drama musicum; or (?) melicum.** **MELODY, sonus dulcis, suavis, elegans (of style, &c.); numeros, sonus.**

**MELON, cucumis melo (Linn.).**

**MELT, Tr. PROP.** *To make liquid, liquare; liquefacere; confare; excoquere; solvere (Lucr.); nitem, O.): to m. together (of metals, &c.), confare. FIG. a) To soften, move to pity, frangere cæ animum; (lacrimis) cæ misericordiam commovere* **INTA. b) PROP.** To

become liquid, liquecere; liqueferi; solvi; dilabi: ice, &c. m's (or *thaws*), glaci's dilabitur (C.); discutitur (Curt.); labescit (Lucr.); (uix) liquecit (L.); cera, chalybe in fornace, liquecit (P.): to m. with heat, calore tabescere (C.). **FIG. a) To be moved to pity, moveri; frangi; tabescere (e. g. desiderio, amore): to m. into tears, se dare lacrimis; effusius flere (C.); indulgere lacrimis (O.); effundi in lacrimas (T.).**

**MELTING, liquatlo (Pocp.).** coctura (g. i. for preparing by heat, Col. Plin.).—confatura (m. together of metals, Plin.). Use the verbs: (of brass, &c.) fusura (Plin.); flatura (Plin.): m. of colours one into another, harmoge (Plin.); commissuræ et transitus colorum (id. 35, 5, 12).

**MELTING-HOUSE, officina æraria (brazier's shop); or simply, æraria (Plin.);** fornax liquatoria (the furnace), or officina liquatoria, officina venis metallicis excoquendis.

**MEMBER, a) A component part of an animal body, articulus (a joint which connects single m's).—artus (pl.; the limbs, as connected with the body by joints and sinews: the singular does not occur until the later poets of the *silv.* age).—membrum, pars corporis (any part of the human body in respect of the head and trunk; cf. P. Æn. 9, 490; quæ nunc artus avulsæque membra, Et funus lacrum tellus habet?). **b) A part of a whole, a) of a sentence, articulus, incisio, incisum (a shorter m., κόμμα).—membrum (a longer one, κῶλον, see CLAUSE): b) one of a society of persons; to be rendered in Latin by various terms; membrum can be used only when the whole is (fig.) expressed by corpus, and parts only in expressions such as that in T. Germ. 13, 2, ante hoc pars domus videntur, mox republicæ (therefore of several): a m. of a council, vir or homo senatorius; senator: a m. of a community, civis: a m. of a family, gentilis (belonging to a gens); homo de cæ stirpe: the m's of a family, domus: a m. of a party or faction, vir factionis: a m. of a society, socius (esp. of a society for business).—sodalis (esp. of a society for feasting).—homo ejusdem corporis (a m. of the same corporation, &c.: see L. 4, 37: so also, nostri or sui corporis homines, see L. 6, 34; or simply nostri, sui, see L. 4, 57): to be a m. of an academy, academici socii (scribi): to become a m. of a league, ei consilio contribui (of a people, &c.).****

**MEMBERSHIP, communio; communitas; societas; conjunctio; consociatio atque communitas.**

**MEMBRANE, Off animals, membrana (C.); cuticula (Juv.).** membranula (Cels.). natura oculos tenuissimæ membranæ vestit (C., m's). **Of plants, folliculus (Varr.).**

**MEMBRANEOUS, membranaceus (Plin.).**—*not* membraneous, i. e. of parchment, Pand.

**MEMOIR, libellus in memoriam cæ compositus; libri de vitæ cæ actâ scripti (or liber scriptus); laudatio (a panegyric; *see* elogium, an epitaph): to write a m., vitam cæ narrare, enarrare; de vitæ cæ exponere: to publish a m. of *aby*, lib. am de vitâ cæ edere, vitæ memoriam componere (Suet. Claud. 1).**

**MEMORABLE, notabilis (remarkable; of things; *see* of persons, first in the *silv.* age).—memorabilis, commemorabilis, commemoratus, memoratus dignus (worth mentioning).—memoria dignus, memorabilis, memoris prodendus (worthy of record). historia dignus (worth relating; therefore also, worth knowing; see C. Att. 2, 8; i. all these of things).—insignis (remarkable, distinguished, of persons or things): nothing m. occurred, nihil memoria dignum actum: this year will be m. for, hic annus insignis erit hæc re.**

**MEMORANDUM, nota: m. book, liber memorialis (Suet.); commentarius (C.); commentarius: to enter in a m. book, in commentarium referre; qd memoris causâ referre in libellum.**

**MEMORIAL, adj. memorialis; or with the subst. MEMORIAL, s. a) A monument, monumentum. b) An address of solicitation, libellus supplex (Mart.); or simply libellus (C.); literæ supplices.**

**MEMORY, The faculty, memoria: natural m., naturalis memoria (opp. artificiosa memoria: see Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 29): a system of artificial m., artificium memoris (Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 28): an excellent m., memoria singularis: a retentive m., memoria tenax: to have a good m., memoria valere, vigere: a liar ought to have a good m., mendacem memorem esse oportet (Q. 4, 2, 91; Appul. Apol. p. 318, 32): not to have a good m., parum valere memoria: my m. fails me, memoria mihi non constat; memoria labat; memoria labor; memoria me deficit: qd mihi non suppetit: to have in m., in memoria habere, tenere, memoria collecti: to retain in m.**

in memoria custodire; memoriam cs rei retinere: *to impress upon the m., memoriam tradere, mandare, committere, (strongly) memoriam infingere: to commit to m., memoriam mandare, tradere, committere, infingere: to repeat or recite from m., memoriter pronunciare, recitare; ex memoria exponere: to recite a thing to the m. of another, ei qd revocare, reducere in memoriam; recognoscere qd cum qo: to recite a thing to one's own m., reminiscendo recognoscere: to banish fm one's m., qd ex memoria deponere; memoriam cs rei deponere obliuere; evellere qd ex memoria.* *Remembrance, memoria: to leave a m. of his name, memoriam sui relinquere: to cherish the m. of; see CHERISH.* *A memorial, monument, monumentum.*

**MENACE**, v. minari, minitari (C.); minis uti: *to m. with alth, comminari ei qd, intentare ei qd.*

**MENACE**, s. minatio (act of menacing).—minax, pl. (threatening words, &c.); verbum minax (O.).

**MENACING**, minax, minans, minitans (C.); minitabundus (L.): *a m. letter, literæ minacæ.*

**MENAGERY**, vivarium (Plin.).

**MEND**, Tr. *|| To repair, sarcire, resarcire (to m. what is torn).—reconcinnare (to put properly together again, to repair): to m. a garment, vestem resarcire, reconcinnare. || To amend, correct, melius facere or conficere; corrigere; emendare; JN. corrigere et emendare; emendare et corrigere. [SYN. IN AMEND.]*

**INTA.** *|| To grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommodâ valetudine emergere; I am beginning to m., meliuscule est mihi. || To improve (of fortune, &c.), esse in meliore loco. || To improve in morals or conduct, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.*

**MENDACIOUS**, mendax; mendacis assuetus; vanus; totus ex mendacio factus (of persons).—mendax, falsus, vanus, commentarius (of things).

**MENDACITY**, vaniloquentia (L.); vanitas (opp. veritas, C.).

**MENDICANT**, adj. mendicus (that has a claim on the benevolence of others, πτωχός).—egēnus, in prose usually egens (without common necessities, ἐνδεής): to be m., in summâ egestate or mendicitate esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere, vitam in egestate degere: to be reduced to a m. state, ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudendam pauperatē delabi: to make any one m., omnibus bonis evertēre; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere: a m. monk, monachus stipem cogens (aft. C. de Legg. 2, 9, 22).—monachus mendicus (aft. H. Sat. 1, 2, 2); \*monachus mendicans

**MENDICANT**, s. mendicus. See also BEGGAR.

**MENDICITY**, mendicitas (πτωχία).—egestas (g. i., want of necessities). JN. egestas ac mendicitas. See also BEGGARY.

**MENIAL**, servilis: a m. office, munus servile: a m. servant, servus (-a), famulus (-a).

**MENSTRUAL**, MENSTRUOUS, menstrualis (C.); menstrualis (Plant.).

**MENSURABLE**, quod metiri possumus; quod metiendo assequi licet.

**MENSURATION**, *|| The art of measuring, ars metiendi, dimetiendi (practical).—mensurarum ratio (theoretical): to understand m., mensurarum rationem nosse. || The practice of measuring, dimensio, metatio (measurement); of verses, modificatio versuum. Or by the verbs.*

**MENTAL**, mly by gen. mentis, animi or ingeni: m. delights, animi voluptates, or delectationes: sit (tacitus silent): to be condemned by a m. censure, tacitâ existimatione reprehendi: mental power, ingenium (talenta, genius)—sollertia (m. dextery, practical genius).—docilitas (power of learning, of improving)—ingenii facultas (talent for a particular pursuit. *See not talents, collectively, which is ingenium).—facultas with gen. (power to do alth, e. g. to speak, dicendi).—mental powers, ingenium, facultates (C. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.), animi vias, virtus, hominis sollertia: to cultivate one's mental power, animum mentemque excolere. To be a person of considerable mental power, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare.*

**MENTALLY**, mente; animo; cogitatione.

**MENTION**, s. commemoratio (of something previously existing).—mentio (g. i.).—cursorio m., interjectio verborum (Auct. ad Her. 1, 6, 9): to make m. of a thing, mentionem facere cs rei or de re; see TO MENTION: to make m. of any one, in commemoratione cs verari (see C. Brut. 49, 181): to make grateful m. of any, qm gratâ commemoratione celebrare.

**MENTION**, v. *|| To notice, or signify in words, memorare, commemorare, rem or de re (to utter a previous thought).—meminisse (to show that one has not forgotten a thing).—JN. meminisse et commemorare; mentionem cs rei habere (to entertain a thought, and to utter it).—mentionem facere cs rei or de re, mentionem cs rei movēre, inferre, inficere (to cause the hearer to have or to renew an idea): to m. casually, (casu) in mentionem cs rei incidere: to m. in passing, mentionem cs rei inchoare (L. 29, 33): to m. frequently, mentionem cs rei agitare; crebro or crebris sermonibus qd usurpare: without mentioning, &c., ut omitam, quod &c.; ne dicam, quod &c.: not to m. all these circumstances, &c., omisis (or remotis) his rebus omnibus: not to m. this, that, &c., ut taceam, ut sileam, followed by an acc. and infin.; ut prætermittam, followed by quod or an acc. and infin.; præterquam or præter id, quod, &c. || To acquaint, inform; see INFORM.*

**MEPHITIC**, foetidus; male olens.

**MERCANTILE**, mercatorius (Plant. Bacch. 2, 3, 2): usually by the gen., mercatoris (of a merchant), or mercatorum (of merchants).

**MERCENARY**, adj. mercēdis avidus; præter modum appetens: illiberalis et sordidus (with ref. to things or persons): a m. spirit, nimium mercēdis studium; mercēdis aviditas.

**MERCENARY**, s. mercenarius; conducticius: a m. (i. e. paid soldier), miles mercenarius; mercēde conductus: the m.'s, catervæ conducticiæ (Np. Chabr. 1, 2); exercitus conducticius (not conductus): to serve as a m., mercēde militari (Curt. 6, 5, 7): to have or employ m.'s, milite mercenario uti (L. 5, 4): mercenarius, i. e., hired workmen, operæ mercenariæ, or mercēde conductæ (C.).

**MERCER** Silk-m., sericarius negotiator (Incr. Orcll.), or simply sericarius (Incr. Fabr.): a m.'s shop, taberna sericaria: officina vestium promercallum (if dresses are made there).

**MERCERY** Silk-m., negotiatio sericaria.

**MERCHANDISE**, mercatura (asply, wholesale dealings; trade of a merchant who goes to sea).—mercatio (a buying and selling, Grll. 3, 3).—negotium, or pl. negotia (business which one follows, asply of a money-lender or coin-merchant).—commercium (commerce, traffic): article of m., merx (goods)—res venales (things for sale): to be an article of m., in merce esse.

**MERCHANT**, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit (g. i., one who follows a business for gain).—mercator (asply a wholesale dealer, who sells in his own shop).—negotiator (an agent for the supply of corn, business of exchange, &c.): to be a considerable m., non ignobilem mercaturam facere.

**MERCHANTMAN** (ship), navis mercatoria (Plant. Bacch. 2, 3, 2).—navis rotunda (asply, navis longa, i. e. a ship of war).—navis oneraria (g. i., a ship of burden).

**MERCIFUL**, misericors (v. pr.).—benignus, beneficus (kind, benevolent): to be m., misericordiâ commotum or captum esse: to be m. towards any, misericordem se præbere ei; misericors esse in qm.

**MERCIFULLY**, cum misericordiâ (asply misericorditer, unctus).: to deal m. with any, misericordiâ uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm.

**MERCILESS**, immisericors; durus; ferreus (without feeling).

**MERCILESSLY**, immisericorditer; duriter.

**MERCURY**, *|| The planet so called, Mercurius. || Quicksilver, argentum vivum (Plin., Vitruv. in its natural state).—hydrargyrum (Plin.).—mercurius (i. e. prepared). || A plant, mercurialis (Linn.).*

**MERCY**, *|| Compassion, misericordia; animus misericors: to show m. to, misericordiâ cs impertire, tribuere: that cannot hope for m., cul omnes aditus misericordiæ præclusi sunt (C. Ferr. 5, 3, 31): the brethren (sisters) of m., monachi (monachæ) negotiorum et egentium curatores, curatrices. See also COMPASSION. || Clemency, clementia; mansuetudo: lenitas; indulgentia. [SYN. IN CLEMENCY.]—To show m. to any, clementer agere cum qo; clementer tractare qm; gratiam facere delicti.*

**MERE**, solus (not more, and not fewer).—merus (pure, without foreign addition; e. g. nuxgæ).—sincerus (pure, genuine, nothing else than, e. g., equestre prælium). 'Mere' is also expressed in Latin by ipse (before its noun); e. g., by a m. look, ipso aspectu (Np. Iph. 3, 1).

**MERELY** (only), solum; tantum; tantum modò. Or by the adj.

**MERETRIOUS**, PROF. meretrius; impu-

ditus; libidinosus. (Fig.) \*quo q̄ facile decipi possit; illecebrus.

MERETRIOUSLY. (Prov.) libidinosus (C.); meretricium more o modo. (Fig.) illecebrus; or rather by the subst., illecebre.

MERGE, see DIR, SINK.

MERIDIAN, [Mid-day, merides; tempus meridianum.] Supposed circle wch the sun passes at noon, circulus meridlanus (Sen. N. Q. 5, 17, 3); and simply meridlanus (Vell., H.): the line of m., linea equinoctialis o meridiana; or simply meridiana (Pitr. 9, 5). (Fig.) Height, summit, summum; fastigium; summum culmen (L.).

MERIDIONAL, meridlanus (C.).

MERIT, s. meritum (that whereby one has deserved well).—dignitas, virtus (weight of character).—laus (that wch is attributed to us as an excellence).—merces, edis; opem pretium (reward deserved): according to m., merito; pro merito; pro dignitate: a man of great m., vir prestantis virtute (C. Off. 2, 12): to commend althg acc. to its m., ex vero celebrare qd (S.): the m.'s of a case, ratio: to lay up a stock of m.'s, de quo optime, praeclare, nutritio merēre (Linn.) merita sibi colligere, parare comparare are not Latin.

MERIT, v. merēre (to earn)—merēri (to deserve).—promerēre (rare).—dignum esse qd re; demerēre; commerēre (usually in a bad sense; but demerēre in a good sense).

MERITED, debitus; meritus (due, deserved): m. punishment, debita o merita poena.

MERITORIOUS, mercede, premio dignus; praeclare o meritis meritus (C.).

MERITORIOUSLY, bene; optime; or rather with the verb, e. g., hāc re optime meruisti, meritis es.

MERLE, merula (Linn.).

MERLIN, falco asalon (Linn.).

MERRILY, hilariter; hilariter; læta.

MERRY, hilaris; hilaris; lætus; gaudio o lætitiā affectus; lætitiā plenus; gaudio perfusus; lætitiā gēns: to be m., hilarari, lætitiā effici (C.); exhilarari (Col.).

MERRY-ANDREW, MERRY-MAKER, homo jocosus, ridiculus (g. s. a jester).—coprea (a kind of court foot).—sanno (a buffoon who made sport by jestifications; he had his head shorn, and wore a dress of patchwork; and g. s.).—accura (a wit).—maccus (the burlesque in Atelean plays of the Romans; aft. Diom. 488, Putsch.).

MERRY-MAKING, voluptas; gaudium.

MESENTERIC, \*mesentericus, or by the gen. mesenterii, e. g. vena o arteria mesenterii (s. s.).

MESH, s. [Interstice of a net, macula (C.).] A net, old.

MESH, v. (To catch as in a net), illaqueare; iretre; capere qm qd re.

MESHY, \*maculis plenus; reticulatus (made like a net, Farr.).

MESMERIZE, \*manuum contractatione mulcere o permulcere.

MESS, s. [Portion of food, demensum annonae (militaris, Juv.).] Number of persons who eat together, convivae, pl.; convictus, sodalitiū: a m. mate, convictor; convivator; compransor: to have aby for one's m. mate, habere qm in convictu (Np.). [A hotch-potch, farrago; perturbatio o confusio rerum.] State of dirt, see DIR. A position of difficulty (in low colloquial language), res miseræ: to be in a desperate m., pessimo loco sunt res; misera, afflictæ, sunt ca res; pessime agitur cum qo.

MESS (with), v. habere qm in convictu; convictore uti qo.

MESSAGE, nuntius.—mandatum (to bear or bring a m., nuntium ferre (L.), afferre, perferre (C.); mandatum ferre (O.); referre (Cas.): to receive a very welcome m., optatissimum nuntium accipere (opp. majum nuntium audire).

MESSENGER, nuntius (one who brings an oral message).—tabellarius (one who carries letters): an evil m., nuntius malus, tristes: a swift m., nuntius volucer: m. after m. come and told &c., crebri nuntii afferbant &c.: to inform one by letter or by a m., per litteras aut per nuntium certiorum facere qm.

MESSIAH, Messias, æ.

MESSMATE, contubernalis ca: an old m., veteris contubernii amicus (Lactant.). See also MESS.

METAL, metallum (Plin.; æs, brass): abounding in m., metallis foras; metallifer (Stt.).

METALLIC, metallicus (s. s. Plin.).—æreus, æneus (of brass).—aureus, argenteus (of silver).

METALLURGY, \*metallurgia (s. s.); \*scientia metallorum.

METAMORPHOSE, v. transformare; transfigurare qd (Plin.; Suet.); formare o fingere qd in aliam formam, figuram, speciem (aft. C.): to m. into althg, rem mutare, vertere, convertere, transformare (O.); or transfigurare (Plin.), in qd: in nova corpora mutare formas (rerum; O.): to be m'd, mutari, verti, converti (to be transformed; C.); transformari (O.); transfigurari (Plin.).

METAMORPHOSIS, s. mutatio; transfiguratio (Plin. rare).—transitus in aliam figuram (Plin. 4, 36, 43); pl. transformationes (transl. of metamorphoses); forme in nova corpora mutare (O.).

METAPHOR, translatio (æsaopod).—verba translata, pl.—figura (C. de Opt. Gen. Orat. 5. p. in.; sententiæ et eorum forme, tamquam figure; but fm C. this technical use of the word soon became common). Bold m's, translationes audaciore: clashing m's (Addison), inconsequentia translationum (aft. Q. 8, 6, 50).

METAPHORICAL, translatus.

METAPHORICALLY, metaphorice; per translationem; translati verbis (e. g. to speak, &c.). To use a word m., verbum transferre.

METAPHRASE, see TRANSLATION.

METAPHYSICAL, \*metaphysicus (s. s.).

METAPHYSICALLY, \*metaphysice (s. s.).

METAPHYSICS, \*metaphysica, orum (Philos.).

METE, see MEASURE.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, metempsychosis (Ter.).—Beller, migratio animarum in alia corpora; o animarum post mortem ab aliis ad alios transitio; aft. Cas. B. G. 6, 14, Druides voluit persuadere, non interficere animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios.

METEOR, ostentum in celo animadversum (aft. C. Div. 1, 43, 97); meteoron (s. s.); pl. phenomena (Terrell.). Strange m's, inusitata quæ oriuntur ex celo (aft. C. Div. 1, 42, 93).

METEOROLGY, \*meteorologia (s. s.).

METHINKS, ut mihi videtur. (ut) opinor. M. I see you, te videre videor (C.): m. I see this city in a blaze, videor mihi hanc urbem videre incendio condentem (C. Cat. 4, 6, 11).

METHOD, ratio, via, Jn. ratio et via (very rarely; only once in C.)—via et ratio (way and manner in which one does a thing).—modus (way and manner in which althg takes place).—(The methodus is quite unclassical.) The mathematical m., mathematicorum ratio (in respect of strict proof; also with necessaria; C. de Fin. 5, 4, 9): the Socratic m., disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta (C. de N. D. 1, 5, 11): I invented this m., primus Inveni hanc viam: there is m. in his madness, cum ratione insanit (Ter.). Ernesti says novâ et pulcherrimâ ratione literas tradere (by a new and excellent m.).—Wytienb. has recta progrediendi ratio duobus continetur partibus (the right m. of proceeding consists in two particulars).

METHODICAL, By crcl. with ratio, ratio et via, &c.; e. g. a m. deliver, disserendi ratio: a m. book of instruction, liber quo res artificio et viâ traduntur (aft. C. de Fin. 4, 4, 10): a m. person, qui omnia ratione et viâ agit.

METHODICALLY, ratione et viâ, viâ et ratione (according to a way of one's own).—artificio et viâ, viâ et arte (conformably to art). To deliver althg m., qd artificio et viâ tradere: to speak m., viâ et ratione, viâ et arte docere.

METHODIST, \*methodista (s. s.).

METHODISTICALLY, by Crcl. with the subst.

METONYMICAL, metonymicus (Gramm.).

METONYMICALLY, verbis mutatis o immutatis (aft. C.). To use a word m., verbum mutare, immutare; verbum pro verbo qual commutare (C. Or. 27, 93).—The Gramm. say also metonymice; per metonymiam.

METONYMY, metonymia (Fest.).—immutatio, verba mutata (transl. of the Gr.; C. Or. 27, 93, where it is distinguished fm translatio, metaphor).

METRE, metrum (the measure of syllables).—versum (kind of versification). For the sake of the m., metri cau-8; metri necessitate coactus: to write in the m. of Tibullus, componere qd Tibulli metro (Mart.).

METRICAL, metricus. The m. laws, lex versuum; leges metricæ.

METRICALLY, legibus metricis (according to the laws of metre)—lege versuum (according to the laws of verse).

METROPOLIS, caput (T.; L.); urbs nobilissima (Just.). Not urbs capitalis.—(as the seat of

government), sedes a. domicilium imperii; also (acc. to the Roman manner) urbs.—(*Metrop.* urbs praecipua or princeps, a chief town, esp. when speaking of several.)

**METROPOLITAN**, adj. Crcl. by the subst.

**METROPOLITAN**, s. (*Archbishop*) \*episcoporum principes.

**METTEL**, animus; animus ferox; virtus; spiritus ferores (*pl.*).

**METTESOME**, animosus; ferox; acer.

**MEW**, s. *An enclosure, cavea; claustrum.* || *Cry of a cat, \*vox felis.* || *A kind of sea-fowl, larus (Linn.).*

**MEW**, v. || *To shed (feathers), plumas ponere or exuere.* || *To cry as a cat, \*queri, \*gemere (fellic); Auct. Carm. Philom. 50; of the panther.* To *m. like a cat*, vocem felis imitari. || *Mew up*, includere, concludere in qm locum or in lo quo (*C.*).

**MICA**, phengites lapis; phengites (see *Plin.* 36, 22, 46, where phengites candidus is distinguished fm phengites flavus).—(*Metrop.* mica in this sense is modern.)

**MICHAELMAS**, festum Michaelis; or, more exactly, festum omnium angelorum (*Sept. 29*), to distinguish it fm festum apparitionis s. Michaelis archangelii (*May 8*).

**MICROSCOP**. Use the Greek word.

**MICROSCOPE**, \*microscopium (*t. t.*). To look through a m., armatis oculis spectare qd (*Kraft. aft. Ruhnck.*); qd aspicere per vitrum (*Mühlmann, aft. Sen. Q. N.*); qd aspicere per microscopium, \*microscopium adhibere rei.

**MID-DAY**, meridies (*prop. and fig.*).—tempus meridianum (*prop.*).—horæ meridianæ (*prop. and fig.*; see *Ruhnck. Sen. N. Qu. 3, prof. 8*). Towards m., ad meridiem; at m., meridiem; tempore meridiano: to set out at m., per meridiem proficisci.

**MIDDLE**, adj. medius; see **MEAN**. *M. age*, media ætas (*C.*); the m. order, a) in rank, opp. to the nobles or the people, ordo plebeius, plebs, homines plebei generis (*gen. the order of citizens; the former, of the order itself; the two latter, of individuals.*)—plebs ingenua (*of the higher orders of citizens, T. Ann. 4, 27, extr.; usually termed by L. principes, primores, or capita plebis, opp. to the infimi; see 6, 34; 4, 60; 2, 1; 10, 6.*)—of the m. order, plebei generis; plebeius, b) in respect of property, homines modice locupletes (*Metrop.* Neither homines mediocres in *C. de Orat. 1, 21, 94*, nor viri mediocres in *Justin. 1, 2, 4*, refers to rank or order, but to mental endowments.)

**MIDDLE**, s. medius sc. rei locus (*e. g. of the earth, medius mundi universi locus*).—media sc. rei pars (*obs. in oblique cases, loc. pars oft. omitted; e. g. in medio or in mediâ urbis.*)—*M. by* medius in agreement: the m. of the line, media acies: the m. of the island, media insula: to break through the m. of the enemy's line, per mediam aciem hostium perrumpere: to be situated in the m. of any place, in medio qo loco situm esse.—(*Metrop.* 1. Avoid centrum except for the centre of a circle. *Plin.* has centrum colli, solis, terræ, &c., but these bodies were supposed 'disks.' *C. uses* for the centre of the earth, medius terræ locus. 2. Avoid umbilicus, which *C. uses only of Greek places, as a translation of the Greek ἐμφαλορ.*

**MIDDLING**, mediocrius; modicus; medius.

**MIDNIGHT**, media nox (*Metrop.* medium noctis is not Latin). At or about m., media nocte; concubiâ nocte: immediately after m., de mediâ nocte.

**MIDRIFF**, see **DIAPHRAGM**.

**MIDST**, see **MIDDLE**, s.

**MIDSUMMER**, æstas media (*C.*); æstas summa (*aft. m.*).

**MIDWIFE**, obstetrix, icis. The office of a m., opera, quam obstetrix præstat; opera obstetricia.

**MIDWIFERY**, \*ars obstetrica (*Ern.*); \*doctrina de præ-tandâ parturientibus operâ.

**MIEN**, vultus; os; aspectus; visus; forma; facies; species. *SYN. &c. in AIR* = MIEN, MANNE, LOOK.

**MIGHT**, see **POWER**.

**MIGHTILY**, valde (*very much*); vehementer (*powerfully, strongly*).

**MIGHTY**, potens (*that has power and exercises it*).—pollens (*gen. that has great power and means*).—*J. s.* pollens potensque.—opibus valens, opulentus (*that has great wealth and influence*).—opibus firmus, firmus (*strong*).—amplus (*of great extent*).—magnus (*g. t. great*). *Very m.*, præpotens; præpollens; potentissimus; opulentissimus; magno imperio præditus; m. and flourishing, potens et florens, gravis et opulentus (*of persons or states*).—amplus et florens (*of states*): m. by land, pollens terrâ; qui copiis pedestribus valet: m. by sea, pollens mari; qui classe valet: a m. king, rex potens et opulentus; rex firmus opibus; a m.

kingdom, regnum opulentum: to be m., potentem esse; largiter posse; opibus valere, pollere; opibus, armis et potentia valere: to be very m., magnas opes habere; copiis et opibus affluere.

**MIGNONETTE**, reseda (*Plin. 27, 12*).

**MIGRATE**, migrare, transmigra (in locum).

**MIGRATION**, migratio (*C. and L.*); transmigration (*Prudent.*).

**MIGRATORY**, \*qui migrat or migrare solet.

**MILCH-COW**, \*vacca quæ lac habet.—(*Metrop.* Bos lactarius, *Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17* = bullock that is still sucking.)

**MILD**, || *Soft, smooth, gentle, mollis (not hard or harsh, opp. durus, ascer).*—mitis (*not sharp or severe, opp. asper*).—lenis (*not violent, opp. asper, vehemens*).—temperatus (*moderate, not too warm or too cold, of climate and the seasons, opp. frigidus or calidus*).—levis (*light, not oppressive, opp. gravis*). To call ath by a m. term, molli nomine appellare qd: to give a milder name to a thing, lenius nomen ei rei imponere: to grow or become m. (*of winter, &c.*) mitescere: to make or render m., mullem, &c., facere, reddere rem.

|| *Gentle, clement, indulgent, mollis (not hard-hearted, opp. acer).*—mitis (*not harsh, not severe, gentle, opp. asper*).—lenis (*gentle, opp. vehemens, asper, acer*).—mansuetus (*opp. ferus, immanis*).—clemens (*merciful and lenient, opp. severus, crudelis*).—misericors (*compassionate, opp. durus*).—facilis (*easy*).—indulgens (*indulgent, opp. acerbus et severus*).—placidus (*calm, opp. fervidus, iracundus*).—benignus (*kind*).—beneficus (*beneficent*).—*J. s.* mitis et mansuetus (*opp. ferus et immanis*).—lenis et mansuetus (*opp. vehemens et atrox*).—clemens et misericors (*opp. crudelis et durus*).—clemens et mansuetus (*opp. crudelis et inhumanus*).—placidus et lenis. *M. manners, mores placidi; mores temperati et moderati* a m. relike, castigatio clemens; to pass a m. judgement on any one, se clementem in qm præbere (*g. t., also as a judge*).—clementer scribere de qo (*in a letter*): in a m. manner, leniter; clementer; benigne: to make or render m., mollem, &c., facere, reddere. || *Not harsh in flavour, mollis (not pungent, opp. acer).*—mitis (*not sour; v. p. of fruit that is ripe or mellow; opp. acerbus; cf. Germ. Varr. R. R. 1, 68*).—lenis (*opp. asper and acer, of wine and food*).—dulcis (*sweet, opp. austerus, of drink*). To make or render m., mollire; mitigare; lenire: to become m. (*of fruit*), mitescere.

**MILDEW**, robigo (*Col.; blight on corn*).—mucor, situs (*mould*). To gather m., mucorem contrahere; situm ducere.

**MILDLY**, molliter (*softly*).—leniter (*gently*).—clementer; indulgenter (*with clemency*).

**MILDNESS**, lenitas (*gentleness, of a thing or of a person, opp. asperitas*).—animus lenis, ingenium lene (*gentleness, of character*).—clementia (*opp. crudelitatis*).—mansuetudo (*opp. feritas, immanitas*).—misericordia (*compassion; opp. animus durus*).—facilitas (*a yielding disposition*).—indulgentia (*indulgence; opp. severitas*).—benignitas, beneficentia (*kind disposition, good-nature*). *M. of government, clementia et mansuetudo imperii.*

**MILE**, || *Roman, mille passuum, passus mille (consisting of a thousand paces of five feet each, therefore = 5000 feet, i. e. about 1618 English yards, being 142 yards less than the English m.); pl. millia passuum, or simply millia (with mention of the number of m.'s).*—milliarium spatium (*the length of a thousand paces; also in pl. of several such spaces*).—milliarium (*sc. marmor*) lapis (*a mile-stone; hence to denote distances*). A useful plan by which we can know how many m.'s we have gone, ratio non inutilis, quâ scire possimus, quot millia numero itineris fecerimus (*Vitr. 10, 9 [14, 1]; ita (calculus) et sonitu et numero indicabit milliaria spatia navigationis (how many m.'s we have sailed; ib. § 7)*). A m. fm Alexandria, a primo milliario Alexandriae (*Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4, § 1*): the Veientes and Fidenates, who live respectively six and eighteen m.'s fm Rome, Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Româ, alii octavo decimo (*Eutrop. 1, 4*): he is buried in the Appian road, five m.'s fm the city, sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem (*N. p. Att. 22, extr.*): both the town and the estates are more than a hundred and fifty m.'s fm Rome, et municipium et agri sunt ultra centesimum et quinquagesimum lapidem (*Plin. Ep. 10, 24, extr.*): a m. long, milliarius (*Suet. Ner. 31*): he was making a canal fm lake Avernus to Ostia, a hundred and sixty m.'s long, inchoabat fossam ab Averno Ostiam usque longitudo centum sexaginta millia (*sc. passuum*; *Suet. Ner. 31*). (*It is obvious that the same phraseology*

may be employed with reference to English m.'s, when the context sufficiently determines the sense.)

MILFOIL, *Achillea millefolium* (Linn.).

MILITANT, qui pugnat, &c.: *Crcl.* by the verb or subst.

MILITARY, *militaris*: in a m. manner, militarily (g. t.).—more militari (aff. the manner of a soldier).—more militate (as in warfare, according to m. rules).—instituto militari, exemplo militari (as is usual with soldiers). *M. abilities*, virtus imperatoria (of the general): m. renown, belli (or bellica) gloria or laus; gloria militaris; bell militaris laus: great m. renown, excellens in re militari gloria: to possess m. renown, belli gloriā or bellica laude florere: m. affairs, res bellicae (relating to war).—res militaris, militia (relating to soldiers and their duties): to have great skill in m. affairs, summam scientiam or magnam prudentiam rei militaris habere: m. school, ludus militaris (prop., a school of cadets, &c.).—militiae disciplina (Ag., field-service itself, as training soldiers; see C. Manil. 10, 28): m. discipline; see DISCIPLINE: the m., milites (g. t. soldiers, also as opp. to citizens, &c.; Plin. Ep. 10, 27, 2).—copie, exercitus (troops, forces, an army).—homines militares (experienced soldiers; see Herz. S. Cat. 45, 2): to discharge any one from service, ei militiam vacationem dare (if not yet a soldier).—qm militiā solvere (if a soldier): to bury with m. honours, qm militari honesto funere humare: *Militia for soldiers, the military, is foreign to classical prose; even if it can be proved to be so used earlier than Justin.*

MILITATE (against), repugnare; pugnare (with a dat. in poets).

MILITIA, \*milites or copie provinciales; and prps populares armati (Curt. 8, 2, 20).

MILK, a. lac. *Of m.* = made of m., like m., lacteus: cone's m., lac vaccinum, bubulicum: goat's m., lac caprinum: new m., lac recens: curdled m., lac concretum: sour m., oxygala: the m. curdles, lac coit (g. t.).—lac coagulator (by means of rennet): the m. becomes thick, lac spissatur: to turn to or become m., lactescere: bread and m., opus lactarium (Lamprid.).—cibus e lacte confectus (Jan.).

MILK, v. mulgere (e. g. capras, oves); also absol., mulgere: ubera siccare (H.); ubera pressare palmis (V.).

MILKER, \*qui, quem, mulget.

MILKING, a. mulctus, ds.

MILKMAN, \*qui lac vendit.

MILK-PAIL, mulctra (Col); mulctarium (V. Georg. 3, 177, where some edd. have mulcralia, pl.).—mulctrum (H.).

MILKY, lacteus. *M.* white, lacteus; lacteo colore: the m.-way, orbis lacteus (C. Somn. Scip. 3).—lacteus crecidus (Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91, &c.).—via lactea (O. Met. 1, 169).

MILL, mola (moletrina, Cat. ap. Non. In ancient times they were turned either by the hand, mola manicularia, verastilis, or trusastilis; or by an ass, mola asinaria; by some other beast of draught, iumentaria: or by water, m. aquaria or aquae).—plastrum (the place or building where the grain was originally pounded in mortars, but afterwards ground: it was also the bake-house, and place for foddering cattle. The m. being turned by staves, it was also used as a place of punishment). To turn a m., mola circumagere: belonging or relating to a m., molaris; pistrinalis: the wheel of a m. turns, \*molez rota agitur: an ass that works in a m., asinus molaris: a windmill, mola venti (aff. mola aque: Cod Just. 2, 42, 10).

MILL CLAPPER, \*mole creptaculum.

MILL-HOPPER, infundibulum.

MILL HORSE (with the Romans, an ass), asinus molaris (Cato. R. R. 11, 1; Farr. R. R. 1, 19, 3), or molendarius (Pasil. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2).

MILL-STONE, lapis molaris (the kind of stone used for m.-s., pyrites, silix, pumex; 'a volcanic brachyte or porous lava': Dict. of Antiqu. —mola (each mill had two such mols; of each the upper was castilleus; the lower mola). *Prove*, to see through a m.-s., lyncetum esse: oculos acres atque acutos habere.

MILL-STREAM, \*rivus or aqua molam agens or veriana.

MILLER, molitor; molendarius (both laie; one who grinds in a mill; the baker, pistor, usually of course, ground his own corn).—moderator mols venti (of a windmill). To hire oneself to a m., pistori operam h. care.

MILLET, millium (Col.); panicum millaceum (Linn.).

MILLNER, \*qui (quae) quæstum facit mercibus

ad cultum et nitidioris vite instrumenta pertinentibus, or \*qui (quæ) mundi mullebris officium exercet.

MILLION, decies centena millia. Two, three m.'s, vicia, trices centena millia: a m. times, decies centies millies (prop.); sexcenties, millies (= times out of number).

MILT, § The spleen, splen (Plin.); Hen (Cels.). § Of fish, lactes (Suet. Vit. 14); semen (Col.).

MIME, mimus (C.).

MIMIC, adj. mimicus. A m. dancer, mimus (C.); saltationis artifex (Suet. Tit. 7).

MIMIC, a. aris mimice peritus (g. t.); imitator ineptus, ridiculus; simla (H.; one who practices mimicry).

MIMIC, v. perverse qd imitari (C.).

MIMICRY, perversa, inepta, ridicula imitatio.

MINCE, Prop. concidere: minute or minutatim concidere; minutatim or particulatim consecrare: minced meat, minutal (see Juv. 14, 129). *Fie-* to m. matters, dicendo extenuare et abijcere qd (C.).

MIND, animus (v. t. the whole soul, or spiritual nature; also, more particularly, reason, sentiment, or will, or any special state of mind, as courage, anger, pleasure, pride, propensity or favorable inclination).—mens (reason or intellect, or thought considered as guiding the will; as quæ latet in animis hominum, quæque pars animi mens vocatur, C. Rep. 2, 40; mens, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, C. Tusc. 3, 5).—natura, ingenium (the character, inclinations, and sentiments). The feelings or sensations of our m.'s, animi qui nostræ mentis sunt: a m. at variance with itself, animus a seipso dissidens secumque discordans: a calm or tranquil m., animus tranquillatus or tranquillus: to bring akg to one's m., ei qd ad animum revocare: qm de re monere: a man of firm m., homo constans: it is the mark of a little and empty mind, that he, &c., illud pusilli animi, jejuni atque inanis, quod he, &c., I know his m. very well, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo (comic): a person's m. and habits, as ingenium et mores: strength of m., animi vis (mental power); \*magnum, quo qd valet ingenium; ingenii præstantia: weakness of m., imbecillitas animi (but animi infirmitas is indecision of character); ingenium imbecillum (want of abilities): peace of m., animi tranquillitas; animus quietus: to be in one's right m., mentis compotem esse; sum mentis esse; in potestate mentis esse: to be hardly in one's right m., dubie sanitatis esse: not to be in one's right m., mente captum esse; de ore mente exilisse; mente alienatū esse: to go out of one's m., de ore e potestate mentis exire; mente capli or alienari: to return to one's right m., ad sanitatem reverti: are you in your right m., I satia' sanus es? I am in my right m., mens mihi integra or suna est: culture of the m., eruditio (instruction; or, the discipline and habits produced by training): true culture of the m., erectus ingenii cultus.

MIND, v. I To attend to or upon; see ATTEND. To m. one's own business, nihil præter suum negotium agere, nihil de alio anquirere (C. Off. 1, 34, 125); suarum rerum esse (L. 3, 38). To m. other people's business, curare aliena; curare que ad me nihil pertinent (C.) or attentum (Ter.). I To care for, see CARE. I To remember; vid.

MINDFUL, § Attentive, attentus; diligens. *M.* of akg, diligens ca rei, attentus ad qd; attentus in qd re (S.). § Bearing in mind, not forgetful, memor; non inmemor. To be m. of, memorem esse ca rei; meminisse, recordari, reminisci ca rei or qd; qd memoria tenere, in memoriā habere, memoriā retinere.

MINE, pron. meus. What is thine is m., quod tuum est, meum est (Ter.): the inheritance is m., hereditas mea est, mihi obigit: it is not m. to utter a falsehood, (poet.) non est mentiri meum (Ter.).

MINE, a. § Prop. An excavation for obtaining metals, metallum, or pl. metalla, orum, n.; fodina (a pit). To make m.'s, metalla instituire: to work m.'s, metalla exercere: to work m.'s a fresh, metalla intermissa recolare: to condemn aby to the m.'s, in metallum damnare (Plin.); ad metalla condemnare (Suet.). the right of opening a m. on one's estate, Jus metallorum: iron m., metallum ferrarium or ferri: gold, silver m., met. aurarium, argentarium. § Fro. A rich repository. \*Fons uberrimus, e quo haurire possumus; or by thesaurus (a treasure), &c. § Prop. An excavation for military purposes, cuniculus (Cæs.); specus suffossus (Curt.). To form a m., cuniculum agere: to spring a m., \*vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere; \*ignem admove're pulveri nitrato in cuniculo defosso; \*pulvere pyrio incensu moles super-

structas dēcutere : to throw down the walls by m.'s, cuniculis muros subruere (L.).

MINE, v. (in military language), cuniculum agere (L.); qm locum suffodere (Plin.).

MINER, || One who makes a metal mine, metallicus (Plin.); fossor (Vitr.). || One who works in a military mine, cunicularius (Veget.); cuniculator (Lactat. ap. Stal.).

MINERAL, s. metallum (not only of metals, but also of other substances dug out of the earth; e. g., creta, sulphur)—fossile; pl. fossilis.

MINERAL, adj. metallicus (Plin. 27, 415); res or aris particulas continens. A m. flavour, sapor medicatus (Plin. Ep.): the m. kingdom, fossilia, pl.: a m. spring, fons aris particulas continens.

MINERALOGICAL, \*mineralogicus (t. t.); ad scientiam or cognitionem metallorum, \*fossilium, pertinent.

MINERALOGIST, fossilium peritus, sciens, spectator.

MINERALOGY, fossilium scientia or cognitio; \*mineralogia (t. t.).

MINGLE, miscere or permiscere (thoroughly); with athg, qd cum qd re, qd qd re, or qd cl rei.—commiscere (to mix together); with athg, qd cum qd re, or qd cl rei.—confundere; with athg, cum qd re (prop. to pour together; hence, fig., to confound; e. g. vera cum falsis)—turbare, conturbare, perturbare (to throw into confusion).

MINIATURE, tabella minor (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 5, § 72); pictura minor (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 37, in.). A m. painter, qui pingit minoribus tabellis (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 5, § 72); celebratis m. painteris, minoris picturae celebres in penicillo pictores (Plin. lb. § 37).

MINIKIN, see DIMINUTIVE.

MINING, v. By the verbs.

MINION, (Favonius at court) qui est in magna apud principem gratia; pl., court m.'s, regia amici magni et potentes; quos principes praecipue auspicit: familiares principis (Suet.); aulici gratia principum florentes (Burmanni). See also FAVORITE.

MINISTER, s. amicus principis, regis (as a friend and assistant of the prince).—principis socius et administrator omnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et particeps consiliorum (as a councillor of the prince; aft. Sall. Jug. 29, 1; Plaut. Mœ. 4, 2, 22). A cabinet m., comes consistorianus tabellae (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 5, § 72); in the later period of the empire: m. for foreign affairs, \*qui principis adest rerum externarum arbitri atque administrator: m. of the interior, \*principis minister et adiutor consiliorum domesticorum: m. of public worship, \*cul cura sacrorum tradita est: m. of finance, cui cura aerarii tradita est (aft. Suet. Oct. 36): m. of war, amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum bellicarum habetur particeps (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 5 & 6); to make any one a m., qm socium et administrum omnium consiliorum assumere (aft. S. Jug. 29, 1): the m.'s, \*primates aulici (Erm.). \*qui principis aduanti consiliorum arbitri atque administratori (Eichst.); see also MINISTRY.

MINISTER, v. Tr. ministrare; dare; praebere. INTRA. to conduce, prodesse; conducere; usual esse; utilem esse; utilitatem habere or praebere; iuvare (C.); servire (Col.); in rem esse (S.); esse (C.), ministrare ci; ministerium facere ei (Just.). To m. in sacred things, res sacras administrare or dispensare, or rebus sacris praesse (aft. C.).

MINISTERIAL, || Belonging to an office, quod ad munus or ad officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. A m. office, ministerium. || Relating to the sacred office, ad res sacras or divinas spectans.

MINISTRATION, By the verbs.

MINISTRY, || Agency; vid. || Office; vid. || Persons who administer government, principes (reps. &c.) amici, rectores, &c. (pl. of the expressions given under MINISTER). As a college or body, collegium eorum, quos principes socios et administratos omnium consiliorum assumpti (aft. S. Jug. 29, 1); collegium eorum, qui principi in consilio semper aduanti et omnium rerum habentur particeps (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 6); (as the ruling power in a state) consilium reipublice, penes quod est summum imperium et potestas (aft. Flor. 1, 1, 15); the m. of the interior, \*collegium eorum, quibus cura rerum domesticarum tradita est; \*collegium eorum, qui regi sunt a rebus domesticis.

MINOR, || One under age, a) \*qui in suam tutelam nondum venit (aft. C. Nbi postumus—antequam in suam tutelam venisset, mortuus esset, C.:

should die whilst he was still a m., de Or. 30, 180).—infans (a little child), or by nondum adultâ etate (g. t., not yet of full age), or peradolescentulus, peradolescentus (still very young). M.'s, filii familiarum (see Interp. ad S. Cat. 45, 2; Suet. Vit. 11). b) In respect of tutelage, pupillus; pupilla: money belonging to m.'s, pecuniae pupillares. c) In respect of ability to govern, nondum maturus imperio (L. 1, 3). || In logic, assumptio (C. Juv. 37, 87).

MINORITE (Franciscan monk), frater minor S. Francisci.

MINORITY, || Age of a minor, aetas nondum adulta (g. L.)—aetas pupillaria (of a ward);—aetas nondum matura imperio (of the successor to a throne; aft. L. 1, 3). To die in his m., mori antequam in suam tutelam venisset (aft. C.). || The smaller number, numerus minor (C.), or inferior (Cass.).

MINOTAUR, minotaurus.

MINSTER, \*sedes cathedralis.

MINT, || A plant, mentha (Plin.). || A place where money is coined, moneta (C.). Masters of the m., triumphatori monetarii.

MINT, v. || PAOR. signare (C.), cudere (Plaut.), ferire (Plin.), aurum, argentum (C.); numos (Plaut.) Fig. To invent, fingere; confingere; comminisci.

MINUTE, s. || The sixtieth part of an hour, \*hora sexagesima. Forty-five m.'s, doctans horae: two m.'s and a half, semuncia horae: a m. hand, vindex sexagesimarum. || In astronomy, scripulum (Plin.). Fig. || A short space of time, momentum; punctum temporis. I will come back to the m., momento, illico revertar: to be punctual to the m., ad tempus dictum adesse, venire: in a few m., minimis momentis: every m., omnibus minimis temporum punctis (C. N. D. 1, 24, 67): for m., paulisper, || A brief note or memorandum, commentarii, or commentaria (pl.), commentariolus, capita (pl.): for the m.'s of a meeting of resolution, &c. See also MINORANDUM.

MINUTE, adj. minutus; parvulus; pusillus (in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense). See SMALL.

MINUTE, v. commentari, scribere, de qd re.

MINUTELY, (see m. minute), omnibus minimis temporum punctis (C. N. D. 1, 24, 67).

MINUTELY, diligenter; accurate; subtiliter; Jx. accurate et diligenter; accurate et exalisse. Not exacte.

MINUTENESS, || Smallness, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas. M. of stature, brevitudo (opp. magnitudo corporis; Cass. B. G. 2, 50). || Accuracy, diligentia; cura; subtilitas.

MINUTIE, res minutae or parvae; nugae (not minutus). To attend to m., \*rerum minutarum esse studiosum.

MIRACLE, miraculum, res mira, mirum (athg marvellous).—ostentum, monstrum, prodigium, portentum (of fearful or threatening appearance in nature: ostentum any strange natural phenomenon, without the notion of a prophetic meaning; monstrum, especially of unnatural births; prodigium, that which portends athg extraordinary, or is a display of Divine power, espily with ref. to the answer to which, or the place or time at which a thing appears; portentum, athg strange or wonderful in nature or human life, so far as it portends good or evil).—In the biblical sense the proper word is miraculum. To work m.'s, miracula edere, patrare.

MIRACULOUS, mirus; mirandus; mirabilis (wonderful).—monstrosus, monstrosus, prodigiosus (portentous).

MIRACULOUSLY, mirum or mirandum in modum (never in mirum modum); mirabiliter; monstrose.—prodigialiter (H. A. P.).

MIRAGE, \*fata morgana.

MIRE, see DIRT, MUD.

MIRROR, speculum. See LOOKING-GLASS.

MIRROR-ROOM, conclava, cujus parietes speculis or (according to the custom of the ancients) phengite lapide distincti sunt (see Suet. Dom. 14).—conclava, in quo specula ab omni parte posita sunt (see Sen. A. Qu. 1, 16, 3). Not cubiculum speculatorum, which is found only in a corrupt passage of Vita Horatii, Suet. A. 3, p. 51, ed. Wolf.—vitrum camere were rooms lined with thick plates of coloured glass in panels (vitrum quadratum; Dict. Antiq. Vitrum).

MIRTH, hilaritas (opp. severitas); gaudium; letitia (or p. mœstitia).

MIRTHFUL, hilaris; letus; letabundus; lætitiâ gestiens; gaudio exultans, triumphans, cumulus.

**MIRTHFULLY**, hilariter; hilariter; lēte.  
**MIRTHFULNESS**, animus hilaritas, alacer, latus; acritas.

**MIRY**, lutosus; lutulentus; crenosus.  
**MISANTHROPE**, "hominibus or generi humano inimicus atque hostis; qui genus humanum, or hominum universum genus, odit; qui hominum congressus fugit atque odit.

**MISANTHROPIC**, hominum congressus et societatem fugiens, metuens (afl. C.); homines reformidans (Q).

**MISANTHROPY**, odium hominum or in homines (C), or in hominum universum genus (C. Tusc. 4, 11, 25), or generis humani (q. § 27).

**MISAPPLICATION**, abusus, "usus perversus.  
**MISAPPLY**, abuti or "perverse uti qd re.

**MISAPPREHEND**, non recte interpretari or intelligere qd (afl. C.); aliter ac dictum erat accipere qd.

**MISAPPREHENSION**, interpretatio falsa or perversa; error (a mistake).

**MISBECOME**, non decet, dedecet; deformare est (it se unbecoming).—dedecere or indecere qm; Indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse cui; Indignum esse qd (to be unsuitable to, unworthy of).

**MISBEGOTTEN**, nothus (by a concubine, when the father is known).—spurius (by an unmarried woman, when the father is unknown).—adulterino sanguine natus (begotten in adultery).—non legitimo conjugio natus, ortus (q. t.).—furto conceptus (poet.).

**MISBEHAVE**, male se gerere.

**MISBEHAVIOUR**, vitium, pravitas (misconduct, through moral obliquity).—inhumanitas, rusticitas, mores rustici (through want of good manners).

**MISBELIEF**, error; (in eccl. sense) "heresis; "falsa doctrina.

**MISCALCULATE**, in computando, in rationibus, errare, falli.

**MISCALCULATION**, error in rationibus subducendi; error calculorum.

**MISCARRIAGE**, § PROP. abortio, abortus (act of bringing forth prematurely).—abortus (produce of a premature birth). § FIG. irritum ineptum; irritus labor. See also FAILURE.

**MISCARRY**, § PROP. abortum pati. § FIG. non succedere, non or parum or secus procedere (not to have a desired result).—præter spem venire, secus cadere, præter opinionem cadere (to turn out badly, contrary to expectation).—ad irritum cadere, redigi (to be quite frustrated). His attempt miscarried, male gessit rem.

**MISCELLANEOUS**, mixtus; commixtus; permixtus; promiscuus; miscellaneus (Appul.); miscellus (Suet.).

**MISCELLANY**, farrago (Juv.).

**MISCHANCE**, casus adversus, or simply casus; infortunium. I have met with a m., adversi qd mihi evenit (C.); malum mihi obicitur (Ter.). If any m. should occur, si quid gravius or durius acciderit (Cas.); si quid acciderit (C.).

**MISCHIEF**, malum; res mala or adversa; calamitas (evil, misfortune).—pestit, perniciēs (ruin). To do m. to, calamitatem ei struere (C.); inferre ei calamitatem: m.-maker, auctor mali (malorum); calamitatis (-um) causa, parca (C.).

**MISCHIEVOUS**, calamitosus; perniciosus; funestus.

**MISCONCEIVE**, male interpretari; male intelligere.

**MISCONCEPTION**, interpretatio falsa or perversa; error.

**MISCONDUCT**, s. delictum, peccatum; error (if unintentional).

**MISCONDUCT** oneself, v. delinquere, peccare (C.), delictum committere (Cas.), or admittre (Ter.).

**MISCONSTRUCTION**, mala, prava, or iniqua interpretatio; sinistra interpretatio (T. Agr. 5).

**MISCONSTRUE**, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere, graviter accipere qd (afl. C.). To m. purposely, calumniari qd.

**MISCREANT**, homo malus, improbus; homo nequam (a worthless fellow). Jv. homo nequam et improbus; homo aculeatus, sceleratus, consceleratus (dained with crimes).—homo perditus or profligatus (very corrupt).—homo nefarius et impius (wicked).—homo sine religione ullā ac fide (faithless, of no credit).—a thorough m., profligatissimus omnium mortaliū ac perditissimus; homo omnium sceleratissimus: m., scelus.

**MISDATE**, "diem in literis falso ascribere.  
**MISDEED**, maleficium (a thing morally bad).—male-

factum (a bad deed).—noxā (a trespass, minor offence)—facinus (g. t.).—scelus (a crime).—to commit a m., maleficium or noxam admittre, committere; facinus committere, in se suscipere. ~~scelus~~ facinus patrare was obsolete.

**MISDEEM**, per errorem labi; falli.

**MISDEMEAN** oneself, male se gerere.

**MISDEMEANOUR**, delictum; peccatum; vitium.

**MISDOER**, maleficus; homo maleficus; sons.

**MISEMPLY**, perperam or perverse uti.

**MISER**, homo avarus or sordidus; aliquantum ad rem avidior; tenax.

**MISERABLE**, miserandus; commiserandus; miseratione dignus (of persona or things).—~~est~~ miserabilis in this sense does not occur in the best prose writers.

**MISERY**, miseria (wretchedness).—agritudo, agri-monia (opp. alacritas; sickness of mind fm a sense of present evil; the latter implying that it is an abiding sense).—dolor (opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief).—tristitia, maestitia (the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief).—angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of coming evil; sollicitudo being the anxious unwilling apprehension of it).—maeror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation).—afflictio (= "agritudo cum vexatione corporis, C.).—erumnae, vexationes (great trouble).—egestas (extreme poverty).—calamitas (m. occasioned by great damage or loss; also in war)—res misere or afflictæ (lamentable condition).—The m. of the times, angustiae temporum, tempora luctuosa: res pine away in m., miseria or in calamitate tabescere.

To be in m., in miseria esse or versari, miserum esse; in summa infelicitate versari; in malis esse, jacere; malis urgeri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissima fortuna uti, angustiae confici; angustior premi, agitari, urgeri; angustior sensibus; angustior cruciari: about a thing, dolere or maerere rem or re; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (to feel oppressed and dispirited by it); to be in great m. about a thing, magnam dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnam animo molestiam capere: locome into m., in miseria incidere; in mala precipitare: to relieve a thing fm m., miseria qm levare: to deliver fm m., a miseria vindicare; ex miseria eripere: to endure m., miseria ferre, erumnas perpeti (i. e. patiently to the end).

**MISFORTUNE**, fortuna mala; res adversæ; fortuna afflictæ; casus diversus or tristis; calamitas; infortunium. SYN. in CALAMITY.

**MISGIVE**. My mind m.'s, animus præsentit mihi qd mali (Ter.); præsentit animus, with acc. and inf. (Plant.); animus divinat, presentit, augurat (C.).

**MISGIVING**, suspicio, conjectura: m.'s, præcæta animi (Plin.).—præcæta mentis (O.): to have m.'s about a thing, præsentire qd.

**MISGOVERN**, "male regere; male rem administrare.

**MISGOVERNMENT**, Crel. with the verbs.

**MISGUIDE**, in errorem abducere or inducere; a rectā viā abducere qm.

**MISHAP**, vid. MISCHANCE.

**MISINFORM**, "falsa docere: to be misinformed, male, non recte, qd audivisse; cognovisse; in errore versari, esse.

**MISINTERPRET**, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere; graviter accipere qd.

**MISINTERPRETATION**, prava or falsa interpretatio.

**MISJUDGE**, versari in errore; in errorem labi; falli, male or perperam judicare (C.). To m. a person, cogitationem ea non assequi (C.); voluntatem ea male interpretari: do I m. you or not? rectene interpretor sententiam tuam? (C.).

**MISLAY**, alieno, ignoto, incerto loco e locare, ponere, reponere qd: I have mislaid the book, ubi librum deposuerim or reposerim neclo or incertus sum.

**MISLE**, see MISZLE.

**MISLEAD**, see MISGUIDE.

**MISMANAGE**, male rem gerere or administrare.

**MISMANAGEMENT**, mala rei administratio: or by the verbs.

**MISNAME**, "falso nomine appellare qd; "falso nominare.

**MISNOMER**, "prava appellatio.

**MISPLACE**, loco suo movere qd; perverse collocare: to be misplaced, cedere or moveri loco suo.

**MISPLACED**, "male or perverse collocatus.

**MISPRINT**, v. "typis mendace exscribere or describere qd.



**MISPRINT**, s. \*mendum or erratum typographicum; \*error typographicus; \*operarum mendum or error: a *bad m.*, \*vitium typographicum: a *list of m.'s.*, \*index eorum quæ typothetæ or operæ neglexerunt, omiserunt, or peccarunt: *to correct m.'s.*, \*librum ab operarum erroribus purgare.

**MISPRISON**, *¶* *Contempt*, despectus. [*Neglect*, negligentia; incuria.]

**MISQUOTATION**, *¶* *By the verbs.*

**MISQUOTE** (\*auctorem, as an authority; scriptorem, simply as a writer), falso laudare, memorare; \*perperam verbis auctoris uti; dictum scriptoris non recte commemorare, usurpare, referre. *See* **TO QUOTE**.

**MISREPORT**, falso referre.

**MISREPRESENT**, detorquere, depravare qd; *also* calumniari qd (*with evil intention*).—perverse interpretari (*Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 41*); e. g. recte facta detorquere (*Plin. Ep.*); verbum in pejus detorquere (*Sen. Ep. 13, mhd.*): *there is nothing wch may not be misrepresented*, nihil est, quin narrando possit depravari (*Ter. Phorm. 4, 16*): *entirely to m. a matter*, verum convertere in falsum (C.).

**MISREPRESENTATION**, depravatio. *Or by the verbs.*

**MISRULE**, *¶* *Bad government*, \*mala rei administratio. [*Disorder*, confusio, perturbatio, ordinis; ordo perturbatus: perturbatio; confusio.]

**MISS**, s. *As a title of respect*, of an unmarried lady, domina; *also* (if very young) domina, domicella (*of the sile. age, and late*; *see* Boettiger's *Subina*, 1, p. 37).

**MISS**, s. *4. e. Loss*, WANT; *see* these words.

**MISS**, v. *¶* *Not to hit*, non ferire (*aff. H. A. P. 350*).—ictus ci deerrat (*the blow missed him*; *see* *Plin. 28, 8, 16*): *without missing*, sine frustratione (Q 2, 20, 3): *to cause a thrust or blow to m.*, frustrari ictum (*Cur. 6, 5, 16*). *¶* *To feel the loss or absence of a thing*, desiderare; querere; requirere: *to m. very much*, desidero ea rei angere; magnâ molestiâ desiderare qd. *¶* *To omit*, omittere, prætermittere: *to m. an opportunity*, occasionem omittere or amittere (C.); prætermittere (Cez.); dimittere (Nap.): *not to m. an opportunity*, occasionem capere (C.); arripere (L.).

**MISSAL**, \*missalis; \*liber missalis or liturgicus (Ecc.).

**MISSHAPEN**, deformis, deformatus (C.); depravatus (Ter.).

**MISSILE**, telum missile (*Virg.*); or simply missile, L.: *to discharge a m.*, missile or telum mittere, (pilam) conijcere, (hastam) torquere.

**MISSING**, abscens: *to be m.*, abesse.

**MISSION**, *¶* *The act of sending*, misio. [*Office of one sent*, munus; partes, pl.; mandatum. *¶* *Embassy for the propagation of religion*, \*legatio Christianæ doctrinæ or religionis propagandæ gratiâ missa; \*legatio, quæ Christianæ doctrinæ apud barbaras gentes propagandæ gratiâ missa est.]

**MISSIONARY**, \*legatus Christianæ doctrinæ or religionis propagandæ gratiâ missus: a m. institution, \*seminarium eorum quid doctrinæ Christianæ propagandæ causâ instituitur.

**MISSIVE**, adj. missilis.

**MISSIVE**, s. *see* **LETTER**, **MESSNGER**.

**MISSPELL**, \*perverse collocare syllabas or literas.

**MISSPEND**, effundere, profunderè, dissipare, dispendere: *to m. time*, tempus perdere, tempore abuti (C.); *to m. labour*, operam perdere (C.); or frustra contere (Ter.): *to m. one's strength*, vim suam perdere.

**MIST**, nebula; caligo (*so far as it occasions darkness*): a *thick m.*, nebula densa (*opp.* nebula subtilis): *the m. rises fm a lake*, nebula oritur e lacu: a m. *rests upon the plain, the hills*, nebula sedet campo, montibus: *the rivers are covered with m.*, caligant flumina nebulis: a *thick m. covered the whole forest and the surrounding fields*, densa nebula saltum omnem campos circa intexit: *the m. is so thick that one cannot see far*, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usum eripiat: a m. *rises*, nebulæ de terrâ surgunt; nebula in nubes levatur: a m. *clears off*, or *settles*, nebulæ delabuntur or destitunt.

**MISTAKE**, s. error. mendum. peccatum. vitium. delictum. [*Syn. in BLUNDER*, *wh. see*]. *To commit a m. in athg*, errare qd re, or in qd; *with acc. of neut. pron.* hoc, id, illud, quid. *To make a m. on purpose*, consilio labi. *To make a m.* (= *fall in writing*, &c.), peccare, delinquere (R.). *To correct a m.*, errorem, peccatum corrigere: *to remove m.'s*, menda tollere. *To make or commit the same m.*, idem peccare; *one m. aft.*

*another*, aliud ex alio peccare. [*¶* *Misunderstanding of an author's or speaker's meaning*, \*interpretatio perversa or perperam facta.]

**MISTAKE**, v. [*Tr.*] *To misunderstand*, non recte intelligere.—perverse or perperam interpretari (*to put a perverse or wrong interpretation on*).—alter accipere, ac dictum est (*to m. a person's meaning: not to take it in the sense intended*, sinistre accipere, *Tr.*).—*To m. athg on purpose*, qd fallaciter interpretari, qd calumniari: *to m. athg in a ridiculous way*, ridicule interpretari qd (C. *followed by quasi with subj.*). [*Inter.*] *To be mistaken*, errare, in athg, qd re or in qd re: *but with acc. of neut. pron.* id, illud, hoc, quid.—per errorem labi (*to slip*).—in errore versari, errorem captum esse.—falli (*to be deceived*).—peccare (*to commit a fault fm m.*).—*To be quite mistaken*, egregiously mistaken, valde or vehementer (nisi egregie) errare, totâ re errare or falli. totâ vi errare (*Ter. 625*). *toto celo errare is late*, Krebs advises that it should never be used without a quod aliqd.—longe or procul errare (*m. Com.*: *also* probe or diligenter errare).—*Unless I am greatly mistaken*, nisi me fallo, nisi me fallit (sc. animus).—nisi fallor, nisi (me) omnia fallunt (*all C.*).—*My error is not found*: ni fallor, poet.). *To be mistaken in this single point*, in hoc uno errare. *I think I shall not be mistaken*, haud, ut opinor, errorem.

**MISTLETOE**, viscum (*also in L.*): a mistle thrush, turdus viscivorus (L.).

**MISTRANSLATE**, male convertere, vertere, transferre, &c. *see* **TRANSLATE**.

**MISTRANSLATION**, mala conversio or translatio.

**MISTRESS**, *¶* *The female head of a family*, materfamilias (*opp.* concubina).—hera (*opp. to the servants*; *also* hera major, *opp.* to hera minor, i. e. a daughter of the master of the house; *see* *Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 22*).—domina (*lady of the house, so called by the master, or by the servants, by way of respect*). [*A concubine*, concubina; *pelle* (= *quæ uxorem habenti nubuit*).—amica: *to keep a m.*, feminam habere in concubinato (*Ulp.*): *to be a m.*, in concubinato esse (*Ulp.*).

**MISTRUST**, s. diffidentia (*opp.* fidentia).—suspectio (*suspicion*).—fides parva (*slight confidence*).

**MISTRUST**, v. diffidere ci rei, ci, es fidel: fidem ci non habere; de fide es dubitare; parum fidere ci: *to m. a little*, subdiffidere: *to m. greatly*, summe diffidere ci rei (C.). *I m. myself*, mihi ipso diffido (C.).

**MISTRUSTFUL**, diffident.

**MISTRUSTFULLY**, diffidenter.

**MISTRUSTFULNESS**, diffidentia.

**MISTY**, nebulosus (e. g. *aër*, *Plin.*).

**MISUNDERSTAND**, parum intelligere qd, or qm; ignorare qm (*to mistake his character*): *you m. me*, ignoras me. *See also* **MISTAKE**.

**MISUNDERSTANDING**, *¶* *Misapprehension*, \*interpretatio perversa or perperam facta (*incorrect interpretation*).—interpretatio sinistra (*bad, unfavorable interpretation*, *Tr. Apr 5*, extr. *ut sit*), malevolæ Interpretatio; calumnia. [*Dissension*, dissensio, dissensio (*difference of opinions*).—dissidium (*dissension, dispute, when parties disagree and separate*).—*In* dissensio ac dissidium; dissidium ac dissensio: *there is a m. between us*, ac inter nos qd dissensio; dissidium inter nos: a m. *arose between the friends*, qd amicorum dissensio facta est.]

**MISUSE**, vid. **ABUSE**.

**MITE**, *¶* *A small insect*, blatta (*Plin.*); \*acrus (*Lin.*). [*A small coin*, teruncus.]

**MITIGATE**, mollire (e. g. *iram*, *Impetum*).—mitigare (*to deprive of what is disagreeable*).—lenire (*to assuage*).—levare (*to relieve, lighten*): *to m. a punishment*, qd ex meritis penâ remittere: *to m. the misery of any one*, qm miserâ levare. *See also* **ALLEVIATE**.

**MITIGATION**, levatio; allevatio; mitigatio; levamen, levamentum, allevamentum. *See* **ALLEVIATION**.

**MITRE**, \*apex or mitra episcopalis.

**MITTENS**, \*digitalia brevia.

**MIX**, miscere (*more strongly*) permiscere (*μεινναι*, *to join together two or more dissimilar things, esp. dry and solid; or things wch can again be separated, like corn*).—temperare (*κεραινναι*, *to mingle liquids together, so that they cannot be separated again*).—diluere (*διαλυναι*, *to dissolve a solid body by a liquid*): *to m. athg among or with athg*, miscere, permiscere qd qd re; temperare qd qd re: *to m. in athg*, admiscere qd ci rei or in qd: *to m. a thing for any one*, miscere ci qd: *to m. poison*, venenum diluere; venenum parare. *co-quire* (g. l., *to prepare, of medicines*): *to m. one thing*

with another, excipere rem re (med. t. t. e. g. crocum albo ovi. Cels.). excipit (to be mixed with, to be added to, althg. e. g., aquâ pluviatili, vino, Cels.): to m. oneself in or with althg., se immiscere, se inserere or admiscere ei rei, se interponere ei rei or in qd: auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere ei rei (to interpose as mediator): not to m. in althg., abesse or se abstinere ab qâ re: do not m. yourself up in the matter, ne te admisceas do what you please: I do not m. myself up with it, quod vobis facies, me nihil interpono.

MIXED, mixtus; permixtus; promiscuus (in such several have part; ~~non~~ not miscellus or miscellaneous in good prose): a m. company, circulus promiscuus (without distinction of rank, aft. T. Ann. 7, 7, in.).—circulus viris et feminis promiscuus (of men and women, aft. T. Ann. 3, 53, 4).—omnium ordinum homines (people of all ranks).

MIXTURE, mixtio, permixtio (the act or state).—mixture (way and manner of mixing; or the state).—temperatio (act or state). More frequently by miscere: e. g., a m. of good and bad, bona mixta malis: a m. of feelings, varium, quo pectus miscetur, motus (V. En. 12, 217): or, varii animi motus: a m. of hope and fear disturbed their minds, anceps spes et metus miscabant animos.

MIZZEN-MAST, \*malus posticus.

MIZZLE, rorare: a mizzling rain, pluvia tenuis or tenuissima.

MNEMONICS, ars memoriae (Q.); disciplina memoriae (C.); artificium memoriae (A. ad H.).

MOAN, s. gemitus; ejulatio.

MOAN, v. gemere; ejulare.

MOAT, s. fossa aquaria; or fossa only.

MOAT, v. (arcem, oppidum) fossâ (aquiariâ) circumdare.

MOB, s. || An assemblage of people, turba; homines promiscui.—globus (a dense body often with contemptuous sense; e. g. ex illo globo nobilitatis, S. Jug. 85, 10): Jn. turba et colluvio (C. Sen. 23, 85). || The common people, turba; colluvies; colluvio hominum; fœx populi.—multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis (with ref. to birth).

MOB, v. \*minaciter circumfundi ci. globus circumstantium increpat qm &c. (= aby is mobbed, Cf. L. 8, 32, 13).—prps, increpare vobiscum (of the abuse only, Cels. B. G. 2, 30). To m. aby, circumfundi ci (prop. to crowd round him, L.).—circumfundi ci (ad aures quoque ejus) ferocia verba volvere (cf. L. 22, 14, ex). See also SCOLD.

MOCK, v. || To deceive, ludere. ludibrio habere: to m. one's expectation, vid. DISAPPOINT. || To deride, ludificari (to make althg or aby one's butt, the subject of one's jests, &c.).—illudere ci or ci rei; qm, or in qm; qd (to make sport of). || To imitate deridingly, mimic, perverse qd imitari (C.).

MOCK, adj. See FICTITIOUS, FALSE, COUNTERFEIT.

MOCK-FIGHT, simulacrum pugnae (L.); certamen lusorium (opp. c. decretorium; aft. Sen.).

MOCK-MOON, imago lune; luna geminata (see C. N. D. 2, 5, 14).

MOCKERY, s. || Derision, ludibrium; ludificatio; irrisio (C.); derisus (T.); derisio (Suet.). || Deriding imitation, perversa, inepta, or ridicula imitatio.

MODE, See MANNER, FASHION.

MODEL, s. proplasma, âtis, n.; protypum (a pattern on a small scale, aft. wch a work of art is to be made; typus is an image made)—exemplar, exemplum (g. t., a pattern aft. wch a work of art is to be made; e. g., exemplum animale, a living m. f. wch an artist paints, C. Invent. 2, 1, 2): to furnish a m. of althg., cs rei modum formamque demonstrare: to take a m. of althg., exemplum sumere ab qâ re: to serve as a m., exemplum existere.

MODEL, v. \*cs rei proplasma fingere: to m. althg in plaster of Paris, cs rei protypum e gypso exprimere: the art of modelling, plasticæ (πλαστική)—ars fingendi—fingere (to form out of the raw material).—formare (to bring into a shape, to shape); Jn. fingere et formare.

MODELLER, \*protyporum sculptor.

MODERATE, || That observes measure, moderatus (rarely).—modicus (that does not exceed measure or bounds, opp. effrenatus).—medius (in the mean, not in the extreme).—modestus (opp. cupidus, petulans).—temperans, temperatus (the former of persons, the latter of persons and things; opp. libidinosus).—continens (m. in enjoyment, opp. libidinosus); Jn. moderatus ac temperans; temperans moderatusque;

continens ac temperans: very m. in drinking, parcissimus vini: m. in joy, temperans gaudii (both of the str. age); m. exercise, exercitationes modice: m. in one's wishes, p. lucis contentus: in a m. manner, moderate; modeste: temperanter: to live in a m. manner, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque. || Middling, modicus (of quantity).—mediocris (of quality): m. talents, ingenium mediocre.—~~mod~~ Medius in this sense is foreign to the prose of the golden period: Jn. ingenium medium, T. Hist. 1, 49, 2, is what C. (de Orat. 2, 27, 119) represents by ingenium mediocre; for (Pompeius) eloquentia mediocris in Valt. 2, 29, 3, C. would have said (Pompeius) eloquentia mediocri (cf. de Or. 1, 29, extr): v. r. m. permediocris: in a m. degree, mediocriter; modice.

MODERATE, v. || To restrain, repress, make temperate, moderari (with the dat., to set a measure and limit, to observe due measure; with the acc., to keep in due bounds, to observe the mean).—temperare (with a dat., to give a person or thing suitable activity or efficacy; with the acc., to set althg in the right state or condition).—modum or moderationem adhibere ei rei or in qâ re (to keep althg within proper bounds).—continerere, coercere (to restrain, check): to m. one's anger, irâ moderari or temperare: iram tenere, continere (opp. irâ indulgere): to m. one's passions, cupiditates continere, coercere; cupiditatibus modum facere: to m. one's speech, orationi or lingue moderari: linguam continere; modum tenere verborum: not to be able to m. oneself, intemperantem esse; sui impotentem or non potentem esse; sui non competentem esse; animo suo imperare non posse: the heat is moderated by the breeze, ventorum flatu nimii temperantur calores. || To act as mediator, arbitrare, between persons, arbitri partes suscipere: esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos: qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere.

MODERATELY, || Temperately, moderate; modeste; temperanter. || Middlingly, mediocriter, modice.

MODERATION, moderatio (the act of setting measure or limit).—temperantia (an observing of m. in one's course of action), continentia (self control).—modestia (moral unwillingness to exceed due measure).—sedatio cs rei (act of calming or appeasing).—Jn. temperantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia; moderatio continentiae et temperantiae (C. Off. 3, 26, extr.): m. in desires, moderatio cupiditatum: m. in our discourses and actions, moderatio dictorum omnium et factorum: to show m., moderatum se præbere (in althg), moderationem adhibere in qâ re: moderate temperare qd: to show equal m., eâdem temperantiâ uti: they thought that I had almost gone further than the m. of a wise and sober man allowed, me longius prope progressum arbitrabantur, quam sapientis hominis cogitata ratio postulare (C. Harusp. 2, 3): with m., moderate; modeste; temperanter; clementer (with indulgence): without m., immoderate; intemperanter; effrenate (unrestrainedly): to write with m., temperantius scribere: to use a victory with m., victoriâ clementer uti.

Moderator, || One who moderates, &c. Use the verb. || A president, SE PRESIDENT.

MODERN, novus (new)—qui nunc est, ut nunc sit, hujus ætatis (of this age). ~~Mod~~ Modernus is barbarous.

MODERNIZE, ad nova exempla componere (Sen.); ad hujus ætatis morem componere (Sen.).

\*MODEST, || Bashful, modestus (opp. immodestus).—pudens (full of a sense of shame or honour; opp. impudens).—verecundus (full of a sense of propriety, well behaved; opp. superbus, insolens).—probus (unassuming, opp. improbus).—demissus (meek, opp. acerbus); Jn. probus et modestus; probus et demissus: m. in one's demands, verecundus in postulando: to make a m. use of althg, modeste ac moderate qâ re uti. || Moderate, moderatus; modestus; temperatus; temperans. SYN. IN MODERATE.

MODESTLY, || Bashfully, pudenter; verecunde. || Moderately, moderate; modeste; temperanter.

MODESTY, || Bashfulness, pudor (g. t. as a sense of honour, both as a preventive feeling and as a shame for having done aly disgraceful).—pudicitia (natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and hence, chaste sentiment, bashfulness).—verecundia (dread of doing althg that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect). Jn. pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. || Moderation, modestia (= moderation, unassuming character, opp. licentia). Jn. pudor et modestia.

**MODIFICATION.** *Use the verbs.*

**MODIFY**, immutare qd de qā re (*to make a change in athg*).—temperare qd (*to moderate athg*): *to m. an account*, detrahēre qd de summā.

**MODISH**, mori, delicias, sæculi conveniens, respondens (*with the additional idea of elegance or good taste*). elegans, venustus, novus (*new*).

**MODISHLY**, mori recepto convenienter: *elegantē, venuste: to be modishly dressed, more vestitum esse (Plaut.)*.

**MODULATE**, flectere (vocem).

**MODULATION**, flexio: *m's of the voice, flexiones vocis*.

**MOIETY**, dimidium, dimidia pars; dimidius numerus (*of a large number*).

**MOIST**, humidus (*of that wch is soaked or penetrated by moisture, and also of that wch brings or occasions moisture; e. g. wind, opp. aridus*).—udus, uvidus (*of that wch consists of water, &c.; opp. terrenus or solidus*).—*Although udus and uvidus are almost foreign to the prose of the golden period, wch contented itself with humidus, as C. Tusc. 1, 17, 40, terrena et humida for terrena et uvida; yet both are frequent in post-Aug. prose, and for the sake of distinction may sometimes be employed*.—madens, madidus (*dripping, opp. siccus*).—pluvius (*inclined to rain, of the seasons and the weather, opp. serenus*).—*Only Plin. 18, 25, 60, pluviosus: m. weather, humidus or uvidus or pluvius cœli status; cœlum pluvium: with m. eyes, = weeping, lacrimans; cum lacrimis: to be m., humidum &c. esse; madere: to become m., humidum &c. fieri; madefieri; madescere: to make or render m., humidum &c. facere or reddere; madefacere*.

**MOISTEN**, conspergere (*to sprinkle, opp. rigare, irrigare, to water, see Col. 5, 6, 8; humectare is poetical; insuccare, only in Col.*): *to m. with dew, irrorare* (*rore rigare, C. Div. 1, 12, 20, is poetical*).

**MOISTURE**, humor (*humiditas is not Latin*).—humores, pl. (*of a great degree of m.*)

**MOLAR**, molaris.

**MOLASSES**, \*faeces sacchari.

**MOLE**, *The animal, talpa: a m. hill, grumus talpæ: a m. trap, decipula talpis capiendis. A natural spot on the body, nævus; nota genitiva (Suet.). A fleshy substance, mola. A dīke, moles lapidum, agger lapideus (C.)*.

**MOLEST**, cī qā re molestum or gravem esse; molestiam cī afferre; molestiā qm afficere; vexare; sollicitare.

**MOLESTATION**, molestia: *to cause m. = to molest, vid.*

**MOLLIFICATION.** *Use the verbs.*

**MOLLIFY**, *To soften, mollire, emollire (rarely mollificare), qd; maccare qd (by sleeping in water, &c.). To appease, qm, as animum, lenire, delinire, mitigare (C.); mollire, emollire (C., by entreaties); precibus expugnare qm. To assuage, lenire, mitigare, mollire, levare; allevare; sublevare; temperare. SYN. in ALLEVIATE.*

**MOMENT**, *Prop. Weight, influence, turn, momentum. Fig. Weight, importance, momentum: it is a thing of m., res habet momentum (C.): to consider of little m., levī momentum æstimare. The most minute space of time, punctum temporis; momentum temporis or horæ (= in C. the decisive or important minute, ὥρα; but also = moment, L. is tumultus momento temporis sedatur, L. 21, 33, &c. Plin. makes momentum = minute, longer than punctum temporis). tempus (g. t. a point of time): in a m., puncto or momento temporis; in vestigio temporis: for a m., paulisper (e. g. mane paulisper): it is over in a m., fit ad punctum temporis: often in a single m. the circumstances of the times are greatly changed, minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum fiunt: not even a m., ne minimam partem temporis: every m., in omni puncto temporis; nullo temporis puncto intermisso; omnibus minimis temporum punctis: at the m. of departure, sub ipsā protectione (see Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 49): there is not a m. to lose, res non habet moram: to the m., ad tempus (venire, adesse): for the present m., in præsens (tempus).—in præsentiā (opp. in posterum): a favorable m., tempus opportunitum; temporis opportunitas or occasio: to seize the favorable m., tempori or temporis occasiōi non deesse: in the last m.'s (of life), extremo spiritu: in ipsā morte: timid in the m. of danger, in re præsenti pavidus.*

**MOMENTARY**, brevissimus (*of very short duration*).—fugax (*fleeting*).—subitus (*sudden in its origin, e. g.*

constitia).—præsens (*present, now existing, e. g. facultas*): *m. impulse or passion, affectus qui ex rebus ipsis concipitur*.

**MOMENTOUS**, magni or maximi momenti.—gravia (*gravior, gravissimus*).—permagnus (*e. g. negotium, C.*)

**MONARCH**, rex (*a king*).—princeps (*a prince: post-Aug.*).—imperator, Cæsar, Augustus (*of the times of the emperors*).—dominus (*g. t., a sovereign, ruler*).—tyrannus (*one who has gained absolute power in a state previously free*).—Or by Crcl. in order to express more clearly the idea of 'absolute monarch', qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curā gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium (= rex).—qui solus imperio potius est (= tyrannus): *to be a m., regnare; solum regnare*.

**MONARCHICAL**, regius (*not monarchicus*): *a m. constitution, is republica status, quon penes unum est omnium summa rerum (oft. C. de Rep. 1, 26, 42).—regale civitatis genus: to have a m. constitution, to be m. (of subjects), regi (regibus) parēre, sub rege (regibus) esse* (*Unius consilio et curā gubernari would here be quite wrong; this can be said only of the state, not of the subjects*).—sub tyranni regno esse (*to be under a monarch; Just.*): *to introduce a m. constitution, regnum ac diadēma uni deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22): a m. state, civitas quæ uni dominatu tenetur*.

**MONARCHY**, *The rule of a single governor, imperium singulare; imperium, quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat (see Curt. 10, 9, 2).—imperium, quod penes regem or reges est (Justin. 1, 1, init.).—potentia singularis (Np. Diom. 5, Bremi)—dominatus unius (C. de Rep. 1, 28, 44), or simply, dominatio, dominatus (all g. t.).—imperium regum or regium (under a king).—tyrannus (under a tyrannus). A state under a monarchical form of government, civitas, quæ uni dominatu tenetur—civitas quæ ab uno regitur.—res publica, quæ uni nutu or uni potestate regitur.—civitas, quæ ab unius consilio et curā gubernatur.—respublica, in quā penes unum est summa omnium rerum.—civitas, in quā unus qs in perpetuū est potestate.—regnum.—civitas regia.—civitas, quæ singulari imperio et regiā potestate gubernatur et regitur.—regale civitatis genus. respublica regalis (the two last however not of states actually governed by a king, but only approaching this. The last C. de Rep. 3, 35).*

**MONASTERY**, cœnobiū (*Eccl.*): monasterium (*later, and g. t.*): *to enter a m., in cœtum monachorum recipi*.

**MONASTIC**, monasterialis (*late*). *It may be expressed by the gen., as cœnobiū or monachorum (of monks) or cœnobil or monasterii (of a monastery)*.

**MONDAY**, \*dies lune.

**MONEY**, pecunia (*opp. to other property; then any sum of m., never = a single coin; hence it can be connected only with such adjectives as relate to magnitude, as, magna, parva, grandis, ingens, &c., never with such as relate to unity, as, multa, pauca, &c.*).—argentum, æs (*silt. or copper coin; and hence g. t. for m.: see, for argentum, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 15, &c. L. 30, 39, extr.; for æs, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26. C. Att. 2, 1, 10. L. 4, 60, 6; 5, 12, 1. 266*).—But argentiū signatum et æs signatum, only in opp. to argentiū or æs infectum or factum; see C. Varr. 5, 25, 63. L. 34, 6, 14, & 34, 52, 4).—numus (*a single piece of m., a coin; for this only unclassical writers and poets say monēta*).—pretium (*a price in m.*): Illyrian m., pecunia Illyriorum signo signata: *great and small m., numi omnis nite: good m., numi probi: bad m., numi adulterini (not monēta adulterina): of or belonging to m., pecuniarius; numarius; argentarius: that may be had for m., venalis; pretio venalis: for m., pretio; pretio motus, adductus (induced by a price or reward): for little, much m., parvo, magno pretio: for m. and good words, pretio et precibus: my little bit of m., numuli mei: a considerable sum of m., aliquantum numorum: ready m., pecunia præsens, numerata; numi præsentes, numerati (C.); also simply numeratum (C.); aurum, argentum, presentarium (Plaut.): to buy athg for ready m., presentibus numis emere qd (Sen.): to sell for ready m., solutum qd dare (Ulp.); or vendere (See CASU): to have plenty of m., in multis suis pecuniis esse, bene numeratum esse, pecuniā abundare, opibus or divitiis florēre: to make m. by athg, pecuniam facere ex re (Np. Cim. 1, 3): a making of m., pecuniae quæstus; pecunie via (*way and method of making m.*): the value of m., potestas pecuniarum (Gai. Dig. 15, 3, 4): to turn a thing into m., vendere qd (*to sell*): to take m. (as a bribe), pecuniam accipere (*opp. pecuniae resistere*): to turn every thing into m., omnia in*

**pecuniam redigere** (Q. Decl. 269): to furnish *m.* for *ath.*, pecunias expedire (v. pr. see Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 4): to furnish any one with *m.*, pecuniam ci curare: to furnish one with *m.* *fm* the public treasury, sumptum ci dare de publico (C. de Invent. 2, 29, init.): to marry for *m.*, dote movēri (Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 66): he did not marry for *m.*, indotatum duxit (aft. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 47): *m.* makes the man, in pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique jacet (O. Fast. 1, 217, sq.).—pecunia omnium dignitatem exaequat (C. Att. 4, 15, 7): want of *m.*, inopia pecuniae or rei pecunariae, inopia argenti or argentaria, inopia numaria; caritas numorum (carcity of *m.*),—difficultas numaria or rei numariae.—angustiae pecuniae (distressing position in respect of *m.*): public want (or scarcity) of *m.*, angustiae pecuniae publicae; angustiae aerarii (of the treasury): to be in want of *m.*, de pecuniā laborare; in summā difficultate numariā esse: times in wch there is a general want of *m.*, tempora difficillima solutionis (C. Cæcin. 4, 11): when there was a great want of *m.*, quum credita pecuniae non solveretur (Cæs. B. C. 3, 1, init.).

**MONEY-BROKER**, argentarius; mensarius; intercessor (post-Aug.).—numularius (Suet.).—fenerator (in a bad sense, C.).

**MONEYED**, pecuniosus, bene numatus (C.); prædives (L.): pecuniae opulentus (T. Hist. 2, 6).

**MONGREL**, *ade.* duplicis generis; non unius generis.

**MONGREL**, *s.* mustro or musmo (Cat.; Plin.); nothus (Colum.); hibrida (Plin.): espy the progeny of a wild boar and a tame sow; also impropr. of persons born of parents of different countries, ranks, &c. H.).

**MONIED**, see **MONEYED**.

**MONITION**, see **ADMONITION**.

**MONITOR**, monitor (warning adviser).—admonitor. *sts* impulsor. suator. hortator; auctor et impulsor. consiliarius: a troublesome *m.*, admonitor non nimis verecundus (C.).—*SYN.* IN ADVISER.

**MONITORY**, monitorius (Sen.). Or by the verbs, qui monet, &c.

**MONK**, monachus (Sidon. Ep.); cenobita (Hieron.): a *m.*'s hood, cucullus monachi. || Names of plants; *m.*'s head, leontodon (Linn.); *m.*'s hood, aconitum (Linn.); *m.*'s rhubarb, rumex (Linn.).

**MONKERY**, vita monachica (life of a *m.*).—res monachica (affairs of *m.*'s).

**MONKEY**, || **PROP.** simia (C. and Plin.); simius (in poets of the golden age): a female *m.*, simia femina: a little *m.*, simiolus (pithecium, Plant., sportively): *m.*'s bread (a plant), adiantha (Linn.). || **FIG.** as a term of reproach, simia (Cæc. ap. C. Fam. 5, 10, 1); simius (H. S. 1, 10, 18): homo stolidus, stultus.

**MONKISH**, monachicus. See **MONASTIC**.

**MONKISHLY**, monachorum more, modo, ritu.

**MONOCEROS**, monodon, \*monoceros (Linn.).

**MONOCHORD**, \*monochordium (t. t.).

**MONODY**, \*monodia. Or use the Greek word.

**MONOGAMY**, matrimonium singulare (monogamia, Tert.).

**MONOGRAM**, \*monogramma (t. t.).

**MONOGRAPHY**, descriptio singularis (description of a single object)—libellus, liber quem qs separatim de qâ re conscribit, conficit (a book treating on a single subject).

**MONOLOGUE**, \*sermo intimus. canticum (musical *m.* in the ancient plays, C.); soliloquium, only in Aug.).

**MONOPOLIST**, monopolista (aft. Greek μονοπώλης. In Marc. Cap. 3, Kopp. has monoptota).

**MONOPOLIZE**, monopolium exercere. **IMPROPR.** to have the sole possession of &c., est qd solius tuum. rem totam tibi or ad se vindicare; a person, totum qm tenere, habere, possidere (Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 1).

**MONOPOLY**, monopolium (post-Aug.): to give one the *m.* of *ath.*, \*ci monopolium dare: to exercise or enjoy a *m.*, monopolium exercere or habere.

**MONOSYLLABIC**, || **PROP.** monosyllabus. || **FIG.** brief, abrupt in speech, (homo) verbis parcens; brevitas magister.

**MONOSYLLABLE**, monosyllabum (ver. verbum).

**MONOTONOUS**, \*unum sonum habens (prop.); \*nullā varietate delectans. \*omni varietate carens (fig., without variety): a thing has a *m.* sound, lentius æqualibusque accidit qd aurbis.

**MONSOON**, ventus qui magnam (or qam) partem omnis temporis in qo loco flare consuevit (Cæs.).—venti qui certo tempore ex aliā atque aliā parte celi spirant (Gell.).—or if necessary, Monsoon t. t., or ventus æqualibus qui Monaven dicitur (to distinguish it fm the ordinary trade winds).

**MONSTER**, monstrum, portentum (so far as the appearance is one of evil omen).—homo portentosus or monstrosus (of men).—fetus portentosus or monstrosus (of animals): *m.*'s, prodigiosa corpora et monstria insignia; præter naturam hominum pecudumque. portenta ex homine or ex pecude nata.

**MONSTROSITY**, monstrum, prodigium. portentum. forma monstrosa.

**MONSTROUS**, (PROP) monstrosus; prodigiosus; portentosus. || **FIG.** rationi repugnans (contrary to reason).

**MONSTROUSLY**, monstrose; prodigiose.—prodigialiter (H.).

**MONTH**, mensis: half a *m.*, semestrius: a lunar *m.*, mensis lunaris: of a *m.*, that lasts a *m.*, unius mensis; menstruus: two, three, four, five, six *m.*'s long, bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris, quinquemestris, semestris: to serve for a *m.*, mensem vertentem servire: every third *m.*, tertio quoque mense: every *m.*, singulis mensibus: that returns or happens every *m.*, menstruus: the first of the *m.*, Kalendæ: the fifth of the *m.*, Nonæ (except in March, May, July, and October, when the Nonæ fell on the seventh day): the thirteenth of the *m.*, Idus (except in the four *m.*'s already mentioned, in wch the Idus fell on the fifteenth; see Zumpt, § 867; Pract. Intro. i. 523, sqq.).

**MONTHLY**, menstruus (that returns every month; and that lasts a month).—unius mensis, mensis vertentis (a month long).

**MONUMENT**, monumentum (g. t.): written *m.*'s, literarum monumenta; literæ: to erect a *m.* to any one, ci monumentum statuere, ponere, collocare: to cause a *m.* to be erected, *m.* faciendum locare: to leave a *m.* behind one, relinquere qd, quo nos vixisse testemur (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14): a sepulchral *m.*, monumentum, sepulcrum (the former any memorial erected in honour of the dead, whether over their graves or in another place, whether consisting of a house, arch, a stone, &c.; sepulcrum, the place of burial fenced round and adorned with a monumentum, a cippus, &c.: see C. Sext. 67, init., L. Opimius, ejus monumentum celeberrimum in foro, sepulcrum desertissimum in litore Dyrrachino relictum est).—Mausoleum (a splendid sepulchral *m.*, built by Octavian, wch served as the burial place for himself and succeeding emperors to the time of Hadrian; see Suet. Oct. 100, extr.; also iron. of a simple grave-stone; Suet. Vit. 10, extr.).—cenotaphium (a sepulchral *m.* erected to any one, even during his lifetime): to erect a (sepulchral) *m.* to any one, facere ci monumentum.

**MOOD**, || **TEMPER**, animi affectio, affectus, temperatio. animus ita affectus. habitus animi (C.).—*sts* only animus, voluntas, fm the context: in different *m.*, in variis voluntatibus (L.): a gny *m.*, animus hilaris, hilarus, lætus. hilaritas: a melancholy *m.*, animus tristis. tristitia. || In grammar, modus.

**MOODY**, tristis (opp. hilaris, lætus).—difficilis (opp. facilis).—morosus (opp. affabilis).

**MOON**, luna (also fig., of that wch is shaped like a *m.*, espy like a half *m.*, a crescent).—mensis (a month): *m.*'s (or satellites) of other planets, satellites: the new *m.*, luna nova or prima; luna intermenstrua or intermenstris: the time of the new *m.*, interlunium; (tempus) intermenstrum: at the new *m.*, quum inchoatur luna: always at the new *m.*, sub Interluna: *m.* in her first or second quarter, luna crescens: the full *m.*, luna plena; orbis lune plenus: the time of the full *m.*, plenilunium: *m.* on the wane, luna decrescens or senescens: in the last quarter of the *m.*, lunā decrescente or senescente: *m.* that shines all night, luna pernox: *m.* that rises late, luna sera: night without a *m.*, nox illunis: like a half *m.*, lunatus: the *m.* is on the wane, luna minuitur, deminuitur, decrescit, or senescit: the *m.* is on the increase, luna crescit; luna impletur (is nearly full).

**MOONLIGHT**, lune lumen: by *m.*, lunā lucente; lunā imminente: it is *m.*, luna lucent: it is not *m.*, luna silet: it was *m.* the whole night, luna pernox erat.

**MOONSTRUCK**, lunaticus (Veget.): *m.* madness, error lunaticus; seleniasmus (t. t.).

**MOOR**, *s.* solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa; loca uliginosa (pl., Plin.); loca palustria (Virg.), or simply palustria (Plin.).

**MOOR**, v. (navem) ad terram religare (Cæs.): religare (classem) litori (O.): (navem) deligare ad ancoras.

**MOOR-HEN**, fulica, fulix, Yeis, f.

**MOORISH**, uliginosus; paluster (Plin.).

**MOOT**, see **DEBATE**, **DISPUTE**.

**MOP**, *s.* \*penicillus ad abstergendum factus, or fm context, penicillus only.

**MOP**, v. \*penicillo abstergere or detergere.

**MOPE**, v. in mærore jacere.—demisso animo esse (S.).—fructo anlimo et demisso esse (C.).—afflictum vitam in tenebris luctuque trahere († P.). qd totus jacet or jacet se animus.—dormitare.

**MOPISH**, mærens, demissus afflictusque (C.); demissus et oppressus (C.; disheartened, dispirited).—veterosus; somniculosus (sluggish, &c.).

**MORAL**, moralis, quod ad mores pertinet (relating to manners; ~~the~~ moralis, never = morally good, is a philosophical term, proposed by C. de Pat. 1, init., and afterwards generally used in the sivo. age).—bene or recte moratus, compar. mellius moratus, superl. optime moratus (well-disposed, morally good).—probus (good).—honestus (virtuous; of persons and actions).—quod ad mores formando pertinet (that relates to the formation of manners; of writings, &c.): m. goodness, honestum; decus, oris, m.: m. precepta. \*de moribus præcepta: m. behaviour, recti mores; vita honesta: to be led purely by m. motives, nulla aliâ re, nisi honestate ducti: m. freedom, motus animorum voluntarius: we are not under any m. necessity, nihil impedit, quominus id, quod maxime placet, facere possumus: to consider alth in a m. point of view, qd referre ad mores: m. philosophy, philosophia pars moralis (proposed by C. de Pat. 1, 1, for the Greek *êthikê*, and *q*: h. generally adopted; see Sen. Ep. 89, 9, *q*: T. Dial. 30, 3, q. 6, 2, 8); philosophia, in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur (C. Brut. 8, 31); hæc omnia, quæ est de vitâ et de moribus philosophia (as C. Tusc. 3, 4, 8); philosophia quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (C. Pis. 29, 71): ea pars philosophiæ, quâ mores conformari putantur (ast. C. Fin. 4, 2, 4). || Probable, opp. absolutely certain. M. certainty, veri similitudo.—probabilitas magna (C. Acad. 2, 24) or maxima. In m. questions we ought to act upon m. certainty, \*in rebus, quæ ad mores pertinent, ipsam veri similitudinem æqui debemus (cf. C. Acad. 2, 33, 107) or rem assensu nostro comprobatam actio sequi debet (ib.).

**MORALIST**, officii magister. magister virtutis et recte vivendi. M's, qui de moribus præcipiunt.

**MORALITY**, mores, morum conditio (moral quality)—honestas, honestum (moral goodness).—virtus (moral worth).—honestatis or virtutis studium (the pursuit of m.): true, genuine m., honestum quod proprie verèque dicitur: men of tried m., viri, quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est: the demands of friendship are not opposed to m., in amicitia, quæ honesta non sunt, non postulatur.

**MORALIZE**, \*de moribus præcipere. To m. (about) alth, \*rem de suo genere ad vitam moresque meditando transferre.

**MORALLY**, || Virtuously, honeste. || With reference to morals; by the subst., e. g. to be m. good, emendatis, bonis, rectis, esse moribus: to be m. bad, pravus, corruptus, esse moribus. || According to probability, probabiliter (C.); ut videtur; ~~not~~ not verisimiliter, late. M. certain, prps \*probabilis et pæne necessario conclusus.

**MORALS**, || The doctrine of manners, doctrina de moribus; bene vivendi disciplina; quæ de hominum moribus dicuntur; quæ de vitâ et moribus hominum præcipiuntur. || Moral character, see MORALITY.

**MORASS**, palus; loca palustris, pl., or simply, palustris: solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa.

**MORBID**, morbosus, imbecillus, infirmus: a m. state of mind, ægroto animi (C.).

**MORE**, plures, neut. plura; complures, neut. complura (subst. and adj.; plures is always comparative in respect of a smaller number: complures presents rather one collective idea, so that the comparison is overlooked).—plus (subst. either alone or with a gen. [e. g. plus pecunie], or adverbially: with a comparative force, and always in respect of quantity: it therefore denotes a greater number, magis, &c., and fig., something of greater extent, value, &c.: rarely, and only in certain connexions, plus is = magis, e. g. plus amare, diligere).—amplius (as a neut. adj. denotes greater extent, value, &c., e. g. ego sum edilis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus: it also denotes addition, without comparison, e. g., what do you want m.? quid vultis amplius? As an adv. amplius denotes excess in duration of time (= longer), or excess of number; e. g. m. than six hours, amplius sex horis: m. than a hundred men, amplius centum).—magis (adv., refers to the quality of objects compared, and denotes that a property, a relation, &c., exists in a higher degree; e. g., to take alth more as a reproach [than another does], qd in contumelliam accipere magis).—potius (adv., rather, sooner; a sub-

jective word, denoting choice between two objects, actions, &c. With potius one of the objects compared is always actually preferred: magis only attributes a higher degree to one, while both exist; e. g. would he have liked being at Utica m. than being at Rome? an ille Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maktisset?—ultra, prep. with acc. (denotes excess of measure, relation, &c., e. g. m. than half a pint, ultra hemina: m. than a woman, ultra feminam).—Tham after m. is expressed in Latin after plus and amplius by quam or by the abl.; but with words of number quam is usually omitted; quam is always used aft. magis and potius.—m. than once, sempius (Krebs says that plus quam semel, plus semel do not occur; but they are still found, although prps only in argative sentences, e. g., uterque—non plus quam semel eloquatur, C. Off. 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidi in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur, Varr.). The English 'more' in connexion with a subst. or adj. is frequently expressed by a comparative; when a second member of comparison follows, this likewise must be in the comparative: e. g., with m. attention or care, attentius, diligentius: with m. boldness than fortune, fortius quam felicius: with m. heat than caution, calidior quam cautior (cf. Grotf. § 163, Zumpt § 690).—After negatives, a) = further, over and above, amplius, ultra, e. g., I desire nothing m., nihil amplius or ultra flagito: = longer, further, jam: no m. = longer, non jam (C. and L. do not use amplius in this sense with a negative): = I hope no m., non jam, nihil jam spero: no one will say m., say this, hoc jam nemo dicit. Pæt.). To give m., plus dare (m. than another).—amplius dare (to give after one has already given).—supra addere, or simply addere (to give over and above). To bid m., plus liceri (m. than another).—supra adicere (to add to a former bidding): to be m., plus esse (in number, in value, of things).—amplius esse (as to extent, value, dignity, of things).—potentior esse, plus posse (as to power).—altiorum dignitatis gradum tenere (as to rank, &c. of persons). And what is m. (intention), est, quod plus est; et quod majus est (~~not~~ not et quod magis est).—atque adeo (and even).—quoniam etiam (moreover).—quid? yet what is still m., immo, immo enim vero: still m., plus etiam (as to quantity).—amplius (further): this is no m. than right (in assent), recte et merito: by so much m., tanto plus (in quantity, &c.).—eo magis (in degree): half as much m., dimidio plus; dimidia parte plus: a little m., paulo plus or amplius: considerably m., aliquanto plus or amplius: much m., multo plus (as to quantity, &c.).—multo magis (in degree): nothing m., nihil plus; nihillo magis: m. or less, plus minusve; plus minus (~~not~~ magis aut minus is not class.): m. and m., magis magisque; magis et magis; plus plusque.

**MORËL**, || A plant, solanum (Plin.). || A kind of cherry, \*physalis Alkekengi (Linn.).

**MOREOVER**, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc (~~not~~ not super hæc, super ista, adhuc, in class. prose, cf. Bencke Just. 2, 9, 4).—secundum ea (next to those things; as Cæs. B. G. 1, 33).—Insuper (over and above).—ultra (further, beyond).—Alloquii and alias are not class., acc. to Hand, Tursell. 1, p. 23, *q*, and p. 225, *eq*.): primum hostium impetum sustinuerunt, multis ultro vulneribus illatis, and m. (Cæs. B. G. 5, 28).

**MORN**, poetical for MORNING, vid.

**MORNING**, mane (indecl.).—tempus matutinum (pi., the mornings, tempora matutina; e. g., lectuliculis consumere): in the m., mane; matutino tempore: that is or takes place in the m., matutinus: the early m., primum mane; prima lux, or simply, early in the m., primo mane; multo mane; bene mane; prima luce; ubi primum illuxit; ad lucem; primo diluoculo: fym m. to evening, a mane ad vespertum: till m., ad lucem (e. g., vigilare).—ad ipsum mane (e. g., vigilare noctes, poet.): towards m., sub lucem: the whole m., totum mane: this m., hodie mane: hodierno mane: yesterday m., hesterno mane; hesterno die mane: on the following m., postero mane: the m. dawns, lucecit; dilucecit; lux appetit; sol exoritur: good m. I salve! or (to several) salvet! to wish any one good m., salutare qm.

**MORNING CALL**, salutatio matutina, or simply salutatio (a saluting, &c.).—officium antelucanum (early attendance): to make a m. call, mane salutare, also simply salutare qm: to come to pay a m. call, venire qm salutatum.

**MORNING-GOWN**, \*vestis quam mane induo (~~not~~ avoid vestis matutina, wch prps is not Latin) —vestis domestica (a gown worn in the house).

MORNING STAR, stella diurna (*Plant. Men.* 1, 2, 26).—Lucifer, Venus (*planet*).

MORNING-WATCH, tertia vigilia (*about three o'clock*)—quarta vigilia (*about six o'clock*).

MOROCCO (*lenthier*), aluta, m.

MOROSE, austērus, vēvērūs, tetricus, difficilis, morosus, tristis. [SYN. in AUSTER.]

MOROSELY, austere, acerbe.

MOROSENESS, austertās, acerbitas, severitas, difficultas, morositas, tristitia. [SYN. in AUSTER.]

MORRIS-DANCE, ludus Mauritanicus; chorea (*poet.*) Mauritanica.

MORROW, crastinus dies, posterus dies (*in narration, with ref. to past time*): to-m., cras; crastino die (*in letters*)—postridie ejus diei, qui erat tum futurus, quum hæc scribebam (*see C. Q. Fr.* 3, 2, 1): early to-m., cras mane: till to-m., in crastinum (diem): on the m. (*i. e. on the following day, in narratives of past transactions*), postero die.

MORSEL, *||* A mouthful, offella (*Col.*): offella, buccella (*Metr.*: frustum, *Appul.*): a m. of bread, mica panis (*poet.*): delicate m.'s, lautitie (*Suet.*): bonæ res (*Np.* Ages. 8, 5): cupedula, orum (*Plant.*): *||* A small quantity, frustum; paululum (*C.*): exiguum (*Plin.*): also by diminutives: e. g., my m. of money, numuli mei; vindemiolæ nostræ (*C.*): he has not a m. of brains, ne tantillum quidem sapit.

MORTAL, *||* Subject to death, mortalis; mortali obnoxius: m.'s, homines, mortales (*||* in the best prose only in connexion with omnes, cuncti, multi; not for homines *q. t.*). *||* Deadly, destructive, mortifer (*||* letalis or letifer, *poet.*). *||* Extreme (*a vulgar acceptance of the word*): by superlatives: a m. enemy, hostis capitalis, infensissimus, implacabilis. *||* Human, humanus.

MORTALITY, *||* State of being subject to death, mortalitas; mortalis conditio or natura. *||* Death, mors, interitus, obitus. *See* DEATH. *||* Frequency of death, numerus mortuorum: there was a great m. that year, permulti homines eo anno mortui sunt or morte absumpti sunt. *||* Human nature, mortales, homines (*pl.*).

MORTALLY, *||* To death, mortifere, letaliter (*Plin.*): to be m. wounded, mortiferum vulnus accipere. *||* Extremely, misere; perditur; valde; vehementer.

MORTAR, *||* A vessel in which things are pounded, mortarium; pila (*less than mortarium*): a small m., mortariolum (*late*)—pila paullula (*Caes.* R. B. 14, 2): to pound things in a m., in mortario or in pila tundere; in pila pinsere. *||* A kind of large gun, \*mortarium (bellicum). *||* Prepared lime, mortarium, calx præparata (*Vitr.*): arenatum (*one third time, and two thirds sand*): to cover with m., arenatum inducere ei rei.

MORTGAGE, s. hypotheca.—*||* Pignus means a pledge, and is said of mortgage articles; hypotheca only of immovables; but pignus may be used in the sense of mortgage, when the context fixes the sense; e. g., domum agrovæque pignori accipere (*T.*), to take upon m.

MORTGAGE, hypothecam obligare (*Pand.*): dare qd hypothecæ (*JCl.*): pignere, oppignere (domum, agrum): to be mortgaged, hypothecæ nomine obligatum esse (*Pand.*).

MORTGAGEE, creditor hypothecarius (*Ulp.*).

MORTIFICATION, *||* Act of mortifying; by the verbs. *||* Subduing of passions, libidinum coercitio, refrenatio (*Sen.*). *||* Disappointment, vexatio, ægritudo; molestia; mæror.

MORTIFY, INTRANS. mori; emori; præmori. TRANS. *||* To subdue (passions or appetites), corporis libidines coercere, refrenare. \*se ipsum or corpus suum castigare. *||* To vex, ægritudinem or maiorem adferre ei; molestiam ei adferre or exhibere: to be mortified at, ægritudine or molestia affici ex causa.

MORTISE, s. cardo femina (cardo mascula, *the beam, Vitr.*).

MORTISE, v. tignum immittere; tignum injungere in æserem.

MORTMAIN, quod alienari non potest (*ast. C.*).

MORTUARY, adj. funebrius.

MOSAIC, opus museum (*Inscr.* or simply museum, *Plin.*, or musivum, *Spart.*)—opus tessellatum (*with small dice and stones, epi of coloured marble, as a pavement, also lithostrotum*).—*||* Opus scille denotes work in larger pieces of coloured marble: a m. pavement, pavementum tessellatum: pavementum tessellis or vermiculatis crustis or crustulis stratum or exornatum; asarotum (*Stat.*).

MOSQUE, \*ædes Turcica.

MOSQUITO, culex pipiens (*Linna.*).

MOSS, muscui, villi arborum (*growing on trees*).—To clear trees of m., arbores \*muscare (*q. t.*): arboribus muscum abradere, arbores interrādere (*by scraping it off*).—A m. rose, \*rosa museana.

MOSSY, muscosus (*full of, or covered with, moss*)—musco similis (*like moss*): a m. seat, sedes musco strata.

MOST, adv. plurimus: the m., pl. plurimi; plerique (*||* plurimi as superl. of multi in opp. to pauci, the greatest quantity, only adj., with a gen.; but plerique (ol πολλοι) the greater part, the majority, only subst. and of persons, not with a gen. In T. and even in S. we find plurimi usually for the most, and plerique for many, with a subst. in the same case; see Zumpt, § 109, Ramsh. § 42, Bremi ad Np. Præf. 1, Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 4, 5; Fabri, Herz, Kritiz, ad S. Jug. 6, 1, Gryssar, p. 121): for the m. part, maximam partem, maximā ex parte: at m., summum; quum plurimum (*L.* 33, 5, 9, trium aut, quum plurimum, quatuor ramorum vallos cædit; *||* at summum is not Latin; see Hand, Turzell. 1, p. 132, sq.).

MOST, adv. plurimum, maxime.

MOSTLY, *||* For the most part, maximam partem; maximā ex parte. *||* Most frequently, generally, plerumque (opp. semper)—plurimum; vulvo (*with ref. to a number of subjects, by which a thing is done or in which it has place*); fere (commonly).

MOTE, atomus, i. f.; corpus individuum, or Individuum et solidum (*C.*): corpus insecabile (*Vitr. Q.*): Prov.) to see a m. in another's eye, and not to see a beam in one's own, vid. BEAM.

MOTH, tinea: m.-eaten, tineis perforatus.

MOTHER, *||* Procrater mater—matrix (*only of animals*; *||* Procrater for mater does not occur in the proper sense, nor is genitrix so used in classic prose; hence both must be avoided): to become a m., partum edere; by any one, gravidum fieri ex or de qo: matr-m fieri de qo (*O. Met.* 3, 270): to be a m., peripere: to be the m. of three children, trium liberorum matrem esse; tres liberos peripere: children of one m., liberi eadem matre nati; liberi uterini (*Cod. Just.* 5, 61, 2): that has a m. still alive, matrumus: on the m.'s side, maternus: that has lost his m., matre orbis. *||* FIG. *||* producer, nourisher, mater (*q. t.*): parens, procrater, g. nitrix (parens to be used when the subst. is masc. in Latin); the earth to the common m. of all mortals, terra est communis mater omnium mortalium: philosophy is the m. of all sciences, procrateris quædam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia: frugality is the m. of virtues, genitrix virtutum frugalitatis; honour is the m. (promoter) of the arts, honos arti arte.

MOTHER-TONGUE, sermo patrius; sermo, qui natus est nobis, sermo natus (*q. t.*); sermo poster, lingua nostra (*||* lingua materna and sermo maternus are not Latin; and lingua patris; lingua vernacula, sermo vernaculus do not occur): to use or speak one's m.-tongue, sermone patrio uti; sermone eo uti qui natus est nobis; sermonem patrium dicere: to write in one's m.-tongue, litterum sermone eo, qui natus est nobis, conficere (*ast. Np. Hann.*).

MOTHERLESS, matre orbis: to become m., matre orbi.

MOTHERLY, maternus; or by the gen. matris.

MOTION, s. *||* Movement, motus (*in almost all the senses of the English word*)—motio (*in putting in m.*)—agitatio (*a moving to and fro*)—jactatus, jactatio (*a fluctuating m., e. g. of the sea*)—concussus, concussio (*a violent shaking m.*)—machinatio (*artificial m.*): m. of the body, corporis motus; agitatio motusque corporis (*of the body and of the hands*), corporis motio et gestus: to be in m., moveri; agitari (*to be driven backwards and forwards*): to be in constant, perpetual m., semper esse in motu; sempiterno motu præditum esse (*e. g. of the heavenly bodies*): to set in m., see TO MOVE, prop.: to put in quick or rapid m., incitare; concitare (*to urge on*)—jactare (*to throw about*): to receive m. from without, pulsus externo agitari; in width, motu cieri interiore; cieri est agi motu suo; per se ipsum et sua sponte moveri: to have a certain and uniform m., motu quodam certo et æquali uti. *||* Impulse, motus; impulsus: of one's own m., mel (*tua, &c.*) sponte. *||* Proposed mode, consilium, conditio: actio: to make a m., conditionem ferre, proponere; ferre qd (ad populum).—ferre qd (ad senatum).—postulare de re (*before a court of justice*): to make a m. for a law, ferre legem, rogationem: to make a m. for peace, de pace agere; pacis auctorem or suasorem



existere: *to oppose* a m., actioni summā vi resistere; adversus actionem summā opē anniti: *to support* a m., suffragari ei.

**MOTIONLESS**, (*prop. and fig.*) immobilis; immotus; stabilis; fixus (*prop.*); motu carens.

**MOTIVE**, adj. qui movet, &c.

**MOTIVE**, s. causa, ratio (C.); consilii motus (*Plin. Ep.*): an external m., impulsus externus, or simply impulsus, stimulus (C.); si requirit, quae causa non impulerit, ut hæc tam sere literis mandaretur (*if any one ask what m. induced, C. N. D. 1, 4, 6*)—quasi moventia proponere (*as m.'s, C. Tusc. 5, 24, 68*).

**MOTLEY**, *¶ Dappled*, coloris maculosus (*Col.*); coloris disparis; maculis albis (*Fig.*). *¶ Diversified*, nixtus, varius.

**MOTTO**, sententia; dictum (C.): *his m. was*, hoc dictum usurpare, or in ore habere, solebat: *I take it as my m.*, meum illud verbum facio (T.).

**MOULD**, s. *¶ Soil*, terra, humus: *rich m.*, terra gravis, humus pinguis: *light m.*, terra facili, humus levis: *loose m.*, terra resoluta; humus soluta: *fine m.*, humus minuta, tenera. *¶ A damp concretion*, situs: mucor (*mushiness*).—putredo (*rotteness, 1855 late*): *to smell of m.*, situm redo: *ere*: *to contract m.*, situm ducere. *¶ Form*, forma (*Plin.*); formæ in quibus æra funduntur; formula (*Ammian.*): *to be cast in the same m.*, unā formā percussos esse (*Sen. Ep. 34*).

**MOULD**, v. *¶ Prop.*: *To fashion*, form, fingere, effingere, confingere, formare, figurare, qd (ex argilla, e cerâ, ex qd materiâ). *¶ Fig.* fingere; effingere; formare.

**MOULDER**, in pulverem abire, dissipari, dispergi.

**MOULDY**, situ corruptus; muclidus (*musty*).—putridus (*rotten*): *to grow m.*, situ corrupti; mucorem contrahere; mucedescere; putrescere: *to be m.*, situ corruptum esse: mucedere.

**MOULT**, plumas ponere or exuere.

**MOULTING**, defluvium plumarum (*æst. Plin.*, defluvium capillorum).

**MOUND**, tumulus, grumus (tumulus, like *ὄρος*, means either a natural or artificial elevation; grumus only an artificial elevation, like *χῆμα*).—*agger* (*prop.*, earth heaped up)—tumulus terrenus (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 43*).

**MOUNT**, v. *INTR.* scandere (*to ascend a steep place*).—sublime ferri; sublimem abire (*in the air; the latter only of living creatures*).—pennis se levare; pennis sublimem efferri (*of birds*).—*TRANS.* scandere qd, or in qd (e. g. muros, in aggerem).—*conscendere* (*with an acc.*; e. g. equum, navem).—*ascendere* qd, or in qd (e. g. murum, navem, or in navem).—*escendere* in qd (e. g. in rostra, in conclonem, in malum).—*includere* in qd (e. g. in arborem, in currum) (*SYN in CLIMB*): *to a horse*, conscendere equum; *ascendere* in equum: *to cause the cavalry to m.*, equiti admovere equos: *not to suffer one to m. (of a horse)*, non patientem esse scissoris (*Suet. Cæs. 61*); *scissorem repudiare* (*Sen. Const. 12, 3*); *insurgere* in omnes, et conscendere conatus ferocia exterrere (*Curt. 1, 4, 13*): *to m. the rostra*, escendere in rostra or in conclonem; *ascendere* in rostra: *to m. the throne*, \*in regiam sedem escendere (*prop.*); regnum adipisci; regnum occupare (*fig., the latter esp. contrary to right*).

**MOUNT**, **MOUNTAIN**, *mont-*, jugum (*m. height*).—*clivus*, clivus (*collis in respect of its height, clivus in respect of elevation*): *of or on a m.*, montanus: *full of m.'s*, montuosus or montosus: *on this side of a m.*, eis montanus: *on the other side, trans-montanus*: *at the foot of a m.*, in or sub radicibus montis: *to be enclosed by high m.'s*, undique altissimis montibus contineri: *the top or summit of a m.*, montis vertex, culmen, or cacumen; *montis jugum* (*the top of a chain of m.'s*): *a chain of m.'s*, montes continui (*poet.*); continua or perpetua montium juga; juga velut serie coherentia; perpetuo iugo juncti colles; altius montibus circa perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (*see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 44*): *valley in the m.'s*, montium intervallum: *a m. stream or torrent*, torrens monte præcipiti devolutus (*L. 28, 6*); *flumine montano rapidus* torrens (*a rushing torrent, V. En. 2, 305*): *PROV.* *to remove m.'s*, montes sua sede molli (L.): *the sermon on the M.*, \*oratio a Christo de monte habitâ.

**MOUNTAIN-ASH**, \*sorbus aucuparia (*Linn.*).

**MOUNTAINEER**, homo montanus (*1855*) monticola (*poet.*); pl. montani *with or without* homines.

**MOUNTAINOUS**, montosus, montuosus: *a m. country*, regio montosa; loca montuosa (*pl.*); montana (*pl.*).

**MOUNTEBANK**, circulator (g. l., *Sen. Cels.*), pharmacopola, circumforaneus (*a quack doctor*).

**MOURN**, lugere; in luctu esse squallere; in luctu et squalore esse (*with ref. to Roman customs*).—(*1855*) *the degrees of mourning are thus stated by C.*, luget senatus; mæret equester ordo; tota civitas confecta senio est; aequalunt municipia, *Mil. 8, 20*; mærerē qd re or qd, *is to feel inward grief, which displays itself on the countenance and by gestures*; lugere, *to m.*, *as to adopt the conventional signs or emblems of mourning*.

**MOURNFUL**, *¶ Sorrowful*, tristis; mæstus. *¶ Causing sorrow*, tristis, miserandus, commiserandus, miseratione dignus (*of persons and things*). *1855* Miserabilis *in this sense is not found in the best prose*.—dolendus, lugendus (*of things*; = *deserving of pity*). *¶ Expressive of sorrow*, lamentabilis; lugubris.

**MOURNFULLY**, *¶ Sorrowfully*, mæste; mæsto, tristis animo. *¶ In a mournful manner*, miserabiliter; flebiliter: *lamentabili voce* (*with mournful tones*); lugubriter (*Appul.*).

**MOURNING**, *¶ Sorrow*, grief, luctus; mæstitia, mæror. *A house of m.*, domus lugubris (g. l.); domus funesta (*in which a corpse lies*). *¶ The outward signs, garb, &c. of sorrow*, vestis or cultus lugubris; squallor; sordes. *To be in m.*, pullatum or sordidatum esse; squallere: *many noble families were in m.*, multæ et claræ lugubres erant domus: *in m.*, sordidatus; pullatus; atratus; veste lugubri vestitus: *to put on m.*, vestem mutare; vestem lugubrem sumere or induere: *to leave off m.*, ad vestitum (suum) redire (*opp.* vestem mutare); luctum deponere or finire; vestem lugubrem deponere or exuere.

**MOUSE**, mus. *A little m.*, musculus: *a field-m.*, shrew-m., sorex, Ycis, *m. (the first syll. is long in Serw. Summ., short in Auct. Carm. de Philom.)*: *of m.*, murinus: *m.-colour*, color murinus (*Plin.*): *m.-skin*, pellis murina (*Just.*): *all is as quiet as a m.*, altum est silentium; nulla exaudiri vox.

**MOUSE-EAR**, *pr.* auricula muris; (*a plant*), \*myosotis (*Linn.*).

**MOUSE-HOLE**, cavum muris (*H.*).

**MOUSE-TRAP**, muscipula; muscipulum (*Varr. Phædr.*): *a m. trap that is set*, muscipula contenta.

**MOUTH**, *¶ Of men or animals*, os (*prop.*).—rostrum (*an instrument for gnawing; hence snout, beak; also in contempt or frolic for the human m.*).—*riktus oris*, or simply rictus (*an opening of the m., an open m.*).—*hiatus oris*, or simply hiatus (*a wide opening of the m. as in yawning*). *With open m.*, hians: *to open the m. (in order to speak)*, os aperire (*poet.*): *to open the mouth wide*, rictum diducere (*in astonishment, laughter, or speaking; poet.*).—*hiare* (g. l.).—*oscitare* (*in yawning*): *to open any one's m. (in order to put sth into it)*, ei os diducere: *do not open your m. too wide (in laughing, speaking)*, sicut modici rictus (*O. A. 3, 283*); observandum est ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat (*Q. 1, 11, 9*); *to distort the m.*, labra distorquere (*ib.*): *to make a m. at sth (contemptuously)*, rictu oris ductuque laborum contemni a se qd ostendere (*Gell. 18, 4*): *to look at a horse's m.*, equi dentes inspicere: *PROV.* *don't look at a gift horse in the m.*, equi donati dentes non inspicitur (*Hieron.*): *to stop a person's m.*, linguam ei occludere; os ei obturare (*comic*): *to snatch a thing out of one's m.*, qd ei ab ore rapere; præripere ei qd; ex ore or ex faucibus eripere ei qd (e. g. bolum, orationem; comic); eripere ei qd (e. g. responsonem, comic): *you take the word out of my m.*, istuc ibam (*comic*): *to put sth into one's m.* (*fig.*, *4. e.* *to introduce him as anything*), qm qd loquentem facere: *stth makes one's m. water*, qd salivam mihi movet (*also fig. in epistolary style, as Sen. Ep. 79, 6, Ætina tibi salivam movet*): *to have sth in one's m.*, qd in ore habere (*prop. of food, and fig. of speech*).—qd loqui (*fig. of speech, ἐπει τῇ, e. g. omnia magna loqui; nihil nisi classes loqui et exercitus*): *to be in everybody's m.*, in omnium ore or in omnium ore et sermone esse, omni populo in ore esse, per omnium ore ferri (*of persons or things, in good or bad sense*).—omnium sermone vulgare (*of persons, in bad sense*).—*totâ urbe or totâ regione percelebrari* (*of things*, *as to be spread abroad*): *to have a thing from a person's own m.*, coram ex ipso audivisse qd; qd auctore cognovisse qd: *to speak through the m. of any one*, cs ore loqui: *not to speak one's m. (i. e. in speak boldly)*, libere loqui: *to speak whatever comes into one's mouth*, garrire or loqui quidquid in buccam venerit (*see C. Alt. 1, 12, astr.*): *out of the abundance of the heart the m. speaketh*, omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat (*H. A. P. 357*).



to keep the *m. shut* (fig.), tacere; linguam compescere: to proceed out of the *m.* (of words, speech), ex ore ca exire, excidere, or mitti. || An opening place of egress, &c., os, ostium (e. g. of a river, &c.); caput (one of several *m.'s* of a river): the *m.* of a gutter, drain, nares canalis: the *m.* of a cannon, os tormenti bellici: *m.* of a knee, foramen quo exiit et introitus datur apibus (Col. 9, 7, 5).

MOUTHFUL, offa, frustum, bŏlus (Plaut. Ter., bucca (Suet)).

MOVE, v. || Prop., Tr., movere, commovere, clere (to put in motion);—agitare (to move to and fro);—versare (to turn round);—quater (to shake).—molliri (with exertion);—rotare, circumagere (to move in a circle; rotare is rather poet.). To *m. the bowels*; vid. Purg. Prop., to *m. heaven and earth*. cœlum et terram movere, ut alunt Angli (aft. Acheronta movebo; V.). Intra. movere; se commovere; moveri; commoveri (to put oneself in motion, or to be in motion);—luctari (to be put in quick motion; opp. retardari).—ferri (to be moved involuntarily, with violence; opp. labi; eply of the heavenly bodies);—micare, vibrare (to *m. tremulously, e. g. of light*). To *m. in a circle*, in orbem circumagi: to *m. about a thing*, ambire qd; versari circum qd (e. g. about an axis).—ferri circum qd; volvi circum qd (to turn itself about, &c.); to *m. as one pleases*, ut quisque vult ita uti motu sui corporis: to *m. spontaneously*, cleri et agi motu suo; sua vi moveri; per se ipsum et sua vi moveri; per se ipsum et sua sponte moveri: not to *m. in the spot*, ex loco se non commovere. || Fig., commovere (g. l.).—afficere qm or ea animum (to put into a certain state of mind)—flectere ea animum (to cause one to alter his mind).—vincere, expugnare (to induce compliance at last; with precibus, precibus lacrimisque, &c.). To move one to aliquid, qm ad qd adducere, impellere (g. l.); qm ad qd inducere (easily to lead astray, seduce).—persuadere ci, ut, &c. (neg. never with the acc.).—to endeavour to *m.*, sollicitare, qd or with ut, &c.: to *m. one to pity*, qm ad misericordiam adducere or allicere: to *m. to laughter*, risum ci movere: to *m. to tears*, movere or ellicere ci lacrimas: not to be moved by any one's tears, ea lacrimas repudiare. || To make a motion, vid. Motus.

MOVE, s. see Motus. To make a *m.*, movere: to make the first *m.* (at play), prior calculum moveo (Q. 11, 2, 38).

MOVEABLE, mobilis (prop. and fig.).—agilis (prop. and fig.).—mollis (fig.). A *m. feast*, dies sacrificii non status; sacrificium non statum (cf. Flor. 1, 13; C. Tusc. 1, 47, 113): *m.'s*, res moventes; res, quæ moveri possunt or quæ ferri alicui possunt; ruta cæsa, ruta et cæsa (o. pr., not fixtures); supellex (household furniture).

MOVED, = Affected, impelled, motus or com motus (qā re); adductus (induced), impulsus (impelled) qā re. *M.* by any one, qo auctore (by persuasion)—qo suatore (by advice)—qo impulsore (by urgency). In. qo auctore et suatore; qo suatore et impulsore.

MOVEMENT, motus; motio; agitatio (see Motus). The *m. party* qui rebus novis student. || In music, \*locus, \*pars, \*membrum (Baw.).

MOVING, adj. = Affecting, animum movens, commovens (g. l.): miserationem or misericordiam movens (exciting compassion)—gravis (impressive). vehemens (powerful). A *m. speech*, oratio gravis, vehemens, ardens: a *m. spectacle*, species fœbilis; spectaculum luctuosum.

MOW, s. meta: acervus (e. g. fœni); ~~not~~ fœnile, uch is = a hay-loft, Col.: to make (hay) *m.'s*, fœnum in metas extruere (Col. 2, 18, 2).

MOW, v. (fœnum) secare, demetere, succidere, cædere; (prata) desecare; absol., metere.

MOWER, falcator, messor (one who mows corn)—fœnisæca, fœniselector (Col.), fœniselex (Varr.: one who cuts grass).

MOWING, fœniscium (Varr.: hay-harvest).

MUCH, adj. multus; largus (copious, abundant).

(~~not~~) This word must often be rendered in Latin by the neuter multum and a genitive: multus is used as an adj. when it is convertible into many; as a subst., with a genitive, when it may be represented by the English great or large. I want *m. money*, mihi multum pecuniæ opus est: to bestow *m. pains upon aliquid*, multum et industriæ in qā re ponere, collocare (C.): the thing costs *m. pains*, res est multū magni, laboris: to have *m. leisure*, otio abundare: so *m.*, tantus: I have not so *m. leisure*, tantum otii mihi non datum est: thus *m.* I had to say, writte, hæc hactenus; hæc sunt quæ dicenda putavi; hæc habebam, quæ dicerem, scriberem: to eat too *m.*, modum excedere in edendo;

minimū esse in edendo: not to be of *m. consequence*, parvi esse momenti.

MUCH, adv. multum; magnopere; with comparatives also multo, longe. Too *m.*, nimium; nimis; plus equo; satis superque; by how *m.*, quanto; by so *m.*, tanto.

MUCH LESS, multo minus.—nedum (als with ut; e. g. at the best times they could not endure the tribunitian power, much less in these, with these customs. &c.). optimis temporibus non potuerunt vlm tribunicium sustinere, nedum his temporibus, his moribus, &c.: a Satrap could never bear his expense, much less could you, Satrapa nuquam ejus sumptus efficere queat, nedum (ut) tu possis; sita ne is used for nedum with a conjunct. following; see C. ad Div. 9, 26, 2; S. Cat. 11, 8, Fabri; L. 3, 52, 9, Gronov.: to give nothing to a friend, much less to an enemy, nihil amico, multo minus ei inimico qd donare. For 'not... much less,' we may use ercl. with non modo non, or (if both propositions have a common verb) simply non modo... sed ne quidem; e. g. such a man will not dare to think, much less to do a wrong thing, talis vir non modo facere sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non h-nestum sit (cf. Zumpt, § 724). Or we may say tantum ab ut in either of the following forms:—Demothenes himself does not please me, much less can I admire my own writings, tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciat Demosthenes; or, scarcely could we resist sleep, much less could you excite us, tantum abest ut inflammare nostros animos, somnum vix tenebamus.

MUCH MORE, multo magis (with ref. to degree, = in greater measure).—potius (with ref. to choice, = rather).—quin, quin etiam, potius (denoting climax).—imo, imo vero (introducing a correction or exceptional clause or remark).

MUCID, mucidus. To become *m.*, mucescere (Plin.). mucorem contrahere (Col.).

MUCIDNESS, mucor, ōris.

MUCILAGE, mucus; pituita (phlegm).

MUCILAGINOUS, muculentus (Prudent.); mucosus (Cels.; Col.).

MUCK, stmus; stercus, ōris. *M.-heap*, sterquilium.

MUCK-WORM, || Prop., \*scarabæus stercorarius (Linn.). || Fig. homo sordidus or tenax.

MUCKY, stercoreus (Plaut.).

MUCOSY, mucosus; mucidus.

MUD, lutum (mud consisting of loosened earth and water).—cœnum (dirt, filth; with the idea of impurity and disagreeableness).—limus (of a river, &c.). To roll in the *m.*, volvi in cœno: covered with *m.*, oblitus cœno.

MUD-WALL, lutamentum (Cat.).

MUDDLE, || To render turbid, (aquam) turbare (Ov.), obturbare (Plin.), turbulentum facere (Phaedr.). || To make half-drunk, inebriare; vino qm depocere (Plaut.). To be muddled, vino madere.

MUDDY, lutosus, lutulentus, cœnosus, limosus.

STX. in MUD.

MUFF, \*tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum; \*tegumentum manuum pellicum (Kraft). ~~not~~ Manica is a long sleeve, and pelli manicata a garment of fur with such sleeves.

MUFFIN, \*libum quod miffin dicitur.

MUFFLE, involvere (opp. aperire). To *m. the head*, caput involvere, velare, tegere, obtegere.

MUFFLER, tegumentum, involucreum, velamentum.

MUG, see CUP.

MUGGY (Of weather), humidus.

MUGWORT, \*Artemisia (Linn.).

MULATTO, hybrida.

MULBERRY, morum. *M.-tree*, morus (Plin.).

MULCT, see FINE.

MULE, mulus (C.); fem. mula.

MULETEER, mullo (Cæs.).

MULL, (vinum) \*coquere Muddled wine vinum candens.

MULLEN, \*verbascum (Linn.).

MULLETT, mulius (C); \*mulius barbatus (Linn.).

MULLIGRUBS, tormina, um, pl. (Plin.).

MULLION, by ercl. \*en pars inestras quæ mullion dicitur. (We do not read of aliquid corresponding to this in ancient writers.)

MULTANGULAR, multangulus (Lucr.); polygonus (once; Vir.).

MULTIFARIOUS, varius, multiplex. (~~not~~) Multifarius oboli, revised by the Grammarians: but multifariam, adv., is found in the best class.—yet not often.)

**MULTIFARIOUSLY**, varie; vario modo; multariam (*class.*, but rare).

**MULTIFORM**, multiploformis (*class.*, but rare); \*multas formas habens; multis formis.

**MULTILATERAL**, multa, complura, latera habens; \*in geometry also polygonus (*Vitr.*).

**MULTIPLE**, \*numerus alium numerum multoties continens (*Linem.*).

**MULTIPLICATION**, multiplicatio (*Col.*), or by a verb.

**MULTIPLY**, **TRANS.** multiplicare. To m. three by four, tria quater multiplicare; tria quater ducere (*165*); not tria quater sumere: to m. a number by itself, numerum in se (*165*); not inter se) multiplicare: to m. these sums by each other, has summas in se or inter se multiplicare: the breadth multiplied by the length gives 1500 feet, latitudinem cum longitudine multiplicando efficiemus pedes mille et quingentos. **INTRANS.** crescere; augeri; augescere; auctibus crescere or augeri.

**MULTITUDE**, multitudo (*g. l.*)—magnus numerus (*great number*).—acervus (*a heap of things lying together*).—turba (*a confused m. or heap: of persons or things*).—nubes (*a great or dense m. of things or living creatures like a cloud*; but *165* since regard must always be had to the shape of a cloud, it is not Latin to say nubes exemplorum for multa exempla or magna copia exemplorum).—silva (*a mass of materials from which one can make a choice; but only of mental operations*; e. g. silva rerum et sententiarum; silva observationum; silva virtutum et vitiolorum).—vis (*a number of persons or things, considered as containing power or energy*).—caterva, agmen (*a band, troop of persons*).—copia (*sufficiency of things needful or useful; hence of persons only when they are considered as means or instruments*; e. g. armatorum, virorum fortium copia).—frequentia (*a number of persons present; also of things*).—vulgus (*the common people*).—sexcenti is often employed in Latin to denote an indefinitely large number; e. g. I received a m. of letters at once, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi: an innumerable m., multitudo, copia incredibilibus; vis magna: one of the m. (*of people*), unus e or de multis: to have a m. of, abundare, reducere, affluere qd re: plenum esse ca rei.

**MULTITUDINOUS**, numerosus, creber, magno numero.

**MUM**, s. \*cerevisiae genus pingulus.

**MUM**, interj. tacet! pl. tacetis! favete linguis! silentium tene! pl. teneatis!

**MUMBLE**, mussare, mussitare, murmurare.

**MUMMERY**, **PROPR.** incesus personatus (*Bau.*).

**FIG.** nugae; ineptiae; ludi; somnia; trice; geritae.

**MUMMY**, **A** dead body preserved by embalming, mortuus arte medicatus (*Meta.* 1, 2, 75); corpus defuncti odoribus illitum (*Lact.* 2, 4, 9); seculum (*prop.*, a shrivelled corpse; *Appul.*). **GUM**, gummi, indecl. (*Plin.*); gummis (*Col.*). To beat one to m., qm probe percutere, plagis irigare (*Plant.*).

**MUMF**, v. see **NIBBLE**, **MUMBLE**, **CHEAT**.

**MUMFISH**, morosus; diffidilis.

**MUMPS**, **A** disease, angina (*Cels.*). **SILENTNESS**, animus tristis, morosus; tristitia; stomachus.

**MUNCH**, manducare; or, more fully, \*porcorum manducantium sonos imitari.

**MUNDANE**, mundanus; see **WORLDLY**.

**MUNICIPAL**, municipalis.

**MUNICIPALITY**, municipium (*a free town, having its own laws and magistrates, and also the right of Roman citizenship*).

**MUNIFICENCE**, munificentia; beneficentia; benignitas; liberalitas; largitas.

**MUNIFICENT**, largus (*opp.* parvus, tñax, restrictus).—liberalis (*opp.* sordidus).—beneficus (*beneficent*).—munificus (*generous*).—benignus (*kind*).

**MUNIFICENTLY**, munifice; benigne; liberaliter; large (*C.*); benefice (*Gell.*); Jm. large liberaliterque; munifice et large.

**MUNIMENT**, see **FORTIFICATION**, **DOCUMENT**.

**MUNITION**, instrumenta et apparatus belli (*C.*); apparatus bellicus (*L.*); copia earum rerum quae pertinent ad usum belli (*aft. Cass.*).

**MURAL**, muralis.

**MURDER**, s. caedes (*g. l.*)—homicidium (*of any person*).—parricidium (*of persons sacred and inviolable, as of parents, brothers or sisters, princes, &c.*). The m. of any one, caedes, occisio, caedes et occisio, ca. caedes quæ occlusus est (*165*) interfecio ca. is not class.).—nec (*violent death*).—scelus ca. interfecti, mors per scelus ci illata (*crime committed on any one*). to commit m., caedem, homicidium facere; parricidium com-

mittere; parricidio se obstringere: to commit a m. on any one, caedem ca. facere, efficere, or perpetrare; mortem per scelus ci inferre; necem ci inferre, offerre; ci vim afferre (*to offer violence to*).—qm interficere or occidere (*to kill*): to commit m. aft. m., caedem caede accumulare (*Lucr.* 3, 71): to accuse of m., qm caedis arguere: to acquit of m., qm caedis absolvere.

**MURDER**, v. interficere, occidere (*to kill*).—necare qm, necem inferre ci, vim ci afferre (*with violence*).—trucidare qm (*to slaughter, like cattle*).—jugulare qm (*to cut the throat, and so to kill*).—qm tollere de ore medio (*g. l.* to remove). To seek to m. any one, ca. vitam insidiari; vitam ca. ferro atque insidiis appetere; ci interitum appetere.

**MURDERER**, homicida (*g. l.*)—parricida (*of a person naturally sacred and inviolable, as of a father, mother, brother or sister, magistrate, prince, &c.*; where perspicuity requires it, also with a word denoting the individual on whom the murder is committed; as parricida liberum, L. 3, 50; parricida regis, patris, exercitus, Curt. 6, 9, 30; parricida parentis sui, Curt. 8, 7, 2)—sclarius (*an assassin*).—percursor (*one who smites; sts as a milder expression for sclarius; see C. Ror. Am.* 33, 93).—auctor necis (*the originator of a murder; opp.* conscius necis, i. e. one privy to it). The m. of any one, ca. interfectio (*never, except where the context determines the sense, used without a word denoting the individual murdered*).—*165* We find occisor ca. only in *Plant.* Mil. 4, 2, 64; Interemptor and peremptor are of later origin, and therefore to be avoided: the m. of a brother, fratricida; of a mother, matricida.

**MURDEROUS**, sanguinarius (*bloodthirsty*).—cruentus (*bloody*).—capitalis (*even to death*; e. g. hostis, inimicus, odium).—internecinus (*that ends in the destruction of one party or of both*; v. pr. of a war; in later writers also fig. of a disease, &c.).

**MURIATIC**, muriaticus (*Plant. Pan.* 1, 2, 32, adj. fm muria). **M. acid.** acidum muriaticum (*l. l.*).

**MURKY**, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus. **A m. night**, nox obducta (*Np.*): a m. sky, coelum caliginosum.

**MURMUR**, **MURMURING**, **A** low sound, and frequently repeated, murmur (*L.*); parve vocis murmur (*O. Met.* 12, 52); murmuratio (*the act of murmuring; Plin.*). **M. of water**, placidæ aquae sonitus (*Tib.*); of leaves, &c., susurrus. **Complain**, fremitus; querela.

**MURMUR**, v. **I** To make a low and frequent sound, murmurare; susurrare (*to whisper, pari; of persons or of water*).—fremere (*as a token of satisfaction, or the contrary*).—mussare, mussitare (*to speak in a low tone; these three only of persons*).—cum murmure labi (*of water*). To m. among one another, inter se commurmurare: to m. to oneself, secum commurmurare. **I** To complain, queri de qd re; non sedate, non aequo animo, ferre qd; fremere.

**MURMURER**, qui murmurat, &c.

**MURRAIN**, lues pecuaria.

**MUSCADEL**, uva apiana (*Plin.*).

**MUSCLE**, **I** (*In the body*), musculus (*Cels.*); torus, a projecting fleshy part of the body, brown; in the sense of muscle it is poet.). The m. of the upper arm, lacertii. **A shell-fish**, conchylium.

**MUSCULAR**, musculosus (*Col.*); Cels.; torosus (*Col.*); robustus (*strong*). **M. strength**, vires corporis; lacerti.

**MUSE**, s. Musa. Fond of the M.'s, Musis amicus (*H.*); not fond of the M.'s, averus a Musis (*C.*).

**MUSE**, v. meditari secum. To m. upon alth, meditari qd; cogitare qd or de qd re; commentari qd or de qd re; agitare qd mente; volutare qd animo, secum animo.

**MUSEUM**, \*museum (*Erasm.*); a repository for curiosities.—supellex, copia, thesaurus (*contents of the repository*).

**MUSHROOM**, bolētus; fungus (*toadstool, fungus*). **I** As a term of reproach, fungus.

**MUSIC**, **I** As an art, ars musica (*scilicet simply musica, m. f.*).—musica, m., n. m.; studium musicum; studium artis musicae: To study m., ad studium musicum se applicare; musica or studio artis musicae se dedito: to learn m., \*artem musicam discere; fidibus (*canere*) dicere (*on a stringed instrument*); to understand m., fidibus scire (*Ter.*); musica eruditum esse (*opp.* imperitum esse artis musicae; musica non calēre); a teacher of m., qui artem musicam docet (*theoretically*); qui fidibus canere docet (*practically*); a m. master. **I** Any thing produced by the art, a) a musical composition, modi musici; in senatione also modi only. To compose m., modos facere; .

modos musicos componere (aft. Q. 1, 12, 14). b) the sound of musical instruments, cantus; concertus (of several).

**MUSICAL**, || *Relating to music*, musicus; aptus ad usus canendi (e. g. an instrument, organ). || *Skilled in music*, musicus; musicis eruditus; artis musicæ peritus (aft. Plin.). To be m., fidibus scire (Ter.); callere, cognitam habere, artem musicam; intelligere artem canendi (opp. alienum esse, abhorere, a musicis, ab arte musicâ; imperitum, rudem, esse musicorum, musicus): a. m. ear, sensus artis musicæ; iudicium rei musicæ; elegantia musica (Bau.): to have a m. ear, elegantî, recto, vero artis musicæ sensu, iudicio valere; or in connerion, aures eruditæ or teretes habere (opp. torpore ad sensum sonorum, modorum mellicorum; nil videre in re melicâ; Bau.).

**MUSICALLY**, musicæ (C.); e lege concertus; e formulâ canendi; melice (Bau.); \*arti musicæ or melice convenienter.

**MUSICIAN**, symphoniacus (g. t. one of the orchestra). —fidicen (on stringed instruments). —tibicen (on the flute or clarinet). —cornicen (on the horn).

**MUSK**, \*moschus.

**MUSKET**, \*sclopetum (tubus ignivomus, Wytténb.): barrel of a m., tubus, canna, sclopeti. M-shot, \*ictus sclopeti; (as a measure of distance), \*quantum fert sclopetum: m-ball, \*gians (cf. Cas. B. G. 5, 43): to discharge a m., \*glandum sclopeto expellere: butt-end of a m., \*sclopeti manubrium: the firelock of a m., \*sclopeti igniarium: the stock of a m., \*sclopeti lignum.

**MUSKETEER**, \*miles sclopeto armatus.

**MUSLIN**, sindon (Freund) or byssus (Böttiger, Sabina, li. p. 105. See Dict. of Antiqu. Byssus).

**MUST**, s. (New wine), mustum.

**MUST**, v. is variously expressed, 1) by the participle future passive, to denote obvious necessity: e. g. we m. die, moriendum est: we m. confess that every animal is mortal, omne animal confitendum est esse mortale: the person by whom athg m. happen is expressed by the dative; rarely by a or ab, and that only when a second dative would occasion obscurity: e. g. every one m. use his own judgement, suo cuique iudicio utendum est: you m. consult respecting the property of many citizens, guntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est (here a vobis on account of quibus, in C. Manil. 2, 6; on the contrary, ib. 22, 64, two datives). If the verb be trans., the object is added in the acc., chiefly by unclass. authors, esp. by Varro; but by class. writers it is changed into the nom., the partic. being in the same gender: e. g. we m. strike into this path, hæc via (nobis) ingredienda est (not hæc viam ingrediendum est): the orator m. regard three points, tria videnda sunt oratori. 2) By oportet (impers. 3rd), to denote necessity wch proceeds from grounds of reason or from the laws of justice, equity, or prudence. (Sis an acc. with an inf. follows: sis a simple subjunct. (esp. if ambiguity is to be avoided); see Zumpt, § 623; Grotef. § 151, obs. 2; e. g. this man m. be bad, hunc hominem oportet esse improbum (I have my reason for believing it to be so): this m. (from internal reasons) and ought on account of external advantage, &c.) to take place, hoc fieri et oportet et opus est: we m. despise nothing in war, nihil in bello oportet contemni: there are things wch one m. not do (ought not to do), even if they are p-mitted, est qd quod non oportet, etiam si licet: he who does not know the way to the sea m. take a river as his guide, viam qui nescit, quâ deveniat ad mare, eum oportet annem sibi querere: you m. love myself, not my property, if we are to be good friends, me ipsum amare oportet, non mea, si veri amici futuri simus. 3) By debere (δέβειν), to specify the necessity wch marks a moral obligation, 'ought', in a subjective sense; e. g. you m. honour him as your own father, eum patris loco colere debet: we were moved by the misery of our allies; what m. we do now under our own sufferings? sociorum miseriâ commovebamur; quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus? Since debere does not differ much from officium, the Latins frequently say for 'a person m.', officium est, and without officium simply est (but with this difference, that cs officium est is = it belongs to a person's obligations, whereas est cs is = it is suitable to any one); e. g. a foreigner m. mind only his own business, peregrini officium est (i. e. peregrinus debet) nihil præter suum negotium agere: a good orator m. have heard and seen much, est boni oratoris (i. e. bonus orator debet) multa auribus accepisse, multa vidisse. This omission of officium is quite common in the expressions, I, thou, you m., meum, tuum, vestrum est. 4) By putare and existimare in rhetorical style, when the speaker court-

ously declines to anticipate the judgement of the hearer, but leaves it to them to draw their own conclusions; e. g. see to what a pass it m. come with the state, videte quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putatis (C. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; cf. Manil. 9, 26: how many islands m. be abandoned? quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? (C. Manil. 11, 32) 5) By opus est (impers. 3rd), to denote subjective need, or that from the doing of wch one expects advantage. It is followed either by the acc. and inf., or, if the person who m. an athg be named, by ut with a subj., or by the abl. of the perf. ptepl. pass.: e. g. if athg take place wch you m. know (i. e. wch it is your advantage to know) I will write, si quid erit, quod te scire opus sit, scribam: I m. wash myself, mihi opus est, ut lavem: I found that I m. look after Hirtius, opus fuit Hirtio convento (cf. Grotef. § 175, b; Zumpt, § 464, Obs. 1). Also, 'm. have or use athg' may be translated by mihi opus est, either impers. with the abl., or pers. with the nom. of that wch one m. have; e. g. we m. have a leader and guide, dux et auctor nobis opus est: we m. use your influence, auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est (cf. Grotef. § 175, a; Zumpt, § 464. 6) By necesse est (impers. 3rd), to denote strict or extreme necessity. It is followed either by an acc. and inf., or by a simple subj.: e. g. the mortal body m. perish some time or other, corpus mortale aliquo tempore perire necesse est: vitæ m. abominare and hate vice, virtus necesse est vitium aspernetur et oderit: man m. die, homini necesse est mori. Also by necesse est we can express our 'm. necessarily have'; e. g. buy not what you want, but what you m. necessarily have, emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est. 7) By cogi, to denote necessity arising from the will of voluntary agents: e. g. he found that he m. take away his own life (they forced him to do it), coactus est ut vitâ ipse se privaret: the Campanians found that they m. rush out at the gates, coacti sunt Campani portis egredi. Also the active cogere may be used in expressions such as 'not as he would, but as he found that he m. by the will of the soldiers,' non ut voluit, sed ut militum coegit voluntas. 8) Avoid the use of cogi, with ref. to necessity arising from circumstances. 9) By facere non possum, or simply non possum followed by quin, &c.: or by fieri non potest followed by ut non, &c.; or by non possum non followed by an infin., in the sense of 'not to forbear or abstain from,' of internal necessity; e. g. I m. cry out, non possum, quin exclamem: I m. thank you, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: I m. have known him, fieri non potest, ut eum non cognoris: I m. confess that my joy is crowned, &c., non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, &c. 9) Sis there is no occasion for the adoption of any word or phrase distinctly corresponding to our 'must,' e. g. Catulus found that he m. yield to his obstinacy, ejus pertinaciâ cessi Catulus (Np. Han. 1, extr.). 10) Observe, moreover, the following forms of expression in wch the Latin idiom differs from the English: a) You m. (as an emphatic demand, either by the simple imperative or by fac ut, &c.; e. g. if you are not satisfied with this, you m. accuse your own injustice, hæc si vobis non probantur, vestram iniquitatem accusate: you m. keep up good spirits and good hope, magnam fac animam habeas et bonam spem: you m. not (as an emphatic warning), fac, ne, &c. (cause that not, &c.)—cave, ne, &c. (take care, that not, beware of, &c.)—noli, with an infin. (be unwilling); e. g. you m. not wish, cave ne cupias: you m. not forget that you are Cicero, noli te oblivisci Ciceronem esse: you m. not wish for an impossibility, noli id velie, quod fieri non potest. b) If it m. be so (in the future), si res ita feret.

**MUSTACHE**, MUSTACHIO, s. (mystax, Gr.); Lat., barba labri superioris (see Plin. 6, 28, 32). To wear a m., barbam abradere præterquam in labro superiore (conf. Cas. B. G. 5, 14).

**MUSTARD**, sinapi (gen. and dat. sinapis; acc. and abl. sinapi; the nom. sinapis is rare): pulex sinapi facta (m. prepared for use at table): a m. plaster, sinapis-mus.

**MUSTER**, s. || Review, illustratio; recensio; recensio; recognitio. || Assembly, vid.

**MUSTER**, v. See ASSEMBLE.

**MUSTINESS**, mucor.

**MUSTY**, mucidus. To be m., mucere (Cat.).

**MUTABILITY**, MUTABLE, MUTATION. See CHANGEABLENESS, CHANGEABLE, CHANGE.

**MUTE**, adj. mutus. See DUMB.

**MUTE**, s. excrementum, fimus, finus (avium).

**MUTE**, v. fimum reddere or edere.

**MUTILATE** mutilare; demutillare; truncare; do

truncare. *Mutilated*, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruncatus; truncus: *mutilated images*, truncata simulacra decorum (L.): *a mutilated speech*, oratio trunca. *to be mutilated (of books or writings)*, multis partibus mancum et mutilum esse (Murel.).

MUTILATION. *Act of mutilating*, mutilatio. detruncatio. *State of being mutilated*, immutatio corporis (C. Fin. 5, 17, 47); debilitas (C. Cels.).

MUTINEER, conjuratus; homo seditiosus.

MUTINOUS, seditiosus; turbulentus.

MUTINOUSLY, seditiose; turbulenter; turbulenter.

MUTINY, s. factio; seditio; motus; consensio; globus (Np. Att. 8, 4). *To raise a m.*, seditiosa consilia agitare; seditioem concitare, or simply concitare. See SEDITION.

MUTINY, v. imperium auspiciumque abnuere (of soldiers refusing to obey); *the troops mutinied*, seditio in castris orta est (Cæs.); *seditio facta est*: *to endeavour to make the troops m.*, seditioem ac discordiam concitare (C.).

MUTTER, muttire (whence mussare and mussitare, i. e. to speak softly and gently, in broken words, not = to mutter; see Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25).—hiscere (to open the mouth in order to speak). See also MURMUR.

MUTTON, (caro) vervocina: roast m., assum vervocinum.

MUTUAL, mutuus; s. amor mutuus; or, with verbs, by mutuo (mutually), or by inter se (one another).

MUTUALLY, mutuo. *Not vicissim*, in vicem, &c. See ALTERNATELY.

MUZZLE, s. *Mouth*, os. *Fastening for the mouth*, fascella, capistrum (a halter or headstall; used by V. for a m.).

MUZZLE, v. fascellâ capistrare (Plin.).

MY, meus. (185) *Where the reference of the object to the person is natural and self-evident, and where there is no opposition to things which belong to others, the possessive is untranslated in Latin; e. g. I have seen my brother, fratrem vidi. I am my own master, meus sum; mei juris sum: it is my duty, meum est: lying is not my habit, mentiri non est meum: dissimulation is not in my way, simulatio non est mea: the beam is mine, nupti mihi; eam in matrimonium duxi: for my part, quod ad me attinet (as far as I am concerned); mea causa, meam ob causam, propter me (on my account, for my good).—meo nomine (with regard to my person, on account of my person; see Zumpt, § 679).—meis verbis (in my name; e. g. salute him; where 185) meo nomine would not be Latin).—per me licet, per me, non impedit, non repugnabo (I have no objection): for my part you may do it, id meâ voluntate facere potes.*

MYRIAD, decem millia.

MYRMIDON, satellites; satellites et administrator; minister et adiutor.

MYRRH, myrrha. *M. tree*, myrrha: *seasoned or mixed with m.*, myrrhatum: *perfumed with m.*, myrrheus: *made of or with m.*, myrrhinus.

MYRTLE, myrtus, l. or ôs, f. (also, a m. tree): *a m. grove*, myrtetum; of m., myrtus (myrtinus, late); myrtaceus (Cels.): *like m.*, myrtuosus (Plin.): *a m. leaf*, folium myrtaceum (Cels.): *of the colour of m. blossom*, myrteolus (Col.): *a wreath of m.*, corona myrtæ.

MYSELF, ego ipse.—egomet.

MYSTERIOUS, arcanus (185) *mystic in this sense occurs only in poets and later writers: A m. thing, res arcana: a m. person, homo occultus; homo tectus et occultus.*

MYSTERY, mysterium; arcanum; occultum; res occulta, recondita; secretum: (pl.) *mysteries*, mysteria, orum, n. (*μυστήρια*, the celebrated Grecian m.'s; *never fig. for secrets*, q. t.).—*allenda*, orum, n. (*of a secret society, as the Freemasons; see L. 39, 10, 5*). *To initiate into m.'s*, mysteria initiare: *to celebrate m.'s*, mysteria facere: *that is a m. to me* (I do not understand it), hæc non intelligo.

MYSTIC, MYSTICAL, adj. mysticus (poet.).

MYSTIC, s. *homo mysticus*; *homo studio mystico deditus*; *homo mystico sensu et studio imbutus*.

MYSTICALLY, mystice (Solim.).

MYSTICISM, *sensus mysticus*; *studium mysticum* (Biehat.).

MYSTIFICATION, fraus importuna or jocosa; ludificatio callida; astute et dolose factum.

MYSTIFY, qm fallere (q. t.).—*ci imponere (to impose on him)*—*jocose* or *ludicra*—*fraude decipere qm.*—*callide* or *jocose* ludere or deludere qm.—*joculariter* imponere ci.

MYTHIC, mythicus or, in pure Latin, fabularis *that belongs to fable or myth*; mythicus in Plin. 7, 53,

54; *fabularis in Suet. Tib. 70*—*fabulosus (belonging to myth or fable; s. g. gods)*. *A m. dress*, *fabularum integumenta: the obscurity of the m. period*, *fabulosi temporis caligo: the history of the m. period*, *historia fabularis* (Suet. Tib. 70).

MYTH, fabula.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mythicus: ad fabulas de diis deabusque pertinens, spectans; fabulosus.

MYTHOLOGY, *mythologia* (Gramm.); *fabule de diis deabusque: also simply fabule; fabulæ factæ; (as a science) historia fabularis* (Suet. Tib. 70).

## N

NAB, see CATCH.

NACKER, concha margaritarum (Plin.); *mytilus margaritiferus* (Linn.).

NADIR, *nadir* (q. t.).

NAG, equulus; equuleus (C.); mannulus (Plin. Ep.).

NAIL, s. *On the finger or toes*, unguis. *Long n.'s*, ungues eminentes (O. A. A. 1, 519; et nihil eminent ungues, i. e. one ought not to have long n.'s); *dirty n.'s*, ungues sordidi (loc. cit., et sint sine sordibus ungues): *to pare the n.'s*, ungues recidere or rescare or subsecare: *to bite the n.'s*, ungues rodere (H. Sat. 1, 10, 71): *to move not a n.'s breadth*, qd loco non unguem latum excedere: *to swerve not a n.'s breadth from althg*, transversum unguem ab qâ re non recedere. *A small spike or stud*, clavus. *A large n. for fastening beams*, clavus trabalis: *shoe n.'s*, clavi caligares: *to drive a n.*, clavum figere or defigere in qâ re; *clavum adigere in qd: you have hit the right n on the head*, rem acu tetigit (Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19): *to be a n. in one's coffin*, causam mortis esse. *A measure of length*, *digitus* duo eum quadrante.

NAIL, v. clavus affigere qd: clavus firmare or munire qd; *to athg*. ci rei or ad qd; clavus configere qd qâ re (to fasten althg with nail).

NAILER, *clavum faber*.

NAIVE, simplex; lepidus (with natural grace, or drollery).

NAIVELY, sine arte; aperte.

NAIVETE, simplicitas.—lepos (natural grace).

NAKED, nudus (like γυμνός, uncovered and unprotected).—*apertus (without covering: opp. to tectus: post-Aug. inopertus)*.—*non tectus (post-Aug. intectus)*. *Half-n.*, seminudus: *a n. sword*, ensis nudus.

NAKEDNESS, ereli. *Ad qd. under NAKED*, for nuditas *is found but once* (Q. 10, 2, 23), and is a doubtful reading.

NAME, s. *Any appellation, nomen (prop. an audible mark of distinction; hence a n. of a person or thing to distinguish from others of the same kind, a proper n., easily the n. of a family or race)—vocabulary (so far as it serves to denote an object or relation of it; hence, in grammar, nomen appellativum)—cognomen (a family n.; also = the later agnomen). N.'s of towns, oppidum vocabula: a proper n., proprium vocabulum: if the thing have not its own n. and term, ei res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet (C. de Or. 3, 40, in.).—non idem oppidum et Roma, quum oppidum sit vocabulum (i. e. nomen appellativum), Roma nomen (i. e. nomen proprium) (Farr. L. L. 10, 2, § 20): *to call althg by its n.*, qd nomen signare, notare, or vocare: *to give a n. to a thing*, ci rei nomen or vocabulum imponere; ci rei nomen invenire: *to give a n. to any one*, ci nomen ponere or imponere, dare or indere: *to give to a thing or person a name from a thing or place*, denominare qm or qd a or ah, &c.: *to give to a thing the n. of a deity*, qd dei nomine nuncupare: *to call a thing after ab's n.*, qd ab nomine ea appellare (followed by the n. in the acc.; e. g. L. 1, 1, cxi., Æneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat): *to take, adopt, or assume the n. of any one*, nomen ea sumere: *to call althg by a mid n.*, qd molli nomine appellare: *to call althg by a name*, qm nominare; qm nomine or nominativum appellare (185) *but not appellare qm alone*: *to call to or upon ab by n.*, qm nomine vocare, or (loudly) clamare: *to call a thing by its right n.*, rem suum nomine appellare: *to call up by n.*, qm nominativum evocare; qos per nomina quotidie citare: *to receive a n.*, nomen accipere (with a gen. of the n. received): *to derive a n. from a person or thing*, nomen trahere ab qo or ab qâ re; cognomen or appellationem ex re trahere; ex re nomen capere or invenire (luve-*

nire accidentally); inditit ei nomen ab qā re (a person takes a n. from alth); to get a n. on account of alth; propter qd nomen reperit (accidentally): to have a n. from, &c., denominatum esse or nomen habere a re; nomen tenere ab qā re (post.); nomen cognominatum adeptum esse ab qā re or ab qā (post.); nomen traxisse ab qā re: to bear the n. of alth; or nomen ferre: to have a false n., falsum nomen possidere: to have no n., nomen vacare: I bear the n. of, est mihi nomen (usually followed by the n. in the dat. or nom., more rarely in the gen.); e. g. I bear the n. of Caius, est mihi nomen Cajo, Caius, or Cail: they gave him the n. of, ei inditit nomen (with a dat. of the n.).—ei dixere nomen (with an acc. of the n.): by n., nomine (with a nom. or abl., rarely a gen., of the n.)—ei erat (erat) nomen (with a dat., &c., of the n., see above); e. g. a guest, by n. Camellus, quidam hospes, nomine Camelo or Camell, or cui erat nomen Camelo (or Camelus, more rarely Camell): a certain man, Cassius by n., quidam Cassius quoque nomen: under a strange n., sub alieno nomine (e. g. Ilium edere, Suet. Oct. 55): to borrow money in the n. (i. e. on the credit) of any one, cs fide pecuniam mutuum sumere: in the n. of (i. e. by commission from) any one, cs verba, cs nomine (in cs verba the words are put in the mouth of him who is to convey them: in cs nomine the person commissioned to act for another chooses his own words).—Jm. cs verba et cs nomine: he sent a slave to the king to tell him this in his n., servum misit ad regem, qui ei nunciarat suis verbis: to accuse any one in his own n. (on his own authority), qui suo nomine accusare: to entreat a person in the n. of another, qm cs nomine rogare: in the n. of the state, publice (opp. privatim): in the n. of God, cum Deo (with God), quod bene verat (may it turn out well): in n. (i. e. in appearance), verbo tenuis; verbo (nō nomine): in n., not in reality, verbo, non re or revera: under the n. of a thing, nomine cs rei (also = under the pretext of).—sub titulo cs rei, specie cs rei (under the pretext); pretextu is not class.): bearing many n.'s, multa or complura nomina habens (multi nomina is not class.). || Reputation, fame, fama (g. s.).—nomen (in respect of celebrity),—exultatio (opinion with others have of us, epy good opinion): to have a great n., magnum nomen or magnam famam habere: to acquire a n., nomen consequi; famam colligere: to seek a n., famæ servire: to make a n. for oneself by alth; per qd nomen assequi: a good n., bona fama; bona exultatio; laus: to hurt one's good n., cs exultationem offendere or (more strongly) violare; de cs famâ detrabere: to have a good n., bene audire (opp. niale audire). || Nation, people, nomen (see Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22, and Cæs. B. G. 2, 28; Bremi, Np. Hann. 7, 3).—gens ac nomen: to be an enemy of the Roman n. (i. e. of every thing which is called Roman), nomini Romano inimicum or infestum esse.

NAME, v. || To give a name to, nominare qd; nomen cl dare, indere, ponere, imponere (to impose, assign).—nomen invenire cl rei (to invent)—nominare or appellatione notare qd (to make known or designate): to n. things aright, res suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominare (to call them by the n.'s which they already have).—res notare propriis appellationibus (to give them suitable n.'s): to n. a thing anew, res nominibus notare novis: every mishap which we are accustomed to n. a calamitas, omnis casus, in quo nomen poni solet calamitas: to n. after a thing or a place, denominare a re or a loco; after any one, ab cs nomine appellare: to be named after alth, a re (or ab qo) nomen, ex re cognomen or appellationem trahere; ex re nomen capere, reperire, invenire; a re denominatum esse or nomen habere: to be named after any one, ab qo nomen tenere (post.): to be named, nominor (with n. in nom.).—nomen habeo (with n. in gen.).—nomen mihi est (with n. in nom. or dat., rarely in the gen.).—voco, appellor (I am named, with n. in nom.): to be named from alth, nomen a re habere, or dixisse, traxisse, or invenisse. || To call or mention by name, nominare (to call a thing by its own n.); also, to give it a name).—appellare (to address, to entitle; also, to mention a thing with the addition of a n.).—vocare, dicere (to call, vocare; prop., to call to any one by n.; then, like dicere, to n. an object according to what it is: vocare usually with a subst.; dicere with an adj.).—nomen cl dare or indere or imponere (to give a n. to).—to n. each thing by its own n., suo quaque rem nomen appellare: I need not n. any one, neminem necesse est nominare: without naming an authority, subilo or dempto auctore: without naming, sine nomine: to n. a person or thing so and so, qm or

qd vocare, appellare (with an acc. of the predicate).—qd dicere (with an acc. of the predicate): to n. one thing or person after another, ex qā re or ex qo nominare qd or qm: they n. me (i. e. I have the n.), mihi est nomen (with a nom. or dat., or, more rarely, a gen. of the n.: see NAME). Named, nomine (with an abl., gen., or nom. of the n.) or ei est nomen (of persona, m. by n., if the real n. of any one follow).—qui (quæ, quod) dicitur or vocatur (with a nom. of the predicate).—quem vocant (with an acc. of the predicate; of persons or things, if a single predicate follow it, = so called; for wch its dictus would be bad Latin). || To nominate, i. r., appoint, constitute. To n. a period or day, diem constituere, præstiture (to agree upon in common).—diem dicere, condicere, also simply condicere (to n. a term for deciding a suit at law): to n. a place (e. g. for an interview), locum dicere, locum colloqui statuere.

NAMELESS, PROP. || Without a name, nomine vacans (that has no name).—sine nomine or sine auctore (without a voucher, without mentioning an author; both usually with a participle from the context: not anonymous). To be n., vacare nomine (to have no name). Fig. || Unknown, ignobilis (ignoble).—obscurus (of obscure origin); e. g. Lacedæmonius quidam, cuius nomen quidem proditum est. || Unspeakeable, ingens, immensus (great, immense).—infinitus (infinite, endless).—incredibilis (incredible).

NAMELY, || As a particle of explanation, for the filling up of a foregoing general idea. In this case it is usually not translated, but the word following stands in apposition; e. g. if you would root out avarice, its parent must be rooted out, n. luxury, avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries (see Ramsh. § 95, 4). Sls it is expressed by is est or qui est; as, that most moving eloquence, n. the natural, \*maxime illa movens eloquentia, quæ est naturalis, or naturalis cs evast. For greater emphasis we may use dico or inquam (where the context allows the 1st person of the verb); e. g. the earlier orators, n. Crassus and Antonius, superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium: for the rest, n. ourselves, aut birds, nam cetera turba, nos, inquam, cananias aves (see Ramsh. § 95, 4). In subjoining a special idea us an explanation to a general one, we find et or que (affixed); e. g. at certain times, n. when duties or urgent circumstances require it, it will often happen that, &c., temporibus quibusdam, et aut officiis debitis aut rerum necessitatibus, sæpe eveniet, ut, &c. (C. de Fin. 1, 10, 33). The disease, n. the plague, morbus pestilentialis (L. 41, 21, 11; see Ramsh. § 188, 2; Drakenb. L. 6, 16, 8.).—[In this sense we rarely find scilicet and videlicet; never nempe or ninimur]. || For subjoining a whole proposition, which serves as an explanation or confirmation of the preceding, nam, enim, etenim (see For), quidem (in order to bring out more prominently a word going before, epy the pronouns).—ninimur (stronger than the foregoing = evidently, as is well known, &c.). but we can never so use nempe, scilicet, and videlicet.—nempe = 'surely, forsooth' is sarcastic or ironical; see Zumpt § 278.

NAMESAKE, eodem nomine (g. t., but epy of the same sur- or family name; C. Ferr. 4, 46, 103)—eodem cognomine, or (post. and post-Aug.) cognominis, adj. (of the same family name or title).—cognominatus (synonymous; e. g. cognominata verba; C.).

NAP, s. somnus brevis. To take a short n., brevissimū uti somno (Sen. Ep. 83, 6); exiguum dormire (Plin.); leviter dormire (Sen. Ep.).: to take a n. after dinner, meridiam (with later writers also, meridiare).—meridie conquiscescere (to be accustomed to take a n. after dinner): to take a short n. after dinner, post cibum meridianum paulum conquiscescere (Suet. Oct. 78, in.).

NAP, v. facilem capere somnum. See the subst. NAPE, cervix.

NAPKIN, mantile or mantle (a linen cloth, wch served as its towel or table-cloth, as well as napkin; for as the ancients had no forks, it was necessary to wipe the fingers during the meal, and afterwards to wash the hands: the mantle was furnished by the host).—mappa (the proper n., shorter than the mantile; this was brought by the guest: Attuerat mappam nemo, dum furta timentur; Mantile e mensâ surripit Hermogenes; Mart.). a twisted n., obtorta mappa.

NARCISSEUS, narcissus (Plin.).

NARCOTIC, somnifer (Plin.; O.); somnificus (Plin.).

NARD, nardus, l. f. (Plin.) or nardum, i. n. The ancients applied this name to several ed.

*visifera plants of different kinds: as, the Gallic or Celtic (Valeriana Celtica; Linn.); the Cretan (Valeriana Italica; Lam.); the Arabian (Arab. Andropogon Schenanthus; Linn.); the Italian, our Lavender (Lavendula Spica; Linn.); and apply the Indian nard, nardus Indica, or spica nardi, from each the precious nard-oil was prepared: this last is Valeriana Jatamansi, according to Jones, Asiatic Researches, vols. ii. and iv. See *supra* Plin. 12, 12, 26): of n., narius (Plin.): n. oil, nardinum (Plin.): n. unguent, unguentum nardinum (Plin.): nardus (H.).*

**NARRATE**, narrare, referre, qd. To n. in order or at length, enarrare, denarrare, qd. to n. minutely or circumstantially, pluribus verbis qd. exponere; (pluribus) persequi qd.; plura persequi de qd. re. See **RELATE**.

**NARRATION**, **NARRATIVE**, narratio; relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c. post-Aug.): rei gestæ expositio. To give a n., narrare et qd. or de qd. re: exponere, explicare (to give a full n.).—enarrare (to give a full and orderly n.).—also pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare et rem, quo pacto se habeat.

**NARRATOR**, narrator; auctor; explicator rerum gestarum.

**NARROW**, *adj.* angustus (not wide; opp. *latus*).—*artus* (more correct than *artus*, confined, limited; opp. *laxus*).—contractus (contractus, more cognate with *angulus* with art; hence Jn. contractus et angustus; e. g. Nilus).—perangustus (*ery n.*). *N.* meaning of a word, \*angustus vocis notio: to make n., angustum reddere; angustare; coartare; contrahere: to become n., in artus coire: the limits of the world are too n. for him, orbis terrarum eum non capit (off. Curt. 7, 8, 12): a n. road, angustum iter: a n. entrance, artior introitus: a n. escape, *liter* expressed by *vix*, egre: I had a very n. escape of being, nihil segrius factum est, nullo labore meo, quam ut &c. (C.): or by propius nihil est factum, quam ut &c. (e. g. occideretur, C.): or non multum or paulum (not parum) abfuit, quin: a n. mind, angustus animus (C.): n.-minded, tenuis animi; angusti animi et parvi; pusilli animi et contracti: he is n.-minded, ejus animus invidiæ angustis continetur.

**NARROW**, v. coartare; in angustum adducere; contrahere or concludere (C.).

**NARROWLY**, [*Contractedly*, arte; anguste. Cf. *Closely*, carefully, studioso; summo studio. To examine a thing n., intente oculis qd. intueri; intueri qd. acriter et attente animo; qd. studioso intueri (C.).

**NARROWNESS**, angustum; angustia; *pt.*

**NARWHAL**, \*monodon, \*monoceros (Linn.).

**NASAL**, quod ad nasum or nares pertinet; or by the *gen.* of *nasus* or *nares*.

**NASCENT**, nascent (at its birth, opp. *jam adultus*, C. Brat, 7, 27).—qui (quæ, quod) crescit, augetur, or incrementa capit.

**NASTINESS**, **NASTY**, see **DIRT**, **DIRTY**.

**NATAL**, natalis; natalicius.

**NATION**, gens (φῶλον, the most comprehensive term).—natio (ἔθνος, a people of the gens).—populus (δῆμος, the inhabitants of a place, considered with regard to their social and political relations).—A civilized nation is a part of a natural gens; the gens politically forms part of a populus. Gens and natio are often used promiscuously by Roman writers: we find also Jn. gentes nationesque; populi nationesque; populi et gentes. In the historical style we often find nomen for gens or populus; i. e. nomen Romanum, Latinum. Gens is rarely combined with nomen.—A foreign n., populus externus; gens, natio, externa (C.): an ancient n., gens antiqua: a great, powerful n., populus magnus, opulentus, potens: a warlike n., gens bellicosa, fera, fortis; populus fortis: a free n., populus invictus, liber.

**NATIONAL**, gentis proprius (peculiar to a nation; T. Germ. 10, 3).—domesticus (opp. *externus*, adventicius; e. g. *mos*).—popularis (of the mass; e. g. C. de Oral. 1, 23, 108, sensus popularis, of the great mass; not = *n. talent*: carmen populare, common among the people).—It is n., est gentis proprium (peculiar to this people).—gentis est insigne (a characteristic of this people; T. Germ. 38, 2: both with an infin.). *n. character*, \*ingenium ca nationis proprium; civitatis, populi ca, mores: a n. guard, civis evocati, qui excubina in urbe militum vice agunt (Aft. Suet. Galb. 10): n. hatred, odium gentile: n. debt, æs alienum publice apud civis contractum: n. talent, \*ingenium ca gentis or ca populi proprium (not sensus popularis; see above): n. custom, mos ca gentis proprius (peculiar to a nation; Aft. T. Germ. 10, 3); mos domesticus (a na-

tive, domestic custom): it is a n. custom, est gentis proprium (with an infin.): n. pride, \*nimis domesticum admiratio: to possess n. pride, præ sua gente alias contemnere: a n. temple, templum, quo omnes ca gentes nationes conveniunt: n. dress, mos vestis proprius gentis (mos vestis, Justin. 1, 2, 3): n. assembly, \*conventus, quo omnes civitates legatos mittunt (not comitia = an assembly for an election): it is a n. trait to, &c., est gentis proprium (with an infin.); T. Germ. 10, 3).

**NATIONALITY**, mores populi or civitatis (of the people)—mores domestici (native).—not sensus popularis. The n. of the Greeks, mores Græcorum: to retain n., mores suos et instituta servare: the greater number lose their n. with other people, multitudo a populi unius corporis coalescit (L. 1, 8).

**NATIONALIZE**, civitate dare qd. (e. g. orationem, Q.), qd. ad civium cognitionem transferre (e. g. ideas, C.).

**NATIVE**, indigena, vernaculus (e. g. legio vernacula, Cæsar; vocabula vernacula, Parr.).—nativus. The n., indigena; in eâ terra nati (C.): one's n. land, patria (C.); terra patria (V.); solum patrum, natale. Also by *eccl.*, solum in quo quis ortus et procreatus est (C. Legg. 2, 2, 4). See also **QUARTAL**, **INNATE**.

**NATIVITY**, [*Birth*, ortus: the place of one's n., locus quo (urbs in quâ) qd. genitus est; urbs patria. See **BIRTH**.] Position of the heavens at the moment of one's birth, thema, kiris, n. (ἡμα, τό, or pure Latin, positus siderum et spatia (Suet. Oct. 94, extr.; Ruhnck. T. Ann. 6, 21, 3)—sidus natalicium (the constellation under which any one is born; C. de Divin. 2, 43, 91)—genitura, nascentia (the hour of birth, Suet. Oct. 94, extr.; Cal. 57. Ammian. 29, 1, nasc. \*Petr. 9, 6, 2 [9, 7, 6]): to cast a n., animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia; fata per genituras interpretari (as the business of astrologers, according to Ammian. 1, c.): fm the context, also positus siderum et spatia dimetri: to cast a n. for any one, prædicere et notare vitam ex natali die (Aft. C. de Dio. 2, 42, init.). to ask aby to cast one's n., qm consulere de geniturâ, or fm the context, consulere qm only (see Suet. Cal. 57; Oct. 94, extr.): one who casts natalicities, genethiliacus (γενεθιλιῶτης, Gell. 14, 1); or, pure Latin, natalium peritus (Sen. N. Q. 2, 32, 7)—fatorum per genituras interpreter (Ammian. 29, 1).—(hædæus or mathematicus: a casting of natalities, predictio et notatio vite ejusque ex natali die (as an act).—natalicia prædicta, orum, n. (as a thing; both C. de Divin. 2, 42, 88, sq.).—genethilologia (γενεθιλιῶλογία, as a science, Petr. 9, 6, 2 or 9, 7, 6). [*The festival of the Nativity*, Christi natalitia.

**NATURAL**, naturalis (in almost all the senses of the English word; opp. *artificiosus*, and also *opp. arceusius* or *quæsitus*; opp. *fucatus*; and *opp. adoptatus*).—ab ipsâ naturâ factus, effectus, or profectus (proceeding fm nature itself; opp. *artificiosus*).—nativus (so constituted by nature; opp. *artificiosus*; opp. *quæsitus*).—naturaliter innatus or insitus, innatus atque insitus (innate, of properties; opp. *arceusius*, *quæsitus*).—proprius et naturalis (peculiar to nature); to any one, ca.—vividus (living, as if alive, e. g. calor; then = not made, &c. by art, e. g. water, opp. to spring water; a hedge, opp. to maceræ, a wall).—simplex, sincerus (simple, without addition; also = inartificial, upright, of persons; opp. *fucatus*).—verus (true; opp. *simulatus*, of speech, &c.).—Jn. sincerus atque verus (opp. *fucatus* et *simulatus*): a n. right, naturæ jus qd. (C. Legg. 1, 14, 40; different fm jus naturale, = n. right; i. e. the whole compass of all n. rights; opp. *jus civile*; see C. Sect. 42, 91): a n. impulse, naturalis cupiditas or appetitus: n. understanding, naturæ habitus bonus (opp. doctrina, Aft. C. Arch. 7, 15, but not natura sine doctrinâ)—natura mentis (n. quality of the understanding, Q. 10, 2, 5).—prudentia communis (common prudence, C. Fin. 4, 27, extr.): n. aptitude, facultas a naturâ profecta: to have a n. inclination to a thing, a naturâ proclivem esse ad qd. a thing is n. to any one, qd. ci naturaliter innatum or naturâ insitum est; qd. proprium et naturale ca est: it is n. to us, that &c., naturâ nobis hoc datum est, ut, &c.: a n. reason, cause, causa, ratio, naturalis, or ab ipsâ rerum naturâ profecta: whatever takes place must have some n. cause, quidquid oritur causam habet a naturâ necesse est: a n. son, filius naturalis (opp. filius adoptatus)—filius non legitimus, filius pellice ortus, filius nothus (not born in lawful wedlock. Filius naturalis occurs in this sense first in the Pandects): a n. father, pater naturalis (opp. to pater adoptator)—pater non justus or non legitimus (of a child not born in lawful wedlock; opp. pater justus, legitimus): a n. death, mors natu-

*naïfs* (opp. *arcesita* or *violenta*): *n. religion*, *insita del vel potius innata cognitio* (see *C. N. D.* 1, 17, 44): *to be a n. consequence* of *algh*, ex ipsâ rei naturâ sequi: *this is a n. consequence*, hoc aliter fieri non potest: *it is n.*, necesse est (necessary).—par est (*fitting, agreeable to order*): *this is quite n.*, hoc non mirandum est; hoc ex naturâ legibus fit: *to speak in a n. manner*, loqui ut natura fert: *to represent algh in a n. manner*, ad verum exprimere qd; *cs rei imaginem exprimere*, quæ veluti in rem præsentem producere audientes videatur (aft. Q. 4, 2, 123): *quite n.*, minime mirum id quidem! *a collector of n. specimens*, \*qui rerum naturalium exempla undique conquirat: *n. parts or talents*, natura, naturæ habitus (*the n. constitution of a mind*).—*ingenium* (*mental abilities, n. endowments*).—*In. natura atque ingenium*; *Indoles* (*n. parts or talents, in a moral point of view, and so far as they are capable of improvement*).—*naturæ* *dotæ* or *muneræ* (*gifts or endowments of nature*).—*naturæ* *instrumenta*, *orum*, *n.* (*means furnished by nature; all the expressions opp. litteræ, disciplina*): *good n. parts or talents*, naturæ bonitas; *naturæ* quoddam bonum; *ingenii bonitas*, (*mores strongly*) excellens ingenii bonitas; *naturæ* admirabilis; *natura eximia et illustris*: *to have or possess* (*good*) *n. parts or talents*, ingenio valere; *bonâ indole præditum esse*; *naturæ* muneribus ornatum esse. (*mores strongly*) præstantissimo ingenio præditum esse; *excellens ingenii magnitudine ornatum esse*: *to have a n. talent for algh*, *cs rei gerendæ a naturâ adjuvamenta habere*: *a n. appearance*, quod in rerum naturâ fit; *ostentum*; *prodigium*; *portentum*: *a n. fruit or defect*, vitium naturæ or a naturâ profectum; *damnum naturæ* (as *L. 7, 1*, *damnum naturæ alere et fovere, to cherish a n. defect*): *n. history*, historia naturalis or naturæ (*with the ancients of wider signification than with us*): *a n. philosopher*, *physicus* (*φυσικός, as an explorer of nature*): *Empedocles in a celebrated n. philosopher*, Empedocles in naturalis philosophiæ studio floruit (*Gell. 17, 21*): *n. philosophy*, *physica*, *orum*, *n.* (*φυσικά*); *or pure Latin*, *philosophia naturalis* (*the latter*, *Gell. 17, 21*): *a n. production*, quod terra gignit or parit; *quod gignitur in or e terrâ*: *the n. beauty of a country*, amenitas: *a n. state*, status naturæ: *n. impulse*, natura.

**NATURAL**, *a. See* **IDIOT**.

**NATURALISM**, *n.* (*Philosophical*), \*ratio eorum, qui naturam deum faciunt or qui mundum deum censent; \*ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in naturâ sitam esse censent. (*Theological*) *rationalism*, \*præcepta eorum, qui solam rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicunt; \*naturalismus (*l. t.*).

**NATURALIST**, (*Philosophical*), \*qui mundum deum onest; \*qui naturam deum facit; qui omne, quod infinitum est, deum esse vult; \*qui vim quandam eamque animalem, quæ omnia regunt, statuit; \*qui omnem rem divinam in naturâ sitam esse censet. (*Theological*), \*qui solam rationem in rebus divinis ducem esse sequendam dicit; \*naturalista (*l. t.*).

**NATURALIZE**, (*PROP.*) \*ascribere qui numero indigenarum; \*jura indigenæ ei deferre or concedere; *or, in the ancient sense*, donare qui civitate (*C. Cæs.*); *civitatem ei dare*, impertire (*C.*); *civem qui facere* (*Ap.*) || **PIO**, civitatem donare (*Q.*): *to n. a word*, verbo civitatem dare (*Suet. Gramm. 22*); *hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est* (*C. Div. 2, 11, is naturalized*).

**NATURALLY**, *ad. Founded in nature, according to nature, naturaliter*; *naturâ*; *secundum naturam*; *naturæ* *convenienter* (*C.*) || *With out art, simpliciter*: *sine arte*; *sine studio*; *facile*; *naturali or nativâ ratione* (aft. *C.*) || *According to one's natural character, with natural ease*, *e. g. he does every thing n.*, a naturâ ad omnia factus videtur: *omnia facile*, *prompte*, *expedite agit*; *nulla in re laborat*. || *According to the truth of nature, like nature*, ad veritatem, vere (*e. g. qd effingere*, *exprimere*, *imitari*). || *Necessarily*, *necessario*; *or with necessity* est, res aliter fieri non potest; *quid aliter fieri potuit*? || *According to the course of nature*, by *Crci.*, *e. g. this happens n.*, sic natura fert; *hoc plane respondet ordini*, legibus, naturæ (aft. *C.*); *opp. hoc fit præter naturam*, contra leges naturæ, contra consuetum ordinem naturæ; *hoc monari simile est* (aft. *C.*). || *In concessions* (*with irony*), mi-time mirum id quidem.

**NATURE**, *n.* (*System according to which things exist*, *natura* (*answering to the English word in all its senses*)).—*indoles* (*natural peculiarity*).—*natura rerum*, *mundus* (*the universe, world*).—*agri*, *campi*,

*rus* (*the fields, &c.*, *opp. to town, art*; *in this sense not natura*): by *n.*, *naturâ*: *naturaliter*: *prop. or peculiar to n.*, *naturalis*; *proprius* et *naturalis*: *according to the n. of algh*, *ci innatus or insitus*: *fortified by n.*, *naturâ* or *naturaliter* *munitus*: *according to n.*, *secundum naturam* (*opp. contra naturam*).—*naturæ* *convenienter* (*e. g. vivere*): *the n. of a thing*, *natura* or *ratio rei*: *such is the n. of the thing*, *ita fert natura rei*: *the n. of men*, *hominis natura*: *to become a second n.*, *ex consuetudine in naturam vertere*; *jam naturæ* *vim obtinere*: *to put off one's n.*, *versare suam naturam*: *a. assisted itself* (*in a disease*), *morbus sua sponte decessit*: *to live in a state of n.* (*without laws*). *libere or sine legibus vivere*: *to remain true to n.*, *nihil a statu naturæ recedere*: *it is all n. with him*, *nihil aliî debet*: *to point or draw fm n.*, *ex rebus verbis exempla sumere* (*of painters or writers*).—*ad exemplum animale pingere*: *qd* (*to point algh after a living model*): *animale et inanimale n.*, *animalia inanimaliaque* (*n. pl.*): *a thing required by n.*, *res quam natura desiderat*; *res necessaria*: *a n. investigator of n.*, *physicus* (*φυσικός*); *or pure Latin*, *speculator venatorque naturæ* (*C. N. D.* 1, 30, 83).—*Inquisitor rerum naturæ* (*Sen. N. 6, 13, 2*).—*Investigator earum rerum*, quæ a naturâ involuta videntur (*C. Univ. 1, init.*): *a n. investigation of n.*, *investigatio rerum naturæ* (aft. *C. Fin. 5, 4, 10*): *a gift of n.*, *donum or munus naturæ* (*g. l.*): *conformable to n.*, *naturæ* *conveniens* or *congruens*, *naturæ* or *ad naturam accommodatus* (*opp. naturæ* or *a naturâ alienus*): *to be conformable to n.*, *naturæ* *convenire*; *secundum naturam esse*: *conformably to n.*, *secundum naturam* (*opp. contra naturam*; *e. g. vivere*): *a law of n.*, *lex naturæ* or *naturalis* (*g. l.*), *ratio profecta a rerum naturâ*: *it is a law of n.*, *hoc natura prescribit*; *est* (*autem*) *a naturâ comparatum ut* (*subj.*): *to act contrary to n.*, *contra legem naturæ* *facere*: *right of n.*, *naturæ* *jus* (*a single right*).—*Jus naturale* (*compass of all the rights of n.*, *opp. jus civile*): *the kingdom of n.*, *i. e. the whole visible world*, *rerum natura*; *mundus*: *a state of n.*, *status naturæ*: *an impulse of n.*, *natura*: *contrary to n.*, *naturæ* or *a naturâ alienus*: *in a manner contrary to n.*, *contra naturam*: *a call of n.*, *desiderium naturæ corporis*; *naturæ* *necessitas*: *to comply with a call of n.*, *necessitati parere*. || *Natural quality*, *natura*, *indoles*, *ingenium* (*essential, proper quality*).—*constititio* (*imparted by forming, training or education*).—*affectio* (*the state or condition of a thing, esp. in relation to another*; *e. g. of the soul to external objects*).—*habitus* (*the internal or external state or condition of a thing*): *peculiar n.*, *proprietas*: *good n.*, *bonitas*: *ill n.*, *asperitas* (*roughness*): *n. of the soil*, *soli natura*, or *ingenium*: *n. of the body*, *corporis affectio*, *constitutio*: *n. of the weather*, *mundi*, *affectio cœli*, *animi*: *according to the n. of the place*, *ex loci naturâ*, *uti loci natura fert*: *according to the n. of the thing*, *pro re*; *pro re natâ*: *according to the n. of circumstances*, *ut res dant sese* (see *Ruhn. Ter. Heut. 5, 1, 43*): *according to the n. of the times*, *pro tempore*: *pro temporis ratione*: *according to the n. of time and circumstances*, *prout res ac tempus se daret*: *of like n.*, *similis*: *of a different n.*, *diversus* (*ab*). || *Natural character*, *natura*, *indoles*, *ingenium*, *animus* (*the three first, the original cast of the individual's mind*; *animus*, *his whole moral and intellectual n.*).—*mores* (*his moral n.*).—*vita* (*his kind of life*).—*persona* (*the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life*. *C. Lat. 1, 4. Q. 10, 1, 55*).—

*in* All these expressions denote only a part of the whole n.: to denote the whole, join *indoles animi* *ingenique* (*L. 10, 17*); *natura* et *mores*; *mores naturæ*; *ingenium* ac *mores*; *vita* *moresque*; *mos et natura* (*e. g. of a people, gentis*).—*goodness of n.*, *bonitas*: *a gentle, kind, affable n.*, *comitas*; *humanitas*; *ingenium* *lene*, *liberale*: *a harsh, inexorable n.*, *ingenium durum atque inexorabile*: *an affable, gentle n.*, *mores faciles*: *a noble n.*, *animus magnus*, *excelsus*, *altus*; *altitudo animi*: *a fickle n.*, *ingenium mobile*: *of a mild n.*, *mitis ingenio*.

**NATURED**. *Good natured*, *bonâ naturâ* or *indole præditus*; *benignus*, *comis*: *ill-n.*, *malignus*; *morosus*.

**NAUGHT, NAUGHTY**, *See* **BAD**.

**NAULAGE**, *naulum* (*Juv.*).

**NAUSEA**, *nausea* (*C.*): *to suffer fm n.*, *nauseâ premi* (*Cels.*): *nauseâ tentari* (aft. *C.*); *nauseæ molestiam suscipere* (*id.*): *nausea* *qm torquet* (*Sen.*).

**NAUSEATE**, (*PROP.*) *nauseare* (*C.*) || **FIG.** *fastidire*, *Suet.*; *nauseare* (*Phædr.*); *ci fastidium ci rei creatur*; *q. sentit cs rei fastidium* (aft. *Plin.*); *me caput cs rei tædium* (*L.*); *venit mihi qd in tædium* (*Plin.*).



NAUSEOUS, [PROP.] qui nauseam facit. [FIO.] fastidiosus; fastidium creans; qui fastidio est; qui fastidium affert or movet.

NAUTICAL, nauticus.

NAVAL, navalis: a n. engagement, navalis pugna (C.); navale proelium (Q.); proelium maritimum (Gell.).

NAVE, [Of a wheel, modiolus (Plin.).] [Of a church, apud medium (Vitr.): in the Latin of the middle ages, also navis.]

NAVEL, umbilicus (Cels.).

NAVEW (a sort of turnip), napus (Col.); \*brasica napus (Linn.).

NAVIGABLE, navigabilis, navis patiens (L.; navigationis patiens, Just.): the river is not n., fluvius non perferat navem (L. 10, 2); the Tiber is n., and conveys all kinds of produce to the city, Tiberis navium patiens omnesque fruges devehit in urbem (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12); a. for barges, &c., onerariarum navium capax: the river is not n. for ships of great burden, graves naves fluvius non perferat: to endeavour to make a river n., \*id agere, in eo laborare, ut fluvius navium fiat patiens, or ut fluvius navigabilis fiat.

NAVIGATE, navigare in loco or per locum, also simply locum (to sail, sail through. [FIO.] The simple acc. with navigare, usual only with poets, and in post-Aug. prose, occurs in C. Fin. 2, 34, 112, quum Xerxes maria ambulasset, terram navigasset).

NAVIGATION, navigatio: navigiorum cursus, or simply cursus (sailing, course): the art or science of n., ars navalis (Plin.); disciplina navalis: rerum nauticarum scientia (C.), rerum nauticarum scientia atque usus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 8): to obstruct n., præcludere navigationem.

NAVIGATOR, nauta (C.); navigator (Q.).

NAVY, classis (steet), res navalis, or nautica: res nautica (pl.); res maritima (Fell.); men, and all things belonging to a fleet).

NAY, adv. [No, vid.] [Not only so, but more, præterea: see MORAEVER.]

NEAL, (\*ferrum, &c.), igne exandescere, molire.

NEAP, humilis; demissus; depressus (post-Aug.).

NEAP-TIDE, \*æstus minor.

NEAR, adj. [Close, nigh, propinquus, compar. propinquior and (usually) propior, superl. proximus (in all the senses of the English word)]: vicinus (of place and resemblance; also, but rarely, of time).—finitimus with a dat., similis with a dat. or gen., non alienus with a and an abl. (of resemblance): a n. relative, propinquâ cognitione conjunctus; to any one, cum qo; genere ei propinquus; propinquâ cognitione ei junctus or qm contingens: a very n. relative, proximus cognitione or propinquitate: artâ propinquitate conjunctus: a n. friend, familiaris: intimus: quo familiariter or intime utor: a n. conexio, societas propior; necessitudo (between relatives, colleagues, &c.): to be n., prope esse (g. l.).—propinquum or vicinum esse (as to place, time, resemblance).—non longe abesse, in propinquo adesse, subesse (as to time and place, to be nearer; propius abesse).—appetere (to draw n., of time): to be very n., supra caput esse, in cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse (of place or time, persons or events; see Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22).—imminere, instare (of time): to be n. to death, morti vicinum esse: in vitæ discrimine versari; the moment is n. in each &c., prope adest, quum &c.: to lie n., prope or in propinquo jacere or situm esse, prope esse, non longe abesse, subesse (prop.): facile inveniri posse (fig. to be easy to be found, of arguments, &c.).—facile intelligi posse (fig. to be easily understood): to come n., prope accedere, appropinquare ([FIO.] the former prop. and fig.: the latter only prop.).—non multum abesse a &c., simile esse ca (fig. of resemblance): e. g. prope accedere ad veritatem: a veritate non multum abesse; veri simile esse: to be n. to any one, non longe abesse ab qo (prop).—cl propinquum esse genere, propinquâ cognitione qm contingere (as to relationship).—familiariter or intime uti qo (as a friend).—usu cum qo conjunctissimum esse, magna mihi cum qo necessitudo est, summâ necessitudine me qo contingit (g. l., of connexion, as a college friend): I was n. upon the point of &c., in eo erat ([FIO.] in eo eram is not good), ut &c. (I intended).—prope erat or fuit, ut &c.; propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c.; non multum or non longe or paulum ([FIO.] not parum) abfuit, quin ([FIO.] not ut) &c. (all is little was wanting, it nearly came to pass, that &c.); e. g. in eo erat ut urbs caperetur; prope fuit ut dictator ille lictor crearetur; propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur; haud

multum abfuit, quin interficeretur: to draw n. (of place), prope accedere; appropinquare, (propius) accedere ad with an acc.: to draw near a town (of a general at the head of an army), exercitum ad urbem (propius) admovere; (of time, &c.) prope adesse, subesse; appropinquare, appetere: the moment draws n., when &c., prope adest, quum &c.: to draw n. to the eightieth year (of one's age), prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse: to come n. (i. e. resemble), prope accedere ad qd; accedere ad similitudinem cs rei: NEAREST, proximus (in all the senses of the English word): to (ab) with an abl.; or by the dat. ([FIO.] never post).—secundus ab qo (next in order or rank).—cl or cs similimus (nearest in resemblance): the nearest way, proxima via; brevissima via: the nearest towns, proxima oppida: let us go to my house: it is the nearest place where you can change your clothes, eamus ad me: ibi proximum est ubi vestem mutas: the nearest relative, proximus cognatione, propinquitate, or genere: artâ propinquitate conjunctus; proxima cognatione qm contingens or cum qo conjunctus: n. conexiones (i. e. friends and relatives).—proximi (see Intt. ad C. ad Div. 12, 27, in., and on S. Cat. 14, 2). [PARSIMONIOUS, parvus, tenax. Jn. parvus et tenax.—restrictus. Jn. restrictus et tenax. malignus. Very n., præparus: to be n., parre vivere, parcum et tenacem esse, parce ac teniter vivere.]

NEAR, adv., and prep. by the ellipsis of 'to.' [Of place, prope followed by a or ab with an abl., or by an acc. ([FIO.] only in Np.; also by a dat. Hann. 8, 3): proper (in the neighbourhood of).—ad (by, at, all these denote nearness, g. l.).—juxta (close in).—secundum (along by, denoting direction to a place): to sit n. to ab's house, prope ab cs sedibus sedere: to a bank, prope ripam (not far fm it).—secundum ripam (along, by it; e. g. to sail): nearer to &c., propius ad qm or qd, or simply propius qm or qd; or propius ab qâ re ([FIO.] Only in Np. with dat., Hann. 8, 3): very n. to, proxime followed by a or ab with an abl., or by an acc. [Of time, prope ad, or simply prope with an acc.; e. g. prope ad annum octogesimum pervenerat. [Of number, ad followed by an acc., or (with the historians) adverbially, with the case with the accompanying verb requires (about, denoting the highest number, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 33; Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 20; e. g. n. two hundred men, ad ducentos homines: after n. four thousand men had been killed, ocellis ad hominum millibus quatuor).—circiter (about, denoting a proximate number; [FIO.] not admodum, which is used to denote the whole sum).]

NEARLY, prope, pæne (almost, but not quite).—fere, færmè (with omnes, &c.: prope, pæne make a positive assertion; fere, færmè decline doing this: it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true).—tantum non (μόνον οὐ, ὀλίγον δεῖ: an elliptical form used by Livy and later writers, = 'only this is wanting, that not, &c.').—propemodum (what is not far removed fm the right measure: 'almost what it should be').—When nearly = 'within a little,' it may be translated by haud multum or non longe aful, quin, &c. (not ut); prope erat or factum est, ut &c.; propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c.: the left wing was n. defeated, prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur.

NEARNESS, [Ficinity, propinquitas—vicinia (neighbourhood).] [PARSIMONY, parsimonia tenacitas, malignitas (Srn. in PARSIMONY).]

NEARSIGHTED, [PROP.] (myops, Ulp.): by Cretl., e. g. to be n., non longe prospicere posse: o uli non longe conspectum ferunt (ast. C. and L.). [FIO.] parum intelligens; non longe prospiciens; parum perspicax.

NEAT, adj. nitidus (n. pr. Herz. Q. 10, p. 105).—comptus (both words, either of appearance, or of style, &c.).—Jn. nitidus et comptus: lepidus (pretty, full of humour; e. g. dictum, puella).—elegans (elegant in appearance and in manner): a neat little gentleman, ad unguem factus homo (H. Sat. 1, 5, 32).—juveni barbâ et comâ nitidus, totus de capsulâ (Sen. Ep. 115, 2). n. behaviour, morum elegantia.

NEAT, s. a single head of cattle, bos; taurus: but rarely used in this way except in phrases, such as n's tongue, n's fool, lingua bovis; pecus bovis, tauri. [Horned cattle, pecus bubulum: boves (pl.): armenta boum.]

NEATHERD, bubulcus.

NEATLY, nitide; compte; lepidè; eleganter.

NEATNESS, concinnitas; elegantia: or see the adj.

NEBULA, nebula; nubecula (a small cloud).

NEBULOUS, nebulous.

NECESSARILY, necessarius; very seldom. *necessario* (a. g. demonstrari = irresistibly)—ex necessitate (of necessity). 'Necessarily' is often best translated by *necesse* est with a verb in the subj. ut being omitted; *luxury n. begota avarice*, ex luxuria existat avaritia *necesse* est.—This was n. so, aliter hoc fieri non poterat.

NECESSARY, I (With a substantive), *necessarius*: a n. thing, *necessitas*, res *necessaria*. II (Without a subet.); it is n., opus est (there is need of: ~~est~~) the person who has need of a thing is in the dat.; the thing needed in the nom. or abl.; also with an inf. *hoc* is then the casus subjecti; the gen. occurs twice in *Livy*, 22, 51; 23, 21, and sometimes, but very rarely, in the poets; see *Ranah*. § 142; *Zumpt* § 464; *Kr.* § 392; *Wb.* § 255, 314, 324).—*necesse* est; *necessarium* est, oportet (see *Must*).—*usus* est (~~est~~) almost only in the poets; once in *L.*, rarely in *Cæs.*; see *Ranah*. § 142, 2, n. 3; *Zumpt*, § 464, 2; *Hera.* ad *Cæs.* B. G. 4, 2).—also by *attinet*; e. g. it is not n. to say, nihil attinet dicere: it is not n. that you should wait, nihil opus est, expectare te (C.). it is not n., nihil est, non est quod (~~est~~) not non opus est quod): to consider n., *necesse* habere: I thought it n. to do &c., hoc faciendum putavi: not to find alth n., supersedere posse qd re; or with an inf., e. g. loqui apud vos supersedissem (L.). ~~est~~ *inv.* the *Grecism*, opus habere: *hoc* occurs only once, *Col.* 9, 1, 5.

NECESSARY, a res *necessaria*. *necessitas*: *necessaria*, res quibus homines utuntur; res quibus carere non possumus; ea quae natura desiderat: *necessaries of life*, res ad vitam *necessariae*; *usus vitae necessarii*: quae sunt ad vivendum *necessaria*; quae ad victum cultumque pertinent.

NECESSITATE, see *COMPUL.*

NECESSITOUS, see *FOUR*.

NECESSITY, I (State of being necessary, *necessitas* (C.); *necessitudo* (of moral or abstract n.; S. often uses this word to denote 'force of circumstances': see *Hera.* ad *S.* Cat. 17, 2, and ad *Cæs.* B. C. 1, 8): *hypothetical* n., *necessitudo* cum adjectione (opp. *nec.* *simplex*, *C. Inv.* 2, 57, 172): *unavoidable* n., *necessitas fatalis*; *fat* *necessitas* (C.): to impose the n., *place* *abey* under the n., in *necessitatem* imponere, afferre (C.); *in* *injungere* (*Hirt.*); *cohere*, *adigere*, *compellere* *qm* (C.); *qm* in eam *necessitatem* adducere ut (L.): you have placed me under the sad n., vos me invitum, nolentem, coegistis, or eo compulstis: to make a virtue of n., facere de *necessitate* virtutem (*Hieron.* in *Ruf.* 3, n. 2; *Ep.* 54, n. 6): I see no n., non video, non invenio, qd cogat, eo compellat: to see, show, the n. of, *videre*, ostendere, aliter fieri, evenire, non potuisse: *Peripatetic* perturbari animos *necesse* esse dicunt (maintain the n. of the passions, C.): *fm* n., *necessitate* coactus (C.); *necessario*, *necessitate* re coactus (only in *Cæs.*; see *Held.* ad *Cæs.* B. C. 1, 40); also coactus only (C.)—ex *necessitate* (T.): to yield to n., *necessitati* parere, servire: without any n., nulla *necessitate* premente (C.); nulla re cogente; sine *necessitate*; sine iusta or idonea causa: in case of n., si opus fuerit; si usus fuerit; si quando usus sit; si res postularit; *necessitate* cogente (aff. C.): only in an extreme case of n., non nisi summa *necessitate* cogente, nisi summa *necessitas* urget: n. is the mother of invention, ingeniosa rerum egestas (Cloud.). II Poverty, see *POVERTY*.

NECK, I (Of men and animals, collum; cervix (~~est~~) in prose, before the time of Augustus, almost always *cervices* (pl.).—gula, faux or usually pl. fauces (the throat); the latter prop., the upper, narrower part of the gula).—caput (the head and n.): to break aby's n., *cervices* *cs* frangere (~~est~~) but *gulum* frangere, *S. Cat.* 55, 4, is unusual; and collum *cs* torquere is = to take a firm hold of the n. and turn it a little (as a means of compulsion), *L.* 4, 53): to pay with one's n., capite luere: to risk one's n. for the avarice of another, avaritiae *cs* penam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere (*C. Ferr.* 5, 42, in.); his n. is in danger, caput ejus agitur. II (Of things without life, collum, cervix (of a bottle, &c.)—os (the opening of a bottle, &c.): n. of land, lingua (L. Ov.); lingua (Cæs.).

NECKCLOTH, focale (Heindorf, *H.* Sat. 2, 3, 255, says only for sick or weak persons). ~~est~~ not strophium or mamillare.

NECKLACE, monile (neck ornament, *my* with gold and precious stones, for women and children)—torques, catella (golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings; both given as rewards to brave soldiers): pearl n., see *PEARL*.

NECKWEED, cannabis (*Plin.*); cannabuz (*Parr.*).

NECROLOGY, I (An account of the dead, \*vitae mortuorum or defunctorum (of several), \*habratio de vitâ et factis mortuorum hominum: to write a n., vitam defuncti hominis narrare (T. Agr. 1). II A register of deaths, \*index mortuorum.

NECROMANCER, qui inferorum animas elicit, qui animas or mortuorum imagines excitat (q. t., aff. C. *Valin.* 6, 14; *Enn.* ap. C. *Tusc.* 1, 16, 37)—qui jubet manes exire ex sepulchris (aff. O. *Met.* 7, 206).—qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit (with T. *Ann.* 2, 22, 2, one who uses incantations; by later writers called theurgus, *Θεουργός*).—eliciendi animulas, noctes et praesagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (*Ammon.* 28, 1, p. 394, ed. Gronov.).—exorcista (one who drives out evil spirits).

NECROMANCY, ars eliciendi, &c.; see *NECROMANCER*. (necromantia, *Lactant.*—*Pliny* says *necromantia* Homeri to denote that part of the *Odyssey* in which *Ulysses* is described as entering the regions of the dead, and conversing with the shades.)

NECTAR, nectar (C.), of n. nectareus (O.).

NECTAREAN, nectareus (O.).

NECTARINE, persicum duracium (*Plin.*).

NEED, a necessitas, necessitudo, opus, *usus* (*Syn.* and *Parr.* in *Necessity*).—desiderium (with desire): to feel the n. of a thing, qd re or s. rei indigere (to have n. of)—qd desiderare (to be unwilling to be without).

NEED, v. I (TRANS.) To be in want of, egere qd re, *more* rarely *cs* rei (to have n. of alth, be in want of it).—indigere qd re or *cs* rei (to feel the n. or want of alth).—opus or *usus* est qd re (there is n. of a thing, circumstances make a thing necessary. ~~est~~ For this only *Col.* 8, 2, 1, has opus habeo qd re).—desiderare qd (to desire alth absent, to be unwilling to be without it).—requirere qd (to find a thing requisite or necessary): not to n. alth, to be able to do without it, qd re carere, facile supersedere posse. II (INTRANS.) to have occasion to, is usually rendered in Latin by est, quod; opp. non est, cur; nihil est, nihil habeo, quod, followed by a subj.; e. g. you n. not fear, nihil est, quod extimescas; nihil habes, quod times: they n. not diminish their hope, non est, cur spes eorum infringatur.

NEEDFUL, see *NECESSARY*.

NEEDLE, acus, *us*; a very fine n., \*acus pusilla, minuta: to thread a n., \*filum in acum inserere or conligere: the prick of a n., vulnus acu punctum (C.): to seem like the prick of a n., acu punctum videri: to live by one's n., acu victum queritare (aff. Ter.): a n.-case, theca acus servandis: n.-maker, acurarius (*Inscr.*).

NEEDLE-FULL, acia (*Col.*).

NEEDLEWOMAN, puella or mulier quae acu victum queritat (see *Ter.* *Andr.* 1, 1, 48); \*femina acu opus faciens.

NEEDLEWORK, I (The art, ars acu pingendi. II Work executed with the needle, opus acu pictum or factum. A piece of n. (as a picture), pictura acu facta (aff. C. *Perr.* 4, 1, 1); to do a piece of n., acu pingere. See also *EMBROIDERY*.

NEEDLESS, quod non opus est; supervacaneus (*superfluous*). It is n., non opus est; nihil *necesse* est; nihil attinet: to take n. trouble, acia agere: it will not be n., non alium, or abs re, fuerit.

NEEDLESSLY, sine causa; prae ter rem or necessitatem (aff. C.).

NEEDLESSNESS, nulla *necessitas*.

NEEDS, adv. *necesse* very seldom; *my* *necessario*; ex *necessitate* (*fm* *necessity*). *My* by *necesse* est. See *NECESSARILY*.

NEEDY, egenus, indigens (C.); egenus (L.); inops (opp. copiosus, opulentus); tenuis (opp. copiosus, dives, locuples); calamitosus (opp. felix, beatus). To discover the n., opus fere indigentibus (C.): to give to the n., indigentibus impertiri de re familiari (C.).

NEFARIOUS, nefarius, improbus, scelestus. See *WICKED*.

NEGATION, negatio (also = negative word).—infinitio; recusatio (*refusal*).

NEGATIVE, adj. negans.—privans (depriving, privative; of parts of speech.—~~est~~ negativus, privativus only in the later grammarians). A n., vocabulum negans: a n. particula, particula negans: a n. answer (to a question), infinitio: (to a request) recusatio: to give a n. answer (to a question), infirmari; regare ita esse: (to a request) recusare: to have received a n. answer (to a request), repulsam ferre (C.); also with negare; e. g. he gave me a n. answer, negativus hoc facturum (aff. C.): to meet a charge with a n. causam infinitatione defendere (C.): a n. proposition, enunciatio (sententia or enunciatio) negans.

**NEGATIVELY.** Infratando, negando (C.).

**NEGLECT.** v. negligere qd (not to trouble oneself about a thing, out of thoughtlessness or carelessness).—desere ei rei (not to show proper attention to a person or thing, to fail in one's duty).—deserere qd (to desert or abandon fm want of favour or good-will).—derelinquere qm or qd (to give up or abandon entirely).—intermittere qd = to leave off for a time). To n. the fire, ignem negligentius habere (Pau. Dig.): to n. one's person, se negligere (opp. se colere): to neglect it utterly, corpore esse inculto atque horrido (C.): to n. one's duty, &c., desere officio, dignitati, muneri: to n. one's affairs, rem familiarum negligere.

**NEGLECT.** n. neglectio (the act of neglecting).—Indiligentia (habit of neglecting).—neglectus (state of a thing neglected).—[**NEG.**] But it must frequently be rendered by the verbs, e. g. to the n. of all other things, rebus omnibus posthabitis, or postpositis, or relictis: to the n. of all other business, omnibus negotiis omis- sis: to the n. of friendship, neglecta amicitia.]

**NEGLECTFUL.** see NEGLECT.

**NEGLENCE.** negligentia (want of attention and observation).—Indiligentia (want of accuracy).—Incuria (want of proper care), ca. rei. [**NEG.**] More frequently by the verbs. See also CARELESSNESS.

**NEGLECT.** negligens (remis); opp. diligens; of persons: [**NEG.**] post-Class. of things; in ath. ca. rei. qd re or in qd re ([**NEG.**] post-Class. de qd re or circa qd).—dissolutus (loose, dissolute; of persons). Jm. negligens ac dissolutus; dissolutus et negligens in qd re.—Indiligens (not sufficiently exact, inattentive, heedless; of persons).—neglectus, negligent factus (or with any other ptepi with the context furnishes: negligently done, of things).—parum accuratus (on which sufficient care or accuracy has not been bestowed; of things).—[**NEG.**] Not incuriosus (or the adv. incuriosus) in Class. prose. N. in one's calling, qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus (of a slave; Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 2): n. in one's domestic affairs, negligens, dissolutus, or dissolutus ac negligens in re familiari (from the context also simply negligens et dissolutus): a n. exterior (in dress, &c.), cultus corporis parum accuratus (Afl. Gell. 1, 5): hair negligently dressed, capillus negligentem circum caput reiectus.

**NEGLENTLY.** negligentem; indiligenter; dissolute; incuriosus (T.).

**NEGOTIATE.** agere de qd re (to treat with any on any subject, e. g. de conditionibus pacis).—postulare conditiones ca rei (to demand the terms on which it will be granted).—pacisci qd (to conclude a compact about ath; e. g. pacem, to n. a peace).—conciliare qd (to bring ath about, by smoothing down difficulties, &c.: e. g. nuptias): to n. ath with any, agere cum qd de qd re (e. g. t.).—colloqui cum qd de qd re (by verbal conference).—colloqui per intermedium cum qd et de qd re mentionem facere (by envoys, &c., s. Np. Alc. 5, 3).—They set about negotiating the terms of a peace, colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus. See also NEGOTIATION.

**NEGOTIATION.** actio, de qd re: colloquium (conference). Often by Crecl. with the verb. To enter into a n. respecting ath, postulare conditiones de qd re: to carry on a n., conditiones ferre et audire: conditiones agitare, tractare, agere cum qd: to break off a n. for peace, infecta pax dimittere legatos; dimittere pacis intermedium; conditiones de pace ineunda propositas dirimere, abruptum; during the n.s., dum hæc aguntur (L.): to settle by n., conditionibus disceptare qd; per colloquium qd componere.

**NEGOTIATOR.** qui de qd re agit (e. g. t.).—Inter-nuncius (one who carries messages between two parties).—Interpres (a mediator, who transacts with another person in the name and by the authority of a third party, with a view to settle differences, &c.; post-Aug.).—Intercessor (one who interposes in order to hinder or accomplish ath).—conciliator ca rei (one who brings about an union: e. g. nuptiarum).—pactor ca rei (one who concludes a bargain).

**NEGRO.** Æthiops, Afer; f. femina Æthiops, Afra; Æthiops servus, or serva, f. (as a slave).

**NEIGH.** v. hincire: hincitum edere (Just.). To n. after or at, adhincire ei rei (Plin.), ad qd (C.).

**NEIGHING.** NEIGH, s. hincitus, us.

**NEIGHBOUR.** ¶ One who lives or is near us, vicinus (q. t., but only in respect of house or premises).—qui accollit propinquo ædibus nostris (near one's house).—accolla, finitimus, contigus (separated merely by a boundary: [**NEG.**] avoid congruus as unclassical, and atinus as extremely rare).—propinquus, proximus (one who stands, sits, &c., next).—conversator (at table, &c.).

A good n., bonus vicinus (poet.); the next n., proximus vicinus: the n.'s, vicini; vicinitas: finitimi, &c. Jm. vicini et finitimi (vicini in respect of place, finitimi in respect of boundary): to be a n., vicinus esse; in propinquo habitare. ¶ Another person, any one besides ourselves, alter ([**NEG.**] not alius in the thing.); pl. alii; homines; also homo, collective (not proximus in this sense). That does nothing for the sake of his n., qui nihil alterius causa facit: all prefer their own welfare to that of their n.'s, omnes sibi melius esse malunt quam alteri: the love of one's n., humanitas.

**NEIGHBOURHOOD.** ¶ Vicinitas, vicinia: vicinitas (relation of the neighbours to each other): in the n., in vicinia; prope; in propinquo; in this n., hic viciniae; in this immediate n., hic proximæ viciniae; into this n., huc viciniae. [**NEG.**] all three in the comic writers; but not to be rejected.—from the n., ex propinquo; ex or de proximo. ¶ The neighbours together, vicinitas; vicini.

**NEIGHBOURING.** ¶ Of persons, vicinus (with ref. to house and premises): finitimus (on the confines).—confinis (reciprocally of those who are on the confines of each other). ¶ Of places, propinquus; adjacens (L.); contermimus (rather poet.; T.); contigus (O.).

**NEIGHBOURLY.** adj. \*vicinis conveniens ordinus.

**NEIGHBOURLY.** adv. more vicinorum; \*ut decet vicinos; ut convenit vicinis.

**NEITHER.** conj. nec; neque: neither—nor, nec—nec: neque—neque.

**NEITHER.** pron., neuter. N. party, or 'neither with ref. to two parties neutri, pl.: to n. side, n. way, in neutram partem (e. g. moveri).—neutro (aft. verb of motion, e. g. inclinari).—[**NEG.**] The other's, 'neither,' is alter (though neuter might also be expected; Kræbe says that he knows no instance of it). e. g. debemus neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare (Cels. B. 1, 35; ut neutra lingua alteri officiat, Q. 1, 1, 14; so L. 21, 46, 4): to n. side, neutro: to be on n. side, medium se gerere (L.); in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem sequi (Suet.); non alterius utrius partis esse (C. Att. 10, 1, 12); se medium partibus præstare (Pell.); neutri parti se adjungere (L. 35, 46). See 'to be NEUTRAL.'

**NEOLOGIST.** \*nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequens, amplexus; \*qui majorem dogmata deserit; or as t. t. \*neologus.

**NEOLOGY.** \*neologia (t. t.); or \*nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequendi studium, cupiditas.

**NEOPHYTE.** neophytus (Terent.).

**NEPENTHE.** lenimentum (Plin.): nepenthes (Plin.; a plant with exhilarating properties).

**NEPHEW.** ¶ Brother's son, fratris filius (C.); nepos ex fratre (T.). ¶ Sister's son, sororis filius (C.); nepos ex sorore (T.). [**NEG.**] Nepos by itself denotes 'a grandson.'

**NEPHRITE.** \*lapis nephriticus.

**NEPHRITIC.** adj. renalis; or by the gen. renum, pl. N. pain, renum dolor (Scrib. Larg. i. e. g. renum dolore vexari): n. colic, passio renalis (Cels. Aur.): n. stone, calculus renum.

**NE PLUS ULTRA.** summum; perfectissimus; quo magis, melius, perfectius esse, fieri, singi, nihil potest (Afl. C.); or by Crecl., e. g. nihil illo est excellentius in virtute (Np.); mulier est omnibus simulacris emendatior (Petron. 126, 13).

**NEPOTISM.** \*nepotismus (t. t.); \*studium cognatos fovendi et augendi or ad honores extollendi.

**NERITE.** \*nerita (Linn.).

**NERVE.** nervus (prop. and fig.). Full of n., nervosus.

**NERVOUS.** ¶ Of or belonging to the nerves, nervosus. N. system, nervi (the nerves, as Cels. 1, præf. p. 23, Bip., valdè nervi an infirmi; i. e. a strong or weak n. system): a n. disease, nervorum morbus (not morbus nervus): n. fever, febris nervosa. ¶ Strong in nerve, nervosus (prop.; then fig. = strong, powerful; of style, of an orator, &c. [**NEG.**] Only in very late Latin for powerful or vigorous in body).—læcetosus, robustus, validus (muscular, robust, strong in body; of men and animals).—quibusdam nervis intentus (fig., strong, vigorous; of style, &c.).—vibrans (fig., of style, of ideas). In a n. manner, nervose (e. g. dicere). ¶ Weak in the nerves, æger nervis (T. Ann. 15, 45, 3).—nervii infirmi (Afl. Cels. 1, præf. p. 23, Bip.).—\*nervii infirmi or resoluti laborans. A n. state of body, nervorum valetudo (Suet. Vesp. 7); nervi infirmi (Cels. 1, præf. p. 23, Bip.; opp. nervi validi): a n. frame, corpus propter nervorum valetudinem collapsum (Afl. Suet. Vesp. 7, and V. Georg. 3, 488).

**NERVOUSNESS**, nervorum resolutio (*Cels.*): nervorum remissio (*Scrib. Larg. 101*): nervorum valetudo (*Suet. Vesp. 7*, propter nervorum valetudinem; i. e. from nervousness).

**NEST**, nidus (*prop.*: also factiously for a human habitation; poetically for the young birds in a n., but no where for the eggs)—gurgustium (contemptuously for a poor, mean dwelling). To build a n., nidum facere, fingere, or confingere, fingere et construere: nidum texere; nidificare.—nidulari (*post-Aug.*): upon the ground, nidum ponere in terrâ; nidum ponere (*H. Od. 4, 12, 5*); under a roof, nidum suspendere tecto (*V. Georg. 4, 307*): to rob a n., implumes aves detrahare nido (*V. Georg. 4, 313*); ova incubanti avi subducere: to keep the n., nidum servare (*H. Ep. 1, 10, 6*; also factiously = to keep the house).

**NESTLE**, nidum ponere (to build a nest any where, e. g. in terrâ)—nidulari (*Grill.*). To n., in *aby's* bosom, *lapp. &c.*, recubare in sinu cæ (*L.*); in gremio cæ sedere (*C.*): an infant nestling in his mother's bosom, puer lactens matris in gremio sedens (*Aff. C. who has Fortune and adds mamma appetens*).

**NET**, a rete or (of a less size) reticulum (*g. t.*). To make a n., rete or reticulum texere. Reply a) for the hair, reticulum; b) for catching fishes, rete (*g. t.*); funda, jaculum (a cast-n.)—verriculum, eyericulum (a drag-n.). To throw or cast a n., rete iacere: to draw out a n., rete educere (foras). c) For catching birds and other animals, rete (*g. t.*); plaga (for larger animals, as boars, deer, such as were used in hunting; for this purpose several n.'s were necessary; hence usually the pl. *ag. t.*); cassis (*is poet.*). To set or place n.'s, retia or plagas pandere or tendere: to surround with n.'s, plagas asperere qd; plagas or retia pretendere ci rei (*ag. t.*); plagas ambire qd (*is poet.*): to lay a n. for any one (*ag. t.*), plagas ci texere or intendere: they lay n.'s for me, sunt mihi insidie: to drive into n.'s (or into a n.), in plagas compellere (*prop.*); in plagas conicere (*also ag. t.*): to fall into a n., in plagas cadere or incidere (*prop. and ag. t.*); in insidias incidere (*ag. t.*): to entangle oneself in a n., se impedire in plagas (*prop. and ag. t.*). d) A netlike membrane in or on the animal body, septum, quod membranâ quâdam superiores partes præcordiorum ab inferioribus dividit; also *prps* membrana præcordiorum (*in the diaphragm, διαφραγμα*; see *Cels. 1, præf. p. 21, Bip.*, and *Plin. 11, 37, 77*, who calls it præcordia, *prps* by mistake)—peritoneum (*περιτόνιον*, explained, *Veset. 2, 15, 3*, by membrana, quæ intestina omnia continet)—omentum (the omentum, *ἐπισπασμα*).—retina (of the eye: *g. t.*).

**NETWORK**, reticulum.

**NET, v.** || To make net-work, texere; necere.

**NET, v.** || To make clear gain. See **CLEAR, v.**

**NETHER**, inferior.

**NETHERMOST**, infimus; imus.

**NETTLE**, s. urtica; "urtica urens (*Lin.*); stinging-n.). Blind or dead n., urtica foliis non mordentibus (*Plin.*); urtica moru carens (vocatur lamium; *Plin.*); "lamium (*Lin.*); s.-rash, "febris urticata; "purpura urticata; "urticatio (*med.*).

**NETTLE, v.** see **CHAGUIN**.

**NEUTER**, NEUTRAL, medius, neutrius partis; Jx. medius et neutrius partis; qui est in neutris partibus; non in alterius ullius partem inclinatus (*g. t.*)—otiosus (that remains quiet). To be n., medium esse; in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem sequi; non alterius ullius partis esse: to be perfectly n., nullius partis esse: to remain n., mediis consiliis stare, medium se gerere, neutri parti se adungere (*g. t.*); toto bello abesse et neutris auxilia mittere (with ref. to belligerents): to desire to be or remain n., medium esse velle: to suffer no one to be or remain n., media tollere: it is impossible to remain n. any longer, medio esse jam non licebit.

**NEUTRALITY**, neutrius partis, or neutrarum partium studium; fm the context also quies or otium. By his n. he neither escaped the hatred of the people nor acquired the favour of the senate, medium se gerendo nec plebis vitavit odium, nec apud patres gratiam inlit: to observe n., see To be or remain NEUTRAL: to observe an armed n., "cum armis quiescere: to allow no n., media tollere; to any one, medium qm esse non sinere.—to force a country to observe n., facere, ut regio sit media or sit neutrius partis.

**NEUTRALIZE**, tollere or funditus tollere (quite to remove it): one motion n.'s the other, alter motus alteri remittit: propositions that n. each other, pugnantia (in philosophy).

**NEVER**, numquam; non umquam; nullo tempore. N. before, numquam antea; numquam ante hoc tem-

pus: and n., nec umquam (*ag. t.*) et numquam is mot Latin): n. more, numquam post.

**NEVERTHELESS**, nihilo minus (*C.*): nihilo secius (*Cæs. Np. 60*); not in *C.*; nihilo seguius (with equal zeal or activity).

**NEW**, novus (that did not exist before; opp. vetus. In a wider sense also = unusual, unheard of; hence Jx. novus et inauditus; and also = inexperienced. *ag. t.* C. rarely used the superl. of novus; as in *C. pro Rosc. Com. 11, 30*).—recens (lately come into existence, lately risen, fresh, young; opp. antiquus; also Jx. recens ac novus or novus ac recens). Still n. to any one, insolitus (e. g. domicilium): a n. law, lex nova (the like of which does not exist); lex recens (lately made). Jx. lex recens ac novus (*C. Flacc. 6*): a n. garment, vestis recens (not yet worn out).—vestis nova (aft. a n. fashion): n. soldiers, milites novi (lately become such); thrones (still untried): the n. moon, luna nova: n. words, vocabula nova (newly-formed); vocabula recentia (that have lately come into use): to coin n. words, verba novare: a n. nobility, nova nobilitas: the n. philosophers, philosophi recentiores: is there *ag. t.* n. f. num quidam novi?—what is there n., pray? quid tandem novi?—nothing n. has arisen, nihil novi accessit: I have nothing n. to tell you, novi, quod ad te scriberem, nihil erat: to make *ag. t.* n., qd novare (to make for the first time; e. g. verba).—qd renovare, or renovare et instaurare (to renew what formerly existed): to have n. clothes on, nove vestium esse (aft. a n. fashion).—veste recenti indutum esse (to have on a garment which is still n., not worn out): a n. year, annus incipiens or iniens (the beginning): annus proximus (the next year): a n. year's gift, strenua: n. year's day, primus incipientis anni dies: the n. Academy, adolescentior Academia (the philos. school so called).

**NEWLY**, nove (in a new manner).—nuper (in late times).—recens (*ag. t.* recens as an adv. is not *Class.*; but *Crcl.* by the adj., either alone or followed by a with an abl. of the subst.: e. g. a defeat n. sustained, recens calamitas [not recens accepta calamitas], as *Cæs. B. G. 5, 47*, recens victoria). N. born, recens a natu (not recens natus).

**NEWS**, nunciis (tidings).—fama (report). Bad n., nunciis tristia, acerbus: to receive bad n., malum nuncium audire; tristis nunciis venit: good n., optatus nuncius: to bring good n., exoptatum nuncium afferre (*C.*); exoptabilem nuncium nunciare (*Plaut.*): to bring n., nuncium ferre (*L.*), afferre, perferre (*C.*), apportare (*Ter.*); (of *algk*) nunciare ci qd; perferre qd ad qm (*C.*); certiorum facere, docere, edocere qm de qâ re (*Cæs.*): to receive n., qd cognoscere, compere, discere: is there *ag. t.* n. f. num quid novi? I have no n. to tell you. See in **Nw**.

**NEWSMONGER**, "nova quæque captans, venans.

**NEWSPAPER**, acta publica (*pl.*), or simply acta (*pl.*; whether daily or otherwise)—acta diurna (*pl.*, daily): daily n.'s, "diurna, quæ res novæ per orbem terrarum gentes narrant. To be in the n., in actis vulgatum esse (*Q.*); to insert in the n., (diurnis) actis mandare (*T.*): a n.-office, "ades ubi eduntur et dimittuntur diurna: a writer in a n., "diurnorum scriptor: an article in a n., "locus actorum diurnorum.

**NEWT**, lacerta, s. f. or lacertus, l. m.

**NEXT**, adj. || In place, proxime (foll. by an acc., a dat., or an abl. with a); secundum (with an acc.); e. g. proxime Carthaginem; proxime hostium castris; proxime a vallo; accipere vulnus in capite secundum aurem. || In order or time, proxime, secundum, or proxime et secundum (with an acc.). This may also be expressed by the adj.; e. g. duobus summis oratoribus proximus accedebat L. Philippus; secundus a rege. || In resemblance, proxime (with an acc.).

**NEXT**, prep. and adv. || In situation, juxta (near to, hard by).—proxime (followed by an acc., a dat., or by a (ab) with an abl.; quite near to).—secundum (towards, up to, with verbs of motion, or of making, placing, &c.; not very rare, and found in the best authors). || In order, secundum; proxime et secundum (*ag. t.*) juxta occurs first in *L.*, and post only in *Cels.*, in this sense)—si discesseris a or ab; quater discessi, discesserim, a or ab (apart from); e. g. preter autoritatem vires quoque habet ad, &c.: believe me, that, n. to you, there is no one whose &c. te existimare velim, quoniam a vobis discesserim, neminem esse, cuius &c. || Of time, in expressions such as 'next coming', proximus; qui proxime futurus est.

**NIB, s.** || The bill of a bird, rostrum. || The point of a pen, acumen (styl, C.).

**NIB, v.** acuer.

**NIBBLE**, rodere To n. at, derodere (*C.*); arrodere

(*Plant.*, *Plin.*, *once in C.*): to *n.* round, circumrodere (*Plin.*): to *n.* at the bait, hamum mordere.

**NICE**, *adj.* *Delicate*, fastidious; fastidii plenus. **Exact**, accuratus; exquisitus; subtilis. **Dangerous**, periculosus. **Sweet**, dulcis.

**NICELY**, exquisitè; accurate.

**NICENESS**, see **NICERY**.

**NICETY**, *adj.* *Accuracy*, cura, accuratio (*the latter C. Brut.* 67, 238, mira acie in componendis rebus).—*Juv.* cura et diligentia—subtilitas (*acuteness, subtilty*; e. g. *with mathematical n.*, geometrica subtilitate docere qd.)—*its diligentia (close application and attention) With the greatest n.*, accuratissime, exactissime, or *its diligentissime*: *n.* of style, loquendi elegantia; urbanitas (*opp. rustica asperitas*): *n.* of words, argutiae; spinæ; dumeta (*hair-splitting distinctions, empty in philosophy*). *Prov.* I shall not stand upon *n.*, per me sint omnia protinus alba (*Pers.*). **Niceties**, = *delicacies*. &c., cuppida (*pl.*) or cuppedie; cibi delicatioris; res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ; bonæ res (*Np. Ages.* 8, 5); gulæ irritamenta.

**NICK**, *s.* *Notch*, incisura (crena, *Plin.*, *is doubt ful*). **Exact point (of time)**, tempus; vestigium temporis; or simply vestigium when the context fixes the sense. *In the very n. of time*, in tempore; commodè; commodum; opportune; peropportune; in ipso temporis articulo (*at the most critical and decisive moment*).

**NICK**, *v.* **To hit**, rem acu tangere (*Plaut.*), attingere; conjecturâ consequi. **To notch**, incidere. **To deceive**, cheat, ci imponere; fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci necere or confingere; qm circumducere (*Com.*).

**NICKEL**, *pprs.* orichalcum *fm the context*; or Nickel (*t. t.*).

**NICKNAME**, *s.* nomen jocularè (*Auson.*): *nomen per ludibrium ci datum*. **To give aby a n.-n.**, nomen jocularè ci dare: *to call aby by the n.-n.* of, *qm joculariter nominare (with acc. of the n.-n.)*.

**NICKNAME**, *v.* *nomen per ludibrium ci dare*.

**NICEE**, fratri, or sororis, filia.

**NIGGARD**, **NIGGARDLY**, parcus; tenax; malignus.

**NIGGARDLINESS**, parsimonia (*in athg.*, or *rel.*)—tenacitas (*close-fastness*, *L.* 34, 7, 4)—malignitas (*that epitholds from others the full measure of what is due to them*).

**NIGH**, see **NEAR**.

**NIGHT**, *nox* (*v. pr.*): tenebræ (*darkness; also fig. of the mind*). *A dark n.*, nox obscura, nox caliginosa, nox obducta or cæca: *a long, short n.*, nox longa, contraxio: *the shortest n.*, nox solstitialis (*opp. nox brumalis*): *a space of two, three n.*, binoctium, trinoctium: *by n.*, in the *n.*, nocte; noctu; nocturno tempore: *towards the approach of n.*, sub noctem; primâ nocte; primo vespere; nocte appetente; primis se in tendentibus tenebris: *in the middle of the n.*, mediâ nocte: *late at n.*, concubiâ nocte; *still in the n.*, de nocte; *still in the middle of the n.*, de mediâ nocte; *while it is yet still n.*, de mediâ nocte (*all three with verbs of motion*; e. g. *prosciscit*): *until late at n.*, ad multam noctem (*see in serm noctis is post-Class.*): *n. is coming on*, nox appetit; tenebræ oboriuntur: *n. is close at hand*, nox ingruit or imminet: *n. overtakes one*, nox opprimit qm; *nox ci supervenit*: *to stay up the whole n.*, noctem pervigilare; (*for the purpose of labour or study*) lucubrare: *to have a good n.*, bene quiescere: *to have a bad n.*, noctem insomnem agere: *good n. i. pps. moiliter cubet* (*aff. O. Her.* 7, 62) or salve salvere te jubeo! valedi valere te jubeo! (*the usual salutation at meeting and parting*): *to wish good n. to any one*, qm salvere or valere jubeo.

**NIGHTCAP**, *galerus cubicularis*; or *\*quem dormientes gerere consuevimus*.

**NIGHTGOWN**, *vestis nocturna* or *cubicularis*.

**NIGHTINGALE**, luscinia (*rarely luscinus*); Philomela (*post.*).

**NIGHTMAN**, latrinarius purgator (*J. Firm.*).

**NIGHTMARE**, incubo (*Petr.*)—*ephalos* (*Macrob.*). suppressio nocturna (*Plin.*). *To have the n.-m.*, nocturnâ suppressione vexari (*Plin.*); *ad incubone deludi* (*Scrib. Larg.*).

**NIGHTSHADE**, solanum (*Plin. Cels. Linn.*).

**NIGHTSTOOL**, lasknum; sella pertusa or familiaris, or simply sella.

**NIMBLE**, agilis; pernix.

**NIMBLENESS**, pernititas (*bodily strength and agility*)—*agilitas* (*quickness and dexterity*).

**NIMBLY**, agilitèr, pernitetèr (*both post-Aug.*). *Or by the adjectives.*

**NINE**, novem; novēni (*distrib.*). *N. times, novies*: *n. o'clock*, hora nona: *it has struck n.*, *\*nona hora audita est, præterit*: *n. hundred*, nongenti; nongēni (*distrib.*): *n. hundred times*, nongentes; *the n. hundredth*, nongentesimus: *n. million*, nonagies centum millia.

**NINEFOLD**, novies sumptus; novemplex (*not Class.*).

**NINETEEN**, decem et novem (*see not novem et decem*).—*undeviginti (more rare; see novemdecim is without authority, see Zumpt. § 115.)—(distrib.) undeviceni*. *N. hundred*, mille et nongenti: *n. thousand*, undeviginti millia: *n. hundred thousand*, undevicies centum millia: *n. hundred times*, milles et nongentes: *n. thousand times*, undevicies milles.

**NINETEENTH**, decimus novus; undevicesimus.

**NINETIETH**, nongentesimus.

**NINETY**, nonaginta; nonageni (*distrib.*). *N. times*, nonagies.

**NINNY** (**NINNYHAMMER**, **NINCOMPOOP**), colloquial, for *'a simpleton'*, bardus; ineptus; stolidus; non compos (*mentis*), whence by contr. **NINCOMPOOP**.

**NINTH**, nonus.

**NINTHLY**, nono.

**NIP**, vellicare (*Q.*): comprimere digitis qd. **To n.** with cold, urere: *to n. athg in the bud*, *fig.*, primo tempore opprimere et extinguere qd (*C.*).

**NIPPERS**, *pl.* forceps.

**NIPPLE**, papilla (*Plin.*). *N.-wort*, *\*lapeana* (*Linn.*).

**NIT**, lens, gen. lendis, *f.* (*Plin.*).

**NITRE**, nitrum (*\*sal petreæ, t. t.*). *Spirits of n.*, *\*spiritus nitri*.

**NITROUS**, nitrosus; nitro similis (*like nitre*).

**NO**, adv. non; minime vero, minime... quidem (*no, not at all*)—*Imo, imo vero, imo enim vero, imo potius (when one answers by the contrary; no! on the contrary)*.—*The verb from the preceding question is usually repeated with non; as, is your brother within? estne frater intus? no! non! or better, non eat: are you not angry? non irata es? no! non sum irata: do you not believe these things? an tu hæc non credis? no, no! not at all, minime vero! or, are you of opinion that it is not necessary for a good state to give suitable laws? an censens non necesse esse optime reipublice leges dare consentaneas? no! I am quite of that opinion, imo propterea ita censeo: are you then deceiving him? sicine hunc decipis? no! on the contrary, he is cheating me, imo enim vero hic me decipit.* *For the English 'no, it is not so, we must not repeat non, and say non, non ita est, we must say only non ita est.* *To answer yes or no, aut tiam aut non respondere: the one says yes, the other no, hic ait, ille negat: to say no to athg, negare qd (*to deny or negative*); abnuere; denegare; negare se qd facturum esse (*to refuse*).*

**NO**, **NONE**, **NO ONE**, *adj.* and *s.* nullus, nemo (*usually subst., rarely as an adj. only of persons*). *When a gen. is required, we nullus for neminis, nemo does not occur in the best prose, and the adi. nemine occurs only in early and post-Class. Latin; see Zumpt. § 676; Wb. § 226, A. 1; Stürmb. ad C. Arch. 6, p. 96; ad Of. Comment. li.; Kühner ad Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63.)—*nemo homo (only in C.)*—*non ullus, non quisquam (none whatever, the former subst., the latter adj.)*—*no Roman, nemo Romanus (C.)*—*no writer, nemo scriptor or nullus scriptor (C.)*—*Stürmb. ad C. Of., refers nemo to quality, and nullus to quantity; so that nemo scriptor = nemo scriptor quascunque est; nullus scriptor = nullus scriptor, quotquot sunt.* *When nullus and nemo are used as participles, t. e. when 'no' is opposed to the other parts or to the whole, they frequently take a gen.; e. g. no mortal, nemo mortalium: no animal is wiser, nulla belluarum prudentior est; but for the gen. we may also use a Crcl. with de, ex; e. g. none of ours felt, nemo de nostris cecidit. Nihil is often apparently used for nullus and nemo (with a gen. when for nullus); but there is this difference, that nihil gives emphasis to the negative sense; e. g. none is more unfortunate than I, none more fortunate than Cæsius, nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Cæsius: to demand no reward (at all), nihil præmii expetere: to have no doubt (at all), nihil dubitationis habere. We frequently use 'no' when a particular, not a general, idea is to be negated. In this case, weck occurs only when 'no' belongs to a word signifying property, or to the determination of the predicate of a subst., instead of nullus the Latin uses the simple negative non; e. g. I know that I bring no very pleasant intelligence, scio non jucundissimum nuntium use**

vultu allaturum: *no snow falls on the open sea, nives in alto non cadunt: they had no honey, mel non habebant. In like manner 'no' is expressed in Latin by non when the English object with its verb is denoted in Latin by one verbal expression: e. g. to have no fear, non timere: to have no hesitation, non dubitare: to entertain no hatred towards any one, non odiasse qm, &c. And no, a se no, et nullus, nec ullus (adj.): nec quisquam (subst.): no single one, nemo quisquam; nemo unus: no single person, homo nemo; nemo unus: in no place, nusquam nullo loco (~~non~~ nullibi is not Ciceronian, but is used only by Virg.; nusquam is not Latin): at no time, numquam; nullo tempore: and at no time, nec unquam: in no respect, nihil (see Zumpt, § 677): by no means, nullo modo, nullā ratione (in no manner); nequiquam, nequaquam, haudquam, haud (with adjectives); minime (not at all); minime, minime gentium, minime vero, minime quidem (not at all, on no account; in contradictions and answers) — nihil minus (nothing less; as a negative reply). [~~non~~ Nulatenus is very late.]*

**NOBILITY**, *in Noble birth, rank, &c.*, generosa stirps (n. of birth); nobilitas, genus nobile (descent from ancestors who bore offices of state, whether patrician or plebeian by birth). — nobilitas equestris, natalium splendor equestris (of the order of knights; see Glert, *Plin.* Ep. 10, 3, 5): old n., generis antiquitas, vetus nobilitas, avita nobilitas: new n., nobilitas nova, novitas: one of the new n., homo novus or a se ortus: a man of high n., antiquo genere natus, veteris prosapie et multarum imaginum (Sall. *Jug.* 85, 10); sanguine avito nobilis (Prop. 2, 22, 23): to be of the n., nobili loco natus esse: to be of old n., generis antiquitate florere, unam imaginem esse nobilem: to be of high n., summo loco natus esse. *1 Nobleness of mind*, animi splendor (innate): — generositas; ingenultas (by education). *Virtue is true n.*, ex virtute fit nobilitas (cf. L. 1, 34). *2 The nobles*, nobilitas; (hominines) nobiles. *The higher n.*, nobiles majorum gentium: *the lower n.*, nobiles, or patricii, minorum gentium.

**NOBLE**, *Of high birth or descent*, nobilis (genere); generosus. *N. birth*, nobilitas: a n. family, generosa stirps: to be sprung from a n. family, generosa ab stirpe profectum esse; nobili genere natus esse. *3 Generous, ingenuous*, — generosus (of persons and their properties). — ingenuus, liberalis (worthy of a gentleman, of sentiments, &c.; also = n-minded). — honestus (honorable, respectable). — bonus (good, excellent: both of persons or things). *A n. mind*, animus ingenuus: n. sentiment, mens liberalis; ingenium liberale; animus ingenuus; liberalitas; ingenuitas: a n. spirit, animus bene a natura informatus, or bene constitutus (euph.); a n. deed or exploit, facinus liberale (aft. Ter. *Ad.* 3, 4, 3, facinus illiberale; facinus pulcherrimum, or præclarum, or magnum et memorabile: res egregia. [~~non~~ Facinus nobile would be a well-known deed.)

**NOBLE**, **NOBLEMAN**, s. homo nobilis or generosus; homo nobili genere natus (q. l., of noble descent). *A n. of ancient dignity*, homo antiquo genere natus; homo veteris prosapie et multarum imaginum; homo ex familia vetere et illustri natus: a new n., homo novus, or a se ortus; homo unā imagine nobilis: the n., homines nobiles; also simply nobiles. — [~~non~~ In the fifth century, homines convivia regia.]

**NOBLY**, generose (*H. Od.* 1, 37, 21); liberaliter; ingenue; honeste.

**NOBODY**, nemo, nullus. See **NO**, **NON**.

**NOCTURNAL**, nocturnus (C.). *The n. heavens*, nocturna cœli forma (C. *Tusc.* 1, 28, 68).

**NOD**, s. nutus, ūs. nutatio capitis (the act of nodding the head; e. g. of beasts). *A n. of yours* can &c., nutus tuus potest (e. g. hominem in civitate retinere, &c.): 'a look or nod' (Locke) of Scipio's would have terminated the dispute, Scipio finire nutu disceptationem potuisset (L.).

**NOD**, v. nutare. nutare capite. To n. to aby, nutu capitis significare qd ei (to direct him to do something by a n.). — 'nutu qm ad vocare (to call him to one by a n.): to make a sign by nodding the head, signa dare nutu. To n. assent, annuere ei.

**NODDY**, bardus; stolidus; ineptus.

**NODE**, nodus (C.; *Arat.*). Ascending, descending n., nodus ascendens, descendens (L.).

**NOISE**, strepitus (a loud n. produced by things without life; also of an alarm given). — frmitus (hollow sounds, caused only by living creatures). — crepitus (a flapping, clapping n., e. g. of the wings of

a bird flying, of a door when opened, &c.). — sonitus (a clear loud sound). — stridor (a shrill tremulous sound, as of a saw). — fragor (a crash). — marmur (the murmuring gurgling sound of water): without n., sine strepitu; sine sonitu; cf. NOISELESS: to make a n., strepere; strepitum edere; fremere; concipere.

**NOISE ABROAD**, v. evulgare (C.); divulgare sermonibus, in vulgus efferre qd (L.): differre qm, famam (*Plaut.*); differre qd rumoribus (*Ter.*): to n. abroad rumours, rumores spargere, diu-saminare (C.); dispergere (T.); dissipare (C.); differre (*Ter.*).

**NOISELESS**, quietus (quiet; [~~non~~ non tranquillus). — tacitus (silent, in silence): a n. life, vita quieta et otiosa. **NOISELESSLY**, tranquille, quiete, sine strepitu.

**NOISOME**, see OFFENSIVE.

**NOISY**, tumultuosus; strepens; fremens: a n. assembly, concio tumultuosa.

**NOMADIC**, nomas, adla (*Plin.*); pastor per pascua vagans: n. life, homines qui pastu pecudum maxime utuntur; homines pascua peragrantes (aft. C. *Dio.* 1, 42, 94): homines qui vagi pecuniam pabula sequuntur, atque ut illa durant, ita diu statam sedem agunt (*Met.* 2, 1).

**NOMADIC**, by the gen. nomadum: a n. life, \*vita nomadum: \*vita eorum qui cum gregibus per pascua vagantur; \*vita hominum pascua cum gregibus peragrunt: to lead a n. life, vagari et pascua peragere cum gregibus (aft. C.): sequi vagum pecora (*Met.* 1, 8, 4): vagum pecorum pabula sequi, atque, ut illa durant, statim sedem agere (*Met.* 2, 1, 11): a n. tribe or race, gens pastu pecudum utens et vagans peragrans.

**NOMENCLATOR**, nomenclator (C.).

**NOMENCLATURE**, nomenclatura (*Plin.*).

**NOMINAL**, qui (que, quod) dicitur, fertur, ed'ur (~~non~~ In class. Latin not dicitur, ditus): the n. author of this book, qui auctor hujus libri fertur or dicitur.

**NOMINALLY**, ut dicitur, fertur, indicatur: ut aiunt or perhibent: verbo nō vocabulo (opp re, revera, i. e. really, truly; see Ocken, *C. Ecl.* p. 65).

**NOMINATE**, dicere, nominare (to give a title; the former v. pr. of the nomination of consult, dictators, nominare, of the augurs). — declarare (to declare publicly, proclaim). — nuncupare (to designate a person to athy, by mentioning his name, e. g. qm herodem; also, with voce, post-Aug.). — salutare, consulatue (to greet or salute publicly). — designare (to appoint previously in the Comitia; e. g. to be consul). — facere (to cause to be athy). — prodere (to name an interrex or flamen); all with a double ac.

**NOMINATION**, nominatio; designatio (previous appointment to an office, T. *Ann.* 2, 36, estr.): the n. of an heir by delivering his name before witnesses, (heredis) nuncupatio (*Suet.* *Cal.* 38).

**NOMINATIVE CASE**, casus nominativus (*Varr.* L. L.; Q.); casus nominandi, rectus casus. (In the nom. sing., recto casu numero singulari nominativus (*Gram.*)).

**NONAGE**, ætas minor; ætas pupillaris (*Suet.*).

**NON-APPEARANCE**, (*In law*) desertum vadimonium (when bail is forfeited). — contumacia (wifful contempt of any lawful summons or judicial order); or *Crci.* with se (sister) to muke an affidavit of aby's n.-a., testificari qm se non stilisse (C.): if the n.-a. of the defendani is caused by a trick on the part of the accuser, s. rursus dolo actoris non stitit (*Ulp.*).

**NONCONFORMIST**, 'dissidens.

**NONE**, nullus; nemo. See **NO**, **NON**. 'N. but' (of persons) is usually rendered by a superl. and quique: e. g. optimus quique legendas est, n. but the best writers: trecenti quinquaginta octo electi, nobilissimus quique, n. but those of the best families.

**NONES**, nonæ (pl.).

**NONENTITY**, nihil; nihilum.

**NONEXISTENCE**, non esse (C. *Tusc.* 1, 6, 2).

**NONPAYMENT**, *Crci.* with the verb; e. g. in case of n., si non solvitur.

**NONPERFORMANCE**, *Crci.* with the verbs, non exsequi, persequi, or exigere qd.

**NONPLUS**, v. ad incitas redigere.

**NONPLUS**, s. in the phrase 'to beat a n.,' ad incitas redigi.

**NONRESIDENCE**, absentia.

**NONRESIDENT**, absens.

**NONRESISTANCE**, tolerantia.

**NONSENSE**, ineptie, nugæ (pl.).

**NONSENSICAL**, absurdus, ineptus, insulsus (of persons or things).

**NONSTIT**, \*contumacia nomine qm condemnare. \*nunciare, qm causæ or formulæ cedidisse or ex. c. disse.

NONSUITED. To *ne*, causâ or lite cadere; causam or litem perdere; formulâ cadere or excidere.

NOODLE, bardus; stolidus; ineptus. See also FOOT. NOOK, angulus (corner)—secessus (place of retreat).

NOON, meridies; vid MIDDAY. NOOSE, laqueus; \*nodus laxior.

NOR. nec, neque: neither ... n., nec ... neque ... neque.

NORTH, s. septentriones (pl.); regio aquilonaria.

NORTH, NORTHERLY, NORTHERN, *adj.* septentrionalis (regio, populus, &c.).—aquilonaria regio (C., *prop. relating to the n.-east*).—In septentriones spectans, ad septentriones vergens (*lying to the n., northerly*). *☞* Borealis, *unclass.* and *poet.*: n. pole, polus septentrionalis, aquilonaria: the *n. star*, stella polaris: the *n. sea*, mare Germanicum (Cot.): the *n. wind*, boreas (Plin.); aquilo (C.); ventus a septentrionibus oriens (Np. Mill 1, 5): the *n. lights*, \*lumen nocturnum a septentrionibus oriens.

NORTH-EAST, inter septentriones et orientem solem spectans (*aff. Cas. B. G. 1, 1*): (of the wind), ex septentrionibus et oriente oriens: the *n.-east wind*, ventus aquilo (C.), or simply aquilo (Np.); Africus (Vitr.).

NORTH-WEST, *adv.* Inter oceanum solis et septentriones spectans or situs (*aff. Cas. e. g. regio*): n. west wind, caurus (Cae.); circius (Vitr.): aparcias (Plin.); septemtrio (C.; *etiam*, the *n.-winds in the Greek seas*; see Herz. ad Cas. B. C. 3, 107).

NORTHWARDS, ad septentriones versus: to go n., indecivere cursum ad septentriones.

NOSE, nasus (*prop.*: also of things which have the appearance of a n.).—nares, pl. (*prop.*, the nostrils; hence always to be used, where the aperture or the lower part of the n. is expressly denoted). Also the singular naris may be used, if one nostril is understood: a finely formed, handsome n., nasus deductus ad omnem decorem: an equiline n., nasus aduncus: a flat, snub n., nares sinuæ or resimæ; naris sinuæ or collisus: that has a flat, snub n., sinuus: a sharp, pointed n., nasus acutus: a large n., nasus magnus: that has a large n., nasutus: naso (as an epithet of any one): a fine n., nasus sagax, nares sagaces (of quick scent; said of men or animals).—acule nares (*fig.*): to have a fine n., acutum habere nasum (*prop.*).—festive omnia odorari (*fig.*): to blow or wipe the n., se emungere (*☞* nares emungere, *poet.*): to pick the n., digito nares inquietare: to snuff with the n., pulso cubito spiritu nares excutere: to spread out the n., nares diducere: to hold *athg* to the n., qd naribus or ad nares admovere: to stick *athg* in the n., demittere qd in narem or nares: the n. is wet, nares humant: the n. bleeds, sanguis ex naribus or per nares fluit or prorupit; sanguis per nares erumpit: a bleeding at the n., discharge of blood fm the n., fluens sanguis per nares: narium sanguis, profusivum sanguinis ex naribus: to turn up the n., naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere (to show contempt or disgust, *aff. Q. 11, 3, 80*): to turn up the n. at any one (in contempt), qm suspendere naso (H. Sal. 1, 6, 5): to twist *ady's* n., ei verba dare; ci ludum suggerere: to lead any one by the n., qm eludere et extrahere (to mock).—qm lactari et falsâ sap. producere (to deceive with false hopes: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24).—qm circumducere (Com.): to be under one's n., ante oculos (before the eyes) or ante pedes (before the feet).

NOSEGAY, fasciculus (florum). To make a n., flores nectere (t): to smelt a n., fasciculum florum ad nares admovere: to give a n. to *ady* to smelt, or put it to *ady's* nose, fasciculum florum ad nares ci admovere (C. Tusc. 3, 18, 43).—Plin. has olfactorium and servia both apparently in the sense of n.

NOT, non, haud (the former the most common word, applicable in every direct negation; haud, like our 'not at all', not exactly, occurs only in certain connections, *esp.* before adverbs and adjectives, in order to diminish their signification; *as*, n. much, haud multum: n. far, haud longe. See Zumpt, § 277. *☞* Avoid, what is so common with modern writers, the use of nullus for non in expressions such as nullus dubito, I do n. doubt, for non or minime dubito; is nullus venit, he did n. come, fur is non venit, &c.: it is a Grecism adopted fm the comic writers, and is confuted by Cicero almost entirely to the epistolary style).—minis (our 'less', as a modest negative for non; see Hand, Tursell. 3, p. 621, *seq.*).—nihil (like the Greek *ouden*, is a strong negation; our 'not at all').—neutrum, haudquaquam, nequaquam, minime (still stronger, 'not at all', 'by no means', 'not in the least').—ne (differs fm the former negatives, *which deny*

*athg* as a fact, by referring only to a mere hypothesis, hence it is used in propositions which express a command, order, prayer; e. g. do n. make any opposition if &c., ne repugnatis, si &c.: may I n. live if &c., ne vivam, si &c.): fac, ne, followed by a subj. (*cause that n. &c.*) or cave (ne) followed by a subj. (*take care that n. &c.*), or noli followed by an infus. (do n. desire, be unwilling; all these follow a command, prayer, &c., is to be uttered in a modest tone, for the simple n., do n. concern yourself about *athg* else than, fac ne quid aliud cures, nisi ut &c.: do n. suffer yourself to desire, cave ne cupias; do n. desire what cannot happen, noli *ide* velle, quod fieri non potest. But *☞* parce or fuge, followed by an infus., are pure Grecisms, not found in class. Latin prose).—In questions 'not' is expressed, a) by annon, when a person asks whether something has n. taken place, although he is convinced that such is the case; e. g. did I n. say that it would be not annon dixi, hoc futurum? b) by nonne, when one asks in a convincing manner, with conviction of the correctness of his position; e. g. what! is n. the dog like the wolf? quid? canis nonne lupi similis? *or*, when one would give the person to understand that he observes something, but does n. regard it, e. g. tu, qui doces putas humanâ negligere, nonne animadvertis &c. c) by ne: e. g. with verbs of observation; when one is n. certain that the other observes a thing, or if one believes that he does n. observe it sufficiently; e. g. videamus, ut apud Homerum sæpissime Nestor de virtutibus suis prædicit? d) by non, when one believes that the other does n. notice a thing at all; e. g. non vides quanto periculo, &c. (the person asked, really does n. see the danger at all).—But non is also frequently used in a lively style for nonne; e. g. is it n. a piece of madness? non est: amentia! (cf. Heusing. C. Off. 3, 19, 10; Cort. S. Jug. 31, 17).—Also observe that annon and nonne look for an answer in the affirmative, ne and non expect one in the negative. Respecting 'not' in interrogations, see Ramak. § 174, 1, 2, and Nol. 1 and 2):—at all, nullo pacto, nullo modo (in no manner).—nihil (in no respect): n. very (before an adv. or adj.), haud or non ita (n. particularly; for *weh* *☞* some moderna use parum wrongly), e. g. n. so very far, haud (non ita longe): n. rightly, non satis (n. sufficiently).—parum (too little; opp. nimis): n. even, ne ... quidem (between *weh* the word *on* *weh* the emphasis lies must be placed; e. g. I do n. consider this as even useful, ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror): n. once, non semel (several times).—ne semel quidem (n. a single time): n. so in this man or n. non ita; non sic. = less, minus; to wonder n. so far, minus late vagari: but n., n. however non vero, neque vero, non autem (the second *esp.* in transitions. If a simple opposition is formed by the 'not', non is used alone; *as*, I mean the father, n. the son, dico patrem, non filium; see Grotz. § 263. Zumpt § 781): but ... n., nec or neque (see C. Or. 33, 117): and n., nec or neque (this *esp.* in transition, = and also n.; fortune does n. give virtue, and therefore does n. take it away, virtutem fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahit): also ... n., nec ... quidem; e. g. sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea (cf. Bencke, Justin 7, 5, 8, p. 119, *sq.* *☞* Etiam non is n. Latin): that n.; *as* THAT: only n., n. only; see ONLY: or n.; see OR: and n., et non; neque (the former is used if the negative refer to one word, or if the emphasis lie on the negative; also serves for connecting two propositions, = and also n.; e. g. via certa et non longa = a sure and n. long way; but via certa neque longa = a sure and n. long way. And n., ac non: *☞* Avoid atque non, *weh* is only used by Pliny the elder; see Hand, Tursell. 1, p. 473, 19): and n. rather, ac non potius; ac non (see Hand, l. c.): and n. less, atque etiam, itemque (in like manner also; *☞* not atque adeo = and rather, and even; also avoid nec non, *weh* in this sense is not found in the best prose: why n., see WHY? because n., quid non: if n., sed: *as* I n., but, non ..., sed: n. ..., but rather, non ..., sed potius: n. ..., but however, non ..., at; non ..., sed tamen: n. ..., but at least, non ..., sed certe: n. ..., but even, non ..., sed ne quidem: n. ..., nor even, non ..., nec quidem: n. ..., unless; n. ..., except, non ..., nisi: n. that (in order that) ..., but that (in order that, or in order that n.), non ut ..., and ut (or sed ne); non ut ..., verum ut: n. in order that ..., but in order that, non ut ..., sed quo (for sed ut eo): n. that n. ..., but in order that, non quin ..., sed ut: n. that n. ..., but however, non quia ..., sed or sed tamen: n. that ..., but yet, or however, non quo ..., sed tamen: n. that ..., but on the other hand, non quo ..., sed contra: n. because ..., but in order that, in order that n., non quia ..., sed ut or sed ne: n. because ..., but



*because*, non quia ..., sed quia; non quod ..., sed quod; non quod ..., sed quo: *n. on account of ...*, but *because* or *but in order that*, or *but in order that n.*, non es rei causā, sed quod; non es rei causā, sed ut or sed *n. as if n.* ..., but *because*, non quin ..., sed quia or sed quod: *n. in order that*, or *n. because ...*, but *in order that*, non quo or non quod ..., sed ut (or *in order that n.*, sed ne): *n. on this account*, *because ...*, but *because*, non ideo quod ..., verum quod: *n. on this account*, *because ...*, but *in order that*, non ideo quod ..., sed ut: *n. on this account*, *in order that ...*, but *in order that n.*, non id-o ut ..., sed ne: *n. as if ...*, but *in order that*, non quia ..., sed ut. — [§ 65] Observe a) 'I say that n.' §c., 'I maintain that it is n.' §c., is expressed in Latin by *negō*, followed by an *acc.* and *inf.*; e. g. *meus amicus negabat, se hoc facturum esse*; b) in connexion with an *adj.* 'not' is frequently expressed in Latin by one word: e. g. *n. wise, amens, demens; n. pleasant, inculpundus, ingratus* (but [§ 65] in the use of such adjectives compounded with *in* there is need of great caution, since they are not very common in the golden age of the language; e. g. *n. weary, non defatigatus*; but *indefessus* is not class.).

NOT BUT THAT, see BUT THAT.

NOT BUT—BUT. NOT ONLY NOT. See BUT.

NOT THAT—BUT. NOT THAT NOT—BUT. See BUT.

NOTABLE, notabilis; insignis.

NOTABLY, notabiliter; insigniter.

NOTARY, publicae fidei scriba; scriba publicus; or, if necessary, notarius (as l. t.), when the context determines the sense; but [§ 65] notarius with the ancients was a short-hand writer.

NOTE, v. notare (to put down in writing; also to observe as remarkable; but in the latter sense not till *ast. Augustus*: there is no authority for its use in the sense of 'to make an explanatory observation'),—annotare (to mark down in writing; then *esp.* to make a corrective or explanatory remark, although it occurs thus for the first time *ast. Augustus*; see *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26, 5, visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotare quaedam ut tumida, quae ego sublimia arbitrar; *Q. l.* 14, 7, de quibus in antiquographis pauca annotabo. [§ 65] Admonere and animadvertere in this sense would be quite wrong).

NOTE, [§ 65] Mark, nota; signum; insigne; indicium [SYN. in MARK, vid.]. *N. of admiration*, signum exclamationis (Gramm.). [§ 65] Annotation, annotatio (l. t. of *post-Aug. Gram.*).—\*scholion (an explanatory note: σχολιον, *Græc.* in *C. Att.* 16, 7, 3).—explicatio; interpretatio.—[§ 65] Nota, properly, the censor's mark, i. e. *censure*, is defended by *Hard* and *Weber* as having been long used as *term. techn.*] To write a few n's, pauca annotare (de qā re); on a book, commentari librum (Suet. *Gram.* 2); commentaria in librum componere (Gell. 2, 6, *inik.*).—*N.-Latin*, \*vocabula Latina quibus grammatici in annotationibus scribendis utuntur. [§ 65] In music, \*soni or vocis signum; \*nota musica (Kraft.): n's, modi musici (musical pieces); to sing fm n's, \*ex libello canere (not fm the memory).—\*ab oculo canere (at sight, *ast. Petron.* 75, 4). [§ 65] Billet, epistolum (but only *Catull.* 66 or 68, 2)—epistola pusilla. litterula. [§ 65] NOTE OF HAND, chirographum (to be distinguished fm syngrapha, = a deed drawn up as a formal contract and signed by both parties: to lend money on a n. of hand, \*chirographo exhibitio pecuniam ci credere: to borrow money on a n. of hand, \*per chirographum pecuniam mutuum sumere: to give a n. of hand, chirographum exhibere (see Gell. 14, 2, chirographi exhibitio): to give a n. of hand for alth, chirographo cavere de re (Suet. *Cal.* 12).

NOTE-BOOK, adversaria. libellus. commentariolum, commentarii (see Schütz, *Lez. C. sub vv.* Obs. adversaria is also a day-book, in *weh* accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).

NOTED, vid. CELEBRATED.

NOTHING, nihil [§ 65] the usual form in the best prose writers; *C.* seems to have altogether avoided the *abbr.* nil, *weh* occurs in his works only in passages cited fm poets; see *Müller ad C. Or.* pro *Seet.* 28, p. 73; *Goerzen ad C. Fin.* 2, p. 153; nihilum. [§ 65] nihil subst. or *adj.*; nihilum only subst.; but if the subst. is to be declined, then always nulla res (with the exception of nihil and nihilo); nulla res, either *abbr.* or *concr.*, of things, or of events, nihil always in a subjective sense, and always *abbr.* (see *Herz.* ad *Ces. B. C.* 2, 6); e. g. nihil agere, nihil loqui; quod mihi nulla res eripiet; nulla res Cæsari ad pristinum fortunam defuit; prorsus nihil. Since nihil is properly a subst., it takes an *adj.* or a *gen.* after it; e. g. *n. of the sort*, nihil tale: he has

done *n. new*, nihil novi fecit: *n. can come of n.*, de nihilo nihil fit; de nihilo nihil creari potest: *for n.*, sire causā (e. g. *laborare*): fm n., ex or de nihilo: a thing comes to n., res non succedit, non habet optatum or speratum eventum (does not take place).—res non exitum habet, non ad effectum adducitur (does not succeed): to come to n. = *perish*, ad nihilum venire, redigi, or recidere; in nihilum interire or occidere: to think *n.* of, pro nihilo putare or ducere (not to value it).—negligere, omittere (to disregard it): *n. less*, nihil minus; nihil vero minus: there is *n.* in a thing, in qā re nihil est: there is *n.* in it = it is not so, hæc res non ita se habet: to be good for n., nihil esse; nihil posse; non multum valere (to be of no power or influence).—nihil esse, inutile esse (to be useless or unprofitable): *n. but*, merus [§ 65] in good prose only of things): e. g. to speak of *n. but war*, merum bellum loqui; to narrate *n. but prodigies*, mera monstra narrare: *n. but trifles*, mera nugæ; or by summus, magnus, singularis; e. g. he showed *n.* but friendliness in receiving me, summā comitate me excipiebat. *N. but*, nihil nisi (but not nihil quam. See *Zumpt § 735*); nihil aliud nisi (*n. else* than = nihil præter, and is exclusive: whereas nihil aliud quam is comparative = is this and *n.* different fm or more than this. See *Krüger* 585, 2).—Obs. After nihil aliud nisi a *partic.* or *adj.* agrees with the following subst. (ut nihil aliud nisi pax videatur quesita, C.) [§ 65] They do *n. but* §c. In expressions of this kind the Latin is elliptical, and omits the *facere* or *agere* (e. g. nihil aliud quam bellum comparavi, Np.).

NOTICE, [§ 65] Observation, remark, animadversio; observatio; notatio; often by the verbs: worthy of n., notabilis, notandus, notatu dignus; memorabilis (remarkable, memorable).—memoratu dignus (worthy of mention). [§ 65] Information given beforehand, indicium: to give *n.* of a thing, indicare ci qd; deferre qd ad qm or ci; certiorum facere qm de qā re: a threatening n., denuntiatio: to send a threatening n., denuntiare ci qd: a public written n., positus proklam libellus, edictum (a placard)—tabula auctionaria (n. of a sale).—titulus (e. g. on a house to be let or sold): to give a n., libellum or edictum proponere: to give *n.* of an auction, auctionem pro nre or proscibere.

NOTIFICATION, notificatio; indicium (act of giving n., g. t.).—promulgatio, proscriptio (of a sale).

NOTIFY, indicium de qā re ci dare, ostendere (C.), or facere (Ter.); ad qm afferre (C.); indicium es rei ad qm deferre, or es rei significacionem ci dare, facere, or simply indicare, significare qd (T.).

NOTION, notio (weh one connects with athg; hence also the 'meaning' attached to a word).—informatio (the image one forms of alth in the mind).—Intelligentia (the knowledge of athg).—species (Cicero's translation of *idea*, 'an idea').—An innate n., notio in animis informata; notio animis impressa; insita et quasi consignata in animis notio; quasi naturalis et insita in animis nostris notio; animo insita informatio quedam; sine doctrinā anticipatio; anteccepta animo rei quedam informatio, sine quā nec intelligi quidquam, nec quæri, nec disputari potest; innata cognitio; prænotio; insita (or insita præceptatque) cognitio; quod natura inculcavit in mentibus (all C. for the *Græc.* *ἐννοια*, *πρόνοια*, *weh* he says notat notionem quamlibet, quæ antequam iudicii vis adolevit, ita se animo impressit, ut ei se constanter eandem præsentet).—An obscure n., notio tecta aique involuta (C.): obscure n's, intelligentia obscure, adumbrata, inchoata; cognitio indagacionis indigens.—General n's, notia rerum: confused n's, complicatae notiones: to form a n. of athg, qd mente formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; es rei notionem mente fingere: informare in animo es rei notionem; notionem es rei animo concipere: to attach a n. to athg, notionem cum re conjungere or ci rei subijcere: to have a clear, or definite, n. of athg, satis firme conceptum animo comprehensumque tenere; probe or plane intelligere or perspicuum habere qd: to form a n. of athg beforehand, notione animi præsentire qd: to have no n. of athg, notionem es rei nullam habere; qd ignorare: to have a false n. of athg, prava de qā re sentire: to have *truer n's* of the nature of the Gods, veriores de naturā deorum notiones in animo informatas habere (C.): to have some n. of religion, haud intacti religione animi esse: much depends on what *n.* you entertain of the tribunate, plurimum refert, quid tu esse tributatum putes: all men do not entertain the same n's of what is honorable and dishonorable, non eadem omnibus honesta sunt ac turpia: not to be able to form any n. of athg, fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ

vim et notionem: to confound the n.'s of right and wrong, species veri scelerisque permiscere (H. Sat. 2, 3, 208): to explain a n., notionem ex rei explicare, evolvere; vim et notionem ex rei explicare (C.): to explain a confused or obscure n., animi notionem complicatam evolvere (C. Off. 3, 19, 76): obscuram intelligentiam enodare. || *Meaning of a word, notion*.—vis.—sententia. To include two things in the n. of this word, hunc verbo duas notiones subjicere: to attach a n. to a word, vocabulo, verbo &c. notionem or sententiam subjicere: the only n. of the word is, neque u.l.a alia hunc verbo subjecta notio est, nisi &c. What n. is involved in these words? quæ vis inest in his verbis? quæ notio his verbis subjecta est?

NOTIONAL, mentis, animo, cogitatione formatus, informatus, or fictus. See also IDEAL.

NOTORIETY, (nominis) fama; gloria; claritudo: to gain n., i. e. to become celebrated, see CELEBRATED.

NOTORIOUS, || *Well known*, (omnibus) notus; per vulgatus: a n. fact, illustre notumque omnibus, factum. || *Infamous*, vild.

NOTORIOUSLY, ut omnes norunt.

NOTWITHSTANDING, || (*With substantives*), adversus (e.g. adversus inducias, n. the truce; adversus illi renatusconsultum; stultus est adversus statum et capitis canilem, n. his age); in with an abl., i. e. during, in the midst of (e.g. in summâ copiâ oratorum: but usually with tamen, sed, &c. s. g. noscitantur tamen in tantâ deformitate; sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant); also by abl. absol. with the verbs continere, negligere; e. g. contempti or neglectis precibus melis Romam rediit (n. my entreaties). || (*With verbs*), tamet; quanquam; etsi; licet; quamvis, or quamquam (although), followed by tamen (yet).—attamen (but yet, but still).—nihilominus, nihilominus (nevertheless).

NOVEL, adj. See NEW.

NOVEL, s. fabella, fabula.

NOVELIST, fabulator.

NOVELTY, || *Newness*, novitas; insolentia; or by the adj.: to lose the charm of n., novitatis gratiam exuere. || *A new thing*, res nova; novi qd: novelties, res novæ.

NOVEMBER, mensis November (Cat.); November (Mart.). Calends of N., Calendæ Novembres.

NOUGHT, nihil; nihillum. See NOTHING.

NOUN, nomen (Gramm.).

NOURISH, nutritre (n. pr. to give nourishment, care, and attention; fig., to favour, foment).—alere to support without denoting the means; fig., to maintain, continue).—sustentare (prop. and fig., to maintain, support, not suffer to fail).—J.N. sustentare et alere: alere et sustentare.—victum præbere ci (only prop., to give what is requisite for the support of life; also of land, &c., which maintains any one).—augere (only fig., to increase, enlarge).—J.N. alere et augere (opp. extinguere): to n. a person with alim, qm nutritre or alere or sustentare qd re (the former only of food; alere et sustentare also of the means by which one obtains a livelihood): to be nourished by alim, alii qd re (both of food and of the means of livelihood).—vesci qd re (of food, e. g. carne, lacte).—victum queritare qd re, se sustentare qd re (to gain a livelihood, support oneself).

NOURISHER, altor (one who supplies the necessities of life).—nutritor (one who furnishes food, &c., post-Aug.).

NOURISHING, nutritens; alens; in quo est multum alimenti (Cels.). ad alendum aptus, factus (almus, poet.; post-Aug. alibilis only twice, in Parr.): to be more n., plus alimenti habere; firmior, valentior esse (Cels.).

NOURISHMENT, || *The act of nourishing*, nutritio (act of sucking, Gell.).—sustentatio (maintenance, Ulp Dig. post-Aug. nutritus occurs only in Plin. 22, 24, 53).—Crcl. with the verb.—|| *Contents of nutritious parts*, alimentum: full of n., see NUTRITIOUS: that has no n., in quo nihil alimenti est (Cels. 2, 18, in.).—imbecillus, infirmus (opp. valens, firmus): there is more n. in meat than in any other food, plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio. || *Means of support, food, nutrimentum* (prop. and fig.; but in the best writers only fig.; e. g. nutrimentum eloquentiæ).—alimentum, cibum (of phy sical n.); alimentum also fig.).—pabulum, pastus (sodder, then fig., pabulum animi iniquique; pastus animi).—victus (every thing which we need or use as food): want a n., penuria alimentorum: to take n., cibum sumere or assumere: to look for n., pastum anqui-

rere (of animals).—victum querere (of persons): to give n. to a person or thing, qm or qd alere (prop. and fig., of persons and things).—ci victum præbere (prop., of persons and things); cf. TO NOURISH: the veins convey n. to the bones, venæ ossibus alimenta subministrant: the human mind feeds its n. in learning and thinking, mens hominis altius discendo et cogitando.

NOVICE, in re rudis et tiro (g. l.): in a monastery or nunnery, \*novitus monachus, \*novitia monacha (fem., i. t.).

NOVITIATE, tirocinium (g. l.); \*tirocinii tempus; \*tirocinium monasticum (i. l. of monastic life).

NOW, adv. nunc (at the present time, opp. tunc).—jam (opp. tunc; ephly as a particle of transition).—in præsentia (C. Cæs. Np. L.; for the present).—in hoc tempore, in præsentia (C. Fam. 2, 10; under present circumstances; at this critical time, &c.).—in præsentia (post-Aug. also ad præsentia, n. and the time immediately following. post-Aug. impræsentiarum, de præsentiarum are unclass.).—Even n. = a) precisely at this moment, nunc quum maxime or quum maxime only; ß) just before the present moment, modo. N. directly, see IMMEDIATELY. N.—n. (= at one time—at another), modo—modo (or nunc or interdum, or tum); nunc—nunc (or modo. post-Aug. nunc—nunc not in prose before L.); alias—alias (or interdum or plerumque or aliquando).—hodie (to-day).—nunc ipsum, hoc ipso tempore (at this very time, emphatic): n. at length, nunc demum: n. and then, interdum (only implying that it is not very often).—aliquando (at times; post-Aug. nonnunquam = not uncommonly, pretty frequently): and subinde denotes the succession of one action to another, often the repeated succession = repeatedly: unheard of until n., ante hoc tempus inauditum. || (*As a particle of transition*), autem.—vero (in truth).—nunc, nunc vero (demolishing concession): but n., nunc autem. || (*Demolishing consequence*), igitur (therefore).—quæ cum ita sint (since things are so): but n., atqui.

NOWHERE, nusquam (in no place, under no circumstance).—nullo loco (in no place).—post-Aug. nusquam and nullibi are not Latin: n. else, nusquam alibi: n. in the world, n. at all, nusquam gentium: n. else than, nusquam alibi, nisi, or quam (but quam only when tam precedes, expressed or understood).

NOWISE, nullo modo; nequaquam; neutquam; haud quamquam: nulla ratione; minime. See also 'By no means' in No.

NOXIOUS, nocens; noxius; nociturus: extremely n., perniciosus, exitiosus.

NUDITY, must be expressed by the adj.; e. g. nudatum corpus. post-Aug. nuditas occurs only in some old ed. of Q. 10, 2, 23, where more recent ed. from the best MSS., read juventutinis.

NUGATORY, nugatorius; J.N. infirmus nugatoriusque; levis ac nugatorius.

NUISANCE, molestia; onus; incommodum: to be a n. to aby, molestiam ci exhibere, afferre (Ter.).; ci oneri esse (L.): to find abh a n., molestiam capere, suscipere, trahere ex qd re.

NULL, irritus, nullus. See INVALID.

NULLIFY, qd irritum facere; qd ad nihilum redigere; irritum qd esse jubere or velle; rescindere, dissolvere qd. See also ABROGATE, ANNULARE.

NULLITY, nihil (nothing).—vanitas, inanitas (emptiness); or by the adj. irritus, vanus, nullus.

NUMB, v. torporem afferre ci rei, torpore hebetare qd; obtusefacere.

NUMB, adj. rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obtusefactus. To be n., rigidum esse, rigere, torpore, torpidum esse: to become n., rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere. The hand is n., manus obtorpuir.

NUMBER, v. numerare; numerum ex rei inire, exsequi, effloere; computare; enumerando percensere.—(J.N. in TO COUNT, vld.)

NUMBER, s. || *A great many, multitude*, numerus: a great n., magnus or grandis numerus.—multitudo (multitude).—copia (heap, abundance, of things).—frequentia (persons present): in great n.'s, multi; frequentes: a small n., paucitas; exiguus numerus (of persons or things).—infrequentia (few persons present, opp. frequentia): a very small n., magna paucitas: in small n.'s, pauci; infrequentes: a n. of people, complures (several): a full n., numerus plenus: to make up a n., numerum effloere or conficere. || *Numeral sign*, litera; \*nota numerali. || *Proportion of times or syllables*, numerus.

NUMBERLESS, innumerabilia (C. post-Aug. innum-



merus in poets, and in prose writers of the silv. age; see Orelli, C. de Or. 2, 22, 94. There is no authority for innumerosus).

NUMBNESS, torpor.

NUMERAL, \*nota, signum numeri (a figure).—nomen numerale (Prisc.; a word): Roman n's, &c., numerorum signa a Romanis, ab Arabibus, recepta.

NUMEROUS. See MANY.

NUMSKULL, bardus; ineptus; stolidus; fatuus. NUN, monacha, nonna (Hier. n.); monasteria (Just. Novell.): to become a n., ritu Christiano sacri culti divino (aft. Ammian. 18, 10).

NUNCIO, \*summi or Romani pontificis legatus.

NUNNERY, \*conobium monacharum.

NUPTIAL, nuptialis. See MARRIAGE.

NUPTIALS, nuptiae (g. t.).—nuptiarum sollemnia, tum, n. (the celebration of a marriage, in a religious sense): to make preparations for n's, nuptias adornare; parare ea, quæ ad nuptias opus sunt: to solemnize n's, nuptias facere or efficere (g. t.).—sacrum nuptiale conficere (in a religious sense). Cf. MARRIAGE, MARRY.

NURSE, s. || One who tends children, nutrix; nutricula (dim.): to be n. to any one, nutricem esse ci, qm nutricia: to have a n. for a child, puero nutricem addidit: the office or duty of a n., nutricionis munus (Gell. 12, 1); a n.'s wages, nutrices (aft. C. ad Div. 16, 14, i, medicis merces). || One who tends the sick, ejus cure custodiagru (ægrotus) qd mandat est (Plin. Ep. 7, 19, init.).—assidens (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11): to be a n. to any one, ci or es valetudini assidere (see SICK-BED).

NURSE, v. PROP. nutrire (g. t.).—mammis nutrire.—nutricare (Plaut.): to n. her own child, qm lacte suo nutrire (Gell. 12, 1, i. e. not to employ a wet-n.).—qm uberibus alere (with milk, not with farinaceous or any other food; of women and animals). Every mother nurses her own child, suæ quemque mater uberibus alit (T. Germ. 20).—alere (to support existence by any means). FIG. nutrire (e. g. amorem, O.).—sustentare et alere. alere et sustentare (cherish and support).—fovere (cherish; e. g. spem; parvulos).—augere (increase). || To tend a sick person, nutrire (ægrum, Cels.).—ægrotum curare.—ægrotu assidere.

NURSERY, || Room where young children are brought up, parvulorum diæta (Jct.); \*parvulorum cubiculum: a n. tale, nutricularum fabula (Q. 1, 9, 2). || Plantation of young trees, seminarium, plantarium; seminarium pomarium or pomorum (of fruit-trees).—vitarium (of vines).—\*seminarium oleagineum (of olive-trees): to make or lay out a n., facere, instituire seminarium, &c.

NURSING, nutritio (act of sucking an infant, Gell.).—sustentatio (act of supporting and bringing up, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 8). Nutritus only Plin. 22, 24, 53; but in sense of nourishment.

NURSING, alumnus; fem. alumna.

NURTURE, s. See NOURISHMENT.

NURTURE, v. See NOURISH.

NUT, nux; walnut, (nux) juglans: hazel-n., (nux) Avellana: n.-tree, nux: a hard n., fig. (i. e. a difficult thing), res difficilis, ardua; quæstio difficilis; nodus; e. g. rem impeditam, difficilem, ci expediendam, explicandam proponere, dare: not to give a n. for althg. ne vitiosa quidem muce emere qd (Plaut.). ne flocci quidem facere qd; pro nihilo putare qd (C.).

NUT-BROWN (ecolor), nigricans (Plin.).

NUT-CRACKERS, mellefrangulum (Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16; but only as a facetious term for a tooth).

NUT-SHELL, putamen nucis.—putamen Avellanae (of a hazel-nut).—putamen juglandis (of a walnut).

NUTRIMENT. See NOURISHMENT.

NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, PROP. of food, in quo multum alimenti est, magni cibi (that contains much nourishment; opp. parvi cibi).—valens, firmus, valentis or firmæ materie (strong; opp. imbecillus, infirmus, imbecille or infirmæ materie; opp. alibis occurs only Farr. R. R. 2, 11, 2 and 3; nutritibilis, in very late writers; almus, only in poetry); verj n., maximi cibi (opp. minimi cibi): to be more n. than &c., plus alere quam &c., plus alimenti habere, quam &c.; meat is the most n. food, plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio: every sucking animal (i. e. the flesh of every such animal) is less n., omne animal, si lactens est, minus alimenti præstat.

NUZZLE, || To ensnare, laqueo irretire. || To put a ring on the nose, annulum inserere narius, or (of an animal, e. g. suis) rostro.

NYMPH, nympa.

## O

O, interj. See Oh!

OAK, quercus (the common or forest o.).—cerrus (the Turkey or Burgundy o.).—ilex (the holm-o.).—quercus esculus (or simply esculus; the mast-tree): o.-timber, lignum quernum; ligna roborea, materies roborea (of the holm); o.-apple, galla (Plin.; not used in the pl.).

OAKEN, quernus or quernus, querceus (of the common or forest oak. Quercinus, Suet. Cal. 19, is doubtful).—robustus, robustus, roboreus (of the holm).—iligneus, ilignus (of the holm-oak).—cerreus, cerrinus (of the Turkey or Burgundy oak).—esculeus, esculinus (of the mast-tree).

OAKUM, stuppa or stupa, æ, f. (Cæs. L.)

OAR, remus (tonsa is poet.): to condemn to the o's (i. e. galley), affligere qm remo triremis publicæ (Val. Max. 9, 15, 3): to break off the o's, detergere remos; or, less frequently, abstergere remos (Curt. 9, 9): blade (of an o.), palma, palmula.

OAT, OATS, pl. avena: o.-field, ager avenæ constitus: o.-cake, panis avenaceus: oatmeal, farina avenacea: o.-straw, stramentum avenaceum: wild o's, avena fatua (L.): to have sown one's wild o's, voluptates temperantiâ suæ frenasse ad domuisse (L. 30, 14).

OATEN, avenaceus.

OATH, jusjurandum, gen. jurisjurandi, n. (g. t.; also esply of the o. of allegiance, and of the military o. Jusjuramentum is late).—sacramentum (an o. voluntarily taken, a vow, usually the o. of allegiance, the military o.).—religio (prop., sense of duty; hence metonym. an o. grounded on a sense of duty; see Np. Dion. 8, 5; Ages. 2, 5).—jursurandi verba, jusjurandum (form of the o.): a false o., perjurium: to impose an o. upon any, jusjurandum ab eo exigere: administer an o., jusjurandum ei deferre: to offer to take one's o., jusjurandum offerre: to take an o., jusjurandum dare or jurare; sacramentum or sacramento dicere: to take a false o., pejerare or perjurare (opp. jurare verissimum jusjurandum); ex animi sententiâ jurare: to take a formal o., verbis conceptis jurare.—(falsely) verbis conceptis pejerare (see C. Cluent. 48, 134): that has taken an o., juratus; jurejurando strictus: to take the o. of allegiance, in verba jurare (es; of private citizens, magistrates, or soldiers).—sacramentum dicere apud qm, sacramento or sacramentum dicere (ci of soldiers): to administer the o. of allegiance, qm in sua verba jusjurandum adigere: to put one upon o., jurejurando or jusjurandum or ad jusjurandum qm adigere; qm sacramento rogare or adigere (of soldiers): to bind by an o., jurejurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare: to release any fm an o., ci jurisjurandi gratiam facere; jusjurandum remittere (t. t., of the post-Aug. lawyers): to keep or perform an o., jusjurandum servare, conservare; religionem conservare (Np. Ages. 2, 5): to break an o., jusjurandum negligere, rumpere; sacramentum mutare (by going over to another party; see Suet. Galb. 10): to oblige or bind oneself by an o., jurejurando se obstringere: to confirm, establish, or ratify althg by an o., jurejurando affirmare qd (e. g. societatem). To affirm, protest upon o., adjurare: to frame or draw up an o., i. e. the form of an o., jusjurandum concipere (T. Hist. 4, 44, 1): on o., juratorius (Cod. Just. 12, 19, 12): to give a promise upon o., fidem et jusjurandum dare (see Cæs. B. G. 1, 3).—Adv. jurejurando; jurejurando interposito: to bind by o., jurejurando qm obstringere: to bind themselves mutually on o., jurejurando ac fide inter se sancire (Cæs. B. G. 1, 30; followed by ne).

OBDRURACY, obstinatio.—animus obstinatus or obfirmatus.

OBDRURATE, obstinatus; perversus; præfractus.

OBDRURATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; præfracte.

OBEDIENCE, obtemperatio: to althg, ci rei (as action; an accommodating or adapting oneself to althg).—obedientia (as of slaves and children).—obsequium, obsequentia (yielding, compliance; Cæs. B. G. 7, 29). officium (obedience considered as due; see Interp. ad Np. Milt. 7, 1): to render obedience; see TO OBEY: to retain in obedience, in officio retinere or continere: to bring back to obedience, ad officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere: to renounce obedience, in officio non manere; obedientiam relinquere et abjicere.

OBEDIENT, obediens, dicto audiens; Jn. dicto audiens atque obediens, obtemperans (all with a dat. of that wch one obeys): to be o.; see HEARKEN,

**OBEY**: to make a'y mora o., qm obediētiorem facere (of things); your most o. servant (in modern letter-writing), ubi ad quæque præstanda paratissimus.

**OBDIENTLY**, obediēter (L.). obtemperanter (Prud.). Or by the adj.

**OBEISANCE**, corporis inclinatio: to make o. to aby, salutare qm; (acclinis saluto qm, Arnob.)

**OBELISK**, obeliscus (g. t.)—meta (at the end of the Roman circus).—cippus (as a sepulchral monument).—obeliscus, obelus (as a mark in books).

**OBEISITY**, obesitas with or without ventris (Suet.).

**OBEY**, parere (v. pr. opp. imperare; always with the idea of strict necessity; see C. Legg. 3, 2, 5. Cæs. B. C. 3, 81).—obedire, dicto audientem esse (as of children and slaves; to perform the wish of another; with this difference, that dicto audientem esse denotes prompt and willing obedience).—obtemperare (to accommodate or adapt oneself to the will of another, esp. a higher person).—obsequi (to follow the advice of another; opp. repugnare; see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 60. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 6).—audire qm, auscultare ei (to listen to the representation of aby).—morem gerere, morigerari (to yield to the demands or caprice of another).—Jn. parere et obedire; obedire et parere; obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire; dicto audientem atque obediētem esse: to obey aby's precepts, cs præceptis parere et obedire: to o. aby's commands, ci parere et imperata facere; cs jussis or cs imperio audientem esse: not to o. the commands of aby, obediētiā relinquere et abjicere, nec ci parere (see C. Off. 1, 29, 102): to refuse to o. the commands of aby, cs imperium detrectare; cs imperium auspiciūque abnuere (of soldiers): to o. by compulsion, vi parere cogi: to o. readily and willingly, æquo animo libenterque parere ci; obediēter imperata facere.

**OBITUARY**, adj. By gen. mortuorum, defunctorum.

**OBITUARY**, s. \*vitæ defunctorum. (See ratio Libitinae, Suet., i. That wch lies before one, res (g. t.).—res obiecta sensibus, or quod sensibus percipitur (in philosophical sense).—quod sub sensum cadit.—obiectus, ſa (Np.): also by various turns, 1) by the verb esse; a) with a gen. (like elva) to be reckoned or included under, e. g. deorum tutelæ ea loca sunt; legati petierunt a Romanis, ut filium regis publicæ curæ ac velut tutelæ vellent esse (cf. Aug. Grotf. § 418. Ramsh. § 102, 2, b): esse with a dat., when it signifies, to serve for althg, &c.: e. g. to be an o. of cure, hatred, contempt; ci esse curæ, odio, contemptui (cf. Grotf. § 121, 1; Aug. Grotf. § 38; Zumpt, § 422): to be an o. of hatred to aby, in odium venire, pervenire. 2) by a demonstrative pronoun; wch, when a relative follows, is often omitted; e. g. the o.'s of politics, (ea) quæ in republâ versantur: the o.'s wch relate to our happiness, (ea) quæ ad felicitatem nostram pertinent. 3) by substantives in wch the idea is already included, e. g. an o. of love, amor; delicia: an o. of desire, desiderium: an o. of jest, ludibrium. 4) by some other Crcl. with verbs fm the context; e. g. to be an o. of love to aby, ab aliquo amari, diligere: all these sciences have for their o. the investigation of truth, quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. || An end, aim, finis; propositum: without having attained their o., re infecta; infectis iis, quæ agere destinaverant: to make it one's first o., id unum agere (ut): to make pleasure one's first o., ad voluptatem omnia referre or revocare; voluptate omnia metiri. || (In grammar), res; res obiecta. || Any thing deformed or hideous, monstrum.

**OBJECT**, v. contra dicere, in contrariam partem asserere (to say, bring forward, on the other side).—oppone (to set agst).—occurrere, to althg, ci rei (to meet, by objecting): it is objected to us, nobis occurrit (see C. Off. 2, 2, 7): to this you are accustomed to o. thus, huc loco sic occurrere soletis: to have althg to o. to a thing (i. e. not to approve of it), rem improbare: I have nothing to o. to it, nihil impedio, non repugno (see Zumpt, § 543): some one however may o., sed fortasse quispiam dixerit; dicat qs forte: nobody can now o., non jam potest dici.

**OBJECT-GLASS**, \*orbiculus vitri convexus.

**OBJECTION**, altercatio (o. made by one party, and answered by the other; Cf. Q. 10, 1, 35, altercationes et interrogationes): but mly by Crcl.: e. g. quid contra quemque philosophum dicatur, ex eo libro intelligi potest (the o.'s agst. C. Div. 2, 1, 2): to make an o. to, opponere, contra dicere qd; obloqui; occurere (C.): to answer o.'s, quæ qs contra dicat, refellere. If = hesita-

tion, demur, dubitatio: without making any o., sine morâ; haud cunctanter: to make o., dubitare; dubitationem asserere, habere. I have no o., licet; per me licet; per me; nihil impedio, or moror; non repugno: I shall not listen to any o., nihil audio (Com.): if you have no o., nisi quid dicis.

**OBJECTIONABLE**, \*contra quod qs dicere possit; quod offendit, displicet.

**OBJECTIVE**, quod sensibus percipitur; quod sub sensu cadit (aft. C.): the o. world, res externæ; quæ sub sensu cadunt; quæ aspectu sentiuntur (C.).

**OBJECTOR**, qui contra dicit.

**OBJURATION**, &c. See BLAME, REPROOF.

**OBLATION**, donum; munus sacrum or plium.

**OBLIGATION**, || Duty, officium; quod meum, tuum est; quod debeo, debes: I consider that I am under an o. to, meum esse puto, duco. See also DUTY. || Act by wch one binds oneself, satis datus: = BOND; see BOND. || Favour by wch one is bound in gratitude, beneficium: to be under an o. to aby, cs beneficiis obligatum esse; vinculis beneficii obstrictum esse (C.): under o., obligatus (Plin. Ep.). To lay aby under a great o., magnam a qo (C.) or apud qm (L.) gratiam inire.

**OBLIGATORY**, quod obligat, obstringit, devincit qm.

**OBLIGE**, || To compel, qm vi cogere; see COMPEL || To bind (by a stipulation, duty, favour, &c.), alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. The law o.'s any one, lex tenet qm. To be obliged to the observance of a treaty, federe alligatum or illigatum esse. To o. a man by an oath, qm sacramento adgere. To o. oneself to do a thing, se obligare ci rei (or with ut); se obstringere in qd (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in scelus). I am obliged to do this, hoc meum est. || To confer a favour upon, beneficium in qm conferre: to o. one greatly, gratissimum, pergratum, percommodum ci facere: you cannot o. me more than by &c. hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes; nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis: you will o. me greatly by (or if you &c.), gratum (gratissimum) mihi feceris, si &c.; magnum beneficium mihi dederis, si &c.: I am very much obliged to you, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti; magnum in me contulisti beneficium: to be greatly obliged to one, multum debere ci; multa beneficia ab illo in me profecta, collata sunt (aft. C.): readiness to o., officium; officiosa voluntas; gratificandi liberalis voluntas; comitas (courteous and kind behaviour towards inferiors). To show all readiness to o. aby, omni officiorum genere qm prosequi; summa ci studia impertire.

**OBLIGING**, comis (courteous).—obsequiosus (willingly according to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58).—facilis, officiosus (compliant, ready to render a service): o. in althg, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for althg).—inclinator or propensus ad qd (easily to be induced, inclined to althg).—indulgens (indulgent, opp. durus): to be o. in althg, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: know, that thou art a great deal too o. (indulgent), te esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem scito (C.). The liberality and o. temper of the magistrates, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratuum.

**OBLIGINGLY**, officiose; benigne; comiter.

**OBLIGINGNESS**, propensa voluntas (ready disposition).—facilitas (readiness).—comitas (courtesy).—obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29).—officium (kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render a service to aby).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17); indulgentia.

**OBLIQUE**, obliquus.

**OBLIQUELY**, oblique (C.; also impror. = 'indirectly,' of censuring, &c.); in obliquum (Plin.); per obliquum (H.); ex obliquo (Plin.); ab obliquo (O.): to move o., oblique ferri; in latus digredi (Plin.); obliquo motu corporis uti.

**OBLIQUENESS**, **OBLIQUITY**, || Prop. obliquitas; obliquum (Plin.). || Fig. pravitas (See not obliquitas in this sense).

**OBLITERATE**, obliterare (e. g. offensionem: famam rei male gestæ: memoriam cs rei).—delere (blot out utterly; propt. also memoriam cs rei).—extinguere. Jn. extinguere atque delere (impror.).—inducere, fradere, eradere, interlinere [Syn. in ERASE].—funditus tollere.—To o. the very name of the Roman people, nomen populi Romani extinguere. To o. his infamy, infamiam extinguere.

**OBLITERATION**, Crcl. by the verb.

**OBLIVION, s.** obliuio: *to bury in or cover with o., qd in obliuione adducere: qd obliuione obruere, or contere; memoriam rei obliterare or expellere: to be buried in o., in obliuione jacere: to sink into o., in obliuionem adduci, obliuione obrui; obliterari: to reuocare fm o., ab obliuione vindicare: this will never fall into o., memoriam cs rei nunquam delēbit obliuio or qd obscurata nulla unquam est obliuio. An act of o. See AMNESTY.*

**OBLIVIOUS, obliuiosus (C.).**

**OBLONG, oblongus (L.).**

**OBLOQUY, reprehensio; vituperatio; culpatio; oburgatio (obloquium, Sidor.); exposed to o., reprehendendus; vituperandus; reprehensio; vituperatione dignus.**

**OBNOXIUS, [Subject, exposed, subjectus; obnoxius] (S.) avoid subditus: videtur mihi cadere in sapientem egreditur (that a wise man is o. to, C. Tusc. 3, 4, 7). [Hurtful, troublesome, noxious; malus; detrimētusosus (Caz.); nocens.**

**OBSCENE, obscēnus (exciūgū diāgnōst).—Immundus (unclean, impure).—spurius (fictitious, spurious).—an o. song, canticum obscenum: to use o. language, verbis obscenis uti; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.**

**OBSCENTY, obscenitas; or by the adj.**

**OBSCURE, ade. [Dark, dusky, obscurus, tenebrosus] this difference, that tenebrosus itself denotes primarily only the obscuration of the atmosphere, or the want of light, whereas obscurus denotes either the effect of this want on the object, or the want itself; to the former in luce positus is opposed, to the latter illustris).—caliginosus (dark, without light).—cæcus (in such one cannot see; as, night, a house): somewhat o., subobscurus: as o. night, nox obscura (overcast).—nox caliginosa (dark).—nox cæca or obduta (in such one cannot see any space before him): to make alth o., obscurum facere, obscurare (e. g. cubiculum, conclave).—ci rei lucem eripere (to deprive of light). See also DARK. [Not plain, obscurus (unintelligible, uncertain, unknown).—cæcus (of such one sees no reason; e. g. morbus, carmen).—involutus (veiled).—non apertus a intelligendum (not distinct).—abstrusus (hidden, secret, e. g. insidius; or, hard to explain and understand, e. g. disputatio).—perplexus (confused, intricate, e. g. s. rmones, carmen).—ignobilis (complicated).—incertus (indivisible, vague).—ignobilis (unknown): somewhat o., subobscurus (of a speaker, &c.). to make alth o., ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre, tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ci rei offendere (C. N. D. 1, 3, 6): to make a speech o., orationem occæcare: to be o., in tenebris latere; obscuritate involutum latere (to be hidden, not known).—lucem deiderare (to be indistinct, of ideas): to be o. y, or crassis occultatutem et circumfusum tenebris latere (to be wrapped in impenetrable obscurity). [Not illustris, obscurus: as o. name, nomen obscurum: of o. birth or descent, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus (of an unknown family).—nullo patre natus, terræ filius (not born in lawful wedlock).**

**OBSCURE, v. obscurare (prop. or fig.).—tenebras offundere or obducere ci rei or ci (to overcast, so that alth is no longer in clear light, either lit. or fig.); rei caliginem offundere (L.), or inducere (Vell.; more strongly).—noctem offundere ci rei: the light of a lamp is obscured by that of the sun, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ: obliuio shall never o. the remembrance of thee, tuam memoriam nulla obliuio obscurabit: of o. the reputation, nomini or decori obsceat.**

**OBSCURELY, obscure (C.): and see the adj.**

**OBSCURITY, [Darkness, obscuritas; tenebræ (opp. lux).—caligo (see the distinction of the adj. in Obscure).—Jv. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ; nox (night). [Want of clearness, plainness; obscuritas; incertum (uncertainty).—Want of fame or celebrity, tenebræ; ignobilitas, humilitas (the former in respect of rank, the latter in respect of descent): to raise fm o., qm e tenebris et silentio proferre; qm in lucem famamque provehere; e tenebris in lucem evocare (familiam): to live in o., per obscurum vitam transmittre (Sen. Ep. 19, 2); in ignorance hominum versari; in tenebris jacere; in umbrâ degere. [An obscure thing, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta; res nondum ad liquidum perducta or explorata: to clear up obscurities, res obscuras explanare; res involutas explicare; occulta et quasi involuta aperire.**

**OBSEQUIES, justa (pl.); justa funebria (Liv.); or simply, funebria (Plin.); exsequia (C.). See FUNERAL.**

**OBSEQUIOUS, obsequiosus; obsequens: to be o. to aby, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere, or obsequi.**

**OBSEQUIOUSLY, obsequenter, officioso.**

**OBSEQUIOUSNESS, obsequium, obsequentia (habis of yielding to the wishes and desires of others; the latter, \*Caz. B. G. 7, 29): excessive o., nimia obsequentia: to manifest o. towards aby, ci or cs voluntati morem gerere; ci morigerari; ci obsequi.**

**OBSERVANCE, [Act of observing, regard, attention, observantia (outward respect or attention), observatio (reference, regard)—obedientia; obtemperatio (e. g. iustitia est obtemperatio legibus, o. of the laws, C.). [Rule of practice, custom, usus; mos receptus; consuetudo recepta: it is an o., usu, more, consuetudine receptum est.**

**OBSERVANT, observans (e. g. æqui, Claud. officiorum, Plin.); also in the sense of showing respect, observantissimus mei (C.).—obediens; obtemperans (obediens). See ATTENTIVE.**

**OBSERVATION, observatio; animadvertio (a giving heed, attention); e. g. nature: a man of quick o.; see OBSERVER: to make an o., observare; animadvertere (to observe).—experti (to try, make experiment): to be exposed to the o. of all, in clarissimâ luce verari: what my own o. supplies, quod animadverti: an army of o., \*copula ad hostium itinera servanda disposita: to make astronomical o.'s, cœlum sideraque spectare (cœli siderumque spectator, one who makes such, L. 24, 34); motus stellarum observare (C. Div. 1, 1, 2, Orrell (at. observare)), considerare sidera (Gell. 2, 21); positus siderum ac spatia dimetiri (T. Ann. 6, 21, 3).**

**OBSERVATORY, \*specula astronomica (Eichst.) or mathematica pergula (Suet. Oct. 94).**

**OBSERVE, [To watch, serve, observare (g. t.).—asservare (to watch carefully).—animadvertere (to give heed or attention to).—spectare, contemplari (to look about quietly for the purpose of observation).—considerare (to view or contemplate; e. g. sidera, Gell. 2, 21).—custodire (to watch, guard, a person).—speculari (to look out for).—speculari et custodire qm: to o. the course of the stars, observare [Moer. Orrell, observare, C. Div. 1, 1, 2] motus stellarum: to o. lightning, servare de cœlo (of an augur): to o. the rising of a constellation, servare ortum sideris: to o. aby's behaviour, observare quemadmodum qs se gerat: to o. the enemy, hostium consilia speculari (to endeavour to find out his plans).—quam ab hostibus agantur, cognoscere (to watch).—hostium itinera servare (to note the march of an enemy). [To follow, attend to, observare (e. g. leges, C. præceptum, Caz.).—parcere (to obey). [To say, remark, dicere (to say).—docere (to teach): to o. this, ut hoc addam: to o. only one thing, ut alia omittam (to pass by all other things). [Avoid the expression so commonly used by annotators, ut monet, for, ut ait, ut docet, ut annotavit, ut est apud; ut monet is not Latin.**

**OBSERVER, observator (g. t.; post-Aug.).—spectator (a beholder).—speculator (a spy); or Crcl. with the verbs: an o. of nature, speculator venatorque nature: an o. of the constellations, spectator cœli siderumque: an acute o., homo acutus, sagax, emuncte naris homo (facile, H. Sat. 1, 4, 8): a careful o. of his duties, omnium officiorum observantissimus (Plin. Ep. 10, 11): to be a diligent o. of alth, acriter animum intendere ad rei; acrem et diligentem esse animadvertorem ca rei.**

**OBSELETE, obsoletus (of dress, words).—exolūtus (of words).—ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (of words long gone out of common use).—ab ultimis et jam obliuatis temporibus repetitū (of words): to become o., obsolescere; exolescere (in desuetudinem venire, only in the Digest).**

**OBSTACLE, impedimentum (of the Digest).—mora (a cause of delay).—difficultas (difficulty). [Avoid the unclass. obstaculum, and obstant; although the latter occurs in Vitr.): to put an o. in the way, to be an o., impedimento esse ci rei; impedimento inferre (C.); impedimentum afferre (T.); moram afferre, offere (C.); in morâ esse (T.); obstare, officere, obesse ci (C.); to remove o.'s, amoliri (of obstacles; also with addition of o. medio, with labour and difficulty); to conquer o.'s, impedimenta superare; ea quæ obstant, transcendere (to overcome them).—amoliri, quæ impedimento sunt (remove them by great exertions; aft. Ter. And. 4, 2, 24).**

**OBSTINACY, animus obstinatus; obstinatio, in alth, e. rei (obstinata perseverantia).—pervicacia, animus pervicax (perseverance in endeavouring to**



carry out *aliquod*, or to gain a victory).—*pertinacia* (o. in an opinion or purpose).—*animus praefractus*; contumacia.

**OBSTINATE**, *pertinax* (that keeps to his opinion; also of things, that do not yield or abate; e. g. diseases).—*pervicax* (constant in endeavours to carry a thing through, or gain a point).—*obstinatus*, *affirmatus* (the former, firm and constant, in a good sense; the latter, stiff and o., in a bad sense: *obstinatus*, contumax, defying, resisting, does not belong to this; refractorius is not Class.): an o. complaint or disease, morbus perseverans; morbus longinquus (long, tedious); longa et pertinax vietudo (of a long continuance of poor health): an o. engagement, praellum or certamen *pertinax* (obstinatum firmissimum *Cael.* in *C. Ep.* 8, 17, extr. = a battle with able-bodied troops): an o. silence, obstinatum silentium (e. g. obtinere).

**OBSTINATELY**, *obstinatè*; *pertinaciter*; *pervicaciter*; *praefracte* (e. g. nimis praefracte erarum defendere. *C. Off.* 3, 22, 88); *obstinato animo*; *offirmata voluntate*: to act o. in *aliquid*, obstinato animo agere qd.

**OBSTREPEROUS**. See *Noisr*.

**OBSTRUCT**, || *To block up*, claudere (*shut in*); obstruere, obespere, intercludere. *To o. the way*, viam praeccludere; viam obstruere (*harricade*); iter obespere; iter intercludere, interrumpere. || *To be an obstacle in the way of*, impedire qm a qd re, or merely qd re (*nerer in qd re*); impedimento esse ci (*ci rei*); ad qd (*nerer in qd re*) impedimentum afferre ci rei facienda; obstrare obficere ci and ci rei cs.

**OBSTRUCT, ON**, || *Act of obstructing*; use the verbs. || *Obstacle*, vid.

**OBTAIN**, *obtinere* (to o. after resistance, and keep possession).—*parare*, *comparare* (*provide, procure by one's own means*).—*querere* (o. by seeking: e. g. livelihood, victum; popularity with the common people, gratiam ad populum; gloriæ, sibi gloriam).—*acquirere* (to o. what one has striven for).—*colligere* (*collect*; e. g. good-will, favour, &c.).—*nancisci* (o. with or without trouble; even against one's wish).—*adipisci* (to achieve by exertion).—*consequi* (to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance).—*assequi* (to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavours).—*impetrare* (*effect or o. what has been required*): by violence, exprimere, extorquere: to o. the highest political power, rerum potiri: to o. credit, parere sibi laudem: money, pecuniam sibi facere: a man's friendship, cs amicitiam sibi comparare: great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere: great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnumque nomen facere: a victory, victoriam ab, de, or ex hoste consequi or reportare (*C.*); referre (*L.*); adipisci (*Cas.*). *To endeavour to o.*, captare qd (e. g. popularitatem, &c.).

**OBTENTATION**, *obtestatio* (*C.*); or *Crel.* with the verbs.

**OBTRECTION**, *obtrectatio* (*C.*, *Lto.*).

**OBTRUDE**, v. *obtrudere* (of persons or things): to o. oneself, se obtrudere, inferre, insolenter se offerre, se ingerere, se inculcare cs auribus (*in order that one may hear us; all these of persons*).—se inculcare (e. g. oculis).—se offerre, obijci (e. g. animo; of forms, appearances, thoughts *vel present themselves to our view or mind*).

**OBTRUSION**, *By the verbs*.

**OBTRUSIVE**, importunus (*behaving in a troublesome, unseemly, &c., manner*).—molestus (*troublesome*).—impudens (*shameless*).—molestus. *Or by the verbs*.

**OBTRUSE**, obtusus, hebes (*prop. and fig.*); tardus (*fig.*): an o. mind, ingenium hebes, or retusum (*C.*).

**OBTUSENESS** (hebetudo oculorum, *Plin.*, dulcedo visus; hebetudo sensuum, *Macrob.*, stupiditas). *Use the adjectives*.

**OBVIATE**, occurrere, obviam ire (to go against, not to shun).—prævertere (to prevent).—resistere (to offer resistance, check): to o. an evil, malo occurrere, prævertere.

**OBVIOUS**, manifestus, perspicuus, evidens, planus, illustris: to be o., patere, apparere (to be manifest).—liquet (it is clear, self-evident).—liquere; planum, clarum, perspicuum esse (to be clear or plain; *SYN. in PLAIN*): this is not o. to me, hoc mihi non constat: to me the matter is quite o., res solle luce mihi videtur clarior (*Aff. C. de Dio.* 1, 3, 6). See also *CLEAR*.

**OBVIOUSLY**, manifeste; clare; evidenter. See also *CLEARLY*.

**OCCASION**, s. causa (*cause, reason*).—*materia* (*materials for action*).—locus, occasio (*opportunity*).—*ansa* (*trap, a handle*; then *fig.*, an opportunity): to give o., occasionem dare; ansam dare or præbere (e. g. for blame reprehensionis or ad reprehendendum): to give

o. to suspicion or doubt, locum dare suspicioni or dubitationi: to be an o. of war, belli materiam præbere: to give o. for a letter, argumentum epistolæ dare: to be an o. of laughter, risum movere or concitare: to take o., occasionem capere, sumere, or amplecti (the last, willingly or gladly): to seek o., occasionem capere: to cut off all o., præcidere ci omnes causas: upon o., si occasio fuerit, tulit; oblata facultate; ut primum occasio data fuerit (*C.*).

**OCCASION**, v. occasionem dare, ansam dare or præbere, rei (*dat.*); locum dare rei (*dat.*) or rei (*gen.*); materiam præbere (*Plautus* and *Phædrus* often use *concinare* in this sense). See also *Caban*, v.

**OCCASIONAL**, *Crel.* by occasions (*non oportunitate*) data or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulit; per occasionem. An o. poem or copy of verses, carmen sollempne (on any public festive occasion, *Cf. Stat. Silv.* 4, 6, 92).

**OCCASIONALLY**, per occasionem (*L.*); ex occasione; oblata occasione (*Suet.*).

**OCCIDENTAL**, occidentalis (*Plin.*); solem occidentem spectans (*L.*); ad occidentem situs (*Aff. L.*); ad occidentem vergens (*Curt.*); in occidentum vergens (*L.*).

**OCCIPUT**, occipitum (*Farr. Plaut.*); occiput (*Pers.*).

**OCCULT**, arcanus; occultus; abditus; latens: o. causes, cæcæ causæ: o. diseases, cæci morbi.

**OCCUPATION**, || *The act of occupying, possession (possession); usually by the verbs.* || *Employment, business, negotium*: without o., negotiis vacuus.

**OCCUPIER**, possessor; or by the verbs.

**OCCUPY**, || *To engage, occupare, occupatum tenere (to engage one's whole thoughts or attention).—detinere (to keep close to a thing, to fix).—curare esse mihi qd, consulo ci rei (engages my care or attention): to o. one in various ways, distinguere; distinguere (to distract): to o. oneself in aliquid, occupari in qd re or qd re; versari in re or circa qd (to give oneself up completely to a thing).—se ponere in re (to lay oneself out upon a thing).—qd tractare (to handle).—agere (to be chiefly concerned in).—dare se rei (to devote oneself to; to be busily occupied in aliquid).—urgere qd (e. g. studia): to o. oneself wholly, or exclusively in aliquid, se totum collocare in re: my mind is entirely occupied with this one contemplation, totus animus in hac una contemplatione defixus est: to be occupied in a thing, occupatum esse in re; intentum esse ci rei; in manibus esse mihi qd; vigere in re (e. g. in rerum cognitione, see *C. Ecl.* p. 56). || *To take or have possession, habere, tenere; possidere: to o. with troops, locum obsidere, insidère, occupare (the latter including the idea that one anticipates another in taking the place).—locum praesidio firmare, munire; praesidium ponere, collocare, constituere in loco (to garrison a place with one already possesses): to o. a place firmly with troops, valido occupare praesidio: a place properly occupied (with troops), locus tutus (opp. Intutus): to keep a place occupied (with troops), locum praesidio tenere (to hold with a garrison).—locum asserare (to keep).**

**OCCUR**, || *To happen, accidere; incidere; evenire; contingere; intervenire* (*C.*); intercideré (*Cas.*); geri (to be going on).—existere (of events which break out suddenly, as seditions, wars, &c.). || *To come under observation, be met with (as a passage in a book, &c.), esse; extari; inveniri; reperiri: a passage o. s., phrases o. s., locus occurrit; locutiones, sententiae occurrunt apud scriptorem (but it is better to use inveniri, reperiri, legi; for occurrere contains the idea of something accidental or fortitious): Avoid, in this sense, obvium esse, and obvire. See *Protsch* ad *C. 10*, 1, 19). || *To present itself to one's mind, in mentem mihi qd venit; mihi in opinionem qd venit (as an opinion, or supposition).—subit animo cogitatio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit qd (presents itself to my mind).—mihi or animo or in mentem occurrit qd, mihi succurrit qd (enters my mind)—subit recordatio, recordor or reminiscor cs rei, recurat qd animo (I remember a thing): all kinds of things o. to my mind, variae cogitationes animum meum commovet: to write, to speak, just what o's to one, quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, scribere, *C. At.* 1, 12), garrire (*C. Att.* 12, 1), loqui (*Mart.* 12, 2, 5).**

**OCCURRENCE**, || *Act of occurring, use the verbs.* || *Event, casus (esp. accidental).—res (g. t. an occurrence, &c.). Unfortunata o's, res adverse, misera; casus calamitosi, miseri: sad o., casus horribilis, tristic: an unexpected o., casus improvisus, inopinatus.*

**OCEAN**, oceanus (C.). *Mare oceanum is found in Cæs. in the acc., and in T. in the nom., so that, in the latter at least, it is an adjective.*

**OCHRE**, ochra (Plin.; Vitr.)—sill, sills (Plin.). *Of the colour of yellow o., silaceus (Plin.).*

**OCTAGON**, octogonon (Vitr.); (octangula figura, Appul.).

**OCTAGONAL**, octogonus (Vitr.; octangulus, Appul.).

**OCTAVE**, *|| In music, diapason; intervallum septem vocum (an interval between the notes of the same name), octo voces or soni (a series of eight notes).*

**OCTAVO**, (Size of paper) \*forma octonaria (Wytenb.). *An o. page, \*pagina octonaria: an o. volume, \*liber formæ octavæ (Wytenb.) or octonariæ (ib.); \*liber octonarius: an o. sheet, \*scida octonaria, or formæ octavæ: in o., \*formæ octavæ or octonariæ: a volume in royal (imperial) o., \*liber formæ octavæ majoris (maximæ) (Wytenb.).*

**OCTOBER**, (mensis) October.

**OCULAR**, by the gen. oculorum; or otherwise by Crci. with oculus, oculi. *To give o. demonstration of athg, oculis, anteculus es qd proponere, exponere (C.); oculis subjicere (L.); sub aspectum subjicere (A. ad H.): o. illusions, ludibria oculorum, credita pro veris (L.).*

**OCULIST**, medicus oculusarius (Cels. 6, 6, 8); chirurgus oculusarius (Inscr.), or simply oculusarius (Scrib. Larg. 37).

**ODD**, *|| Not even or like, inæqualis (unlike in nature).—impar (opp. par; uneven in quantity).—dispar (opp. compar; unlike in quality). An o. number, numerus impar. || Strange, insolens; insolitus; mirabilis; mirus; monstrosus: to say o. things, monstra dicere, nunciare: is not this o.? nonne hoc monstri similis est? (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43): it were o., if mirum (est) si, nisi (Plaut.; Ter.). || Over and above a certain number, justum numerum excedens or superans.*

**ODDITY**, *|| Oddness; vid. || An odd or strange person or thing, homo monstrosus (C.); caput ridiculum (Ter.; of persons); monstrum; res monstruosa, mira, nova (of things).*

**ODDLY**, *|| Unevenly, inæqualiter. || Strangely, monstruose; miro, novo, insolito modo; mirum in modum.*

**ODDNESS**, *|| Unevenness, inæqualitas. || Strangeness; by the adj.*

**ODDS**, *|| Inequality, inæqualitas. || Advantage, superiority, prior locus; excellentia, præstantia (excellence). To have the o. of aby, qd potiorē, priorem esse; qm antecedere in athg, qd re præstare ci or superare, vincere qm. || Odds (in betting). To bet o., either quovis pignore certare (well, however, is only 'to bet any wager') or \*majori pignore cum qd certare.*

*|| To express 'o. of so much to so much,' cf. Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 34. Ni ergo matris filia est, in meum numum, in tuum talentum pignus da. || Variance, rixa; jurgium; lites, pl.; altercatio; contentio. They are at o., lites iter ois factæ sunt (Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8): to set at o., rixam ciere, excitare; altercationem (L.) or controversiam (C.) facere.*

**ODIOUS**, odiosus; invidus; invidiosus. *To render aby o., ci invidiam facere or conflare.*

**ODIOUSLY**, infeste (also the superl. in C.); infeste (also the compar. in C.).

**ODIOUSNESS**, invidia. *To conceal the o. of a thing by a gentle name, tristitiam cs rei mitigare lenitate verbi (C. Off. 1, 12, 37).*

**ODIUM**, invidia. *To have incurred o., habere invidiam; in invidiâ esse: to bring o. upon aby, qm in invidiam adducere or trahere; ci odium conciliare or invidiam conflare; qm in odium (invidiam) vocare: to be an object of general o., onerari invidiâ.*

**ODORIFEROUS**, bene olens (C.); odoratus (perfumatus; Ov., Plin.); odoros (Ov.). *To be o., bene olere (C.); suavē olere (Catull.); suaves odores spargere (Off. H.).*

**ODOUR**, *|| Pror. odor. A sweet o., odor suavis, jucundus: sweet o.'s, suavitatis odorum, or simply odores (C.). || Fig. Esteem, repute, existimatio. In bad o., nonnulla infamia asperus: to be in bad o., minus commode audire; minus commode esse existimationis; (with aby) magnâ in offensâ esse apud qm (C.).*

**OF**, *|| As a sign of the genitive, or denoting possession is usually expressed by the gen. case in Latin. || Ab with an abl. instead of the gen. is poet., e. g. dulces a fontibus undæ (V.). || Denoting origin, beginning, or cause; we sometimes find e or ex; de: but the prep. is used only for the sake of emphasis or perspicuity; for the most part, 'of' is expressed by the simple genitive; e. g. rex Macedoniæ or*

Macedonum, king of Macedon. Sts 'of' is expressed by the use of an adj.; e. g. a citizen of Athens, civis Atheniensis. In the titles of nobility a is better than de; but it is generally best to employ an adj.; e. g. dux Guisui, the Duke of Guise.—To die of a disease, perire a morbo (see Bremi, Np. de Regg. 3, 3); to die of wounds, ex vulneribus perire.—When 'of' refers to the material of wch a thing is made, it is usual not to employ the prep. alone, but to make it dependent on a ptcl., as factus, expressus, or the like; e. g. poculum ex auro, better poculum ex auro factum; or by the use of an adj., poculum aureum. || The prep. must not be used when speaking of things as consisting of a certain material: in this case the material must be denoted by an adj. or by a subst. in the gen. case; e. g. mountains of gold, montes auri, or montes auri. || Denoting the quality or property of a thing. When a property is considered as manifest or apparent, and so as existing according to the mind or judgement of a spectator, the abl. must be employed; e. g. puella pulchra formâ, of a beautiful figure: but when the property is characteristic, and considered as inherent in the subject, then we find the gen. Hence all descriptions of a thing with ref. to its size, weight, age, &c., have the gen.; e. g. pedum quindecim fossa; homo fervidi ingenii; vir magni judicii et summæ facultatis. || In denoting the part of a whole, usually ex, more rarely ab; e. g. nonnulli ab novissimis, some of (Cæs.). || Concerning, respecting, de. What must be thought of those who...? quid de iis existimandum, qui &c.? || Out of, de; ex; inter (among). || Before the name of a town as the native place of a person, 'of' is usually expressed by an adj. of the name of the place instead of a prep.; e. g. Lycurgus of Sparta, Lycurgus Spartanus; Pericles of Athens, Pericles Atheniensis. The prep. with the place is sts, but rarely, used; as L. 1, 50, Turnus ab Ariciâ for Turnus Aricinus.

*|| This mode of writing is almost peculiar to L. || Sts 'of' is expressed in Latin by the form of construction; e. g. to smell of a thing, sapere rem: of high birth, natus summo loco: of one's own accord, sponte meâ, tuâ, &c. || The city of Rome, urbs Roma (in appos., not Rome). || The following instances show how to translate 'of' before the participial substantive. (1) By infin.: let no one repent of having preferred, ne quem pœniteat sequi maluisse &c.: I don't despair of there being some one, non despero fore qm. (2) quod with subj.: I think he should repent of having given up his opinion, ego illi, quod de suâ sententiâ decessisset, penitentium censeo: they accused Socrates of corrupting, Socratem accusarunt, quod corrumpet. (3) Instead of reading, he does so and so, quum possit or quum debeat legere (according as the thing not done was a possibility or a duty): why do you cry instead of laughing? cur ridet ac non potius lacrimaris? || MISCELLANEOUS. To ask or enquire of aby, querere qd ex [a, de] qd: to consist of athg, ex qd re constare, consistere; also, of numbers, esse with gen. To be made of athg, ex qd re factum, constitutum esse: one of, unus ex, less qm de.*

**OFF**, *|| Denoting separation or distance, ab eo (eâ, &c.); de eo (eâ, &c.). But we usually find a (ab), or de in composition with a verb; as, to drive off, avehi; devehit: to bear off, ferre, auferre (prop. and fig.); deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci (fig. to get, acquire, obtain, as victory, fame, &c.): to carry off, ferre, auferre (to acquire, obtain).—obtineâ (to obtain something wished for).—ex eâ re servare (to save, deliver): to come off, elabi, evadere (e. g. to come off with his life, vivum or salvum evadere; vivum exire): to come off with a light punishment, levî penâ defungi: to come off unpunished, impune abire; sine penâ demitti: to come off fortunately, pulchre discedere (comic): to drive off, abigere, depellere: to go off, abire, discedere; aufugere, profugere (to flee away; the latter espy in a secret manner): to lead off, abducere: to make off, se propripere; se eripere; in pedes se conficere (to take to one's heels; comic): to make off secretly, profugere; clam aufugere; clam se subducere (to sneak off); clandestinâ fugâ se subtrahere. || As an interj., Away! away with! tolle, tollite, aufer, auferete (take away! see V. En. 8, 439, tollite cuncta, inquit, ceptos auferete labores).—abi! apage! teli (go away!) off with you! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem! (= go and be hanged! comic): pl., off with you! procul este!*

**OFFAL**, villia (um); quisquilæ (C.); intestina, pt. (intestines).

**OFFENCE**, *|| Displeasure given, injury done, injuria (injury done; when perspicuity allows it, the*



person who does the injury, and the person to whom the injury is done, may be placed in the genitive; else say, injuria ci illata, injuria ab eo illata).—offensio, offensio (offence; the former, when one feels or receives; the latter, of which one is guilty)—ignominia (g. t. reproach expressed, whether deserved or not).—contumelia (reproach unjustly expressed, insult)—molestia (unpleasant, of a thing as burdensome or annoying).—dolor (the painful feeling of o.). A grievous o., injuria acerba; offensio gravis; dolor gravis or acerbos: without o., sine ulla contumelia. || Displeasure received, injury sustained, offensio. To give o. to any one, offendere qm or apud qm; in offensioem cs incurrere or cadere: I have given great o. to some one, in magna offensâ sum apud qm: to give great o. by one's mode of life, esse pessimi exempli: to take o., offensioem accipere (opp. offens. deponere): to take o. at a person or thing, in qo or in qâ re offendere (to have something to object to in a person or thing).—fastidire qm or qd, or in qâ re (to feel disgust, to disdain; see L. 4, 3, § 34, 5 extr.: C. Mil. 16, 42): to avoid o., offensioem effugere. If I may say so without o., bonâ hoc veniâ tui dixerim; pace tui dixerim. || Cause of offending, stumbling-block, res mali (pessimi) exempli.

OFFEND, I Tr. || To displease, offendere qm (also impropr. cs aures &c.): to be offended, offendi: to have grievously offended aby, magnâ in offensâ esse apud qm (C.); facere qm iratum; irritare qm or cs iram; exacerbare qm. I am offended at athq, qd mihi stomacho est; qd egre fero (Com., qd mihi or meo animo egre est); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd me male habet. || To be offensive to, offensioem esse; offensioem or offensam habere; offensioem afferre (ci). || INTRA. To transgress, peccare. || To offend agst (= violate) rules, laws, &c. See VIOLATE, TRANSGRESS.

OFFENSIVE, || Causing anger, pain, or disgust, quod offensioem est, offensioem habet or affert. Quod offendit, quod non vacat offensioem (that is faulty),—quod displicet (that displeases).—odiosus (that causes scandal).—exemplo haud salubere (that sets a bad example).—mali or pessimi exempli (that sets a very bad example). Very o. manners, mores pessimi, perdit: o. language, voces lascivæ (licentious), protervæ (wanton), obscenæ (obscene), contumeliosæ (injurious to the credit of any one): to use o. language to any one, conscelerare aures cs: to be o., offensioem esse; offensioem or offensam habere; offensioem afferre: to any one, ci; non vacare offensioem: to o. to the eyes and ears, ab oculorum auriumque probatione abhorrire. || Assailant, opp. to defensive, by Crcl. An o. war, \*bellum quod ultro inferitur; \*bellum ultro inferendum (while yet future), ultro illatum (when already begun): to begin an o. war, bellum inferre, or ultro inferre (Cæs.; L.); armis, bello, laessere or petere qm; infesto exercitu pergere in agrum hostium; ultro petere hostem: an o. alliance or treaty, \*fœdus ad bellum ci inferendum initum; to act on the o. (against any state or people), sociare arma contra qm: the Romans under Fabius acted on the defensive rather than on the o., Romani apud Fabium arcebant magis quam inferbant pugnam (L. 10, 28): to act both on the o. and on the defensive, inferre vim atque arcere: to be strong enough to act on the o., inferendo bello satis polleere (T. Hist. 3, 55, 1).

OFFER, s. quod qs offert; conditio. To make an o., conditionem ferre (L.), proponere (C.): to accept an o., conditionem accipere (Ter.): to refuse an o., conditionem aspernari (Np.): o. of marriage; see MARRIAGE.

OFFER, v. offerre (to set over against, to present to).—profferi (to profess oneself ready to).—polliceri (to promise), ci qd. To o. one's services to aby, ci operam suam offerre; at or in athq, ad rem or in re operam suam profferi: to o. one's interest or power for athq, ci auctoritatem, copias, opes deferre ad qd negotium: to o. a thing of one's own accord to aby, qd ci ultro offerre or polliceri: to o. battle to the enemy, hostem ad pugnam provocare, hostibus facere potestatem pugnae or pugnandi: to o. oneself, se offerre (g. t.), or se venditare (ci of one who endeavours to gain the favour of aby): to o. oneself as bail or surety, se sponsorem profferi: to o. oneself for athq, profferi operam suam ad qd: to o. oneself as a guide, polliceri se ducem itineris: to o. itself, offerri, dari (of things and events).—objici (to present itself accidentally).—suppetere (to be at hand in abundance; see Herz. S. Cat. 16, 3): a good opportunity o's itself, opportunitas datur.

OFFERING, donum; munus (sacrum). A burnt o., holocaustum (Ter.).

OFFERTORY, \*ea pars cul. as divini, quâ vœcum am

in usum pauperum confertur; \*ea pars cultûs divini, quâ oblationes populi offertur; or it may be necessary to retain \*offertorium as t. t. Offertorium in eccles. Lat. was the place where the oblationes were offered: tertium enim dicitur oblatio, quæ altari offertur (Isid. Orig. 6, 19).—Freund assigns this meaning to the word in his first edition; but in his latest edition he makes offertorium = oblation, also elevation of the host (with Roman Catholics).

OFFICE, || Business, function; particular employment, eply public, munus (g. t.); munia, um, n. (acts of duty, obligations)—officium (like the preceding, that which one has to do)—partes (the share or part of a duty or obligation imposed on any one, one's own sphere of action)—provincia (that which is conferred on any one, eply a public o.).—sors (that which has fallen to any one by lot).—locus (a definite position).—magistratus (the o. of a magistrate; opp. imperium, command in war).—honos (an o. of honour). An honorable o., munus magnificum, dignitas, honos: a public o., officium publicum: a civic o., officium civile: an important o., munus amplum or grave (opp. munus exiguum, vile, sordidum): to seek an o., petere honores, ambire magistratum; (earnestly) inservire or operam dare honoribus: to obtain an o., munus ci deferretur, mandat, muneri præficio: to enter upon an o., munus or magistratum inire, munus suscipere, provinciam capere or accipere: to bear, hold, or administer an o., munus obire, sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere, potestatem gerere or potestati præesse (of a consul or prætor): to perform one's o. well, implere officii sui partes, colere et facere officium suum, laute administrare munus suum: to have filled all o's in the state, omnibus honoribus et reipublice muneribus perfunctum esse: to undertake or discharge the o. of any one, suscipere officia et partes cs: to discharge one's o. badly, male administrare munus suum: to confer an o. on any one, munus ci deferre, mandare, assignare: to hold o., munus habere, sustinere: to hold no o., vacare munere, vacare a publico munere et officio, or ab omni reipublicæ administratione: to refuse or decline an o., munus deprecari or recusare; munus defugere (to shun): to succeed to aby's o., partes es sibi sumere, munus cs occupare: this is my o., hoc meum est: this is not your o., hæc non sunt tue partes, hoc a te non exigitur: in virtue of my o., pro auctoritate: robe of o., vestis forensis: seal of o., præfecturæ signum: when he was in o., dum functus est munere: air of o., potestatis persona (of a governor; T. Agr. 9, 3); gravitas censoria, supercilium censorium (severity, sternness; C. Cæl. 15, 35; Pl. Max. 2, 9, præf): to put on an air of o., vultum componere (Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3); out of o., a) gen., that holds no o., privatus, qui ab omni reipublicæ administratione vacat; b) retired or removed from o., a munere remotus; cui munus abrogatum est. || Place of business, sedes præfecturæ (where business is transacted); domus, quæ ad habitandum semper datur ei qui quæstoris obtinet munus (official residence).

OFFICER, || Civil, munere qo fungens; muneris ci præfectus, præpositus; qui curam sustinet cs muneris (ast. C.). If = magistrate, magistratus; or Crcl., qui potestatem gerit in republicâ, qui versatur cum potestate in rep. (Cæs.). Under the later emperors we find officiales: Amman.) || Military, dux (L.). præfectus militum (Cæs.); ductor ordinis (L.). The o's, præfecti militum (Cæs.); præfecti et tribuni militares (C.): the superior o's, primorum ordinum centuriones: superior and inferior o's, omnium ordinum centuriones (Cæs. B. G. 1, 40). || Naval, præfectus classis (admiral) or navis (captain); centurio classarius (T.): naval o's, classarii duces.

OFFICIAL, adj. quod ad munus or officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. To make an o. report, publice scribere de qâ re; referre qd ad qm (C.): to make an o. return, publice nunciare qd; publice perscribere qm rem (C.); an o. account or document, literæ publicæ; literæ publicæ missæ: an o. residence, sedes præfecti or præfecturæ.

OFFICIAL, s. See OFFICER.

OFFICIALLY, publice; publicâ auctoritate.

OFFICIATE, (In public worship) sacra facere, obire, curare, colere; rem divinam facere (C.); rebus divinis operam dare; res divinas rite perpetrare (L.).

OFFICIOUS, molestus. Officious has a good sense; courteous, obliging.

OFFICIOUSLY, moleste. (officious only in a good sense.)

OFFICIOUSNESS, (nimis) officiosa sedulitas (H.).

OFFING, mare. In the o., ad mare versus (Hirt.).

OFFSCOURING, Fig.) Of persons, puiga

mentum; sentina; q. laquillae.—Tace tu, quem ego esse puto infra infimos homines (among the o. of the people; Ter.).

OFFSET, *offshoot*; germen; surculus.

OFFSPRING, prospia; posteritas (the former an antiquated and solemn expression, only used of ancient families; offspring collectively).—progenies (a somewhat select expression, prop. used collectively, but also of one or more).—stirps (somewhat poet. in this sense, but also used by L. and T.). Jx. stirps et progenies (T.).—prives; suboles (poet. speaking of children as fruits; proles as a new race, to exist with their parents; suboles as an aftergrowth, to supply their places. Dbd.). Male o. stirps virilis (L.); virilis sexus stirps: to leave any o. stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (sc. filios) relinquere: to leave no male o., virilem sexum non relinquere.

OFT, OFTEN, OPTIMUM, saepe, saepe numero (often, opp. semel, nonnumquam, semper, like *pollucit*).—crebro, frequenter (opp. raro: crebro often, and in quick succession, and rather too often: frequenter of a subject or agent).—compluries (several times; not pluries, as it is only a conjecture, *Caes. B. C. 1, 79*).—multum (sich, many times).—non raro (not seldom). [1825] Multoties is very late.] Also by the adj. frequens when a person is in the agent, but not when a thing is spoken of (hence ille frequens est nobiscum; illi frequentes Antonii domum ventitant; frequens aderat in senatu; 1825] but not haec sententia veteribus frequens commemoratur). Also by solere and frequentative verbs; e. g. T. o. do this, soleo qd. facere: to read o., le-titare: to visit o., frequentare: more o., saepius, crebrius: very o., persaepe, saepissime: too o., nimium saepe: saepius justo: how often, quam saepe; quoties: so o., tam saepe: toties: as o. as, quoties; quotiescumque.

OGLE, *o. by oculi* fasces ignem (O.) or "amorem. OGLE, v. oculis fantibus ignem (heter amorem in prose) spectare qm (Aft. O. A. 1, 573). To o. one another with stolen glances, prps (Jm contest) furtim in se se sapere.

OH, oh! (of internal emotion).—pro! or prohi! (of astonishment and lamentation).—hem! (usually denoting astonishment). The interjections are mly followed by an acc. (rarely by a dat.), oh! good heavens! prohi di immortales! deos immortales! pro Deum diem! me miserum! oh that! o. si! o. utinam! or simply utinam! Followed by a subjunctive present, imperf. or plusquam-perfect; but with this difference, that the present is used to denote the earnest desire of the party wishing, while the imperf. and plusquam-perf. imply a condition or doubt; e. g. utinam veniat, I (earnestly) wish he may come; utinam veniret, I wish (it were possible) that he might come.

OIL, *oleum* (g. i.; but properly, *oliceo* o.).—olivum, oleum olivum (*olive* o.): pure, sweet, clear o., oleum purum (Cat.); mundum (Pall.); liquidum, optimum, non insuavis odoris, egregii saporis (Col.): old, bad, rancid o., ol. vetus (Col.); corruptum (Caes.); sordidum (Pall.): to press o., oleum facere: to add o. to the flame, oleum addere camino (H. Sat. 2, 3, 321): to supply a lamp with o., oleum lumini instillare: of or belonging to o., olearius: drgs. of o., faeces (pl.); amurca (impurities in pressing): an o. painting, imago oleatis pigmentis picta; pictura pigmentis oleatis facta: as o. cask, dolium olearium: the smell of o., odor olei: odor oleaceus (like o.): the taste of o., sapor olei; sapor oleaceus (like o.).

OIL, v. oleo ungere (H. Sat.); oleo perfundere qd (P.).

OILMAN, olearius: a wholesale o., mercator olearius (Pand.).

OILY, oleosus (full of or covered with oil).—oleaceus (of the nature of oil).

OINTMENT, unguentum: a sweet-smelling o., unguentum summum et acerrima suavitatis conditum (C.): o. for the eyes, collyrium: to anoint with o., unguentis qd. oblinere, ungere: to smell of o., unguenta olere (Plaut.); unguentis fragrare (to smell strongly, Suet. Prop. 8).

OLD, I that has existed or lasted a long time, not new, &c., vetus (refers simply to the length of time, and denotes oldness as a commendation, as a blame; opp. novus, new, that has lately sprung up).—vetustus (become o., refers to the advantage of age, and is said of that which has gained a good quality by age, that has grown stronger, more noble or excellent. The comparative vetustior is used also as comparative to vetus).—vetulus (of persons, somewhat advanced in years, in the decline of life; implying disparagement).—veterulus, more emly inveteratus (incoerent, fast-rooted). c. g. veterulus ulcus; inveteratum malum: Jam inve-

terata amicitia).—antiquus: very o., perantiquus (that was or existed in bygone times, also ancient; opp. recens).—Jx. vetus et antiquus; priscus (very ancient, frequently with the notion of sacredness or venerable character. 1825] Cascus has the same signification, but is not found in Class. prose).—Jx. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus, priscus et antiquus; pristinus (former).—antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (of an o. work of art).—obsoletus (not new, worn out, gone out of fashion).—Jx. antiqua et obsoletus; ruinosa (ready to fall, ruinous).—Comparative Olden, Elden, prior; superior; e. g. Dionysius the elder, Dionysius superior (see Ocha. C. Ecl. p. 63): the oldest letter, antiquissima epistola: an o. soldier, veteranus miles, or simply veteranus, miles exercitatus et vetus (opp. tiro miles or miles rudis et inexercitatus).—miles militia confectus or fractus (an invalid): an o. poet, friend, poeta, amicus vetus: an o. general, imperator vetus: an o. family, genus antiquum: o. custom or usage, mos majorum or superiorum: this is an o. custom, mos hic a patribus acceptus: o. institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: an o. constitution (of state), prisca reipublice forma: a man of the old stamp, priscæ probitatis et fidelis exemplar; homo antiquæ virtutis et fidei; homo antiquis moribus: an o. story, historia vetus et antiqua: the good o. times, vetus or prior ætas: the o. world, olden times, antiquitas, veteres, antiqui or prisca homines: o. writers, veteres and (opp. to later writers) vetustiores scriptores: to put agh on its old footing, in pristinum resiliere: to leave all things in their o. state or condition, omnia integra servare: to grow o., vetustescere (of things which improve by age).—veterascere, senescere (of things which spoil by age).—Inveterate, (to fall under the right of prescription, to become superannuated).—Inveterari (to become rooted, or established). See also ANCIENT.

Of a good age, epy of persons, grandis; grandior (in years, with or without natu).—senex (an o. man Jm sixty; with accessory notion of respect; never as a feminine).—ætatæ gravis; pergrandis natu, exactæ Jam ætatæ (very o.).—decrepatus, ætatæ or senio confectus (o. and weak, decrepit): an o. man, senex, homo ætatæ grandior: o. fellow! mi vetule! (in pity or sorrow): o. fool! stultè siliocum (Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 34; a term of reproach; of an o. man that bends over his staff, and as it were looks at the stones or pebbles in the road): like an o. man, seniliter: an o. woman, an o. maid, vetula (rather implying contempt).—anus, ancula (implying either respect or contempt): like an o. woman, aniliter: the o., senes (opp. pueri and adolescentes).—parentes (opp. liberi; also of birds).

Olden, comparative, major natu (opp. minor natu); also simply major. THE Olden, superl. maximus natu: the oldest of the children, vetustissimus liberorum (T. Ann. 2, 2, 1): the oldest of the stock, stirpis maximus: the oldest of our contemporaries, vetustissimus ex his qui vivunt: to grow o., senescere. I that has a certain age, that has lived so many years, with the verb 'to be' may be expressed by natum esse followed by an acc. of the years, or simply by esse followed by a gen. of the years, and 'to be old' may be expressed by vixisse, conficisse, compluisse followed by the number of years in the acc.; e. g. he is nineteen years o., decem et novem annos natus est; or, decem et novem annorum est: he is ninety years o., nonaginta annis vixit, confecti, compluit: to be more than forty years o., quadragesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: to be not yet twenty years o., minorem esse viginti annis (or annos): to be as o. as aby, æqualem esse ei: to be older than aby, c. ætatæ anterie, antecedere, præcurrere qm ætatæ: he was so many years older than myself, totidem annis mihi ætatē præstabat: how o. do you consider me to be? quid ætatē tibi videor?

OLDAGE, senectas (poet., o.-a., indifferently; merely as a period of life).—senectus (o.-a., as deserving respect).—senium (o.-a., as a time of infirmity, decay, &c.).—senilis ætas (whether with ref. to the weakness or to the experience of age: poet. senectas).—ætas extrema or exacta; summa senectus (extreme o.-a.).—ætas decrepita (decrepitude).—vetustas (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept; e. g. of wine, fruits, &c.).—A green o.-a., cruda ac viridula senectus (P.): the approach of o.-a., senectutem adipsam et urgere: to live to or attain o.-a., senectutem adipsam, ad senectutem adipsam, ad senectutem vivere or venire (O.-a.).—O.-a. gives senectute, ætis venit usque ab annis (O.): to die in a good o.-a., senectute diem obire supremum: exact ætatē mori: to die of o.-a., qm senectus dissolvit: to be worn out with o.-a., ætatē or senio confectum

esse. to make provisions *agst* o.-a., senectuti subseidium parare.

OLD-FASHIONED, obsoletus; exoletus; Jw. antiquus et obsoletus: in an o.-f. manner, veterum or praeiorum more (modo): to dress in an o.-f. style, patrum amictum imitari.

OLDEN, prius; vetustus; antiquus: in o.-times, olim (in times gone by; opp. nunc).—quondam (in former times, formerly).

OLFACTORY, narium (gen. pl.); ad nares pertinet (hæc) not olfactorius; but Plin. has olfactorium, a nosegay.

OLIGARCHICAL, by Crcl. with subst.; e. g. postquam respublica in paucorum ius atque ditionem concessit (had assumed an o. form, S. Cat. 20, 4): to be under o. government, to have an o. constitution, a singulis teneri, paucorum potestate regi, paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitari: a person of o. views, paucorum potentia amicus (Np. Alc. 5, 3).

OLIGARCHY, ¶ As a form of government, paucorum potentia (S. Cat. 79, 1); or paucorum potestas; paucorum dominatio (Freinsh. Suppl. Curi.); tyrannus factiosus, paucorum administratio civitatis (C. de Rep. 1, 28). ¶ A friend of the oligarchy, paucorum potentia amicus; \*paucorum dominationi favens, studens: the constitution of the state is an o., paucorum arbitrio belli domique respublica agitur. ¶ A state under this form, respublica quæ a singulis tenetur (C. Div. 2, 2, 6); respublica, quæ paucorum potestate regitur; respublica quæ in paucorum ius atque ditionem concessit: the rulers or leaders of an o., pauci potentes (S.); \*pauci potentes viri civitatem, rempublicam, administrant.

OLIVE, olea, oliva (tree or fruit): o.-gathering, olivæ (Col.); an o.-branch, ramus olivæ; virgula oleagina (very small, Np.): o.-yard, olivætum.

OLYMPIAD, olympias, ædis: reckoning by o.'s, \*olympiadum ratio: to reckon by o.'s, \*annos ex olympiadam ratione numerare.

OMELET, \*placenta ex ovis cocta.—lagnum (was some cake of meal and oil, H. Cel.).

OMEN, signum, iudicium (a mark).—ostentum, prodigium, portentum (a remarkable appearance; ostentum, g. h. an unusual appearance having ref. to the future; prodigium and portentum, of prodigies having ref. to the distant future, espy to coming calamities; prodigium, any extraordinary appearance of nature; portentum, a thing foretelling).—omen (a thing seen or heard accidentally, by which good or evil is foreboded).—augurium (a sign of things future fm the flight of birds): a good o., omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum: a bad or evil o., omen triste, fœdum, funestum: to accept, or be satisfied with an o., omen accipere: placet omen.

OMINOUS, ominosus (Plin.). To be o., omen habere.

OMISSION, Usually by the verbs; omissio; prætermisio (prætermisio not till Cod. Justul.). o. for a time, intermissio (e. g. officii): the o. of connective particles, dissolutio (in Rhet. = διάλυσις): sin of o., delictum (opp. peccatum, sin of commission).

OMIT, omittere (not to continue what is begun).—prætermittere (to neglect).—Intermittere (to leave off for a time) qd; intermissionem ea rei facere (C.): to o. to do a thing, omittere qd facere (C.); supersedere qd agere (L.); prætermittere qd facere (Np.): to o. to say, prætermittere qd dicere (C.): I must not o. to thank, to congratulate you, facere non possum, a me impetrare non possum, quin tibi gratias agam, gratulor; non prætermittendum putavi, quin tibi &c.: to o. a duty, officium prætermittere; intermissionem officii facere; deesse, non satisfacere officio: to o. (= make no mention of) althg, præterire; silentio præterire.

OMNIPOTENCE, omnipotentia (Macrob.): \*potentia omnibus in rebus maxima: the o. of God, præpotens Dei natura.

OMNIPOTENT, cuius numini parent omnia: rerum omnium præpotens: God is o., nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit (hæc) omnipotens, poet.).

OMNIPRESENT (omnipræsentia, Eccl.). By Crcl. e. g. to be sensible of the o. of the Deity, \*præsentis numinis vim et impulsu sentire.

OMNIPRESENT, \*omnibus locis præsens.

OMNISCIENCE, (omniscientia, Eccl.).—omnium rerum scientia cognitioque.

OMNISCIENT, omnia providens atque animadvertens (C. N. D. 1, 20, 54); cuius notitia nulla res effugit (Aft. C. ib.); \*quiventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contempletur.

OMOLATE, scapula; usually pl. scapulae.

ON, prep. ¶ (Of place or situation), to the question 'where?' in, with abl., e. g. to place on the table, ponere in mensâ (hæc) not mensam, because the idea of rest is already included in ponere, according to the Roman conception of the word).—super with abl. (of a surface on which a thing is).—ad (near); e. g. ad Tiberim habere hortos, on the Tiber).—In many cases where we think of a thing as at rest, the Romans fix on the previous direction and motion, and hence our 'on' is to be rendered by ex, de, also by a (ab); e. g. on a march or journey; ex itinere (also in itinere; yet with this difference, that in itinere = during the march, ex itinere = from the march, so that it was uninterrupted for some time; see Held, Cæs. B. C. 1, 24): on the right, on the left, a dextra, ab levâ: on the side, a latere: to fight on the walls, de mœnibus pugnare: 'On' is expressed by the abl. alone, a) with substantives of place; e. g. to post armed men on the walls, muris armatos disponere (see Held, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21); b) in expressing a means and instrument which in Latin is already within the relation of the abl. case: as to ride on a horse, equo vehi: to blow on a pipe, tibia canere: c) when the Latin preposition is already expressed in a compound verb; as, to sit on horseback, equo insidere. Observe also the following turns of expression: on the platform, pro rostris; pro suggestu (see Zumpt, § 511): on the spot, e vestigio; statim; confestim (immediately); on the ground, humi (hæc) in humum only in poetry); on all sides, quoquoversus: to hang on a tree, pendere ex arbore: on your authority, tuâ auctoritate; te auctore: on this condition, hæc lege or conditione: to be on any one's side, stare, facere, sentire, esse ab quo. ¶ (Of time), to the question 'when?' by the simple abl.: on the fourth day, quarto die: on the day, die: on the morning, mane: sometimes employ quum; as, on the day that I thanked you, eo die, quum tibi gratias agerem. With a definite term or point of time at which a thing is to take place, ad is used; e. g. to appear on a (fixed) day, ad diem convenire.

ONCE, ¶ An adverb of time, one time, semel: o. one is one, unitas semel posita unitatem facit: o. for all, semel (e. g. ut semel dicam, see Spald. Q. 5, 13, 3): o. more, iterum (of an action repeated).—denovo, de novo (anew, afresh): o. already, semel jam: o., or at least not often, semel aut non saepe certe: more than o., sæpius; plus semel, plus quam semel (hæc) Krœbs says that plus quam semel, plus semel, do not occur; but they do occur, yet perhaps only in negative sentences; e. g. uterque—non plus quam semel eloquetur, C. Off. 3, 16, 51; Lucullus nuper apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit, in quo plus a semel Græcum vinum daretur, Varr. ap. Plin. l. 14; Id ille non plus quam semel usurpare sustinuit, Vell. 2, 40; hæc vice simpliciter (is poet.): o. and again, semel atque iterum (Cæs.); semel iterumque; semel et sæpius (C.); non semel (i. e. not once only): o. a year, semel in anno: not o., non semel; ne semel quidem: at o., repente, subito (suddenly).—simul (at the same time; see L. G. 4).—una (together): to do two things at o., de eisdem fidelia duos patriotes dealbare (Curio ap. C. Ep. 7, 29, etc.): all at o., omnes simul (all together).—omnes universi (all taken together): one at o., singuli, unus post alterum (each one singly, one after the other, with several in succession). At o. may also be expressed by the use of distributive numerals; e. g. not more than three at o., non amplius quam terni: o. for all, semel: but o., never but o., semel adhuc; semel unquam: o. and again, o.—then, semel—iterum; semel—deinde. ¶ As an adverb of time, aliquando and (after the particle ne or si) simply quando (at one time, at some time or other, of time past or future which one does not specify more closely; opp. nunquam)—quondam (o. o. in time past, the nearer definition of which is of no concern; opp. nunc; as, that virtue o. existed in this state, fuit, ista quondam in hac republica virtus).—olim (o., in time past, or in time to come; opp. nunc, nuper: hence the proper word in fables and narratives); if o., si quando, and simply quando quodque (in case that o., &c.).—quum (then, when; see C. Cat. Maj. 10, 34): hæc 'For o. may stay in entreaties, &c.' be translated by obsecro, quæso (pray); put yourself for o. in my place, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te: o. upon a time, olim (hæc) Semel as an adverb of time belongs for the most part, according to Brenz Np. Ath. 15, 2, to the later period).

ONE, adj. ¶ Opp. to two or more, unus (used also for unicus and idem; necessarily in the plural with substantives which have no singular).—unicus (single one, one and no more).—idem (when several actions or

circumstances are to be referred to the same subject).—alter (ἄλλος, of things which exist only in pairs; e. g. altera pater claudus): to become one of several, unum filii ex pluribus: I will still observe one thing, unum illud addam: that is not a matter for one man, illud in unum hominis prudentiam cadere non potest (Col. 5, 1, 11): this one thing disturbs me, that &c., me una haec res torquet, quod &c.: the gods have not given every thing to one man, non omnia eidem dii dederunt; in one word, uno verbo (if only one word follows; see C. Phil. 2, 22, 54).—ut paucis dicam (if only a few words follow); in one tenour, continenter (without interruption): ~~non~~ continuo (is wrong),—usque (continually).—uno (in one course): not one, ne unus quidem, non ullus, nemo unus (not even a single one).—non unus, unus et alter item, nonnemo (not one, but several): not one of us, nemo de nobis unus: not one of them, il nulli: never a one, nunquam unus: one and another, unus et alter; unus atqueque (two together).—nonnemo, unus et alter; alter (several): one after the other, alius post alium, alius ex alio, alii super alios, alii atque alius, alius subinde (g. t.).—alter post alterum (of two).—deinceps (in uninterrupted succession, of space, time, and order; it is usually placed between the substantive and predicate or pronoun; e. g. horum deinceps annorum).—continenter (only before and after the class period).—continue (continually, without intermission; not to be confounded with continuo = immediately thereupon without interruption).—The Latin also expresses it by continuo = following one another; e. g. triduum continuo; dies continuos tres; singuli deinceps (each one successively).—alternis (of two, alternately; e. g. alternis [sc. versibus] dicere; alternis versibus contendere); one as well as the other, uterque pariter, ambo pariter (both equally): the one, the other, alter (rarely unus)... alter; hic... ille (this... that)... prior... posterior (the former... the latter): the one (party)... the other, alii... alii... pars (or partim); pars... alii; quidam... alii (the one (party)... the other... others again, alii... alii (or partim)... ut (and thus alii alternately with partim, eight times in C. N. D. 2, 47, 122): one... to the other, or the other (acc.), alter... alteri or alterum (of two)... alius... alii or alium (of several; e. g. one helps the other, alter alterum or alius alium adiuvat).—If however 'other' be connected with a substantive, the substantive is repeated in Latin; e. g. to remove fm one house to another, ex domo in domum migrare: one citizen obeys the other, civis civil pariet: one hand washes the other, manus manum lavat or fricat: one fears the other, timent inter se: happy at one time, unhappy at another, alius beatus, alius miser: the one this... the other that, alius aliquid, alii alia: the one so, the other differently, alius alter: one here, another there, alius alibi: one hither, another thither, alius alio: one time so, another time differently, alius aliunde: both the one party and the other are threatened with dangers, but fm different quarters, alii aliunde est periculum.—If 'one' refer to a substantive previously mentioned, it is rendered by unus (opp. to two or more) or qs (if indefinite); as, there were several elephants there; have you seen one? plures aderant elephantum; num unum vidisti? here are your books; have you read one of them? hic sunt tui libri; num qm ex his legisti?—If by 'one' an individual is emphatically denoted and singled out fm a multitude, unus is used, usually with the preposition ex or de, or the meaning is expressed by a simple ex or inter; as, there was among them one of the Nervians, named Verticus, erat intus unus Nervius, nomine Verticus; Fufus, one of my intimate friends, Fufus, unus ex meis intimis: to command one of the chief leaders of sedition to be taken away, abripi unum inagnum ducem seditionum jubere: the leader himself, one of the most rash and daring, dux ipse inter stolidissimos ferocissimosque. ¶ To denote agreement, concourse, &c., one and the same, unus, idem; Jv. unus atque idem; unus idemque; e. g. at one time (to do several things, &c.); uno or eodem tempore; uno eodemque tempore: it is all one, idem est, par est (see C. Muren. 19, 41): if followed by 'whether... or,' nihil interest utrum... an (see C. Rosc. Am. 41, 120): it is not one and the same thing, to rob and to fight, aliud est rapere, aliud pugnare (L. 1, 12. cf. C. Cat. 3, 6). ¶ If denoting time, and (more rarely) measure, unus is usually omitted, unless an opposition of a greater number be implied; e. g. the matrons mourned for Brutus one whole year, as for a father, matrones annum, ut parentem, Brutum luerunt: not more than one bushel, non plus modio: it seemed to be all one blaze, omnia velut continenti flamma ardere visa (Curt. 3, 8, 18: cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, extr.). ¶ One and a half,

unus dimidiatasque; sesquialter. The Latin forms many compounds with sesqui; e. g. a foot and a half, in length, sesquipedalis: an inch and a half, sesquidigitus: a pound and a half in length, sesquidigitalis: a bushel and a half, sesquibollis: a bushel and a half, sesquimodius: an acre and a half, sesquijugum: an hour and a half, sesquihora: a month and a half, sesquimensis: to be a month and a half old, sesquimense esse natu: a day and a half's work, sesquiopera: one year and a half, sex mensium et anni spatium (Georges); unus annus cum dimidio, or et sex menses (Kraff).

ONE, pron. indef. ¶ Denoting an indefinite individual out of a definite number, a ny one, aliquis; unus aliquis (emphatically implying that the individual is only one); e. g. one of you, qs ex vobis: one of the early kings, qs priorum regum: one of yours, unus qs ex tuis: one of the party, vir factionis.—If = a certain one, a definite individual, whom one may not, or will not name; quidam; as, one of the collegues, quidam de collegis.—But if 'one' is = any one, i. e. denotes an indefinite individual out of an indefinite number, we find quispiam, also aliquis; e. g. one may perhaps say, forsitan quispiam dixerit; dixerit hic (poet.); one will prps call me unjust, iniquum me esse; quispiam dicet: one will say prps, dicet qs forte. ~~non~~ After si, nisi, ne, num, quando, ubi, and generally, in conditional propositions, also without the conjunction, quis must be used instead of qs or quispiam; as, if any one has once sworn falsely, qs credit should afterwards be given to him, ubi semel quis pejeraverit, et postea credi non oportet: b) In negative propositions and in such as contain a neg. time sense, (any) 'one' is expressed by quisquam (substantively) and ullus (adjectively); e. g. there are among men any one of whom you think better? estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? is there one thing of so much worth, or one thing so desirable, that &c., an est ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expe'diendum, ut &c.; just as good... as (any) one, tam... quam qui maxime; e. g. I am as good a patriot as any one, tam sum amicus republice, quam qui maxime; or by juxta ac (atque) &c.; e. g. instructed in Greek and Roman literature as well as any one, literis Graecis atque Latinis juxta ac doctissimo eruditus (i. e. as the most learned). Since however the pronouns do not express our 'one' in its full extent; we must frequently express the sense by other words or phraseology: a) by the passive; 1) personally; if one is guilty of a fault, si qua culpa committitur: one cannot live happily, except by living virtuously, non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur: it is foolish for one to fear what cannot be avoided, stultum est timere id quod vitari non potest; 2) impersonally; one lives, vivitur: evening is coming on; one must go home, jam advesperascit, domum revertendum est; 3) by absolutes absolute; if one assumes this case, hoc posito, a) by the active; 1) the third person singular; e. g. of impersonal active verbs; e. g. one ought, oportet; one may, licet; b) one says, inquit (parenthetically); e. g. it is impossible, says one, that all anger can be eradicated fm the mind, non potest, inquit, omnis ira ex animo tolli. 2) the first person plural, when the speaker includes himself under the unknown subject; e. g. what one wishes one gladly believes, quae volumus, credimus libenter; 3) the second person singular indicative, subjunctive or imperative, in impassioned exhortations, demands, and statements; e. g. one does not see God, yet he may be recognized as God by his works, Deum non vides, tamen ut Deum agnoscas ex operibus ejus. Aliter, the second person singular in the subjunctive, where we say, one can, might, would have; e. g. one might have seen, videres: one would have believed, putares; 4) the particip. present masc. in general propositions; e. g. if one aims at the first place, it is commendable to attain to the second or third only, prima sequentem, honestum est in secundis et tertis consistere. c) If the English 'one' is in Latin the subject of the infn., it is not expressed separately; e. g. humanity requires that one pardon his friend, ignoscere amico humanum est.—But with the infn. esse, and with those verbs which in the passive have two nominatives (of the subject and predicate), as, videri, fieri, existimari, we find, at least, the acc. of the predicate; e. g. the greatest riches, is for one to be contented with his lot, maxime sunt divitiae, contentum suis rebus esse.

ONE ANOTHER, alius alii or alium; of two, alter, alteri or alterum (= one... the other); Inter se, among or between themselves, is used when the predicate is referred only to the personality of a subject of the third person plural, named in the same clause, in the nom. or acc

*nasce, rarely in any other.* **SE** inter se is not Latin; see *Gernh. C. Lat.* 22, 82; *Hand, Tursell*, 3, p. 387, sq.—inter ipsos (among themselves, when the predicate of a proposition is to be referred to such a subject exclusively, and in opposition to all others; the subject is then mentioned in the same clause, either in the gen., dat., or abl., or in the clause immediately preceding)—mutuo (mutually); **VICISIM** invicem here would be unclass., vicissim has a different meaning.—ultra et citro, ultra citroque, ultra citro (hither and thither, on both sides). **ULTRO CITRO** is probably post Aug.; see *Hand, Tursell*, 2, p. 86, sqq.; they help one a., alter alterum adjuvat; alius alii subsidium ferunt: they keep nothing from one a., nihil quidquam secretum alter ab altero habet: they (two armies) did not observe one a., neutri alteros cernebant: they blamed one a., alius alium increpabant: to love one a., amare inter se; inter se diligere (**VICISIM** invicem or mutuo diligere not class.: vicissim diligere, formed by the moderns from the misunderstood passage, *C. Lat.* 9, 30, is wrong): we love one a., amamus inter nos (**SE** not amamus non inter nos): to look at one a., to fear one a., &c., inter se aspicere, timere, &c.: to strike one a., alter alterum verberibus credit (*prop.*, with cudgels).—inter se confingere (*fig.*, of battle): to be at variance with one a., inter se discordare, dissidere, dissentire: to kiss one a., mutua dare oscula: to kiss and embrace one a., osculari et amplexari inter se (*Plaut. Mil. Glor.* 5, 40): to render services to one a., officia mutuo respondere: to eat one a., mutua carne inter se vesci: to meet one a., sibi occurrere or obviam fieri: to show kindness to one a., ultra citroque beneficia dare et accipere: to send messengers to one a., nuncios ultra citroque mittere.

**ONE-EYED**, luscus, cocles (born with one eye).—altero oculo captus or orbis (that has lost one eye).—altero lumine orbis (*Plin.* 35, 10, 36).—unoculus (*g. t. one-e.*; mostly in *Com. writers*). **AVOID** the later compound monoculus.—unum oculum in mediâ fronte habens; uno oculo in mediâ fronte insignis (having one eye in the middle of the forehead; of the Cyclops).

**ONE-HANDED**, unimanus.—alterâ manu orbis (*ast. Plin.* 35, 10, 36, altero lumine orbis).

**ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE**, \*currus uni equo jungendus or iunctus; \*currus ab uno equo vehendus or vectus.

**ONE-SIDED**, (*PROPR.*) unum latens habens. (*FIG.*) non iustus: to decide from one's evidence, parte inaudita alterâ statuere: to form a one-s. judgement on a matter, rem non ab omni parte ponderare: to treat a subject in a o-s. manner, leviter attingere.

**ONEROUS**. See BURDENSOME.

**ONLY**, (*Denoting limitation or restriction*), modo (subjective, denoting that one who speaks or thinks on a matter restricts it in his own mind to a certain case, or within certain limits).—tantum (*prop.*, so much and no more, implies that the term which it qualifies bears the relation of the less to a greater, or of a part to a whole, to which it stands opposed).—solum (*o.*, merely: restricts to a certain case or object, in contradistinction to all others).—tantummodo (*o.*, in so far as; restricts more strongly than tantum or modo, approximating to the meaning of the former, of the latter: **AVOID** solummodo, which is very rare, and not found at all in the best prose).—non ... nisi (= 'not except under the condition specified': hence not used of numbers). **IN** the best prose nisi is prefixed to the condition, and the non for which some other negative, neque, nihil, numquam, may stand to the verb; e. g. it is o. by an artist that art can be understood, ars intelligi nisi ab artifice non potest: he dreads o. a witness and a judge, nihil timet nisi testem et iudicem).—dumtaxat (= dum taxat qs, 'strictly speaking', restricting a sentiment by some special reference; often preceded by sed).—nihil aliud quam, quid aliud quam, nihil aliud praterquam (= 'he only &c.', 'he did nothing but &c.', a tense of facere being omitted; e. g. he o. sleeps, nihil aliud quam dormitat: see *Zumpt*, § 771; but **THIS** is peculiar to the style of the later historians).—The foregoing words and phrases are used when the restriction relates only to an action or a state; but when 'only' refers to a subject or object which it separates from all others, we find solus or unus, e. g. it is o. man who is endued with reason, solus homo ratione præditus est: I have seen o. yon, te unum vidi: it is o. wisdom that &c., sapientia est una quæ &c.: I o. have seen, ego solum or unus vidi (but, I have o. heard, not seen, it, hæc audivi tantum, non vidi): no o. ... but also, non modo ... sed etiam or verum etiam (proceeding usually from the less to the greater, or from the weaker to the stronger).—non

tantum or non tantum modo ... sed etiam (from the greater to the less = 'not only, but even').—non solum ... sed etiam (leaving it undetermined which is the greater).—et ... et (as well ... as).—We find non modo ... sed or verum; non tantum (or tantummodo) ... sed or verum; non solum ... sed (without an et or etiam: the second clause is then the stronger, the other being, as it were, put aside; see *Pr. Introduct.* II, 504: the second clause may also be strengthened by transposition; e. g. Dii quoque, non solum homines): not o. not ... but not even, non modo non ... sed ne ... quidem (**WHERE** observe, if both clauses are affected by the same verb, expressed in the second clause, the non after modo is omitted, its place being supplied by the ne in the second clause, since ne ... quidem is = etiam non; e. g. talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit quod non honestum sit. But if the negative is contained in a negative word, such as 'none, never, &c.', then the word nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, &c., must be retained; e. g. quod non modo Scilicet nemo, sed ne Sicilia quidem tota potuisset; cf. *Zumpt* § 724, b).—o. in so far, that, dumtaxat hactenus, ut: o. so much, or so far, as, tantum ... quantum (see *C. Lat.* p. 121, *Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 2, 8). **EXPRESSING** a condition, modo; e. g. I will speak, o. do you hear, loquar, modo audi: o. that, modo ut &c., or modo with the subjunctive; if o., dummodo; or dum with the subjunctive; if o., not, dumne; dummodo ne with the subjunctive. **EXPRESSING** a wish, will, or permission, modo.—quæso (as a parenthesis, I pray): o. let me, sine modo: o. wait, mane modo: o. begone, abi modo: o. not, modo ne; e. g. modo ne redeat: in addressing persons, with the language of vehement deprecation, or earnest warning, this may be rendered by noli with an infin., or by fac ne, or (in warnings) cave, with the subjunctive.

**ONSET**, ONSLAUGHT, petitio (act of aiming at).—impetus, incursio, incursum: to make an o. on aby, 1) *prop.* adori, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurere or incursum in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (qm.). 2) *fig.*, with words, dicto or convicio incessere, lacerare, insectari, consecrari, adori qm. (*g. t.*).—(acriter) invehi in qm. (ineigh agst.): petere qm.

**ONWARD**, protinus: prorsus: o. perge; (*pl.*) pergit: move te oculus! noli morari: to move o., prorsus cedere, abire (*prop.*), procedere (*fig.*).

**ONYX**, onyx (*Plin.*).

**OOZE**, v. exire.—emanare (to flow or well forth: sub platano umbriferâ, fons unde emanat aqua, *C. fm. Hom. Divin.* 2, 30: also *fig.*, to be circulated abroad, in vulgus exire atque emanare).—stillare (ex or de re) or lente stillare (e. g. unde lente stillat aqua, *Varr. R.* 1, 41, 2).—destillare (ab or de re, e. g. lentum virus ab inguine, *V.*; humor de capite): water o.'s out of the rocks, saxa sudant humore et guttis manantibus stillant (*Lucr.* 6, 944).

**OOZY**, uliginosus.

**OPACITY**, by the adjectives (**SE**) opacitas, shadedness, Col.).

**OPAL**, opallus (*Plin.*).

**OPAQUE**, non pellucidus, non translucidus. (**SE**) On no account opacus, which = umbrinosus, &c.) To be o., non transluere; lucem non transmittere.

**OPEN**, (*adj.*) **PROPR.** apertus, adaperitus (*opp.* clausus, involutus).—patens (lying or standing o.).—patet factus (thruout o.).—propatulus (accessible on all sides).—J's. patens et apertus: apertus et propatulus.—purus (not covered with trees or other things).—expeditus (unobstructed).—facilis (easy): an o. plain, campus apertus (*Cæs.*); patens (*L.*): the o. sea (high sea), mare apertum (not shut up by the land, opp. mare conclusum, *Cæs.*); also altum (the high seas, *C.*).—\*mare glacie solutum (free from ice): (of the body) laxus, solutus (o. p. astrictus; suppressus): to keep the body o., alvum mollire, elicere: an o. door, fores apertæ (*Ter.*): adaperitæ (*L.*); patentes (wide o., *C.*): an o. letter, epistola non obsignata (unsealed).—aperta or resignata (that has been opened or unsealed).—epistola soluta or vinculis laxatis (with ref. to the Roman custom of tying a thread round it): o. eyes, oculi patentes: to stand with the mouth o., ore hiantē ad stare: to receive one with o. arms, libens ac supinis manibus qm. excipere (*Suet. Vitell.* 7): libenti lætæque animo excipere qm. (*ast. C.*): suo complexu sinuque recipere (*fig.*, *C.*): to keep o. table, si quotidie sic cœna coquitur, ut invocatis amicis una cenare liceat (*ast. Nip. C.* 4, 3). To be o., aperitum esse, patere (also *improp.*, as, 'his ears are o. to all complaints,' patent aures ejus querulis omnium). **FIG.** candid, ingenuus, apertus.—ingenuus.—

**simplex.** *¶ Not yet decided, nondum dijudicatus: to be an o. question, adhuc sub iudicio lis est (H.); adhuc de hōe re apud iudicem lis est (the former improper, the latter proper, of a judicial question, Acon. C. Verr. 1, 45): to be left o., integrum relinqui or esse.*

**OPEN, v. TRANS. PROPRI.** aperire, adaperire (to remove whatever covers or conceals: opp. operire, adoperire).—*patefacere (to throw o., cause to stand o.):* *res* recludere et reserare are almost entirely confined to the poets: to o. the eyes, oculos aperire, tollere, allevare: not to venture even to o. one's mouth, ne hiscere quidem audent: to o. one's purse, thecam numariam retere: to o. a cash, dolium relinere: to o. a book, librum evolvere: volumem revolvere or explicare (*res*) not adire librum for evolvere: adire libros sibyllinos means to go to consult the s. books: to o. a door, ostium or fores aperire, adaperire, recludere or reserare (to unbolt, unbar): to o. a window, fenestram patefacere: to o. a letter, epistolam solvere: epistolae vincula laxare (*Np. Paen. 4, 11*). *Fig.* *¶ To make a beginning, initium ca rei facere: qd exordiri (to make an introduction).*—*auspicari qd (to begin with a good omen; post-Aug.): to o. a ball, "primam choream ducere: to o. a sitting, "solemnem more concioni praefari: to o. a play with a prologue, "fabulam prologo auspicari (cf. Suet. Cal. 54).* *¶ To make known, reveal, discover, aperire: demonstrare: significare (to point out, call attention to althq).*—*exponere, in medium proferre (to publish).*—*proponere (to propose, e. g. bills, conditions).*—*enunciare (to reveal a secret): to o. a thing to any one, communicare qd cum qd (g. t., to communicate, impart).*—*qm certorem facere de re (to inform of althq): he opened his plan to me, denudavit mihi consilium suum (L. 44, 38, inii); to o. one's heart, secreta pectoris aperire (T. Germ. 22, 7): detegere ci intimos suos affectus (Sen. Ep. 96, 1).*

**OPEN, v. INTRANS.** patecere, subito se aperire (of a door, the latter *emph* when it suddenly o.'s of its own accord).—*se aperire, se pandere, forem expandere (of doors).*—*hiscere, dehiscere (to form chinks, of the ground).*—*discedere (of the heavens, &c.).*—*forem aperire, dehiscere (of doors).*—*disiungi (of a seam).*—*laxari (to become loose, as a knot).*—*solvere, exsolvere (to come apart, as a bandage, a cord).*—*rumpi (of a swelling).*—*recurdescere (of a wound).*

**OPEN-HEARTED.** *¶ Candid, ingenuous, apertus; ingenuus; simplex. ¶ Liberal, bountiful, liberalis; beneficus; benignus.*

**OPENING, s.** *¶ Act of opening, apertio (patefactio, only *fig.*, act of dividing); or by the verbs. ¶ Apertura, foramen (g. t. for any o. made by boring).*—*cavum (burrum, pit, &c.).*—*hiatus (any yawning fissure).*—*rima (fissura): a cut made lengthwise.*—*fissura (a rent).*—*lacuna (a space not filled up; e. g. in a ceiling).*—*lumen (the o. of a window or door; any o. through which light can penetrate).*—*fenestra (aperture of a window).*—*os (mouth-like aperture; e. g. of a cave).*—*apertura (Fitr.).* [*If it is = Aiz-moll, vid.* *To make an o. in althq, qd aperire (g. t.).*—*perforare (to bore through it): to have o.'s, aperturas habere (Fitr.).* *¶ Commencement, initium, exordium: to make an o., viam sibi munire (ad qd): the o. of a speech, prima orationis verba; exordium, proemium (*res*) *acer* initium): an o. speech, oratio sollemnitas quā initium ca rei auspicatur qd (aft. Suet. Cal. 54). See BEGINNING. ¶ An initial festival (e. g. the o. of a road, theatre, &c.). "dies festus, quo initium ca rei auspicatur qd (aft. Suet. Cal. 54).*

**OPENING, part. adj. (i. e. purgative), catharticus.**—*alvum solvens or movens: o. medicine, medicamentum catharticum.*—*medicina alvum solvens or movens (Cels.): to give o. medicine, dejectionem alvi ductione moliri, purgatione alvum sollicitare (to administer a purgative): to give o. medicine, cathartica dare (g. t.): one must take some o. medicine, dejectio a medicamento petenda est: to take o. medicine, alvum deicere (of the effect); *prpe* "alvum medicamento cathartico solvere or movere.*

**OPENLY, PROPRI.** palam (*opp. clam*); aperte (*opp. occulte*).—*manifesto (palpably).*—*propalam (courting observation).* *¶ Fig.* *Candidly, ingenuously, aperte (opp. occulte, tecte); candid; libere; simpliciter.*

**OPENNESS, PROPRI.** By the *adj.* *¶ Fig.* *Candor, animus apertus, verus, simplex; pectus apertum (C.).*

**OPERA, drama musicum, melicium: o. house, "theatrum ubi dramata melica aguntur, eduntur:**

*o. singer, "actor, cantor dramatis musici, mellici; fem. "cantrix dramatica.*

**OPERATE, I To act, facere, efficere qd.—valere.** vim habere: to o. beneficially, boni qd efficere. *¶ In surgery, secare.—scalpulum admovere or adhibere (with dat. of person or part operated upon): to o. for the eyes, "secando medici suffusioni oculorum. ¶ Of medicine: to work, efficere esse, effectu esse, erga qm: the medicine o.'s, concipitur venis medicamentum (Curt.): the medicine will not o., medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: to o. in the same manner (of medicine), eodem effectu praestare: so powerfully did the medicine o., tanta vis medicaminis fuit (Curt.).*

**OPERATION, effectus (both the power of working possessed by althq, and the effect).—vis (power).—Jm. vis et effectus.—efficientia (working).—Sis Impulsus (impulsion).—appulsus (approximation of an effectual means or cause; *emph* of the sun: then, generally, the working of one thing on another).—res agenda, res gerenda or gesta (thing to be done, underlating): plan of o.'s, rei agenda ordō (g. t.).—omnis belli ratio, totius belli ratio, belli administrandi ratio (in war): to form his plan of o.'s, rei agenda ordinem componere.—totius belli rationem describere.—belli futuri consilia ordinare (L.): surgical o., "curatio, quae scalpulum desiderat: o.'s, sectiones punctionesque (Plin.). To perform an o., secare qm: scalpulum admovere or adhibere ci rei (dat. of the limb, &c., operated upon).—manum admovere or injicere: to make an o. necessary, curationem ex manu postulare (Cels.): an o. is necessary, morbus curationem ex manu postulat (aft. Cels.): to begin an o., manum injicere (Cels.): to perform an o. for the eyes, secando medici suffusioni oculorum: when he was undergoing an o., quum secaretur (C.): casarean o.; see CÆSAREAN.**

**OPERATIVE, adj.** efficax; potens; valens. *A law is o., lex valet, or exercitur (is acted upon).*

**OPERATIVE, s.** opifex (g. t., a handicraftsman).—qui operas fabrilis praebet (who works for a master, aft. Appul. Mel. 9, p. 219, 6, sq.).

**OPERATOR, I Doer of althq, actor ca rei.—auctor atque agens.—confector ca rei. ¶ In surgery, "qui scalpello medetur, "chirurgus scalpello medens.**

**OPEROSE, operosus; see also LABORIOSUS.**

**OPHTHALMIC, oculorum (gen. pl.): ad oculos pertinens (ophthalmicus, an oculist, Mart.): o. medicine, medicamentum oculorum (pl.); quae oculis medentur.**

**OPHTHALMY, oculorum inflammatio.—lippitudo (chronic disease of the eyes, such as is common in the East; Klotz ad C. Tusc. 4, 37, 81, An)—oculorum sicca perturbatio (of the dry o., Scrib. Larg. 32): lippitudo sicca or arida (Cels.): ophthalmia does not occur in ancient writers; but it may be necessary as t. t.): to be suffering fm o., oculos inflammatos habere; lippire: to cure the o., lippitudinem depellere.**

**OPiate, adj.** somnum faciens, pariens, concilians (Plin.).

**OPiate, s.** medicamentum somnificum (Plin.); "medicamentum soporiferum (we find vis soporiferis in Plin.), or somnum faciens, aqua, in qua papaver decoctum est (Cels.): to administer an o., somnum moliri potui danti Aqueum, in qua papaver aut hyoscyamus decocti sūt (Cels. 3, 18).

**OPINATED, OPINATIVE, OPINIONATIVE, pertinax; perverax; contumax; obstinatus; (homo) pertinacis, obfirmati, animi.**

**OPINION, opinio (any uncertain view or conjecture).—sententia (emph an o. well founded, and also expressed).—existimatio (an o., view entertained with ref. to the value of a person or thing).—perassio (a view founded on persuasion, belief, imagination)—judicium (founded on judgement).—auctoritas (judgement, of a magistrate, &c.; hence v. pr. of the senate).—vox (the expression of an o.; see C. Eccl. p. 226).—preceptum, decretum, dogma, klis, m. placitum (a doctrine of a teacher, *emph* of a philosopher; see PRINCIPLE). A false o., opinio falsa; pravum judicium; error (an error): perverae, error o.'s, opiniones falsae; opinioelum commenta (whims, fancies): settled or deeply-rooted o., opinio confirmata: the common o., opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris: the general o., communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata: public o., existimatio vulgi; existimatio communis (rumor, Class., but rare; not used in this sense by Cels.): to lose in public o., apud populum de existimatione sua perdere: a person stands badly in public o., male de qd ab hominibus existimatur: according to the common o., ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: according to my o., mea quidem opinione; (ex or de) mea sententia; ut mihi quidem videtur, ut**



opinor; ut puto; quantum euldem iudicare possum (as far as I can judge): to entertain a false o., falsa opinio me tenet; persuasione labi: to have a wrong o. of alth, falsam opinionem de re habere; falsam sibi cs rei persuasione induisse; male or perperam iudicare de re (to judge wrongly): to have a right or correct o. of alth, vero or recte iudicare de re: to have a wrong o. of any one, male existimare de eo: to have a tolerably good o. of any's character, opinionem nonnullam de eo moribus habere: to have a good o. of any one, bene de eo existimare: to have a high o. of any one, magnam de eo habere opinionem; magna est cs de qd re opinio: mem habe a high o. of you, magna est hominum de te opinio: to have too high an o. of any's talent, nimiam opinionem de eo ingenio et virtute habere (ast. Np. Alcib. 7, 3): the cavalry of the Treviri, of whose excellence the Gauls have a very high o., equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis est opinio singularis: to have a high o. of oneself, multum sibi tribuere; se qm esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (to be puffed up): to have an o., to be of the o., opinionem habere; opinione ducl; opinari, &c.: see TO BELIEVE, MAINTAIN: I am of that o., eam habeo opinionem; sum hujus opinionis: some (in the council) were of o. that &c., nonnullae hujusmodi sententiae dicebantur, ut &c.: the o. of many was, that &c., multorum eo inclinabant sententiam, ut &c.: I am rather of the o. of those who &c., eorum magis sententiam sum, qui &c.: to be of one's o., cs sententiam assensione comprobare (to approve of by assent): cs sententiam sequi (to follow it); ad cs sententiam accedere (to come over to, accede to); ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in cs sententiam (of a senator, when he went over to the side of one whose o. had been delivered; transire, to go over from one to another): I am of the same o., in eadem sum sententiā; idem or unum idemque sentio; consensio: I am of the same o. with any, non dissentio ab eo: I am quite of the same o. with any, prorsus ut qs dicit, sentio: I am of another o., aliter sentio: I am quite of another o., longe mihi alia mens est: a person hesitates in two o.'s; T. Hist. 1, 32, 1: they are divided in o., in diversis, in contrariis, sententias discedunt; inter se discrepant: to be of a very different o., magnopere dissentire; fm any one, a q: to be quite of an opposite o., in alia omnia ire or discedere: to have a different o. of alth, non idem sentire de re: people's o.'s are different, varia sunt hominum judicia; (widely different), magna dissensio est de re; de re variae hominum sunt discrepantesque sententiae: yes, that is my o., mihi vero sic placet; sic hoc mihi videtur: to give one's o., sententiam dicere, ferre, dare (to declare one's judgement; for we modern writers incorrectly say, iudicium ferre); dico quod sentiam, sententiam meam aperio; quae mens suppedit eloqui (to express one's views or thoughts): I will candidly give my o., dicam ex animo quod sentio; respondere de jure (of a lawyer consulted): to ask a person for his o., querere, quid qs sentiat: to desire to know any's o., participem esse velle sententiae cs: to take the o. of any, consulere qm; on any matter, de qd re: to take the o. of the senate on a matter, rem referre (to deferre) ad senatum: to cause one to change his o., qm de sententiā movēre, deducere (q. t.); qm in sententiam meam adduco, qm ad sententiam meam traduco (so that he abandons his o. and adopts mine): to change one's o., sententiam mutare; de sententiā decedere, desistere: my o. inclines to, inclinatur sententiā ad &c.: to remove an o. from any, qm opinione levare; (more strongly), ci or ex cs animo opinionem evellere: to imbibe an o., opinionem concipere, mente comprehendere, animo imbibere: I become confirmed in my o., opinio mihi confirmatur: wedded to one's o., sententiae ci quasi addictus et consecratus: to give up, renounce, abandon an o., decedere a sententiā; discedere a sententiā (of a senator who changes sides): to differ fm any one in o., dissentire, dissidere ab eo.

OPIUM, opium (Plin.), or (according to his definition) papaveris succus densatus (20, 18, 76).

OPOBALSUM, amyris opobalsamum (Linn.).

OPOSSUM, \*didelphis, idis (Linn.).

OPPOSITIVE, adversarius (any o. in the field, politics, a court of judicature, &c.), qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat (o. in a learned argument), qui ci adversatur (of any o.). In the speeches of an advocate, the o. is my designated by iste, without any contemptuous meaning. To be any's o., ci resistere, obistere, repugnare (to resist by actions); ci adversari (to be opposed to any's opinions, wishes, views). If = enemy, vid. || To be an o. (in an academical act), adversario respondere

(with Q. 10, 7, 3).—\*adversarii partes agere, or \*contrarias partes sumere.

OPPORTUNE, Of place and time; then also of relations and persons, opportunus (v. pr.); commodus (quite right, convenient).—Idoneus (fit; of time and place).—appositus ad qd (suited, adapted to alth; of place). Very o., peropportunus; commodus; peridoneus; perappositus: am o. time, tempus opportunum, commodum; idonea opportunitas; opportunitas (temporis, eadēspatio); tempus.

OPPORTUNE, opportune; commodum; bene. Very o., peropportune; percommodum; optime: you come to me very o., peropportune venis; optime te mihi offers (this of one who meets me when I am looking for him).

OPPORTUNITY, opportunitas (v. pr., accidental circumstances of place and time favorable for the completion of an undertaking).—occasio (point of time which unexpectedly and suddenly occurs or presents itself in our favour). Opportunitas is always at hand before we begin to act, for such reason we never read in the ancients of giving or presenting an opportunitas; occasio often first presents itself to us when we have begun to act and then helps the action).—casus (which accidentally offers itself; see C. Att. 6, 1, 9; S. Jug. 25, 9, Fabri).—potestas, facultas, copia (all three = opportunity in a subjective sense; i. e. the ability which one has to undertake or conduct alth; but with this difference, that potestas is the permission, power, &c., to do alth; facultas, the power of acting which one possesses; copia, means or materials at hand for accomplishing alth).—aditus (prop. an approach to a person or thing; then o. of conveying oneself to or of reaching him; see Interp. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 43).—ansa (prop., a handle; fig., an o. afforded by any one; in the phrase ansam dare or præbere cs rei or ad qd. It is wrong to say that C. always adds tamquam to ansa in order to qualify the expression; he never does this; for in Laet. 16, 59, tamquam belongs to ad reprehendendum; see Beier in loc.).—causa (the reason which one has or finds for alth). All the foregoing substantives take the complement of a gen., either of a substantive or of a gerund; but occasio, opportunitas, aditus, and ansa take also ad with a gerund or the fut. pass. ptclp. A good, favorable o., locus opportunus, loci opportunitas (in respect of place); opportunitas idonea, occasio commoda et idonea, occasio bona, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum, occasio, opportunitas, tempus (in respect of time; tempus is usually, but not always, followed by an infin.); on an o., per occasionem; occasione data or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulerit: at every o., omni occasione; quotiescumque potestas or occasio data est: on the first good o., ut primum occasio or potestas data est (erit); primo quoque tempore dato; ubi primum opportunum (S. Jug. 62 init.); to wait for an o., tempora sua opperi; to seek an o., occasionem querere, or circumspicere, or captare: to watch an o., tempus or occasionem observare; temporis insidiari (L. 23, 55); to seek an o. for alth qd querere (e. g. bellum), to find an o. for alth, cs rei or qd faciendi causam reperire (e. g. bellandi): to seize an o., occasionem arripere; (very eagerly), occasionem avidissime amplecti; arripere facultatem qd faciendi, quæcumque detur: to make use or avail oneself of an o., opportunitate or occasione uti; opp. occasionei deesse; occasionem amittere, prætermittere, dimittere: to give an o. to any, ci occasionem dare, præbere; (for alth), cs rei or ad qd faciendum; casum cs rei, or cs rei faciendū præbere; ci potestatem or facultatem, copiam dare cs rei; ci ansam dare, or præbere cs rei, or ad qd faciendum (e. g. reprehensionis, or ad reprehendendum): to have an o., occasionem or opportunitatem habere: I have an o. of potestas or facultas or copia cs rei mihi data or facta est; aditum habeo cs rei or faciendi qd (e. g. si qui mihi erit aditus cum eo agendi).

OPPOSE, adversari qm (not ci); repugnare; adversum esse ci (q. t.); resistere (of a party attacked).—obistere (of a party attacking); obniti, rarely reniti; se opponere, obviam ire. To o. an enemy, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare; hostem propulsare: defendere: to o. the opinions of others, aliorum opinionibus obistere: to be opposed; to oppose (in argument, &c.), contra qm dicere, disserere, disputare (C.); adversario respondere (Q. 70, 7, 3); obesse; obstat (to hinder); repugnare ci rei or contra qd (to be repugnant, not in union; then also = to hinder).—obniti, oblucri (to strive against): to be opposed to any in a matter, repugnare ci in re: I am not opposed, per me licet; nihil impedit, non repugnabo (see Zumpt, § 543 sq.); to be opposed to each other, repugnare inter se (of two things).—obtracere inter se (of two rivals).



**OPPOSITE**, contrarius (prop., that is or lies over against; fig., exactly opposed, contradictory).—adversus (prop., turned to the spectator, lying over against him; fig., in rhetoric, that is opposed in the same kind, that denotes the contrary; as sapientia et stultitia, according to C. Top. 11, 47; but also g. t. for contrarius; see C. Or. 19, 56; 39, 135. Gell. 16, 8).—oppositus (set or placed over against; of the action, not of the thing).—disjunctus (logically opposed, disjunctive; C. Acad. 2, 30, 97).—disparatus (contradictory; see C. Invent. 1, 28, 42). O. to each other, contrarii inter se to be of an o. opinion, dissentire, dissidere ab quo ad inter se.

**OPPOSITE**, s. contrarium (the contrary). 'The o. of aths,' must be expressed by contrarius cs or ci rei; e. g. the o. of this virtue is moral depravity, hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas (C. Tusc. 4, 15, 34). The vices as o. to the virtues, vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria (C. Fin. 2, 24, 67): the manners of the town as o. to the manners of the country, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas (Q. 6, 3, 17): o's, contraria; adversa; or, more fully, contraria contrariis opposita (C.). **OPPOSITA** is very late; see Ruhnck. ad Murel. t. 3, p. 489. Avoid also antithesis in this sense; in the old gramm. it denoted the substitution of one letter for another; see Freund's Lex. s. v.

**OPPOSITE** TO, e regione (with gen.).—contra.—exadversus or exadversum (with acc. rare; Np.).

**OPPOSITION**, || Act of opposing, repugnantia (not contradictio).—pugna; or Crcl. by the verbs. || State of contrary, discrepantia. || An adverse party, pars adversa (Q.), diversa (Suet.), altera (L.); factio adversaria; factio adversariorum (Np.) or adversa (L.); qui sunt adversæ factionis (L.). The leader of the o., alterius factionis princeps (L. 23, 3): to support the o., contrarias partes sumere (of an orator; Wolf); he had so suddenly gone over to the o., adeo in alteram causam præcepit iterat (L. 2, 27).

**OPPRESS**, premere; opprimere; vexare; affligere qm; injuriam ci inferre, injungere (to injure).

**OPPRESSION**, vexatio; injuria (injustice; e. g. magistratum).—durum imperium (harsh or tyrannical government). Acts of o., vexationes.

**OPPRESSIVE**, gravis (burdensome).—molestus (troublesome).—magnus (great).—durus (hard).—acerbus (bitter).—iniquus (not equitable, unjust). O. heat, calorum molestiæ: o. taxes, tributa acerba: o. government, imperium acerbum, grave, iniquum; imperii acerbitas: to labour under an o. debt, vere alieno premi: to become o., gravescere; ingravescere: so o. were the wrongs, that &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut &c.: this is an o. feeling, hoc valde me urit, pungit, mordet.

**OPPRESSOR**, qui premit, &c.; qui dura imperia exercet. **OPPRESSOR**, Brut. ap. C., one who crushes or overpowers.

**OPPROBRIOUS**, ignominiosus (discreditable).—probrus (disgraceful).—contumeliosus (reproachful).—turpis (base, immoral). To be o., turpe esse; turpitudinem habere; probo, dedecore, esse; habet qd ignominiam.

**OPPROBRIOUSLY**, contumeliose; turpiter; per ignominiam; cum dedecore (C.). **OPPROBRIUM**, ignominiosus; Eutrop.

**OPPROBRIUM**, opprobrium (Np., T.). ignominia (undeserved).—infamia (deserved).—dedecus; contumacia.

**OPPUGN**. See OPPOSE, RESIST.

**OPTATIVE** (mood), modus optativus (Prisc.).

**OPTICAL**, opticus, ad visum or ad oculos pertinens. An o. illusion, mendacium oculorum (C. Acad. 2, 25, 80).

**OPTICS**, optice, es (Vitr.).

**OPTICIAN**, optices gnarus (aff. Vitr. 1, 1, 3).—\*optices peritus.

**OPTION**, optio, eligendi optio; Jn. optio et potestas; potestas optioque. To give one his o., cs or cs rei optionem mittere; cs eligendi optionem ci dare; ci permittere arbitrium cs rei; facere ci potestatem optionemque, ut eligat: it is at your o., optio tua est: I have no o., nihil est medium. See also CHOICE.

**OPTIONAL**, cujus optio ci datur; or otherwise by Crcl. with optio, arbitrium, &c. It is not o., nihil est medium: if it were o., si optio esset. See OPTION.

**OPULENCE**, divitiæ maximæ, summæ; opulentia (S.); abundantia; abundantia opum (Just.).

**OPULENT**, dives; locuples; opulentus; copiosus; prædives; perdives; magnus opibus præditus; Jn. locuples et copiosus; opulentus et copiosus; locuples et refertus. To be o., divitiis disfluere, affluere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; opi-

bus maxime florere; magnas opes habere; omni rerum abundantia circumfluere.

**OR**, aut; vel; ve (enclitic).—sive (or seu; rare in C.; common in poets and later prose writers). **OR** stands in disjunctive sentences when one clause is entirely opposed to the other; vel when the opposition is only partial; ve is usually connected with single words, not with clauses, denoting reciprocal exclusion; sive, seu, or si, with vel, implies a condition, and its denotes a difference merely in name or in the form of expression; e. g. audendum est qd universis, aut omnia singulis patienda (L. 6, 18); de nostris rebus satis, vel mori malunt (C. Tusc. 2, 24, 58); esse dico ea quæ cerni tangere possunt (C.); Minerva sive Tritonia. We may say that aut distinguishes, vel co-ordinates, sive denotes synonyms, ve is a milder vel. Aut distinguishes things and expressions which are diametrically opposed to each other, or at least are considered as widely different; vel implies that it is indifferent which of several things takes place, or which of several propositions is affirmed; it does not alter whether they be different or alike; vel for the most part distinguishes only single words, more rarely whole clauses; and when it does so it implies only a slight or nominal distinction: sive is used, 1) when, with ref. to one and the same subject, a choice is given between several names and predicates; or 2) when a speaker or writer, himself in doubt or suspense, leaves the choice with the hearer or reader. || In interrogative sentences (whether)... or: utrum... an (or anne or nē)—num... an... nē (enclitic).—an (seid. ne... ne, as Cæs. B. G. 7, 14); e. g. utrum ignorant dii, quæ res maximæ sint, an vim non habent quā tantas res sustineant et gerant? (C. N. D. 2, 30, 77).—quæritur unusquisque mundus sit, an plures? (C. Div. 2, 4, 11).—Or not? necne; an non; e. g. dil utrum sint, necne sint, quæritur? (C. N. D. 3, 7, 17).—fiat necne fiat id quæritur? (C. Div. 1, 39, 86).—roga velint uxorem an non? (Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 43).—Necne is used mly in indirect questions, and generally without a verb; annon for the most part in direct questions, with or without a verb. Either—or, aut—aut; vel—vel; sive—sive; or seu—seu: **OR** sive—sive usually with the indic., unless the sense requires a subjunctive. More under WITHER.

**ORACLE**, oraculum (the place, or the answer).—sors (oraculi; C.).—responsum oraculi or sortium (or simply, where the context fixes the sense, responsum). An o. of the Delphian Apollo, quod Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit; oraculum Pythium or Pythicum; vox Pythica or Pythia: to pronounce or utter an o., oraculum dare, edere, fundere; qd oraculo edere (of the thing uttered): at the command or by the advice of the o., oraculo edito; oraculo jubente, præcipiente, respondente: to consult an o., oraculum petere (with a go if the deity is named): to send to Delphi to consult the o., mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum. **ORACULUM** is also used impropr., domus jurisconsulti est oraculum totius civitatis.

**ORACULAR**, by Crcl. with oraculum; e. g. to receive any's words as o., quæ qs dixerat, oraculi vice accipere (T. Ann. 6, 21, 4); hæc ex oraculo Apollinis Pythii edita tibi putas (as oracular; C.). Muretus says "sententiam cs propæmodum in oraculi loco et numero habere."

**ORAL**, by Crcl. with præsens; e. g. cetera præsentis sermoni referens (for oral communication; C.); præsens, præsentis cum præsente, sermo (C.); præsens cum præsente colloqui; coram habere sermonem cum quo (aff. C.). O. instruction, viva, ut dicitur, vox (Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9).

**ORALLY**, voce; verbis; per colloquium or colloquia.

**ORANG-OUTANG**, \*simia Satyrus (Linn.).

**ORANGE**, malum Medicum; \*malum Aurantium (techn.). O.-tree, arbor Medica; \*citrus Aurantium (Linn.): o.-colour, color luteus.

**ORANGERY**, || A plantation of orange-trees, \*copia arborum Medicarum. || A house for orange-trees, \*arborum Medicarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, or (with us) objectæ sunt vitreæ (see Mart. 8, 14).

**ORATION**, oratio (usually as distinguished from sermo, which is less formal; but its sermo is found in this sense; Plin. Ep.).—concio (delivered to an assembly convened; e. g. of the people, of soldiers).—actio (an o. delivered by an advocate before a court or in the senate; see Ern. Clav. Cic. in voc.). A short o., oratunculæ: a premeditated or prepared o., commentatio (opp. subita

et fortuita oratio): to prepare an o., orationem meditari or commentari: to learn one's intended o. by heart, orationem ediscere: to compose an o., orationem facere or conficere: to deliver an o., orationem habere, agere, dicere; verba facere (less than orat. hab. &c.), or simply dicere: to deliver an o. before the people, concionari; concionem habere: to deliver an o. before aby, verba facere apud qm; before or to the people, orationem dicere ad populum (de qâ re); verba facere apud populum (g. t.): ad or apud populum agere (as advocate): he delivered the following o., verba ita fecit: to read an o., orationem recitare: to read a written o., orationem de scripto dicere: to conclude his o., perorare or dicendi finem facere.

ORATOR, orator.—dicendi artifex (of a distinguished o.; rarely rhetor in this sense, wch denotes rather a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician). A great, celebrated o., orator magnus, clarus; Jn. magnus et clarus: orator sane illustris (C.): an eloquent o., orator eloquens et ardens, disertus: a vehement o., orator acer et incensus, vehemens: an agreeable o., orator jucundus, suavis, dulcis: a poor or second-rate o., orator mediocris, malus, vulgaris, infacundus, parum pressus: to be a good o., aptum esse ad dicendum (C.): to be a perfect o., plenum et perfectum esse oratore; perfectum esse in dicendo: to be born an o., a naturâ ad dicendum instructum esse (C. de Or. 3, 8, An.): to be the first among the o.'s, primum or principem inter oratores locum obtinere; principatum eloquentiæ obtinere: to be a great o., dicendo multum valere: to be no o., dicendo nihil valere; non aptum esse ad dicendum.

ORATORICAL, oratorius, rhetoricus (C.); oratori similis (Q.). O. ornament, ornatus oratorius: that is deficient in o. ornament, exilis; jejunos: tenuis; strigosus: o. ornaments, lumina: o. qualities, oratoriæ virtutes: to speak with abundance of o. ornaments, dicere argutus (C. Brut. 11, 42): without any o. ornaments, attenuate dicere (ib. 55, 201).

ORATORICALLY, rhetorice; e. g. ornare qd rhetorice (C.): oratorie (occurs only once, C. Or. 68).

ORATORIO, \*drama melicum sacrum.

ORATORY, \*Art of speaking, ars dicendi, ars oratoria or rhetorica, or simply rhetorica (g. t.): dicendi ratio (as theory). O. of the bar, genus dicendi judiciis aptum; eloquentia forensis: a teacher of o., dicendi magister; rhetor: to teach o., dicendi præcepta tradere. || A private chapel, \*sacellum; \*ædicula.

OIRB, orb (orbiculus only = a small circular disk or roller).

ORBED, in orbem circumactus or circumscriptus (affl. Plin.): ut circino circumductus (circular; Cæs.); circularis (Marc. Cap.).

ORBIT, circulus et orbis (e. g. of a planet, stellæ errantis; affl. C. Sonn. Scip. 3).—linea quâ (terra) cursum agit circa solem (affl. Sere. V. Æn. 10, 216).—ambitus (Plin.), ambitu breviore luna currit, quam sol. Sts cursus will suit.

ORCHARD, pomarium (Col.). To plant an o., pomarium ponere or serere.

ORCHARDIST, \*cultor or custos pomarii; arborator (Col.).

ORCHESTRA, \*Place where musicians play, \*suggestus musicorum, symphoniacorum, cantenium. || Company of musicians, \*symphoniaci, cantentes.

ORDAIN, \*To appoint, arrange; vid. || In eccl. sense, \*ritu sollempni recipere qm in ordinem clericorum. || Predestinate: it was ordained that, faum fuit, &c. (with acc and infin.) See TO FATE.

ORDER, || Disposition, arrangement, ordo; ratio. It may sts be expressed by instructio, dispositio, descriptio, or more frequently by the corresponding verbs. O. of words, structura, collocatio, verborum: to put athg in o., qd in ordinem redigere (Auct. ad Her.); qd ordinare, disponere (C.). digerere (Suet.); see ARRANGE: in o., ordine: ex ordine; per ordinem: without o., sine ordine; nullo ordine; promiscue. || Regularity, proper state, ordo; modus quidam et ordo (in itself); bona disciplina (as the effect of system or moral training; nat ordo in this sense). Love of o., \*bonus di-ciplinæ studium: to preserve good o. (militis) severâ discip inâ coercere, continere: to maintain o., ordinem tenere, adhibere, servare, consequi. sequi: to throw out of o., ordinem perturbare, immutare (C.); tenorem rerum interrumpere (L.): in o., compositus; dispositus; expeditus: the o. of nature, constantia naturæ. || Command, precept, instruction, jussus, Jussum (given by one who has or thinks he has a right to command).—auctoritas (opinion or judgement of a superior).—imperium (the command of a superior, a general, prince,

&c.).—imperatum (that which is ordered or commanded).

—præceptum (an ordinance, arrangement).—mandatum (a commission, charge).—edictum (a public proclamation, ordinance).—decretum (a decree of the senate, of a consul, &c.).—plebiscitum (an ordinance of the Roman plebes, opp. populi jussum, i. e. of the whole people; see Bremi Np. Arist. 1, 4)—rescriptum (the letter of a prince, as a command; 125 post-Aug.): a written o., literæ (e. g. Tiberius literas ad exercitum misit): a secret o., præceptum arcuatum: in obedience to aby's o., jussu or auctoritate cs; jubente qo; jussus ab qo; a quo (e. g. Atheniensibus, a quibus profectus erat; Np. Milt. 2, 3, Dæhne): without aby's o., injussu cs; ab qo non jussus; ultro (of one's own free will, opp. cs jussu or jussus).—suâ sponte (freely, from one's own impulse): to act without o.'s, privato, non publico, consilio qd facere: to give o.'s, mandare ci qd (or followed by ut).—deferre, demandare ci qd (e. g. curam cs rei).—inungere ci qd (to lay athg upon one).—delegare ci qd (in the best age, to transfer to another what we ought to do ourselves; in the silver age also gen.: see Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 22).—negotium ci dare (to lay an obligation on one; followed by ut): to give o.'s respecting athg to aby, rem demandare ci, or transferre ad alterum: to fulfil or execute an o., jussum or imperatum facere; mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: to obey an o., cs præceptum observare, curare; cs dicto parere; audientem esse dicto or jussu cs; Imperio cs obtemperare; (promptly), quod qs imperavit impigre facere; (zealously), imperata enixe facere; (punctually), imperata obedenter facere, præceptum diligenter curare: to neglect or disobey an o., imperium aspernari, contemnere; imperium, mandatum negligere: decreto non stare: to act contrary to o.'s, contra edictum facere: to exceed an o., mandatum excedere, egredi. || Means to an end; see MEANS: in order to, ad. || Rank, class, order; genus: of the lowest o., infimi ordinis or generis: men of all o.'s, omnium ordinum homines. || Body of men, society, collegium, corpus (in modern Latin usually order or societies): the equestrian o., ordo equestris; 125 in his third edition Georges prefers classis turnalis for an o. of knightship in our sense, ordo or regula never referring to a 'society.'—to found an o., collegium or turnalem classem (of knights) constituere: to enter an o., collegio accedere; \*classi turnali ascribi: the brothers of a (religious) o., ejusdem corporis monachi (affl. L. 6, 34): the rule of an o., \*lex collegii or \*classis turnalis: the dress of an o., vestis, quam monachi gerunt, or (of knights) quam equites gerunt (affl. Np. Dat. 3, 1): the cross or riband of an o., \*insigne or lemniscus classis turnalis: knights of the same o., \*eiusdem classis equites: to receive an o., \*turnalis classis insigni decorari (affl. L. 2, 6, 7): to wear an o., turnalis classis insignia gerere (affl. L. 45, 44, 19): \*turnalis classis insignibus decoratum esse (affl. L. 2, 6, 7): men of the same o., ejusdem corporis homines (L. 5, 50): o. of the golden fleece, \*classis turnalis velleris aurei: a religious o., \*corpus or collegium monachorum. || In architecture, ratio, mos, genus (Vitruv.); e. g. the Doric o., Doricum columnarum genus: ratio Dorica; mos Doricus (Vitruv.). || Orders, pl. In Eccl. sense, by Crcl. e. g. to take o.'s, be admitted to o.'s, \*in ordinem clericorum recipi; \*consecrari; \*inaugurari: in o.'s, \*(ritu sollempni) in ordinem clericorum receptus.

ORDER, v. || To arrange, adjust, constituere (to fix or settle).—ordinare, componere (to arrange, espily in a state of disorder).—disponere (to arrange carefully, regulate; see Benecke, Justin 1, 6, 4).—describere (to divide, distribute duly; e. g. jura, rationem belli).—disponere (to put each individual into its proper place). || To command, jubere; imperare; præcipere; præscribere; mandare, &c. [Syn. and CONSTR. in COMMAND.]

ORDERLY, adj. || Regular, well-arranged, compositus; dispositus; descriptus. || Fond of order, diligens. || Well conducted, moderatus, modestus; temperans.

ORDERLY, s. (In military language) \*miles qui duci est a mandatis; \*miles ad præfecti mandata exsequenda paratus.

ORDINAL NUMBER, numerus ordinarius (Gramm.).

ORDINARILY, fere (almost always).—vulgo (by nearly every body).—passim (in many different places). 125 Not committer. As it o. happens, ut fit: it o. happens so, sic fere fieri solet.

ORDINARY, \*Common, communis; or by Crcl. with s iere, consuevisse, or assuevisse; e. g. the a.

*signa and traces of poison, quæ indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: as is o., ut solet; ut assolet (as one is accustomed to do.)—ut consuetudo fert (acc. to custom). o. life, quotidianæ vitæ consuetudo: an o. man, unus e (de) multis; unus e vulgo. ¶ Mean, low, popularis; vulgaris; perversus; vulgaris; vulgaris, perversus, perversus; Jx. communis et perversus; plebeus. [Syn. and Phrases in Common.]*

**ORDINATION, ¶ Appointment; vid. ¶ In eccl. sense, \*sollemnis consecratio, inauguratio, initiatio. To receive o., \*consecrari, \*inaugurari: ¶ in ordinem clericorum recipi.**

**ORDNANCE. See ARTILLERY.**

**ORDURE, sterces; cænum; olētum (human excrement).—merda (of animals).**

**ORE, metallum; lapis aerosus (Plin.).**

**ORGAN, ¶ An instrument, instrumentum (C.).**

¶ *A musical instrument so called, \*organum pneumaticum. The o. plays, \*sonat o. p.: to play well upon an o. p. acie tractare: the bellows of an o., \*sollis o. p.: o.-builder, \*organorum pneumaticorum artifex, architectus: o. building, \*organorum pneumaticorum construendorum ratio: \*organopæla: pipe of an o., \*fistula organi pneumatici; \*also organa (Vitr.): the works of an o., \*machina o. p.*

**ORGANIC, by Crcl., e. g. organic substances, gignentia, nascentia, pl. (see Krütz. S. Jug. 70, 6).—animantia. An o. defect or fault, vitium naturæ; \*vitium quod qs a naturâ habet.**

**ORGANISM, natura et figura cs rei.**

**ORGANIST, \*organædus. To be a good o., \*perite organo pneumatico canere.**

**ORGANIZATION, temperatio (see Kühner, C. Tusc. 1, 16, 21); of the body, corporis temperatio, or natura et figura corporis: corporealis et mental o., quum corporis, tum animi temperatura. By Crcl., the new o. of a school, gymnasiis cs rationes de integro ordinatæ (Eichst.): o. of a state, disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, or simply temperatio republicæ (C.).**

**ORGANIZE, ordinare (to arrange).—constituere; componere (to constitute). To o. a state, civitatis statum ordinare; republicam constituere or componere, or legibus temperare: well-organized, bene constitutus, ordinatus, compositus: a well-organized state, civitas bene temperata, constituta (C.); commodè administrata (aft. C.); civitas bonis legibus et institutis temperata (C. Tusc. 1, 1, 2); civitas, quæ commodius rem suam publicam administrat (Cæs. B. G. 6, 20).**

**ORGIES, orgia, pl.**

**ORIENT, oriens.**

**ORIENTAL, ad orientem (solem) spectans, ad orientem vergens (situate towards the east).—Asianus (belonging to Asia or the East).—Asiaticus (proper to or that has happened in Asia or the East).—or by the gen. Asia (of Asia; e. g. oriental customs, Asiæ mores). *See Orientalis is not Class.***

**ORIFICE. See OPENING.**

**ORIGIN, \*originum (Linn.).**

**ORIGIN, origo, ortus (of the place from which comes).—primordia, pl. (primitive state or condition).—principium (beginning).—Fig., fons; stirps; caput; radices, pl.; incunabula, pl. The second and third books treat of the o. of the Italian states, secundus et tertius liber continet unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica (Np. Cat. 3, 3): to have its o. in ethy, originem a qo habere (Plin.), trahere (L.), ducere (H.); emanare ex qo fonte (C.): ortum, natum esse, proficisci ab qo re; gigni ex qo re.**

**ORIGINAL, adj. ¶ Primitive, principalis; primus; antiquissimus (C.); primitivus (Priscian). The natural and o. meaning of a word, naturalis et principalis significatio vocabuli (Q. 9, 1, 4); ea verbi significatio, in qua natum est (Gel. 13, 29, 1): an o. piece, opus non aliunde expressum; archetypum (Plin.). An o. letter, chirographum (C. Fam. 12, 1, 2); litteræ autographæ (Suet. Oct. 87); epistola autographa (ib. 71); \*litteræ auctoria manu scriptæ: o. documents, litteræ, tabulæ, autographæ (Suet.); tabulæ authenticæ (authentic; Ulp. Dig.): to have made an o. discovery, per se invenisse qd. ¶ Peculiar, proprius; singularis; vti similis. An o. genius, ingenium plane singulare; ingenium illustre: he is a man of o. genius, plane singulari ingenio excellit homo ille: o. sin, \*vitiositas innata; \*pravitas insita.**

**ORIGINAL, s. ¶ Prop. 1. Of a writing, archetypum (Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1; in C. Att. 16, 31, it is in Gr.); of a letter, exemplar (C.); opp. exemplum, a copy; of a book, &c. = autograph, liber idographus (Pind.); autographum (Synn.); \*verba scriptoris ipsa (the original text): the Latin translation lies with the Greek**

o., Latina interpretatio certis cum exemplari Græco (Wolf). 2. Of paintings, archetypum (Plin. Ep.); \*pictura, tabula picta, ab ipso auctore picta, ficta. ¶ Pattern, exemplum, exemplar (C.). A living o., exemplum vivum, animale (opp. simulacrum mutuum; aft. C. Iuv. 2, 1, mutum in simulacrum ex animal exemplo veritatem transferre): not to equal, to come short of an o., sibi archetypo labi et decidere (Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1): aby is always o. (in his speeches), potest semper esse in disputando (or dicendo) suus (C.). ¶ Fig. A person of peculiar or eccentric manners, qui scus est (C. Leg. 2, 7, 17); \*qui suum sequitur ingenium et morem, nec ad aliorum exemplum institutum, se componit: since in every thing he chose to be an o., quum in omnibus novus esse mallet et sui exempli scriptor (Eichst.): he is quite an o., homo ille novus est ac sui exempli (Eichst.); nihil æquale est illi homini (H.).

**ORIGINALITY, indoles natura (Bau.); forma quædam ingenii (C. Brut. 85, 294); inventionis vis or felicitas quædam (Eichst.); proprietates (peculiarity). His speeches exhibit a kind of rough, unpolished o., orationes ejus significant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem (C. Brut. 85, 294).**

**ORIGINALLY, ¶ At first, at the beginning, principio; primo; primum; primitiva. ¶ In a singular way, \*novâ or singulari ratione; mirum in modum.**

**ORIGINATE. See BEGIN.**

**ORISONS, preces, um, pl.**

**ORNAMENT, s. PROP. ornamentum.—decus. Jx. decus et ornamentum: the o. of temples, decora et ornamenta fanorum. ¶ Fig. decus; lumen. Jx. decus et lumen. Pompey the o. of the empire, Pompeius decus imperii: Horatius the ornament of the state, Hortensius lumen et ornamentum republicæ. Rhetorical o., dicendi, orationis, cultus or oratus; dicendi, orationis, or verborum lumina; quasi verborum sententiarumque insinua. *See* Fucus, pigmenta orationis, when excessive or out of taste.**

**ORNAMENT, v. ornare; decorare; exornare; distinguere; Jx. distinguere et ornare. [Syn. in ANOM.]**

**ORNAMENTAL, venustus; elegans; pulcher; comptus.**

**ORNAMENTALLY, ornate; venuste; eleganter.**

**ORPHAN, orbus; fcm. orba. Half o., orbus, orba,**

patre, matre: to be made an o., orbari parentibus.

**ORPHAN-ASYLUM, brephotrophium (for foundlings and orphans; see Facioliæ under "curatrophium").—orphanotrophium (ale): \*ædificium orbiis alendis et honeste habendis (Eichst.).**

**ORPHANAGE, orbitas (Plaut.).**

**ORPIMENTUM, auripigmentum (Plin.).**

**ORRERY, cœlum gestabile (Cassiod. Ep. 1, 45).—sphaera, in qua solis et lunæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (aft. C. de Rep. 1, 14, 22).—sphaera, in quam lunæ, solis, reliquarumque stellarum motus illigati sunt (aft. C. Tusc. 1, 23, 63).**

**ORTHODOX, ¶ Of persons, verum legis Christianæ studiosus (aft. Ammian. 25, 10, 5). But \*orthodoxus is almost indispensable as t. t. (Krebs). ¶ Of things, \*orthodoxus; \*veræ, antiquæ, publicæ receptæ doctrinæ or religioni conveniens.**

**ORTHODOXY, \*orthodoxia (eccl.); \*veræ, receptæ, antiquæ doctrinæ or formula; veræ, receptæ, antiquæ religionis or doctrinæ studium. A champion of o., acer religionis receptæ or antiquæ propugnator (Bau.).**

**ORTHOGRAPHICAL, By Crcl. with recte scribere, e. g. \*recte scribendi præcepta (o. rules). *See* not orthographicus.**

**ORTHOGRAPHY, recte scribendi scientia (Q.); formula ratiocine scribendi (Suet.). Marcus usus scribendi ratio, quam orthographiam vocant; but orthographia was used by Suet. &c. Sine scriptura; e. g. hæc est vera hujus verbi scriptura.**

**ORTOLAN, avis miliaria.**

**OSCILLATE, prps (\*alternò motu) inclinari retroque recellere (aft. Lucr. 6, 573). *See* oscillare (Fest.) prps necessary as t. t.**

**OSCILLATION, jactatio; vibratio (Fest.); motus (when the context fixes the sense); oscillatio (Petron.).**

**OSIER, vimen. An o.-bed, locus viminibus con situs; viminæum (Varr.). Of o., viminalis.**

**OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, ossifragus (Plin.); ossi fraga (Lucr.); \*fulco ossifragus (Linn.).**

**OSSIFY, ¶ TRANS. in os mutare, vertere. ¶ INTRANS. in os transire, mutari, verti.**

**OSTENSIBLE, OSTENSIVE, simulatus; fictus.**

**OSTENSIBLY, simulate; per simulationem; per speciem; e. g. venandi (o. for the purpose of hunting).**



**OSTENTATIO**, ostentatio sui; jactantia sui; jactatio circulatoria (*praising oneself off*).—*vana de se prædicatio (is exhibited in words)*; in *athq*, ostentatio, ventilatio et venditatio quædam et ostentatio, jactatio (*all with ce rei*).

**OSTENTATIOSUS**, gloriosus (*of persons and of things*; e. g. a letter)—*vanus (empty, of persons; then of empty things which have a fair appearance)*.—*vaniloquus*. *An display of learning, doctrinæ suæ venditatio quædam atque ostentatio; (of one's art and skill)*, ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio (*of quack ry*; *Plin.* 29, 1, 8, 25).

**OSTENTATIOSUS**, gloriöse. *To use athq o.*, qd re ad ostentationem uti.

**OSTLER**, stabularius (*g. t.*); agas (*groom*).

**OSTRACISM**, testaturum suffragia (*Np Them.* 8, 1); or simply testula (*Np. Arist.* 1, 2); or testaturum suffragia quod illi (Græci) ὀστρακισμὸν vocant (*id. Cîm.* 3, 1).

**OSTRICH**, struthiocamēlus (*Plin.*); struthio (*Capitol.*, *Vopisc.*, *Lamprid.*).

**OTHER**, alius. *O's, o. men. alii* (ἀλλοι): *the o's, ceteri, reliqui* (cet. the o. part with ref. to the *st*-part, the two being reciprocally opposed: reliq. as the rest, the remainder); *no o.*, alius none. See **ANOTHER**.

**OTHERWISE**, aliter: alio modo or pacto, aliâ ratione (*in another manner, under other conditions or circumstances*);—secus (*not so*).—*contra* (*on the contrary*).—[*Other* means 'at another time.'] *Not o.*, sic: *not o. than*, non secus ac, perinde (proinde) ac or atque: *it cannot happen o.*, fieri non potest aliter or fieri aliter non potest (*o's* nece fieri non aliter potest: *it could not happen o. than that &c.*, fieri non potuit, quin &c. (*o's* aliter fieri non potuit, quam ut &c., is *un-Class*): *it happened o.*, contra accidit: *if it fell out o. (i. e. baily)*, si secus acciderit (*see Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 5, 57): *the matter is quite o.*, totum contra est: *to think o.*, in aliâ voluntate esse (*to have another opinion*)—*dissentire* (*to think differently; fm another, cum or ab eo*): *to think o. than one speaks*, aliud sentire et loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere (*S. Cat.* 10, 5): *he speaks o. than he acts*, orationi vita dissentiit (*Sen. Ep.* 20, 2). *Sts* 'otherwise', when referring to a subst., must be rendered by alius; e. g. *the boundary must be fixed o.*, alius finis constituendus est.

**OTTEL**, lutra or lytra. *æ. f.* (*Plin.*, *Vitr.*)

**OUGH**, *v. debeo*. oportet (*op denoting the moral duty*; deb. the individual's obligation to perform it).—*part. in dus.*—*Sts* deet (*it is becoming*). æquum est (*it is fair*). *Sts* 'I o. to do it' is facere debeo or me facere oportet: *I o. to have done it*, facere debebam or debui; or me facere oportebat or oportuit: and *Sts* that the indicative is used, even when a conditional sentence is added with verb in imperf. or pluperf. subjunctive; e. g. omnibus cum contumeliis onerasti, quem patris loco, si ulla in te pietas esset, colere debebas (*S. Jug.* 85): *so if part. in dus is used*; e. g. quodsi Cn. Pompeius privatus esset, hoc tempore tamen erat militandus (*Z.* 519).

**OUGH**, = *Any thing*, aliquid; res quæpiam; quidpiam.

**OUNCE**, uncia. *Weighting an o.*, uncials (*Plin.*): *half an o.*, semuncia: *an o. and a half*, semuncia (= sesquicuncia): *two o's*, sextans: *three o's*, triens: *four o's*, quadrans: *see o's*, quinquens: *six o's*, semis: *seven o's*, septunus: *eight o's*, bes, besens, m.: *nine o's*, dodrans: *ten o's*, dextans: *eleven o's*, deunus: *twelve o's*, as, assis, m.

**OUR**, noster, tra, trum (*Sts* oft. omitted in Latin). *O. people, nostri*: *o. countrymen*, nostrates: *o. times*, hæc tempora; *nostra memoria*, etas: *for o. sake*, propter nos; *nostrâ causâ*; *nostrâ causâ*.

**OURSELVES**, nos ipsi. *nostræ ipsi*. *As reflexive*, nos, when no particular emphasis is required.

**OUSEL**, merula (*C.*).

**OUT**, ade. foras (*with motion*)—*foris* (*without motion*). *To be out = not at home, foris esse*; domi non esse: *he is not yet gone o.*, domo nondum excessit: *this is the first time that I have been o. since my illness*, ex quo convulsi, primum domo effero pedem: *to break o.*, prorumpere: *to come o.*, i. e. to become known, exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferi (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere. *But for 'out,' with verbs, see the verbs.*

**OUT OF**, *Beyond, away from, extra* (*with acc.*): *out of the house, foris* (*without motion*).—*foras* (*with motion*): *out of the country, peregre* (e. g. habitare, abire, proficisci): *to be out of bow-shot*, extra telli

jactum esse: *to be out of one's mind or senses*, sul or mentis non competem esse; non competem esse animo; non apud se esse (*Com.*). *Beyond, i. e. exceeding: it is out of my power*, neque, non possum, non data est ce rei potestas or copia; non valeo (*I have not power*): *out of season*, alieno or laud opportuno tempore; non in tempore; intempestive (*at an unseasonable time*). *From, e or ex; de*; rarely a or ab. *The preposition remains untranslated after a Latin verb compounded with it; e. g. to get out of a ship, nave egressi.* *By reason of, on account of, e or ex*; a or ab; per (*on account of, by reason of*).—*propter* (*because of*). *Sts* the simple abl. is used; frequently, however, with the plebs ductus or adductus (*led*); motus or permotus (*moved*); inductus (*induced*); impulsus or incitatus (*urged*); incensus, inflammatus (*kindled, inflamed*); coactus (*obliged, compelled*); captus (*taken*); impeditus (*hindered*); e. g. *out of a taste for philosophy, philosophiæ studio ductus*: *out of shame, pudore adductus*: *out of fear, metu*; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus.

**OUTBID**, supra or plus adicere: qo licente contra liceri; vincere qm.

**OUTBREAK**, eruptio (*act of bursting forth, e. g. Ætnæ*).—*initium principium* (*beginning, e. g. of a war*). *At the o. of the war*, bello erumpente; bello erumpente; tumultus, tumultuatio (*is a y uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual; then, like trepidation, the alarm, &c., caused by it*). *Jt.* strepitus et tumultus.

**OUTCAST**, in exsilium actus or ejection (*C.*); extorris ab solo pario (*L.*). *An o.*, extorris paria, domo (*S.*), or simply extorris (*g. t.*).

**OUTCRY**, *loud cry*, clamor. *To raise an o.*, clamorem edere, tollere. *Opposition*, vid.

**OUTDO**, ro or in re excellere, præstare ei; qm antecellere.

**OUTER**, OUTWARD, *adj.* extraneus (*on the outside, opp. to the thing itself within*).—*externus* (*that is outside, opp. intestus or post-Class. internus*); or the comparative exterior (*if two things be spoken of*; e. g. the o. part, pars exterior, opp. pars interior). *The o. circle, orbis exterior*; linea circumferens: *o. goods, bona externa*; bona corporis (*opp. bona or virtutes animi*): *o. means, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur* (*remedies*).—*adjumenta externa et adventicia* (*helps fm without*): *o. pomp, ambitio*: *o. circumstantiæ, fortuna*.

**OUTER LINE**, linea circum currens (*forming the outline of a thing*).—*extremities* (*g. t.*, the extremity of alth).—*ambitus*, us (*circumference*).

**OUTHOUSE**, ædificium astructum; \*pars ædium adjecta, astructa; postica pars ædium (*L.*), domus postica (*Varr. ap. Non.*; *of back buildings*).

**OUTLANDISH**, externus; extraneus.

**OUTLAW**, s. proscriptus. *cujus vita est addicta et proposita præmiis* (*that has a price set on his head; after C.*).

**OUTLAW**, *v.* proscribere qm; ce vitam præmiis proponere et addicere; (*with others*), in præscriptorum numerum referre qm.

**OUTLAWRY**, proscriptio.

**OUTLAY**, sumptus. impensa. impendium. [*Syn. in EXPENSE.*]

**OUTLET**, area (*open court*).—*effluvium*; emissarium (*of a pond or lake*).—*os*, ostium, caput (*mouth of a river*).

**OUTLINE**, s. forma rudis et impollita (*prop.*); extralementamenta, orum; extremæ lineæ, pl. (*prop. and fig.*); forma (*prop. and fig.*). *To draw an o. of alth*, primas lineas ce rei ducere; primis lineis designare qd; adumbrare qd (*prop. and fig.*).

**OUTLIVE**, alteri superstitem esse; superesse ei; qm vitâ superare: *to o. one's faculties*, vivere tamquam superstitem sui (*Sen.*). *See SURVIVE.*

**OUTRAGE**, See OFFEND, HURT.

**OUTRAGEOUS**, immodicus; immoderatus; immodestus.

**OUTRIGHT**. See IMMEDIATELY, ENTIRELY.

**OUTSIDE**, frons (*the front*).—*pars exterior* (*outer part*).—*forma externa* (*outward shape*).—*species* (*outward appearance*). *The glittering o. of a thing*, splendor et species ce rei: *to judge alth by the o.*, formâ externâ metiri qd; omnia referre or revocare ad speciem or ad formam externam.

**OUTSTANDING**, *by* in nominibus. *To be o.*, in nominibus esse: *to have many o. debts*, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habere: *o. money or debts*, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina, um, n.: *to collect or call in o. debts*, nomina sua exigere.

**OUTSTRIP**, cursu superare or vincere qm.

OUTWARD. See OUTER.

OUTWARDLY, extra, extrinsecus (opp. intus, intra, intrinsecus). Inwardly and o., intus et extra: o. and inwardly, extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus.

OUTWEIGH, præponderare (to exceed in value; prop. and fig.).—superiore esse qd; vincere, superare qm (to exceed in value; all these fig.). Cato alio o's hundreds of thousands, unus Cato est pro centum millibus.

OUTWIT, fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; imponere ei; fucum facere ci; frustrari; circumducere (Com.). [Syn. in DECEIVE.]

OUTWORKS, propugnacula (pl.).

OVAL, ovatus (Plin.); ex longo rotundus: \*ovo similia. An o., figura ex longo rotunda (aft. Col. 6, 29, 3): to be o., species est ci rei ovata: to make o., qd in ovi formam redigere (aft. Col. 12, 15, 16).

OVEN, furnus (for baking).—fornax (for melting).—aropta (for making a kind of fine bread, Plaut. Aut. 2, 9, 4; hence, bread baked in such an o., panis aropticius, Plin. 18, 11, 27).—clibanus (a vessel narrow at the top, broad below, with several openings to admit the heat, for baking bread and cakes).—testum (an earthen dish, called by Pliny, loc. cit., fictilis patina, which was put over the bread, and then covered with hot coals): mouth of an o., os furni or fornacis.

OVER, prep. 1 Above, super; supra. 2 Beyond, trans; ultra. 3 Across, trans. 4 More than, super quam. 5 Over, in compounds, is expressed in Latin by trans (singly or in composition; e.g. a verb compounded with trans takes either a simple acc., or an acc. with trans repeated), citra with an acc., ex (from) with an abl., ad (to) with an acc.; or by adv. superne; huc, illuc, acc. to the sense.—This prep. is often implied in the Latin verbs or phrases: e.g. to have a great advantage o. one, qm longe superare; plurimum præstare ci.

OVER, adj. 1 More, supra; plus, amplius (e.g. et quod excurrit is late, as in Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26 § 2, decem et quod excurrit; Veget. Mil. 1, 28, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax): a little o. or under, haud multo (e.g. not aliquanto, i. e. considerably) plus minusve: to have o. and above, superest mihi qd (I have a surplus; but relinquuntur mihi qd or reliquum habeo qd, I keep something as a remainder). [To denote a disastrous or fatal termination, with the verb to be; e.g. to be all o., finem habere; desinere: it is all o. with me, actum est de me! perili occidit.]

OVER, [in composition (too much)] when the particular compound is not found, may usually be translated (1) by nimium, nimis, præter or ultra modum (excessively) or (2) by the comparative or superlative of some adj. or adv. Thus: o. frequently, nimis or nimium sæpe: o. much, plus justo, nimium plus; præter modum: to be o.-timid, timidiorum esse: to overdo alth. modum excedere in qd re: o.-proud, superbius: o.-bashful, ultra modum verecundus: o.-easy (of temper), justo facilius.

OVER AGAINST, contra adversus. exadversus. exadversum, all with an acc.; ex adverso or exadversum, adv. (of two sides or points opp. to each other); e regione, with a gen. of the place and dat. of the person (of two lines parallel to each other). [e.g. The prep. e must not be omitted for regione alone = 'in the region of' see Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 39. 2] Avoid trans, contra ex-un-Class.: that lies o.-a. a place, &c., quod contra locum est or positum est: quod ex adverso or exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet: to stand o.-a., \*exadversum qm stare, contra qd esse or positum esse, ex adverso positum esse (g. l., the former of persons, the latter of things).

OVERAWE, timorem or pavorem ci injicere or incutere (to strike terror into)—efficere ut qd or qm vereatur or reveretur (to inspire with reverence).

OVERBEARING, arrogans; insolens; superbus.

OVERBOARD, in undas (without motion).—in undas (with motion; e.g. to throw o., in undas projicere): to fall o., in mare excidi (if fm the stern, e. puppi; Curt. 4, 4, med.); puppi excidere (V.). in flumen excidere (L.; if into the sea, in mare). To throw himself o., in undas se projicere or desilire: to throw alth. o., cs rei iacturam facere.

OVERBURDEN, \*nimium onus imponere ci rei; \*nimio pondere onerare qd. To be overburdened with business, negotiis obrutum et oppressum esse. See OVERLOAD.

OVERCAST, 1 To cloud over: the sky is o., caelum nubibus obducitur or obtegatur; nubilatur; or nubilare coepit. A by's brow is o. (fig.), cs oculi tristitie

quoddam nubium ducunt (Q. 11, 3, 75). 2 To coat with alth. See COAT.

OVERCAST, adj. 1 Of the sky, &c., nubilus, obnubilus. 2 Of the countenance: an o. brow, frons contracta (wrinkled with care, vexation, &c.).—frons nubila (Mart. 2, 11); vultus tristis.

OVERCAUTIOUS, nimium cautus.

OVERCOME, superare; vincere; devincere. See CONQUER.

OVERDO, modum excedere in re (to exceed the proper limit).—vires nimis intendere. nimio labore frangi (work too hard).

OVERDRIVE, vehementer agitare et extendere (a beast, serviviv, aft. Col.).

OVERFLOW, s. abundantia; affluentia.

OVERFLOW, [INTRANS.] PROP. redundare (of alth. that contains water, that streams over).—abundare (of things, when they are already full, and their contents exceed the usual quantity).—exundare (to flow over, of boiling water; Plin.).—restagnare (of standing waters; also pass. = to be overflowed, late is locus restagnans, Cæs.). [IMPROPR.] To o. with alth., se effundere or (mid) effundi in qd. To o. with wealth, in omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere; circumfluere omnibus copiis, atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere: to o. with joy, exultare lætitiâ, triumphare gaudio. Incredibili gaudio esse elatum, &c.;

overflowing, effusus (e. g. lætitiâ).—In overflowing measure, see ABUNDANCE. [TRANS.] OF streams, super ripas redundare or effundi; extra ripas diffundere; alveum excedere: to be overflowed, superflui and post-Aug. effundi (e. g. effusa loca restagnare). inundare (e. g. Tiberis agros inundavit). [IMPROPR.] OF nations 'overflowing' a country (Shens.), inundare (Just.); se superfundere in terras.

OVERFLOWING, abundans; affluens.

OVERGROWN, supercrescere ci rei; tegere, or contegere, qd: to be overgrown with foliage, frondibus contextum esse: the road is overgrown with bushes, via virgultis interclusa est: overgrown with moss, muscosus: to be overgrown with alth. (fig.), vestiri, convestiri qd re.

OVERHANG, superimminere: overhanging, superimpendens.

OVER-HASTILY, nimium festinanter; præpropere (e. g. agere qd).

OVERHEAD, supra; super.

OVERHEAR, auribus accipere (C.) or excipere (Plin.): we are overheard, \*sunt qui sermonem nostrum, or verba nostra, auribus excipiunt.

OVERJOY, perfundere qm suavisimâ, Incredibili, quâdam voluptate; mirifice oblectare qm. To be overjoyed, gaudio triumphare; incredibili gaudio esse elatum; exultare lætitiâ.

OVERLAND (journey), iter terrestre or pedestre (e.g. iter terrenum is not Latin): to make an o. journey, terrâ iter facere.

OVERLAY, 1 To lay over. Inducere qd ci rei, or super qd; inducere qd qd re (e. g. ceram parieti, or parietem cerâ; aurum tegere; coria super lateres; scuta pellibus)—illinere qd ci rei, or qd qd re (e. g. aurum marmor; qd gypso).—circumlinere qd qd re (e. g. mortuos cerâ). 2 To oppress by too much weight or power, opprimere; obruere.

OVERLEAP, transilire (prop. and impr. = to pass over in silence, and to exceed, H.).—[IMPROPR.] See OVERPASS.

OVERLOAD, [PROP.] nimio pondere onerare (navem, plaustrum).—nimium onus imponere (plaustrum). [FIG.] obruere: to o. the stomach, obruere se (vino, cibis); se ingurgitare cibis (aft. C.); epulis obrui (Np.); onerari (S.) onerare ventrem (aft. S.): to be overloaded with ornament, nimis, putide, ornatum esse.

OVERLOOK, 1 So that a thing may be seen or annoyed: a) in a military sense, superare locum. imminere ci loco: the tower overlooks the high ground where the spring was, turris superabat fastigium fontis (B. G. 8, 41): the hill overlooks the town, collis imminet urbi. b) To give a view of, qm locum prospicere. [Superintend, curare et attendere qd; ad qd advigilare. 2 To neglect, omit, omittere; prætermittere; negligere; qd non animadvertere (not to notice); e.g. prætermittere is barbarous. 3 To pass by indifferently, ignoscere ci qd.—convivere in qd re (to wink at it, C.).

OVERMUCH, adj. nimis.

OVERMUCH, adv. nimis; nimium; plus æquo; satis superque; ultra quam satis est; plus satis.

OVERPASS, transire, or egredi, qd or extra qd

(prop. and fig.): excedere (fig.); migrare (fig.): **OVER**transgredi means 'to pass over, cross'; it is not at all used in a figurative sense.

**OVERPLUS**, reliquum; residuum; quod restat, superat.

**OVERPOWER**, opprimere; obruere; vincere; superare (to overcome).

**OVERRATE**. See **OVERVALUE**.

**OVERREACH**. See **DECEIVE**, **CHURCH**.

**OVERRIDE**, \*nimio cursu fatigare.

**OVERSEER**, cust-*a*, curator (one that looks over, and takes care of alth); —praeses, praefectus (one set over a thing); —exactor (one that sees that alth is carefully made or done); —magister, rector (a teacher, tutor); —praefectus moribus, censor (inspector of public morals); —superintendentarius (of the drivers of beasts of burden); —aedilis (of a temple); the *o.* of the roads, curator viarum; the *o.* of public buildings and the police, aedilis (at Rome); *o.* of the works, in building, exactor operis; to set an *o.* over alth, custodem imponere ei rei, rarely in re (over any one); —custodem apponere or imponere ei (to set never in go; see *Brenii*, Np. Cim. 4, 1); to make one *o.* over alth, constituere, praeficere qm curatorem ei rei; also simply praeficere, praepone qm ei rei.

**OVERSHADOW**, rei umbras inducere (V.); opacare (C.); inumbrare (Plin., V., Lucr.).

**OVERSHOOT**, transgredi.

**OVERSIGHT**, ¶ *Care, charge, cura* (care of alth); —custodia (guard, watchful *o.*); —Jm. cura custodisque; —tutela (protecting *o.*); —praesidium (by a president); —praefectura morum (of the public morals); to have the *o.* of a thing, praeesse, praefectum esse ei rei; ei rei praesidere (as president); —curare, regere, moderari qd (to manage, administer, &c.); to entrust to any one the *o.* of alth, credere ei rei rei custodiam; qd in custodiam ca concedere or committere: to commit to any one the *o.* of a person, qm ca curae custodisque mandare. ¶ *Want of care, negligence, imprudentia; incuria; negligentia.*

**OVERSPREAD**, inducere, obducere, qd qd re (to overlay). —legere, obducere qd qd re (to cover).

**OVERSTRAIN**, \*nimis intendere or extendere.

**OVERSTRAINED**, nimulus.

**OVERTAKE**, ¶ To come up to, assequi; consequi: to *o.* alth in his flight, qm fugientem expellere (C.), or in fuga comprehendere. ¶ To surprise, vid.

**OVERTASK**. See **OVERWORK**.

**OVERTHROW**, v. destruere (to take asunder; opp. construere); —demoliri (to break down, and destroy); —clivare, proruere (to separate by throwing down, to destroy); —evertere (by digging and tearing up what is fixed in the ground; opp. fundare; e. g. urbem, rempublicam, republicam fundamenta); —p-verttere (by pushing down what stands fast); —subverttere (by secretly undermining; e. g. imperium, leges, libertatem, &c.); delere (blot out; hence, deprive of its existence); —extinguere (to put out, and so cause to cease; hope, spei, &c.); —tollere (to take away; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.); to *o.* utterly, funditus tollere, evertere, &c. ¶ To overthrow plans, &c., ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (to avoid ad nihil redigere in this sense); —perimere; —disturbare (e. g. nuptias, legem); to *o.* all a person's plans, disturbare ei omnes rationes; to *o.* one's opinion, opinione qm dejicere.

**OVERTHROW**, s. ¶ *Act of overthrowing, destruction; demolitio; or by the verbs.* ¶ *Destruction, ruin.* obitus (the mildest term; often used for natural death); —occasus (of a person or thing); —Jm. obitus occasuque; obitus et occasus; ruinus; occasus et ruinus; interitus (a ceasing to be, of a person or thing; stronger than occasus); —Jm. occasus interitusque; interitus atque obitus; exitum (tragic end of a person or thing); —perniciis (destruction or violent end; occasioned by a living agent).

**OVERTLY**, aperte (opp. occulte); palam (opp. clam).

**OVERTOPE**, superare; eminere.

**OVERTURE**, ¶ *A proposal, offer, propositum; conditio.* ¶ (In music.) ¶ *dramatis musicae exordium.*

**OVERTURN**. See **OVERTHROW**, **UPSET**.

**OVERVALUE**, nimis tribuere ei rei; nimium pretium statuere ei rei: to *o.* one's own powers, superbum virum fiduciam ostentare; majora quam pro viribus agitare: to *o.* any one, immodicum ca esse aestimatores: to *o.* oneself, immodicum sui esse aestimatores (aff. Curt. 8, 1, 22).

**OVERWEENING**, praedens; confidens; superbus (haughty); —temerarius (rash).

**OVERWHELM**, opprimere; obruere: *overwhelm* with grief, maerore prodigatus (C.).

**OVERWORK** (oneself), vires nimis inungere; nimio labore frangere.

**OVERWROUGHT**, nimius; arcassus (far fetched).

**OVIFORM**, ovatus. *Alth* is *o.*, est ovata ca rei species: to make alth *o.*, qd in ovi formam redigere (aff. Col. 12, 15, fin.).

**OVIPAROUS**, ova gignens or variens; oviparus (ApuL., as transl. of ὀβιπάρους; and so Aesop. Digil. 10, 132).

**OWE**, rem ei debere. To *o.* money, i. e. be in debt, in re alieno esse: to *o.* much to alth (fig.), ei maxime debere gratiam: to *o.* one's life to alth, alterius beneficio vivere. ¶ **OWING**, = *Due: a debt or sum of money* *o.* to me, nomen (g. i.), or pecunia credita; debt *o.* to me, quae in nominibus sunt; nomina: to call in debt *o.* to me, nomina exigere: to be *o.*, in nominibus esse: to have large sums of money *o.* to him, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habere. ¶ To *o.* owing to, oriri or exoriri ab qd re; emanare or fluere de or ex qd re; pioficiat ab qd re (to have alth for its source or origin); —fieri, effici, sequi, or consequi ex qd re (to be the consequence of). ¶ It is *o.* to them that the populace was excited, eorum opera plebs concitata est: their introduction into the senate was *o.* to him, ejus beneficio in senatum venerunt: all this is *o.* to you, vestra culpa hoc accidit: it is not *o.* to me (= my fault) that *o.*, non fit meo vitio ut &c.: it was not *o.* to me that *o.*, non stetit per me, ut &c.; non impediti, quin &c.: it was all owing to him that *o.*, stetit per eum, quominus &c.

**OWL**, ulula, noctua (both \*strix passerina; Linn.). Of or like an *o.*, nocturnus (e. g. oculi): *o.*'s eyes, nocturni oculi.

**OWN**, adj. ¶ *Belonging to or proceeding from oneself, proprius.* But it is usually expressed by the possessive pronouns meus, tuus, suus, &c., or by ipsius, or more strongly by meus (tuus, &c.) ipsius, or simply by ipse; e. g. he had written it with his *o.* hand, ipsius (or sua ipsius) manu scriptum erat; ipse scripserat: I have seen it with my *o.* eyes, ipse vidi; praesens vidi: I quote the prince's *o.* words, ipsa principis verba referam: through my *o.* fault, mea culpa: by one's *o.* exertions, meo (suo, &c.) Marte (also with ut dicitur; see C. Off. 3, 7, 34; Ferr. 3, 4, 9). **OWN** Adverb proprio Marte: with one's own hand, manu mea (tua, &c.) factus (made) or scriptus (written): a letter written with one's *o.* hand, epistola, quam mea manu scripsi: literae autographae (Suet. Oct. 87); literae ipsius manu scriptae; chirographum (one's handwriting, autograph): with one's *o.* hand, by one's *o.* means, propriis viribus (by one's *o.* strength or power); sumptu privato (at one's *o.* cost or expense; e. g. bellum gerere; see L. 2, 53 § 47). ¶ That one can use or apply to his own advantage, proprius (opp. communis or alienus); **OWN** In C. always with a gen., to which the passage, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 21, tria praedia Capiti propria traduntur, is no objection, since Capiti depends on traduntur: in other writers also with a dat.). —peculiaris (that each one has for his own person and advantage); —privatus (that belongs to one as his private property, opp. publicus); —domesticus (that concerns one's *o.* family). Jm. domesticus et privatus (e. g. domesticae et privatae res, opp. publicae); —privus (proper to oneself, one's very own). Here also the poss. pronouns are frequently sufficient, to which also proprius may be added for emphasis; e. g. suo annulo signare; calamitatem propriam suam queri: one's *o.* house, aedes peculiares (Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 22); he has taken away every thing that was our *o.*, ademit nobis omnia, quae nostra erant propria: to make alth one's *o.*, proprium sibi facere qd (as to be able to dispose of it; see H. Sat. 2, 6, 5); —sibi acquirere qd (to acquire as one's property); —discere, percipere qd (by learning; **OWN** in succum et sanguinem vertere is without any warrant): a rich man who sails in his *o.* yacht, dives, quem ducit priva trimis (poet.): each vessel has its *o.* lid, opercula sunt doilis priva.

**OWN**, v. ¶ To possess, rem possidere, habere; re frui. ¶ To recognize, acknowledge, agnoscere, cognoscere (to recognize alth as being what it is). —appellare qm (with an acc. of the title; to declare any one to be such or such a person); —probare, comprobare (to approve of). To *o.* one as his son, agnoscere qm filium (opp. abdicare filium): to *o.* any one as king, regem appellare qm (to declare any one king); —cl perire (to obey any one; opp. detrectare ca imperium). ¶ To confess, fateor (mily implying a previous question).

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contheor, profitum conf. *reluctantly, fm being unable to conceal; prof. freely, openly; often joined with prae se ferre*: to o. a *debt*, confiteri *seu alienum* (xii *Tabb. ap. Gell.*, &c.); confiteri nomen; fateri se debere (*opp. initiarii debitum*): to o. a *fault or crime*, confiteri peccatum (C.) or se peccasse.

OWNER, possessor; qui possidet, &c.

OX, bos (*gen. bovis, pl. bovum*; bobus or hubus). A young ox, juvenicus: of o. belonging to ozen, boarius: ox-drover, bubulcus: ox tail, cauda taurina: ox-tongue, (*prop.*) lingua bovis: (a plant) \*Anchusa (Linn.).

OXALIC, OXYDE, OXYGEN, &c., must be retained *ut l. t.*: e. g. \*oxygenium.

OXYMEL, oxymel (*Plin.*).

OYSTER, ostrea; ostreum (*poet.*). Of or belonging to o's, ostrearius: full of o's, ostreosus (*poet.*): an o-bed or pit, ostrearium; ostrearium vivarium (*artificially prepared*; see *Plin.* 9, 54, 79; *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 11): the beard of an o., fibre: bread eaten with o's, panis ostrearius: the taking of o's, ostreorum lectio (*not captura*): a dealer in o's, ostrearius: an o.-shell, testa: to open an o., testam discunear.

## P

PABULAR, ad cibum pertinens; or by *gen. cibi*, ciborum.

PABULOUS, alibilis (*Farr.*).

PACE, s. || *Step, gait, passus, ūs*; gressus, ūs; incessus, ūs; ingressus, ūs. A quick, slow p. Incessus citus, tardus; see also GAIT. || *Degree of celerity, by gradus*—equus cui mollis est altero crurum explicato glomeratio (*Plin.* 8, 42, 67; that goes with a regular and even p.): to mend one's p., gradum addere (L.), celerare (H.), corripere (V.): to go at a brisk p., pleno gradu ingredi (*Treb. in C. Ep.*) a sluggish p., passus lners or lentus (O.): a quick or rapid p., passus citus or rapidus (O.). || A measure of five Roman feet, passus, ūs.

PACE, v. compositis gradibus ire (V.): lento gradu incedere or ingredi.—spatiari (p. about for pleasure, &c.).

PACHA, satraps; praefectus; purpuratus (or it may be necessary to retain the word as l. t.).

PACIFIC, pacis amator (C.) or cupidus (H. *Sat.*); otii studiosus; placabilis (*easily appeased*).—placidus (*opp. ferox, immitis*).—concoro (*concordant*).—quietus (*not warlike*).—pacificus (*making peace*; C. *Luc. Mart.*) A p. disposition, pacis, concordiae, amor or studium (C.); animus non abhorrens a quietis consiliis (L. 30, 30): p. overtures, pacis conditiones, pl.

PACIFICATION, pacificatio (C.); *my by the verbs.*

PACIFICATOR, pacificator (C.); *my by the verbs.*

PACIFY, || To calm, tranquillize, qm or ca animum placare (to sit at rest).—mitigare (to mitigate).—lenire or delinire (to assuage)—permulcere (to appease by endearment, by gentle words). Jn. cs animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To p. the anger of any one, cs iram lenire, mollire, permulcere, placare, sedare: to p. the multitude, multitudinem, plebem reprimere: to p. a disturbance, editionem lenire or sedare: to p. pain, dolorem mitigare. || To appease, vld.

PACK, s. || Bundle, sarcina, sarcinula (as a burden)—fascia (g. t.).—manipulus (such as may be carried in the hand). || Of hounds, \*canum venaticorum turba. || Of men (contemptuously), turba; grex.

PACK, PACK UP, v. || To collect in parcels or bundles, colligere; componere; in fasciculos colligare; sarcinulas alligare. || To squeeze together, coartare. *Cloze packing*, \*hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio (*ast. L.* 27, 46; of the close sitting in the theatre).

PACK OFF, amoliri se (*Plaut.*); facessere; se facessere. P.-off! apage tel apage sis! facesse hinc! abis hinc!

PACKCLOTH, segeste e or segestrium; \*Inneum emporitum.

PACKET, || A small bundle, fasciculus (C.); sarcinula (*Petr.*). || A ship or boat, navis tabularia (*ast. Sen. Ep.* 77, 1); or Crcl. \*navicula publica literis, sarcinis, et hominibus transportandis or perferendis.

PACKHORSE, equus clitelarius (*ast. Col.*); jumentum sarcinarum; or simply jumentum (*Cæs.*).

PACKSADDLE, clitelae, pl.

PACKTHREAD, funiculus (*Plin.*); resticula (*Farr.*).

PACT, PACTION, pactio, pactum (an agreement drawn in proper form, and wch has become legal; the former as action).—conventus; conventum; constitutum (the thing agreed upon; also, before it is irrevocably binding). See COMPACT.

PAD, s. pulvinus; pulvillus (H.).

PAD, v. pulvino (-is) sternere qd (to provide with p's).—facire qd qâ re (to stuff). Padded, pulvillis fartus or stratus.

PADDLE, s. \*remus curtus or brevior, or prps battillus. || Palmula or palma remi is the blade of an oar; pala, a shovel, spade.

PADDLE, v. || To propel by a paddle, \*navigium remo breviori incitare, propellere. || To beat or play with the water, \*aquam, undas, leniter agitare.

PADDOCK, || A toad, bufo, onis, m. || A small enclosure or field, septum.

PADLOCK, \*serra pensilis; or, in connexio, simply serra, claustrum.

PAGAN, idololatra (*Tert.*); paganus (*Augustin*; in class. Latin, of a village, villager).—gentilis, ethnicus (*eccl*); non Christianus (*Tert.*); \*doctrinae Christianae, or sacrorum Christianorum, expers; \*falsorum or adumbratorum deorum cultor.

PAGANISM, \*falsorum, &c., deorum cultus.

PAGE, || One side of the leaf of a book, pagina (C.). To fill a p., paginam complere. || A boy in attendance: a royal or court p., puer ex aula (†)—minister ex pueris regis. puer regius. puer nobilis ex regia cohorte. puer nobilis custodiam corporis regis assuetus (*Cur.* 10, 5, 17).—puer pedagogianus (*Amman.* 26, 6), pl. pedagogia (*Plin.*, S., *Suet.*); the royal p's, pueri regii (L.); puerorum regiorum cohors, or only cohors regia: to be the king's p., \*pueri regii ministerio fungi.—ad epulas regis assistere (*ad a banquet*; C.).

PAGE, v. (a book), paginæ notâ, or pl. paginarum notis, signare.

PAGEANT, spectaculum.

PAGEENTRY, pompa; fastus, ūs.

PAGODA, sacellum (the temple).—persona (the image of clay, &c.).

PAIL, situlus, situla (a pitcher-like vessel for wells, &c.).—modiolus (a pail in hydraulic machines).—hama (a pail for drawing and carrying water, esply a bucket of a fire-engine; see *Plin.* Ep. 10, 35 (42), 2. Acc. to *Salmastus*, it was in the shape of a bowl).

PAIN, s. || Bodily anguish, dolor; cruciatus (severe). To be free from p., dolore vacare, carere dolore; non or nihil dolere: to be in p., suffer p., dolere: to inflict p., dolorem ei facere, efficere, dare, afferre, immovere: to lose p., dolorem abicere, depone. || Mental distress, grief, angor, sollicitudo, (stronger) angor (C. *Tusc.* 4, 8, 18, angor est ægritudo premissis; also the pl. angores when p. is frequent or lasting). Excruiating p., dolor (C. l. c., dolor est ægritudo crucians) A person gives me p., oritur mihi al qd ægritudo; qs mihi sollicitudinem affert; qs me ægritudine or sollicitudine afficit: a thing causes p. to me, qd mihi sollicitudinem est; qd me sollicitum habet: to suffer p., in ægritudine or sollicitudine esse; ægritudine or sollicitudine affectum esse: to suffer great p. on account of alth, sollicitudine cs rei vel maxime urgere: free from p., ægritudine or sollicitudine vacuus; vacuus ab angoribus: freedom fm p., vacuitas a sollicitudine, or ab angoribus (cf. C. de Off. 1, 21, 73). || Penally, pena: under p. of death, proposita, or interposita, pena capitis (*Cæs.*; L.); sub mortis or capitis pena (*Suet.*).

PAIN, v. || Bodily, dolorem ei facere, efficere, dare, afferre, commovere. || Mentally, ei mærorem dare; qm curâ et sollicitudine afficere; ei tristitiam afferre: it p's me, doleo qd; hoc mihi dolet (with an acc. and inf., or with quod).

PAINFUL, || Causing or attended with pain, acerbus; gravis; dolorem affers. || Causing or attended with labour, operosus; laboriosus; difficilis.

PAINFULLY, || So as to cause pain of mind, acerbe; dolenter. || With labour or pains, laboriose; operose; multo labore et sudore. See the adj.

PAINS, opera; labor (labour).—contentio (assertion).—industria (unwearied exertion)—conatus, ūs (effort).—studium (zeal). Jn. conatus studiumque; opera et studium. To take p., operam dare or navare; niti, eniti (to strive, exert oneself).—laborare, elaborare (to labour upon alth). Jn. eniti et efficere, eniti et con-



tendere, contendere et laborare (*all usually followed by ut*; intendere (*to attempt with exertion*; followed by *an inf.*; *to take very great p.s.*, omnibus viribus contendere; omnibus nervis conungi; omni ope atque operâ entiti (*all followed by ut, &c.*); *to take p.s. to no purpose*, operam, operam et oleum, perdere; frustra niti: *to take p.s. on aby's behalf*, niti pro q; ci ope am præstare or dicare: *to take p.s. about althg.*, anquirere qd (*to look carefully for*); sequi, persequi (*to strive or endeavour after*). studere, operam dare or navare ci rei (*to make an effort for the attainment of althg.*).

PAINT, v. || TRANS. 1) PROP. a) *To represent by colours, with delineation*, pingere; depingere; coloribus reddere. *To p. figures, coloribus figuras* depingere: *to p. a face*, effingere oris lineamenta: *to p. a thing after an original*, similitudinem ex vero effingere. b) *To lay on colours, colorare qd*; colores inducere ci rei; fucare; infucare; pigmentis illinere: *to p. white*, albos colores ci rei inducere; cerussâ illinere or oblinere (*with white lead*): *to p. a house*, ædificum excolle (Vitr.): *painted boards*, tabule colore fucatæ (T.): *to p. oneself (one's face)*, colorem fucio mentiri; fucare colorem. || 2) FIG. pingere; depingere; ante oculos ponere ci qd: *painted, fucatus, infucatus: to p. in vivid or lively colours*, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (Aft. Gel. 14, 4, 1): *to p. aby in his true c.s.*, ea naturam certis describere signis; prps \*cs vivam or vividam imaginem exprimere; ea vitia (or vitia et virtutes, as the case may be) detormare (Rutil. Lup.); *imagine consuetudinis atque vitæ* ea exprimere. || INTRANS. pingere.

PAINT, || PROP. pigmentum (v. pr.); also color, fucus (prop. and fig.). *To mix or prepare p.*, \*pigmenta temperare, subigere, miscere: *prepared p.s.*, qui arte fiunt, qui mixtionem, temperaturâ, perficiuntur (Vitr.): *to put on four coats of p.*, quater inducere colorem picturæ: *the blood of the crocodile is used as a p.*, crocodill sanguine pictores untur. || FIG. color; pigmenta, pl.; fucus: *truth without p.*, veritas nuda et simplex.

PAINTER, pictor (g. t.). pingendi artifex (*a good p.*); qui colores rei inducit. *P.s. materials*, picturum instrumenta; supellex pictoria.

PAINTING, || The art of painting, ars pingendi, ars picturæ (C.), or simply pictura. || The act of painting, pictura. || A picture, pictura (*the painting itself without respect of the materials*; also fig. of dramatic representation, or of description; see Plaut. Miti. 4, 4, 52); tabula or (dim.) tabella, *with or without picta* (the painting and the materials).—*Imago, imago picta* (a likeness, portrait; also fig.).—*to make a p. of althg.* depingere qd. *Imaginem cs rei exprimere* (prop. & fig.); qd describere (fig.): *to hang a p. in a good light*, tabulam in bono lumine collocare.

PAIR, s. par; also jugum. *In p.s.*, bini: *a p. of cups*, bini scyphi (C.): *a p. of married people*, conjuges; par conjugum; or simply conjugium (Plin.).

PAIR, v. || TRANS. jungere; conjugere; copulare; componere. || INTRANS. Of birds or animals, colere.

PAIRING (Of birds or animals), coitus. P. time, tempus quo aves coeunt.

PALACE, regia (L.); domicilium regis; ædes regis (C.); in later prose, palatium (Suet.); also in poets of the gold age, s. g. H., V.). *She in a wider sense, turris*.

PALANQUIN, lectica (the person being recumbent); \*aella Indica gestatoria.

PALATABLE, || PROP. a) boni, jucundi, suavis saporis (Plin.), sapidus (Apic.). || FIG. a) suavis, dulcis (pleasant); jucundus, gratus, acceptus (welcome). *To be p.*, jucundum esse, placere (of persons or things).

PALATE, || PROP. a) palatum (the organ); sensus gustatûs (taste). *A nice or dainty p.*, palatum subtile (H.). || FIG. sensus, ūs; judicium.

PALAYER, s. || Superfluous talk, cantilæna (Brut. ap. C.); declamatio (Auct. Dial. de Orat.); gerre; nugæ. || Adulatory language, blanditiæ; blandimenta, pl. (C.); lenocinium (T.). Jm. blanditiæ et assentationes.

PALAYER, v. || To talk superfluously, inanità fundere verba; multum esse in loquendo. || To use adulatory language, blanditiâs dicere ci (O.); blandiri ci; blandis veris or blandimentis permulcere qm (Aft. C.); animum cs blandis verbis delinere (Plin.); auribus cs servire (Cæs.).

PALE, s. palus (g. t. for any pole, s. g. a hedge-stake, esp. for fastening althg. to, s. g. a vine); sudes (shaped and pointed at the top). Stipes and vallus were larger stakes wch required to be driven in.

PALE, v. (*To fence with pales*) stipitibus seipre (s. g. ut locis . . . stipitibus robustis septur; Inscr. Orelli. 642); or \*sudibus stipitibusque (Cæs.) seipre.—*Not paleare, wch is only found in the sense of 'sinking' vines, &c., and 'driving in piles' for a foundation*.

PALE, adj. pallidus.—*luridus (of a yellow paleness; in a bad sense)*.—*exsanguis (without any blood in the face, fm fear, rage, &c.)*.—*cadaverosus (cadaverous)*. As p. as a corpse, cadaverosâ facie: *somehat p.*, subpallidus; pallens: *very p.*, perpallidus, exsanguis: *to grow p.*, pallescere, expallescere, exalbescere: *he became red at one moment, and p. at another*, modo erubuit, modo expalluit: *to be p.*, pallere.

PALENESS, pallidus color; pallor: *a deadly p.*, exsanguis funereusque color.

PALETTE, \*discus colorum.

PALFREY, equus phaleratus; \*equus magnifice ornatus.

PALINODE, palinodia (Macrob.); or Crcl. with quod cecini (dixi, &c.) ut indicium sit, revocare (L. 5, 15, 20). See RECAANT.

PALISADE, vallum; pall (pl.); sudes: *to erect a p.*, sudes stipitesque defigere: *a large p.*, magnum numerum palorum instituire (Cæs.).

PALISH, subpallidus; pallens.

PALL, s. || Mantle of state, pallium. See also CLOKE. || Covering of a bier, pallium (Appul.). Ovid uses this word for a covering of a bed, coverlet; \*tegumentum, velamentum, capuli or feretri.

PALL, v. TRANS. a) facere satietatem cs rei. || INTRANS. (upon the taste); nulla est voluptas cs rei (Juv.); qd nil sapit (Juv.); vapidî, infirmi esse saporis (Ag.); jejunum, insulsum cs rei; satietas cs rei capit qm; qd cs rei suavitatem non (jam) sentit.

PALLET, || A low or mean bed, grabatûs (C.). || Palette, \*discus colorum.

PALLIATE, rem colorare nomine qo (by a pretext, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2); rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere; also velare rem only: *to p. althg by any excuse*, prætereund qd ci rei; rem tegere or occultare qâ re; rem excusatione cs rei tegere (by excuses; see C. Læt. 12, 43); rem in cs rei simulationem c.ferre (under a pretext; see Cæs. B. C. 1, 40): *to endeavour to p. althg by some pretext*, velamentum ci rei querere (Sen. de vit. beat. 12); rei deformi dare colorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 32; Q. 3, 8, 44): *to endeavour to p. one's guilt by fine words*, spl. nidda verba prætereund culpæ suæ (O. Rem. 240); honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere, vitia sua fucare, colorare.

PALLIATION, excusatio; qd excusationis.—nomen; velamentum; color. See the verb.

PALLIATIVE, || Remedy (that lessens the severity of a disorder, \*remedium morbum mitigans (morb. mitigare, Plin.).—\*remedium spirituum prorogandi. || Palliation, vid.

PALLID, See PALE.

PALM, || A kind of tree, palma (also, a branch of p., Plin.). || Fruit of this tree, palma (Plin.); palmula (Varr.); dactylus (Pall.). || The inner part of the hand, palma; palmus; vola (hand spread out). || FIG. Triumph, palma; victoria: *deserving of the p.*, palmaris (C.); palmaris (Ter.). || Measure of length, palmus (Suet.); the palmus minor was the breadth of four fingers joined together, Vitr.; the major was a span, or twelve Roman inches, Varr.).

PALMER, See PILGRIM.

PALMER-WORM, eruca (Col.).

PALMISTERY, chiromantia, idos (but use the Greek χειρμαντρία; the word was not adopted into the Latin language).

PALMISTRY, chiromantia (use the Greek χειρμαντρία; or Crcl., \*ars e manuum lineamentis futura prædicandi).

PALMY, florens.

PALPABLE, || Prop. by Crcl. with sentire, or manu tractare (palpabilis late, Oros.). || FIG. manifestus; evidens; certus et exploratus: *to receive a p. hit*, luculentam plagam accipere (C.).

PALPITATE, palpitare.

PALPITATION, palpitiatio (s. g. cordis, oculorum, Plin.).

PALSICAL, PALSIED, paralyticus; membris iners or captus.

PALSY, parâlysis; nervorum remissio or resolutio. See APOPLEXY.

PALTRY, contemnendus; despiciendus; vilis.

PAMPER, saginare; pinguem facere. *To p. oneself*, saginari (qâ re); (largius) invitare se (cibo, vino, &c.).

PAMPHLET, libellus in vulgus amissus; or simply

libellos: *to distribute p.'s*, libellos dispergere (*T. Dial.* 9, 3).

PAMPHLETEER, \*qui libellos conscribit or dispergit.

PAN, *A kind of vessel*, \*lacus (*g. t.*); sartāgo (*for roasting or baking in*, *Plin.*); *a fire-p.*, warming-p., battilus (*Plin.*); *Part of a gun*, \*scutula unde pulvis pyrius in telo ignifero accenditur. *¶ In architecture*, cardo femina (*the cavity in which the tooth [cardo masculus] turns*).

PANACEA, panacea, panaces (*Plin.*); \*medicamentum universale.

PANCAKE, *prps* lagnum (*Apic.*); *or it may be necessary to retain the word*.

PANDECT, pandectes or pandecta, *m. m.* (*a treatise comprehending the whole of any science*): the Pandects, Pandectæ, *pl.* (*a collection and digest of the Roman laws and legal customs, made by order of the Emperor Justinian*).

PANDER, *a leno*, libidinis minister (*L.*); \*cupido-tatum *cs* minister (*C.*); —perductor (*C. Verr.* 2, 1, 12). *Obs. perd. applies to a single instance*.

PANDER, *v. lenocinium facere* (*Plaut.*); libidinis administrum, adiutorem esse (*C.*).

PANE, tabula (*if square*); —orbis, discus (*if round*): *p. of glass*, \*tabula vitrea fenestras, or orbis vitreus fenestras.

PANEGYRIC, laudatio; *upon aby*, *cs* (*the speech itself, and the praise it contains*). —laus, laudes; *upon aby*, *cs* (*the praise*). *Key*: Elogium in this sense is not Latin, nor encomium (*which has no ancient authority*). —*P. pronounced in honour of one who is dead*, laudatio mortui (*g. t.*). —laudatio funebre, laudes funebres (*pronounced at his funeral*). *Key*: *C. uses* panegyricus, *sc. sermo, of the panegyric orations of Isocrates*; and *Q. uses* panegyricus *absolutely of such orations*. —*To pronounce a p. on aby*, laudare qm (*g. t.*). —dicere de *cs* laudibus (*in a set oration*): *to pronounce a p. on aby in a discourse*, sermonem cum admiratione laudum *cs* instituire: *to write a p. on aby, or aby*, laudationem *cs* or *cs* rei scribere.

PANEGYRIST, laudator. prædicator. præco. bucinator (*e. g. cs* existimationis). *SYN. in PRAISER*. *To be the p. of aby*, laudare qd; prædicare qd or de re: *to be one's own p.*, se ipsum laudare; prædicare de se ipso: *to be aby's p.*, laudare qm, or (*in a set discourse*), dicere de *cs* laudibus.

PANEGYRIZE, laudare qd; prædicare qd or de re.

PANEL, abicus (*Vitr.*). —tympanum (*square p. of a door*, *Vitr.*). —laquear, lacunar (*the p.'s of a flat ceiling*; laq. with ref. to the rope-like elevated edges, *lac. to the sunk space*).

PANEL, *v. lacunare*, laqueare (*both of panelling a ceiling*).

PANG, doloris morsus or stimulus.

PANIC, \*terror panicus (*Hythob.*); terror, qui πανικός appellatur (*Hym. Astr.* 2, 28); pavor quasi lymphaticus (*L.*): *to strike a p. into*, terrorem ci incutere (*L.*), injicere, facere, efficere, inferre (*C.*): *p. struck*, exterritus; in terrorem conjectus.

PANNIER, corbis: *p.'s*, cistellæ.

PANOPLY, arma (*pl.*), armatura.

PANORAMA. *The word must be retained for sake of perspicuity*.

PANSY, \*viola tricolor (*Linn.*).

PANT, palpare (*C.*); salire (*Pers.*); trepidare (*O.*). *Fig.*: *to p. after*, sitire, gravius, ardentius sitire, or concupiscere qd (*C.*); inhiare qd (*Plaut.*), ci rei (*e. g. gazis*, *Sen.*: prædæ, *V. Flacc.*).

PANTALOO, mimus; pantomimus; sannio (*as a jester*).

PANTALOONS, \*bracæ (bracæ) strictæ. *Key*: *Not* feminalia, *uch* were bound round the thighs, &c., in cold weather: *to put on p.'s*, bracæ (bracæ) sibi induere, or bracciis (braciis) se induere. *See also* BREEKES.

PANTHEISM, \*pantheismus (*t. t.*); or *Crcel.*, \*ratio eorum, qui omnem vin divinum in universâ naturâ altam esse censent (*aff. C.*).

PANTHEIST, \*pantheista (*t. t.*); or *Crcel.* *as above*.

PANTHEON, pantheon or pantheon (*Plin.*).

PANTHER, panthæra (*C.*); pardus (*espely the male*, *Curt.*); pardalis (*Plin.*).

PANTILE, imbrex (*Plin. Plaut.*).

PANTOMIME, pantomimus.

PANTRY, armarium promptuarium (*Cat.* 11, 3).

PAP, *¶ Nipple*, teat, papilla (*Plin.*; mamma, uber, = *rather, the whole breast or udder*). *¶ A kind of soft food*, \*puls densior.

PAPACY, \*papatus; \*dignitas, auctoritas, pontificia.

PAPAL, \*papalis; \*pontificius; \*pontificalis: *the p. system*, \*ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia or Romano-Catholica (*Bau.*).

PAPAW, \*carica papaya (*Linn.*).

PAPER, *s. ¶ Substance on which we write and print*, charta (*with the ancients, made from the papyrus*; \*charta lineata *was an invention of the 14th century*).

*Key*: papyrus, in this sense, is poet. —charta tenuis (*thin*). —densa (*thick*). —candida (*white*): glazed p., charta levis, levigata; *with the ancients*, charta dentata (*C. Q. Fr.* 2, 15): blotting p., charta bibula: letter-p., \*charta epistolaria (*as inser.* to *Mart.* 14, 11: *the ancients used ch. Augusta*); \*charta epistolis scribendis facta: packing p., charta emporitica: large p., charta major; charta majore modulo; macerocollum (*in the ancient sense*): small p., charta brevis; charta brevior forma: a quire of p., scapus chartæ: a sheet of p., plagula chartæ: a piece of p., chartula; scida, scidula (*better than scheda, schedula*): of p., chartaceus; chartæus: a p. mill, officina chartaria: a p. maker, chartarius: p. money, \*pecunia chartariæ; or, in the sense of the ancients, tesserae numariæ (*Suet.* Oct. 41): *to put p. cover on a book, to bind in p.*, \*librum chartâ glutinatâ or massâ chartaceâ vincire, includere. *The different kinds of paper with the ancients were* charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia; the charta Claudia *was the best*. *A written document*, charta; scriptum: p.'s, i. e. writings, scripta (*pl.*); literæ; libelli; chartæ: a p. war, \*bellum doctorum hominum: contemptuously, rixæ doctorum hominum (*Key*): pugna doctorum hominum = *contradictions of learned men*; *see C. de Dio.* 2, 31, in.). *¶ Newspaper*, vid.

PAPER, *v. chartâ* or chartis vestire, exornare, qd.

PAPIER-MACHE', \*massa chartacea. *Atq. made of p.-m.*, \*opus et chartâ densatâ factum. *A worker in p.-m.*, qui opera et chartâ densatâ facit.

PAPILLOT, \*scida chartacea crinibus implicantia.

PAPIST, \*pontificis religioni addictus. \*sacra a Pontifice Romano instituta sequens. \*legis Pontificis Romani studiosus.

PAPISTICAL, \*papalis; \*pontificius.

PAPPY, mollis (*soft*); succi plenus (*Ter.*); succidus, succosus (*Col.*, full of moisture).

PAPYRUS, papyrus (*Plin.*).

PAR. *See* EQUAL, EQUALITY.

PARABLE, parabole or pure Lat. collatio (*C.*): *a simile kept up through a narrative* (*cf. Q.* 5, 11, 23); similitudo; simile (*a comparison*): *to deifier p.'s*, similitudines comparare (*C.*, O. 40, 138): *to employ a p.*, similitudine or simili quodam uti: *to speak without a p.*, ut omittam similitudines (*C.*).

PARABOLICALLY, per similitudinem. *To speak p.*, ut similitudine utar.

PARADE, *¶ Pomp, show, pompa*, ostentatio: *to make a p.*, magnifice se inferre (*Plaut.*), or incedere (*L.*): *se ostentare*. *¶ Military order*, \*pompa militaris: *to be on p.*, \*interesse, adesse, pompe militari. *¶ Place where troops are marshalled*, &c., campus in quo milites exercentur (*aff. Suet.* Oct. 16, in.). \*campus militibus instruendis, lustrandis.

PARADIGM, paradigma, atis (*Gramm. t. t. Charis. Diom.*).

PARADISTACAL, \*paradisiacus; smenissimus.

PARADISE, \*paradisus (*Eccl.*); \*horti amoenissimi; locus amenissimus; sedes or domicilium beatorum (*as the region of future happiness*): or locus divinæ amenitatis recipiendis sanctorum animis destinatus (*Ter.*): bird of p., Paradisia (*Linn.*).

PARADOX, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium (*C. Par. Proem.* 4): p.'s, mirabilia, quæ paradoxa nominantur (*e. g. Stoicorum*, *C.*).

PARAGRAPH, caput (*C.*); paragraphus (*Isid.*): sectio (*Gramm.*); articulus.

PARALLEL, adj. parallelus (*Plin.*): *a p. line*, linea parallela (*Vitr.*), or *as t. t.*, linea parallela: *to be or run p.*, paribus intervallis inter se distare (*aff. Cas. B. G.* 7, 23). *A p. passage*, locus congruens verbis et sententiis (*aff. C. Legg.* 1, 10, 30).

PARALLEL, adv. ordine parallelo; paribus intervallis.

PARALLEL, *s. (A comparison)* contentio; comparatio: *to draw a p.*, conferre qd; contentiorem facere.

PARALLELOGRAM, \*parallelogrammum.

**PARALOGISM.** See **SOPHISM.**

**PARALYSIS,** *paralysis* (παράλυσις).—nervorum remissio et resolutio. *He died of p. the day after his first seizure, decessit paralysis, altero die quam correptus est.* See **APPOPLEXY.**

**PARALYTIC,** *paralyticus* (παρλυτικός).—See **APPOPLECTIC.**

**PARALYZE,** ¶ **PROV.** debilitare: *to be paralyzed, morbo, quem apoplexin vocant, corripit; apoplexi arripit.*—torpore (*to be quite benumbed; e. p. nervi, membra*): *to be completely paralyzed, omnibus membris captum esse.* ¶ **FIG.** debilitare; frangere; **JN.** debilitare et frangere: *to be paralyzed, torpore (e. g. metu, l.): this misfortune had paralyzed their minds, hoc malum eum stupore et miraculo torpidos defixerat* (L. 22, 53, 6).

**PARAMOUNT,** summus; præcipuus.—antiquissimus (e. g. cura). *He considered it an object of p. importance, nihil ei potius fuit, quam ut &c.; nihil antiquius habuit, quam ut &c.*

**PARAMOUR,** amans; amator; amasius.

**PARAPET,** puteus; lorica.

**PARAPHERNALIA,** i. e. trappings, phaleræ (pl.).

**PARAPHRASE,** s. circultus; circultus eloquendi; circultus plurium verborum; circumlocutio: *not circumscriptio, or amfractus verborum; paraphrasis is a Grecism: si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncienda est (see Suet. Tib. 71; we must give a p.).*

**PARAPHRASE,** v. pluribus verbis qd exponere, or explicare (C. Fin. 3, 4, 15; Q. 8, 6, 61); pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum qd enunciare (Suet. Tib. 71); circultus plurium verborum ostendere qd (Q. 10, 1, 12); circumire qd (see Q. 8, 2, 17; 12, 34); *circumscibere, with or without verbis, means 'to explain, define.'*

**PARASITE,** parasitus: *of or belonging to a p., parasiticus: to play the p., parasitari* (Plaut.): *like a p., more or modo parasiti.*

**PARASTIC,** parasiticus: *a p. plant, \*planta parasitica* (L. 4).

**PARASOL,** umbella (Juv.).

**PARBOILED,** semicocctus (Plin.).

**PARCEL,** s. ¶ *A small pack, fasciculus: a p. of fellows, hominum turba, grex: a p. of rogues, secleratorum colluvies.* ¶ *Lot, division, pars.*

**PARCEL,** v. partiri; dividere; distribuere, disperire (to p. out).

**PARCHMENT,** membrana (Q., Plin.); charta pergamena (Isid.): *of p., membranaceus* (Pand.): *p.-maker, qui membranas facit, conficit.*

**PARDON,** s. venia; remissio poenæ: *to beg p., veniam ab qd petere; petere ut mihi ignoscatur; deprecari qd ab qd (of or fm any one).—postulare ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere (for a fault).—postulare ut delicto ignoscatur qs (for any one): a begging of p., deprecatio (in defence of alth wrong).—ignoscendi postulat (prayer for forgiveness): to grant p.; See PARDON, v.*

**PARDON,** v. ignoscere (*to overlook a fault; between equals*).—concedere (*not to be severe or strict*)—condonare (*as it were, to make a present of althg*). *cl qd; veniam dare ei (of superior, not to inflict punishment).*—veniam et impunitatem dare ei; gratiam cs rei facere. **P. me, ignoscas quæso.** *To pardon ab his precipitate conduct, &c. should be, not ignoscere ei festinationem (uch is O. L.); but ignoscere cs festinationi: but 'to pardon this, that,' &c., is ignoscere hoc, illud, id, &c.—Pardon my boldness in doing so and so' is ignoscere quod hoc mihi sumo* (Vid. C. Fam. 7, 5; 13, 51, Krebs).

**PARDONABLE,** venia dignus.—quod qd excusationis habet (e. g. vitium).—cui ignoscatur (*ignoscibilis, old Latin and rare*).

**PARE,** recidere: circumcidere: *to p. the nails, ungues subscare* (O.); *recidere* (C.); *ponere, or cultello purgare* (H.); *resicare* (Plin.): *to p. fruit, \*pomis cutem, or corium, detrahare, demere, eximere; poma cute exuere.*

**PARENT,** ¶ **PROV.** parens (g. l.).—pater (fath.).—mater (mother): *the common p., communis omnium parens; operum (or rerum) omnium parens et effector; summus, or maximus, mundi parens.* ¶ **FIG.** mater (e. g. similitudo satietatis mater, C.).—parens (of persons [e. g. Socr. parens philosophiæ]; of things, it must be used of those that are masc., and its is used of those that are fem. [terra parens omnium]).—procreatrix, genitrix, fem. (e. g. procreatrix quædam et quasi parens omnium artium eat philosophia; genitrix virtutum

frugalitas).—*To be the p. of, alere qd (e. g. honos alit artes).* *This opinion is the p. of many errors, hanc opinionem multi errores consecuti sunt.* *Sis causa, fons, origo (source) may &c.*

**PARENTAL,** parentum (gen., pl.); e. g. *p. affection, parentum amor: in a p. manner, parentum more or modo (after the manner of parents).*—ut parentes solent (as parents are accustomed).—ut parentes deccit (as becomes parents).

**PARENTHESIS,** parenthesis (Gramm.): interpositio; interclusio (as translation of the Greek παράθεσις, Q. 1, 3, 23): *to put althg in a p., \*continuation sermonis medium Interponere qd.*

**PARGET,** s. opus tectorium (*not* trullissatio, travelling).

**PARGET,** v. tectorio linere, incrustare, inducere (Bac.).

**PARHELION,** parê'lon, imago solis (the former the Greek word, the latter the Latin translation, Sen. N. Q. 1, 11, 1; Seneca l. c. says that parêlia are called also simply soles; hence, two parêlia, bina parêlia or bini soles: three parêlia, terna parêlia or tres soles): the sun with a p., sol geminatus (C. N. D. 1, 5, 11): two parêlia appear, soles bini apparent celo.

**PARIELAL,** By the gen. of paries.

**PARIETARY,** herba parietaria (Plin. Pan. 51); parietaria (Appul.); \*asplenium recta muraria (Linn.).

**PARING,** resemgen (Plin.); præsegen (Plaut.).

**PARISH,** parocia (Augustin.). *not* parochia: *p.-priest, \*sacrorum antistes; \*ecclesiastes; \*presbyter (not parochus); p. church, \*sedes sacra parociaz: p. clerk, \*famulus sacrorum.*

**PARISHIONER,** parochialis (Eccle.); \*sacro ci coetual scriptus.

**PARK,** ¶ *A large pleasure-ground, viridarium (C., pleasure-garden, planted with trees)—vivarium (as a preserve): a p. of about so many acres, segeta jugera circiter*—(Parr.). ¶ *(Of artillery, \*res tormentaria: \*agger tormentarius.*

**PARLANCE** (common), quotidiana locutio; vulgaris sermo; quotidiana dicendi consuetudo; quotidianum dicendi genus.

**PARLEY,** s. colloquium; colloctio: *to hold a p., in colloquium or colloctionem venire.*

**PARLIAMENT,** \*senatus Britannicus.—consilium publicum (Doer.); comitia regni (Sch.); parlamentum (in Latin of the middle ages): the upper (lower) house of p., supra (inferior) regni curia (Sch.): both houses of p., uterque regni senatus (id.): to convene p., consilium regni advocare, convocare: act of p., senatus consultum; lex (Bac.): house of p., \*regni curia; \*senatus populeque conveniendi locus: member of p., \*supremæ curiæ regni senator, \*senator Britannicus (Sch., of the upper house).—\*unus ex evocatis regni; \*qui lectus est in populum regni; \*qui scriptus est ordinem conventul (of the lower house).

**PARLIAMENTARY,** \*secundum consuetudinem et instituta consilii publici or curiæ regni.

**PARLOUR,** cubiculum quotidianum; habitatio; dieta.

**PARMESAN** (cheese), \*caseus Parmensis.

**PAROCHIAL,** parochialis (Eccle.); or by the gen. of parocia.

**PARODY,** s. parodia (Gr. in Q, Ascon.); or Cret., ficti notis versibus similes (Q. 6, 3, 97); poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorti (Eichst.).

**PARODY,** v. carminis argumentum ad ludum jocumque convertere; poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere (Eichst.).

**PAROLE,** promissum, fides data (word of honour).

**PARONOMASIA,** agnominatio (Auct. ad Her.).

**PAROXYSM,** accessio (febris; Cels.).—(doloris) morsus or stimulus (C.).

**PARRICIDE,** ¶ *Murder of a parent, parricidium; cædes (g. l. for murder): to commit p., parricidium or cædem facere; parricidio se obstringere; parricidio se inquinare or se maculare, sanguine nefando se respergere. ¶ The murderer of a parent, parricida, patris (matris, &c.) interfector (Q.).—parricida parentis sul; or Cret. qui patrem (matrem, &c.) occidit or necavit.—parricidio obstrictus or inquinatus.*

**PARROT,** psittacus (Plin.).

**PARRY,** ¶ *To put by a thrust, ictum or petitionem vitare, cavere, cavere et propulare; also (without mention of the thrust or weapon) cavere, vitare (with the sword).*—*not* ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere, or simply ictum effugere (= to avoid by a motion of the body).—*To p.*

*slowly or successfully, recte cavere: to p. and thrust, cavere et repetere.* || *Fio.* *To avoid, declinare, evitare, effigere.*

**PARSE**, notare singula verba (*Bax.*).

**PARSIMONIOUS**, parvus, tenax. *Jn.* parvus et tenax, restrictus. *Jn.* restrictus et tenax.

**PARSIMONIOUSLY**, parce, maligne, tenuiter. *Jn.* parce ac tenuiter (*e. g.* vivere, *to live p.*).

**PARSIMONY**, parsimonia (*in athg.* cs rei — tenacitas (*close-fistedness*, \**L.* 34, 7, 4). — malignitas (*the niggardliness that withholds fm others the full measure of what is due to them*).

**PARSLEY**, apium; oroselinum; petroselinum.

**PARSNEP**, pastināca (*Plin.*).

**PARSON**, \*persona ecclesiæ; \*sacrorum antistes; presbyter (*presbyter*); clericus (*clergyman*); \*rerum sacramin minister.

**PARSONAGE**, \*domus in qua habitat clericus parochialis; \*aedes, domicilium sacrorum antistitis.

**PART**, || *Portio*, pars: portio (*part to which one has a right, portion*; || *Part* in the best prose portio occurs only in the phrase pro portione) — membrum (*member of the body, of a sentence*). — locus (*passage, section of a book, &c.*). The middle, extreme, upper, lower part, is expressed in Latin by the adj. medius, extremus, infimus, summus: by or in p., per partes; particulatim (*opp. summatim, or totus*); ex parte (*opp. totus*); carptim (*opp. universi*); nonnulla parte: *I for my p., ego quidem, equidem (according to my views, &c.: || *Part* not quod ad me attinet). — pro mea parte (according to my power): each for his p., pro sua quisque parte (each according to his power): to divide into p.s. in partes dividere or distribuire: to get or receive a p. of athg. partem cs rei accipere: to have p. in athg. cs rei participem, or in parte, in societate, cs rei esse; partem or societatem in qā re habere (*in athg. good*) — cs rei socium esse (*in athg. good or bad*) — affinem esse cs rei or ci rei (*in athg. bad: e. g. facinori*): to take p. in athg. partem cs rei capere (*e. g. administrandæ rēpublicæ: Suet. Oct. 37*). — in partem cs rei venire: interesse ci rei (*to be present at*) to be personally concerned with: *e. g. pugna*. — attingere qd (*to be engaged in*). — commoveri qā re (*to sympathize with*): to have no p. in athg. cs rei experient esse; partem cs rei non habere; non contulisse ad qd (*not to have contributed to*). || *Party*, partes (*pl.*: implying difference of principles or interests): — factio (*clique of partisans*): to take p. with, cs partes suscipere, amplecti; ad causam cs se adiungere: the one p. ... the other p., pars ... pars; partium ... partium (*also with a gen. or the prep. ex*); pars or partium ... alii, n. a; alii, re, a ... alii, a (*all of persons or of things*).*

**Character in a play**, partes (*pl.*); persona: a second p., partes secundæ, or simply secundæ (*prop. and fig.*): to play a second p., partes secundas agere or sustinere, in athg. in qā re: one who plays a second p., secundarum partium actor. || *Duty*, officium; munus. *It is my, your, &c. p., meum, tuum, &c. est: it is the p. of a wise man, sapientis, &c. (the subst. officium, &c. being omitted).* || *Region*, regio; terra. || *Pl. qualities*, ingenium; ingenii vires, virtutes, or facultates || *Riches*, but facultates alone usually denotes wealth, riches.

**PART, v.** || *TRANS.* partiri; dividere; dispartire, or more rarely, dispartiri. || *SYN. and PHR. in DIVIDE, DISTRIBUTE.* || *INTRANS.* di-cedere (*e. g. l.*). — digredi (*to go to different sides; of persons*). — dilabi (*to separate, imperceptibly; usually of things*). — fari-scere (*to form clefts or clefts; of things*). — dehiscere (*to gape open*): to p. fm any one, discedere ab qo, digredi ab qo || *Never degredi, uch is 'to go or march down', &c.; see Lat. Dict.*

**PARTAKE**, habere partem in qā re; esse in parte, venire in partem cs rei; capessere partem cs rei (*L.*); participem, socium esse cs rei (*C.*): to have a share or portion in). — affinem esse cs rei or ci rei (*C.*): to be near or like). — implicari qā re (*Np.*); venire, accedere in societatem cs rei; habere societatem in qā re (*C.*); esse in societate cs rei (*L.*): to be partner in, be mixed up with). — interesse, adesse ci rei (*to be present at*).

**PARTAKER**, s. particeps cs rei (*that takes part in, or has a share of athg.*; *e. g.* ejusdem laudis, conjurationis, voluptatis). — socius cs rei (*that combines with others in athg.*; *e. g. sceleris*). — affinis cs rei, or ci rei (*that takes part in athg., esp. athg. bad; e. g. facinori*). — compos cs rei (*that has possession of athg., esp. athg. agreeable*; *e. g. consulatū, laudis, voti*). — cs rei potens (*master of*; *e. g. regni*): to become p. of athg. participem or compotem fieri cs rei. — potiri qā re. — consequi qd: to make one p. of athg. qm participem or compo-

tem facere cs rei. — participare qd cum qo; impertiri ci qd.

**PARTERRE**, || *In a garden*, \*area floribus constita. || *In a (foreign) theatre, cavea media* (*Suet. Oct. 44*).

**PARTIAL**, || *In part, per partes (by parts, not the whole at once)*. — ex parte (*only in part, opp. totus*). — nonnulla parte (*when the parts of a whole must be considered singly*). || *Disposed to favour one party to the prejudice of another, alterius partis studiosus*. — in alterius favorem inclinatius (*opp. neutral; impartial*). — cupidus (*acting with passion and private feeling; opp. impartial*). — alteri parti or causæ studens, favens, addictus (*aff. C. Cæs.*). — non inter (*not unprejudiced; of persons*). — ad gratiam factus (*of things done with the view of favouring a person or party: e. g. lectio*): p. judges, iudices cupidi (*C.*). *A p. judgement, iudicium cupidius dictum.* \*sententia ad gratiam dicta.

**PARTIALITY**, || *Opp to impartiality*, partium studium or stis studium illi (*zeal or liking for a party as showing itself in actions*). — gratia (*favour, as shown to aby or any cause*). — cupiditas (*warm, eager, private feeling, as warping the judgement*): without p., sine amore et cupiditate. The reproach of p., crimen gratie: to act with p., cupidius agere; to approve of athg fm p., studio quodam comprobare qd. || *Preference, liking, studium et amor; amor et cupiditas (special liking)*. — indulgentia (*too great indulgence*): to have a great p. for aby, qm præter ceteros amare || *not præ ceteris*): to have a p. for a particular study or pursuit, ci rei præter cetera studere.

**PARTIALLY**, || *In part, See PARTIAL.* || *With partiality, cupide or cupidius*. — studio quodam (*e. g. comprobare qd*).

**PARTICIPATE**. See **PARTAKE**.

**PARTICIPATION**, societas cs rei (*e. g. belli; consilii, sceleris*). — contagio cs rei (*e. g. criminis, sceleris*). See also **PART, s. and PARTAKE**.

**PARTICIPLE**, participium (*Q.*).

**PARTICLE**, || *Small part, particula (C.)*. || (*In grammar*, particula (*Cell.*)).

**PARTICULAR**, adj. || *Belonging only to one, proprius*. || *Peculiar, singular, singularis*; abhorrens a communi hominum usu. || *Important, præcipuus, singularis*. || *Circumstantial, accuratus*: copiosus (*diffuse, full*).

**PARTICULAR, s. res (circumstance)**. — causa (*state or posture of athg.*): p.s. singula, n. pl.: singule res: to go into p.s. singula sequi; agere de singulis; scribere de singulis rebus (*to give full p.s by letter*). — rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare (*to give a p. account of an occurrence*). — exsequi, persequi, with or without verbis; explicare (*to go into details; opp. summas attingere*): see *Bremi, Np. Pelop. 1, 1*). — exponere (*to give a clear account or description of a thing*). — explanare, illustrare (*to represent clearly*): to enter into full p.s about athg. qd accuratus exsequi. — pluribus verbis disserere. — multis verbis disputare. — uberius, fusius dicere, scribere de re.

**PARTICULARITY**, By the adj.

**PARTICULARIZE**. See 'go into particulars' in **PARTICULAR**.

**PARTICULARLY**, || *Singly, singulatim*. || *Especially, pre-eminently, imprimis*. — maxime. — præsertim. — potissimum [*SYN. in ESPECIALLY, vid.*]; præcipue (*C.*); peculiariter (*Q.*); cum quodam excellentia. — eminenti quâdam ratione (*pre-eminently*): to mention one p., præter ceteros qm nominare (*aff. C.*).

**PARTISAN**, || *Belonging to aby's party, fautor, studiosus cs. qui acit, sentit, cum qo: p.s. factio, qui sunt ab qo, qui stant cum or ab qo; qui cs partibus favet; qui student ci; qui sentiunt cum qo.* || *A kind of halberd, bipennis (sc. securis).*

**PARTITION**, || *Act of parting, partitio; divisio, or by the verb.* || *That which divides, intergerium (Plin.): a p. wall, paries communis; (paries) intergerinus (Plin.).* || *Compartment, loculus; loculamentum.*

**PARTITIVE**, qui dividit, &c.

**PARTLY**, || *In part, by parts, ex parte (in parte, L., Q.); partim (C.); ullâ ex parte (L.).* || *In some degree, qā ex parte; quodam modo (C.).* || *Partly ... partly, partim ... partim (but only when an actual division of the thing in question is spoken of)*. — quâ ... quâ (*on the one side ... on the other side*). — et ... et; quum ... tum; tum ... tum (*both ... and, as well ... as*). *SYN. in 'As WELL ... As'.*

**PARTNER**, socius; societate conjunctus: *p. in trade*, socius consorsque laboris; or simply socius: *at cards*, aleæ socius et participes: *in crime*, criminis affinis, ejus noxæ socius, conscius (having a guilty knowledge of it): *in fortune*, cujuscumque fortunæ socius, socia (see *T. Ann. 3, 5, 1*); laborum periculorumque socius, socia (see *C. ad Div. 13, 71, 2*; *T. Gern. 18, 7*); also *for the contest*, simply socius (socia) comesque (see *H. Od. 1, 7, 26*).

**PARTNERSHIP**, societas; communio; communitas; consociatio; conjunctio.

**PARTIDGE**, perdix, icia, m. and f. (*Plin.*)

**PARTY**, *An indefinite number, aliquot (some; of a quite indefinite number)*—compleures (some; and several of them at least): a large *p.*, copia, multitudo.

¶ **Faction**, pars, partes, pl. (with ref. to distinct interests or principles)—factio (clique of partisans; political, or in a bad sense)—globus, globus consensio (as a number of persons united).—secta (a philosophical party; *seid.* of a political one): a prevailing *p.*, partes prævalentes, victrices (*T.*): a defeated or fallen *p.*, partes deservite, lapsæ: to be of *aby's p.*, esse cs partis, cs partium (*C.*): sequi cs. sectam (*L., C., T.*): sequi cs causam; in eadem esse cum q. causâ; facere, stare, sentire cum q. (*C.*); rebus cs lavere, studere (*Cæs.*): sequi cs partes (*Val. Max.*): the different *p.'s* in a state, aliorum alias partes foveantur factiones: to belong to another *p.*, aliarum esse partium; alunde stare; alterius (or alius) rebus favere or studere: to go over, or attach oneself to *aby's p.*, se ad causam cs applicare (*aff. Np. Ar. 2, 3*); partibus cs accedere (*T.*): transire, transgredi in cs partes (*T.*): of the popular *p.*, populares (opp. optimi cujusque studiosi): to make a *p.*, agere *aby*, stare cum q. adversus qm (*Np.*): to be of no *p.*, nullius partis esse: to be of neither *p.*, neutrius partis esse: to support an opposite *p.*, alias partes fovere, juvare: to divide into two *p.'s*, in duas partes discedere (*S. Jug. 13, 1*); in duas factiones scindi (*T. Hist. 1, 13*): the opposite *p.*, pars adversa (*g. t.*)—factio adversa or adversaria (in political disturbances)—diversa factio (also in political disturbances, but as a *p.* that pursues a different object; whereas pars and fact. adv. refer to the other *p.* as opponents): the strife of *p.'s*, partium contentio (*C.*): the leader of a *p.*, dux partium (*T.*): princeps partis cs (*C.*): factionis princeps (*Cæs. Np.*): caput (*Suet.*) or *for context*, dux, caput uli: *p. spirit*, partium studium (*C.*): factionum parandarum studium; or simply, factio (*L. 2, 30*); studia (*pl. ibid.*); cupiditas (*C.*): devotus or attached to a *p.*, alterius partis studiosus or cupidus; alteri parti, causæ, studens, favens, addictus (*aff. Cæs.*), or simply cupidus: a *p. man*, homo partium studiosus; partes cs fovens ac juvena. ¶ One of two litigants, adversarius: *f. adversaria* (*H. Q.*); adversa pars. ¶ An orator usually designates the opposite party by *iste*, *ist.* ¶ A select assembly, societas (*C.*). ¶ Party of pleasure; a *p. into the country*, excursio: a water *p.*, navigatio: to be one of a *p.*, una esse cum aliis: one of the same *p.*, socius, comes (*Sym. in Companion*): to join *aby's p.*, ci comitem se addere or adjungere: to make a *p. into the c.*, rus excurrere: to make a water *p.*, navigare. ¶ A detachment of soldiers, militum expedita manus, ūs; factio (*Suet.*): a *p. of horsemen*, equestris turma.

**PARTY-COLOURED**, multicolor (*Plin.*); non unius coloris; multos colores habens.

**PARTY-WALL**, (paries) intergerinus (*Plin.*); paries communis (*O. Met. 4, 66*).

**PARVENU**, terræ filius. To this *p.*, nobody knows who, huic terræ filio nescio cui (*C. Att. 1, 13, 4*)—homo novus.

**PASCHAL**, paschalis (*Ecclesi.*)

**PASHA**, præfectus; satrapes (*Np.*).

**PASHALIC**, satrapia (*Curt.*).

**PASQUINADE**, s. libellus famosus; scriptum famosum (*Suet.*); carmen famosum (*H. Ep.*); carmen probrosum (*T.*): carmen ad alterius injuriam factum (*C.*); libellus contumeliosus (*Sen.*).

**PASQUINADE**, v. prociac scripto qm diffamare (*T. Ann. 1, 72*); probrosum carmen adversus qm facit (*ib. 14, 48*); libellum, carmen ad infamiam cs edere (*Suet. Oct. 55*); carmen ad alterius injuriam facere (*C. Tusc. 4, 2, 5*); also *poet.* versibus atris oblinere qm (*H. Ep. 1, 19, 30*).

**PASS**, s. ¶ **Passage**, transitus; See **PASSAGE**: a narrow *p.*, angustie (narrow places in mountainous regions)—fauces (a narrow entrance or egress, leading to a wider space)—saltus (a narrow woody valley). ¶ **Passport**, vid. ¶ (*In fencing*), a thrust, pitillo.

**PASS**, v. ¶ **INTRANS.** 1) To go through a place, qd or per locum iter facere; præterire.—In passing—by the way, in transitu; transiens; præteriens (see of these expressions the first and second are post-Aug. in this sense; but we find quasi præteriens in *C.*)—strictim (superficially, slightly): for we find obiter in the time of *Sen.* 2) To be esteemed or accounted in a certain way, haberi (in opinion)—esse, putari (fm probable grounds)—existimari (as a result of consideration): he passes for a good man, probus vir habetur: he passes for one well versed in civil laws, prudens esse in jure civili putatur. 3) To go fm the body, descendere (*Cels. Plin.*). ¶ **TRANS.** 1) To cross (vid.), trajicere; transire; transveh. 2) To pass by, præterire (also of passing by or over in silence [silentio] præterire; and of passing by or over persons in the distribution of honours, &c.—Philippus ad Marcellum prætereuntur, *Cæs.*).

**PASS AWAY** or **OFF**, præterire (*g. t.*): ~~to~~ præterlabi in this sense is not Latin.—exire (to come to an end; of time; e. g. eorum nullus sine ebrietate exit dies)—effluere (of time, to flow away without being usefully employed)—extrahi (to be let slip without being well employed; of points of time): to pass away imperceptibly, labi: to pass away quickly, avolare, fugere, aufugere (all of time): to suffer time to pass away, tempus extrahere qd re (e. g. triduum disputationibus excusationibusque extrahitur: not to let a day pass away without &c., nullum pati esse diem, quin &c.): to let one day pass away after another, diem ex die ducere; diem de die differre.

**PASS BY**, præterire, præterevehere (prop.); præterire, negligere (*Ap.*).

**PASS OVER**, ¶ **INTRANS.** 1) To cross, trajicere; transire; transveh. 2) To change one's position or state, transire: to pass over to the enemy, ad adversarios, or hostes, transire. 3) To be changed into althg, transire; abire; verti. ¶ **TRANS.** 1) To overlook, not to take notice of, præterire silentio, or tacitum; or simply, præterire, relinquere; Jx. præterire ac relinquere; mittere; omittre; prætermittre (see only in later writers, of the site, age, transmittere or transire silentio, or simply transire). 2) To neglect in the distribution of honours, &c., præterire (*g. t.*)—repulsam dare ci (if an application has been made on behalf of the party): to be passed over, præteriri (*g. t.*)—repulsam ferre or accipere (to receive a repulse).

**PASSABLE**, ¶ **Through** wech one may pass, (via) qd commode, facile, procedere, incedere possumus; (via) facilis et aperta (*Q.*): to render *p.*, vias transitu difficiles munire (*L.*). ¶ **Tolerable**, such as may pass, tolerabilis; tolerandus, ferendus (bearable: ~~to~~ patibilis in this sense only in *C. Tusc. 4, 23, init.*; wech, however, is authority enough)—mediocri, modicus (moderately good)—non contemnendus (not despicable)—Jx. non contemnendus planeque tolerabilis.

**PASSABLY**, tolerabiliter.—mediocriter. To be *p.* well, satis bene se habere.

**PASSAGE**, ¶ **Act of passing over**, transitio; transgressio; transmissio; tractio: the *p. of a river*, tractus, or transvectio, fluminis. ¶ **Act or right of passing through**, transitus; transvectio (carrying of goods through one country into another, transit): to give or grant *p.* to any one, dare ci transitum or iter per agros urbesque; qm per fines suos ire pati (e. g. of an army, through a country)—dare ci viam (to a single person; e. g. through an estate, per fundum): to forbid a *p.*, qm ad transitu prohibere or arceri: to obstruct a *p.*, ci transitum claudere. ¶ **Condition of not being stationary**: bird of *p.*, advena avis (opp. vernacula avis): birds of *p.*, advenæ volucres (opp. vernaculæ volucres)—adventicium genus volucrum; volucres que peregrinatione latentur (see *C. Fin. 2, 33, 109*); coturnices ex nostris regionibus trans mare remeant (*Varr.*; are birds of *p.*): grues calidiora loca petentes maria transmittunt (*C. N. D. 1, 49, 125*; are birds of *p.*): de illo genere sunt turdi adventicii ac quotannis in nostras regiones trans mare advolant citreter æquinoctium autumnale et eodem revolant ad æquinoctium vernum (*Pass.*). ¶ **Place through wech one may pass**, way, via; iter; transitus; transitio pervia (through houses, courts).—janua (arched, vaulted): a forum with *p.'s*, forum transitorium (*Eutrop. 7, 23*): a house with *p.'s*, domus transitoria (*Suet. Ner. 31*). ¶ **Place in a book or writing**, locus; *p.'s*, loci (rarely loca; loci sunt librorum, loca sunt terrarum, *Symph. § 90*): different or

obscure p.'s, loci obscuro, difficiles, impediti (*Wyllenb.*): parallel p.'s. See PARALLEL. || (*In music*), color, modulation insistens (Bau.).

PASSENGER, viator (traveller).—vector (on board ship).—hospes (stranger in a place).

PASSING, adj. or adv. See SURPASSINGLY.

PASSING-BELL, \*campana funebris or ferialis.

PASSION, || Emotion, animi concitatio, animi impetus: (more strongly) animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (g. t. violent emotion of the mind: animi affectio denotes the disposition, and animi motus, commotio or permutio, an emotion of the mind: g. t.).—cupiditas. libido (easily sensual inclination and desire).—studium flagrans (burning zeal).—temeritas (rashness).—intemperantia (want of moderation or restraint; opp. requitas): violent p., acerrimus animi motus; vehementis animi impetus: irregular p.'s, libidines (effrenate): fm p., (animi) perturbatio incitatus; cupiditate incensus: with p., animi quodam impetu; studio flagrant: without p., aequo animo: to raise or excite p. in any one, cs libidinem excitare (of sensual desire).—cs animum impellere (g. t.): to raise or excite the p.'s, animi motus inflammare (opp. extinguere).—animum impetus impellere (opp. animum impetus reflectere): to allay the p.'s, cs animum vehementiore motu perturbatum ad tranquillitatem revocare (aft. C. de Or. 1, 12, 53): to restrain one's p.'s, perturbatos animi motus cohibere; cupiditates coercere; cupiditatibus imperare; continentem esse (easily of sensuality): to be free fm p.'s, ab omni animi concitatione vacare; omni animi perturbatione liberum or liberatum esse: to act under the influence of p., cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad qd: it is quite a p. with me, &c. re maxime delector (I take particular pleasure in a thing)—magnus ejus rei studio tenor (I have an eager desire for): || Anger, vid. || Suffering, dolor; cruciatus, as: usually applied to the sufferings of the Lord Jesus Christ, \*extremi cruciatus Christi: history of the p., \*narratio suppliciorum Christi; memoria laborum, quos Christus exauclavit: a meditation on the p., \*cogitatio, meditatio de morte Christi: sermon on the p., \*oratio sacra de suppliciis et morte Christi: p. week, \*tempus celebrandæ mortis et dolorum Christi (Bau.): the p. flower, \*passiflora (Linn.).

PASSIONATE, impotens (not master of his p.'s; also with the p. of wch one is not master in the gen.; e. g. ira, letitiae: also, that in wch one is not his own master; e. g. letitia, postulatum)—vehemens, ardens (vehement, burning). || Given to bursts of anger, &c. ire impotens.—iracundus.—ad iram proclivis; in iram præcepens.

PASSIONATELY, cupide, cupidissime (with desire, eagerly).—vehementer, ardentem, studio flagrantem (with violent, burning zeal).—calidus (with too much warmth). effuse (more strongly).—effusissime (without measure or limit: 665 animosus, animosissime, of purchasers = cupide et quoquo pretio, i. e. eagerly and at any price, belongs in this sense only to the sale; age: e. g. animosissime. 665 Class. cupide et quoquo pretio).—tabulas antiqui operis comparate (Suet. Cæs. 47): to maintain a thing p., cupidus qd contendere: to love a thing p., ei rei effuse indulgere (to indulge in without measure: e. g. conviviis).—cs rei esse studiosissimum; magno cs rei studio teneri (to be a great lover of).—qd re maxime delectari (to take one's pleasure chiefly in a thing): to love any one p., effusissime qm diligere (as a friend, &c.).—cs amore insanire (as a lover).

PASSIONLESS, animi perturbatio liber or vacuus (without vehement emotions).—cupiditatis or cupiditatum expertus. omni cupiditate carens. cupiditate privatus. cupiditate intactus (free fm desire).

PASSIVE, passibilis (in a philosophical sense, = capable of suffering: C. N. D. 3, 12, 29; opp. activus, Lact. 2, 9, 21. 665 Passivus is a bad word except in Gramm. sense: verbum passivum, Prisc. Charis. Dimm.): verbum patendi (Geil. 18, 12).

PASSOVER, pascha, m. f. and nls. n. (Recl.)

PASSPORT, syngraphum (Plant. Capt. 3, 2, 6): to grant or give a p., dare ei syngraphum: to get a p., syngraphum sumere (ib.): to apply for a p., syngraphum rogare (e. g. a prætor). 665 not commutatus (= furtivum) or diplomata.

PAST, adv. præteritum; exactus; finitus: also, prior, superior: the p. year, summer, annus superior, metas prior: the p. cannot be altered, præterita mutari non possunt, or mutare non possumus (aft. C.): p. time, tempus præteritum (C.); tempus actum (H. A. P.). 665 Avoid the use of elapsus and præteritæus of p. time absolutely; see Wolf. Anal. 1, p. 488.

PAST, prep. and adv. = more than, above. See BEYOND.

PASTE, \*farina ex aquâ subacta; farina quâ chartæ glutinantur (Plin. 22, 25, 60).—farina chartaria (Plin. 1, in Ind. of book 22, 25, 60; each time, of the p. with wch the single leaves of the papyrus were joined together to form a sheet).

PASTEBOARD, \*charta densata.

PASTIL, \*conulus odoratus.

PASTIME, oblectamentum. delectamentum, pl. (e. g. inania puerorum delectamenta; puerorum oblectamenta: difference between oblectare and delectare in ENJOY).—oblectatio—ludus (g. t. for play): to provide ahy with some p., dare ei ludum. What p. have you? quâ re tempus fallist or tedium temporis minuist? For p., animi causâ; per ludum.—per ludum et jocum.

PASTOR, || PROR. pastor; pecuarius; gregis or pecoris custos (V.); pecoris magister (Col.). || FIG. pastor.

PASTORAL, adv. pastoricius (g. t.); pastoria or pastorum, pastoralis: a p. poet, poeta bucolicus (Gramm.): a p. staff, pedum: a p. people, \*populus vitam pastoriciam agens; \*populus pastorius; fig., a p. epistle, \*epistola episcopalis; \*epistola ab episcopo per diocesan mittenda, missa: p. theology, \*sacra recte instituendi præcepta, orum, pl.

PASTORAL, s. carmen pastoricium; poema bucolicum (Col.); bucolica, orum (Gell.).

PASTRY, artocreas (Pers. 6, 50).—crustula, bellaria, (both pl.: confectionery).

PASTRY-COOK, \*qui artocrea coquit: some say, pistor dulciarius or simply dulciarius. 665 pistor artocreatum is not Latin.

PASTURAGE, PASTURE, s. || Food for cattle, pastus, pabulum, pascua (pl., early of grass). || Place of feeding, locus pascuus; ager pascuus (Plant. C.); pascua (pl.: C.); rarely sing. pascuum (Col.); common p., ager compascuus (C. Terr. 3, 11): rich po, pascuum pingue (Pall.); viride (Varr.); riguum (Col.), læta pascua (pl., L.): p. land, ager pascuus (Plant.); pascuum (Col.).

PASTURE, v. || INTRANS. pascere (Col.); pasci (C.); pabulari (Col.). || TRANS. pascere (e. g. sues, greges): also absol.

PAT, adj. idoneus; opportunus: the occasion was so pat, that &c., tanta fuit opportunitas, ut &c. (C.).

PAT, v. palpare (to stroke or touch lightly: also palpati; e. g. a horse, and improper. for the purpose of coarsing).—leviter pulsare: to p. a horse, equum permulcere or palpare (both Up.): to pat on the back, i. a. to applaud, plaudere, applaudere, ci.

PATCH, s. pannus: dim. panniculus.—lacinia (prop. the lap of a dress; then any pendent piece of cloth or other substance).—splenium (a little p. or plaster Mark).

PATCH, v. (mvs) sarrire, resarrire.—pannum assuere (to stitch on a p.): patched, pannus obsitus (covered with p.).

PATE, caput. See HEAD.

PATENT, adj. apertus; notus.

PATENT, s. \*litteræ principis quibus ei munus deferunt: under the emperor, codicilli, diplomata (Suet.; p. of office).—\*libellus quo beneficium qd datur (confering any privilege).—\*litteræ quibus soli ei arbitrium or potestas cs rei vendendæ datur; or simply arbitrium (p. for the sole right of sale): to issue a p. (for sale), dare ei rei vendendæ arbitrium (aft. L. 2, 9).

PATERNAL, paternus (generic; so far as things relating or belonging to a father are distinguished fm each other; e. g. paterni agri, libri, equi, paternæ redes; or so far as a father is regarded in an individual capacity, distinct fm other persons; e. g. mater, frater), patrius (modal; so far as the idea of a father is distinguished fm others more general: e. g. res patriæ, bona patriæ, as distinguished fm aliena, alio quovis modo acquisita).

PATERNALLY, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patriâ caritate.

PATERNOSTER, \*oratio Dominica (Recl.).

PATH, via (g. t.; prop. and fig.)—iter (way, course).—trames (a narrow way, road, in a town, or on an open plain).—semita usually a foot-p., by the side of a high road).—callis (a p. across a mountain or through a wood).—cursus (track of a ship; or, eply, course of the stars): a by-p., diverticulum: to turn ahy aside fm the p. of virtue, qm transverberare agere.

PATHETIC, movens; animum movens, pellens, tangens; vim movendi habens; ad movendum compositus, factus.

**PATHETICALLY.** *By the adj. or verb; e. g. to speak p., orationem alius admovere (C.): to write p., orationem ad movendum componere (aff. C.): to utter aliquid very p., magnā cum misericordia pronuciare qd (i. e. so as actually to call forth compassion and sympathy, Cas. B. C. 3, 12, 3m.).*

**PATHLESS,** *inivius (L. Plin.); via carens; sine via: ubi nulla apparet via.*

**PATHOLOGIST,** *medicus, qui valetudinis genera novit (val. gen. Cels. 1, 12, 1, 3m.).*

**PATHOLOGY,** *pathologia (t. t.); doctrina de morborum naturā et curatione.*

**PATHOS,** *grande dicendi genus.*

**PATHWAY.** *See PATH.*

**PATIENCE,** *patientia (will and inclination to endure aliquid without resistance; Cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 163)—tolerantia (power and endurance in the bearing of sufferings, &c., with a sense of oppressiveness and contempt of it; usually with a gen. of that in which one shows p.; e. g. tolerantia doloris)—perseverantia (perseverance, when one does not suffer himself to be deterred from the pursuit of an object; Cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 164)—aequus animus, aequitas animi (when one does not suffer himself to be agitated, disturbed, angered, &c.): to have p., patientia uti: to have p. with aliquid, pati ac ferre qd; perpeti, perferre qd (i. e. to bear patiently to the end; see L. 28, 34; H. Ep. 1, 15, 17): to have p. with aliquid, qm or es mores, or naturam, patienter ferre; or qm ferre only: with p., see PATIENTLY: to try one's p., patientiam cs tentare: to show p. in aliquid, patientiam adhibere ci rei: I lose all p., my p. is exhausted, patientiam rumpo or abrumpo (Cas. not patientia mihi rumpitur; see Bremi, Aet. Tib. 24, p. 270; T. Ann. 12, 50, 3): p. i. e. wait expecta (expectate) mane (manete)!.*

**PATIENT,** *adj. patiens, tolerans, in aliquid, cs rei [SYN. in PATIENCE].—placidus (mild, calm): to be p., see 'To have PATIENCE.'*

**PATIENT,** *s. eger; egrotus: to visit p.'s, egrotos perambulare (of a physician).*

**PATIENTLY,** *patienter, toleranter, moderate, aequo animo. See PATIENCE: To bear aliquid p., toleranter or aequo animo pati qd; patienter or toleranter ferre qd; patienter atque aequo animo ferre qd; and fm context, pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perferre ac pati; perferre patique qd.*

**PATRIARCH,** *patriarcha or -es, m. (Eccl.).*

**PATRIARCHAL,** *patriarchalis (prop. Eccl.); \*more patriarcharum institutus (in a p. manner).*

**PATRICIAN,** *patricius: the p.'s, patricii; principes.*

**PATRIMONY,** *hereditas; patrimonium: to leave one's son an ample p., illo suo anplum patrimonium relinquere (C. Dom. 58, 147).*

**PATRIOT,** *patris or republicae amans, reipublicae amicus.—civis bonus.—qui de republ. ci bene sentit: a zealous p., acerrimus civis (C.): to be a p., amare patriam: bene de republica sentire.*

**PATRIOTIC.** *See PATRIOT: a p. society or a sociation, \*societas patriae rebus consulendi gratia inita.*

**PATRIOTICALLY,** *amanter in patriam; patriae amore, studio, caritate: to act p., \*saluti patriae reip. consulere, prospicere (aff. C.); \*patriam rebus consulere.*

**PATRIOTISM,** *amor patriae or in patriam (C.); caritas patriae (Np.); pietas erga patriam; fm context, mihi pietas only (see Cas. B. G. 3, 27; C. Phil. 14, 3, 3m.). Cf. C. Inv. 2, 22, 66); reipublicae studium; studium conservandae reipublicae communis (C.); studium in rempublicam (S.); \*patriae rebus consulendi voluntas (Eichst.); reipublicae defendendae studium (with a desire and effort to defend one's country); also Crel. e. g. si scelestum est amare patriam, pertuli penarum satis (C. Sext. 99, 145; if p. be a crime): fm p., patriae caritate ductus.*

**PATRISTIC,** *By the gen. patrum.*

**PATROL,** *s. prps circitores (Veget.); \*excubitores circumueantes.*

**PATROL,** *v. stationes circumire (to visit the posts).—circumire urbem (in a town).*

**PATRON,** *patronus (v. pr.).—fautor: qui rebus rationibus cs consulti, prospecti (supporter, friend)—cultor, amator (one who is fond of aliquid).—\*penes quem est jus ac potestas muneris cs deferendi; or, as t. t., \*patronus (p. of an ecclesiastical benefice): a p. of learned men, doctus cultor: a p. saint, \*patronus divus: deus (hujus urbis) praeses (aff. T. Hist. 4, 53, 3).*

**PATRONAGE,** *patronatus, ūs; patrocinium; praesidium; \*arbitrium muneris deferendi, demandandi*

(right of appointing to an office).—Jus patronorum. Jus patronatus (right of p.). To exercise p., Jus patronatus exercere: to reserve the right of p., mihi in qd servatur Jus patronorum.

**PATRONESS,** *patrona (C.); faultrix.*

**PATRONIZE,** *ci favere, studere; favere qui; amplecti qui; rebus cs favere; gratia et auctoritate sua qm sustentare.*

**PATTEN,** *\*tegumenta calceorum, pl.; prps the nearest word is sculpōna: a wooden shoe, Piantl.*

**PATTER,** *strepere, sonare (of rain beating agst aliquid).*

**PATTERN,** *¶ Prop. exemplum, exemplar (a sample; or, a model, example, and for imitation; see Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9. Specimen, in this sense, would not be Latin).—quod imitatur qs (that which is imitated; see Q. 10, 2, 11): a p. for embroidery, exemplum ad imitationem ac pingendi propositum (aff. Q. 1, 1, 35): to show a p. (sample) of goods, merces exemplum ostendere (Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9). ¶ Fig. A n example which deserves imitation, ad imitationem propositum exemplar; also simply exemplum, exemplar (which one is to follow).—specimen (showing how a thing ought to be; &c.). Neer in the plural).—auctor (one who goes before as an example): a p. of perfection, exemplum virtutis: a p. of all perfection, auctor omnium virtutum: a p. of innocence, innocentiae specimen: a p. of ancient religion, exemplar antiquae religionis: a p. of temperance and prudence, temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen: to take aliquid as a p., qd ad imitationem proponere; qd in exemplum assumere: to regard any one as a p., qm sibi imitandum proponere; exemplum proponere sibi qm ad imitationem; qm exemplum sibi deligere; imitari qm: to take a p. fm any one, exemplum ab qo sumere, repetere.*

**PAUCITY,** *paucitas (fewness); exiguitas (smallness); aliquidantum; paululum (a little).*

**PAUNCH.** *See BELLY.*

**PAUPER,** *inops, egeus. egenus: to be a p., egere; egenum or inopem esse; in egestate esse, versari: to become a p., ad inopiam redigi (Ter.); egenum fieri (C.).*

**PAUPERISM,** *inopia; egestas; or by the adj.*

**PAUSE,** *s. intermissio (a cessation for a time; intermission).—intervallum (space between beginning and end).—distinctio (in music).—reticentia (when one is about to speak but refrains).—intercapdo (interval between breaking off or suspending an action and resuming it, e. g. intercapdum scribendi facere; intercapdo canendi).—respiratio, mora (delay). Cas. pausa is an obsolete word, not found in the best prose; cessatio is inactivity: after a p., mora quidam interposita: there is often a p. even in the most active life, ab actione semper fit intermissio (not remissio): to make a p.; see PAUSE, v.*

**PAUSE,** *v. moram facere, interponere (g. t.).—Cas. not pausam facere or pausare. ¶ In speaking, paulum respirare; intervallo or intervallis dicere: not to make a p., sine intervallis loqui (aff. C. de Or. 3, 48, 185, where we find sine intervallis loquacitas); also, uno tenore dicere (to speak without intermission). ¶ (In reading), distinguere (to observe the proper stops). ¶ (In singing), intermittere. ¶ (In drinking), intermittere; e. g. bibunt aves quaedam intermittentes.*

**PAVE,** *lapide or silice sternere or consternere or persternere (g. t.).—munire (to make a permanent paved road): to p. with squared stones, saxo quadrato sternere. To p. a way, viam facere, aperire, patefacere (prop. and impropr.): for aby, viam munire ci; additum ci dare or parare (impropr.): to aliquid, ad qd: to p. oneself a way, additum expedire (v. Hens. Cas. B. G. 7, 26)—viam sibi munire ad qd (e. g. ad consultum): a paved road, via strata. Paving stone, lapis viae sternendae utilis (proper for the purpose).—\*lapis viae stratae (stone fm the pavement). Cas. pavire is to beat, 'to run down': e. g. area pavita, made hard and level.*

**PAVEMENT,** *viam strata: \*viae stratae lapides (the stones composing the p.); strata viarum (poet.); pavimentum (composed of large slabs).—rudus, eris, m. (prop., a mass of broken stones for a p., or mortar mixed with lime, then the p. composed of such materials): to make such a p., ruderare: to make a p. by beating, pavimentum facere, struere: having a p., pavimentatus: to make a mosaic p., pavimentum tessellis struere (Vitr.), or ex tessera struere (Plin.): to break or tear up the p., \*iani stratum (dolabris, disjicere).*



**PAVILION**, *prps porticus (a hall with pillars, &c.); or papilio (Lamprid.), or by tabernaculum, tentorium.*

**PAVIER**, *silicarius (late).* \*qui lapide or silice vias sternit.

**PAW**, s. pes.

**PAW**, v. \*pedibus solum, terram, radere, \*pedibus strepitum ciere (of a horse).—pedibus, unguibus, radere, petere (of other animals).

**PAWN**, s. || **PLEGE**, pignus: to be in or at p., pignoratim, oppigneratum, or pignori oppositum esse: to give *athq* in p.; see to **PAWN**: to receive or accept a p., pignus capere, auferre; *athq* in p., qd pignori accipere: not to redeem what one has left in p., pignus deserere: an unredeemed p., pignus desertum: to redeem a p., pignus librare a creditori; reddere pecuniam et pignus recipere (*Jct.*, as are several of the preceding expressions, *whc* however are undoubtedly *Class.*; see **PLEGE**). || (*At chers*), latro (*O.*); la runculus (*Sen.*); miles gregarius: pedes, *Ytis*.

**PAWN**, v. pignare (*Suet*); oppignerare (*C.*); pignori opponere qd (*Ter.*); pignori dare, obligare qd (*Pand.*); obligare qd pignoris nomine (*af. C. Att. 6, 1, 23*): to p. one's books for wine, libellos pro vino oppignerare (*C. Sest. 51, 110*): to p. for so much, by ob or an *abl.*; e. g. agrum pignori opponere ob decem minas (*Ter.*); annulum octo minis oppignerare (*Mart.*): to p. *athq* to *aby*, apud qm pignori apponere: to p. *athq* for a sum of money, accipere sub pignore mutuum pecuniam.

**PAWNBROKER**, pignerator, pigneratitius creditor (*Ulp.*).

**PAY**, s. merces (*g. t.*).—pretium (*price given or received for work, &c.*).—*Jn.* merces pretiumque.—præmium, honos (*a reward*).—q. æstus, fructus (*profit, advantage, gain*). || *Æst* Auctoramentum is not = p., but *earn't* money received by a gladiator, soldier, &c.): small inconsiderable p., mercedula; merces parva or pauca; pretium parvum: *large p.*, merces magna ampla: for p., mercede, pretio; e. g. docere: to take any one into p., to hire for p., mercede or pretio conducere qm: to serve for p., ci operas suas locare: to fix, settle the p. for any one, mercedem cs constituere: to give any one the p. for his work, dare ci mercedem operæ; solvere ci pretium operæ: soldier's p., stipendium militare; *fm* the context simply stipendium or æs; e. g. to give triple p., triplex stipendium ci dare: to furnish p. to the soldiers, militibus stipendium numerare (*to give out money for this purpose*).—militibus stipendium or æra dare (*to give it into the hands of the soldiers*).—See also **GAIN**, **PROFIT**.

**PAY**, v. **TRANS.** 1) in respect of money paid for goods, service, &c., solvere; numerare (*to count out*); **SYN.** in **TO PAY DOWN**; dinumerare *only* in the *Comedians*: to p. ready money, præsentem pecuniam numerare; pecuniam r-præsentare: to p. by three instalments, tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam: to p. one's debts, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere: to p. a debt, nomen solvere, dissolvere, expedire; æs alienum solvere, dissolvere; æs liberare ære alieno; also solvere, reddere debitum; solidum solvere (*the whole debt*): to p. wages, mercedem dare ci (*g. t.*).—(ci salarium præstare, to p. a salary for public services, *Scævola Dig. 34, 1, 16, § 1*).—stipendium ci dare or præbere, æs ci dare (*to p. soldiers*): to p. an army (*i. e. to have in p.*), exercitum alere: to be paid, mercedem accipere (*g. t.*).—stipendium accipere (of soldiers). Hence a) without an *acc.* of the object = to discharge oneself of debt, solvere, reddere debitum: to p. all, solidum solvere: to p. to the utmost farthing, ad assem solvere (*not* ad denarium solvere, *whc* = to p. with Roman money; see *C. Quint. 4, extr.*, and *Att. 2, 6, extr.*): to p. to the day, ad diem solvere, dissolvere; ad tempus respondere: to p. by means of a loan, versuram facere; I will not go till I am paid, nisi explicata solutione non sum discessurus: to be able to p., esse solvendo: not to be able to p., non esse solvendo or ad solvendum: to swear that one is not able to p., bonam copiam ejurare: one who is not able to p., qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum: non idoneus (*e. g.* debitor): ability to p., facultas solvendi. b) *fig.*: to p. the debt of nature, to die, debitum naturæ reddere; naturæ satisfacere: to p. one's vows, vota solvere, pro *athq*, pro re. 2) in respect of the thing purchased, solvere pro re (*e. g.* pro frumento empto; pro vectura): to p. ready money for a thing, emere præsentem pecuniam (*af. Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 87*): to p. a high price for *athq*, magno emere: (too high a price), male emere: to p. the price of one's life for *athq*, capite luere. 3) in respect of the person whom one p.'s or is bound to pay, satisfacere ci (*e. g.* creditoribus): he has

duly paid me, recte, quod debuisti, solvit. || **FIG.** to p. one for *athq*, i. e. to make to suffer, to punish, gratiam ci referre: I am paid for my folly, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (*Com.*): to p. one in his own coin, pari pari referre (*not* pro pari; see *Bentl. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55*); parem gratiam referre ci (*ib. 4, 4, 51*). || **TO pay one's addresses** to, qm petere.—cs amore teneri, captum esse; qm in amore habere (*to be in love with: cause for effect*). || **INTRANS.** = to be profitable, fructum ferre; quæstui, quæstuosum, fructuosum esse (*C.*); in reditu esse (*Plin.*); qd omnem impensam pretio suo liberat (*Col. 3, 3*); pays its expenses; see also **TO COVER**, end): the book p.'s well, uberrimus est libri reditus.

**PAY DOWN**, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere; pendere (*lit.*, to weigh).—expendere (*lit.*, to pay by weighing out).—numerare (*to count*).—dinumerare (*only* in the *Com.*).—dissolvere (*to pay a debt by counting out the money*: *not* dinumerare *only* in the *Com. writers*).—dependere (*to pay down without avalemt*; see *Henz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 44*). See also **PAY**.

**PAYABLE**, solvendus; dissolvendus. The bill is p., \*pecunia ex syngraphâ dissolvenda est.

**PAY-DAY**, dies pecunie (see *L. 34, 6*). To pray that the p.-d. may be postponed, rogare de die; beyond the year, plus annuâ die postulare.

**PAYMASTER**, || One who pays (*g. t.*), qui solvit. A good, dilatory, bad p., bonum, lentum, malum nomen: a dilatory p., who makes all sorts of excuses, lentus initiator (see *Interp.* ad *C. Cat. 2, 10, 21*). || Of the forces, tribunus ærarius (at Rome).—dispensator belli or cui negotium pecunie dispensandæ datum est (*in war*).—quæstor (*the military p.* at Rome). To choose *aby* he pleased for p., quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandum pecuniam (*Np.*). In this sense the office implies virtually the whole management of the war).

**PAYMASTERSHIP**, munus tribunû ærarij.—munus quæstorium (*in an army*).

**PAYMENT**, solutio; numeratio (*a reckoning or counting out*). Immediate p., representatio: p. of a debt or loan, solutio nominis, rerum creditarum. Often by the verbs.

**PEA**, pisum; cicer (*chick-pea*): of peas, pisinus: of the size of a pea, magnitudine pisi (*af. Plin. 37, 10, 54*); ad pisi magnitudinem (*af. Veget. 3, 12, 3*); as like as two peas, tam similis, quam lac lacti est (*Plaut. Mil. Glor. 2, 85*; see **LIXE**).

**PEACE**, pax (*in all the senses of the English word*).—pax tempus (a time of peace)—otium (*outward rest or tranquillity, whether of individuals or of states*).—concordia (*unity, internal tranquillity; of individuals and of states*).—tranquillitas, animi tranquillitas, animus quietus (*peace of mind*). To p. (*in*), pace: in war and in peace, see **WAR**: to treat of p., agere de pacis conditionibus; colloqui de pacis legibus (per inter-nuntium; *af. Flor. 2, 6*); pacificare (*to make p. by negotiation*; as *L. 5, 23, extr.*, legati venerunt pacificatum): they negotiated about a p., colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus: to offer p. to any one, ci ultro pacis condiciones ferre: to enter into p., pacem inire: to conclude or make a p., pacem facere or pacificare (*with any one, cum quo*); pacem conficere, componere, constituere, conjungere, coagmentare, conciliare: to keep or preserve p., pacem or pacis fidem servare: to disturb the p., pacem (concordiam) turbare: to break the p., pacem frangere (*not* pot. rumpere); fidem pacis non servare: to live in p., in pace esse, vivere (*not* to be at war).—concordia vivere (*to live in concord or unity*); with *aby*, concorditer vivere cum quo; pacem servare cum quo: to live in p. with the neighbours, pacem cum finitimis colere (*af. L. 8, 17, extr.*); disturber of p., pacis turbator (*prop.*); republice turbo, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (*fig.*, one that undermines tranquillity within a state).—homo turbulentus; turbaturum auctor (*g. t.*, a cause of disturbance): to have no p. for, = by reason of, any one, ab quo sollicitari, vexari, turbari; pro *athq*, male habet me qd: to leave a person in p., qm non turbare, non vexare: leave me in p. I noli me turbare! omite mei quid mihi tecum? to let *aby* go in p., qm cum pace dimittitur: he has no p. of conscience, agitur amore conscientie: an article of p., pacis lex: conditions of p., pacis condiciones, leges: to propose conditions of p., pacis condiciones ferre: to prescribe conditions of p., pacis condiciones dicere: to offer conditions of p. to any one, ci ultro pacis condiciones ferre: to accept conditions of p., pacis condiciones accipere: to refuse conditions of p., pacis condiciones dimittere; pacis condiciones uti nolle: to p. thy ashes! tua ossa bene quiescant (*Petron.*); tua ossa molliter cubent (*O.*); bene

placideque quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa levis; Tib.).

**PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL**, pacis amans or amator (fond of peace);—**placidus** (quiet; e. g. mores, rarely used of persons);—**placabilis** (easily pacified or appeased);—**concoro** (living in harmony; *concoro*, both pacificus and patus in this sense are bad Latin);—**quiētus**, tranquillus (not in a state of agitation or of war; tending to peace);—**pacatus** (pacified, tranquillized). A p. disposition, pacis amor: to be p., pacem colere cum qo (Ajl. L. 8, 1, 5, extr.).

**PEACEABLY, PEACEFULLY**, quiēte; tranquille (*quiēte* pacifice is not Latin). All things went on p., sine turbis, sine tumultu, transacta sunt omnia.

**PEACEMAKER**, pacificator (C.; rare);—**pacis** auctor (L. 3, 53, 2);—**pacis reconciliator** (L. 35, 45, 3; these imply of particular instances in which a person has made a peace);—**pacis arbiter** (who decides on the terms of a reconciliation). To act the part of a p.-m., personam pacificam tueri (Ajl. C. Att. 8, 12, 4). To have recourse to aby as a p.-m., reconciliatore pacis (et discipulatore de illa, que in controversia cum qo sunt) uti qo (L.): a p.-m. in a state, interpres arborum concordiae civium, arbiter civilis discordie (L. 2, 33, 11; Just. 16, 4, 9).

**PEACH**, malum Persicum, or simply Persicum (Plin.);—**p.-tree**, Persica, Persica arbor (Plin.); \*Amygdalus Persica (Linn.);—**p.-blossom**, flos Persici.

**PEACOCK**, pavo (masculus); *not* pavus, which is *non*-**Class.**; so also, p.-hen, pavo (femina), *not* pava: a p.'s tail, cauda pavonis: the eye of a p.'s tail, oculus caudae pavonis: a p.'s feather, penna pavonina: of or belonging to a p., pavonius: like a p., pavonaceus.

**PEAK**, montis cacumen (Plin.); vertex (C.); fastigium, culmen (Cez.).

**PEAL**, s. sonitus, crepitus. A loud p., sonitus vehemens, gravis (huic; C.); p. of thunder, fragores (e. g. inter horrendos fragores micabant ignes; L. 21, 28).

**PEAL**, v. sonare: sonum reddere.

**PEAR**, pirum. P.-tree, pirus, i. f.

**PEARL**, margarita (magapirum, g. t.).—**unio** (single large p.).—**elenchus** (δελχον, large pear-shaped p.'s, worn three together, as pendants to ear-rings; Böttiger, Sabina).—**tympanon** or **tympanium** (τύμπανον or τύμνον, fm being in the shape of a kettle drum; quibus una tantum est facies et ab ea rotunditas, avertis planities, ob id tympania vocantur; Plin.). To deal in p.'s, negotium margaritarum exercere (Ajl. Aur. Vict. de Vir. Illustr. 72); a dealer in p.'s, margaritarius (fem. -a); the p.-fishery, \*margaritarum conquisitio; to be engaged in the p.-fishery, margaritas conquire (but *not* margaritas urinari is absurd; it arose probably in a misunderstanding of Plin. 9, 35, 55 extr., margaritas urinum curā peti); a wreath of p.'s, \*corolla margaritis distincta: a string of p.'s, o-necklace, lines margaritarum: a necklace of one string of p.'s, monoluminum; of two, dillnum: of three, trillnum: to wear a p.-necklace, margaritis in linea uti (Ulp.); p. ornaments, ornamenta in quibus margaritis insunt (Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 7); mother-of-p., unionum concha (or conchae); intaid, &c. with mother-of-p., unionum conchis distinctus (Suet. Ner. 31); a diver for p.'s, urinator or urinarius (diver).

**PEARLY**, gemmeus; gemmans: p. meadows, grass, prata gemmea (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 11; p. with dew);—herbes gemmant rorē recenti (Lucr. 2, 319; with p. drops of dew).

**PEASANT**, agricola, agri cultor (in respect of occupation); *not* rusticus (as poet);—**rusticus** (in respect of occupation or of manners; a boor);—**agrestis** (one that lives in the country; also in respect of manners, a rough unmannerly boor). *not* The rusticus violates the conventional laws of behavior; the agrestis also offends ager natural propriety; opp. urbanus).—**rusticanus** (grown up or educated in the country);—**paganus**, vicinus (a village); opp. oppidanus).

**PEASANTRY**, pl. of PEASANT.

**PEASE**, pis, pl. of p., pisium.

**PEAT**, \*humus turfa (Linn.).

**PEBBLE**, calculus, lapillus.

**PEBBLY**, calculosus.

**PECCABLE**, \*culpae, delictis, obnoxius; \*pravis cupiditibus obnoxius. Rather by Crcl. with the verb peccare, &c.

**PECCADILLO**, levior noxa; leve delictum; vitium minus.

**PECCANT**, vitiosus; nocens; peccans, qui peccat.

**PECK**, s. the English peck is somewhat more than the Roman modius. Prps sit to denote the fourth of a

bushel, we may say quadrans, or quadrans medimni (the medimnus was a measure of corn among the Greeks containing six modii).

**PECK**, v. rostro appetere; pinsere (Pers.).

**PECKER**, (A bird) picus.

**PECTORAL**, pectoralis; or by gen. of pectus.

**PECULATE**, peculatum facere, depulcaris (C.); **peculari** (H.); avertere pecuniam (of embezzling public money). See To be guilty of PECULATION.

**PECULATION**, peculatus (sua) publicus (robbery of the public purse)—argenti circumductio (g. t. for fraud in money matters; Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 34)—suppressio judicialis (embezzlement of money paid into court, or for carrying on a cause; C. pro Client. 25). Also by Crcl. with pecuniam avertere (de avertendā pecuniā quæro abs te, &c. C.); so also avertere merces. To be accused of p., peculatus accusari: to be guilty of p., pecuniam retinere et suppressere, pecuniam avertere (g. t.), peculatum facere (rob the public treasury).

**PECULATOR**, depulcaris errari, peculator (of the treasury); qui pecuniam avertit, supponit, &c.

**PECULIAR**, proprius (in C. only with the gen.; opp. communis).—**meus** (tuus, suus, &c. i. e. my, thy, his, &c., own). Jx. proprius est meus; pncipulus et proprius (special and peculiar).—**peculiaris** (that any one alone possesses as a property). Jx. peculiaris et proprius; privatus (that belongs to any one as private property; opp. publicus).—**singularis** (characteristic of a person or thing)—a custom common to all or quite p. to you, consuetudo communis vel tua solius et propria: the p. property of liberty is to live as one pleases, libertatis proprium est vivere ut velis: a thing has its p. nature rei est natura propria sua: this is p. to myself, hic meus est mos; sum natura generatus: it is p. to mankind, est natura sic generata hominis vis, &c. (see C. Fin. 5, 15, 4); by p. right, jure quodam suo.

**PECULIARITY**, proprietates (peculiar nature).—**natura** (natural or characteristic quality). One great p. of his style is, quod orationi ejus eximium inest (Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 17). Often to be rendered by the adj.

**PECULIARLY**, proprie (C.); peculiariter (Q.; Plin.).

**PECUNIARY**, by pecunie or nummorum. **Sto** pecuniarius (e. g. inopia rei pecuniaræ; p. distress, C.; premia rei pecuniaræ; a p. reward, C.; pecuniariam litem agere, Q.).

**PEDAGOGIC**, \*ad artem liberos educandi institutendique spectans, pertinens.

**PEDAGOGUE**, pedagogus; magister.

**PEDAL**, \*pedale (organ or instrument musici).

**PEDANT**, homo ineptus (according to the def. given by C. de Or. 4, 17, comes nearly up to this notion; comp. Ruhnk. Sen. Ep. 76, 13, p. 4)—homo putidus (wearisome, tedious fm the length of his explanations)—homo tetricus (stiff, unbending; checking every outbreak of mirth). Osa. doctor umbraticus in Petron. (= 'a private tutor, attending at the pupil's own house).

**PEDANTIC**, ineptus, putidus, tetricus. SYN. in PEDANT. I fear it would be p. to, &c., vereor, ne putidum sit, &c.

**PEDANTRY**, ineptie (g. t.).—putida jactatio. But these words do not express the notion with any tolerable accuracy. Ruhnk. uses pedantismus with a qualifying expression; e. g. pedantiam vitium (utamar enim Gallico verbo, quum in Latinā linguā non satis aptum hunc rei nomen inveniamus). Xreba suggestit vanitas, quam hodie novo vocabulo pedantismum vocant (the fault meant being partly expressed by the vanitas Græculi Latin writers).

**PEDDLE**, ¶ To trifle, ineptire; nugari; ineptias facere. ¶ To act as a pedlar, "merces ostiatim venditare."

**PEDESTAL**, stylobates (Gr.; Vir.).

**PEDESTRIAN**, pedester. A p., pedes, itis.

**PEDICLE**, pediculus (Col.; Plin.).

**PEDICULAR**, pedicularis; pediculosus.

**PEDIGREE**, s. stemma gentile, or simply stemma (post-Aug.). To recite one's whole p. fm memory, memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque avo proferre (Ter.). to draw up the p. of a family, familiæ originem subterere (Ap.).

**PEDIMENT**, fastigium (C.; Vir.).—**tympanon** (the surface or space within the pediment; Vir.).

**PEDLAR**, qui ostiatim merces venditat; hator (esp. of fancy articles; institor delicatarum mercium, Sen. Ben. 4, 38, 3)—circitor (esp. a seller of old clothes). To be a p., "merces ostiatim venditare."

**PEEL**, s. cutis (thin skin of fruits);—**tunica** (of corn and farinaceous plants);—**cortex** (bark of trees).

**PEEL**, v. ¶ TRANS. tunicam, cutem, detrahere;

deaquamare. *To p. a tree*, corticem arbori in orbem detrachere; decorticare arborem; delibrare arborem (*to take off the inner bark*). || *INTRANS.* cutem, crustam, deponere or exuere; desquamari (*Plin.*); cortex ab arbore recedit (*peels off*).

PEEP, s. || *A look*, aspectus, conspectus. *To take a p. at*, oculis percurrere qd (*hastily*);—aspectum convertere qd; oculos conjicere in qd; intueri; contueri; aspicere qd; *a p. show*, "cista ubi rerum imagines introspectibus representantur (*Dür.*). || *First appearance*; *at p. of day*, (cum) primâ luce; sub lucis ortum; diluculo (primo).

PEEP, v. (*To cry as chickens*) pipire (*Col.*); pipare (*Farr. ap. Non.*). || *PEEP AT* or *INTRO.* oculis percurrere qd; oculos conjicere in qd; intueri; aspicere qd; introspicere (*into*). || *PEEP*, or *PEEP FORTH*, ostendere se; apparere. *The day p.'s forth*, dilucescit.

PEER, s. par (*an equal*).—"magnas, unus procerum Britanniae, Galliae (*of Great Britain or France*).

PEER, v. latius se ostendere; se offerre; offerri.

PEERAGE, "dignitas, locus, optinatum, procerum, magnatum.

PEERLESS, incomparabilis; eximius; singularis; unicus.

PEEVISH, morosus; difficilis: *old age makes me p.*, amarorem me senectus facit (*C. Ath. 14, 21, 3*); *to become p.*, incidere in morositatem (*C.*).

PEEVISHLY, morose.

PEEVISHNESS, morositas (*C.*); morositas naturæ (*Ruhn.*).

PEG, paxillus (*C.*); cultellus (*Vitr.*); pigrus (*a peg for fastening, instead of a nail; prps only in pl.; Sen.*). *To come down a p.*, "lenius, mollius agere; "qd remittere.

PELICAN, pelicanus or pelicanus (*Hieron.*); pelicanus onocrotidis (*Lin.*).

PELISSE, vestis pellicea, or simply pellis (*an outer garment lined with skin or fur*). *In the ordinary acception of the word, the same terms may be used with quam vocant, &c.*

PELLET, pillula (*Plin.*).

PELLICLE, pellicula (*C.*).

PELLITORY, herba parietaria (*Plin. Pam. 51*); parietaria (*Appl. Linn.*); "asplenium ruta muraria (*Lin.*; *p. of the wall*).

PELL MELL, promiscue (*without distinction*).—confuse, permixte (*without distinction or order*). *That is or lies p. m.*, promiscuus; confusus; permixtus. *The Latin also expresses this idea by compounds with per, &c.*; *e. g.* permiscere; commiscere; miscere omnia ac turbare; confundere; turbare.

PELLUCID, pellucidus, translucidus. *To be p.*, pellucere; pelluciditatem habere; lucem transmittere (*Sen.*).

PELLUCIDITY, pelluciditas (*Plin.*).

PELT, s. pellis; corium; pelles ferinæ (*of wild beasts; Just.*). *Covered with p.*, pellitus.

PELT, v. to qd petere; *e. g.* to p. with mud, luto petere (fordare, polluere) qm. *There is a pelling shower*, magna vis aquæ deicitur (*L.*); imber effunditur (*Curt.*); *a pelling shower*, imber effusus.

PEN, s. penna scriptoria, or fm context, penna only used first in the eighth century; *Isid. Orig. 6, 14*.—calamus scriptorius, or fm context, calamus only (*of a reed*).—stilus (*of metal*). *To split a p.*, "pennam or calamum findere; *to make a p.*, calamum or pennam temperare (*ast. C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 14*); *to nib a p.*, calamum or pennam exacuere (*ast. Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 100*); *to dip one's p. in the ink, &c.*, calamum or pennam intingere (*ast. Q. 10, 3, 31*); *to take up one's p.*, calamum (pennam) sumere; stilum prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (*q. set about writing*); *to be able to write with any p.*, quicunque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo uti tamquam bono (*C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 15, no. b. § 1*); *to guide the p. (the hand)* for aby, scribens manum manu superimpositâ regere (*Q. 1, 1, 27*); *the p. does not mark, crassum atramentum pendet calamo* (*ast. Pers. 3, 11*); *not to touch a p.*, nullam litteram scribere: *nothing but what is excellent could come fm the p. of such a man*, "nil nisi egregium ab ejus viri scriptione prodire poterat.

PEN, v. See WRITE.

PEN UP, || *Fig.* constipare. || *PROF.* pecus textilis cratibus claudere (*t*).

PENAL, || *Relating to punishment*, Crcl. *A p. law*, "lex pœnam sanciens. || *Having a punishment attached, pœnâ or (stronger) supplicio dignus* (*of persons or things*).—animadvertendus (*of things*; *e. g. facinus*).

PENALTY, pœna (*g. t.*).—multa (*repi a fine*). *To condemn to a p.*, pœnam statuere in qm (*Suet.*); pœnam constituere ei (*Cæs.*); pœnam irrogare ei (*Q. 10, 3, 31*).—pœnam irrogare *not before time of Emp.*; multam irrogare ei (*C.*) *was the act of the accuser, or tribune of the people, proposing that the p. should be so much*. *To condemn to a p. of so much*, multam (*with gen. of the amount*) imponere or ei dicere (*both L.*). *I am willing to suffer the p. of the law*, non recuso, quo minus legis pœnam subeam (*Nov. Epam. 8, 2*); *to subject oneself to a p.*, pœnam or multam committere. See also PUNISHMENT.

PENANCE, || *Penitence, repentance*, vid. *To do p. for althg*, qd luere, expiare; pœnas ei re dare, pendere, de-, ex-pendere, exsolvere. || (*Ecclesiastical*) penalty or satisfaction, piaculum. *To impose p.*, piaculum ab eo exigere.

PENCIL, s. || *A small brush*, peniculus (*Plin.*); penicillus (*C.*). || *A lead p.*, "stilus cerussatus; "graphium cerussatum.

PENCIL, v. *PROF.* penicillo pingere. || *FIG.* pingere.

PENDANT, *As an ornament*, "ornamentum pendulum.—inaures (*ear-rings*).

PENDING. See DURINO. *A suit p.*, lis nondum judicata.

PENDULOUS, pensilis; pendulus.

PENDULUM, prps "perpendicularum.

PENETRATE, penetrare, intrare (*to enter; prop. and fig.*).—invadere (*to rush in; prop. and fig.*; *all three with a simple acc., or with in and an acc.*).—influere, infundi (*to flow in; of a great number*).—se insinuare (*to penetrate imperceptibly*).—descendere (*to descend, go down; e. g. ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit; ferrum in liia descendit [poet.]*).—them fig., *of impressions on the mind, &c.*; *e. g. hoc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit*.

PENETRATING, penetrans, acer, acutus (*sharp*)—gravis (*that falls heavily; fig., weighty*). *A p. voice*, vox peracuta: *a p. mind*, acumen ingeni; perapiciatus.

PENETRATION, acumen or acies ingeni; acutum, acre, ingenium (*C.*); ingeni sagacitas (*Ærn.*); ingeni felicitas (*Ruhn.*); animus acrior (*C.*); or simply ingenium; acumen; sagacitas; sollertia; subtilitas; calliditas: *to be a man of great p.*, ingenio esse acerrimo, acutissimo; ingeni acumine florere.

PENINSULA, pœninsula (*L., Plin.*); also by Crcl. *e. g. the Peloponnesus is a p.*, Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est (*C. de Rep. 2, 4*).

PENITENCE, penitentia (peccatorum); "dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus or susceptus. *vis penitendi* (*e. g. so deep or sincere was his p.*, tanta vis erat penitendi).

PENITENT, penitens (*C.*); "penitentia tactus, commotus; "penitentiam agens *cs rei*. *To feel p.*, penitet me; agor ad penitentium; subit me penitentia; about or for althg, penitet me *cs rei* or (*less cmly*) ago penitentiam *cs rei*; *so p. was he*! tanta vis erat penitendi!

PENITENTIAL, "penitentiam testans, declarans *P. tears*, "lacrimæ quas penitentia peccatorum elicit: *a p. psalm*, "psalmus, carmen, ad penitentiam peccatorum vocans: *p. feelings*, "animus ad mentem vitamque emendandam paratus.

PENITENTIARY, adj. by penitentiam; or ad penitentiam (pertinens).

PENITENTLY, "animo penitente or penitentia commoto, tacto.

PENKNIFE, scalprum librarium (*Suet. Vitr. 2*).—scalprum (*T. Ann. 5, 8; 5, 2*).—"culter plicatilis (*a clasp knife*).

PENMAN, qui scribit (*g. t.*); scriptor (*author*). *An elegant or accomplished p.*, qui eleganti or nitidâ manu literas facit (*ast. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 28*).

PENMANSHIP, "ars scriptoria, "calligraphia; "ars commodè scribendi.

PENNANT, "vexillum nauticum.

PENNILESS, perpauper, egentissimus. omnibus rebus egens. omnium egenus, cui minus nihil est. *To be p.*, ei minus nihil est. See also POOR.

PENNY, "numus, terunculus. (*Q. 10, 3, 31*) *These words do not, however, express exactly the value of our p., so that it may be necessary etc. to retain the term*. *Not a p.*, ne numum quidem (*e. g. will I give*). *To agree to a p.*, ad numum convenire (*C.*); *to pay to a p.*, ad assem reddere qd (*Plin. Ep.*); *not to be able to get a single p.*, ne numum quidem auferre posse (*C.*).

PENNYROYAL, "pulegium; "mentha pulegium (*Lin.*).

PENNYWEIGHT, \*quadrans drachmæ.

PENNYWORT, \*Lysimachia nummularia (Linn.).

PENSILE, pensilis; pendulus.

PENSION, s. stipendium; beneficium annuum; annua ad honorem præbita, orum, s. (afl. Sued. Tib. 10, § 16, 3). *To grant a p. to aby*, annua ad honorem præbere (g. t.); de publico quotannis certam mercedem ci tribuere ad honorem (Pitt. 10, 16, 3; of a public life); \*annuo stipendio qm juvare, sustentare (for support).

PENSION, v. See 'to grant a PENSION to.' *to p. off*, \*pacto annuo stipendio qm dimittere, in vacationem muneris dare; *to p. an officer*, præfectum vacationis commodis emeritis militibus dimittere (afl. Sued. Cal. 44); qm cum annuis præbendis dimittere (a civil officer).

PENSIONER, miles missicius (a soldier pensioned off; see Sued. Ner. 48).—\*qui victu apud qm utitur pacta mercede; \*cui gratuitus victus (or victus quotidianæ gratiæ) præbetur (C. de Or. l. 54). s. \*alumnus.

PENSIVE, cogitabundus (very late, Appul.); in cogitationibus defixus (in a p. altitude) or animus in cogitationibus defixum habens (afl. C.).

PENT UP, clausus; inclusus.

PENTACHORD, pentachordus (Marc. Cap.).

PENTAGON, pentagon (Math.).

PENTAGONAL, pentagonus or pentagonius (Auct. de Limit.); pentagonium (cinquefoil; Appul.); quinquantularis (Math.).

PENTAMETER, pentameter (Q.).

PENTATEUCH, Pentateuchus or Pentateuchum (Tertull.).

PENTECOST, Pentecoste, es, f. (Tertull.) *The feast of p.*, \*dies Pentecostales or \*dies festi Pentecostes. ~~Not~~ festum Pentecostale.

PENTHOUSE, \*tugurium parieti affixum.

PENULT, PENULTIMATE, penultimus. *The p.*, penultima (sc. syllaba).

PENURIOS, parvus; tenax; parvus et tenax; restrictus; restrictus et tenax; malignus (p. towards others). *Very p.*, præparvus; *to be p.*, parce vivere (lire closely).—parcere (with dat.); parcum, tenacem esse (with gen.); parce ac tenuiter vivere.

PENURIOSLY, parce; maligne; tenuiter. *Jn.* parce ac tenuiter (e. g. vivere, to lire).

PENURY, penuria; egestas; summa paupertas.

PEONY, pœonia (Plin.).

PEOPLE, s. 1 *Persons* (g. t.), homines, pl.; frequently, however, in Latin homines is omitted: a) with adjectives: e. g. many p., multi; all p., omnes; good p., b. ni: b) when followed by qui; e. g. there are p. who say, sunt, qui dicant: there are p. who believe, sunt, qui existimant: c) in the phr. people (= persons generally, most men) say, dicunt; narrant: *Persons belonging to any one, cs familia, the slaves, &c., collectively*; see Cæs. B. G. 1, 4.—cs famuli, miliastris (servants).—cs comites, qui qm comitantur (attendants).—cs milites (soldiers); my, thy, &c. p., mei, tui (see Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46; of the servants); *to belong to the people of any one, esse ab qo.* (as descended from one ancestor).—natio (as belonging to the same country, and possessing the same national characteristics; so that one gens may include many nations).—gens (a race distinguished by certain peculiar excellences or good qualities).—populus (a society of free citizens, or of men united under one common government; the Latins also used nomen in this sense to designate some particular people defined by the context; e. g. Hannibal, inimicissimus nomini Romano, to the Roman p.); foreign p., nationes, or gentes, extere; populi exteri. *The inhabitants of a town, &c.*, populus (the p. of all classes; distinguished also from the principes or senatus, also from the plebs) (the lower orders; distinguished also from the patricii, nobiles; also from the populus).—vulgus (the common people; i. e. not so much those of the lower ranks as those who are personally and individually inferior to others, being culpably ignorant, low-minded, or immoral).—cives, civitas (the body of citizens); in the name of the p., publice; out of the pockets of the p., publice; publico sumptu; de publico (so that the p. bear the expense).—Impendio publico (so that the p. suffer loss): a man of the p., homo plebeius (in speaking of his descent).—homo de plebe (in speaking of his actual position).

PEOPLE, v. frequentare (Incollis): *to p. a place with colonists*, coloniam or colonos deducere, mittere qo (the former when a person himself leads the colonists to a place); peopled, frequens, ceber (populous, opp. desertus).

PEPPER, s. piper, 3rls, n.: white p., p. album (Pl. 96

Sat.); candidum (Plin.).: black p., p. nigrum: p. corn, granum piperis (Plin.); bacca piperis (Fist.).

PEPPER, v. pipere condire qd: peppered, pipersatus (Plin.).

PEPPER-BOX, \*pyxis piperis.

PEPPER-MILL, \*mola piperi molendo.

PEPPERMINT, \*mentha piperata (Linn.).

PEPPER-TREE, arbor piperis (Plin.).

PEPPERWORT, piperitis (Plin.); \*Lepidium latifolium (Linn.).

PERADVENTURE. See PERHAPS.

PERAMBULATE, perambulare (mly poet., but perambulare multas terras, Varr.); peragere; lustrare; perlustrare (L., Vell.); obire; percurrere.

PERAMBULATION, peragratio, lustratio (both C.); or by the verbs.

PERCEIVABLE, PERCEPTIBLE, quod sub aspectum or oculos cadit; quod in conspectum cadit; quod oculis cerni, percipi potest; aspectabilis.

PERCEIVABLY, palam; aperte ac palam; evidenter; manifesto. See PLAINLY.

PERCEIVE, *¶ To see, vid.* *¶ To observe, mark, videre*; videre animo; cernere; cernere mente; perspicere; sentire. *Jx.* sentire ac videre; intelligere; animadvertere: one may easily p., facile intelligi, or conjici, potest: as far as I p., quantum equidem video, or intelligo.

PERCEPTIBLY. See PERCEIVABLY.

PERCEPTION, animadvertio; or by Crcl. with the verbs.

PERCEPTIVE, quo cernimus, percipimus, &c. PERCH, s. 1 *A pole*, pertica; decempda, sc. (as a measuring rod); a little p., pertica pusilla. *¶ A certain measure*, pertica (Frontin.); because the land was measured with a pole, pertica). *¶ A certain fish*, perca (Plin.).

PERCH, v. (arbori) insidère, considère (of several); (in arbore) sedère.

PERCHANCE, fortasse; forsitan (the latter always with the subjunctive. ~~Not~~ Fortassis is rare; fowian is poet.). ~~Not~~ Observe also that forte is not to be used for fortasse in all cases; but the rule is that the Latin has always forte, and not fortasse, after si, nisi, ne (not so after num) —haud scio an, nescio an (nullus, nemo, numquam), as a modest or diffident form of expression. See also PERHAPS.

PERCUSSION, percussio; pulsus.

PERDITION, exitum; interitus. See also DESTRUCTION, RUIN.

PEREGRINATION, peregrinatio (C.).

PEREMPTORILY. See ABSOLUTELY, POSITIVELY.

PEREMPTORY, 1 (*In law*) peremptorius (Ulp.). *A p. citation*, peremptorium (sc. edictum, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53); disceptationi perimenda dictus, constitutus (afl. Cæs. B. G. 5, 27, 5). *¶ Positive, absolute, vid.*

PERENNIAL, *¶ Lasting a year*, perennis; annuus. *¶ Lasting many years* (But.), perennis. *To be a p.*, perennare (e. g. quo melius fœcus perennet, Col. 12, 5, 2; but this is only of keeping; long time; still perennis, perennare must be retained as it is).

PERFECT, plenus (g. t. having its full number, sine, &c.).—integer (whole, unmediated, &c.).—absolutus, perfectus. *Jx.* absolutus et perfectus. perfectus atque absolutus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus cumulatque, perfectus completusque (that has the highest perfection).—verus germanus (real, genuine); thoroughly p., absolutus omnibus numeris; perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus.—totus (whole, opp. the single parts).—totus integer (in the fullest manner or sense; Gell. 12, 1, in.). *¶ A p. duty*, perfectum absolutumque officium: *p. virtus*, perfecta cumulatque virtus: *a p. orator*, orator plenus atque perfectus; perfectus homo in dicendo et per politus: *mors p.*, perfectior (e. g. perpolitus ad perfectiorem, C.); *most p.*, summus et perfectissimus (C.).—*Alth* is p. madnes, ad summum esse dementiam (e. g. expectare, dum &c.); *a p. philosopher*, philosophus absolutus: *a p. orator*, orator perfectus; homo perfectus in dicendo: *a p. Stoic*, perfectus Stoicus (that cannot be found fault with).—germanissimus Stoicus (deviating in nothing from the Stoic school): *to make alth p.*, absolvere (to accomplish alth, so that nothing is wanting in it; e. g. a benefaction, beneficium).—cumulare ad (to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it; e. g. joy, gaudium).

PERFECT, v. perficere; conficere; absolvere. *Jx.* absolvere et perficere. See TO COMPLETE.

PERFECTION integritas (completeness).—absolutio

perfectio. Jx absolutio perfectioque (highest degree of finish): p. of virtus, virtus perfecta cumulatioque: moral p., perfectum honestum: to attain p., ad perfectionem pervenire: ad summa venire: to bring a thing to p., qd abolvere or perficere or abolvere et perficere.

PERFECTLY, perfect; absolute (without defect or fault).—plane, prorsus, omnino (entirely).—plene, integre (fully).

PERFIDIOUS, perfidus (as to single actions).—perfidiosus (as to the whole character).—perfidia praeclit (C. Flacc 3); infidus; infidelis.

PERFIDIOUSLY, perfidiosus (to act p., perfide the sive age); infideliter; sine fide. To act p., perfide or fraudulently, agere.

PERFIDY, perfidia (faithlessness).—Infidelitas (the conduct or properties of a faithless person).—perjura fides (t H.).

PERFORATE, terebrare (with a gimlet or other borer).—perterebrare (thoroughly).—perforare (to make a hole through).

PERFORM, ¶ To achieve, accomplish, conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work. Itineraria, mandata conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec abolvuntur. D.).—efficere, ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual existence).—perficere (to carry through to the end; to make athq perfect; opp. inchoare, to begin).—abolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opp. inchoare, instituire). Jx. abolvere ac (et) perficere.—peragere (to carry a business through).—exsequi, persequi (to follow up till it is done; espq of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata).—adipisci, assequi (the former dwelling more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved).—an finem adducere (to bring athq to its intended end; to complete).—patrare (of important actions publicly performed; an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first; strengthened perpetuare).—sine sacro alone (opp. cogitare).—To be able to p. athq, ¶ parem esse ei rei exsequenda. To p. one's promises. See PROMISES. ¶ To do, act, facere, agere. SYN. in Act. ¶ To act a part on the stage, or in life, agere qm or ca partes; ca personam tueri (not ca pers. agere).—simulare qm, or with acc. and infin. (to pretend to be abq).—ludere qm is an-Clas. ; exhibere qm, unlat.—to p. a play, fabulam agere (not fab. docere, which is said of the author only. To forbid the players to p., histrionibus scenam interdiciere (Su.): the players will not p. to-night, \*histriones hodie in scenam non prodibunt.

PERFORMANCE, ¶ A performing, executio; or by the verbs. ¶ Act, deed, factum. ¶ Work, opus. ¶ A play acted, fabula acta.

PERFORMER, ¶ A doer, &c. qui facit, agit, perficit, &c. ¶ A player, artifex scenicus (g. l.).—actor (scenicus); histrio; ludio; ludus (syn. in Actor).

PERFUME, s. odor (g. l.).—unguentum (unguent).—tus (frankincense): p's, odores: p's (as article of commerce), merces odorum.

PERFUME, v. odoribus, unguentis, imbuiere qd; odoribus perfundere qd.—unguento perficere (by unguents rubbed on or in).—bonis odoribus suffire qd (Col.); by burning p's).—locum variis odoribus inficere (Sen. Vit. Best. 1, 11): to p. oneself, se ungere (Ter.): se odoribus imbuiere; caput et os suum unguento perficere: to be perfumed, unguenta olere (Ter.); unguentis delibatum, oblitum, esse (C.) unguentis affluere.

PERFUMER, myrpōla, mō (Plaut.); unguentarius (C. H.): a p's shop, myrpopolium (Plaut.).

PERFUMERY, unguenta (pl.); odores (pl.).

PERFUNCTORYLY, indiligenter; negligenter; sine cura; incuriose.

PERFUNCTORY, parum accuratus (of things).—negligens, incuriosus (of persons).

PERHAPS, fortasse. forsitan (the latter with the subjunctive, except when it is inserted, as it were, parenthetically, in the sentence, the verb not being dependent on it; e. g. longiore orationem causa forsitan postulat. C. p. Lig. 12, 38: see Hand. Turs. II. p. 715.—Forsitan stands only in principal, not in dependent sentences: hence it would be wrong to say, quum forsitan huc tibi nota sint, for fortasse. Neither of these two must be used in questions, or after si, nisi, ne).—forte (only after si, sin, nisi, ne. Krüger adds to these num. Götzen num and equid: Krebs in his second edition rejects both of these, and says that in questions 'perhaps,' 'perchance' should be left untranslated).—fors, fors alit, fors alit, fors alit, fors alit.

an (Varr. and Gell.: fors alit is poet., for assis once stood in several places in C., where fortasse is now read, Krebs).—haud scio an, nescio an (after wch nullus, nemo, numquam are to be used for 'any,' 'anybody,' 'ever,' e. g. hule unli contigit, quod nescio an ulli, wch prps never occurred to any one else, Np.). In questions: 'whether perhaps any,' (after quaere, percontari, &c.) is to be translated by equis (or equi), equae (or equa), equid (not by si quis). Tus quaeris equae apsa sit? fac sciam, equid venturi sitis.—P. somebody, forsitan quispiam; qd forte. Unless p., nisi forte: if p., si forte: less p., ne forte.

PERIGEE (in astronomy), \*perigaeum (t. t.).

PERIHELION (in astronomy), \*perihelium (t. t.).

PERIL, periculum; discrimen; Jx. periculum ac discrimen. See DANGER.

PERILOUS, periculosus; periculi plenus; anceps; dubius. See DANGEROUS.

PERIOD, ¶ Space of time, spatium temporis; tempus, (pl.) tempora; aetas (age)—tempestas (a space of time with its characteristic distinctions, a p. marked by its history).—era in this sense is very low Latin; periodus is without authority: no p. of my life, nullum aetatis meae tempus. ¶ End, vid. ¶ Sentence, orbis orationis or verborum; circuitus orationis; verborum circuitus, complexio, ambitus, comprehensio; Jx. comprehensio et ambitus verborum; verborum continuatio, constructio; conversio orationis (C.), or simply, ambitus, circuitus, comprehensio, circumscriptio, continuatio (see C. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 9, 304; periodus in this sense is not strictly a Latin word: C. gives ambitus, circuitus, &c., adding on quem Graeci περιόδον, &c. in Greek characters, once si sic periodum appellari placet; and so Q. Inst. 9, 4, 14; but it has been only employed in this sense by modern writers; and its for perspicuity it may be necessary to adopt it): well-constructed p's, arguti, certique et circumscripti verborum ambitus (C. Or. 12, 138): a complete p., comprehensio plena (ib.): a short p., brevis comprehensio et ambitus verborum (C. Brut. 44, 162): too long a p., nimis longa sententiarum continuatio (C. de Or. 3, 13, 49): avoid long p's, fugere oportet longam verborum continuationem (Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 18): a neat and well-rounded p., apta et quasi rotunda verborum constructio (C. Brut. 78, 272); forma concinnitasque verborum facit orbem suum (C. Or. 44, 149): the p. is well rounded).

PERIODICAL, adj. ¶ Recurring at intervals, certo tempore recurrent: p. diseases, morbi accedentes et remittentes; morbi certo tempore recurrentes: p. winds, etesiae (pl., of the winds that blow in the Mediterranean, &c., in the dog-days); venti, qui certo tempore in quo loco flare consueverunt: or qui certo tempore ex qd cœli parte spirant (q. Cæsa. B. G. 5, 7; Gell. 2, 2, extr.). P. writings: c. works, prps ephemerides. ¶ Constructed in periods, compositus; circumscriptus; numerose et apte cadens: a p. style, oratio stricta, apta, vincta (opp. oratio soluta or dissipata); verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; circumscriptus verborum ambitus (C.).

PERIODICAL, s. \*ephemeris, \*pagula ephemeridum, actorum diurnorum (daily).—libellus hebdomadalis (weekly).—libellus menstruus (monthly).—libellus trimestris (quarterly).

PERIODICALLY, ¶ At stated intervals, certis temporibus or certo tempore; or by Crel., a. g. morbus nunc accedit, nunc recedit. ¶ In regular periods (of style), circumscripte et numeroe (e. g. dicere); oratio bene cadit et voluitur (C. Or. 69, 229, is constructed p.).

PERIPATETIC, peripateticus.

PERIPHERY. See CIRCUMFERENCE.

PERIPHRASE. See CIRCUMLOCUTION.

PERISH, perire (to lose life prematurely).—Interire (to cease to exist; stronger than perire, and used of living beings, or of things without life).—occidere (to disappear; properly, of living beings when they die, and fig., of beings without life; e. g. spes occidit).—cadere, concidere (to sink to decay or ruin, of things; e. g. a state, a house, a family).—tollit (of beings, to disappear): to p. in the waves, aqua mergi: to p. by shipwreck, naufragio perire or interire.

PERISHABLE, PERISHING, fragilis; caducus; fluxus.

PERISTYLE, peristylum (C.); peristylum (Fitr.). PERITONÆUM, peritoneum (in later writers); expressed in Veget. 2, 15, 3, by a Crel., membrana, quæ intestina omnia continet.

PERIWIG. See PERUKE.

PERIWINKLE, ¶ A shell-fish, pectunculus (Plin.). ¶ A plant, vinea major, minor, Linn.

**PERJURE** (*oneself*), perjurium facere; perjurare; pejerare.

**PERJURED, PERJURER, perjurus.**

**PERJURY, perjurium.**

**PERMANENCE, perpetuitas; or rather by the verbs, permanere, &c.**

**PERMANENT, perdurans; permānens; perpetuus; continens; continuus: to be p., manēre; permanēre; perdurare.**

**PERMANENTLY, perpetuo; usque.**

**PERMEABLE. See PASSABLE.**

**PERMEATE. See PASS THROUGH.**

**PERMISSION, concessio (a granting, conceding, C. Fragm., Or. in Tog. Cand., li, 1, 522, ed. Orelli).**

—*permissio (a permitting, allowing. 1625 concessus et permissus only in the abl.).*—*potestas, copia (power, right, authority given. 1625 venia never of itself means 'permission,' but connivance, forbearance, indulgence).*—*arbitrium (free-will)—licentia (want of restraint): to give p. to any one, veniam, licentiam, potestatem, et dare; p. to do althg, es rei or qd faciendi potestatem et facere, concedere; licentiam et concedere: licentiam ei permittere ut &c.;*

*permittere, concedere ei, for althg. qd: to give boys p. to play, pueris ludendi licentiam dare: to ask for p., veniam petere: to obtain p., veniam accipere, impetrare; datur ei potestas, copia; fit ei potestas: to have p., habere potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum, concessum est: with your p., permissu or concessu tuo; si per te licitum erit: pace tuā; pace quod fiat tuā; bonā veniā tuā licet; bonā veniā me audies (if one is about to speak): without my p., me non concedente; me non consulto; me invito (agst my will): without any p., in jussu es: to speak with p., bonā hoc tuā veniā dixerim; sit venia verbo; sit honos auribus: tuis honis sit habitus auribus: with p. of all, consensu omnium.*

**PERMIT, ¶ To allow, concedere (my on being entreated; opp. repugnare).—**permittere (opp. vetare).—*largiri (p. kindness or complaisance)—facultatem dare, or potestatem facere* es rei. *permittere licentiam, ut &c. (to put it in any's power to do it).—es rei veniam dare, or dare hanc veniam, ut &c. (to show indulgence in althg).—It is permitted, concessum est (g. t.).—licet (is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional). Jn. licetum concessumque est.—fas est (by divine law, including the law of conscience). Jn. jus fasque est.—As far as the laws p., quoad per leges licet (or licitum est, for present time). ¶ To suffer, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. See SUFFER.*

**PERMITTED, licitus, permissus, concessus.**

**PERMUTATION, permutatio; vices (pl.); vicissitudo. See CHANGE.**

**PERNICIOUS, perniculosus (C.); pernicialis (L., Plin.); exitiosus, exitialis; noxius (C.); noxious (Sen.); damnosus; detrimētōsus; nocivus (Plin.).**

**PERNICIOUSLY, pernicioso; nocenter; pestifere (C. 1625 not exitiose, Augustin).**

**PERORATION, peroratio, epilogus (formal).—**conclusio, finis orationis (less formal).

**PERPENDICULAR, directus ad perpendicularum, or simply directus (opp. pronus, or pronus ac fastigatus). 1625 perpendiculis only in later writers: to be p., directum esse, or simply esse ad perpendicularum. A p. line, linea, quæ cathetus dicitur or cathetus only (h καθήκον, sc. γωνίᾳ). To lei fall a p. lineæ, quæ cathetus dicitur, demittere in (with abl.).**

**PERPENDICULARLY, ad perpendicularum; ratione perpendiculari; ad lineam; directo (e. g. deorsum delabi, to fall down p.).**

**PERPETRATE. See COMMIT.**

**PERPETRATION. See COMMISSION.**

**PERPETUAL, ¶ Lasting, perpetuus (uninterrupted).—perennis (of constant duration).—**continens, continuus (following immediately one after another).—*sempternus, æternus (SYN. in ETERNAL). Jn. perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempternus. P. snow, nives quas ne metas quidem solvit: p. rain, assiduus imbres; imbrum continuatio: p. drought, siccitates (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 4, 10): p. fever, febris continens or continua or assidua: p. toil, labor assiduus or continuus: p. diligence, assiduitas: p. sleep, somnus continens. ¶ Assiduus, &c. assiduus, sedulus. &c. (SYN. in ASSIDUOUS).*

**PERPETUALLY, perpetuo (in one unbroken line).—**semper, nunquam non (aliways).—*continenter, sine intermissione, nullo temporis puncto intermisso (continually, without intermission; 1625 continue et continuo are not Class.).—assidue (constantly, un-*

*interruptedly; 1625 assiduus is not Class.).—usque (continually).*

**PERPETUATE, perpetuare; perpetuum efficere (C.): to p. ones name, nomen suum immortalitati commendare; nomina memoriam adæquare cum omni posteritate.**

**PERPETUITY, perpetuitas; or by the adj.**

**PERPLEX, turbare, confundere, conturbare. See CONFOUND.**

**PERPLEXED, ¶ (Of things), turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus (put or thrown into disorder; cont. and pert. also = confounded)—**confusus (out of order; then also = confounded); Jn. conturbatus et confusus.

—*inconditus (not properly arranged).—impeditus (difficult, not easily to be unravelled as it were, &c.).—perplexus (unintelligible, obscure, intricate): a p. speech, oratio confusa; sermo perplexus: a p. and intricate affair, res impedita, contorta, difficilis; Jn. difficilis et contorta. ¶ (Of persons), perturbatus, (animo) consternatus (beside oneself, put out of one's way).—(animo) confusus (disturbed).—commotus, permotus (agitated).—perculusus (shaken).—perterritus (violently frightened): p. in one's head (mind), mente turbata: my head is quite p., sum animo conturbato et incerto: to make any p., ea mentem turbare (of the understanding)—ea animum confundere (of the mind, the courage, &c.).—qm conturbare or perturbare (to confuse any): to become p., mente turbari (to become p. in one's head).—memoria turbari. memoria es confunditur (any's recollection becomes p.).*

**PERPLEXING, difficilis; impeditus; Jn. difficilis et contortus.**

**PERPLEXITY, mens turbata; animus conturbatus et incertus. See CONFUSION.**

**PERQUISITES, pecunie extraordinarie (of a public officer; cf. C. Verr. 2, 70, 170).**

**PERKY, vinum quod fit, or factum est, de ore ex pirlis (Pallad. 3, 25, 11 and 19).**

**PERSECUTE, consecrari. Insectari. vexare. To p. the Christians, Christianam religionem insectari (afl. Eutrop. 10, 16, extr.): populum Christianum vexare: to p. those who have served the state well, bene de republica meritos viros consecrari.**

**PERSECUTION, insectatio, vexatio. 1625 persecutio is a legal term): p. of the Christians, Christianæ religionis insectatio (afl. Eutrop. 10, 16): populi Christiani vexationes (Sulp. Ser.; 1625 not Christianorum persecutio. It may often be concessively rendered by the verb).—Spirit of p., eos, qui aliter sentiunt, insectandi studium.**

**PERSECUTOR, vexator, ei infestus; 1625 persecutor in this sense is not found in good prose: a p. of the Christians, Christianæ religionis vexator (Eutrop.; populi Christiani vexator; Christiano nomini inimicus, or inimicissimus (afl. Np. Hann. 7, 3).**

**PERSEVERANCE, perseverantia (weh is not deterred by opposition or hindrance).—**constantia (constancy).—*assiduitas (incessant duration).—*peritancia (permanency, almost to excess).—*pervicacia (endeavouring to accomplish a purpose or to gain a point).—obstinatio, obstinator voluntas, obstinatus animus (firm determination or decision; in a bad sense, obstinacy): firm p. in one's opinion, perpetua in sententia sua permansio; obstinatio sententiæ: p. in fidelity, obstinatio fidei.*

**PERSEVERE, perseverare (v. pr.).—**constare (with or without sibi, to be consistent).—*perstare, consistere, persistere (to stand to, not to depart fm; cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 6, 36).—manēre, permanēre (to abide by; all these usually with in re). To p. in one's principles, stare sua iudicia: to p. in one's course of life, in viæ perpetuitate sibi constare: to p. in an undertaking, perstare in incepto: to p. in a purpose or design, perseverare in proposito; tenere consilium; consilium non mutare; sibi constare.*

**PERSEVERING, perseverans (not deterred by obstacles).—**constans (consistent).—*firmus (abiding firmly by althg).—*affirmatus (stronger than firmus).—*tenax ei rei (tenacious).—assiduus (that applies steadily to althg, that does not easily relinquish).—obstinatus (that persists in spite of entreaties, &c.).—pervixax (that pursues, or energetically persists in carrying on althg).—firmus proposito (Vell.).—tenax propositi (who does not easily relinquish a purpose).*

**PERSEVERINGLY, perseveranter; constanter; firmiter; affirmato animo; pertinaciter; pervicacius; obstinate; obstinato animo. (SYN. in PERSEVERING.)**

**PERSIFLAGE, cavillatio.**

**PERSIST. See PERSEVERE.**

**PERSON, ¶ Exterior appearance, species.**

forma, corpus, statura, statura corporis. Jn. forma et species, et statura (*the whole p.*). To have a fine or handsome p., pulchra esse specie, formā, corporis: of a diminutive p., corpore parvo; staturā parvā (e-ss-e): Dionysius custodiam corporis feris barbaris committat (*the custody of his p.*): C.: to know one by p., nosse qm de facie (C. Pis. 32, 81). || Part which one plays, persona; partes (pl.). See PART. || Individual, persona (*with ref. to the rank, character, conduct, &c., of the individual*): a name is the distinctive appellation of a p., nomen est quod unicuique personae apponitur, quo suo quaeque proprio vocabulo appellatur (C.): they gave the same praenomen to three persons successively, continuant quodque praenomen per ternas personas (sc. familiae; Suet.): the p. of the king, persona regis (e.g. sub specie majestatis occultur; Juet.): distinguished p.s., homines nobiles: to have respect of p., rationem habere, ducere, dignitatis cs; tribuere, dare qd homini (aft. C.): servire personae (C.): without respect of p., nullā habitā ratione dignitatis, amplitudinis. || A human being (indefinitely), some one, homo (e.g. not persona in this sense): three p.s. are present, adsunt tres homines: to speak agst the person, not agst the thing, in hominem, non in rem dicere (Sen.). || Party, vid.: the chief p., caput, princeps, auctor (see HEAD): he was the chief p. in the matter, dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit (C. pr. Sext. 28, extr.). || Oneself, not a representative, (mea, tua, nostra) persona (ego, tu, nos): in any one's p., sumptā cs personā; cs personam induentes, imitantes (e.g. not sub cs personā; see Klotz. ad C. Tusc. 1, 39, 93). || In grammar, persona (Q.; e.g. tertia p.). || In theology, hypostāsis (Eccl.); or persona (L. t.).

PERSONAL, adj. || Personalis and its adverb belong only to the writings of lawyers and grammarians; e.g. beneficium personale (Paul. Dig.); verbum personale (Gramm.); verbum personaliter dicere (Gramm.). In all other connexions the English word must be expressed by ipse, ipsius, per se (in one's own person), or by praesens, coram (personally present), or by privatus (relating to one as a private citizen; opp. publicus), or by Crel.: e.g. suo nomine qm odisse (Ces.), to have no p. grudge agst: nullo proprio esse in qm odio (T.), to have no p. ill-will agst. Aty's p. character, persona cs: to make p. attacks agst aby, in cs personam qd facere (e.g. in ejus personam multa fecit asperius; C. Fam. 6, 6, 10); or in qd efficere qd (e.g. quid in P. Scipione efferunt): to disregard one's p. wrongs, omittre privatas offensiones.

PERSONALITY, || Individuality, cs persona. The p. of Satan, \*persona diaboli: to deny the p. of the evil spirit, \*diabolum naturam esse corpoream negare. || Remark directed agst an individual, contumelia; pl., acerbe dicta, quibus qs qm perstringit, pungit: to abstain fm p.s., abstinere omni verborum contumeliā (aft. C.).

PERSONALLY, by ipse: praesens; coram; per se; suo nomine (e.g. personaliter only once in Gell.): to be p. acquainted with aby, qm ipsum nosse, qm de facie nosse; opp. qm non nosse. qm or cs faciem ignorare: he appeared p., ipse aderat.

PERSONATE, agere (e.g. nobilēm, principem, consulem); (personam) sustinere: tres personas sustinere, to p. three different individuals.

PERSONIFICATION, dicta alienarum personarum oratio (aft. Q. 6, 1, 25)—fictio personarum (Q. 9, 2, 29)—personarum confictio (Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnck.).—usually prosopopeia (Gr.; id.); conformatio (Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 68).

PERSONIFY, || To represent as human, \*humanam speciem ci rei dare; humanā specie induere qd. || To introduce a thing as speaking or acting, rem in personam constituere; rem loquentem inducere; rem mutam loquentem facere et formatam; ci rei orationem attribuire ad dignitatem accommodatam aut actionem quandam (all Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnck.; Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 66); rem ipsam loqui or agere fingere (see Q. 6, 1, 25).

PERSPECTIVE, s. scenographia (of scenic paintings, Vitr. 1, 2, 2, where it is explained as consisting in frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, ad circinice centrum omnium linearum responsus): ea ars pictoris quā efficit ut quaedam eminerē in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus (Q. 2, 17, 21). In Vitr. 7, praef. 11, we find the following description of painting in p.; Democritus and Anaxagoras wrote on this subject of (scenic) p., Democritus et Anaxagoras de eadem re scripserunt, quemadmodum oporteat ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro

constituto, lineas ratione naturali respondere, uti de incertā re certae imagines aedificiorum in scenarum picturis redderent speciem, et quae in directis planisque frontibus sint figurata, alia abscedentia, alia prominentia esse viderentur. According to the rules of p., ut ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituto, lineas ratione naturali responderent (aft. Vitr. 7, praef. 11): \*scenographic.

PERSPECTIVE, adj. \*scenographicus (σκηνογραφικός).

PERSPICACIOUS, perspicax (clearsighted).—sagax ad qd perspicacium, subtilis (fine; discriminating accurately).—acutus (sharp, acute).—acer (vigorous).—[e.g.] argutus is 'over-acute,' drawing too subtle distinctions.] Jn. acutus et perspicax. To be p. in athg, perspicacem esse ad qd (e.g. ad has res; Ter.): a p. understanding, ingenium acre or acutum; mens acris: very p., peracutus, peracer: to be very p., acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio: ingenii acuminē valere.

PERSPICACITY, perspicacia (C.). perspicacia cs rei (e.g. veri. C.; insight into it). See ACUTENESS.

PERSPICUITY, perspicuitas; evidētia; lux. P. is the best quality of style, perspicuitas est summa virtus orationis (Q. 1, 6, 41): or by an adv., e.g. planius qd exprimere, dicere (with p.; C.): dicere clare, plane, dilucide, enucleate.

PERSPICUOUS, planus, perspicuus, illustris. evidens. dilucidus (C.). luculentus (S.). distinctus. Jn. dilucidus et distinctus.

PERSPICUOUSLY, perspicue, aperte, lucide, dilucide, clare, distincte, enodate, enucleate, plane (C.).

PERSPIRATION, sudor. To throw into, excite p., sudorem excitare, elicere, evocare, cifere, ducere, facere: to check p., sudorem coercere, inhibere, sistere, sedare, reprime (Plin.).

PERSPIRE, sudare (C.); sudorem emittere (Plin.); in sudorem ire (H.).

PERSUADE, || To induce by argument or fair words, persuadere ci (to succeed in convincing or persuading: pers. ut = to p. aby to do athg: with infin., or acc. and inf. = to p. or convince him that athg is so and so: i. e. to convince aby of a fact or the truth of an assertion [An exception is N. Diop. 3]; it takes a simple acc. only of pronouns).—qm percellere, ut &c. (to urge one to do a thing).—qm impellere (to urge on). cr adducere (to bring to), or inducere (to lead, induce) ad qd, or followed by ut.—ci autorem esse, cs rei, or followed by ut (to cause one to do athg).—commotis verbis delinire, ut &c. (to talk over; Auct. Argum. ad Plaut. Mil. v. 4). To be persuaded, persuasum habere, with acc. and infin. || Persuasum habeo is much less common than mihi persuasum est, or mihi persuasi. With mihi persuasi only a pron. can stand as the obj.; hoc mihi persuasi. With persuasum habere the dat. of the pron. is extremely rare, the only passage being, sibi persuasum habebant (Ces. B. G. 3, 2, end). Hence avoid mihi persuasum habeo. To p. aby of athg, ci qd or de qā re probare (C.; ci qd credibile facere is mod. Lat., though credible qd facere is right; Krebs): to p. aby that &c., persuadere ci qd, or de qā re: I shall not be persuaded of this, hoc quidem non adducar, ut redam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum: I am not persuaded that &c., non adducor or adducar (with acc. and inf. without any verb of believing). || To convince, vid.

PERSUASION, persuasio; or by the verb, e.g. persuadendo me adduxit, mihi persuasit, ut sententiam ipsius sequer.

PERSUASIVE, ad persuadendum accommodatus (C.); persuasibilis (Q. 2, 15, 13). || Suasorius means 'hortatory.'

PERSUASIVELY, apposite ad persuasionem (e.g. dicere: C.): persuasibiliter (Q. 2, 15, 14).

PERT, procax (boisterously forward fm assurance and impudence).—protervus (impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward).—lascivus (full of fun and high spirits).

PERTAIN. See APPERTAIN.

PERTINACIOUS. See PERSEVERING, OBSTINATE. PERTINENT, aptus ci rei or ad qd; idoneus ad qd; accommodatus ci rei or ad rem; consentaneus ci rei or cum re; opportunus ci rei or ad qd. Jn. aptus et consentaneus; aptus et accommodatus.

PERTNESS, procacitas; protervitas.

PERTURB. See DISTURB.

PERTURBATION, perturbatio; (of the mind) vehementior animi commotio or concitatio; turbidus animi motus. See also COMMOTION.

PERUKE, capillamentum, crines empti (false hair).—galerus, galericulus (toupee).—caliendrum (H. Sat. 1, 8, 48; see Heindorf).



PERUSAL, lectio; or by the verb (perfectio occurrenti once).

PERUSE, legere; perlegere: to p. hastily, percurrere; strictim attingere qd.

PERVADE, penetrare, perfindere per qd; permanere ad or in qd, pervadere qd (T.): vis vitalis caloris pertinet per omnem mundum (pervades; C. N. D. 2, 9, 21): to p. the minds, penetrare in animos, pervadere per animos (C.); descendere ad animos (L.): joy, pleasure, p.'s the mind, animus ca perfunditur gaudio, lætitiâ, voluptate, iucunditate, dulcedine.

PERVADING, penetrans; penetrabilis.

PERVERSE, perversus (not in a natural state or position; not as it ought to be, of things).—præposterus (that is out of order, said or done out of due time, of things; also of persons who act in a disorderly or irregular manner).—pravus (irregular, defective, wrong in its tendency or end, of things; e. g. mens, opinio). See also BAD.

PERVERSELY, perverse (wrongly).—præpostere (opp. ordine, tempore).—perperam (opp. recte).

PERVERSENESS, perversitas (g. i., of mind).—animus pravus; animi pravitās; mens prava (C.); Ingenium pravum (S.).

PERVERT, pervertere, depravare, detorquere qd: to p. the truth, verum convertere in falsum (C.): to p. right, omne jus torquere (C.): to p. one's words, verba in rebus detorquere.

PERVIOUS, pervius (opp. invius).—transitorius (e. g. domus transitoria, Suet.; as affording a passage for the Palatine to the Esquiline hill).—penetrabilis (that may be penetrated).—Pervious to the air, aeri expositus (placed in the air).—perforabilis, aeri pervius (through which the air can blow; the latter aff. T. Ann. 15, 43, 3).—quo spiritus pervenit. quod perfusum venti recipit (to which the air has access).

PEST, 1. A destructive person or thing, pestis; perniciēs; pestis ac perniciēs (not locus, or vomica); he is the p. of the youth, pestis est adolescentium. 2. A pestilence, vid.

PEST-HOUSE, ædificium ad pestilentie contagia prohibenda exstructum (Plin. has pest. cont. prohibere; 23, 8, 80).

PESTER, obtundere qm qâ re (e. g. literis, rogatando); obstupere ci (e. g. literis); (precibus) fatigare qm; molestiam ci afferre; ci qâ re molestum or gravem esse; sis agitare, exagitare, vexare, sollicitare.

PESTILENCE, pestilentia (an epidemic sickness).—lues (as the impure material, or cause of disease).—morbus perniciālis (a mortal disease; pestis is not used in this sense by the best prose writers; with them it has only the sense of 'a pest'): a p. breaks out in a city, pestilentia incidit in urbem; a city suffers from p., pestilentia urit urbem: to die of p., pestilentia absumi: to be a remedy against a p., pestilentie contagia prohibere.

PESTILENT, PESTILENTIAL, pestilens (prop.); foedus (fig.); pestilentiosus only in late writers: a disease is p., pestilentia in morbos perniciāles evadit (L. 27, 23): a p. atmosphere, aer pestilens (opp. aer salubris): aer pestifer is un-Class.

PET, s. 1. Slight fit of anger, offensiuicula animi (a slight feeling of vexation; Plin. has indignatiuncula in this sense), or stomachus, indignatio: a great p., ira: in a p., (adj.) stomachosus, indignandus; (adv.) stomachosus or stomachosus (C. who also uses θυμικόν, Att. 10, 11, 5); cum or non sine stomacho: in a great p., iratus: to be in a p., indignari, stomachari (qd): to be in a great p., irasci (proper qd): to be in a p. (or great p.) with abq, cum quo stomachari; ci irasci: to throw one into a p., stomachum ci facere or mōvere; indignationem ci mōvere; into a great p., bilem ci mōvere or commōvere; irritare qm or cs iram. 2. A favorite, deliciae, amores (pl.); Jm. deliciae et amores cs; summe dilectus ab q; ci dilectus precipue.

PET, v. nimum ci indulgere; nimia indulgentia corrumpere qm; effeminare, emollire qm: petid children, pueri molles, delicati.

PETAL, 'petium (t. t.).

PETARD, 'petarda (t. t.).

PETITION, p. preces (pl.; act of asking, or thing asked).—rogatus or rogatio (act of asking).—supplicium (humble p., prayer to God; L.; not C. or Cas.).—litteræ (supplices), libellus (supplex) (a p. drawn up in writing; cf. Mart. 8, 31, 3): to storm one with p.'s, precibus, supplicia fatigare qm: if you grant my p., 'si feceris, quod rogo: to present a p. to abq, dare ci libellum (supplicem); supplicare ci per

litteras: to draw up a p., libellum componere: to sign a p., libellum subscribere; signare, subnotare libellum (of a minister &c., who looks over the p.'s presented to a prince, and writes his opinion of them on the margin, to which he signs his name; see Suet. Oct. 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9).

PETITION, v. 1. To ask, beg, vid. 2. To present a written supplication, 'petere qd per litteras (in order to obtain althg).—'litteris deprecari qd (in order to avert althg).—causam deferre per litteras ad iudicem (accusing before a judge): to p. abq, libello or scripto adire qm: to p. agst althg, reclamare ci rei (to express one's disapproval of althg).—provocare adversus qd (to appeal to a higher tribunal agst althg; e. g. adversus sententiam, Modest. Dig. 48, 2, 18; adversus creationem, Papinian. Dig. 26, 7, 39 § 6).

PETITIONER, rogator (C. Att. 14, 16). supplex or by the verbs.

PETREL, 'procellaria (Linn.).

PETRIFICATION, 1. The act of petrifying, by the verbs. 2. A thing petrified, 'res in lapidem, saxum, versa.

PETRIFY, 1. PROP TRANS.) in lapidem vertere (O.), convertere, mutare. INTRANS.) lapidescere (Plin.); verti, mutari, abire in lapidem, in saxum; in lapidem condescere (of a liquid): petrified wood, 'lignum fossile; cryotendendron (t. t.; the ancients use fossilis only for 'that which may be dug'). 2. FIG.) deligere animum cs (L.). Esoply the part, petrified, lapideus (Plaut.); attonitus, stupidus (C.); defixus (L.); defixum stare, 8, 7): to be petrified, attonitus, saxi instar stare: to become petrified, obtorpescere (e. g. circumfusio undique pavore).

PETTICOAT, 'tunica muliebris; or it may be necessary to retain the word: p. government, impertum uxorium (at home; Auct. Argum. ad Plaut. Asin. v. 2).—'impertum sexus muliebris (over a kingdom; also by Crci.; e. g. Medis Imperat muliebris sexus).

PETTIPOGGER, rabbia (C.); caudicis rabiosus et ineptus, latrator (Q.).

PETTISH, 'ad iram proclivior; præceps ingenio in iram (irritable).—difficilis et morosus (of a bad temper, easily put out of humour).

PETTISHNESS, 'proclivitas ad iram, morositas.

PETTY, parvus, exiguus, minutus.

PETULANCE, petulantia protervitas.

PETULANT, petulans, protervus.

PETULANTLY, petulanter, proterve.

PEW, s. 'sella ecclesiastica; 'sedes quæ est or quam qs tenet in æde sacrâ; or prope it may be necessary to add septa or obstructa foribus to sedes, &c., in order to distinguish it from an open seat; 'locus quem qs in templo sacro tenere solet.

PEW, v. 'sellis instruere ecclesias.

PEWET, parra (Plin.); 'strings vanellus (Linn.).

PEWTER, prope the nearest word is stannum, which was an alloy of silver and lead; it may be necessary to retain the word as t. t. (plumbum album = tin.)

PHAETON, 'currus quem Phaeton ducit.

PHALANX, phalanx, angis, f.

PHANTASM, PHANTOM, phantasma, ktis, s. (Plin. Ep.) spectrum, visum, umbra, vana species.

—inanis et varia ex metu nostro imago (Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 1: of a p. of the imagination).

PHANASTIC, ineptus.

PHANTASTICALLY, inepte; more, modo hominis lymphatici.

PHANTASY, 1. Power of imagination, vis imaginandi (Richet); mens; cogitatio. 2. Avoid phantasia, except as t. t. 3. An imaginary thing, res ficta; commentum.—somnia (dreams).

PHARISÆIC, 1. PROP.) by the gen. Phariseorum. 2. FIG.) simulatus; fictus; or, if necessary, by the gen. Phariseorum.

PHARISÆICALLY, more, modo Phariseorum; simulate; speciose.

PHARISEE, 1. PROP.) Phariseus. 2. FIG.) pletalis simulator; or, if necessary, Phariseus.

PHARMACEUTIC, medicamentarius. See APOTHECARY.

PHAROS, pharus (C.). And see LIGHTHOUSE.

PHEASANT, phasianus, (avis) phasianus; 'phasianus Colchicus (Linn.); of a p., phasianinus: a p. house, 'vivarium phasianorum: one who keeps p.'s, phasianarius (Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 66).

PHENOMENON, res nova, insolita; ostentum; miraculum (wonderful appearance).

PHILANTHROPICAL, hominibus amicus; generi hominum amicus; hominum amans, studiosus; humanus.

**PHILANTHROPICALLY**, humane; humaniter.  
**PHILANTHROPIST**, amicus hominibus (Np.).  
 generi, vitæ hominum amicus; humanus (C.): to be a p., vitæ hominum amice vivere (C. Off. 1, 25, 92).  
**PHILANTHROPY**, humanitas; animus humanus (C.).

**PHILIPPIC**, oratio Philippiæ (C.). **IMPROPR.** oratio serena, aspera or acris. To utter a p. ager aby, qm castigat verbis. Inveni multa in qm (Np.).

**PHILOLOGER**, **PHILOLOGIST**, philologus (e. g. homines nobiles illi quidem, sed minime philologi, C.).  
 —grammaticus.—literarum antiquarum studiosus.

**PHILOLOGICAL**, philologus (not philologicus: both in Latin and Greek characters, in C.:—according to Sen. a philosopher attends only to the meaning of writings, the thoughts expressed; the philologus to the points of history, antiquities, &c., necessary for their elucidation; the grammaticus to the words. Suet places the philologus above the grammaticus and literator as a man qui multiplici variegata doctrinâ censebatur. P. matters, enquiries, points, philologia, n. pl. (C. de philologis, Att. 13, 29, 1).—Others give \*ad studium antiquitatis or humanitatis pertinens.

**PHILOLOGICALLY**, grammaticæ; or by the adj.  
**PHILOLOGY**, antiquitatis studium. \*antiquarum literarum studia (the study of ancient literature).—humanitatis studium, humanitatis disciplina or doctrinæ (of study as forming the intellect).—grammatica, n. pl.; studium literarum, quod illi proficitur qui grammaticè vocantur (grammatical and critical studies, eregyis, &c.).—\*philologia (as t. t.) ~~to~~ Avoid literæ humaniores, studia humaniora; wech are not Latin.

**PHILOSOPHER**, s. philosophus (φιλοσοφος), or Crcl. sapientiæ studiosus, philosophiæ deditus, qui rerum cognitione, doctrinâque delectatur; homo doctus, or pl. docti, is often used by Cicero in this sense, when the context determines the meaning; philosophiæ professor, sapientiæ doctor (a professor of philosophy, post-Aug.): a true p., sapiens: a speculative p., \*qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit: a moral p., \*qui de vitâ ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis querit: a very learned p., doctissimus in disputando: to give oneself out for a p., philosophiam profiteri.

**PHILOSOPHICAL**, prps philosophus (ad philosophas scriptioes, C. Tusc. 5, 41; and philosopha sententia, Pauc. ap. Gell. 13, 8.—~~to~~ not philosophicus, wech is late.—In Tusc. 5, 41, Klotz reads philosophiæ, and rejects both adj.—If he is right, the adj. must be translated by philosophia, philosophi or -orum, &c.). P. writings, libri qui sunt de philosophiâ, libri de philosophiâ; philosophiæ scripta (Plin. N. H. 13, 27): p. præcepta, præcepta philosophiæ or philosophorum: p. enquiries, quæ in philosophiâ tractantur (C.): a p. discourse, sermo de philosophiâ (Np.). Sts philosophorum proprius may serve. P. resignation, \*Stoica quedam patientia: with p. indifference, Stoicæ: this is not a common but a p. word, hoc non vulgi verbum est, sed philosophorum.

**PHILOSOPHICALLY**, philosophorum more; ut philosophi; ut decet philosophum (~~to~~ philosophice late, Lactant.).

**PHILOSOPHIZE**, philosophari (C.). argumentari.—ratiocinari.—disputare (to discuss a subject).

**PHILOSOPHY**, philosophia (φιλοσοφία): pure Lat. by Crcl., sapientiæ studium or disciplina; divinarum humanarumque rerum tum initiorum causarumque ejusque rei cognitio; cognitio optimarum rerum atque in iis exercitatio. Theoretical p., philosophia, quæ arces præceptis continetur; philosophia, quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur, or philosophia contemplativa for shortness (Sen. Ep. 95, 10): practical p., philosophia, quæ officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet; phil. quæ de vitâ et moribus rebusque bonis et malis querit; or simply philosophia activa (Sen. Ep. 95, 10): fm context prudentia (opp. doctrina, C. Quint. Frat. 1, 3, 5). To be a student of p., philosophiæ studio teneri; sapientiæ esse studiosum: to devote oneself to the study of p., se ad philosophiam or ad philosophiæ studium conferre; se ad philosophiam pertractandum dare: to devote oneself exclusively to p., in unâ philosophiâ quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocare: to write treatises of p., philosophiam scribere.

**PHILTER**, philtrum (O.). poculum amatorum (Plin.). amoris poculum (H.).

**PHLEBOTOMIZE**, &c. See BLEED, &c.

**PHLEGM**, || PROP. phlegma, atis (Med. t. t.). pituita (Cels.). || FIG. tarditas ingenii (C. Or. 68, 229). tarditas animi (Gell. 16, 12, 3). tarditas inertia (C.). lentitudo naturalis (Era.). patientia (Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 5).

**PHLEGMATIC**, || PROP. phlegmaticus (Med. t. t.). || FIG. tardus, segnis, iners (slow).—lentus, patiens (void of sensibility).

**PHLEGMATICALY**, || PROP. phlegmatico. || FIG. tarde; animo or ingenio tardo or inert (slowly).—lento animo (without sensibility).

**PHIOLOGISTIC**, facilis ad exardescendum (C.).

**PHRASE**, dictio; locutio; ~~to~~ Avoid the Greek phrase unless it be necessary as t. t.

**PHRASEOLOGY**, || Manner of expression, dicendi genus; verba (pl.); or locutio: modern writers say loquendi genus (Muret.); loquendi forma (Ruhn. Era.); loquendi formula (Wolf). || A collection of phrases, (\*phrasium) locutionum collectio; (\*phrastum) locutionum promptuarium, horreum (a book containing such collection).

**PHRENOLOGY**, \*doctrina de cranlis, calvis; \*cranologia (t. t.).

**PTHHISIC**, pththisis, is, f. (Sen.)

**PTHTHISICAL**, pththisis, is, f. (Sen.)

**PHYLACTERY**, phylacterium (an amulet, Mara. Cap.: as worn among the Jews, Hieron.).

**PHYSIC**. See MEDICINE.

**PHYSICS**, physologia (φυσικολογία, explained by C. naturæ ratio).—physica, orum (C.); philosophia de naturâ (C. Erud. 8, 31); or Crcl., quæ de naturâ queruntur (C. de Rep. 1, 10); ea, quibus naturæ ratio continetur (C. N. D. 1, 26, 73); quæ de naturis rerum disputantur (C. de Or. 3, 32, 127).

**PHYSICAL**, must be expressed by the gen. naturæ (relating to nature), or corporis (relating to the body).—~~to~~ physicus (adv. physice) means \*relating to natural philosophy: p. evil, mala naturæ; mala quæ natura habet (in general).—vitia corporis (of the body); p. strength, vires corporis.

**PHYSICALLY**, must be expressed by natura or corpus, with Crcl. ~~to~~ Not physice; See PHYSICAL.

**PHYSICIAN**, medicus.—medens (Curt. T., &c.).—medendi or medicinæ peritus.—A celebrated p., medicina or arte medicinæ clarus. A shifful p., medicus artifex (Cels.); \*medicus, ad medendum utilis (Muret.). A p. who tills all his patients, who is a good friend to the undertaker, medicus animas negotians (Plin. 28, 1, 5); to employ or consult a p., medico uti or medicum adhibere (both C.).—medicum admovere (Suet.).—medici operâ et consilio uti, medico se curandum tradere (aft. C.): you will get well, whether you employ a p. or not, sive medicum adhibueris, sive non, convalesces (C.): to fetch a p., medicum ad agrotum adducere (C.); medicum accessere (Plant.): to run and fetch p's, medicos cogere: to call in a p., ad medicum se conferre (C.): to pay a p. his fee, medico honorem habere (C. Fam. 6, 19, 3)—medico dare qd. A quack p., See QUACK. A p's fee, honos, qui medico habetur; merces medici: to be in the hands of the p's, in potestate medentium esse (Curt.).

**PHYSIOGNOMIST**, physiognomon; in C. de Fat. 5, 10, by the Crcl., qui se proficitur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernosceret: and in C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80, by, qui se naturam ejusque ex formâ perspicere proficitur.

**PHYSIOGNOMY**, || Art of determining the character fm the features, &c., \*physiognomia, quæ dicitur; or, by Crcl., \*ars hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernosceendi (aft. C. de Fat. 5, 10); ars naturam ejusque ex formâ perspicendi (aft. C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80): to practise p., mores naturasque hominum conjectione quadam de oris et vultûs ingenio deque totius corporis filo atque habitu sciscitari (Gell. 1, 9, in., as an explanation of φυσιογνωμὴν). || Countenance and features, as indicating character, oris habitus.—lineamentorum qualitas.—habitus oris lineamentaque.—oris et vultûs ingenium, or simply os vultusque, or os et vultus.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL**, \*physiologicus (t. t.); \*ad naturæ rationem pertinens.

**PHYSIOLOGICALLY**, \*physiologicæ (t. t.); \*naturæ ratione; \*secundum naturæ rationem.

**PHYSIOLOGY**, naturæ ratio, quam Græci φυσικολογίαν appellant (C. Liv. 1, 41, 90); naturæ rerum, quæ Græce φυσικολογία dicitur (Vitr. 1, 1, 7).

**PIACULAR**, piacularis (L.); or by Crcl. with pia. u lum.

**PIANO-FORTE**, \*polychordium lenius idem et acutus.

**PIASTER**, \*nummus argenteus apud Hispanos, quem vocant Piaster.

**PICNIC**, cena symbolis or symbolâ parata (not

erena mercede condita, *wech is without meaning*: a p.-n. parit, sodalitas; sodalich: *to have a p.-n., edere, or cœnare, de symbolis* (see *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 2).

PICK, *¶ To select, eligere: seligere; deligere: to p. stones out of a field, elapidare agrum. Picked, electus, selectus. delectus (also fig. = superior). — exquisitus, conquisitus (very choice). — eximius, egregius, præstans (excellent): a picked band or company, delecta manus; flos juventutis. [See also SELECT.] ¶ To pierce with a pointed instrument, perfodere: to p. the teeth, dentes spinâ perfodere (with a tooth-p. of wood or metal, Petron.). — os fodere lentisco (with a wooden tooth-p., Mart. 6, 74, 3). — dentes pennâ levare (with a quill, Mart. 14, 22, 2). ¶ To gather (fruits), demere poma arboribus; detrahere poma arboribus; levere poma ex or ab arboribus: to p. grapes, uvas legere; detrahere uvas arboribus. ¶ PHRASES: to p. a hole in one's coat, videre vitium in alio; multa vitia in qo, or rather in qm, colligere (C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; see Kühner): to p. one's pocket, suppiare, surripere; arte mala subducere; emungere qm argento (see CHEAT): to p. a quarrel, jurgii causam inferre (Phadr.); in jurgium ruere (Q.).*

PICK UP, colligere: to p. up one's crumbs, revalescere. — corpus facere (Cels.).

PICK-AXE, dolabra.

PICK-THANK, sycophanta, æ, m.

PICKET (military term), statio: to station p.'s, stationes disponere: to be on a p., in statione esse; stationem agere.

PICKLE, s. muria.

PICKLE, v. muria condire qd (Col.): pickled, muriticus: pickled meat, caro sale indurata (Plin. 28, 20, 81) or sale condita; caro conditanea (Faber; salted meat).

PICTORIAL, pictus; picturatus; picturis ornatus (pictorius = of painters, Pand.).

PICTURE, s. pictura; tabella (picta): p. of aby, cs picta imago, effigies. See PAINTING.

PICTURE, v. pingere; depingere. To p. athg to oneself, cogitatione sibi qd depingere. See PAINT.

PICTURE-FRAME, forma in quâ includitur pictura (Vitr. 3, 8, 9); lignea forma (Plin. 35, 14, 49); tabula marginata (Plin. 35, 12, 45).

PICTURESQUE, veluti pictus: a p. country, regio amenissima; locus amœnus.

PIDDLE, v. ¶ To trifle, nugari; ineptire. ¶ To make water, mingere; melere; urinam reddere (Plin.), facere (Col.).

PIE, ¶ A kind of bird, magpie, pica. ¶ A pastry, artocreas (Pers. 6, 50; meat-p.). — scriblita, æ, m. (a tart, Petron.).

PIEBALD, (equus) maculis albis (V.), coloris masculis (Col.); or \*coloris disparis.

PIECE, s. ¶ Part of athg, pars (g. t.). — fragmentum (a p. broken off). — segmentum (cut off). — frustum (a small or loose p.): to cut in p.'s, in partes concidere; minutim concidere; minutim consecrare; in frusta desecare: all of one p., solidus: a p. of money, numus. ¶ A single thing, res. ¶ A musical composition, cantus; canticum. To compose a p. (i. e. a musical p.), modos facere. — modos musicos componere (ast. Q. 1, 12, 1; an air). — cantum rescribere vocum sonis (C. Tusc. 4, 2, 3); musicis modis canticum excipere (Q. and others).

PIECE, v. ¶ To enlarge by the addition of a piece, producere, assuere qd ci (to stitch one thing to another): to p. out, trahere; proferre. ¶ To patch, sarcire. resarcire (e. g. a garment). — vesti panniculum asuere (H.). ¶ To join, rem rei, or cum rei, jungere, copulare, connectere.

PIECEMEAL, minutatim; minutim; frustatim; in frusta (to pieces).

PIER, ¶ Column on wch the arch of a bridge is raised, pontis pila (wch supported the arch, fornix: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, quibus pilis fornices — censores locaverunt, L. 40, 51, 4). ¶ A mole, moles. agger — pila (V.; Vitr. 5, 12).

PIERCE, ¶ To bore through, perforare (g. t. to make a hole through, pectora, latus ense, &c.: also to p. = make) windows, lumina, C.). — forare (post-Aug. vrry rare). — efforare (only Col.; truncum). — terebrare (with a borer or otherwise). — perterebrare (with a borer). ¶ To stick athg through, trajicere, transfodere, confodere, configere, transverberare (e. g. vena-bulo); percutere. To p. aby with a sword, ci latus transfodere gladio; qm gladio transfigere (poet. cs pectus gladio or ferro haurire: with a dagger, qm sicâ conficere, qm pugio percutere (for wch T. has fodere cay): one's heart with a knife, cultrum in corde ca-

degere. ¶ IMPROPR.: to wound deeply (e. g. the heart), percutere, vulnerare.

PIERCER, terebra.

PIERCING, penetrans. See SHARP, ACUTE.

PIETY, pietas erga Deum (reverence and love towards God). — sanctitas (course of life pleasing to God). — Jm. pietas et sanctitas; sanctimonia (virtuous disposition, innocence): to have credit for great p., magnâ pietatis et sanctitatis laude florere.

PIG, s. sus. porcus: a young p., porculus; porcellus: a sucking p., porcellus lactens (Col.): p.'s, pecus or genus suillum: p. meat, (caro) suilla or porcina: to buy a p. in a poke, sleam emere (See Freund, s. v. ALEX.).

PIG v. porcellus edere or parere.

PIGEON, s. columba, columbus; dim. columbulus, columbulus (the smaller tame house-p.). — palumbus, palumba, palumbus (the larger wood-p.): a young p., pullus columbinus: to keep p.'s, columbas alere: p.'s nest, nidus columbarum (not nidus columbaris; there is no such adj.).

PIGEON-HOLES, loculi (pl.).

PIGEON-HOUSE, columbarium; columbarii cella; turris, turricula (a large detached p.-h.).

PIGMENT, pigmentum; color.

PIGMY, homoculus; pusio; homo pusillus. — nanus (dwarf).

PIKE, ¶ A kind of weapon, hasta: a p. staff, hasta pura: p. man, miles hastatus. ¶ A kind of fish, lupus (Plin.); lucius (Aulon.). \*esox lucius (Linn.).

PILASTER (in architecture), parastata, æ, m. and f. (Vitr.). or parastata, ædia, f.

PILCHARD, \*clupea harengus minor (Linn.).

PILE, s. ¶ A stake driven into the ground, palus; sublica (driven into the earth, to support, e. g., a bridge). \*pila pontis was the column to the spring of an arch, fornix. To drive in p.'s (for a bridge), sublicas machinis adigere. ¶ A heap, acervus; strues; cumulus: a funeral p., rogos (not \*we find pyra only in the poets and later prose writers: it is properly = rogos ardens): to construct a funeral p., rogom extruere: to lay upon a funeral p., in rogom imponere or inferre: to mount a funeral p., in rogom ascendere: to light a funeral p., rogom accendere. ¶ A n edifice, ædificium. ¶ Piles (a kind of disease), hæmorrhoids, idis, f. (Cels.).

PILE, v. construere. coaccervare. accumulare. cumulare atque adaugere. aggerare. in acervum cumulare, extruere.

PILFER, furari clam eripere. subripere. furto tollere. suffragari: fm aby, qm compilare, re spoliare.

PILFERER, furculculus (\*petty thief). — fur (thief). — peculator (peculator, embezzler). — depeculator (embezzler).

PILFERING, furtificus.

PILGRIM, peregrinator (\*a wanderer, traveller, g. t.). — \*peregrinator religiosus: \*qui in loca sacra migrat; \*qui religionis causâ peregrinator (a travelling devotee): a p.'s garb, \*vestis in loca sacra migrantum or \*quam in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt: p.'s staff, \*baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt; or fm context, baculum only.

PILGRIMAGE (religious), \*migratio in loca sacra; \*peregrinatio sacra: to go on a p., \*in locum sacrum migrare: religionis causâ peregrinationem suscipere, or peregre abire; publicæ religionis causâ peregre abire (of a large body of pilgrims).

PILL, catapotium (καταπότιον, as that wch is gulped down): pure Lat. pilula (medicinal, Plin.); globulus (Scrib. Larg.): to take a p., pilulum sumere. fig., to give one a p., pungere, tangere qm: to swallow a p., palenter tolerare, devorare acerbiter, molestiam: he has swallowed that p., hæc concxit (ast. C.).

PILLAGE, s. direptio; expilatio; compiliatio; spoliatio; populatio, or, more strongly, depopulatio; also by verbs, e. g. bona regia diripiendi plebi sunt data (L. 2, 5, as p.).

PILLAGE, v. prædari. diripere. compilare. expilare. spoliare. populari. depopulari.

PILLAGER, prædator. prædo. director. spoliator. populator.

PILLAR, ¶ Column, column (a round column for the support of a building; fig., a support). — columna (a round p. for support or ornament). — pila (square, usually attached to walls, for strength or support): p.'s of Hercules, columnæ Herculiæ. ¶ Stay, support, column (e. g. republicæ, familie). See SUPPORT.

PILLARED, columnatus (Vitr.): columnis instructus.

**PILLORY.** *The nearest terms are:* columbar (*a sort of wooden collar, put round the neck of slaves as a punishment*).—numella (*a wooden machine, in which the head and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment*).

**PILLOW,** *s.* pulvinus (*g. t.*).—pulvinar (*used on solemn religious occasions*).—culcita (*hard-stuffed*).

**PILLOW,** *v.* pulvinis instruere.

**PILOT,** *s.* nauta, qui vada praeveniens demonstrat (*aff. Pilm. 9, 62, 88*). *If = helmsman, vid. § IMPROPR.* gubernator—custos gubernatorum (*s. g. reipublicae, C.*); rector et gubernator (*s. g. civitatis*).

**PILOT,** *v.* \*naves per tuta, brevia, fluminum, marium, ductare, expedire.—vada praevenientem demonstrare (*see Pilm. 9, 62, 88*). *§ IMPROPR.* gubernare gubernare et regere (*s. g. civitatem*).—gubernare ac moderari. *To attempt to p., ad gubernacula accedere.*

**PIMP,** leno; libidinis minister (*L.*); cupiditatum es minister (*C.*); pductor (*C.*).

**PIMPERNEL,** \*pimpinella (*Linn.*).

**PIMPING,** *adj.* exilis (*thin, meagre*); exiguus (*small*); villa (*poor*).

**PIMPLE,** pustula.

**PIN,** *v.* agere, indigere qd; affigere qd ad qm rem.

**PIN,** *s.* acus (*g. t. for needle, for fastening clothes or the hair*): to run a p. through atq, transuere acu; trajectare acu; acum transmittere per. *§ IMPROPR.* The ancients were not acquainted with our p.'s, but used a fibula for fastening things together: fibula (*atq*) for joining, fastening, stitching, or clasping things together).—clavus (*a peg*).

**PIN-CASE,** \*theca acus servandis.

**PIN-MONEY,** \*annus ad mundum praebita, orum, *m.*: to give or allow as p.-m., ad mundum praebere: to receive or have as p.-m., ad mundum accipere: to give the revenue of a province as p.-m. to one's wife, uxori civitatem tribuere, his quidem verbis, quae mulieri mundum praebeant (*aff. C. Verr. 3, 33, in.*).

**PINCERS,** forceps; (vulsula, a surgeon's instrument, *Cels.*; also, tweezers, *Plaut. Murl.*): to take hold of atq with p.'s, apprehendere qd forcipe.

**PINCH,** *§ PAOP.* vellere (*Q.*): comprime digitis qd: to p. one's cheeks, maia ci blande comprime. *§ FIG.* urere, punire qm: my shoes p., calcei urunt, premunt, pedem: my stomach is pinched, torminibus laboro (*Plin.*). *§ Pinch oneself, fraudare se victu suo: fraudare ventrem.*

**PINCHBECK,** \*as facticium, or retain the word as t. t.

**PINCHFIST,** PINCHPENNY, tenax; pertinax.

**PINCUSHION,** \*pervillus acubus servandis.

**PINE,** *s.* pinus: of p., pineus.

**PINE,** *v.* condi (marore); tabescere (desiderio, dolore, curis).

**PINE AFTER,** cupide appetere; rei cupiditate teneri; desiderio ca tabescere (*with ref. to an absent person*).

**PINE-APPLE,** \*nux pinea.

**PINION,** *s.* pinna (*pl.*).

**PINION,** *v.* reigare or revincire manus post tergum or post terga: also g. t., vincire, coercere; vincula colligare.

**PINK,** *s.* (a flower), \*dianthus (*Linn.*); \*flos diantha: a bed of p.'s, \*areola dianthis consita.

**PINK,** *adj.* (in colour), ex rubro pallesc; helvidus (*Col.*), helvus (*Varr.*).

**PINMAKER,** acuaris (*needle-maker: Inscript. ap. Fabrett. p. 308*).

**PINNACE,** gaulus (*Gell.*); lembus.

**PINNACLE,** pinna (*Cæs.*). *§ FIG.* summus, vid.

**PINNOCK** (a bird), \*parus (*Linn.*).

**PINT,** \*prps sextarius: half p., hemina. The measures do not exactly correspond. *Sts, for distinctness, the word must be retained.*

**PIONEER,** munitor (*Cæs. L.*); concularius (*miner, Cæs.*).

**PIOUS,** pius (*one who maintains respect and love to God, his country, parents, and all who are near to him; where the sense is not evident in the context, erga Deum, erga patriam, &c. must be added*).—sanctus (*pleasing or acceptable to God*).—Jn. sanctus piusque: religiosus (*religious, conscientious*).—Jn. religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus; diligens religionum cultor (*who zealously complies with religious observances*).—castus (*pure*).—integer (*blanclius in his course of life; § IMPROPR.* integer vitae est coct.); Jn. integer castusque: to be p., pie Deum (or Deos) colere: to be very p., Deum (or Deos) summam religionem colere; omnia quae ad cultum Dei (or Deorum) pertinent diligenter tractare.

**PIOUSLY,** pie. sancte. caste. pure.

**PIP,** *s.* *§ (In fruit)*, nucleus; semen. *§ A disease in fowls, pituita (Col.).*

**PIP,** *v.* pipire; pipilare.

**PIPE,** *s.* *§ Hollow body, tube, fistula: p.'s of an organ, \*fistularum compages, structura: tobacco p., \*fumisugium; \*tubulus. § A musical instrument, tibia (clarinet).—fistula (tyrinx, or Pan's p.'s).—arundo (cane). calamus (reed), cicuta (hemlock; all poet. for p.). § A kind of large wine-cask, \*dolium majoris modi quod vocant Pipe.*

**PIPE,** *v.* tibia, fistula canere; fistulam inflare (*to blow a p.*).—more usually canere or cantare tibia, p.

**PIPE-CLAY,** figlina creta (*Varr.*).—figularis creta (*Col.*).—*So Dict. Antiqq. p. 418: Georges and Kraft give fm Pilm. terra Samina*—\*argilla apta.

**PIPER,** fistulator (*on Pan's or shepherd's pipes*).—tibicen (*flute-player*).

**PIQUANT,** acer, acutus (*prop.*); acutus, salsus (*prop. or fig.*).

**PIQUANTLY,** acute. salse.

**PIQUE,** *s.* odium occultum or inclusum (*g. t. concealed hatred*).—simultas obscura (*secret quarrel, empty political*).

**PIQUE,** *v.* SE OFFEND, IRRITATE.

**PIQUE ONESSELF,** gloriari re, in or de re, circa rem.

**PIRACY,** \*piratica; latrocinium maris. *§ FIG.* \*furtum literatum.

**PIRATE,** *s.* pirata, *m.*; praedo maritimus: a captain of p.'s, archipirata: p. vessels, praedatorum naves; praedatoria classis (*L.*).

**PIRATE,** *v.* piraticam facere; mare infestum habere.

**PIRATICAL,** piraticus.

**PISTACHIO,** pistacia (*tree, Pallad.*); pistacium or pistaceum (*nut, Pallad. Plin.*).

**PISTIL** (*in botany*), \*pistellum (*t. t.*).

**PISTOL,** \*sclopetus minoris modi (*Dan.*); *§ IMPROPR.* not sclopetus manularius: sclopetus minor (*Nollen.*).—\*shot, ictus sclopeti minoris modi: p. case, \*theca sclopetaria.

**PISTOLE,** \*aureus Hispanus; (*as Louis d'Or*), \*Ludovicus aureus.

**PIT,** *s.* fovea (*g. t.*).—scrobs (*opened for a short time, to be filled up again*).—cavea (*in a theatre; § IMPROPR.* in ancient theatres this denoted the whole of the space allotted to the spectators): to dig a p., facere foveam (fossum); fodere scrobem: to dig a p. for aby (*fig.*), insidias ci parare or struere or ponere; perniciem ci moliri; qm decipere fovea (*Plaut. Pann. 1, 1, 59*): to fall into a p., in foveam delabi, decidere (*prop.*); in foveam incidere (*prop. and fig.*; see *C. Phil. 4, 5, 12*); in insidias incidere (*fig.*): he that digs a p. for another falls into it himself, qui alteri exitium parat, eum scire oportet sibi paratam pestem (*Poeta ap. C. Tusc. 2, 17, 39*); compedes quae ipse fecit, ipse gestabit faber (*Juven. Idyll. 7, in fine epist. dedicat.*).

**PIT,** *v.* *§ To dig a pit*, facere foveam, scrobem. *§ To store in a pit (e. g. to p. potatoes, in terram infodere; \*in scrobem or scrobiculum infodere. § To mark with holes; e. g. pitted with the small-pox, \*cicatricibus variolarum insignis (of the face).*

**PIT AGAINST,** opponere (*s. g. unum Eumenem adversarii suis opponere, Np.*).—committere qm cum qd (to set one combatant to fight another; *Suet. sc. d. found elsewhere*).

**PIT-A-PAT,** palpitatio: to g. p., palpitare.

**PITCH,** *s.* Resin of the pine, pix, gen. picls. *§ Degree of height, gradus: highest p. of honour, summus honoris gradus. § To this p., or to such a p. of... is my translated by adv. huc, eo, &c. with gen. To this p. of arrogance, huc arrogantiae (venire): he advanced to such a p. of insolence, eo insolentiae processit: you seem to be aware to what a p. of madness you have arrived, scire viderini, quo amentis progressi sitis. § In music, sonus: a high p., sonus acutus: a low p., sonus gravis.*

**PITCH,** *v.* *§ To cover with pitch*, picare (*impicare (Col. 12, 29)*).—liquida pice linire (*Col. 6, 17, 6*). *§ To fasten with pitch*, pice astringere (*H. Od. 5, 8, 10*). *§ To fix, settle, ponere; statuere; collocare: to p. a camp, castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere: a pitched battle, pugna; acies; praetium. § In music, sonare: to p. high, acute sonare: low, gravior sonare: a pitching of the voice, conformatio vocis (C.).*

**PITCHER,** urecus.

**PITCHFORK,** furca, *m. f.*

**PITCHY** (*dark*), tenebrosus; obscurus; caliginosus.

PITEOUS. See PITIFUL.  
PITH, medulla (prop. and fig.).  
PITHY, medullous (full of p.).—medullae similis (like p.).

PITABLE, miser. misellus, miserandus. miserabilis.—dolendus (of things). In a p. manner. See PITYABLY.

PITYABLY, misere.—miserandum in modum.

PITIFUL, *Compassionate*, misericors, towards aby, in qm (g. l.). ad misericordiam propensus (given or inclined to p.): very p., misericordia singulari (vir): to show oneself p. towards aby, misericordem esse or misericordia uti in qm: misericordem se præbere in qm. *¶ Weirched, mean, malus. miser. A p. fellow, homo malus, nequam, impròbus ac nearius.*

PITIFULLY, misericordii animo (*Compassionate*) misericorditer *is quite un-Clas.*: cum misericordia, cum miseratione —misericordi ductus, captus, permotus (*fm pity*).

PITILESS, immisericos; durus; cui ferreum est pectus (*Quint.*).

PITILESSLY, immisericoorder (*Ter.*).

PITY, s. *Compassion*, misericordia (the feeling of compassion).—misericor, commiseratio (manifestation of compassion).—See COMPASSION. *¶ A thing to be lamented, res dolenda, &c. It is a p. that &c., dolendum est, quod &c.: Incommodum accidit, ut &c.: it is a p. that he is dead, mors ejus dolenda est: it is a p. that he lost the money, dolenda est jactura pecuniae: it is a thousand p.'s, maxime miserandum or dolendum est, quod &c.: Numquam satis lugere or dolere possumus (e. g. jacturam, quam fecimus in qo or qà re).*

PITY, v. misereri, commisereri cs. miseret me cs. misericordia cs commotum or captum esse (to p. aby). —misericordia qm or qd prosequi. misericordiam cl impertire. miserari, commiserari qd (to p. and show the p. at the same time: see *Bremi, Np. Ayes*, 3, 2): to p. aby's fate, misfortune, cs fortunam commiserari; casum cs miserari.

PIVOT, cardo masculus.

PIX, sacra pyxis (l. i.).

PLACABLY, placabilis, ingenium placabile. animus placabilis. animus ad deponendam offensam molliis.

PLACABLE, placabilis. To show himself p., placabilem inimicis se præbere, se præstare.

PLACARD, s. libellus.

PLACARD, v. libellos affigere, proponere.

PLACE, s. *Situation*, locus, (pl.) loca; sedes (prop.); locus (*Arg.*): in p. of, loco or in locum, with a gen. (in the room of); vice, or in vicem, with a gen. denoting exchange or substitution; pro, with an abl. (i. e. for, instead of, denoting relation); e. g. sala vice nitro uti; in vicem legionum equites mittere; in locum ejus invitatus sum; nuncios adulteros pro bonis solvere: *if I were in your place*, at tuo loco essem; si ego essem qui tu es: *put yourself in my p.*, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te; eum te esse, sique qui sum ego. To be in the p. of aby, vice cs fungi; cs vices obire; cs vicariarum esse (*not* representative qm). *¶ Office*, locus; munus; provincia: *first pl.*, principatus. *¶ Residence*, sedes; domicilium. *¶ Passage in a writing*, locus; (pl.) loci.

PLACE, v. rem in loco statuere, constituere, ponere; locare, collocare: to p. in order, componere; ordine dispensare et disponere; digerere; apte collocare; distincte et ordinate disponere: to p. a press or cupboard in the wall, armarium parietibus inserere: to p. athg (e. g. an image) on a shield, qd includere in clipeo: to p. (doors, windows, &c.) properly in a house, apte disponere: to p. money, pecuniam collocare: to p. out well, bene locare: to p. = sell his goods, merces omnes vendere. See also *Pur*.

PLACID, placidus; tranquillus; sedatus.

PLACIDITY, animus tranquillus.

PLACIDLY, placide; tranquille; sedate.

PLAGIARISM, furium (*Vir. 7, præf.*); \*plagium literarum (*Wittenb.*): to be guilty of p., auctorem ad verba transcribere neque nominare; or cs scripta furantem pro suis prædicare.

PLAGIARIST, fur (*not* plagiarus is one who buys, kidnaps, &c., persons for the purpose of selling them as slaves: in the sense of 'plagiarism' it occurs only *Mart.* 1, 53, 9, and that in a passage where he compares his writings with emancipated slaves); qui aliorum scripula complat (*aff. II.*); qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat.

PLAGIARIZE, furari qd a qo (*C. Att.* 2, 1, 1). See also 'to be guilty of in PLAGIARISM.'

PLAGUE, s. *A pestilence*, pestilentia (*not* pestis); see PESTILENCE. *¶ An evil, trouble,*

malum; incommodum. *¶ Annoyance*, molestia onus: to be a p. to aby, ei esse molestia (*J. aut.*), oneri (L.); onerare qm (C.).

PLAGUE, v. molestiam ei afferre; molestia qm afficere; vexari: ei qd re molestum or gravem esse: to p. oneself, se magnis in laboribus exercere.

PLAQUE, \*pieuonectes platea (*Lin.*).

PLAIN, adj. *Clear, manifest*, carus (clear, to the sight and to the hearing; distinct; fig., intelligible).—manifestus, perspicuus, evidens (apparent, to the eyes or to the mind); planus (not confused, clear)—lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (luminous).—explicatus (not intricate).—expressus (accurately expressed).—distinctus (well-arranged, methodical): a very p. handwriting, litteræ compositissimæ atque clarissimæ (*C. Att.* 6, 9, 1): a p. style, sermo dilucidus or distinctus: a p. pronunciation, os planum or explanatum (opp. os confusum): a p. speech, oratio plana et evidens; oratio dilucida or illustris: a p. image, expressa effigies or imago: a p. description, dilucidæ et significans descriptio: p. traces of the crime erial, exstant expressæ sceleris vestigia: it is p., constat; apparet; elucet; liquet (*not* constat ref. to a truth made out and fixed: opp. to a scowering fancy or rumour, whereas apparet, elucet, and liquet, denote what is clear and evident; apparet, under the idea of something stepping out of the background into sight; elucet, under that of a light shining out of darkness; liquet, under that of frozen water melted: *Did.*). *¶ Unda noted*, simplex: nudus; inornatus. *¶ Mere, bare, mereus*; nudus. *¶ Lereel*, æquus; planus. *¶ Honest*, candidus; apertus; sincerus.

PLAIN, s. planities; æquis et planus locus (*level ground*).—campus (with or without planus) or apertus: opp. to a chain of mountains.—æquor (any extended surface, frequent in the poets, but found also in C., e. g. *de Dio*, 1, 42, init.).—æquata planities, exæquatio (a place made level; *not* planum in the foregoing sense; it is = a plane in geometry).—camporum æquor can be applied only to a very large p., and is somewhat poet.: that dwells, grows, &c., in a p., campester: the Egyptians and Babylonians inhabited extensive p.'s, Egyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentiū æquoribus habitabant (C., l. c.).

PLAINLY, *Clearly*, clare, perspicue. evidenter. plane. lucide. dilucide. enodate. enucleate. expresso: to speak p., perspicue dicere. plane et aperte dicere. plane et dilucide loqui. distincte dicere (p. and intelligibly); plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard; *Gell.* 5, 9): to say a thing p. and clearly, articulatum distincte dicere qd (opp. fuscè disputare qd et libere, C. *Legg.* 1, 13, 36): to write p., plane, aperte, perspicue scribere. distincte ac distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrangement; with ref. to the sense)—litterate perscribere (with regard to the letters; s. C. *Pis.* 25, extr.): to write p., to aby, enucleate perscribere ad qm: to pronounce p., exprimere et explanare verba (*Plin. Paneg.* 64, 3).—*not* evidenter is used by L., and therefore correct; but there is no authority for evidenter videre; it should be plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (*Krebs*).—*Obviously*, undoubtedly, sine dubio (C.); procul dubio (L.); haud dubie (not sine ullo dubio).—sine ullo dubitatione (without any hesitation).—certe (certainly). This reading is p. the right one, hæc lectio haud dubie or sine dubio vera est: this reading is p. preferable; hæc lectio sine ullo dubitatione præferenda est. Often by *Crel.* with manifestum est. He is p. a fool, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

PLAINNESS, *Clearness*, perspicuitas (to the sight or mind).—evidentia, lux (to the mind; *not* In T. *Dial.* 23, 6, plenitas [not planitas] sententiarum is the correct reading; see *Ruperti in loc.*): p. and agreeableness of voice, splendor vocis (*not* splendor verborum = beauty of expression; see C. *Brat.* 49, 164, & *Plin.* Ep. 7, 9, 2): p. and correctness of style, elegantia (C. *de Or.* 3, 10, 39). *¶ Simplicity*, want of ornament, by the adj. simplex, &c. *¶ Frankness*, honesty, simplicitas; or by the adj.

PLAINTE. See COMPLAINT.

PLAINTIVE, queribundus; gemibundus; lamentabilis.

PLAINTIVELY, voce lamentabili, flebili, miserabili; flebiliter.

PLAIT, s. sinus. ruga (ruga, properly a p., pucker, rumple, projecting when the garment has been folded; sinus, a crease).

PLAIT, v. texere (as a weaver, to put together artificially).—nectere (to entwine together; *not* plectere occurs only in the *ptcp.* plectus, in the sense of plaited;

end that in the poets): to *p.* garlands of flowers, sarta e floribus facere: to *p.* ivy in the hair, hederā religare crines (poet.): to *p.* the hair, comam in gradus formare or frangere; comere caput in gradus (S<sup>9</sup>) not capillos colligere in nodum, wch = to draw the hair together into a knot): to *p.* a garment, plicare; sinuare.

PLAN, s. || *Design (of a building)*, species, forma, imago, designatio, descriptio, descriptio (g. tt.).—op<sup>9</sup>is futuri figura (Vitr. 1, 2, in def. of orthographia, elevation): ground-p<sup>9</sup>, ichnographia: to sketch or draw a p., operis speciem deformare; formam or imaginem operis delineare: to build according to a p., perficere opus ad propositum deformationis: he exhibited various p.s of baths drawn on parchment, ostendebat depictas in membranulis varias species balnearum. || (In the mind), consilium, consilium institutum (as a result of deliberation).—cogitatio (a thought).—propositum (a purpose).—inceptum (a beginning).—ratio (implying a calculation of the mode of proceeding and the results).—descriptio (a sketch, in wch each particular is put in its proper place).—ordo (the order in wch every thing is to be done): the p. of an operation, rei agenda ordo: the p. of a campaign or war, totius belli ratio: a settled p., ratio stabilis ac firma: without p., nullo consilio; nulla ratione: to lay down a p., instituire, or describere, rationem ex rei: to do so according to a p., qd ad rationem dirigere; modo ac ratione qd facere: to form a p., consilium capere, or inire, qd faciendi, or with the infn., or ut (to design): in animum inducere, or constituere, with an infn., or ut (to make up one's mind, intend); consilium capere or inire de re: to pursue a p., rationem ex rei insistere: to give up or desit fm a p., rationem omittre.

PLAN, v. To make or form a plan, prop. and fig.; see the subst.

PLANE, s. || *A level surface*, plana superficies.

|| *A joiner's tool*, runcina.

PLANE, v. runcinare (Varr. L. L.; Arnob.); deruncinare (Plaut., fig.); runcinā levigare.

PLANET, stella errans; sidus errans; in the plural also, stellæ quæ errant et quasi vagæ nominantur; astrā non re, sed vocabulo, errantes: the (five) p.s, (quinque) stellæ s. sedem cursus constantissime servant: S<sup>9</sup> planēta (planētēs) is not found in good prose: the orbit of a p., circulus et orbis stellæ errantis.

PLANETARY, adj. must be expressed by the gen.; e. g. the p. system, \*stellarum errantium ordo.

PLANK, s. assis or axis; tabula: to cut a tree into p.s, arborem in laminas secare: oak p.s, asses roboreæ: to lay p.s, coassare or coaxare: to floor with p.s, assibus consternere, contabulare: a floor of p.s, coassatio or coaxatio.

PLANK, v. contabulare (Cæs., L.); coassare or coaxare.

PLANT, s. planta; Cret. quod ita ortum est et terrā, ut stirpibus suis nitatur (C. Tusc. 5, 13, 37): to set a p., plantam ponere: to take up a p., eximere plantam; explantare qd: to remove a p., plantam transferre.

PLANT, v. || Prop. plantis serere; serere (where the context determines the sense).—ponere; deponere (S<sup>9</sup>) plantare, pro serere, is not Class.: to p. a place, conserere; obserere (with oaks) locum quercu arbutare. || Fig. figere; collocare: to p. a standard, signum proponere; infingere; vexillum proponere: to p. cannon, \* tormenta disponere; upon the walls, in muris or per muros. || To settle (a colony), coloniam in qd loco constituere, collocare: to p. colonias, colonias condere.

PLANTAIN, plantāgo, inis, f. (Plin.)

PLANTATION, s. || *The act of planting*, satio (S<sup>9</sup>) not plantatio; or by the verb. || *A place planted*, seminarium (a young p.).—locus consitus (opp. locus incultus).

PLANTER, sator; qui serit (S<sup>9</sup>) not plantator, or qui plantat; p.s of a colony, coloni (the colonists).—qui coloniam constituerunt or collocant in qd loco; or (with ref. to the state) qui coloniam emittunt or mittunt qd.

PLASH, v. luto aspergere (ast. H., imbre lutoque aspersus).—Splash, vid. || Interweave, texere (sepes, V.).

PLASTER, s. || *Mixture of lime*, mortarium, materia ex calce et arenā (mortar, Vitr.).—arenatum consisting of one part lime and two parts sand).—gypsum (sulphate of lime; used also as a stucco).—tecturium, with or without opus (p.-work).—opus albarium (ornamental stucco-work). To lay on, to coat with p.; see to PLASTER, v. || *Medical application*, emplastrum. To lay a p. on, emplastrum imponere (Cels.).

PLASTER, v. || (In building), trullissare (t. t.).—

Inducere qd ei rei or super qd.—Illinere qd ei rei.—circumlinere qd qā re.—contegere or integere qd qā re. [Syn. in COAT, v.] To p. walls with mud, parietibus, &c. lutum inducere (Vitr.). || To put on a (medical); plaster, emplastrum imponere (Cels.); \*emplastro tegere qd.

PLASTER OF PARIS, gypsum: made of p. of P., e gypsum factus or expressus (S<sup>9</sup>) gypsum is late): to cover with p. of P., gypsare: a mould in p. of P., forma gypsi (Plin. 35, 12, 45): to take a cast of a face in p. of P., hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa exprimere (ibid.): a cast or figure in p. of P., \*imago e gypso expressa (as an image).—\*exemplar e gypso expressum (as a mould): work in p. of P., \*opus e gypso factum: one that works in p. of P., plastes (g. t. a modeller).—gypsoplastes (late).

PLASTON (in fencing), pectorale; lorica.

PLAT, s. (of ground), area. (tabula, Pallad.)

PLAT, v. See PLAIT.

PLATFORM, || *A raised floor*, suggestus, ūs.

|| *A plan*; see PLAN.

PLATE, s. || *A flat, broad piece of metal*, lamina; bractea (very thin): a copper-plate, \*lamina aenea: copper-p. (i. e. the impression).—\*pictura linearis p. r. laminas aeneas expressa (Ern.).—\*imago are excusa (Wyllenb.).—\*imago aeneae laminæ ope descripta, expressa (Kraft). || *A platter*, catillus or catillum. || *Wrought gold or silver*, vasa argentea, aurea; or simply argentum, aurum; supellex argentea, aurea: chased p., argentum cælatum: in castris Pompeii vidēre licuit magnum argenti pondus (a great quantity of p., Cæs. B. C. 3, 96).

PLATE, v. \*argento obducere; \*inducere rei argentum, aurum or bractea auri, argenti: plated, bracteatus (Sen.).

PLATINA, \*platina (t. t.).

PLATOON, \*armaturum, militum, globus, caterva: p. firing, \*actus scopulorum catervatim editi.

PLAUDIT, acclamatio (in the historians); in C. it denotes a shout of disapprobation; clamores (pl.); plausus clamoresque: to receive ally with p.s, plausus et clamore prosequi qd; (magno) clamore approbare qd: to receive ally with p.s, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere.

PLAUSIBILITY, || *Probability*, vid. || *Speciousness*, species; color.

PLAUSIBLE, || *Probable*, vid. || *Specious*, speciosus (making a fair show).—simulatus, fictus (pretended).—fucatus, fucosus, coloratus (fair and delusive).

PLAUSIBLY, in speciem, per speciem, simulatione, specie, simulate, fecte (falsely).

PLAY, s. || *Sport, ludus (for recreation)*.—Iusus (as idle pastime).—lusio (S<sup>9</sup>) ludus does not occur in C., and it is found in H. only in one doubtful passage; C. always says lusio).—ludicrum (atq. by wch one amuses others): mere p., i. e. that can be done without pains, ludus. || *Gaming*, or any particular kind of game, alea; lusus aleæ: to be fond of p., aleæ indulgere (Suet.): to be fortunate at p., prosperā aleā uti (Suet.): to lose at p., in aleā perdere qd (C. Phil. 2, 13): to devote time to p., tempus tribuere aleæ (C.): to cheat at p., fraude decipere collusores; fallere in ludendo || *Free space or scope*, campus (space).—motus (movement): the p. of one's hands, manuum motus, gestus; actio: free p. (of a body in motion), liber motus (e. g. perpendiculi). || *A theatrical piece*, fabula, fabella (Quint. 5, 10, 9, more fully, fabula ad actum scenarum composita) Fabulæ were divided into palliatae, the subjects of wch were fm Grecian life, and togatae, the subjects of wch were fm Roman life. As subdivisions of the togatae, we find a) the prætextatae, in wch Roman generals and princes were represented, and wch concerned matters of state: b) the tabernariae, with subjects taken fm the private life of the citizens, mechanics, shop-keepers, &c.: c) the Atellanæ, a kind of farces or facetious p.s, with interludes (called exodia; see L. 7, 2): d) the planipedes, called also mimī, in wch low Com. characters and manners were represented by declamation and gestures; see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 2, 2); comœdia, trægœdia (Greek p.s; in comœdia the subject was fm private life, in trægœdia fm heroic history; cf. Diom. 3, 480, sq. ed. Putsch.): to bring out a p., fabulam docere (of the poet, i. e. to give it to the actors to study; or = to cause the author to study or compose: said of the party at whose order and command it was done; see Suet. Claud. 11); fabulam discere (of an actor; see Nuhnck. Ter. Heaut. prol. 10): to bring a p. upon the stage, fabulam dare (of the poet).—fabulam edere (of him at whose order and command it was done; as, with



us, by the manager of a theatre).—*fabulam agere* (of the actors).—*fabulam saltare* (of the ballet-dancers).—*\*fabulam cantare* (of the performers at the opera).

PLAY, v. || *To sport, frolic, ludere*; *ludendo tempus terere*: to p., i. e. to *trifle*, with *aliquid*, nihil facere, contemnere, susque deque habere (e. g. *jusjurandum*, virtutem). || *To perform a game*, *ludere*; *ludum ludere*: e. g. *prælia latronum ludere*, *ducatus* or *imperii ludere*: to p. a *game of chance*, *aleam ludere* (*Suet.*), *exercere* (*T.*): to p. for *money*, *pecuniā positā ludere*: to p. *low or high*, *parvo*, *magno ludere*; *multam pecuniam dare in aleam* (*high*): *whose turn is it to p.?* *quis provocat?* (*so likewise*, in *hunc colorem* *provoco*; *hunc colorem pono*, *Bau.*) || *To p. a trick*, *fraudem*, *ludum ludere*; *fabricam fingere* (*Ter.*): *fraudem moliri* (*Phædr.*); *excoGITARE* (*Plin.*): to p. *one a trick*, *ludum facere* *ci* (*Ter.*): *ludere*. *ludificari* *qm* (*C.*): to p. a *safe game* at another person's risk, *ludere de alieno corio* (*Appul. Met.* 7, p. 193, 7). || *To perform on an instrument of music*, *canere*, *cantare* (*Plaut.* *not ludere*): e. g. *on the flute*, *violin*, *tibis*, *fibus*: to p. *well*, *scite canere*; (*tibis*, *fibus*, *citharā*) *perite uti*. || *To act a theatrical part*, *partes agere*; *personam sustinere* or *tueri* (*Plaut.* *not personam agere*; for *persona* signifies properly 'the mask': *fig.*, to p. the *part of* *aby* (i. e. to *personate his character*), *agere* *qm*, or *cs* *partes*; *cs* *personam tueri* (*Plaut.* *not cs personam agere*): *simulare* *qm* or *with an acc. and infin.* (*to pretend to be*; *Plaut.* *in this sense ludere* *qm* is *not* *Class.*: *exhibere* *qm* is *not* *Latin*).—*To p. the fool*, *simulationem stultitiæ agere* (*L.*; *in pretence*).—*stultite agere* (*really*).

PLAYER, || *On a musical instrument*, *canens*; *fidicen* (*on a stringed instrument*).—*citharista*, *citharæus* (*on the cithara*; *the latter only when the p. accompanies himself*).—*lyristes* (*on the lyra*).—*cornicen* (*on the horn*).—*tibicen* (*on the flute*).—*tubicen* (*on the trumpet*): to be a *good p.* (*on a stringed instrument*), *fibus* *scite canere*. || *On the stage*, *artifex scenicus* (*q. t.*).—*histrio* (*q. t.*).—*actor scenicus* (*the actor who accompanied with gestures the cantium or monologue recited by the comædus or tragædus*).—*ludus* or *ludio* (*an actor, who joined in the dancing*; *Plaut.* *comædus denotes the reciter of the monologue in comedy; tragædus the same in tragedy*). See also *ACTOR*.

PLAYFELLOW, *cum quo ludo*. *collusor* (*q. t.*, *both with ref. to boys*, and *to partners at games of hazard*). *P.*s., *ludentes*; *lusores*: *collusores*.

PLAYFUL, *PLAYSOME*, *lascivus* (*fm exuberant spirits, &c.*).—*lascivibundus* (*Plaut.*).—*lascivien*.—*ludicræ*, *-crum* (*serving the purpose of sport, amusement, &c.*; e. g. *exercitatio*; *of things*)—*jocuosus* (*what is full of jokes, causes jokes, mirth, &c.*; *of persons or things*).—*jocularis*, *jocularius* (*belonging to the class of things that are found entertaining, laughable, &c.*; *of things*).—*ludibundus* (*acting in a playful manner*; *Plaut.*, *L.* 24, 16; *of persons*).

PLAYGROUND, *locus quo pueri ludendi causā veniunt* (see *C. Cæd.* 15, 36); *\*locus ludendi*, or *ad ludendum destinatus*; *gymnasium* (*fm gymnastic exercises*).

PLAYHOUSE, *theatrum* (*theatre*).—*lusorium* (*Loc.*: *a place for sports or exercise*).—*aleatorium* (*Sidon.*: *a gambling-house*).

PLAYTHINGS, *crepundia*, *pl.* (*Ter.*): *puerilia crepundia* (*Fal. Max.*): *oblectamenta puerorum* (*children's amusements*, *Parad.* 5, 2).

PLEA, || *Act or form of pleading in a court of law*, *causæ dictio*. || *Allegation*, *excuse*, *causa*; *excusatio*. See also *PRETEXT*.

PLEAD, || *PROP.* *causas agere*, *actitare*; *causas dicere* *in foro*; *versari in foro*; *in iudiciis causas versare* (*C. Or.* 9, 31); *causas tractare* *actare agere*. *To p. a cause*, *causam agere* (*of the whole management of it*: *hence* *apud quos* [*iudices*] *causa agebatur*; *C. de Or.* 2, 48, *extr.*).—*causam dicere* (*to plead one's own cause as defendant, or another's as an orator*)—*causam orare*, *perorare* (*the latter with ref. to pleading it thoroughly, at great length, &c.*, and *often with ref. to the concluding appeal*: *dicta est a me causa et perorata, C.*)—*causam defendere* (*as advocate for defendant*). *To p. aby's cause*, *orare* or *dicere pro* *qo*; *defendere* *qm*: *to p. one's own cause*, *ipsum pro se dicere*. || *FIG.* *To allege*, *rationem*, *causam afferre*; (*as an excuse*), *excusare* *qd*.

PLEADER, *causarum actor*; *causidicus*; *patronus causæ*.

PLEASANT, *PLEASING*, *gratus*, *acceptus*. *Juven-dus*, *suavis*, *dulcis*, *mollis*, *carus*, *urbanus*, *lepidus*, *hæceta*, *festivus*, *amœnus*, *lætus* (e. g. *tempestat læta*). [*SYN. in AGREEABLE.*]

PLEASANTLY, *Jucunde*; *suaviter*; *amœne*; *tenuste*; *festive*. [*SYN. in AGREEABLE.*]

PLEASANTNESS, *jucunditas*, *gratia*, *venustas*, *suavitas*, *dulcedo*. *Jn.* *dulcedo* *aque suavitatis*, *amœnitatis*, *festivitas*, *lepos*. [*SYN. in AGREEABLENESS.*]

PLEASE, *placere* (*q. t.*); *delectat me qd*, *delector qd* (*I am delighted with*).—*gratum*, *jucundum* *est mihi qd* (*it is agreeable, according to my wishes*).—*probatur mihi qd* (*it meets my approbation*).—*arridet mihi qd*; *amo*, *laudo* *qd* (*I am well content with*). *To p. greatly*, *perplacere* (*C.*); *avoid præplacere*, *often used by modern writers, but not Latin*: *not to p.*, *displacere*, *improbare*; *non probari*: *if it p. you*, *si tibi placet*, *libet*, *libitum* *est*, *videtur*, *commodum* *est*; *nisi molestum* *est*; *quod commodum tuo fiat* (*C.*); *si volupe tibi est* (*Plaut.*): *when you p.*, *quando visum fuerit*; *ubi vuleris*; *ubi magis probaveris* (*aft. C.*): *to endeavour to p. aby.*, *laborare* *ci* *probari* (*Plin. Ep.*); *gratiam* *cs* *captare* (*C.*): *to seek to p. every body*, *se venditare omnibus* (*aft. C. Sull.* 11, 32): *to be pleased with*, *contentum esse*, *acquiescere* *qâ* *re*; *ferre* *qd*.

PLEASURE, || *Gratification, delight*, *delectatio*, *oblectatio* (*in active or passive sense*).—*delectamentum*, *oblectamentum* (*a pleasing object, source of pleasure*)—*delicia*, *pl.* (*that wch delights the mind or senses by agreeable excitement*).—*voluptas* (*enjoyment, delight, of mind or body, in good or bad sense*). *P.'s of sense*, *voluptates* (*corporis*; *C.*); *voluptates corporales* (*Sen.*: *Plaut.* *not corporeæ* = *having a body*: *your letter gave me great p.*, *ex epistolâ voluptatem cepi*, *accepti*; *gratæ*, *jucundæ* *mihi literæ fuerunt*: *with p.*, *cum voluptate*, *libenter*: *to give oneself up to p.*, *indulere voluptati*; *se dedere voluptatibus*; *se dare* *jucunditati*; *voluptates capere*. || *Liking, what the will dictates*, *libido* (*desire*).—*arbitrium* (*will, inclination*). *To find p. in aliquid*, *libidinem habere* *in re* (*S. Cat.* 7, 4);—*gaudere* *qâ* *re* (*to delight in aliquid*; see *H. A. P.* 162 *sq.*).—*delectari* *qâ* *re*, *de voluptatem* or *oblectationem capere* *ex re* (*to delight in, to enjoy aliquid*).—*amare* *qd* (*to love*).—*admare* *qd* (*to conceive an affection for*: *to take no p. in aliquid*, *rem nolle*, *improbare*; *a re* *abhorre*: *to do a p. to any one*, *gratificari*, *morem gerere* *ci* (*to comply with, to gratify*).—*obsequi* *ci* or *cs* *voluntati* (*to fall in with aby's will fm inclination*).—*to do aliquid for aby's p.*, *ci* *qd* *gratificari*; *dare*, *tribuere* *ci* (*ci rei*) *qd* (see *Cortle C. Ep.* 4, 5, 16; *Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 6, 1); and *so 'for aby's p.'* is frequently rendered in Latin by a simple *dativæ*; e. g. *I do this for his p.*, *ei hoc do*, *tribuo*: *for his p.*, *ejus gratiâ* (*Plaut.* *in ejus gratiam* is *not* *Class.*): *at ones p.*, *suo commodo* (*at one's convenience*).—*ad libidinem*, *ex libidine* (*according to one's humour or will*).—*arbitrio suo*, *ad arbitrium suum* (*as one likes*; *Plaut.* *ad placitum*, *ad bene placitum*, *ad voluntatem*, *are not Latin*): *at my p.*, *ad arbitrium nostrum* *libidinemque*: *to live at ones p.*, *sibi indulgere* (*to indulge oneself*). || *Althg done agreeably to one's will, officium* (*service*).—*beneficium* (*benefit*). *To do a p. to aby*, *gratum* *ci* *facere*: (*more strongly*) *gratissimum*, *pergratum*, *percommodum* *ci* *facere*; *opatissimum* *ci* *beneficium offerre* (*unasked*; *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 42, *extr.*): *you have done me a very great p.* *in that*, *gratissimum illud mihi fecisti*: *you cannot do me a greater p.*, *nihil est quod gratius mihi facere possis*; *hoc mihi gratius nihil facere potes*: *if you will do me a p.*, *si me amas* (*as a form of entreaty, in common life*; see *Heind. H. Sat.* 1, 9, 38): *it will be a p. to me*, *hoc mihi gratum erit*.

PLEBEIAN, *adj.* *homo vulgaris*; *unus e or de multis* (*one of the multitude*)—*homo de plebe*; *plebejus* (*a citizen*).—*homo infimo* or *sordido loco natus*: *homo sordidus*; *homo obscurus* (*of low birth*)—*homo rudis* (*an uneducated person*).—*homo inhonestus* (*a dishonest, vile person*) *Quile a p.*, *homo ultimæ sortis* (*with respect to extraction*).—*homo inhonestissimus* (*relative to character*): *the p.'s*, *plebs* (*the common people, in opp. partly to populus, partly to patricii, nobiles*; *also the lower class of the people, in a depreciatory sense*).—*vul-gus* (*as distinguished by ignorance, credulity, &c.*, *fm the better class of the people, and so implying a reflection on personal or individual character or qualifications*).—*multitudo* (*the multitude in general*).

PLEDGE, *s. pignus*, *ôris*, *n.* (*prop. and fig.*)—*hypotheca* (*esply of immovables*; *pignus*, *of moveables*).—*fiducia* (*something of wch the creditor takes actual possession, but under a promise to restore it on payment of the debt*).—*arrhabo*, *arrha* (*earnest*). *To give a p.*, *pignus dare*: *to take a p.*, *pignus capere*, *auferre*: *to redeem a p.*, *liberare pignus a creditore*: *reddere pecuniam*, or *pignus accipere*: *a p. of love or esteem*, *pignus amoris*, *voluntatis*, *benevolentie*.



**PLEGE**, v. pignori dare, obligare, or opponere; pignere; oppignerare. *To p. one thing for another, qd pro qd re oppignerare (to p. oneself, se pignori opponere (prop.); se oppignerare (prop. or fig.); animum pignere (fig.). To p. oneself, idem obligare in qd (to p. his word): spondere qd (to promise in due form, and with obligation; also absol.): to p. oneself by an oath, sacramento se obstringere (to p. another by oath, sponcione qm obstringere or obligare); stipulatione alligare qm: to p. oneself regularly to alth (to promise in a contract); stipulari qd: to p. oneself to alth in return, re-stipulari qd.*

**PLENARY**, plenus. *See also COMPLETE.*

**PLENIPOTENTIARY**, qui rerum agendum licentia data or permissa est (cf. C. Verr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet ab eo (a commissioner).—publica auctoritate missus: legatus (an ambassador with full powers; ~~non~~ not ablegatus). *P.'s came fm Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.* ~~non~~ Mandatarius, now frequently used, occurs once, as a doubtful reading, in *Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10.*

**PLENUDE**. *See FULNESS.*

**PLENTEOUS**. *See PLENTIFUL.*

**PLENTEOUSNESS**. *See PLENTY.*

**PLENTEFUL**, abundans, affluens, copiosus (e. g. patrimonium).—uber (e. g. produce, fructus).—opimus (e. g. harvest, messis).

**PLENTIFUL**, abunde, satis superque (more than enough; denote a quality).—abundanter (in an abundant manner).—cumulate (in heaped up measure).—prolix, effuse (in superabundance). *JN. prolix effuseque; large effusque. P. furnished with alth, liberaliter instructus qd re. To reap p., large condere.*

**PLENTY**, abundantia, affluentia, ubertas (SYN. in ABUNDANCE). copia a sufficient quantity of what one wants for a particular purpose; opp. inopia).—plenitas (fulness).—copie (p. of provisions; Cae. B. G. 1, 30). *P. of every thing, omnium rerum abundantia or affluentia. affluentes omnium rerum copie: to have p. of alth, abundare qd re. redundare qd re (= to have too much).—suppeditare qd re (supply of means for a purpose; Benecke, C. Cat. 2, 11, 25: scelerē qd re, poet.).*

**PLEURISY**, punctio laterum (Plin.); pleuritidis, idis (Vitr.). *To suffer fm the p., punctione laterum, laterum doloribus, affectum esse, tentari, cruciari.*

**PLIABLE**, PLIANT, lentus, flexibilis, flexilis, mollis (prop. or fig.).—cetus (fig. of the mind or temper).

**PLIGHT**, v. *See CONDUIT.*

**PLIGHT**, v. *See PLEDGE.*

**PLINTH**, plinthia (idis), pilinthus (Vitr.).

**PLOT**, s. a Parcel of ground, area; ager (larger). *Conspiracy, vid.*

**PLOT**, v. *See CONTRIVE, CONSPIRE.*

**PLOUGH**, s. aratrum. *P.-tail, buris, bura: p.-share, vomer (or vomis), éris, me: share-beam of a p., dentale: pole of a p., temo: handle of a p., stiva (also capulus: O.): earth-boards, mould-boards of a p., aures (pl.): the coulter of a p., culter (Plin.).*

**PLOUGH**, v. arare (also absol., as in English).—ex-arare (only trans.).—aratro subigere (to work with the plough).—subvertere aratro (to turn up with a plough). *To p. for the first time, proscindere: for the second time, iterare agrum (also offringere terram); for the third time, tertiare agrum: to p. deeply, sulcum altius imprimere: to p. slightly, sulco tenui arare: ploughed land, arator. [IMPROPR.] To p. the water, sulcare, secare, scindere (all poet.); undas, maria, &c.).*

**PLOUGH-HORSE**, equus arator (ast. bos arator; Suet.).

**PLOUGHING**, aratio (g. t.); proscindio (the breaking up of ground).—iteratio (a second ploughing).—tertiatio (a third ploughing): with or without arationis.

**PLOUGHMAN**, arator; servus arator.

**POVEY**, \*scolopax arguata (Linn.); \*numenius arguata (Latham).

**PLOCK**, v. *To pull sharply, vellere, vellicare. To p. up by the roots, radicibus vellere; evellere, convellere: to p. a bird, i. e. pull its feathers out, avem vellere (e. g. pullos anserum; Col.); \*avi pennas evellere or auferre. *Pluck out, vellere (e. g. lanam, capillos.—pulos anserum, Col.; pilos).—evellere (pluck out or up; e. g. linguam Marco Catoni. spinas agro). To p. out obo's eyes, oculos ei eripere or eruere. *Pluck off = gather, carpere, decerpere (g. u.). lexere with selection; fruits and flowers).—sublegere (to p. off some; i. e. to thin a fruit-tree).—destringere (to p. berries and leaves).—avellere (pluck off; e. g. poma ex arboribus, Plin.).—detrahere ei qd (take away fm; fruits). Flowers plucked, flores carpti or demissi. *To p. pluck up courage, animum or (of several)****

animos capere or colligere: to p. up courage again, animum or se recipere: to occurre ably to p. up courage, animum ei facere or afferre or addere (of things): to bid ably p. up his courage, cs animum verbis confirmare; firmare or confirmare qm or cs animum.

**PLUCK**, s. *The heart, liver, and lights drawn from an animal, exta, orum, m. pl. *Pig. In low language = courage, animus fortis; virtus.**

**PLUG**, s. obturamentum.

**PLUG**, v. farcire; inferre; vi quādam adhibitis inserere, immittere qd.

**PLUM**, prunum. *P.-tree, prunus (Col.): the stone of a p., os pruni (Pall.): p.-cake, \*placenta prunis inspersa, confecta.*

**PLUMAGE**, pennae, pl.

**PLUMB-LINE**, perpendiculum (C.); perpendiculum nauticum (as used at sea). *To sound with a p., \*maris altitudinem explorare perpendiculo nautico; catapratat maris altitudinem tentare (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 4n.). *See also PLUMMET.**

**PLUMBER**, artifex plumbarius (Vitr.).

**PLUME**, s. *Feather, penna (the larger feather). pluma (the smaller). *An ornament on the head, &c., erista pennata.**

**PLUME ONESELF** (upon a thing), re, in or de re gloriarī (C.).

**PLUMMET**, perpendiculum (a mason's p.: see C. 2 Verr. 1, 51, 133; ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2).—perpendiculum nauticum (Dan.).—catapratas (the lead used at sea; Lucil. ap. Isidor. 19, 4, § 10. Lindem. ~~non~~ Catapratas is a false reading). *To learn to use the p., perpendiculo uti discere: to try alth with the p., ad perpendiculum exigere qd: made straight by the p., ad perpendiculum directus.*

**PLUMP**, corpulentus; corpulentior et habitior (Plaut.).

**PLUMPNESS**, corpus solidum et suoc plenum (Ter.); bona corporis habitudo; habitus (dis) corporis optimus (C.).

**PLUMY**, \*pennis ornatus, obductus (plumeus = downy; plumosus, full of soft feathers).

**PLUNDER**, s. *Robbery, raptus cs rei; rapina (the act of robbing; in the sense of raptum it is poet.).—raptum (property that has been seized by robbers).—præda (game or booty).—furtum (theft; also stolen property).—latrocinium (street-robbery). *Boots, præda; raptum. *To live by p., vivere raptu.***

**PLUNDER**, v. diripere (to lay waste, destroy, &c. ~~non~~ In good prose only as a military term).—com-pilare, expilare (to take away by stealth).—spoliare, despoliare, expoliare (g. u.).—deprive of (i. e. to strip).—depeculari (to steal, embezzle).—depopulari (to depopulate, lay waste). *To p. thoroughly, exhaurire, exinanire, nudum atque inanem reddere (to empty a house, &c.).—evertere et extergere (i. e. to sweep and brush out, facere, C. Verr. 2, 21, 52). *JN. nudare ac spoliare; spoliare nudareque; nudare et exinanire or exhaurire; spoliare et depeculari: to p. the treasury, ærarium expilare, depeculari; (thoroughly) ærarium exinanire, exhaurire: to p. a country, (also) prædam ex agris rapere or agere (agere rapere of cattle).**

**PLUNGE**, v. *TRANS.* mergere in aquam qd (C.); intingere in aqua (Vitr.). *INTRANS.* se mergere or immergere; mergi; immergi (C.); mersari (to p. repeatedly; H. Ep.).

**PLUNGE**, s. *Act of plunging, by the verbs (immersio; Arnob.). *Distress, angustia, difficultas.**

**PLUNGEON** (a sea-bird), mycus.

**PLUNKET**, cæruleus (C.); cyaneus (Plin.); thalassius (Plaut.).

**PLURAL**, numerus pluralis (Quint); numerus pluralivus (Gell. 1, 16, 13); numerus multitudinis (Gell. 10, 8, 3; better than pluralitas (Charis.), or numerus pluralivus). *A noun p., nomen plurale: in the p., pluraliter. *To be without a p., not to be used in the p., pluraliter non dici; indigere numeri amplitudine. *To be found only in the p., singulari numero carere.***

**PLURALIST**, \*homo beneficiarius capacissimus (nft. L. 9, 16); \*beneficiarius multiplex; \*heluo beneficiarius; \*homo multiplex, beneficiarius plenus, quem vocamus pluralist; \*multa beneficia habens; \*multis beneficiis instructus. *To be a p., \*heluari beneficiis.*

**PLURALITY**, by plures, multi, &c.; e. g. in India plures mulieres singulis viris nuptæ esse solent, men have a p. of wives (C. Tusc. 5, 27, 78).

**PLUSH**, \*pannus villosus.

**PLUVIAL**, PLUVIOUS, pluvius; pluvialis (Col.); pluviosus (of much rain).

**PLY**, *To press, urgere. *To bend, flectere (trans), flecti (intrans).**

PNEUMATIC, \*pneumaticus (L. t.).

POACH, || *To steal, plunder, furtim* cf qd; furto ei, ab eo, qd subducere; surreptit; (of game), \*furtim, clam, feras intercepte. || *Poached eggs, ova assa; ova (ex butyro, ex oleo) fricta.*

POACHER, \*praedo ferarum; \*qui furtim, clam, feras interceptit.

POACHING, \*furtiva ferarum interceptio. *To live by p.*, \*victitare feris furtim interceptivis.

POCK, \*variola (L. t.). *A p.-mark, \*cicatricis variolae: p.-marked, \*cicatricibus variolarum insignis (of the face, &c.); \*ore cicatricibus variolarum insigni (of persons).*

POCKET, pēra (a leather travelling-bag, suspended from the neck).—marsupium (a money-bag or purse for large sums of money; for which we find also zona, cingulum, because fastened round the waist).—crumēna (a bag or purse for smaller sums of money, slung round the neck, and hanging on the breast). *The ancients had no pockets; but instead of them they made use of the folds of their garments (sinus): hence we must always render our word 'pocket' by sinus, except when reference is made to money; in which case we may also employ one of the words above-mentioned; e. g. to bring home from the city a p.-full of money, sinum aris plenum, or marsupium plenum urbe domum reportare. To put one's hand in one's p., sinum laxare or expedire (in general, in order to take along with)—manum in crumēnam demittere (to take out money): to p., or put a thing into one's p., prop. qd in sinum inserere (Ag. t. e. to appropriate a thing) qd domum sumum avertere, convertere, or ferre; or simply, qd avertere: to p. an affront, contumelias perpeti: to search one's p.'s, qm, or ex vestem, excutere: out of one's own p., e pecularibus loculis suis (Suet. Galb. 12): a book of a p. size, \*liber minoribus pugillis descriptus.*

POCKET-BOOK, pugillaris, pl. (Plin.): pugillaria, um, pl. (Catull.). || liber portabilis, enchiridion (any small book).

POCKET-DICTIONARY, \*lexicon formā minori.

POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (Suet.). *Mucinum and orarium belong to the middle ages.*

POCKET-MONEY, \*pecunia in sumptum pecuniarum data. *To give aby p.-m. monthly, \*quot mensibus ei pecuniam praebere, his quidem verbis, ut habeat, unde sumptus peculiares tolleret.*

POD, folliculus (of corn, pulse, and grapes).—valvulus (of pulse).—tunica, gluma (of corn).—vinacea, vinaceum (of grapes). *To have pods, folliculis tegi.*

POEM, versus (q. t. verses).—carmen (a short p., espily lyric: *poēda is not Class.*).—poēma, ktis, n. (a longer p.). *To write or compose a p., carmen (poēma) facere, pangere, plingere, scribere (q. t.): carmen (poēma) condere (to lay the plan of a p.). carmen (poēma) componere (to compose with art and care). carmen fundere (to pour forth with ease and ability): I can write p.'s, possum versus facere: a short or little p., poematium (ποιηματίον), or in pure Latin versiculus (see Plin. Ep. 4, 14, where he modestly calls his own p.'s also ineptiae, nugae). *Odarium is not Class.**

POET, poeta; pure Lat., carminum auctor, scriptor, conditor (an author of verses).—vates (as an inspired bard). *A p.-born, ad carmina condenda natus.*

POETASTER, versificator.—versificator quam poeta melior (Q.). || poeta malus (opp. poeta bonus, C.). *Poetaster is barbarous.*

POETICAL, poetice; poetarum more. *To use a word p.*, \*poetarum more verbum dicere. POETIZE, versus fundere or pangere. POETRY, poetica or poetice (sc. ars); poēsis. *To attempt p.*, poetice attingere: *to have no taste for p.*, alienum esse a poetice: a piece of p., poemā; carmen: cultivation of p., carminum studium.

POIGNANCY, acumen; or by the adj. POIGNANT, mordax; acerbus.

POINT, s. || *A sharp end, aculeus; acumen; mucro (of a sword, &c.).—cuspis (of an arrow or spear).* At the p. of the bayonet, punctum (aft. L.): the p. of an epigram, &c., aculeus. || *A summit, acumen; culmen; fastigium; vertex.* *A headland, promontorium.* || *Deceit, gradus.* *To the last p.*, ut nihil supra. || *Critical moment, temporis punctum or momentum.* *To be on the p. of, in eo est ut &c., qd*

faciam, or ut qd fiat (see *Acid* in eo sum, ut, which is found first in Servius, V. En. 3, 28). Also simply by the future participle active; e. g. I was on the p. of setting out on a journey, iter facturus eram: when he was on the p. of setting out, profecturus; or sub ipsa professione: they were on the p. of coming to blows, prope erant ut manus consererent (L.). || *Particular: the chief or main p.*, caput, summa (sc. rei): cardo sc. rei (post-Aug., on each arch turn; V. En. 1, 672; Quint. 5, 12, 13, &c.).—momentum (decisive p., pow): the main p. in a dispute, questio: the main p. of the question is, queritur de, with an abl. (in a philosophical question), agitur de, with an abl. (in a philosophical or judicial question): to touch only the main p. of a thing, summam qd exponere: summam tantummodo attingere (in a narrative; Np. Pelop. 1, 1). || *Exact place: p. of view, (prop.) locus unde prospectus (to a distance) or despectus (to a lower part) est:* (Ag.) e. g. to consider a matter in a right p. of view, vere or recte judicare de re; in a wrong p. of view, qd fallaci judicio (or fallacibus iudiciis) videre.

POINT, v. || *To give a point to, exacuere; praecutere; acuminare (Lact.); acutum facere: cuspidare (Plin.):* *peracuere does not occur.* || *To direct, dirigere in locum.* || *To designate (usually with out or to), significare qd or qm (prop. and Ag.); digito demonstrare qm conspiciuntque facere (prop., to p. with the finger to any one whom one would distinguish among a larger number; see Suet. Oct. 45, extr.).—designare or denotare qm (Ag., to allude to any one in a speech; see Caes. B. G. 1, 18; L. 4, 55):* *Indignitate and innuere in this sense are un-Class.* || *To indicate as a sporting dog, avem facere (aft. Sen.).* || *POINTER (dog), canis avem faciens (aft. Sen. Exc. Contr. 3, p. 397, 27, Bip.).—canis avicularius (Linn.).—canis venaticus (q. t.).*

POINTLESS, hebes; obtusus: rebus (prop. and Ag.).

POISE, qd suis ponderibus librare (see C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69).

POISON, s. venenum (any p. fm animals, plants, minerals, Gr. ior; meton. for a poisonous potion; and Ag. of alth injurious).—virus (vegetale p., φαρμακον)—toxicum (prop. in wch the points of arrows were dipped, τοξικόν; called also by Pliny venenum cervarium; poet. for any p.).—cicutā (hemlock, κώνιον; see Pers. 4, 2).—pestis (fig., a pernicious thing). Prepared with p., dipped in p., venenatus; veneno illitus (rubbed over with p.).—veneno infectus, tinctus (dipped in p.): p. that works or kills quickly, venenum praesens, velox, or repentinum (opp. venenum lentum): to mix p., venenum parare or coquere; for any one, cs occidendi causa venenum parare; or simply ci venenum parare; venenum in qm comparare: to take or drink p., venenum sumere, haurire, bibere, or potare (q. t.): veneno mortem sibi consciscere (to kill oneself with p.): to give or administer p., ci dare venenum: a cup of p., poculum or scyphus veneni (in C. poculum illud mortis, pro Cluent. 11, 31; or poculum illud mortiferum, as Tusc. 1, 31, 71).—cicutā (a drink of hemlock, κώνιον): to drain a cup of p., exhaurire illud mortis poculum; cicutam sorbere: a thing is p. to aby, qd venenum est ca.

POISON, v. ci dare venenum (q. t.): veneno qm necare or occidere (to kill with poison).—veneno qm tollere, interimere, or intercepte (to remove, espily secretly, by poison). *To attempt to p.*, veneno qm tentare or aggredi: to be poisoned, veneno absumi, occidi, or interimi; veneno poto mori; (by any one), venenum accipere ab eo (see T. Ann. 2, 96 3).

POISONING, veneficium (asa practice and a crime).—aelus veneni (as a crime). *To practise p.*, venena facere; hominis necandi causa venenum conficere: condemnare for p., venefici damnatus: to accuse aby, of p., fingere crimen veneni.

POISONOUS, PROP. venenatus (q. t.): veneno imbutus, infectus, or tinctus (dipped in poison).—veneno illitus (besmeared or covered with poison). PRO. acerbus (bitter). *To be p.*, acerbā esse naturā.

POKE, s. saccus. *To buy a pig in a p.*, aleam emere. See *Freund, Alea*.

POKE, v. petere, appetere. *To p. the f.*, \*ignem movendo or movendis carbonibus excitare.

POKER, rutabulum (prop., an oven rake).

POLAR, by the gen. axis, &c., or ad axem pertinens (belonging to the pole).—axi proximus or vicinus (near

the pole). *P. star, septemtrio (Plin.)*; stella polaris (t. l.). *p. circuli, circulus polaris (t. l.)*.

POLARITY, \*inclinatio, quæ est axes versus.

POLARIZE, \*axes versus inclinare.

POLE, || *Of the earth, axis*; cardo (Pole polus and vertex are poet.). The south p., axis meridiana; the north p., axis septentrionalis. || *A long staff, pectica (g. t.)*.—contus (for pushing).—vectis (for lifting).

POLEMIC, POLEMICAL, controversus; polemicus (t. l.).—pugnax et quasi bellatorius (with Plin. Ep. 7, 797).

POLEMICS, \*polemica; \*theologia controversa; or Cret. \*theologia ea pars, quæ se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione tractat.

POLICE, || *Internal regulation or government of a city or community*, \*disciplina publica (public discipline).—morum præfectura (oversight of public manners)—publicæ securitatis cura (care of public safety). *A law or regulation of p.*, \*lex ad disciplinam publicam spectans: regulations of p., \*elicta ad disciplinam publicam spectantia: a matter of p., \*res ad disciplinam publicam pertinenti. || *The civil force*, \*magistratus quibus (disciplina publica, or morum præfectura et publicæ securitatis cura) delata est: *p. officer or policeman*, \*discipline publicæ administrator: *superintendent of p.*, \*discipline publicæ præpositus: *secret p.*, homines qui sunt in speculis, et observant quemadmodum sese unusquisque gerat, quæ agat, quibuscom loquatur (ast. C. 1 Ver. 16, 46; and Cæs. B. G. 1, 20, extr.); delatores (spies, informers).

POLICY, || *Act of government, prudentia or ratio civilis*; disciplina reipublicæ (C.). || *Cunning, deice, prudentia*; consilium; calliditas; aræ. *Crafty p.*, callida consilia (pl.); callide artes: *to act fm p.*, prudenter, callide facere qd; temporis inservire, concedere, qd dare (ast. C.).

POLISH, v. || *Paor.* deleigare; expolire: perpolire: cote desumpare (marble, &c.). *Fio.* expolire: perpolire. *To p. abg's manners*, excolere ea mores; moribus ornare qm: *to p. a work*, expolire; eliminare (Quint., but very rare); exasciare only in exasciatis (in Plaut.).

POLISH, s. *by the verbs, or Cret. with lima*: s. g. his writings want p., deest scriptis ejus ultima lima (O.); operi non accessit ultima lima (C.); so also oratio expolitione distincta (by its p.).

POLISHED, limatus, politus (of a refined, polished orator and style). *Jx.* limatus et politus; accuratus et politus. *A p. style*, limatus dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. *A p. man*, homo omni vitâ et victu excolutus acse expolitus.

POLITE, urbanus, affabilis, comis, blandus, civilis, benignus. [SYN. IN CIVIL.]

POLITELY, urbane, humaniter, comiter.

POLITENESS, urbanitas, humanitas [SYN. IN AFFABLE]. comitas, officia urbana (civilities).—affabilitas, dulcedo morum et suavitas. *Jx.* comitas affabilitasque sermonis (in conversation). *To treat abg with great p.*, perofficose et peramanter qm observare; omni comitate qm completi: *to show p. to abg*, gratum facere or gratificari ei: *to dismiss abg with great p.*, qm dimittere cum bonâ gratiâ.

POLITIC, POLITICAL, civilis (Pole Avoid politicus); if = skilled in politics, rerum civilium, publicarum peritus, sciens; reipublice moderandæ, regundæ, constituendæ peritus. *P. disturbances*, turbulentæ in civitate tempestates (C.): *p. writings*, libri politici (Cæ. ap. C. Fam. 8, 1, 4).—libri qui sunt de republicâ, de rebus publicis (ast. C.).—scripta quæ ad tractandam rempublicam pertinent (Muret.): *fm a p. point of view*, \*ratione civilis: *on p. grounds, for p. reasons*, reipublicæ causâ: *to retire fm p. life*, ab omni parte reip. se subtrahere. || *Politie = prudent, &c.*, prudens, callidus. *A p. plan*, consilium callidum: *to devise a p. plan*, pro ratione temporum moliri qd (Cf. C. Fam. 6, 12, 2).

POLITICALLY, (Pole not politice); ex civilis prudentiæ legibus; e republicâ.

POLITICIAN, politicus (occupied with state affairs).—rerum publicarum, civilium peritus, sciens (skilled in the science of politics).

POLITICLY, prudenter, callide, temporis causâ.

POLITY, ratio civilis.

POLI, s. || *Head, caput*.—*Poll-tax*, tributum in singula capita impositum (Cæs. B. C. 3, 32; by C. Att. 5, 16, 2, called *tributum capitis*).—exactio caputum (C. ad Div. 3, 8, 5). *To impose a general p.-tax*, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tributum imponere. || *Vote, suffragium*. *To send to the p.*, (populum) in suffragium mittere: *to go to the p. (of a candidate)*, se committere suffragiis populi.

POLL, v. || *To lop tops of trees*, (arbores) decacimare.—amputare (s. g. cacumen ulmi; Plin.). || *To clip the hair*, pilos recidere, tondere. || *To vote*, in suffragium ire; suffragium inire (of the whole number of voters).—sententiam ferre (of the whole number, or of an individual).—suffragium ferre (of an individual, to vote). || *To obtain votes*, suffragia or puncta ferre: *to p. the largest number of votes*, suffragiis superare; suffragia or puncta plurima ferre. || *To plunder*, vid.

POLLARD, || *A tree topped*, \*arbor decacuminata or putata. || *Fine bran*, furfures triticeæ. || *The chub fish*, \*perca cernua (Linn.).

POLLING-BOOTH, septum; ovile.

POLLING-CLERK, rogator (one who asked the citizens for their votes under the older system).—custos (under the ballot system).

POLLUTE, maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere (easily to make spots upon white) or contaminare (to defile, contaminate; but only fig.).—polluere (to pollute, defile, desecrate).—spurare, conspurcare (to defile, contaminate).—oblinere (to bedu, fig. for to pollute).—infuscare (fig. to obscure).—fedare (to defigure).—violare (to injure, dishonour).—labem or labeculam aspergere ei rei (to stain, pollute, fig.).

POLLUTION, Cret. by the verb, &c., contaminatio, pollutio (Pole both late).—macula, labe (the thing itself). *Free fm p.*, involutus (opp. pollutus).

POLTROON, homo ignavus, timidus (a coward; see COWARD, COWARDLY).—lingua fortis; Thraso (Com.); quovis sermone molestus (poet., a braggart).

POLYANTHUS, \*primula (Linn.). || *The polyanthus is believed to originate fm both the primrose (primula vulgaris, Linn.) and the oxtip (primula veris elatior, Linn.)*. It may be necessary to retain \*polyanthus as t. t.

POLYGAMY, by Cret. with plures uxores; s. g. solère plures uxores habere (of men).—pluribus nuptum esse (of a woman): in hac regione singulæ uxores plures viros habere solent (see C. Tus. 5, 27, 78); in hac regione una uxor duobus pluribusve viris nupta est (see Gell. 1, 23).

POLYGONAL, polygonus (Vitruv.); multangulus (Lucr.).

POLYPUS, || *A kind of zoophyte*, polypus, ôdis (Plaut.); sepia octopodia (Linn.). oœna (a kind of p.; Plin.). || *An ulcer of the nose*, polypus (H.; Gell.). oœna (Plin.).

POLYSYLLABLE, complurium syllabarum; quod complures syllabas habet.

POMADE, POMATUM, capillare (ac. unguentum; Mart. 3, 82, 28).—unguentum crinibus alendis, molliendis, factum.

POMEGRANATE (the tree), \*malus Punica; \*Punica granatum (Linn.); (the fruit), malum granatum (Col.); malum Punicum (Plin.).

POMMEL (of the hilt of a sword), \*pila, pomum capiti; (of a saddle), \*apex, pila, sella equestris.

POMMEL, v. pulsare, verberare. *Jx.* pulsare et verberare, tundere.

POMP, splendor (easily in style of living).—magnificentia (show, with expense).—apparatus (with great preparation).—pompa (in processions).

POMPOUS, splendidus, magnificus. *Jx.* splendidus et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; magnificus et præclarus (of style, &c.). grandis, turgidus.

POMPOUSLY, splendide, magnifice, laute, ample. *To be buried p.*, amplissime efferti (C.); apparatusissimo funere efferti (Suet. Ner. 9).

POND, stagnum (a small p.).—lacus (a large p.).—piscina (fish-p.); water of a p., aque stagnantes.

PONDER, contemplari animo, or animo et cogitatione. considerare secum in animo, contemplari. considerare; *Jx.* contemplari et considerare. referre animum ad qd (to turn one's mind to).—lustrare animo or ratione animoque (as it were to review with the mind).—circumspicere mente (to examine thoroughly).—expendere, perpendere (to weigh). *To p. as accurately and carefully as possible*, qd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aliud, accerrime contemplari.

PONDEROUS, gravis (C.); magni ponderis (L.); ponderosus (Plin.). See HEAVY.

PONIARD, s. pugio (a stiletto, dagger).—sica (a short weapon; used by banditti): *to use a p.*, sicam vibrare; sicam intentare ci, pugione petere qm. See Swoon.

PONIARD, v. qm pugione percutere.

PONTIFF, pontifex; pontifex maximus (supreme p.).

PONTIFICAL, pontificalis; pontificus (C.); or by gen. pontificis.

**PONTIFICATE**, pontificatus, ūs (C.).  
**PONTON** (*bridge of boats*), ponto (Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 38).—monoxylum linter or pl. monoxylī (*small boats formed of a single tree, used as p.'s, and carried, with all the accompanying apparatus, on waggon*; *Hern. ad Cas. B. G. 7, 56*).

**PONY**, equulus; equuleus; mannullus.

**POOF**, *A small pond, stagnum. I Stakes at a game of cards, quantum in medium confertur* (cf. Suet. Oct. 71). *To take the whole p.*, numos universos tollere (ib.). *How much is there in the p.?* quantum in medium confertur? (*ast. same passage.*)

**POOP**, puppa.

**POOR**, *Not rich, pauper (vixit, that has barely enough for his necessary expenses; opp. dives).*—tenuis (*exiguus, that has a very small limited income; opp. locuples*).—egēnus, in prose usually *egens* (ibidei, that is in want, that has not enough for necessary uses; opp. abundans).—Jv. tenuis atque egens.—Inops (*Swopce, helpless, without means or resources; opp. opulentes*).—mendicūs (*πρωξω, obliged to live on charity, beggar*). *Some what p.*, pauperculus: *very p.*, perpauper; *egentissimus*; *omnibus rebus egens*; *omnium egēnus*; *cui minus nihilo est: the p., in the Roman sense, capite censui because at the census only their number was taken, without respect to their property or proletrarii (because they could offer to the state nothing else than their children): to be p., in egestate esse or versari; vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere (to live in poverty): to be very p., in summā egestate, mendicite case; omnium rerum inopem esse: to grow or become p., egentem fieri; ad inopiam redigi: I am grown p., res mihi ad rastro rediit (I must take to the spade; Com.): to make aby p., egestatem ei afferre; ad inopiam qm redigere; ad mendicatem qm detruere (to reduce to beggary): to enrich a p. man, egentem divitem facere; locupletem ex egenti efficere; tenuiorem locupletare: to pretend to be p., paupertatem or pauperem simulare. [Deficient, in want of atq. inops] *cs rei, re or ab re: sterilis qā re rei or ab qā re (inops of)*—privatus or spolliatus qā re (deprived of): *a p. language, Inops lingua: an age p. in virtues, aeculum virtutum sterile* (T. Hist. 1, 3, 1). [Meagre, villis] (*ἐντελῆ, mean*)—aridus (*opp. copiosus, e. g. victus, oratio, orator*)—jejulus (*barren, jejune*); *opp. plenus, copiosus: e. g. res; oratio; orator; scriptor*);—exilis (*without power; opp. uber, plenus, of a speech, and of a speaker*). [Bad, inferior, small, tenuis] (*slight*)—miser (*wretched, pitiful*).—villus (*mean*).—malus (*bad*): *a p. food, tenuis victus: a p. speech, oratio jejuna: a p. hut, casa exigua: a p. soil, maerum locum: a p. present, munusculum leve-dense: a p. poet, poeta malus, ineptus or insularis: p. cencolatio, solatium malum or miserum: p. circumstantiae, res pauperulus; angustiae rei familiaris: to be in p. circumstantiae, parce se duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere* (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95); *vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere: to make a p. supper, patella modica cenare* (H. Ep. 1, 5, 2). [Miserable, unhappy, miser, misellus; infelix] (*wretched, unhappy*)—miserandus (*pitiable*): *alas p. me! vix me miserum! a p. wretch, homo misellus.**

**POOR-HOUSE**, ptochotrophium or ptochium (Cod. Just.).

**POORISH**, pauperculus.

**POORLY**, adv. tenuiter (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95); *exilliter: to live p., parce or misere vivere (very p.); tenuissimo cultu vivere.*

**POORLY**, adj. (*Slightly indisposed*), qui leviter aegrotat; *levi motuicula tentatus: to be p., leviter aegrotare; levi motuicula tentari* (Suet. Vesp. 24); *leviter commotum esse (C.); leviter aegrum esse.*

**POP**, s. crepitus; scloppus (*sound made by striking on inflated cheeks; Pers.*).

**POP**, v. crepare; sonare.

**POP IN**, intro, irrumpere, intro rumpere, intro irrumpere (*suddenly, and with force*).—Introvenire propere, \*intro se propere (*hastily*).—Introire, or venire, introgredi, intrare (*to enter*): *to p. into one's head, in mentem venire.*

**POP OUT**, evadere, elabi (*to come out quickly*).—effugere (*to come out, and get away quickly*).

**POPE**, \*pontifex Romanus; \*papa.

**POPEDOM**, \*pontificia dignitas, \*papatus (*papal dignity*).—\*pontifici (*subjects of the p.*): *doctrines of the p.*, \*pontificis Romani doctrina or lex: *in the p.*, \*apud pontifices: *a friend of the p.*, \*addictus pontifici Romano; \*sacra a pontifice Romano instituta sequens; \*legis pontificis Romani studiosus.

**POPISH**, \*pontificus: *p. doctrine or system, sacra*

*pontificia (pl.)*; *ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia, or Romano Catholica* (Baw.).

**POPLAR**, populus, i, f. of p., populeus (F.); *populus (Plant)*; *populeus (Cato)*.

**POPPY**, papaver, eris, n. of p., papaverus: *p. flowers, comae papaveres: p. heads, papaverum capita* (L.).

**POPULACE**, plebeus. Infima plebs, populi fax.

**POPULAR**, *[Acceptable to the people, popularis (C.); in vulgus (not vulgo) gratus; gratus, acceptus populo: a man of p. manners, homo communis (C.).] In ordinary use, understood by all, ad sensum popularem vulgaremque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam* (accommodatus (C. de Or. 1, 23, 108; e. g. oratio); *intelligentia a populari non remotus. P. writings, quae scripta sunt indoctis.*

**POPULARITY**, aura popularis; favor populi (C.); *communitas* (scōvōv; Np. Mill. 8, 4. Bremi): *that courts p.*, populi studiosus.

**POPULARLY**, populariter; *ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam* (accommodatus), e. g. dicere, scribere (*in a popular style*).—ita—ut ab omnibus intelligat (intelligatur, &c.).

**POPULATE**, locum copiosiore et celebriorem redere (L.); *in-olla frequentare* (Suet.); *replere* (Just.).

**POPULOUS**, frequens; inollis frequens; celeber (C.); *frequentatus* (S.).

**POPULOUSNESS**, frequentia, celebritas (C.); *multitudo hominum* (Cato), or incolarium.

**PORCELAIN**. See CHINA.

**PORCH**, vestibulum (g. t. *entry of a house*).—propyleum (*entry of a temple*).—pronaos (Vitruv., of a temple). [Fro.] vestibulum.

**PORCUPINE**, hystrix, Yels, f. (Plin.).

**PORE**, s. foramen: *p.'s, foramina invisibilia corporis* (Cato), *of the human body*.—fistulae (*of a sponge, cheese, &c.*).

**PORE OVER**, rei or rem incumbere (*to apply oneself to*). *In C., Cas., &c. only of applying to tasks, &c.*—Post-Aug.; *incumbere erie et stilo* (Plin.); *cogitationi* (T.). *To be always springing over his books, in bibliothecam or in literas* (or is se abdere,—libros (semper) pervolvare, rem attente considerare (*to inspect closely*)).—mentem figere or desigere in qā re, animum desigere or infigere in qā re.

**PORK**, caro snulla (Cato); *caro porcina; or simply, porcina* (Plaut.); *snulla* (Plin.): *roast p., usum snullum*.

**PORKER**, PORKLING, porculus (Plaut.); *porcellus* (Varr.).

**POROSITY**, raritas (Vitruv.); *or by the adj.*

**POROUS**, rarus (C.); *foramina habens*.

**PORPHYRY**, porphyrites (Plin.).

**PORPOISE**, porculus marinus (Plin.).

**PORRIDGE**, pulvis (*of meal, pulse, &c.*).—Jus; jusculum; sorbitio (Plin.).

**PORRINGER**, catinus, catinum; sinus (*for milk or honey, Plaut.*); *a small p., catillus* (Col.); *catillum, Petr.*; *scaphium* (Vitruv.).

**PORT**, *[A harbour, portus, ūs (prop. and fig.): a free p., portus de vectigaliis exemptus* (see C. Phil. 2, 39, 101): *not portus liber; liber being opposed to servus: an artificial p., portus manu factus: to come into p., in portum venire (C), or pervenire* (Cato); *in portum ex alto invahi; in portum deferri* (Auct. Her.); *in portum se recipere* (Cato); *to make a p., portum facere* (ibid.). *portum capere* (*to reach it*): *to sail out of p., a portu solvere, navigare, proficisci or exire; portum linguere* (T. V.): *to block up the entrance of a p. by sinking a ship, faucibus portus navem submersam objicere: a very busy p., portus celeberrimus et plenissimus navium: to be safe in p., in portu esse or navigare* (*also = to be in a state of security*). [IMPROV.] *portus*.—portus et refugium.—portus et per-fugium: *entrance of a p., portus os, ostium, aditus, ūs; fauces. [A gate, portus; janua. See GATE.] Aperture in a ship for a gun, \*fenestra. [Carriage, air, gustus, ūs; incoatus, ūs.*

**PORTABLE**, quod portari, or gestari, potest.—*[not] portabilis* (*not portatilis*) and *gestabilis* *are late; but they are regularly formed, and may be used with advantage when the context does not admit of a Class. circumlocution.*

**PORTAL**, porta (maxima, princeps).

**PORTCULLIS**, catarracta, m, f. (L.).

**PORTE** (OTTOMAN), \*aula imperatoris Turci.

**PORTEIND**, ante significare qd; praesignificare praemonstrare qd; also (in the Roman sense), portes dere, augurari.

**PORTENT**, ostentum, prodigium, portentum (*astonishing appearance, foretelling what is about to happen*).—signum (*any sign, omen*). *a frightful p., objecta res terribilis. Sits species nova atque insolita.* See **PRODIGY**.

**PORTENTOUS**, portentosus; ominosus (*Plin. Ep.*).  
**PORTER**, *¶ Keeper of a gate, janitor (C.); ostiarius (Vitruv.); atriarus (Pand.). ¶ One who carries burdens, bajulus (C.); onus humeris portans or sustinens; gerulus (Plaut.). ¶ A kind of beer, \*cevisla, quam vocant Porter.*

**PORTERAGE**, merces bajuli, geruli; merces quae solvitur bajulo, gerulo.

**PORTFOLIO**, scrinium (epistolarium, librorum), or *fm the context scrinium only*—librarium (*for writings of any kind, C. Mil. 12, 33*): the *p. of a minister of state, \*librarium literarum publicarum.*

**PORTHOLE**, \*fenestra.

**PORTICO**, porticus (*fm porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns; it was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, arch the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, espily round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered fm rain.* *¶ peristylum was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by p.s.*

**PORTION**, a. pars (a port).—dos (a dowry).—*¶ In Class Latin portio occurs only in the phrase pro portione.* See **PART**.

**PORTION**, v. *¶ To parcel out, distribuere, dividere qd quibz or in qos. di-partire: distribere: dispensare. ¶ To endow, (filiae) dotem dare (Np.; filiam) dotare (Suet.); filio dare. praebere, unde domum, rem domesticam instituire possit: portionem, dotatus (O.); quum ipse filiae nubili domum conficere non posset (C. Quint. 1, 98: could not be his daughter).*

**PORTLINESS**, dignitas formae or corporis, appositae ad dignitatem statura.—statura eminens, spectabilis proceritas (*tailness*).

**PORTLY**, dignitatis plenus; gravis; augustus; Jx. augustus et amplius.—apposita ad dignitatem statura.—procerus (*tail*).

**PORTMANTEAU**, averta (*a sort of great p.; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, avertarius*).—mantica (*sallet*).—hippoperæ (*saddle-bags; H. Sat. 1, 6, 106; Sen. Ep. 87, 7; hippopera, the singular, is erroneous*).

**PORTRAIT**, effigies ad exemplum expressa: a *p. of the size of life, simulacrum iconicum (see Bremi Sued. Calig. 22): aby's p., effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa (aff. Plin. 34, 4, 9); vera ca imago or effigies (if it be a good p.).*

**PORTRAIT-PAINTER**, \*pictor qui homines coloribus reddit.

**PORTRAIT-PAINTING**, pictura id genus, quo hominum effigies ex facie ipsorum similitudine exprimitur (*see Plin. 34, 4, 9*).

**PORTRAY**, exprimere imaginem ca rei (*to give the general form of althq.*).—formam ca describere (*to mark out the whole shape*).—delineare imaginem ca (*to give in outline*).—exscribere imaginem ca (*to copy*).—figere (*to form*).—effingere (*to form after an original*).—qd formare, deformare (*to form, fm a shapeless mass.* *¶ The four last words apply of plastic artists.*).—\*qm or qd coloribus reddere (*to paint*).

**POSE**, v. dispositionum laqueis irretire (*to puzzle*). ad incitatus redigere (*to nonplus*).

**POSITION**, *¶ PAOR.* positio, positus, positura (*not in the prose of the golden period, which avoided itself of Crcls. with positum esse*).—situs (*the manner in which althq lies or is laid; copy of the p. of a place*): to give a (*suitable*) *p. to a thing, qd (apte, &c.) ponere, collocare: to have a (suitable) p., (apte, &c.) positum, situm esse: to restore althq to its former p., ca rei situm revocare (with V. En. 3, 451): the natural p. (of a place), situs naturalis; natura loci; Jx. situs atque natura loci: convenient, good *p. of a place, situs opportunus, opportunitas loci.* *¶ Pto.* state, circumstances, status (*state, condition*).—conditio (*the relations under which althq exists, in which aby lives*).—locus (*the circumstances into which a person or thing is brought; see Hera. Cas. B. G. 2, 26*).—tempus, tempora (*καίρος, the p. which time brings about; hence in connexion frequently = bad, critical p.; see Intersp. ad Np. Mith. 5, 1; C. Offic. 1, 23, 81; C. pro leg. Manil. 1, 1*).—res (*g. t. circumstances, &c.*).—fortuna (*external p., accidental circumstances*): a good, favorable *p., bonus status; bona conditio; locus bonus; causa bona; res bona, secundae, florentes: to be or find oneself in a good p.,**

statu bono, conditione bona, &c., esse: causam bonam habere: to be or find oneself in a better *p., in meliore causa esse; res mel: meliore loco sunt; meliore conditione esse: a bad p., status deterior; conditio iniqua, afflictio; res afflictæ; res minus secundæ: a hopeless p., res pessimæ; perditæ: my p. is not the best, res mee sunt minus secundæ: to be in the same *p., in eadem causa or in eodem loco esse; eadem est mea causa: to find oneself in a critical p., premi qd re (re frumentaria; see Meib. Cas. B. G. 1, 52, p. 96): I am greatly dissatisfied with my p., vehementer me poenitet status mei: no one is satisfied with his p., aue quemque fortune maxime poenitet (C. ad Div. 6, 1, in.).—nemo sorte sua contentus vivit (ast. H. Sat. 1, 1, 1, sqq.): imagine yourself in my p., eum te esse finge, qui sum ego (C. ad Div. 3, 12, 2): I ask, what ought I to do in my p., consulo, quid faciam de rebus meis: to restore aby to his former p. (as a citizen, &c.), restituere qm in pristinum statum: the p. of things, rerum status: the p. of affairs has very much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia. ¶ Proposition. vid.**

**POSITIVE**, verus (*true, real*).—certus (*certain, sure*).—in re positus (*not nominal*).—re (*opp. verbo, verbis; in fact, not merely in report*).—pertinax in sententiâ suâ tuendâ (*confident in assertion*). *¶ Affirmative, not negative, ajens (opp. negans); affirmans (not affirmative is late).* *¶ Receiving its binding force fm enactment, quod constitutione continetur (e. g. justum; opp. quod naturâ continetur, what is binding unconditionally to or without enactment, Q. 7, 4, 5): a p. law, lex scripta (opp. lex nata)—jus civile (opp. jus naturale): p. religion, \*religio lege sancita: what is p., statio (opp. natura, Vitruv. 1, 2, 5), constitutio (Q. 7, 4, 5). *¶ Positive degree (Gramm.), positivus gradus, or positivus (opp. Prisc.). in the p., absolutus (opp. comparativus; e. g. utimur vulgo comparativus pro absolutis, Q. 9, 3, 19; Conf. Gell. 5, 21, 13, in eâ epistolâ scriptum est, plura sibi plura absolutum esse sive simplex; non, ut tibi videtur, comparativum).**

**POSITIVELY**, re; re ipsâ; re verâ, or reverâ (*really*).—certe (*surely*).—pertinaciter (*confidently*).—affirmate (*with an oath*).—affirmative (*Gell., with confidence*).

**POSITIVENESS** = confidence in affirmation, pertinacia.

**POSSESS**, possidere; possessionem ca rei habere or tenere, in possessione ca rei esse (*to have some outward good in possession; possidere also sits for, to be ended with a property; e. g. ingenium, magnam vim possidere*).—habere (*to have, g. t.*).—tenere (*to hold, occupy*).—prædium, instructum, ornatum, also affectum esse (*fig. to be endowed with; the latter apply in a bad sense*); inesse ci or in qo esse, esse in qo (*to reside in aby, as a property; inesse, with a dat., S. Cat. 58, 2; Np. Epam. 5, 2, &c.; with in, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14; C. Off. 1, 37, 134, &c.*). *¶ To express possession of a quality we frequently find esse with a gen. or abl.; but then the property assigned is not expressed by a simple subet., but by a subet. in connexion with an adj. or adj. pronoun: e. g. we cannot say for 'virtue possesses strength,' virtus est virium; but 'virtue possesses so great strength,' virtus est tantarum virium, ut &c.: Hortensius possessed so strong a memory, that &c., Hortensius erat tantâ memoriâ, ut &c.: to p. a share of a thing, ca rei esse participem: all cannot p. all things, non omnes omnium participes esse possunt: not to p. a thing, carere qd re; ca rei esse expertem (*to be excluded fm*): to p. in rich measure, qd re abundare; qd re valere. *¶ IMPROPR.* to master, to fill, occupare (e. g. fear p.'s aby or aby's mind, timor occupat qm; Cas. B. G. 1, 59).—invadere (*to assault, as it were, the mind; qm, in qm or ci: qm lubido, metus, terror invadit: furor ci invadit; vis avaritiae in animum ca invadit, S.*).—possidere (e. g. lubido possidet qm, S.).—incedere (qm ci or in qm; e. g. admiratio, cupido, timor, indignatio incedunt; cura patribus incedit, L. 4, 57; religio in qm incedit, Ter. p.).—possessed with althq, ca rei studiosissimus or cupidissimus (*to be quite possessed with althq, occupari re or a re (e. g. ab iracundiâ; curâ); studio ca rei trahi; cupiditate ca rei flagrare; also poet. by habere (e. g. terror, ardor, habet mentes, minds are possessed with).**

**POSSESSED**, (as by in evil spirit), lymphaticus lymphatus, furibundus. *As if he were p., like one p., velut lymphatus.*

**POSSESSION**, *¶ The act of possessing, occupancy, possessio: to take p., gain or obtain p. of*

*athq*, potiri qd re or quam rem or es rei (to get into one's power; ~~the gen.~~, except in the expression *remum potiri*, appears to be used, in good prose, only when the object of attainment or of p. is a person; the abl. when it is a thing; the acc. when it is a town, a place, &c.; see *Beter, C. Off.* 2, 23, 81; *Bremi, C. Pat.* 14, p. 31);—occupare (to take, seize; prop. and fig.);—capere (to catch, a person; to take, a town, &c.);—in ditonem or sub potestatem suam redigere (to bring under one's power)—qd in se trahere (to draw to oneself; e. g. munia senatus, *T. Ann.* 1, 2, 1). To get p. of any one, capere, comprehendere, arripere qm.—possidere qm (*fig.* brevi tempore totum hominem possederat; *C. Verr.* 2, 3, 68); to put oneself quickly in p. of, in possessionem es rei involare (*unjustly*); to give a person p. of the goods of another, mittere qm in possessionem bonorum es; immittere qm in es bona: to put a person again in p. of a thing, possessionem es rei restituere (to put any one out of p., de possessione dimovere et deicere; po-ssessione deturbare, depellere: to remain in p. of a thing, in possessione es rei manere or permanere; rem in possessionem suā retinere: to come into p. of a thing, in possessionem es rei venire; (again,) possessionem amissionem recuperare: to give up p., possessionem cedere, de-cedere; illa villa solius tua (you have sole p. of). *¶* *Properly possessed, possessio. To have great p.'s, magnas possessiones habere (g. t.); agros or latifundia habere (in landed property).*

POSSESSOR, possessor; dominus.

POSSIBILITY, *¶* *The property of being possible, possibilitas (late; to be employed only as philosophical t. t.).—conditio (a possible case; C. C. Rabir. perd.* 5, 16).—*facultas or potestas qd faciendi (power of doing athq).*—aditus es rei or qd faciendi or ad qd faciendum (opportunity or permission given *fm* without; see *Cas. B. C.* 1, 31 & 74; *B. G.* 1, 43).—locus es rei or qd faciendi (occasion given by circumstances; e. g. locus nocendi; locus vituperandi; locus est amoris augendi). There is no p., nulla datur potestas. When 'possibility' denotes the presence or existence of a thing, we must use a Crcl with esse posse; e. g. he denies the p. of this idea, negat esse posse hanc notionem; so also when 'possibility' denotes that a thing is capable of being accomplished, fieri or effici posse; e. g. they deny the p. of a thing, qd fieri posse negant: *nol* to perceive the p. of a thing, non intelligere, qd fieri posse or quā ratione qd fieri posse: *if there be any p., si potest (sc. fieri; see POSSIBLE).* *¶* *A possible thing, res, quae fieri potest.*

POSSIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest (that may happen or can be done).—quod per rerum naturam admitti potest (that is not against the nature of things). ~~These words~~ *Paul. Sent.* 3, 4, § 1. very suitably uses as a Crcl. for the unclassical possibilia. which *Quint.* 3, 8, 25, terms an appellatio dura, and can be endured only as philosophical t. t. Putis, pote are not adj., but adverbs, and occur (rarely in *p.*, more freq. in the comic writers) only in the phrase *potis est* and *pote* for *potest*, *potest esse*, or *fieri*. *¶* *A case, conditio, quae per rerum naturam admitti potest; also simply conditio (C. C. Rabir. perd.* 5, 16); *it is p., i. e. a) it can be, esse potest; also potest alone; e. g. it is p. that others believe so, potest ut alii ita arbitrentur; see Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 27. *β) it can happen, be done, fieri or effici potest. Also freq. simply potest (for fieri potest); e. g. so little is this p. now, ut enim id non potest. How is it p. ? qul potest? if it is p., si potest; as much as p., quantum potest (poterit, &c.); see C. Ecl. p. 102 sq.: it is p. that &c., fieri potest, ut &c.; cat ut &c. (see *Ramsh.* § 184, 1); that this is very p., id facile efficitur posse. *γ) it may have happened, factum esse potest; accidisse potest: it is p. ? = a) what do you say? quid alit? β) what do you mean? ain? ain' tu? It is not p. but that I &c., fieri non potest ut non or quin &c.; facere non possum, ut non (ut nihil, &c.): a thing is p. to me, es rei faciendae facultatem habeo: possum qd facere: if it be at all or by any means p., si ullā ratione efficere possum (potes, &c.); si ullo modo fieri poterit. —[The Latin also expresses our 'if possible', in many cases by *utque; as Quint.* 10, 1, 20, *perfectus liber utque ex integro remendendus, should, if possible, be read over again; see Herz. in loc. cit. p. 99*].—As far as p., quoad fieri potest or poterit: as . . . as p., quam with a superl., e. g. as early as p., quam maturime; or by quam . . . potero; e. g. I will do it as shortly as p., agam quam brevissime potero: in every p. manner, quacumque ratione; omnibus rebus: as p., fieri potest ut &c. (it is p. that &c.), or by fore (easily with future,**

expectare, pollicere, and like words); e. g. what sight do we imagine as p., *if &c.* quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum &c. (*Qu. Trac.* 1, 20, 45); *all p.*, omnes, omnia: *all p. kinds of torture, omnia exempla crucis tū* to try, or to do, every thing p., omnia facere, or omnia experiri; nihil inexpertum omittitur; nihil sibi reliqui facere in qd re (facienda):—'not p.' may be translated by *inveniri posse, esse negare, &c.*; e. g. no third supposition is p.: or, it is not p. to make a third supposition, tertium nihil inveniri potest, or tertium esse quidquam nego: as far as p., quoad ejus fieri potest: as well as p., quantum or quam maxime possum (as much as I can).—quantum in me situm est (as much as lies in me).—pro viribus (according to my strength; ~~not~~ pro virili parte).

POST, a. *¶* *A piece of timber set up in the ground, stipes (a large, rough p.).—palus (a smaller p., used as a gen. term).—stipes (a p. more carefully wrought). He stands like a p., tanquam truncus stipeque stat: why do you stand there like a p. ? quid stas lapis? *¶* *Station, situation, locus (ci assignatus); statio. To desert one's p., stationem deserere; de statione discedere; locum or praesidium relinquere: to occupy a military p., praesidium occupare; to be at one's p., stationem agere: to go to one's p., stationem inire: to remain at one's p., in statione manere (Plant.); in loco manere; locum tenere (Cas); or simply stare, restare (opp. fugere). *¶* *Office, part, munus; partes, pl.; muneri officia, partes. *¶* Public institution for conveyance of letters, &c., cursus publicus (g. t.); \*cursus publicus perferendis epistolis. A post-boy (i. e. who carries the mail-bags), tabellarius publicus equo vectus; cursor publicus (Ruhnck.); the p. goes out, comes in, \*cursus publicus, cursor, tabellarius publicus abijt, venit: the p. is gone, \*cursor publicus jam profectus est: p. time, \*profectio cursūs publici: before p. time, \*priusquam cursor publicus abeat (abiret): after p. time, \*quum jam cursor publicus abisset: to send by p., \*transmittere qd per cursorem publicum; \*vehiculo, cursori publico perferendum qd dare, committere (literas) cursori publico perferendas committere (Ruhnck.): I will write to you by the next p., \*per proximum, qui abijt, cursor publicum literas ad te permittam.***

POST, v. *¶* *To fix on posts or walls, (libellum or tabulam) in-publicum (C. Agr.* 2, 5) or in publico (C. Att. 8, 9) proponere (g. t.); \*palo, parieti, or ad parietem (libellum, tabulam) figere. To p. up a bill, tabulam proscribere with acc. and inf. C. Qu. Fr. 2, 6). *¶* *To station, in statione collocare; \*ci stationem, locum, assignare; (militis, praesidia) disponere. *¶* To put (a letter) into the post-office, \*qd cursori publico perferendum committere. *¶* *INSTANS.* To travel with speed, \*currere incitato equo; propere tendere, or contendere qd; propere.*

POST-CHAISE, \*vehiculum publicum. \*rheda curialis (under the Emperors).

POST-DAY, \*dies quo cursores publici eunt aut redeunt. It is p.-d. to-day, \*cursores publici hodie redeunt (when the post comes in).—\*cursores publici hodie abeunt (when the post goes out).—\*litterae hodie expectantur (letters are expected).

POST-HORSE, equus curialis (in general).—veredus (one ridden by a courier; not one that draws a carriage).

POST-MAN, \*tabellarius publicus.

POST-MASTER, \*cursus publico praepositus (at the post-office).—curator rei vehicularis (at a posting-house).—stationarius (time of Emp.).

POST-OFFICE, \*sedes cursūs publici.

POST-PAID, \*vecturae pretio soluto (e. g. mittere qd). See 'POSTAGE FREE'.

POST-PAPER, charta epistolarius (Mart.). ~~The~~ *The ancients used charta Augusta for letters.*

POSTAGE, \*vecturae (publicae) pretium. To pay the p., \*pro vecturā solvere: p. free (as a memorandum on a letter), \*vecturae pretium solutum est; \*epistolae perferendae merces soluta est: to send p. free, qd mittere vecturae pretio soluto; or gratis, nulla mercede: to be free of, exemptum, postage, \*a vecturae pretio immunem esse.

POSTERIOR, posterior.

POSTERITY, posteritas (time, and persons).—poster, homines qui futuri sunt (persons). To hand down athq to p., qd memoris proderet, qd posteritati notum facere (g. t.); litteris qd proderet (by writing): to come down to p., ad posteritatem pervenire: to transmit one's name to p., memoriam proderet: this will descend to the latest p., hujus rei ne posteritas quidem omnium aetate-

lorum immemor erit : *to have regard, or a view. to p., posteritatis rationem habere; posteritati servire; future post mortem famae consulere.*

POSTHUMOUS, postumus; *or, as some write, posthumus.*

POSTILL, \*postilla (i. t.). *P.'s, postillarum liber. In notation, vid.*

POSTILLION, veredarius.

POSTING, res vehicularia, *or by Crcl. with vehiculum publicum.*

POSTING-HOUSE, \*statio *or mansio* cursorum publicorum, \*domus in qua res vehicularia administratur.

POSTPONE, rem in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere.

POSTSCRIPT, pagella extrema (C. ad Div. 2, 13, 3); extrema epistolae transversus versiculus (C. Att. 5, 1, 3). *Postscriptum is not Latin. As an inscription over the p.-s., or prefixed to it, prps omitta, orum.*

POTULAT<sup>h</sup>, sumptio (by which C. translates the Gk. ἀνμπα)—conjectura.—\*premissa syllogismi (in logic: assumptio i. the minor proposition).

POSTURE, \*Attitude, position, (corporis) habitus; status. *See also ATTITUDE.* || Condition, state, conditio, status. *According to the p. of things, pro re; pro re nata; prout res se habet or habebit: ut res se dabunt; si res postulabit (if circumstances shall demand it).* *See POSITION.*

POT, a. vas fictile. figlinum. olla (for cooking, &c.). dim olla. vas testaceum, testa (a flower pot).

POT, v. condere qd olla (Plin.). *To p. fish, places muria condire (if any fish-pickle is used). To gather olivas for putting, olivas conditule legere (Col.). Potted, i. e. preserved in pots, ollaris (e. g. uvæ).*

POTASH, \*sal alcalinus (i. t.).

POTATO, \*The plant, \*solanum tuberosum (L.). || The fruit, \*fructus solani tuberosi; \*tuber or bulb solani.

POTENT. *See POWERFUL.*

POTENTATE, princeps. rex. tyrannus. *potentior (very late; Tertull.); better prps imperii potens.*

POTENTIAL, || In grammar, \*potentialis (i. t.). || Possible, quod fieri, effi potest.

POTHERB, olus, eris, n.

POTHOOK, \*ansa ollæ.

POTHOUSE, caupona; taberna.

POTION, potio; potus, us.

POTTAGE, \*cibus jurentus.

POTTER, figulus. A p.'s wheel, rota figularis.

POTTERY, || The business of a potter, figlina (sc. ars). || The place where pots are made, figlina (sc. officina). || Article of earthenware, opus figlinum, or figlinum only; vas fictile: collectively, opera figlina (n. pl.)—figularia, ium. *Also p. figlinarum opera, vasa fictilia.—testa (any article of baked earth).*

POUCH, sacculus; përa.

POULTERER, \*qui, quæ gallinas vendit, venditat (gallinarum = one who keeps poultry, C.).

POULTICE, a. fomentum, cat. plasma, Ætia, n. (Cels.; Plin.); malagma, Ætis (Cels.; for mollifying). Warm p.'s, cataplasmata, fomenta calida: to apply warm p.'s, uti cataplasmatibus calefacientibus.

POULTICE, v. fomentum ci rei admovère; fomentum, cataplasma imponere ægro membro (Cels.).

POULTRY, bestie volatiles (C.); pecus volatile; aves cohortales (Col.); cortis aves (Mart.). Fed or fatted p., altiles, pl. (H. Ep. Juv.). *The keeping of p. is very profitable, villaticæ pastiones non minimam stipem conf-runt (Col.).*

POULTRY-YARD, cohors or chors (per quam gallinae vagantur; Col.).

POUNCE, v. \*pulvere (pumiceo) levigare.

POUNCE UPON, v. involare in qd; impetum facere qm; cupido, avidè arripere qd (to seize greedily).

POUNCE, a. pulvisculus; \*pulvis pumiceus.

POUNCE-BOX, \*pyxis (pulvisculi).

POUND, a. || In weight, libra; libra pondo *as in this sense is very rare, and ought not to be mixed in writing Latin: libra is usually omitted; a. g. corona aurea libram pondo (sc. valens), a golden crown of a p. weight; patera ex quinque auri (libris) pondo (of five p.'s weight). To weigh a p. libram pondo valere: weighing a p. of a p. weight, libralis; libralius: half a p., selibra; selibra pondo: a p. weight, i. e. that which is used in weighing, pondus librale: a twelve-pounder, \*tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens. || In money, \*libra (Anglicana): || A pen, sold for beasts that trespass*

*or stray, \*locus, septum publicum, quo capta pecora custodiæ traduntur.*

POUND, v. || To beat as with a pestle, tundere qd in plâ (in pollinem, in farinam); comminere, conterere, obtinere qd. || To shut up in a pound, \*capta pecora custodiæ tradere, septo publico includere.

POUR, fundere. To p. into, infundere ci rei: to p. off, defendere (not diffundere); transfundere; transferre (to p. off fm one vessel into another)—capulare (to p. off in order to purify, to rack; e. g. oleum): to p. on, superfundere (to p. over)—affundere (to p. to) qd ci rei: to p. out (e. g. wine into glasses), defendere.

POUT, a. (a kind of fish) mustela (Plin.); \*petromizon fluviatilis (Linn.).

POUT, v. \*labra demittere.

POVERTY, || Want of money or means of subsistence, paupertas, angustia rei familiaris, difficultas domestica (of those who have barely enough for necessary expenses, ævia. || Pauperies is only poet.).—tenuitas (of those who have a very small income or fortune)—egestas (of those in want of things necessary, whether the necessity be natural or acquired)—inopia (deep poverty, helpless need)—mendicitas (the p. of a beggar, b-ggery, πτωχεια). Jm. egestas ac mendicitas. To live in p., parce ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95): to live in great p., vitam in egestate degere; vivere inopem colere: to fall into p., see 'To grow poor': to fall into deep p., ad putendam inopiam delabi (of a family): to plunge into one's p., qm ad pauperatem protrahere, ad inopiam redigere, ad famam rejicere: to plunge oneself into great p., se detrudere in mendicitatem: to bear or endure p., pauperatem perferre; (very great) inopiam tolerare; mendicitatem perpeti: to rise fm p., ex mendicitate emergere. || Poverty, want, deficiency, egestas; inopia. P. of intellect or wit, animi egestas (C. Pis. 11, in.).—tenus et angusta ingenii vena (Quint. 6, 2, 3): p. of expression, inopia (C. Brut. 55, 202; where we find paupertas et jejunitas): p. of words (in conversation), sermonis inopia (Sen. Benef. 2, 27, 1).

POWDER, pulvis, eris, m.; pulvisculus; (as a medicine), pulvis medicatus; (for the hair), pulvis crinalis; (gunpowder), \*pulvis nitratus; \*pulvis pyritus. Not to be worth p. and shot, plane nullius esse pretii: pro nihilo putandum esse: a p. flask, theca pulveris pyrii: p. magazine, \*horreum pulveris pyrii: p. mill, \*pulveris pyrii, nitrati, officina: a barrel of p., \*dolum pulvere nitrato repletum: p. horn, \*cornu pulveris pyrii: p. room, \*cella pulveri pyrio servando: \*cella pulveris pyrii: p. cart, \*plastrum pulverem pyrium velens: p. ship, \*navis pulverem pyrium vehens; \*navis pulvere pyrio, nitrato, onusta: to reduce to p., in pulverem conterere (Plin.) or redigere (Cels.) qd: of p., pulverera.

POWDER, v. || To reduce to powder, see the foregoing word. || To sprinkle with powder, pulvere conspergere. To p. the hair, pulvere crinali conspergere.

POWER, || Strength, vis (g. t. physical and moral; pl. vires, forces; hence even in L. 9, 16, virium vis, i. e. strong powers; and with the historians vires freq. = forces, i. e. troops)—robur (sound physical strength).—nervi, lacerti (muscular strength; hence fig. great p.).—opes (influence, money, &c.).—facultates, copiae (means, consisting in money or troops).—facultas qd faciendi (i. t. capability of doing any thing)—efficientia (efficiency; e. g. soils). Without p., see POWERLESS: to be in full p., vigère corpore (of body) or animo (of mind): the united p.'s of the senate, consentientis vnatûs nervi atque vires: fm or with one's own p.'s, suis or propriis viribus (g. t.; e. g. qd exsequi): according to one's p., pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero (but not pro parte virili, which is according to one's duty): rack according to his p., pro se quisque (as Cæs. B. G. 2, 25, extr.): with all one's p., omnibus viribus; omnibus nervis; omnibus opibus ac viribus; omnibus viribus atque opibus; omni opo; omnibus opibus ac nervis; omni contentione (with the greatest exertion)—toto animo et studio omni (with all one's mind and heart); or the proverbial (but rare), toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis (C. Tusc. 3, 24, in.).—viris equisque (C. Off. 3, 33, 116)—velis, ut ita dicam, reliques (C. Tusc. 3, 11, extr.).—manibus pedibusque (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134): to put forth all one's p., omni ope niti or omni contentione elaborare, ut &c.; eniti et contendere or laborare et contendere, ut &c.: I have not p. enough for this, non satis virium est ad qd (scarcely enough) vix ad qd satis est virum habeo:



*l'ine p.*, vires me deficiunt: *to get, gain p.*, vires colligere; vires assumere; ad vires pervenire: convalescere (*to grow strong*): *to recover, regain p.*, vires recolligere, revocare, recipere, *or* recuperare; *se recipere: to deprive virtue of her p.*, nervos virtutis elidere: *liberally ought not to exceed our p.'s*, videndum est ne major sit benignitas quam facultates: *to have p.*, vim habere, ostendere, *or* prodere (*to produce effect*).—*prodesse, juvare (to benefit, help): to be in p.*, ratum esse (*of laws, decrees, &c.*)—*exerceri (to be practised; of laws, L. 4, 51): to put a law into p.*, legem exercere: *p. of mind, animi vis, virtus*; ingenium (*see H. Sat. 1, 4, 43, Heind.*)—*vis ingeni: the p.'s of the human mind, hominis sollertia (see C. N. D. 2, 6, 18): to develop the p.'s of the mind, animum mentemque excolere.* || *Influence, ability, g. l. potestas*; arbitrium, liberum arbitrium (*free will*)—*ius (right). It is in my p. (to do alth)*, in mea manu *or* in mea potestate est *or* positum est; in mea potestate *or* in me situm est: *it is not in our p.*, non est in potestate nostra: *to have p. of life and death*, potestatem vitæ necisque habere: *all whose lives are in the p. of another*, omnes quorum in alterius manu vita posita est. || *Authority, d. n. om. in potestas (g. l., eply of a magistrate)*.—*imperium (of the commander of an army. Dictator, consul, and praetors had both potestas and imperium; curule aediles, quaestors, and tribunes of the people had only potestas). To come under the p. of a husband, viro in manum convenire (C. Top. 4, 23): to fall into the p. of any one, in ea (e. g. hostis) manus incidere: to get any one in his p.*, qd potiri: *to have any one in one's p.*, qm in potestatem suam suscipias (*as the father has a son; see C. Cæcin. 34, 98*): *unlimited p.*, p. testas influita; *dominatio: to obtain the highest p.*, potiri rerum: *to possess supreme p.*, summum imperium habere *or* tenere; *summam imperii tenere (eplu in war, as a general)*.—*summa potestas* *or* *summa rerum* est pene qm: *to be in p.*, cum impero *or* cum potestate *or* cum imperio *or* potestate esse; *versari cum imperio* *or* potestate in republica: *fig. to have alth is one's p.*, qd in potestate sua habere (e. g. affectus).—*imperare ci rei (to moderate; e. g. cupiditatibus): to have p. over one's mode, vocem suam moderari posse.*

**POWERFUL**, valens, validus (g. l.).—*firmus (firm; supporting, nourishing)*.—*robustus (strong, robust; of the human body: then also of a body politic, and of food)*. Jn. *firmus et robustus (e. g. res publica)*, valens et *firmus (e. g. civitas)*, *robustus et valens (e. g. homo)*.—*læcetosus (muscular; of men and animals)*.—*corpore vigens, corpore validus, corpore robusto (of persons, strong or abis-bodied)*.—*fortis (that operates strongly, produces a p. effect)*.—*potens, efficax (effective; e. g. of medicines)*.—*præstans (that operates quickly; of medicines)*.—*præsentaneus (is late)*.—*gravis (weighty; of arguments or speakers)*.—*nervosus (nervous; of speakers)*.

**POWERFULLY**, cum magna potentia prævalide. vehementer. efficienter. efficaciter (Plin.).

**POWERLESS**, invalidus (not strong, ineffectual, inefficacious; opp. fortis and valens).—*imbecillus (weak; of persons; eplu of invalids and old persons: then also of food, drink, &c.; opp. firmus, fortis, and valens)*.—*imbecillus (is a late form)*.—*infirmus (without firmness and strength; opp. firmus)*.—*debilis (crippled)*.—*iners (without energy, life, or motion; of persons and of things)*.—*exangulus (lifeless)*.—*enervatus (unnerved, exhausted, prop. of persons; with velut prefixed also of the state)*.—*jejunos (poor, dry; of kind, style of a speech and the speaker)*.—*languidus (feeble)*.—*irritus (invalid; opp. ratus)*. *To be p.*, invalidum, &c., esse; *deficient mihi vires (strength fails me): to make or render p.*, vires *or* nervos *or* vires *or* robur frangere, nervos incidere, debilitare (*to weaken*)—*irritum reddere (to invalidate): to become p.*, vires amittere.

**POY**, \*pertica quâ saliant. Halteres = two pieces of lead held in the hand by persons engaged in the exercise of leaping.

**PRACTICABILITY**, by Crel. : e. g. *to have no doubt about the p. of alth*, non dubitare quin res perfici potest.

**PRACTICABLE**, quod fieri *or* effici potest.—*factu facilis. The thing is p.*, res facilitatem habet; res habet efficiendi facultatem (C. Off. 1, 21, extr.): *it is not p.*, fieri *or* effici non potest: *if it should be p.*, si res facilitatem habitura sit: *a p. breach*, apertum ruinâ iter (e. g. per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere): *a p. road*, iter pervium, tritum, &c.

**PRACTICAL**, in agendo positus, activus, administrativus (opp. contemplativus [θεωρητικός]; of arts, sciences, &c., that relate to practice; post-Aug. see Q.

2, 18, in. and flu.; Sen. Ep. 95, 10)—*usu peritus: ipso usu perdoctus; ad cuius scientiam usus accedit; es rei usum habens (accustomed to practice; as we say, a p. man)*. *P. knowledge, usus: to have a p. knowledge of alth*, qd usu cognitum habere; qd usu didicisse; es rei usum habere: *p. utility, utilitas; usus popularis et civilis (purposes of p. utility, in daily life): a p. doctrine, præceptum quod ad institutionem vitæ communis spectat: I am a p. teacher*, ita tracto literas, ut eas ad usum transferam: *p. men, qui ad usum artes (or omnia) transferunt: to make a p. application of alth*, qd ad vitæ usum conferre: qd ad vitam communem adducere: qd ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferam—qd in usu habere.

**PRACTICALLY**, adv. usus; ex usu. *To learn alth p.*, usu discere qd: *to apply alth p.*, see 'To make a PRACTICAL application of.'

**PRACTICE**, u.s. exercitatio. usus et consuetudo. *To grow so expert by p. that, in eam se consuetudinem adducere, ut (Cæ. B. G. 4, 1): in p.*, inter agendum; in agendo: *pl. practices, i. e. arts, artes; machinæ; callida consilia, pl.* || *As opp. to theory, usus rerum*.—*usus et tractatio rerum*.—*prudentia (skill)*. *To have learnt more by p. than by theory, minus in studio, quam in rebus et usu versatum esse: one must join theory and p. together, discas oportet, et quod didicisti agendo confirmes: the p. of a physician, medicinæ usus et tractatio; of a barrister, causarum actio: to have an extensive p.*, a multis consiliis (*of a physician*); *multas causas acitire (of a lawyer): to leave off p.*, curandi finem facere (*of a physician*); *causas agere desinere (of a lawyer)*.

**PRACTISE**, facere, exercere. *To p. a profession, facere; facitare: to p. as a physician, medicinam exercere, facere, facitare: to p. at the bar, causas agere; in causis agendis *or* in foro esse *or* versari; in iudiciis causas versare (C.): not to be allowed to p. any longer, \*ex causidicorum ordine removeri, omnique causas agendi veniâ privari (of a lawyer).*

**PRACTIONER**, qui medicinam exercet, &c.

**PRÆTOR**, prætor.

**PRÆTORIAN**, prætorius. *The p. guard, prætoriani (milites).*

**PRÆTORSHIP**, prætura.

**PRAGMATIC**, \*pragmaticus (i. l.).

**PRAGMATICAL**, qui rebus alienis se immiscet *or* studet. *A p. fellow, ardilio.*

**PRAISE**, s. laus (subjectively and objectively, the thing).—*laudatio (a panegyric, subj and obj., the action or the thing)*.—*prædicatio (an extolling loudly or publicly)*. *To gain p.*, laudem consequi, assequi; laudem sibi parere, comparare; (*by alth*) laudem habere de *or* ex re: *to have p.*, laudem habere; in laude esse; *laudari: to have great p.*, laudibus efferti; laude celebrari: *to have general p.*, ab omnibus laudari: *to give p. to any one*, ci laudem tribuere; ci laudem *or* qm laude impertire (*see Zumpt, § 418*).—*qm laude afficere: to confer distinguished p. on any one*, qm laudibus ornare, illustrare, (*of several*) celebrare; qm eximia laude ornare, decorare: *to strive or endeavour after p.*, laudem querere, petere; laudis studio trahi: *to reckon as a p. to any one*, ci qd laudi ducere *or* dare; qd in laude ponere: *to be to the p. of any one*, ci laudi esse: *to diminish, detract fm the p. of any one*, laudem cs imminuere, obicere, verbis extenuare: *to deprive any one of due p.*, qm debita laude fraudare; laudem ci destinatum præcipere (*by appropriating it to oneself*): *p. be to God!* \*Deo laudes et grates agantur; \*sit laus Deo.

**PRAISE**, v. laudare (g. l.). laudem ci tribuere. laudem ci impertire *or* laudem qm impertire (*see Zumpt, § 418*).—*laude qm afficere (to give praise)*.—*collaudare (to p. greatly, together with others)*.—*dilaudare (to p. immoderately)*.—*prædicare qm* *or* de qd *to extol, p. loudly and publicly*. *To p. oneself*, se ipsum laudare; de se ipsum prædicare: *to p. any one to his face*, qm coram in os laudare (*Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5*): *to p. one very much, valde, vehementer laudare*; laudibus ornare, illustrare, efferre; laudibus celebrare (*of several*).—*collaudare, dilaudare (see above)*.—*plena manu cs laudes in astra tollere*, plenior *or* utroque pollice laudare; *eximia laude ornare, decorare*; *divinis laudibus exornare*; *miris laudibus prædicare: to p. excessively, nimis laudare*; in majus extollere: *to p. alth more than it deserves, supra meritum qd circumferret prædicatione: not to be able to p. any one enough*, qm non satis pro dignitate laudare posse: *not to like to hear other men praised, alienas laudes parum æquis auribus accipere.*

**PRAISER**, laudator (g. l.).—*predicator (sumus,*

*one who praises publicly*.—*præco* (the herald of *aby's* praise).—*bucinator* (trumpeter; with contempt; *e. g.* exultationis: *Pliny* uses *applausor*).—*approbator* (*e. g.* professionis meae; *C.* opp. suator et impulsor).—*probat* (*e. g.* facti; *C.*)—*comprobat* (*e. g.* auctoritatis ejus et inventionis; *C.*).

*PRASEWORTHY*, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus; (*more strongly*) collaudandus, prædicandus. To be *p.*, laud esse: to be considered *p.*, laude dignum duci; laudi duci: in *a. p.* manner, laudabiliter.

*PRANCE*, gressus glomerare superbos (*poet.*, *Virg. Georg. 3, 117*): *prps* we may say exultare.

*PRATE*. See *BABBLE*.

*PRATER*, garrulus, loquax (the garrulous is tiresome *fm* the quality, the loquax *fm* the quantity, of what he says).—qui silere tacenda nequit.

*PRATING*, *PRATE*, garrulus (*late*).—garrulitas; loquacitas; confabulatio (*good-natured chattering conversation of one or more; late*).

*PRAVITY*, pravitās; vitium.

*PRAWN*, "cancer squilla (*Linn.*).

*PRAY*, *v.* || *TRANS.* To supplicate, entreat, rogare, orare, a person for *algh*, *qm* *qd* (to address with prayer or entreaty).—*petere*, poscere (to petition, demand).—contendere (to *p.* earnestly, urge a request).—flagitare, efflagitare (with vehemence): *all* with *qd* *ab* *qo*.—precibus exposcere (to *p.* with a vehement demand).—implorare (to implore any one, *qm*, for *algh*, *qd*).—obtestari, ob-ecrare, *more strongly* omnibus precibus orare et obtestari, omnibus (or infimis) precibus petere (to *p.* earnestly and imploringly).—supplicare *ci* pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter, *qd* *ab* *qo*, orare *qm* suppliciter verbis, orare or rogare *qm* suppliciter (to entreat humbly and submissively). To *p.* and beseech, *Jn.* rogare atque orare; petere et contendere; orare et obtestari; orare obtestarique; orare atque obsecrare; implorare atque obtestari; obsecrare atque obtestari (*and vice versa*); precari atque orare; petere ac deprecari (*Cæs. B. G. 2, 31*); omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare *qm*; *qm* ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to *p.* for any one, deprecari pro *qo*, deprecatore *m* se præbere pro *cs* periculo (to intercede for, in order to avert an evil, &c.). || *INTRANS.* To offer a petition, precari. preces or precationem facere. precatione uti (*q. l.*)—preces fundere (in the poets and *T.*)—supplicare (to *p.* with bended knees). To *p.* to God, precari Deum or ad Deum; orare or invocare Deum; Deo supplicare; Deo preces adhibere: to *p.* God that he would &c., precari a Deo ut &c.; for *algh*, vota suscipere or nuncupare pro re. || 'Pray' inserted in a sentence, quæso. In a vehement question tandem may be used: 'in what way, pray?' quo tandem modo?

*PRAYER*, precatio (as an action).—supplicatio (*humile p.*).—reces (the words and form of *p.*). To offer or utter *p.*, precationem facere; precatione uti; preces adhibere (deo or diis); preces concipere (*O.*); preces mittere (*L.*); incassum mittere preces: to reject *aby's* *p.*'s, *cs* preces repudiare: to listen to *aby's* *p.*'s, *cs* preces audire (*C.*); *cs* precationem admittere (*L.*): to be prevailed upon by *aby's* *p.*'s, *cs* precibus cedere (*C.*); *cs* precibus adduci, ut (*Cæs. Np.*): to gain *algh* by one's *p.*'s, precibus impetrare *qd*. *Pl.* fundere preces; admovere preces; ad preces descendere or decurrere; precibus vinci, frangi, flecti; in preces descendere or demitti; precibus *qm* aggredi; precibus *cs* parere or repugnare, belong to the poets; so also preces concipere (*O.*); fatigare *qm* precibus. At the *p.* of any one, *qo* rogante; *cs* rogatu; *ah* *qo* rogatus; *cs* precibus adductus; *qo* deprecatore (at the intercession of any one): a form of *p.*, verba sollemnia (the reading of a form of *p.*, nuncupatio verborum sollemniū; *Vol. Max. 5, 10, 1*).—carmen, or sollemne precationis carmen (see *L. 5, 41*; *39, 15*).—præfatio (*esp.* before a sacrifice; *Suet. Claud. 23, Bremi*): to dictate a form of *p.*, carmen præfari; verba (sollemnia) præire; to any one, *ci*.

*PRAYER-BOOK*, \*liber precationum; \*liber liturgicus or ritualis; sollemnia precationum carmina (*ast. L.*).

*PRAECH*, || *PROP.* \*in cœtu sacro verba facere; \*e sacro suggestu dicere or orationem (-es) habere; \*in cœtu Christianorum dicere de *qâ* re (*on a subject*).—\*de rebus divinis dicere (*Pl.* Avoid conclamation). || *FIG.* docere; monere; hortari; cohortari. To *p.* agst *algh*, reprehendere, accusare *qd*: one who *p.*'s to deaf ears, \*monitor non exauditus.

*PRAECHER*, \*orator sacer (*Eichst.*); \*orator a sacris.—[*Pl.* Muretus and Periphan use concionator in this sense; *reth* others avoid: it occurs only once in ancient writers; see *Krebs, Antiq. CONCIONATOR*.]—

\*verbi divini præco (*Græv*) He is one of the most celebrated *p.*'s, præfulget nomen *cs* in clarissimis oratoribus sacris (*Eichst.*).

*PRAECING*, || *PROP.* By *Crel.* with the verba. || *FIG.* hortatio; adhortatio.

*PREAMBLE*, exordium, præfatio, proœmium (*Pl.* not introduction); aditus ad causam (*C.*); of a judicial speaker). To make a *p.*, dicere *qd* ante rem; præfationis loco ponere, scribere *qd*.

*PREBEND*, \*præbenda (*t. l.*).

*PREBENDAL*, by gen. \*præbendæ (*t. l.*).

*PREBENDARY*, \*præbendarius (*t. l.*).

*PRECAIOUS*, incertus, intutus, infidus, parum certus or firmus. *Pl.* precarious, 'obtained by entreaty,' has not the meaning of our 'precarious,' though it often approaches it, as *opp.* to 'what is demanded as a right,' &c. See *Lat. Dict.*

*PRECAIOUSLY*, non certo, parum certo or tuto.

*PRECAUTION*, cautio, provisio; animi (*C. Or. 56*). That uses *p.*, providus, cautus; that does not use *p.*, inconsultus: to use *p.*, cautionem adhibere *ci* rei or in re; caute versari in re; caute tractare *qd*: without *p.*, inconsulte.

*PRECEDE*, præire, præcedere, prægredi, antecedere, antere, antegredi, præcurrere. Preceding, antecedens, præcedens, præcurrens, prior, superior.

*PRECEDENCE*, prior locus; præcedendi, præiudicij. To have the *p.* of *aby*, loco or dignitate priorem esse *qo*; antecellere *ci*: to give *aby* the *p.*, priore loco ire *qm* sinere.

*PRECEDENT*, probatum exemplum (= established *p.*). *Algh* becomes a sort of *p.* to magistrates to &c., *qâ* res velut probato exemplo facit magistratibus (*cs* rei faciendæ); *p.*'s, exempla iudicata (legal *p.*'s; *Auch.* ad *Herenn. 2, 10, 4*): to be agst the *p.*'s, cum rebus iudicatis dissentire.

*PRECEPTOR*, præceptor (*Appul.*); \*qui regit, moderatur, cantum. To be a *p.*, \*cantum regere, moderari; præire cantu, modis.

*PRECEPT*, præceptum, præscriptum, præscriptio, lex. To give *p.*'s, præcipere, præcepta dare, tradere, de *qâ* re: to observe a *p.*, præscriptum servare; præceptum tenere (*C.*); præceptum observare (*Cæs.*).

*PRECEPTIVE*, \*qui præcipit, præcepta tradit.

*PRECEPTOR*, præceptor, magister.

*PRECINCT*, ager; territorium; *p.*'s of a town, pomerium or pomerium (*also impr. Farr. Macrob.*).

*PRECIOUS*, || *Costly*, sumptuosus, pretiosus, quod magni est pretij. || *Excellent*, pretiosus, egregius, præstans, excellens. || *Precious stones*. See *Jewel*.

*PRECIOUSLY*, pretiose, sumptuose.

*PRECIPICE*, declivis et præceps locus; *pl.* derupta, præcipitia (*sc. loca, pl.*).

*PRECIPITATE*, *adj.* præceps, precipitatus, temerarius (*rash*). *P.* measures, precipitata consilia: by *p.* measures, nimia celeritate consiliorum (*e. g.* societatem evertere, *L.*): to be *p.*, præpropere agere (*L.*).

*PRECIPITATE*, *v.* præpropere *qd* (*e. g.* consilia; *L.*); festinare, accelerare *qd*.

*PRECIPITATELY*, nimis festinanter, præpropere.

*PRECIPITATION*, nimia festinatio, præpropereatio (*ast. C.*); prematura festinatio (*L. 42, 16*); nimia celeritas, or simply festinatio (*C.*).

*PRECIPITOUS*, deruptus, præceps: a *p.* rock overhanging the sea, rupes directa emens in mare (*Cæs.*).

*PRECISE*, || *Definite, exacti*, constitutus, dictus, finitus, definitus, destinatus. || *Accurate*, accuratus, diligens. See *ACCURATE*. || *Formal*, durus, rigidus, parum facilis. *P. manners*, mores rigidi (*O.*).

*PRECISELY*, || *Accurately*, accurate, diligenter, exquisitè. || *Exactly*, by ipse; *e. g.* in ipso temporis articulo (*p.* at that moment). || *Formally*, *pure*, rigide.

*PRECISENESS*, || *Accuracy*, diligentia; *cura*. || *Formality*, mores rigidi; morositas; or use the *adj.*

*PRECLUDE*, || *To shut out*, excludere *qm* *ab* *qo* loco; or with the simple *abl.* || *To hinder*, prohibere *qm* (*ab* *qâ* re; *Pl.* not in *qâ* re); impedimento esse *ci* in *qâ* re; arcere *qm* (*ab* *qâ* re).

*PRECOCIOS*, || *PROP.* prematurus, præcox [*Syn.* in *EARLY*]. || *FIG.* *P. abilities*, ingenium velut præcox genus (*Q. 1, 3, 3*).—immature magnum ingenium (*Sen. Controv. 1, 1*).

*PRECOCITY*, maturitas præcox (*Col. 1, 6, 20*).—maturitas festinata (*with blame*; *opp.* maturitas festiva, *as* *Q. 6, proœm. 10*).—ingenium velut præcox or immature magnum (*of the mind*; *Sen.*).

**PRECONCEIVED**, animo præceptus. ante conceptus (non præconceptus). *A p. idea or opinion, opinio animo præcepta, ante concepta; opinio præsumpta.*

**PRECONCERTED**, ante constitutus or compositus. *According to a p. plan, (ex) composito.*

**PRECURSOR**, || PROPRIÆ præcursor (L.); prodromus (C. Att. 1, 12, 1); antambulatio (Suet. Vesp. 2). || FIG. quasi dux consequentis rei (C. Tusc. 4, 30, 64). — præcursor in this sense, late; but præcursor et emissarius cs for 'a person's p.' if commissioned by him, his emissary, is Class. (C.): zephyrus prænuntius veris (Lucr. 5, 736; p. of spring).

**PREDATORY**, rapax; prædatorius. *A p. people, gens latrocinii assueta (Curt.).*

**PREDECESSOR** (in an office), decessor (C. T. T.). Antecessor only in the lawyers. *He is my p., succedo ei: one of his p.'s, quilibet superiorum (e. g. regum).*

**PREDESTINATE**, præfinire, præstiluere qd; in theol. sense also prædestinare (Ecccl. t. t.).

**PREDESTINATION**, by the verbs. Also prædestinatio (Ecccl. t. t.).

**PREDICABLE**, s. \*prædicabile (t. t.).

**PREDICABLE**, adj. \*quod de re qd dici potest.

|| Prædicabilis means 'laudable.'

**PREDICAMENT**, || In logic, genus (g. t. genus, class); —categoria; or \*prædicamentum (t. t.). || Position, locus.

**PREDICATE**, attributio. res attributa. Id quod rebus or personis attribuitur, or attributum est: more gen. quod dicitur de quodam (C.). || We do not find accidens, accidentia rerum or personarum, until the time of Q.

**PREDICT**, prædicere. vaticinari. futura pronuntiare. augurari. *To p. aby's fate, prædicere, quid ei eventurum sit (C. Div. 1, 1, 2).*

**PREDICTION**, vaticinatio. vaticinium. prædictio. prædictum. præsagium.

**PREDILECTION**, studium et amor. amor et cupiditas: to have a p. for any particular pursuit, ci rei præter cætera studere.

**PREDISPOSE**, præparare, parare. apparare qd; the mind, animum præparare, componere ad qd. *Pre-disposed to althg, propensus or proclivis ad qd; pronus in qd; inclinatus ad qd (see INCLINED to); —opportunitas ci rei (pre-disposed to a disease; e. g. gravedini; opportunitas morbis corpora).*

**PREDISPOSITION**, proclivitas ad qd (natural propensity) —inclinatio voluntatis; studium. *To have a p. for, propenso animo, propensa voluntate esse in; opportunitas esse (to a disease e. morbo).*

**PREDOMINANT**, victrix. *To be p., or to predominate, prævalere, obtinere; dominari.*

**PRE-EMINENCE**, excellentia. præstantia. eminentia (superiority); —principatus; prior locus (precedence). *To have the p., eminere, excellere inter alios: with respect to aby, loco, dignitate, priorum esse qd; præcedere ci; antecellere, antecedere ci.*

**PRE-EMINENT**, excellens; insignis; conspicuus. *See also EXCELLENT. To be p., præminere qm ci, or qd (T.). See also EXCEL.*

**PRE-EMINENTLY**, præter cæteros (more than all others); —præcipue (especially, particularly). *See also EXCELLENTLY.*

**PRE-EXIST**, ante, antea, exstare, existisse.

**PRE-EXISTENCE**, PRE-EXISTENT. By the verb.

**PREFACE**, proœmium (an introduction at the beginning of a treatise, &c.). —præfatio (a verbal introduction to a speech, &c.; but allowable in the sense of pref. to a book, as a written work takes the place of a spoken disputation, &c.; thus Col. often uses præfari in this sense; e. g. Lib. 1, præf. § 33): the p. to a book, proœmium libri (non ad librum); proœmium libro additum. *To write a p., proœmium scribere: to prefix a p. to a work, libro proœmium addere or affigere: I will make no p., omitto proloqui (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 21).*

**PREFACE**, v. proœmii or proœmium scribere (to write a p.). —præfari, prælationem dicere (orally): to p. a few words, pauca præfari.

**PREFATORY**, By Cret with subtl. or verba; e. g. to make some p. remarks, pauca, paucis, præfari: without any p. remark, nihil præfatus; nulli præfatione usus.

**PREFER**, || To value a person or thing more highly than another, præponere, antepondere. præferre. anteferre (g. u.). —qm potissimum diligere (to love aby before others). —rem qd re potorem habere (to p. one thing to another as being better, more important or advisable, &c., Cas. B. C. 1, 3 and 9). —præoptare

(with following infin.: to desire rather). —malle (to wish or choose by preference, with following inf., e. g. he preferred death, mori maluit). || To promote, vid. Offer, &c. *To p. a complaint, libellum dare iudici, agi aby, de qo: a petition, libello or scripto adire qm (of a written petition). —rogare qm qd (to ask him).*

**PREFERABLE**, potior. antiquior. præstans. præcellens. præstabilis.

**PREFERENCE**, prior locus; priores or primæ partes: to give one the p., priores or primas partes ci deferre; qm antepondere or anteferre ci: to have the p., qm antecedere; qo potiorum, or priorum, esse; in althg, qd re præstare ci; qm qd re præstare, or superare: to feel a p. for aby, qm potissimum diligere; qm præter cæteros amare (non potissimum diligere); to give a thing the p., potissimum probare qd; qd nihil potissimum probatur; qd antepondere, anteferre, præponere or præferre ci rei, ci rei principatum dare; qd qd re potiorum habere.

**PREFERMENT**, || Advancement to a higher station, amplificatio honoris (C. Off. 2, 12, 42). || Office of dignity or honour, dignitas; honoris gradus: a piece of p. in the Church, beneficium (Ecccl.): high p., fastigium.

**PREFIGURE**, rei futuræ imaginem fingere (off. C.). —præfigurare (late and Ecccl. Lactant. Cypr.).

**PREFIX**, v. antepondere; præponere qd; prætexere, præscribere, inscribere rei qd (in writing; e. g. nomina auctorum prætexere volumini, off. Plin. 18, 25, 57; libello inscribere nomen suum, C. Arch. 11, 26).

**PREFIX**, s. \*syllaba apposita, antiposita.

**PREGNANCY**, graviditas; prægnatio: during her p., dum gravida or prægnans erat.

**PREGNANT**, || With young, prægnans (g. t.). —gravidus (only of human beings). —fœtus (of any animal) —fœtus or hœtus (only of cows). —inclina (of small animals, esply swine): to be p., gravidam or prægnantem esse: ventrem ferre; partum ferre or gestare: to be p. with, prægnantem alio continere qm (prop.); parturire qd (fig.). || Important, full of consequence, magni or maximi momenti. See IMPORTANT.

**PREJUDGE**, præjudicare qd (C.); prius iudicare quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8).

**PREJUDICE**, s. || Preconceived opinion, opinio præjudicata; qd præjudicati: opinio præsumpta (non præjudicium in this sense). —opinio prava (a wrong opinion, p.). —opinio ficta atque vana (false, untenable opinion); —often simply opinio, where the context determines the sense. —opinionis commentum. *To come to the consideration of althg under the influence of some p., qd præjudicati afferre: p. confirmed by the arguments &c. of others, opinio confirmata: to have a p. in favour of aby, bene de qo existimare; agi aby, male de qo opinari: to be under the influence of p., opinione præjudicati duci. || Hurt, detrimentum. damnum. incommodum. fraud: to aby's p., cum damno, detrimento, dispendio.*

**PREJUDICE**, v. || To predispose aby agi althg or aby, qm in suspitionem adducere ci (to make aby look upon another with suspicion). —efficere ut qs de qo male opinetur. —qd ci suspectum facere (Q.). *This p. the judge agi the cause, huc suspectam facit iudici causam (Q. 5, 13, 5). Aby is prejudiced agi althg, qd ci suspectum, or suspectum et inivium, est: many persons are prejudiced agi the medicine of the mind, medicina animi pluribus suspecta et inivla (C.): to be prejudiced agi aby, male opinari de qo; in favour of aby, bene de qo existimare. Do not come to the consideration of this question with prejudiced minds, paulo, ut ne quid præjudicati huc afferatis (C.). || To be prejudicial to. See HURT.*

**PREJUDICIAL**, damnosus (L.); noxius. malus. adversus. inimicus. alienus (C.; detrimentosus, once, Cas.; dispendiosus, very rare, Col.). *To be p., damno, detrimento, fraudi esse; obesse; nocere.*

**PREJUDICIALLY**, perniciosè; cum damno, detrimento.

**PRELACY**, \*præsulis or prælati munus.

**PRELATE**, \*præsul; \*prælatius (t. t.).

**PRELECTION**, lectio; prælectio.

**PRELIMINARY**, initia, pl. (e. g. pacti).

**PRELIMINARY**, anteceden.

**PRELUDE**, e. præsentio (in music, of a leader, who gives the time). —proœmium (a beginning, with a musical instrument: citharædi. C. de Or. 2, 40, 325). —proludus or preludio (the beginning of a battle, or fig. of althg such may be compared to it). *To be a p. to althg (fig.), ci rei antecedere.*

**PRELUDE**, v. || Prae se præmonstrare (ad.

præministrare) modulus (Gell. 1, 19, 11): præcinere (of the player, or of the instrument). ¶ *Fio.* ei tel antecedere.

**PREMATURE.** ¶ *PAOR.* præmaturus. præcox. ¶ *Fio.* immaturus. præmaturus. præcox: a p. death, mors immatura (C.); præmatura (Plin.); decessio matura (C.): p. old age, canities præmatura: a p. birth, abortus (C.).

**PREMATURELY,** præmature; ante tempus; ante annos.

**PREMEDITATE,** præmeditari qd (C.). *Premeditated,* cogitatus (e. g. facinus, parricidium, Suet.); quod consulto et cogitatum sit; Jn. quod consulto et cogitatum sit.

**PREMEDITATION,** præmeditatio (C. Tusc. 3, 14, 29): done with p., i. e. with design, quod consulto et cogitatum sit: with p., consulto; cogitate: Jn. consulto et cogitate; voluntate (opp. casu); dedita operâ; de or ex industria.

**PREMIER** (prime minister), \*princeps regis in rebus publicis administrandis consiliariorum; more antientis, princeps amictorum regis; princeps purpuratorum (Curt.).

**PREMISE,** v. præfari (to say beforehand; with or without acc. of thing said); præmunire qd (reliquo) sermoni (p. what is of importance for the understanding of what is to follow, C.).

**PREMISES,** § (In logic), præmissa, pl. (l. t.); also prima, pl., or quod antecessit (C. when the context explains the sense; e. g. mihi non placet consequentia reprehendere quum prima concesseris, Tusc. 5, 9, 24; conclusio reprehenditur, si id, quod sequitur, non videatur necessarium eo quod antecessit, coherere Ins. 1, 46, 86). ¶ *Howse,* house and land, tecta villatica; mediocia villas; villa.

**PREMIUM,** præmium; donum.

**PREMONISH,** certiorare facere; præmonere.

**PREMONITION,** præmonitio, ūs (O.; præmonitio, Tert.); or by the verb.

**PREMONITORY,** qui præmonet &c. (præmonitorius, Tert.).

**PREMUNIRE.** To incur a p., exilium multari or \*bonis publicis in exilium exigi or expelli.

**PREOCCUPATION,** præoccupatio (Np.).

**PREOCCUPY,** præoccupare (prop. and fig.; e. g. timor animos præoccupaverat).

**PREPARATION,** apparatio or apparatus (espely on a magnificent scale; e. g. epularum); præparatio (a preparing beforehand; e. g. belli); compositio (a compounding; e. g. of medicines, wugents; &c.); elaboratio (careful working up) P. for war, belli comparatio (preparing oneself for war, as an action); belli apparatus (all preliminary measures for war, supplies, &c.). To make p. for althg. parare, apparare, comparare, preparare, adornare qd (to get ready things necessary); se comparare or præparare ad qd (to make oneself ready); to make p. for war, parare or apparare bellum; for the defence of a town, parare quæ usui sunt ad defendendum oppidum; for a siege, &c. quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinent, administrare; se expedire ad oppugnationem urbis: to make great p. for althg. diligentissime, acerrime parare qd: to make all due p. for althg. omnes res ad qd comparare: with p., parare; præparare: ex præparato.

**PREPARATORY,** qui parat, præparat, &c.

**PREPARE,** parare (to get althg. in readiness; also to provide); apparare (to make preparations for; e. g. bellum, convivium). — præparare (provide beforehand; animum or se ad qd; aures auditorum: also of food; ova, Mart.). — comparare (to p. for althg. by bringing together all that is requisite; also to provide or procure; also of preparing a snare for aby, insidias ei or in qm). — struere. Instruere. comparare (to p. maliciously; plot, arrow, mischief). — adornare (furnish with what is necessary, equip, &c.; e. g. naves). — concludere (p. scientifically, as wines, skins, &c.). — componere (p. by compounding ingredients, medicines). — moliri (by the application of force; to p. something bad). — machinari (to plot or hatch, by deceit, &c.). To p. medicine, medicum parare or facere medicamentum concinnare. remedium salutis componere; a draught, medicamentum in poculo diluere; a banquet, ornare et apparare convivium; a sumptuous banquet, magnifice comparare convivium: to p. to answer, comparare se ad respondendum. ¶ To get ready for althg. præparare se ad qd. se parare or comparare ad qd. — Accingere or se accingere ad or in qd are not found in C. or Cas., but occur in Ter. and L., and very often in T.: a dut. or an inf. after this phrase is poet. Often by præparare or comparare qd: to p. for his departure,

preparare protectionem (Suet.): to give abut time to p., tempus ad comparandum dare; for a journey, comparare se ad iter: to p. or be preparing for war, bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere; belli apparatus instruere; omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent providere: to p. a lecture (at college), res in scholâ explicandas meditari (of the teacher); — quæ in scholâ audienda sunt prædicare ac meditari (of the pupil; see C. de Or. 1, 32, 147): to p. oneself for the University, se præparare ad studia academica: to p. one for althg., qm præmonere de qd re (to warn beforehand); — ca animum ad qd componere or præparare (to bring one into a new state of mind): I was prepared for it, qd mihi non imparate accidit: to p. oneself for althg., se præparare ad qd (e. g. l.). — parare or apparare qd (to make preparations for); — præparationem adhibere in qd re; animum præparare ad qd; se, or animum, componere ad qd (to make up one's mind to). — meditari qd (to study or practise beforehand); — commentari qd (to think over, a speech, &c.).

**PREPAY** (a letter), \*epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere: prepay, \*immunis a mercede cursus publici; \*a vecturæ pretio immunis.

**PREPONDERANCE,** \*quod justum onus, or pondus, excedit (prop.); major auctoritas, or vis (fig.): to have the p. propendere præponderare (prop. or fig.); potentia, opibus, or viribus antecedere, antecellere, antere, antestare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, præstare, superare, præpollere (fig.); prævalere (fig. L., prof. § 1).

**PREPONDERATE.** See to have the PREPONDERANCE: præponderant, superans; major; gravior.

**PREPOSITION,** præpositio (l. t.).

**PREPOSSSESS,** præoccupare.

**PREPOSSSESSION.** See PRÆJUDICE.

**PREPOSTEROUS,** rationi repugnans (contrary to reason); ineptus, absurdus; Jn. ineptus et absurdus (of persons or things).

**PRESAGE,** s. omen. portentum. augurium. præsagium.

**PRESAGE,** v. divinare (by inspiration). — præsagire (by natural sagacity). — præsentire (by presentiment). — vaticinari (to prophesy). — prædicare (to predict).

**PRESBYTER,** presbyter, erit, m.

**PRESBYTERY,** presbyterii (pl.).

**PRESIENCE,** by the adj.

**PRESCIENT,** præscius (T., V.): to be p., prænocere qd (C.).

**PRESCRIBE,** ¶ To command, præscribere or præscribere ei qd or with ut: to p. to aby what to do, præscribere ei quæ agenda sunt: to p. a rule or law to oneself, sibi ipsi qd præscribere, or legem scribere, statuere. ¶ (As a physician), medicamenta præscribere (C.): for a disease, morbo remedium proponere (Np); valetudinis curationem præscribere (C.).

**PRESCRIPTION,** ¶ (In law), præscriptio (Pand.); auctoritas (C. Off. 1, 12, 37); usus. ¶ (Of a physician), medicamentum diluendi formula, or simply formula: to write a p., medicamentum compositionem literis mandare (Sen.); formulam medicamentum concinnare (Bau.); a book, \*liber medicorum formulas continens: \*dispensatorium (Med.).

**PRESENCE,** præsentia (e. pr.) — assiduitas (frequent p. at a place). — frequentia (of several persons) in the p. of aby, qd presente (not in præsentia). — coram qd (under the eyes of aby; the action not necessarily being directed to him) — apud qm (not only in his p., but also with ref. to him; e. g. dicere, loqui, verba facere apud qm): p. of mind, animi præsentia; animus præsens.

**PRESENT,** adj. ¶ Not past or future, qui nunc est (now existing, living, &c. ~~est~~ never hodiernus, = of the p. day, in the strictest sense). — præsens (at the p. moment: opp. to that which occurs at another time. Most frequently however by hic, when = 'this one', where præsens would be wrong): the p. day, hodiernus dies; his dies: men of the p. day, homines qui nunc sunt or vivunt; hujus or nostræ ætatis homines: the p. times, hæc tempora: the p. age, hæc or nostra ætas: up to the p. day or moment, ad or in hodiernum diem (in the strictest sense of 'to day'). — usque ad hunc diem (even up to the p. time). — usque ad hoc tempus. adhuc. usque adhuc (up to the p. time). — At the p. day, hodie. hoc tempore. his temporibus. nunc (e. g. opp. tunc). Even at the p. day, or even up to the p. day, hodie. hodie quoque: and even (or up) to the p. day, et hodie; hodieque (In hodieque, C. e. g. Verr. 3, 23, 64, &c.) the que = et, and also. The form does not occur for hodie or hodie quoque. ~~est~~ hodiernum is quite barbarous: the p., præsentia, ium (the time



now p.).—*instantly, ium (the time close at hand; opp. venientia): to enjoy the p., and not think of the future, praesentibus frui, nec in longius consultare (T. Hist. 2, 95, 3): to have a correct judgment respecting the p., de instantibus verissime judicare (Np. Them. 1, 4): at p., hoc tempore, in praesenti (at this moment).—in hoc tempore, in praesenti (under existing circumstances).—in praesens (for now and the time immediately following).*

**PRESENTE**, *impraesentiarum, depraesentiarum, in praesentiam et ad praesens, are not Class.: impraesent. stands however Np. Hann. 6; Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16 (ad. in praesenti) &c. See Hand, Tars. 3, p. 234.* **¶** *Not absent, praesens; qui adest: those p., qui adsunt; spectatores (spectators).—auditores, audientes (hearers).—corona (heures round a speaker); a great number p., frequentia; frequentes: to be p., adesse (opp. abesse).—praesentem esse or adesse; praesto esse or adesse; coram adesse (with the notion of assistance, if necessary): to be p. in an assembly, in concione stare: to be p. at a thing, ad esse, interesse, with a dat. of that at which a person is or was p. (adesse, q. i., to be p. as spectator, helper, &c.; interesse, to be p. as a participator in a thing); thus, at a sacrifice, rebus divinis interesse, of the priest; sacris adesse, of the people; Cf. Her. Cas. B. G. 6, 13).*

**PRESENT**, v. **¶** *To bring to view, sistere; in conspectum dare, in conspectu ponere, ante oculos ponere, proponere, exponere (to set, or place before the eyes).—ostendere, ostentare (to show, the latter imply to excite attention): to p. itself to view, occurere, objici (of things; imply accidentally).—se sistere: se dare in conspectum, se representare, se ostendere, offerre (of persons).—apparere, manifestum esse (to be apparent). ¶ To make a present, ci donum (munus) dare; qm donum dare; ci donum impertiri; munus ci deferre: to make one a trifling p., munusculum ci concinnare (Trebon. ap. C. Ep. 12, 16, 3): to give one a thing as a p., dare ci qd dono or muneri; ci qd or qm qd re donare. ¶ To offer, offerre, praebere (q. i.).—circumferre (to carry round and offer; e. g. dishes of food). ¶ To introduce a thing to another: are INTRODUCE. ¶ To present arms, \*telum (tela) erigere honoris causa; in honour of or to a thing, \*telum erigere ci.*

**PRESENT**, a. donum (any voluntary gift, imply in order to please, δῶρον).—munus (a p. which one feels bound to make; imply as a token of affection or favour, γέρας).—praemium (a reward of honour, with respect to the desert of the receiver, ἀθλον).—jactura (a p. for some definite purpose, such as involves a sacrifice on the part of the giver; see Interp. on Cas. B. G. 6, 12; Militia, C. Manil. 23, 67).—donarium (a consecrated or dedicated offering).—corollarium (originally, a chaplet of gilded or silvered flowers as a p. to actors, &c.; see C. Verr. 3, 19, 184; 4, 22, 49; then fig., a douceur in money, C. Verr. 3, 10, 118).—strena (a p. given on a feast, imply on new-year's day, for the sake of a good omen).—xenium (ξένιον, a p. to a guest, Vir. 6, 7 (10), 4; in the time of Pliny the Younger; also a p., consisting chiefly of calities, sent to one's intimate friends; see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8).—apophoretum (ἀποφόρετον, a p., on the Saturnalia, afterwards also on other occasions, sent home with the guests; usually articles of dress or ornaments).—donativum (a p. in money, made on extraordinary occasions, to the soldiers).—congrarium (oil, wine, corn, salt, in kind or in money, distributed by magistrates or other public men, afterwards by the emperors, to the poor; sometimes also soldiers, favourites, or artists, received a similar p.).—liberalitas was used first in the sive. age in the sense of donum; but never otherwise than to denote imperial liberality): a small p., munusculum: a birth-day p., munus natalitium (Pul. Maz. 9, 2, extr. 5): to make a p., muneri ari qm; donum or munus ci dare, offerre; munus ci or munere qm donare: to make a p. of a thing to a thing, muneri ari (rarely munere ari) qm qd re: donare qm qd re or ci qd; dono mittere ci qd (to send as a p.).—largiri ci qd (to distribute, deal out abundantly).—augere qm qd re (to enrich, imply with children): to make large or handsome p.'s to a thing, magnis muneribus donare, afficere; donis amplissime donare; amplissimis donis decorare; muneribus explere; amplis praemiss afficere; ci non pauca large effusisse donare: to receive a thing as a p., dono or muneri accipere qd: to bring a thing over to one's side by great p.'s and promises, magnis iactura pollicitationibusque ad se perducere qm.

**PRESENTATION**, **¶** *Act of presenting, Crei. by the verbs. ¶ Appointment to an office, \*commendatio: letters of p., \*litterae quibus qd commendatur.*

**PRESENTIMENT**, praesensio; praesagium: I have a p. of evil, animus praesagit mihi qd mali (Ter.).

**PRESENTLY**, **¶** *Soon, mox (at a short time after the present, e. g. nunciari mihi jussit mox se venturum C.). ¶ Immediately, statim; illico; confestim; e vestigio; continuo. ¶ At present, now, hoc tempore: in praesenti; in praesenti; in praesens (Syn. in Praesent, adj.).*

**PRESERVATION**, conservatio; or Crei. with the verbs: *sf = safety, salus; incolumitas (safety without any injury or loss).*

**PRESERVE**, conservare, servare (e. g. rem familiarem).—sustinere, sustentare (e. g. one's health).—tuari (to watch, to look to a thing, to keep in repair). *Jy. tuari et conservare.—alere (by nursing or nourishing; then in general). *Jy. alere et sustentare; sustentare et alere. To p. one's health, valetudinem tuari: to p. a thing's life, qm (integrum) conservare. ci saluti esse; salutis auctorem esse (q. i. for saving one's life); ci sanitatem restituere (as a physician). ¶ Of fruit, condire; \*saccharum incoquere ci rei (Aft. Plin. 24, 17, 48).—saccharo condire.**

**PRESERVE**, servator, conservator. Or by the verbs:—*qui condit (fruit, &c.).*

**PRESERVING** (of fruits, &c.), conditio (act of p.).—conditura (manner of p., &c.).—*To gather olives for p., olivas condituli legere (Col. 2, 22, 4).*

**PRESIDE**, praesae; praesidere.

**PRESIDENCY**, \*praesidentiius.

**PRESIDENT**, praefectus (one who presides over an office or business; ~~Crei.~~ in the best prose always with a gen. or dat. of the office, &c.).—magister (one who is entrusted with the oversight or care of an institution, or the like).—praeses (one who presides, as the head).—antistes (the head of a temple, and of sacred offices belonging to it: ~~Crei.~~ rarely, and only in the silver age, in the more general sense of a president): To make one p. of a thing, qm ci rei praedicere or praeporere.

**PRESS**, v. **¶** *To squeeze, impose constraint, premere (in nearly all the senses of the English word).—comprimere (to p. together).—exprimere (to p. out).—Impremere (to p. in or upon a thing, qd ci rei or in re).—niti, vergere (to p. with its weight upon a body; agit a thing, in qd; see Plin. 2, 65, 65).—urere (to cause pain by pressing; to pinch, as a shoe).—vexare, pungere. cruciari (to oppress, harass). To p. a person's hand, manum cs prevarare: to p. a kiss upon a thing's lips, ci or cs labris basium imprimere (poet.); osculum ci applicare (poet.): to p. a thing to one's bosom, qm premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (poet.); qm arcibus complexi, qm amplexi (to embrace): to be pressed to death in a crowd, praeturbā elidi exanimari-que. ¶ To urge, premere qm (q. i.).—urgere qm, or absol. (to urge or press hard).—instare ci, or absol. (to press close upon the heels; all these three imply as military terms of pressing an enemy).—vexare (to harass, annoy, attack, &c., on different sides; also as a military term).—propellere (to drive forward). To p. the enemy in front and in rear, hostem a fronte et a tergo urgere: to be hard pressed, in angustias adductum esse: in angustias esse or versari; acriter urgeri (by creditors): when the creditors pressed hard, instantibus creditoribus: necessity pressed him, necessitas eum premebat: to press oneself upon a thing, se ingerere or se obtrudere ci; se venditare ci: to be pressed for time or by business, multis occupationibus destitui. ¶ To try earnestly to persuade, petere a quo.—contendere a quo, ut.—instare (absol. or with inf., or with ut, ne).—solicitare qm ad qd, or with ut. To p. a thing earnestly, summe contendere a quo (e. g. quum a me peteret, et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem; C.): Hortensius presses you to confer, &c., tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, &c.: if you p. him, to instate. ¶ To act upon with weight, make smooth by compression, put a thing in a press, prelo premere: to p. grapes, uvas in torcular deferre preloque subicere, ut quantum possit exprimat (Col. 12, 52, 10): to p. a cloth, vestes ponderibus premere (Sen.); cloth, \*pannum ponderibus premere (aft. Sen.).*

*\*Pannum prelo bene solidare (Bav.). ¶ To force, constrain; to p. sailors, nautas vi comparare (Aft. Cas. B. G. 3, 9, in.).—remiges in supplementum extrahere (Aft. L. 26, 36, extr.).*

**PRESS**, s. **¶** *Instrument by which a thing is pressed, prelum (q. i.); torculum, torcular (for grapes, &c.).—tormentum (for clothes; Sen. Tranq. 1, 3; later, pressorium). To put clothes in a p., vestes ponderibus premere (Sen.); the beam of a p., arbor; vectis: p.-room, torcular; cella torcularia. ¶ Instrument for printing; printing, prelum (q. i.). To send a book to p., \*librum literarum formis excubendum curare. ¶ Librum prelo subicere. ¶ Librum edere (to*

*publish*: to be in the p., \*sub prelo esse (~~est~~) not sub prelo audare); \*litterarum formis exscribi; \*prelum exercere o subisse: a book fresh from the p., liber adhuc mesteus (Plin.); to come from the p., \*prodire ex officina typographica; edi; emitti: a sheet that has passed through the p., \*plagula typis exscripta: to have passed through the p., \*prelum reliquie: error of the p., \*mendum typographicum (when a wrong letter is used, &c.), \*erratum typographicum (if a wrong word is put, as C. Att. 6, 1, 17, erratum fabrilis: Post-Aug. error: see Q. 1, 5, 47), \*peccatum typographi (as a fault of the compositor; C. Tusc. 3, 20, 47, paucis verbis tria magna peccata); \*vitium typographicum (a blunder destroying the sense; see Q. 1, 5, 5 sq.); a book disfigured by errors of the p., \*liber mendosus or mendose descriptus: a book free from errors of the p., \*liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis purus. || *Act of printing and publishing, e. g. the liberty of the p.*, \*libertas sentiendi, quæ velis, et quæ sentias litterarum formis exscribendi; or \*libertas, quæ sentias, litterarum formis describendi: in a republic the freedom of the p. is a first principle, &c., in civitate sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias litterarum formis exscribere licet (oft. T. Hist. 1, 1, 4): in a free country the freedom of the p. should be conceded, in liberâ civitate linguam mentemque liberâ esse oportet.

*PRESSURE*, pressus, pressio, pressura, compressio (a pressing, pressing together).—impetus, vis (force of weight).—vis, vexatio, injuria (oppression). The p. of the atmosphere, \*pressus aeris: the p. of a pen, \*nisus: the p. of the times, iniquitas or injuria temporum: the p. of age increases, ætas ingravescit: to groan under the p. of taxes, multitudinē tributorum premi: to feel the p. of the war, incommoda belli sentire.

*PRESUME*, || To suppose or believe previously: to take for granted, animo, opinione, præcipere qd; opinari, putare (to think, conjecture). || To venture, dare, audere; id sibi sumere, ut &c.; haud vereri: I do not p. to assert that my advice ought to have been followed, mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere debuerit: though I do not p. &c., quamquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrego (ut) &c. (C.)

*PRESUMPTION*, || *Opinion*, conjectura; opinio; præsumptio opinio (Q.). || *Primâ facie probability*. This is a p. that &c., this constitutes a p. that &c., ex qâ re (conjecturâ) colligere potes, or \*colligi posse videtur. || *Boldness, daring, audacia*; confidentia; temeritas.—arrogantia.

*PRESUMPTIVE*, opinabilis; opinatus; conjecturalis: quod conjecturâ nititur, continetur (oft. C.).

*PRESUMPTUOUS*, audax (of persons or things).—audaciâ præditus: ad audendum projectus (of persons).—arrogans: I am not so p., as ... non tantum mihi sumo neque arrego (ut &c.); non (id) mihi sumo ut &c.

*PRESUMPTUOUSLY*, audacter (rarely audaciter); confidenter.

*PRESUPPOSE*, sperare, confidere (to hope).—ponere, sumere (to take for granted). ~~est~~ Supponere and præsupponere are barbarous. The decorum necessarii p. the honestum; quidquid est id quod deceat, id tum apparet, quum integritas est honestas.

*PRETENCE*. See *PRETEXT*.

*PRETEND*, simulare, assimulare, or (when an adj. follows as the object) assimilare se; either with an acc. of the object, or with an acc. and infin., or with quasi and subjunctive. To p. friendship towards any one, amicitiam simulare; amicum assimilare: to p. to be sick, simulare egrum: to p. to be mad, simulare se furere.

*PRETENDED*, qui perhibetur, dicitur, or fertur (that is said to be),—opinatus (imaginary; opp. verus).—simulatus, fictus; Jn. fictus et simulatus (feigned; opp. verus).—imaginiarius (that is present, happens, &c., only in form, without having full validity; imaginary; first in L., neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cessorum esse, 3, 41).—adumbratus (sketched in appearance only; feigned; opp. verus).—fucatus, fucosus (deceiving by a fair appearance; hence, not genuine; opp. verus). ~~est~~ Speciosus is = 'striking the senses by its fair exterior.' Ss 'pretended' may be translated, a) by the adj. fictæ; a p. reconciliation, gratia fictæ reconciliata. b) by id quod videtur neque est; e. g., p. expediency, ea quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est. c) by species with the gen.; a p. advantage, species utilitatis.

*PRETENDER*, qui sibi petit, deponit, qd. P. to a throne, amulus regni (Just.).—imperi affectator (Flor.).—qui fasces regni sibi debitor contendit (Nolten.).

two p.'s, qui de regno inter se contendunt (Cæs. B. G. 5, 3).

*PRETENSION*, jus (right).—postulatio, postulatium (demand).—vindicta (judicial or formal claim). To make p. to atqg, rem sibi or ad se vindicare: moderate p.'s, postulata lenissima. See also CLAIM.

*PRETEXT*, causa (g. i. but also for 'pretended cause').—præscriptio, nomen (feigned title or name).—simulatio cs rei (pretence of atqg; also = pretext or cloak; for uch pretextus is post-Aug.).—species (appearance; colorable appearance: not obtentus). Under p. of, specie, per speciem cs rei, nomine cs rei (under colour of).—simulatione, per simulationem cs rei (under cloak of of). ~~est~~ p. prætextu or obtentu (not Class.).—Jn. simulatione et nomine cs rei, fronte or in fronte (opp. pectore).—per causam cs rei, simulatâ qâ re.—~~est~~ Titulus apparently not before the Aug. age: under the p. of equalizing the laws, sub titulo æquandarum legum (L.): you may remember what p. you held forth, licet vobis meminisse quomodo titulum præterideritis, &c.). Under the p. that, &c., causâ interpositâ or illatâ (with acc. and inf.); causatus (with acc. and inf.): to invent a p., causam confingere or reperire: to allege as a p., causam interponere or interserere: to use atqg as a p., causari, præterdere, prætexere qd, simulare qd (e. g. bonum publicum). To believe atqg to be a deceitful p., qd ostentul credere (e. g. signa deditiōis, S. Jug. 46, 6).

*PRETTILY*, belle; venuste. A p.-written letter, epistola belle scripta; epistola literis lepidis scripta.

*PRETTINESS*, venustas; forma venusta; and otherwise by the adj.

*PRETTY*, bellus (v. pr.).—pulchellus (tolerably p.; of persons and things).—formosus (well-shaped; of persons).—lepidus (neat, elegant; of persons and things).—venustus (agreeable, charming; of persons and things).—festivus (elegant, lively in behaviour; of persons; then, like our 'pretty'; also = not inconsiderable, of a number, multitude, &c.).—bonus (not inconsiderable, good, tolerable; of a number). ~~est~~ Honestus, of shape, &c., expresses more than 'pretty'; it is 'stately,' 'imposing,' &c. To possess a p. considerable number of books, habere festivum librorum copiam: a p. share, bona pars: it is p., bellum est.

*PREVAIL*, || To obtain force, currency, &c., invalescere, convalescere. ingravescere (to gain strength).—increbrescere, percrebrescere (to become frequent or common).—inveterasce (to take deep root).—serpere (to spread abroad gradually and imperceptibly).—late se diffundere, late serpere (to spread abroad widely): to p. throughout atqg, diffundi or se diffundere per qd; pervadere per qd: a fever p.'s, febris augetur, increscit: luxury began to p., luxuria invalescebat (Np. Cal. 2, 3). || To be in force, have influence, vigere; increbuisse; invalesce; obtinere (post-Aug.). Aty's opinion ought to have prevailed, cs consilium valere debuit. || To conquer, vid.

*PREVAIL UPON*, movere, adducere, perducere, impellere qm ad or in qd or ut faciat qd. He could not be prevailed upon to take the oath, adduci non potuit ut juraret (Cæs.). I cannot p. on myself to &c., a me or ab animo meo impetrare non possum ut (faciam) qd; animum or in animum inducere non possum, facere or ut faciam qd; not to do it, quin faciam.

*PREVAILING*, PREVALENT, || That is in force, &c., quod viget, increbuit, &c. To be p., vigere, &c.: to become p., increbrescere, percrebrescere (C.); invalescere (Suet., Q.); (longius) serpere (C.). || Common, general, vulgaris, pervagatus (spread abroad among the common people).—communis (common, or belonging to all); Jn. communis et pervagatus. Also by the genitives vulgi (= vulgaris) or omnium (= communis); e. g. the p. opinion, vulgi or vulgaris or omnium opinio: a p. fault, vitium commune et pervagatum.

*PREVARICATE*, prævaricari; prævaricari et colludere (C.).—~~est~~ prævaricari is to defend or accuse a person in a collusive manner.—tergiversari or huc illuc tergiversari (to seek evasions to escape from the necessity of giving a straightforward answer).—secum pugnantia respondere (to give contradictory answers).

*PREVARICATION*, prævaricatio (C.).

*PREVARICATOR*, prævaricator (C.); collusor (late).

*PREVENT*, || To go before, prævenire, præire, intervenire (to get the start of). || To anticipate, præcipere, anticipare. (ante) occupare. See ANTICIPATE. || To hinder, impedire qd, impedimento esse ci rei, impedimentum afferre ci rei faciente

*g. n.*)—obstare or officere ei rei cs.—prohibere [Str. in HINDER].—non sinere qd or generally non sinere qd fieri (*non egi tū, not to allow althg, not to let it pass or happen; e. g. the passage over, transitum or transire non sinere*): to *p. aby fm doing althg*, prohibere qm qd facere; qm impedire a qā re; impedire ne quis qd faciat; non sinere qm qd facere; qm arceat or prohibere qā re: to *p. approach to the shore, qm e nave egredi prohibere*: *nothing p.'s our doing it, nihil impedit, quominus hoc faciamus: wech you both could and should have prevented, quod et potuisti prohibere ne fieret, et debuisti*.

PREVENTION, prohibitio (seld. *but Class.*; *e. g. non poena sed prohibitio sceleris*).—impedimentum; obstaculum.

PREVENTIVE, quod præcipit, &c.; *e. g. p. measures, cautio: to adopt p. measures, providere (used absolutely in this sense; Cæs. B. G. 5, 33): to adopt all possible p. measures in althg, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re*.

PREVIOUS, antecedens; quod ante omnia dicendum, agendum, est; prior.

PREVIOUSLY, ante; antea; antehac; prius (followed by quam as the Eng. adv. by 'to').

PREY, s. præda; raptum (booty). *A bird of p., avis rapax (C.): a beast of p., bestia rapax (Plin.)*; bestia prædatrix (Ammian.).

PREY, v. prædari. prædam or prædas facere or agere. To *p. upon*, exedere. consumere. absumere. *grief p.'s upon the mind, mæror exest animum planeque conficit*.

PRICE, pretium. To *set or fix a p.*, pretium statuere (Plaut.), constituere (C.), ei rei imponere (Q.): to *set a p. upon aby's head*, mercedem mortis cs promittere: *the p. of calates is fallen*, pretia prædiorum jacent (C.): *the p. of land falls*, pretium agrorum retro alit (Plin.): to *fall in p.*, villus fieri or venire: *corn is lower in p.*, villitas annonæ consuta est, annona laxavit: to *agree upon a p.*, de pretio convenire (Q.): to *raise the p.*, pretium cs rei efferre (Varr.), augere (Plin.): to *raise the p. of corn*; see CORN. *Corn does not bear a good p.*, annona non habet pretium (C.): to *be at a high p.*, pretii esse magis; at a low p., parvi; very low, minimi: to *sell at a low p.*, parvo pretio vendere qd (C.): *what is the p. quanti indicat? quanti vendis rem? what is the p. of pigs here? quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt?* (Plaut. Men. 2, 15.)

PRICK, s. || A puncture, ictus; punctio; punctum. A slight p., punctiuncula. *A sharp instrument, goad, prick, stimulus; aculeus: to kick against the p.'s, adversus stitulum calcare (Ter.)*.

PRICK, v. || PROPE. pungere, compungere (re. p., both of persons and of things).—stimulare (with a goad). To *p. with a needle*, acu pungere or compungere: to *p. one's hand with a needle*, acu sauciare manum. || PRO. pungere, compungere, urere, infestare.

PRICK UP (the ears), aures erigere (C.) or arrigere (Ter., V.). To *p. up one's ears when aby is speaking*, aures erigere et qm dicentem attendere.

PRICKLE, aculeus; spina.

PRIDE, || Haughtiness, superbia (opp. to humility and modesty, haughty sense of superiority).—Insolentia (active and offensive insolence).—fastidium.—spiritus (a middle word, in good or bad sense).—animus inflatus, tumens, sublatius.—fastus (easily in poets, and prose of sile. age). To *charge aby with p.*, superbiam tribuere qd ci (Np.): to *bring down aby's p.*, superbiam cs retundere (Phædr. 4, 22, 21): to *let go p.*, superbiam ponere (H.): abjicere (Plaut.); spiritus remittere (Cæs.). || That on wch one prides oneself, gloria. *The husband is the p. of his wife, marito superbiere potest conjux*.

PRIDE ONESELF, superbiere re.—jactare qd (e. g. urbanam gratiam, Cæs.; ingenium, Q.).—gloriarī re. in re, de re.—qā re inflatum esse or tumere (to be puffed up by it)—qā re elatum esse (e. g. oplus).

PRIEST, sacerdos (a sacrificer, heathen or Jewish).—presbyter (in the Christian sense) or sacrorum antistes. A parish p., curio (in the Roman sense, president of a curia): high or chief p., pontifex.

PRIESTHOOD, sacerdotium (in the heathen or Jewish sense).—presbyterii munus (in the Christian sense).

PRIESTLY, sacerdotialis; sacerdoti conveniens; sacerdotie dignus (heathen or Jewish).—presbytero conveniens, or by the gen. presbyteri (Christian).

PRIM, prps "in severitatem (vultus) compositus; in intentionem compositus; putidus.

PRIMACY, principatus; archiepiscopalis dignitas (Eccles.).

PRIMARY, primus; principalis. The *p. meaning of a word*, naturalis et principi; alis verbi significatio (see PRIMITIVE): *the p. impulses or instincts of our nature*, principia initia or prima natura. principia naturalia (see C. Off. 3, 12, 52; de Fin. 2, 12, extr. and 5, 7).

PRIMATE, princeps (archiepiscoporum, or episcoporum).

PRIME, s. || Best of althg, flos. [See FLOWER.] To *be in the p.*, florere: *the p. of life*, ætas florens or optima; ætatis flos. to *be in the p. of life*, in flore ætatis esse; æta: florere: to *be in the p. of life*, integræ ætate: to *die in the p. of youth*, in flore primo juvenis extinctus est qs; in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis. || Beginning, vid. || Morning, vid. || The first canonical hour, prima hora, or prima only, fm context.

PRIME, adj. See FIRST, BEST.

PRIME-COST. See COST-PRICE.

PRIME, v. || To put powder into the pan of a gun, pulverem pyrium in scutulum or receptaculum infundere, inlicere. || In painting, primis coloribus imbucere.

PRIMER, || Prayer-book, vid. || A horn-book, libellus elementorum; tabule literaræ. A child in the p., qui prima elementa discit (aft. Q.); puer elementarius (aft. Sen. Ep. 36, 4).

PRIMEVAL, antiquus, perantiquus, priscus. Jn. vetus et antiquus. vetus et priscus. priscus et antiquus.

PRIMITIVE, primus; primigenius (Varr.); principalis (e. g. causa, significatio).—~~est~~ primitivus is late.—nativus (natural). The *p. meaning of a word*, ea verbi significatio, in qua natum est (Gell.).—naturalis et principalis significatio verbi (see Q. 9, 1, 4).—vera atque propria significatio verbi (its true and peculiar meaning; Gell. 12, 3, 5). See also ANCIENT.

PRIMITIVELY, primo, principio, primitus.

PRIMOGENITURE, primogenitura (Jct.); better ætatis privilegium (Just. 2, 10, 2).

PRIMORDIAL, primus; primordius (Col.); primordialis (Tertull.); primigenius (Varr.).

PRIMROSE, primula vulgaris (Linc.).

PRINCE, || A supreme ruler, princeps (g. l.).—rex (a king, sovereign p.).—regulus (a petty king).—tetrarcha (a petty sovereign p. of Asia, who had kingly rank and power, but was not regarded as a king by the Romans, hence usually, regis atque tetrarchæ: tetrarchæ regeque).—tyrannus (prop. that has assumed the sovereign power in a free state): of or belonging to a p. or p.'s, principalis (~~est~~ under the emperors — ~~est~~ princeps juvenutis does not belong to this; see T. Ann. 1, 3, 1). || The son of a sovereign, adolescens, or juvenis, regii generis; puer, or juvenis, regius (a junior member of a royal family).—filius regis, or regius (a king's son): the p.'s; by the plural of the foregoing nouns; also, principis liberi; pueri regii (L.: the tutor of a p., principis educator præceptorque (T. Ann. 15, 62): to be the tutor of a p., educationi filii principis præesse; principis pueritiam moderari: a crown p., vid. PRINCELY, principalis (under the emperors), or by the gen. principis (or principum); regalis, regius (kingly; weh see: in a p. manner, principatiter (under the emperors). See also ROYAL.

PRINCESS, princeps (g. l.).—regina (a queen).—mulier regii generis, virgo regina (as a junior member of a royal family).—filia regis, or regina (a king's daughter): a crown p., filia regis or principis natu maxima (eldest daughter of a king or prince).—conjux heredis regni (wife of the heir to the throne).

PRINCIPAL, adj. primus, princeps, principalis (the first and most important: the latter post-Aug.).—præcipuus (chief).—potissimus (by far preferable: beyond comparison)—summus, maximus (greatest: in a p. manner, præcipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime).

PRINCIPAL, s. || A chief person, caput, princeps, præpositus, præsul: p. of a college or school, gymnasiarchus. || Money laid out at interest, sors, caput vivum (as opp. 'the interest').—pecunia. numi, res (money generally): that the woman's p. might be asfer, ut mulieri esset res cautior, &c. (C. Cæcin. 4, 11): p. lying idle, pecunie otiosæ or vacuæ, pecunie steriles: the p. lies idle, pecunie otiosæ jacent: to lie on the interest of p., de senore vivere: to deduct what is owed fm p., res alienum de capite deducere: to deduct fm p., de vivo detrahere: the interest due is greater than the p., mergui, sortem usuræ: p. arises fm interest, sors fit ex usura.



PRINCIPALITY, principatus, ōs.

PRINCIPALLY, maximo, præcipue imprimis, præsertim, ante omnia [Syn. in ESPECIALLY].

PRINCIPLE, *¶* *Origis*, principium, origo. *¶* *Maxim laid down, opinion, practical sentiment, dogma* (δόγμα), or pure Latin, decretum, or (post-Aug.) placitum or scitum of philosophers: see C. Acad. 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 and 29; Sen. Ep. 95, 9).—ratio (at the foundation of thinking and acting; of philosophers and others. *¶* *Ratio* in this sense principium is not Latin).—consilium (rule for a rational mode of acting).—præceptum (a precept regulating actions, a rule; also a maxim of a philosopher, as Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18; Sen. Ep. 95, 12; different fm præceptio)—institutum (that which use or custom has established as a rule, different fm institutio).—Jn. præcepta institutaque philosophiæ; sententiæ (an opinion)—judicium, also with animi (a conviction, view, founded on judgement).—regula cæ rei or ad quam qd dirigitur (rule by which one directs himself in althg, that which one ought to follow in althg. *¶* *Regula* never without a gen. of the object, &c.; e. g. eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula = the same p. acutis for &c., C. Off. 3, 18, 75).—lex (law, rule for direction, as C. de Or. 2, 15, 62, primum esse historiarum legem): p.'s of sound reason, integra certaque ratio (see C. Tusc. 4, 17, 38): p.'s for our conduct in life, ratio vitæ; ratio nō vitæ: the p.'s of an individual, quid quicquid sentit (sentiat): firm p.'s, ratio firma stabilis: a man of firm p.'s, homo constans (true to his character).—homo gravis (of strict moral p.): a person of no fixed p.'s, homo levis; of corrupt p.'s, homo impurus (see Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4; C. Læt. 16, 59): one who acts up to his p.'s, vir sui iudicii (according to his conviction, whereas vir sui arbitrii would be one who acts according to his own will and pleasure): fm p., ratione (agreeably to adopted p.).—judicio, animi quodam iudicio (fm certain conviction).—doctrinā (Jn instruction; opp. naturā = fm natural inclination: see Np. All. 17, 3): to remain true to one's p., rationem et institutionem suam conservare; sibi constare; obtinere eandem antiquam rationem (of conduct).—in pristinis sententiis permanere (of opinions): to change one's p.'s, mutare animi iudicium: to adopt the p.'s of abg, cæ rationem nō suscipere: to have p.'s, sentire, with an ad. expressing the nature of the p.'s: as, recte (correct), bene (good), male (bad), humiliter demis-eque (low), temere (not firm): this is my p., mea sic est ratio.

PRINT, v. formis pingere (lineæ).—\*typis or literarum formis describere or exscribere (a book.—*typis* not librum imprimere or excudere or typis exarare; not libri impressi or excussi): a book is being printed, \*liber ab operis describitur: \*liber prelum exercet or prelum subit: a book is being printed in London, \*liber Londinensibus typis excrivitur: to publish a correctly printed book, \*librum emendate descriptum edere: to have a book printed, \*librum prelo subicere: \*librum formis describendum curare: a book has been printed, \*liber prelum reliquit.

PRINT, s. *¶* *Mark impressed, signum, nota* (inpresso, *Appul.*). *¶* *A picture, \*figura, imago, liguo, æri, incisa.* *¶* *A printed paper, \*tabula, charta, placula, typis descripta.*

PRINTER, \*typographus: \*libros typis, literarum formulis, exscribendi artifex: a p.'s apprentice, \*officina typographicae alumnus: p.'s devil, \*qui operam suam lo-at typographo; pl. \*operæ typographicæ.

PRINTING, \*ars typographica: \*ars libros typis exscribendi or formulis describendi.

PRINTING-HOUSE, \*officina typographica; \*typographum.

PRINTING-PRESS, \*prelum typographicum.

PRIOR, s. \*cænobii antistes or magister; or retain prior.

PRIOR, adj. See FIRST, FORMER.

PRIORRESS, \*cænobii antistita, magistra, æ. f.

PRIORITY (not antecessio in this sense), *Crel.* by the adj., prior, antiquior, superior.

PRIORY, \*cænobium.

PRISMA, prismas, itis (*Marc. Cap.*).

PRISMATIC, \*prismaticus (t. t.).

PRISON, custodia (pron. guard, watch; then also a place, where one is in custody).—carcer (a public p. for criminals).—ergastulum (a place in which slaves were kept at hard labour).—vincula, orum (prop., chains and bonds; then also, the place where they are used.—*¶* *Robur* was not prop. a p., but a deep place in a public p., into which criminals were thrown, a keep, dungeon): to put or throw into p., in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere; in cus-

todiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere; custodiæ (or vincula) mandare; in carcerem conjicere, detrudere; in ergastulum mittere: to send to p., in custodiam or in vincula ducere, deducere: to hurry off to p., in vincula abripere: to send to p. for life, vinculis æternis mandare: to be in p., in custodia esse or servari; custodia teneri; in carcere or in vincula esse: to be put in p., in custodiam or in vincula mitti, or by pass. of the other verbs under 'to put or throw into prison': to escape fm this earthly p., e vinculis corporis evolare: ex vinculis hic emissum ferri: to thrust into the inner prison, in inferiorem carcerem demittere: to die in p., in robore et tenebris expirare: thrust into the inner p., clausus in tenebris.

PRISONER, captivus (g. t.).—comprehensus (in the hands of the police): p. of war, captivus; bello captus; (pl.) captivi; corpora captiva (L. 51, 46): to make abg a p. of war, bello capere qm: to exchange p.'s of war, captivos commutare (C.): to ransom p.'s, captivos redimere: to release p., captivos reddere, remittere (C.).

PRISTINE, pristinus; priscus.

PRITHEE, quæso; dic tandem; tandem.

PRIVACY, solitudo (loneliness).—secessus (retired residence): to live in p., in secessu vivere; procul erutu hominum vivere; tempus solum in secreto degere. *¶* *Joint knowledge, consciousness, conscientia* (cæ rei, joint knowledge).—scientia or notitia (cæ rei, knowledge): without my p., me inscio, me insciente, me nesciente; not without my p., me conscio, me sciente.

PRIVATE, privatus (opp. publicus; may be used in nearly all the applications of the English word when joined with a subst., as domus privata, homo privatus, luctus privatus, &c., Kreba).—domesticus (that belongs to one's own affairs or family: opp. forensis = that belongs to public life, to an office, &c.): or opp. communis = that concerns all; see C. All. 1, 17, 6; non forenses res, non domesticæ, non publicæ, non privatis carere diutius tuo suavisimo: anque antistissimo consilio ac sermone posuisti: to inquire whether one came in a public or p. capacity, quævis privativum an publicè venerit (C. Off. 1, 41): to give a p. audience, qm in secretum recipere (Sen.): to give p. lectures, or be a p. tutor at a university, \*scholas privatas habere (Kreba): to attend p. lectures, \*scholas privatas audire, privativum doceri or erudiri (Id.): a p. person (not in office), privatus; qui ab omni reipublice administratione vacat: a p. secretary (of a prince), quem princeps ad manum habet, scribæ loco (see Np. Eun. 1, 5).—scriba principis—scriba cubicularius (g. t., *Inscript.*): p. interest, utilitas privata, domestica, or mea; commodum meum; compendium privatum (cupiditas mea = \*selfishness): p. interests, necessitates or necessitudines private (circumstances arising fm one's p. connections: see *Inopp.* on Cæs. B. C. 1, 8); cupiditas mea (opp. salus communis, C. Off. 1, 19, 63): to neglect one's p. interests, rei familiaris commoda negligere: to sacrifice one's p. interests to althg, utilitates privatas cæ rei remittere (see T. Ann. 1, 10, 2): to take care of one's p. interests, sue utilitati, or sue commodi servire; suis rationibus consulere: to consider every thing with ref. to one's p. interest, omnia ad utilitatem domesticam referre: p. life, vita privata (g. t.).—vita otiosa (with ref. to the leisure which one enjoys).—vita umbratilis (with ref. to retirement and obscurity).—Jn. vita otio-a et umbratilis; vita privata et quæta (calm p. life): to lead a p. life, privatum or in otio vivere: to retire into p. life, a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perferre; privatum fieri; jurato magistratu se privatum facere (of one who lays down a magistracy): to quit p. life, and enter upon public business, ex umbratili et otiosa vitâ in solem et pulverem procedere: p. circumstances, res privatæ or domesticæ, res familiaris: to give p. instruction, qm domi et intra privatos parietes instituere: to keep under p. tuition, qm domi et intra privatos parietes discendum continere; \*qm privatis præceptoribus erudiendum trahere: to have as p. tutor, institutione cæ privatis uti: p. education, \*institutio privata or domestica. P. tutor, præceptor privatus (opp. præc. publicus, Q. 1, 2, in): to put abg under a p. tutor, \*qm præceptorii privato in disciplinam trahere: for one's own p. use, in privatum (L. 40, 51, § 5): p. theatre, scena domestica: p. theatricals, spectaculum privatum (in time of Empp. a play with the emperor did not himself order to be exhibited; see *Brem.*, *Suet.* Ner. 21).

PRIVATEER, navis prædatoria. Captain of a r., dux navis prædatoris.

PRIVATELY, clam; secreto; occulte (secretly).—

remotis arbitris (without witnesses).—privatim (in one's private character; opp. publice).

PRIVATION, privatio (e. g. doloris, culpæ).—ademptio.—orbatio; or Crcl. by the adj. P.'s, inopia (want).

PRIVET or PRIMPRINT, ligustrum (Plin.); \*ligustrum vulgare (Linn.).

PRIVILEGE, privilegium (a special right).—beneficium (an advantage or favour granted).—commodum (an advantage or favour received and retained: all three are post-Aug. in this sense).—jus precium (C.); jus paucorum (that to which few have a right; see S. Cat. 20, 5, republica in paucorum potentium jus concessit).—immunitas (immunity, right of exemption).—patrocinium (the protection a thing or person receives; e. g. patrocinio quodam jvari; Q. 10, 1, 38). To grant a p. ci privilegium dare; with respect to athg, ci privilegium habere; beneficium, es rei dare; to possess a p., privilegium habere; precium jure esse: to have the p. of doing athg, privilegium qd faciendi habere: to take away fm abt the p. of doing athg, privilegium or beneficium es rei adimere.

PRIVILEGED (in bad, or at least incorrect or inelegant, English, = having or possessing a privilege), qui privilegium qd faciendi habet; ci privilegium, beneficium, es rei datum est.

PRIVITY, by the adj.; e. g. without my p., me inciente; me incio; me nesciente.

PRIVY, adj. ¶ Private, privatus. ¶ Secret, secretus; arcanus; reconditus. ¶ Conscious, partaking of knowledge, haud ignarus; conscius: to be p. to a crime, facinoris cum quo societatem habere.

PRIVY, s. sella familiaris; or simply sella. A public p., forica: to go to a p., alvum exoneratum ire.

PRIVY-COUNCIL, consilia interiora or domestica.

PRIVY-COUNCILLOR, qui principi est a consiliis interioribus (aft. Np. Hann. 2, 2).—comes consistorianus (in the time of Empp.). or Crcl. amicus regis quocum secreta consilia agitare solet (L. 35, 15); amicus regis omnium consiliorum participes; amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum habetur participes (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 5, 6).

PRIVY-PURSE, ærarium privatum.—fiscus (the Roman emperor's p.-p.; opp. ærarium publicum).

PRIVY-SEAL, signum principis (aft. Suet. Oct. 94).

PRIZE, præmium certaminis (in the games; Suet. C. 12, 20, in: ~~Res~~ not brabæum, uch is lute). To offer a p., præmium proponere: to gain a p., præmium accipere, auferre (prop.); palmam accipere or ferre (prop. of the palm, wreath, then impror. = to get the victory or advantage).—præmio augeri, ornari (aft. C.): to gain the first, second p., \*præmio primario, secundario ornari (Eicht.). to award a p., præmium ci tribuere, dare, deferre; palmam deferre, dare, ci (C.): to award the first p., ci primum præmium tribuere (prop.); primas deferre, concedere, dare, priores deferre ci (prop. and impror.); the second, secundas dare (C.): subject for a p., \*questio concertationi instituendæ proposita (Eicht.), or ad disceptationis certamen posita (Wytt-nb.). The p. of female merit was adjudged to Lucretia, mullebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit.

PRIZE-ESSAY, \*scriptum de præmio proposito certans (proposed for the prize).—\*dignum, quod præmio ornatur, scriptum (deserving the p.).—\*scriptum præmio ornatum, \*libellus præmio ornatus; \*liber qui præmio condecoratus est (to which the p. has been awarded).

PRIZE FIGHT, \*de præmio proposita certatio, or certamen; (in the ancient sense) certamen gladiatorum.

PRIZE-FIGHTER, pugil (boxer).—(in the ancient sense) gladiator.

PRO AND CON, in utramque partem (see 'for and against' under AGAINST). To state the p.'s and c's, argu-urum contentione facere (C. Off. 2, 2, 8): to argue p. and c., et pro re et contra rem disputare (aft. C. et pro omnibus et contra omnia discip.).

PROBABILITY, verisimilitudo.—probabilitas. In all p., haud dubie. But mly by Crcl. with verisimilis or videli. In all p. he will not come, verisimillimum est, eum non venturum; or, non venturus videtur; or, vereor, ut venturus sit. In all p. a war is at hand, bellum imminere or exarsurum esse videtur.

PROBABLE, adj. veri similis (~~Res~~ rarely vero similis).—probabilis (satisfactory, fm which one cannot withhold assent; e. g. probabilis causa, conjectura; but a p. story, veri similis narratio). To be p., verisimile or

probabile esse; a vero non abhorrere; accedere ad veritatem. To be highly p., proxime ad verum accedere, vero proximum esse: it is p. that, veri simile est (with an acc. and infin.; sit, but said, with ut and subj.): to be more p., vero propius esse or abesse: it now seems to me more p., nunc facilius adducor (~~Res~~ not inducor) ut credam: it seems to me more p. that this was the cause of his wrath than &c., eam magis adducor ut credam causam iræ fuisse, quam quod &c.: to render, or cause to seem, p., probabilitatem conciliare, or fidem facere ei rei.

PROBABLY, ¶ With proof, probabiliter (i. e. satisfactorily; ~~Res~~ in the sense of 'perhaps' this is not Latin). ¶ Perhaps, ~~Res~~ verisimiliter is late; we must employ a circumlocution with videli, non dubito an, nescio an, haud scio an, vereor ne or ut. It is p. a lie, vereor ne mendarum sit: Milo p. slew Clodius, Milo Clodium interfecisse videtur. See 'in all PROBABILITY.'

PROBATION, spectatio, exploratio, probatio, examen (C.; inspection, examination).—tentatio (L.; trial). The period of p., \*vita in qua exerceretur ad virtutem, ad felicitatem futuram: a time of p., \*tempus ad ea facultates experiendum constitutum; \*tempus tirocinii.

PROBATIONARY, by the subst. P.-year, \*annus ad ea facultates experiendum constitutus; \*annus tirocinii; \*annus rudimentorum; \*annuum rudimentum, tirocinium: to go through the p. year, \*tolerare annum tirocinii: a p. sermon, \*oratio quæ dicendi p-riculum fit: to preach a p. sermon, \*de sacro suggestu dicendi periculum facere: a p. composition, liber quo quo documentum sui dat (aft. L. 32, 7, 10): a p. fellow, \*novicius socius.

PROBATIONER, tiro.

PROBE, s. specillum (C.; Cel.).

PROBE, v. ¶ PROP. \*specillo vulnus explorare. ¶ PRO. explorare, exquirere, scrutari, perscrutari qd. Jn. investigare et scrutari, indagare et pervestigare, investigare.

PROBING, exploratio, investigatio, inquisitio.

PROBITY, probitas, integritas, fides, fidelitas, innocentia, continentia (esp. in discharge of a public office): a man of p., vir probus, &c.

PROBLEM, \*questio (a question proposed, uch is to be answered)—questio difficilis, non facilis ad explicandum or expediendum.—problēma, ktis, n. (esp. a mathematical p.; ~~Res~~ of the silver age).—ænigma, ktis, n. (a riddle; ~~Res~~ of later authority). To propose a p., quærendum, expediendum ci qd proponere: solve that p. for me, mihi, quod rogavi, dilue (Plaut.): it is a p., questio est; magna est questio. Athg is a difficult p., res magna est: to solve a difficult p., id quod est difficultum efficere (i. e. practically).

PROBLEMATIC, de quo queritur, questio est, disceptator.—incertus, dubius (~~Res~~ doubtful). It is p., queritur, questio est.

PROBOSCIS, manus (C.); proboscis, ydis (Plin.).

PROCEDURE, ¶ Mode of proceeding, agendi ratio, or simply ratio. ¶ Action, res gesta (a thing done).—actio (course of action).

PROCEED, ¶ To advance, go forward, procedere, progredi, prodire. ¶ To make progress, procedere, progredi: Jn. procedere et progredi, proficere (in re).

PROCEED AGAINST (in law). See 'TO BRING AN ACTION.'

PROCEED FROM, proficisci a (ab) qd re, oriri ab qd (to arise on the part of athg).—manare ex or a qd re (See 'Flow from'). Love p.'s fm this beginning, ab istis initiis amor proficiscitur: every treatise ought to proceed fm a definition, omnis institutio a definitione proficisci debet: fear proceeded first fm the military tribunes, timor primum a tribunis militum ortus est.

PROCEEDING, ¶ Procedure, agendi ratio, ratio. ¶ Action, res gesta, actio. (Svn. in PROCEDURE.) ¶ In law, lis: legal p.'s; see ACTION.

PROCESS, ¶ Progress, progressio, progressus, ūs, processus, ūs. P. of time, temporis decursus, ūs, in course of time, revo. ¶ Course of law, lawsuit; see ACTION. ¶ Methodical management, agendi ratio.

PROCESSION, ¶ Proceeding, processio; or by the verb. ¶ Train marching solemnly, pompa; pompa sollemnis (a solemn p.). To make a p., pompam ducere.

PROCESSIONAL, ad pompam pertinens; or by gen. pompa.

PROCLAIM, promulgare (to make publicly known)—pronunciare (to p. publicly).—denunciare (to make a

*threatening announcement*.—**EDICERE** (to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation).—**PROPONERE** (to make known by a public notice).—**PRONONCIUM FACERE** (of a herald).—**PREDICARE** (also of the herald; to p. *aby the conqueror*; an auction).—**INDICERE** (a war or festival).—**SALUTARE**, **CONSULTARE** (to hail as king, dictator, &c.). the latter, of several).—**DECLARARE** (e. g. *aby consul*). To p. *aby the conqueror*, *qm victorem predicare* or *citare* (the latter, if he is called up); the names of the conquerors, nomina victorum pronunciare; an auction, auctionem predicare; auctionem fore conclamare: to have *athg* proclaimed by the herald or crier, qd per prononcium pronunciare; qd praconi, or sub pracone, or praconis voci subicere; qd per praconem vendere (to make him p. that something is going to be sold). **PROFICERE** Pronunciare and renunciare are used, the latter chiefly, of proclaiming the persons chosen by the comitia as magistrates; renunciare by those who collected the votes of each century; pronunciare by the herald. When 'proclaim' is = declare, announce, it may be rendered *ita* by dicere, profiteri, praes se ferre.

**PROCLAMATIO**. **PROCLAMARE**, **PROCLAMARE**, promulgatio, pronuntiatio (the proclaiming *athg* by public authority).—**PRONONCIUM** (by a herald).—**EVOCATIO** (a p. to call *at* to serve as a soldier in a time of sudden danger).—**LIBELLUS** (as a writing). To distribute p.'s, libellos dispatchere (aft. T. Diut. 9. 3). See **PROCLAMARE**. That *weh* has been proclaimed, edictum.

**PROCLIVITY**, proclivitas (prop., Auct. B. Afr.; &c., C.). See **PRONONCIARE**.

**PROCONSUL**, Crci. with pro consul (e. g. to go as p. into Cilicia, pro consul in Ciliciam proficisci, C.) or, as one word, proconsul (this form is found in C. e. g. Dio. 2. 36. 78); proconsularis vir (T. Agr. 42.). **PROCONSULAR**, proconsularis (L.; not C. or Cæs.) or Crci. with pro consul or consulibus; e. g. to go or to send *aby* with p. authority, proficisci, qm mittere, &c. pro consul.

**PROCONSULSHIP**, proconsulatus, *as* (T. Plin.). **PROCRASTINATE**, TRANS. differre (to put off to a more convenient time, to defer).—**QD PROCRASTINARE** (to put off *fm* day to day).—**QD DIFFERRE** in crastinum, qd in posterum diem conferre (to put off until the following day).—in aliud tempus differre, proferre, or rejicere (to put off until some other time). (TRANS.) diem ex die ducere, or prolatere. See also **DELAY**, v.

**PROCRASTINATION**, dilatio, prolatio (*fm* time to time).—**PROCRASTINATIO** (*fm* one day to another). See also **DELAY**, v.

**PROCREATE**, procreare. See **BREED**.

**PROCREATION**, procreatio; or Crci. with the verb.

**PROCREATOR**, procreator (C.). See **PARENT**.

**PROCTOR**, procurator (in a court of justice; see **ATTORNEY**; explained by alieni juris vicarius, C. Cæcin. 20); pl. delecti, allegati (deputies, e. g. *fm* the clergy).—**\*PROCURATOR** (in a university, &c.).

**PROCUMBENT**, inclinat (leaning forward)—*cernuus* (leaning or falling forward; very rare and only p.-d.).—*qui procubuit* (that has fallen forward).—*humil jacens* (lying on the ground).—*humum spectans* (towards the ground).

**PROCURACY**, procuratio (v. pr.).

**PROCURATION**, procuratio (v. pr.). **DELEGATIO** in C. = 'an assignment'; in Sen. it has the meaning of 'delegation'; delegationem ista res non recipit.

**PROCURE**, parare; comparare. See **ACQUIRE**, **OB-**

**TAIN**. **PROCUREMENT**, comparatio, adeptio (Syn. in **ACQUISITION**).

**PROCURER**, leno, libidinis minister—*cupiditatum es minister* (C.).—*perductor* (C. Ferr. 2. 1, 12).

**PROCURESS**, lena, libidinis ministra; (sequestra stupri; Appul.)

**PRODIGAL**, prodigus (of persons).—*profusus*, effusus (of persons or things), in qd re. A p. homo prodigus, profusus, or effusus; helius; gurgis; Jx. gurgis atque helius; nepos (helius and nepos with ref. to the whole character): to be p. of *athg*, effundere, profundere, conficere, consumere (to consume or destroy by lavishing, to waste).—*disipare*, abigurrigere, lacerare (e. g. patria bona, rem familiarem).—*perdere* (to throw away).—*heluati* (to consume by luxury).—*prodigere* is an old word, revived after the best period of the language; and therefore to be avoided: to be p. of time, or words, tempus, verba, perdere: to be p. in the bestowal of honours, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et tamquam prodigum (C.).

**PRODIGALITY**, effusio, profusio (as act).—

*sumptus effusi* or *profusi* (*extravagant expense*);—*profusa luxuria* (*luxurious and expensive habits*).

**PRODIGALLY**, prodigie, effuse.

**PRODIGIOUS**, monstrosum; portentosus; prodigiosus (Q. Ov.; prop.).—*admirabilis*, stupendus, immanis (improp.); a p. sum of money, immanes pecuniae.

**PRODIGIOUSLY**, monstrore; prodigialiter (!); prodigiose (prop.).—*stupendum* in modum (in an astonishing manner).—*valde*, *vehementer* (all improp.).

**PRODIGY**, **PROFANA**, monstrum; portentum; prodigium; ostenium. **IMPROBARE**. A p. of *athg*, *prps* miraculum *ca* rei (aft. mir. magnitudinis, L. 25. 9); in quo plus est *ca* rei, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse; quasi unicum exemplum *ca* rei (e. g. antiquum probitatis et fidei; or by some other turn, a p. of learning, mire or doctissime eruditus; exquisita doctrina periturdus: *aby* is a p. of genius, plus in qd est ingenii quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. See **MIRACLE**, **MONSTER**.

**PRODUCE**, v. **TO BRING FORWARD**, producere (lead forward a person).—*afferre*, proferre (bring forwards).—*memorare*, commemorare (make mention of).

—*laudare* (easily, to praise; not = to quote a passage).—*citare* (to call forth; e. g. qm auctorem, as one's authority; but rare in this sense). To p. witness, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, exclare: *testimony*, afferre testimonium: a passage, locum afferre; see **CITE**; a reason, rationem, causam afferre; afferre cur with subj. (e. g. cur credam, afferre possum, C.). **TO NOT PRODUCE**, adducere, locum, rationem.

**TO YIELD** (of trees, fields, &c.). *ferre*, *efferre*, proferre, fundere, effundere (of nature, the earth, a field, &c.; fund. and effund. = p. abundantly); to p. crops, ferra fruges, or ferre only; fructum afferre; *efferre* (easily of a field). See **BRAM**. **TO CAUSE**, *afferre* (to bring).—*facere*, *efficere* (to cause).—*esse* (with dat.).—*parare* (to beget; sorrow, weariness, sleep, &c.).—*creare* (make, cause; danger, mistakes, pleasure, &c.).—*prestare* (supply): to p. profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usual or voluptati esse. For other phrases see the substantives.

**PRODUCE**, **PRODUCT**, **PRODUCTION**, fructus, *as*; redditus, *as*; opus (work). The p.'s of art, opera et artificia. Whether this is a natural or artificial p., sive est naturae hoc, sive artis (!); p. of the earth, t. r. æ fruges; id quod agri afferunt; quæ terra gignit or parit; quæ gignuntur in ore terræ: the products of manual labour, manu quaesita (C. N. D. 2. 60, 151). **PRODUCT** (in arithmetic), summa, quæ ex multiplicatione effecta est (Col. 5. 2, 1).

**PRODUCTION** (Act of producing), usually by the verb: *procreatio* (procreation).

**PRODUCTIVE**, *ferax* (v. pr. of the soil, &c.).—*fertilis* (εὐπόπος; that bears well, or produces much; opp. infecundus, barren; *ca* rei).—*opimus* (rich, in respect of corn and produce, of a country, &c.; both are in respect to sterility).—*Jx. opimus* et *fertilis*, fecundus, *vel* (that bears well, *erax*, usually of living animals; of things only when personified).—*uber* (abounding in p. power).—*frugifer*, fructuosus (bearing much fruit).—*largus* (copious, abundant; e. g. messis).—*provincia* p. of corn, fecunda annonæ provincia: to be very p. of *athg*, copiam *ca* rei effundere, this year was very p. of p. p. p. magnum proventum pecturam annus vix attulit (Plin. Ep. 1. 13. 1); this age was very p. of orators, hæc ætas effudit copiam oratorum (C. Brut. 9, 36). See also **FERTILE**.

**PROEM**, proemium, præfatio. (See **Obs.** on **PREFACE**.)

**PROFANATION**, violatio (templi, L.; religionum, Sen.; profanatio, Tertull.). To order an investigation on the subject of the p. of the holy rites, questionem de polluti sacris decernere.

**PROFANE**, v. profanare, profanum dicere (in the best age only = to confound divine things with human, sacred with common; opp. sacrum esse velle: in later writers = g. i. to violate).—*exaugurare* (to recall a thing *fm* sacred to common use; opp. inaugurare; see L. 1, 35).—*polluere*, maculare (to dishonour what is sacred or pure).—*violare* (g. i. for any breach of what is due to *athg*, temple).

**PROFANE**, *adj.* profanus. A p. person, homo profanus (g. i.).—*homo impius* (godless); p. history, historia rerum a populi gestarum; but *prps* profana historia necessary *as* i. t., opp. sacra historia.

**PROFANELY**, *impie*, profane (Lactant.).

**PROFANENESS**, impietas; profanum (Plin.).

**PROFESS**, profiteri: to p. an art, artem colere; in arte se exercere: to p. philosophy, philosophiam profa-

**PROFICI**, to *p. oneself a consulting barrister, se jure consultum esse proficere*: to *p. medicine, or to be a physician, medicinam proficere*. See also DECLAM, PROCLAIM.

**PROFESSÉDLY**, *ex professo*; *aperte*; or *Crci. with libere proficere*, ingenue confiteri.

**PROFESSION**, *¶ Aetwail*, professio (*e. g. bonæ voluntatis*). *¶ An employment, learned avocation, ars*; disciplina: *the p. of arms, disciplina militaris*: *the p. of medicine, medicina*: *to follow the p. of medicine, medicinam proficere*: *the liberal p.*, artes ingenue, liberales, honestæ or elegantes; studia liberalia: *to study a p., arti ci studere*: *to follow a p., artem colere, facitare*: in arte versari, se exercere (*exercere artem, doubtful, Krebs*): *to relinquish a p., artem desinere*.

**PROFESSIONAL**, *By the gen. arte, muneri, &c.*: *a p. income, muneri commoda (pl., C.)*.

**PROFESSOR**, professor (*Plin., e. g. eloquentiæ, civilis juris, eloquentiæ*). *To be a p., proficere (post-Aug.; e. g. translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc proficetur, Plin. Ep. 4, 11)*. *To be p. of history, "historiam publicâ auctoritate tradere. To blame a thing for the faults of its p.'s, studium quoddam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt (Auct. ad Her. 2, 27, 44)*.

**PROFESSORSHIP**, \* professoris munus or partes.

**PROFFER**, rem ci offerre. See OFFER.

**PROFICIENCY**, *Crci. with adj. in PROFICIENT*.

**PROFICIENT**, eruditus, doctus, doctrinâ instructus or eruditus: *a great p., vir perfectâ eruditione*; vir perfectè planeque eruditus.

**PROFILE**, faciei lateris alterum; imago obliqua, opp. Imago recta (see Hand. Plin. 35, 8, 34): *p.'s may also be expressed by the t. t., cataphaga, orum, n. (pl.)*: *to draw in p., imaginem cs obliquam facere (Plin. 35, 10, 36)*; imaginem latere tantum altero ostendere (Q. 2, 13, 12).

**PROFIT**, s. lucrum, emolumentum, quæstus, compenium, fructus, utilitas, commodum [SYN. in ADVANTAGE.—lucr., emol., are q. t. quæst. and compend. are mercantile terms]. JN. quæstus et lucrum, quæstus et compendium: *source of p., quæstus*; res ex quâ qd acquiritur (C. Off. 1, 42, 151): *great p., quæstus magnus*. lucrum magnum, amplum: *small p., lucellum*. lucrum non magnum, quæstus turpis, mediocris, &c.: *to derive p. fm atq., utilitatem capere or percipere ex re*; fructum capere or percipere ex re [Crci. fructum cs rei is more common than ex re when the thing fm wch the person derives p. is possessed by himself; e. g. capio magnum laboris mei fructum]: *to make great p.'s, multum lucrî auferre*: *to be making no p.'s, nullum facere quæstum*; nihil proficere: *to have an eye to one's own p., qd ad fructum suum referre*. privato suo commodò servire (*of the habit*): *the p. of a farm, &c., fructus quem prædia reddunt; prædiorum mercedulæ (both of rent)*; prædiorum proventus (*of the whole produce*): *the landward receives a great p., puri atque reliquî qd ad dominum pervenit*: *to make p. one's first object, or the first consideration, omnia quæstus metiri*; omnia ad emolumentum revocare: *what p. have I in deciding you? quid mihi lucrî est te fallere? (Ter.)*: *to bring in (to much) p., fructum ferre (C.)*; lucrum apportare (Plaut.); *lucro esse ci*: *to make p.'s, lucrum or quæstum facere*: *I calculate my p.'s, enumero quod ad me rediturum puto*. See ADVANTAGE, GAIN.

**PROFIT**, v. [TRANS.] utilem esse, usuê esse, ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbere.—prodesse, conducere. *To p. aby much, magnæ utilitati esse*; magnam utilitatem afferre: plurimum or valde prodesse: *not to p. aby much, non multum prodesse*: *to p. aby, esse ex usu cs*; esse ex re or in rein cs (*of a thing*).—ci prodesse (*of persons or things*).—qm juvare (*by assistance*), ci adesse (*by advice or support*; both of men). [INTRANS.] *To profit by atq., utilitatem or fructum capere or percipere ex re (but also cs rei, imply if the person himself possesses the thing; e. g. capio magnum laboris mei fructum)*.—commodum facere ex re (*both of gaining advantage fm*).—proficere, progredi, progressus facere, procedere (*all in re*; *to make progress*). See TO GAIN.

**PROFITABLE**, quæstuosus, lucrosus, utilis, commodus, fructuosus. [SYN. in ADVANTAGEOUS.] *To be p., fructum edere ex se*; uberrimus est redditus vinearum (*the vineyards are p.*).

**PROFITABLY**, utiliter, bene, commode.

**PROFITLESS**, inutilis, cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus. JN. vanus et irritus, frivolus et inanis. [SYN. in UNLESS.]

**PROFUGACY**, animus perditus (*depraved disposition*). perditâ nequitia (*extreme vice or wickedness*).

**PROFLIGATE**, perditus (*lost to all sense of virtue, hopelessly corrupt*).—profligatus (*abandoned*); JN. profligatus et perditus.—sceleratus, scelerosus (*vicious, wicked*). *The most p. of men, profligatissimi omnium mortalium et perditissimus*: *to lead a p. life, voluptatus se dedere or se tradere, servire, deditum esse*.

**PROFOUND**, See DEEP.

**PROFOUNDLY**, subtiliter, abscondite (*e. g. disserere*).

**PROFUNDITY**. See DEPTH.

**PROFUSE**, *¶ Abundant, abundans*; affluens. *¶ Lavish, prodigus (of persons; careless of property, &c.)*.—profusus effusus (*of persons and things; e. g. sumptus, that spends freely or consumes*). *P. in atq., prodigus or effusus in qâ re*.

**PROFUSELY**, abunde, satis superque (*more than enough, denote a quantity*).—abundanter (*in an abundant manner*).—prolixæ, effuse (*in superabundance*). JN. prolixæ effusæque; large effusæque.—~~not~~ not profuse in this sense (*profuse tendere in castra: L.*).

**PROFUSENESS, PROFUSION**, *¶ Abundance, abundantia, affluentia*; ubertas. [SYN. and PHR. in ABUNDANCE.] *¶ Lavish expenditure, effusio, profusio (the action)*.—sumptus effusi or profusi (*money lavishly expended*).—profusa luxuria (*the habit of spending lavishly*).—also pl. effusiones (C.).

**PROGENITOR**. See ANCESTOR.

**PROGENY**, progenies [Crci. proles is poet.]; prosapia (obol.).—liberi, nati, pl. (children).—posterî, pl.; posteritas (posterity).

**PROGNOSTIC**, signum, nota futuræ cs rei (Cels.; both imply = 'symptom,' in med.). prænuncius (either as subst., or as adj. agreeing with a subst. before mentioned, to wch it refers): *p.'s, predicta, orum (as published beforehand)*.—~~prognostica~~ prognostica in C. only as title of his translation of Aratus, πορροιστικά. *To be a p. of atq., cs rei esse prænuncius*; qd prænunciare. See FORERUNNER.

**PROGNOSTICATE**. See FOREBODE, PROPHECY.

**PROGNOSTICATION**, *¶ Act of prognosticating*; see PROPHECY. *¶ Prognostic*; vid.

**PROGNOSTICATOR**. See PROPHECY.

**PROGRAMME**, some say prologus or prolusio; but peps programma (although not classical) is its necessary as t. t. *Georges gives libellus, with ref. to C. Quint. 15, 50, and 19, 61*; C. Phil. 2, 38; T. Dial. 9, 3.

**PROGRESS**, s. progressus, progressio (prop. and ag.).—processus (Ag.). *To make p. in atq., procedere, progredi*; JN. procedere et progredi, proficere in re: progressus [Crci. in the best age never profectum] facere in re: *to make but little p. in a thing, parum proficere in re*: *to make great p. in a thing, multum proficere in re*: *he made such extraordinary p., that &c., tantos processus effiebat, ut &c (see C. Brui. 78, 272)*: *I am satisfied with my p., me, quantum profecerim, non poenitet*.

**PROGRESS**, v. (not good English). See ADVANCE.

**PROGRESSION**, progressio (also as arith. t. t.).

**PROGRESSIVE**, qui (quæ, quod) progreditur. prodeit = gradual, vid.

**PROGRESSIVELY**, gradatim, gradibus (step by step).—pedtentim (*by slow advances, gradually*).

**PROHIBIT**, interdicare, vetare, prohibere. [SYN. and CONTRA. in FORBID.] *Prohibited goods, \*merces vetitæ*. See also CONTRABAND.

**PROHIBITION**, interdictum. *To issue a p., interdicare ci qâ re* [Crci. not ci qd, in the best age, or with ne; ci prædicere, with ne or ut ne; vetare (to forbid)].

**PROHIBITORY**, qui (quæ, quod) vetat, &c.

**PROJECT**, s. consilium.—machina, machinatio, conatus (*a secret, bad design*). *To form a p., consilium capere, inire*; against aby, concerning atq., contra qm, de qâ re; also consilium qd iaciendi capere or agitare: *to form secret p.'s, clandestinis consiliis operam dare*: consilia clam inire: *to form a p. for aby, consilii auctorem esse ci*: *to adopt a p., consilium sequi*: *to hinder or defeat a p., consilium perimere or confringere*; conatum infringere.

**PROJECT**, v. [INTRANS.] *To jut out, prominere (to hang over in front; fig. = to stretch out, extend; to, &c., in. usque)*.—emittere (*to jut out*).—exstare (*to stand out; prop.*).—projici, projectum esse (*to be built out; e. g. in the sea; of a town, &c.*)—prosilire (*to spring forth*)—procedere (*to go forth or out*)—procurrere, excurrere, fm atq., ab qâ re, or into atq., in qd (*to run forth, run out; e. g. into the sea, of a peninsula, &c.*). [TRANS.] *To form a project*; see PAU-JECT, s.

**PROJECTILE**, missile (telum or ferrum).



**PROJECTION, PROJECTURE** (in architecture), projectura, ephora (*Vitr.*)

**PROLEGOMENA.** See **PREFACE.**

**PROLEPTICAL, Crci.** with anticipare or anticipatio.

**PROLIFIC, || PROP.** (of land, &c.) fertilis; fecundus; uber; ferax (usually with a gen., rarely with abl.: *C. uses it almost always fig.*)—fructuosus; frugifer: (of animals,) fecundus; multos partus, fetus, edens. || **Fig.** ferax; copiosus; fecundus; uber [**SYN.** and **PHR.** in **FERTILE, FRUITFUL.**]

**PROLIX, latus** (wide, set forth in all its parts, opp. contractus; of persons and things).—copiosus (copious).—verbosus (using many words, where the matter might be more simply expressed, verbose: *Fig.* prolux in this sense is not *Class.*). *a p. disputation, quæstio, disputatio lata:* a *p. speech, oratio longa* or *lata* or *copiosa* or *verbosa:* a *p. letter, epistola longior* or *verbosa:* a *p. work, opus diffusum:* to be *p., longum esse;* in *athg., multum esse* in *qâ re:* to be too *p. in athg., nimium esse* in *qâ re:* I should be too *p., longum esse* (longum *esset* is not *Latin;* see *Krûger, § 463; Zumpt, § 520:* in order not to be too *p., ne multus sim;* ne *plura dicam;* ne *longior sim;* to become *p., provehi:* to become too *p., longius provehi.*

**PROLIXITY, verboritas** (verbosity, a making use of a great many words, as quality; late).—anfractus. ambages (a roundabout narrative; e.g. ambages narrare, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 77).

**PROLIXLY, late** (widely).—longe (*long*).—fuse, diffuse (diffusely, extending widely); *Jx. latus* et *diffusus* (*Fig.*) but *prolix* is quite *un-*Class.** in this sense).—copiose, verbose. [**SYN.** in **PROLIX.**] To speak *p., copiose* et abundanter dicere: fuisse et late dicere; on any subject, uberius et fusiùs de *qâ re* disputare (opp. brevius et angustius); also dilatare *qâ* (opp. premere *qâ*): to speak too *p., longius, latus* et diffusius dicere: more *p. than necessary, verboriosus, quam necesse erat:* to write *p. on a subject, late* or *verbose qâ* perscribere. *e.*

**PROLOCUTOR, orator** (g. t., e.g. in an embassy or any mission).—cognitor (agent of a party present in a court of justice; see *Heind. H. Sat.* 2, 5, 38).—prolocutor (one who speaks on behalf or in defence of another; *Auct. Quint. decl.*).

**PROLOGUE, prólogus** (πρόλογος).

**PROLONG, prorogare** (e.g. the time of an office, the term in which a payment ought to be made, &c.; e.g. diem ad solvendum: the chief command, imperium).—*Fig.* prolongare is spurious *Latin;*—propagare (*lit.* to remove, as it were, the limits of *athg.* to allow to continue. e.g. the chief command for one year, imperium in annum; hence to carry on, e.g. the war, bellum).—producere (to carry on for some time longer, e.g. an entertainment, feast, &c., convivium vario sermone).—extendere (to extend beyond a certain time, to go on with *athg.*, e.g. until midnight, ad mediam noctem).—continuare (to cause to continue or to exist, with *ref.* to time; e.g. militiam, ci consularum, magistratum)—trahere (to make *athg.* last longer than necessary *fm* want of energy, proper measures, &c.; e.g. bellum; different from ducere bellum, i. e. to protract the war purposely, in order to tire the enemy out, by not engaging in a general battle).—proferre (to defer, to postpone; e.g. diem).—prolatrare (to defer to another period; comitia). To *p. aby's* life, ci vitam producere (e.g. by giving aims to *aby* that would otherwise starve; *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 2, 59).—ci vite spatium prorogare (of *aby* that is to die, e.g. a criminal; *T. Ann.* 3, 51, extr.).—ci spiritum prorogare (of a patient, on the part of the physician; *Plin. Ep.* 2, 20, 7). to *p. one's life by athg., \*vitam sibi producere qâ re;* vitam prorogare *qâ re.*

**PROLONGATION, prorogatio, propagatio** [**SYN.** in **TO PROLONG.**—prolatio diei (of a term of payment).

**PROLUSION, prætentio** (beating the proper time in music, leading).—proœmium (introduction made with a musical instrument; e.g. citharedi; *C. de Or.* 2, 80, 325).—prolûgus (prologue; of a play).—prolusio or prælusio (the commencement of a fight, skirmish which precedes the general combat; hence *fig.* = opening of *athg.*; see *Gierig, Plin. Ep.* 6, 13, extr.): to be the *p. of athg.* (*fig.*) ci rei antecedere.

**PROMENADE, s. ambulatio. spatium.**—ambulerum.—xystus (alley; open at top, but with trees, &c. on each side). See **WALK.**

**PROMENADE, v. ambulare, inambulare, in qo loco** (to walk).—deambulare in qo loco (to walk as long as one likes).—spatiari in qo loco (to walk leisurely).—ire (to walk up and down, *H. Sat.* 9, 1, 1).

**PROMINENCE, eminentia** (eminence, vid.); or *Crci.* with verbs.—*Fig.* prominentia, late

**PROMINENT (TO BE), prominere** (also *impropr.* = to extend itself, as far as, &c., in . . . usque, but never in the sense of *TO DISTINGUISH oneself*).—eminere (to rise high, to tower; also *Fig.* = to distinguish oneself among the rest, inter omnes).—exstare (to be above the level; e.g. capite solo ex aquâ).—projici. projectum esse (to be built in such manner as to project; e.g. in altum, of a town with regard to the sea). Impropr., excellere (to excel, vid.). If = **DISTINGUISHED**, vid. To make *athg.* a *p. part* in a speech, premere *qâ* (to dwell on it particularly).—imprimis prædicare *qâ;* e.g. es merita in reipublicam (to make peculiar mention of); *p. cyrs, colli eminentes, prominentes, or exstantes:* a *p. tooth, dens exsertus; dens brochus* (in animals).

**PROMINENTLY.** See 'in a **DISTINGUISHED** manner.'

**PROMISCUOUS, mixtus permixtus** (mixed).—promiscuus (composed of various parts, or of parts of various nature).—*Fig.* miscellus and miscellaneus are not found in standard prose. *P. writings, opera varii et diversi generis, or varii et diversa genera operum* (*aff. C. Manil.* 10, 28). If = **COMMON**, vid. *P. locæ, amor venereus* or *libidininosus:* to be given or to indulge in it, rebus veneris deditum esse, or amare simply (ἐπ'αί, see *S. Cat.* 11, 6).

**PROMISCUOUSLY, sine delectu** (without choice).—temere (without discrimination). Quite *p., sine ullo delectu.*

**PROMISE, s. promissio; pollicitatio** (see the verb).—fides (one's word given or pledged to a certain effect).—promissum (that which one has promised, a thing promised). To give a *p., ci promittere* or polliceri (*Fig.* not *ci promissum facere*); with an acc. and inf., de *qâ re:* he makes firm *p.'s* (ironically), satis scite tibi promittit (in comedy): to make many *p.'s*, multa ci polliceri: to keep or fulfil one's *p., promissum facere, efficere, præstare, servare, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere:* promisso stare or satisfacere; quod promisi or pollicitus sum, or quod promissum est, servare, observare, efficere; quod promissum est tenere; fidem servare, præstare, solvere, or exsolvere: *p.'s* are not kept, promissa ad irritum cadunt: to be bound by a *p., promisso teneri.*

**PROMISE, v. || To make a promise, promittere** (usually, in answer to a request, to engage oneself to a performance of the thing required at some future time; ci *qâ*, or de *qâ re*).—polliceri (for the most part, spontaneously or of one's own accord; also = not to refuse; ci *qâ*, or de *qâ re:* *Fig.* neque minus ci prolixæ de tuâ voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de meâ polliceri, *C. ad Div.* 7, 5, 1; promittere here denoting to give the actual expectation of a thing in prospect, polliceri merely to manifest a willingness to do it if possible).—pollicitari (with repeated assurances).—appromittere (to take upon oneself a promise already made by another in one's name).—in se recipere, or simply recipere (to undertake, to become responsible for).—recipere et ultro polliceri; spondere, despondere (formally, so as to come under a legal obligation to fulfil one's engagement).—proponere (to propose or hold out as a reward: e.g. servis libertatem).—pronunciare (publicly). 'To *p. that* or *to,*' is expressed in *Latin* by *acc.* and *inf.* (usually a future *inf.*, rarely the present) *aff. the verb* of promising; e.g. *I p. to do so* or *so, promitto, or pollicor, me hoc facturum esse:* to *p. in marriage, despondere* (*Fig.* not desponsare). || To give hope, promittere: spem facere or dare se rei *He p.'s* well, qis alios bene de se sperare jubet; alii de qo bene sperare possunt.

**PROMISING, qui promittit, spem facit** or *dat.* See the verb.

**PROMISSORY NOTE, chirogrâphum; chirographi cautio.** To borrow money upon a *p. n., \*per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere:* to lend money upon a *p. n., \*chirographo exhibitio pecuniam ci credere:* to give a *p. n., chirographum exhibere* (*aff. Gell.* 14, 2, § 7).—chirographo cavere de *qâ re* (*Suet. Cat.* 12).

**PROMONTORY, promontorium; lingua** (= promontorii genus non excellens, sed mollior in planum dexvi, *Fest. L., O.*). To turn or double a *p., flectere promontorium* (*C. de Div.* 2, 45).

**PROMOTE, || To aid, assist;** vid. || To forward *aby's* interests, servare cs commodis; rebus or rationibus cs consulere or prospicere; the interests or welfare of a state, salutem reipublice consulere; rempublicam juvare, tueri; reipublicæ salutem suscipere; a study, studiis favere, studia conceleberrare (by pursuing it eagerly; of several persons, *C. Invent.* 1, 3, 4). || To advance to honour, qm augere, tollere, at-

**tolle** (*to raise a man to posts of honour in a state*).—**fovère** (*to show favour to by one's acts*).—**ornare**, **exornare** (*to distinguish*).—**gratia** et **auctoritate** sua sustentare (*support by one's influence*): **JN.** augere atque ornare; augere et adjuvare; fovère ac tollere; sustinere ac fovère.—**to atq.** producere ad dignitatem (*to raise to a post of honour*).—promovere ad or in munus or ad locum (*to p. to an office; not promote alone*): *to p. aby to a higher rank or office, qm promovere ad* (in) *ampliorem gradum, ad ampliora officia* (E. 25, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000).

**PROMOTER**, adjutor cs rei (*a helper, supporter*).—**auctor** cs rei (*one through whose influence, persuasion, &c., atq. takes place*).—**minister** cs rei (*an aider or abettor in a bad action*).—**fautor** cs rei (*a favourer of a person or thing by advice or action*).

**PROMOTION**, || *Act of promoting*, **Crel.** by verbs under **PROMOTE**. || *Advancement to honour, dignitatis accessio. officium amplius. promotio* (*post-Aug.*). *To hinder aby's p., additum ad honores ei intercludere: to receive or obtain p., honore augeri; muneri praefici (to some particular office): to receive further p., see phrases in PROMOTE: in hope of (milit-ry) p., spe ordinis or (of several) ordinum* (see **Ces.** B. C. 1, 77).

**PROMPT**, adj. celer (*quick, expeditious*).—**promptus**, expeditus (*ready*).

**PROMPT**, v. || *To help by secret instruction*, suggerere ei qd. suggerere, si qm memoria deficit.—**subjicere** ei verba (*the latter, of the theatrical 'prompter', or of one who acts like him*). || *To incite, instigare*, insinurare (*to whisper in aby's ears, ei cl or ad auren (confidentially) or in aures (clandestinely)*; C.).

**PROMPTER**, qui verba subjicit.

**PROMPTITUDE** or **PROMPTNESS**, celeritas (*quickness*).—**velocitas**, **pernititas**, **agilitas** (**Syn.** in **FAST**).—**praesentia** animi or animi praesentia (*presence of mind; p. in using means at hand, &c.*). See also **DEXTERITY**.

**PROMPTLY**, **prompte** (T.); **celeriter**, cito (*quickly*).

**PROMULGATE**, palam facere (*to make known*).—**aperire**, patefacere (*to bring to aby's knowledge*; **JN.** aperire et in lucem proferre.—**denunciare** (*to denounce, to declare publicly; e. g. war*).—**prodere**, memoriam proderi (*to deliver to posterity*).—**promulgare** (*to give public notice of abq; e. g. a law, &c.*).—**proponere** (*to post up; e. g. edictum, edict; fastos populo, &c.*).—**praedicare** (*as by a herald, κηρύττειν, ἀνακηρύττειν*).—**pronunciare** (*to announce to the public; e. g. an order with regard to military matters, παραγγέλλειν*).—**edere**, foras dare (*to issue, to give out; e. g. a writing, &c.*). See also **TO DIVULGE**.

**PROMULGATION**, praedicatio, pronunciatio, promulgatio (**Syn.** in **TO PROMULGATE**). Or by **Crel.** with the verbs.

**PROMULGATOR**, **Crel.** with the verbs in **TO PROMULGATE**.

**PRONE**, || *Tending downward, dexvex; declivis or declivus; inclinatus*. || *Inclined, pronus* (g. l.).—**proclivis** (*emly to something good*).—**propensus** (*emly to something bad*). See **'INCLINED TO'**.

**PRONENESS**, (voluntatis) inclinatio; an'imi propensio; proclivitas.—**pronus** (*pronus is an uncertain reading in Seneca, and therefore to be carefully avoided. Klotz*).—See **INCLINATION**, **PRONENESS**.

**PRONG**, dens; ramus.

**PRONOMINAL**, by gen. pronominis; pronominalis (**Priscian**).

**PRONOUNCE**, || *To articulate by the organs of speech, appellare* (**C. Brut.** 35, 133).—**enunciare**, efferre (*to denote by sound*; **E. 25**) **pronunciare** is rather = *to deliver: first in Gell. to pronounce*).—**dicere** (*to utter*). *To p. words too broadly, voces distrahere; litteras, litteras valde dilatare; (affectedly), putidius exprimere litteras: to p. distinctly, plane loqui; ei est os plenum or explanatum: to p. words properly and with the right tone of voice, exprimere verba et suis quasque litteras sonis enunciare: to p. indistinctly,*

verba litteras (negligentius) obscurare: *to p. incorrectly, qd perperam enunciare: to p. a syllable short, syllabam corripere or brevare; long, syllabam producere: not to be able to p. the letter R, litteram R dicere non posse*.

|| *To speak, utter, pronunciare (to deliver with distinct and audible voice)*.—**elōqui**, verbis exprimere (*to express well in words*).—**enunciare**, also with verbis (*to speak out*).—**proloqui** (*to say out, say aloud*).—**effari** (*to speak out, religious-archaic, and poetic word; but cf. C. de Or. 3, 38, 133*).—**explicare**, explanare verbis (*to explain in words*).—**edicere** (*to give to understand, to make known*; see **C. Ecl.** p. 225). || *To declare solemnly: to p. sentence, sententiam dicere (of a judge)*.—**sententiam pronunciare** (*to publish the judgement after and according to the decision of a judge*).—**judicium facere** (**E. 25**) **not** **judicium ferre**, though **sententiam** or **suffragium ferre** are correct: *to p. an opinion, dicere quid sibi videatur; sententiam suam dicere; aperire sententiam suam: to p. quillies, absolvere (prop. and impropr.); of abq, qā re or de qā re (e. g. regni suspicione, de praevocatione)*.—**exsolvere** qā re (*e. g. suspicione*).—**liberare** qā re (*set free; g. l.*).

**PRONUNCIATION**, || *Act or mode of utterance (of syllables or single words)*, **appellatio** (**E. 25**) **not** **pronunciatio**, **ach** is always = **ach**, *the whole act, delivery*.—**prolatio** (*the uttering a word*; **L. 22**, 13, **Punicum** os abhorret ab **Latinorum** nominiū prolatione, i. e. the **Latin names** are very difficult to the **Carthaginians**).—**locutio** (*a speaking*). **An agreeable p.**, suavis **appellatio** **litterarum**; **litterarum** appellandarum suavis: *a gentle p.*, levis **appellatio** **litterarum**: *a correct p.*, emendata **locutio**: *a pleasant and distinct p.*, emendata cum suavitatem vocum **explanatio** (**Q. 1**, 5, 33); *by a broad p.*, valde dilatandis **litteris**: *the sharp or acute p.*, of a syllable, **corruptio** (*opp. productio*). || *Delivery of language*: **accent**; os (*language uttered*).—**vox** (*voice*); **JN.** os ac vox (*full-toned*).—**voeis sonus**, or, *in the context, simply sonus (tone of voice)*. **A correct p.**, **voeis sonus rectus** (*opp. oris privatus*): *a clear p.*, os **explanatum** or **plenum** (*opp. os confusum*): **agreeable p.**, suavis **voeis** or **oris ac voeis**; os **juvendum**: *a refined or elegant p.*, os **urbanum**: *an easy or smooth p.*, os **facile** (*opp. asperitas soni*): *a rude p.*, oris **rusticitas**; **sonus subrusticus**: *a foreign p.*, **sonus peregrinus**; **oris peregrinitas**; os **barbarum**; os **in peregrinum sonum corruptum** (*broken*). *I don't like an affected p.*, **no**lo **exprimi** **litteras putidius** (C.): *we must write according to the p.*, **perinde scribendum** est ac loquendum; **sic scribendum** quidque **judicio**, quomodo **sonat**: *not to write words according to the p.*, **verba aliter scribere** ac **enunciatur**. *To have (such) a p.; see the corresponding phrase in TO PRONOUNCE*.

**PROOF**, || *The act or mode of proving, probatio* (*in the Dig. also of proving before a court of justice*).—**demonstratio** (*a showing by strong p.*; in **Vitrur.** 9, **praf.** 4, also of mathematical p.).—**argumentatio** (*by argument*). *To bring p. of abq; see TO PROVE: it is difficult of p.*, difficile est **probatu**. || *Convincing argument, argumentum. ratio. To bring or allege p.s.*, **argumenta** or **rationes afferre**: *to derive p.s. fm.*, **argumenta** ex re **ducere**, **sumere**, **etueri** (**E. 25**) **a p.** of **abq.**, **not** **argumentum** **pro qā re**, **but** **argumentum** **quod qd esse demonstratur**, &c.): *to bring many p.s. for the existence of a God, multis argumentis Deum esse docere: that is no p.*, nullum **verum** id **argumentum** est: *to produce or allege many p.s. for that opinion, multa in eam partem probabiliter argumentari* (L.).—**Argumentum** is often left out when an **adj.** is used; e. g. 'the strongest p. for this is', &c., **firmisimum hoc afferri videtur**, quod **C.** (C.). || **Sign.** **token** **signum**. **Indicium**. **specimen** (*a risible sign*; **E. 25**) **not** **in the plural**).—**documentum** **sui** (*sign of one's ability*)—**rudimentum**, **trocinum** (*first sign of one's proficiency in an art, &c.*). *To give or furnish a p.*, **rudimentum** or **trocinum** **ponere**; **documentum** **sui** **dare** (*of one's ability*)—**specimen** **cs rei** **dare**; **significationem** **cs rei** **facere** (*e. g. probatis*): *to serve as a p.*, **signo**, **indicio**, **documento** **esse**. || **Attempt to ascertain the quality of a person or thing**, **tentatio**, **tentamen**, **experimentum** (*an attempt, in order to gain experience*).—**periculum** (*an attempt, attended with some risk*). *To make p. of a thing, experimentum* **cs rei** **capere**; **periculum** **cs rei** **or** **in qā re** **facere**; **qd** **tentare**, **experiri**, **or** **periclitari**: **fidem** **cs explorare** (*to put to the p.*). || (*In printing*) **trial sheet**, **periculum typographicum** (**Ruhnk.**); \***plagula** **exempli** **causae** **typis** **exscripta**.

**PROOF**, **ad.** **fidelis**; (*of armour, &c.*) **ad omnes totus tutus** (L.); **impervius ferro**: *the mind is p. agst mis-*




*fortunes, animus malis sufficit (O.): virtus is p. agst all force, nullā vi potest labefactari virtus (C.).*

**PROP.** v. || **PROB.** statumen. pedamen. pedamentum; adminiculum (*for a vine*). || **FIG.** Support, columen (*esp. of persons on whom others depend*).—firmamentum (*that gives stability to athg.*)—praesidium (*selfguard*).—subsidium (*aid, assistance*).—munimentum (*defence*).—(tamquam) adminiculum.


**PROP.** v. || **PROB.** fulcire. adminiculari. statuminare (*by building, &c., underneath*).—pedare (*of trees*). *To be propped up by athg, niti, inniti qā re.* || **FIG.** fulcire; praesidio esse. *To p. oneself up on athg, inniti qā re; confidere ci re or qā re.*

**PROPAGATE**, propagare (*propr. and improp., of propagating a race*).—disseminare (*e. g. a report, rumorem; an evil, malum*). *The disease p.s. itself by contagion, contactu morbus in alios vulgatur (L. 4, 30).* *To p. a report, rumorem or famam differe; rumorem spargere, dispergere, divulgare, &c.: to be propagated, se diffundere, diffundi (to spread itself; propr. and fig., of rumours, errors, &c.); late serpere (of rumours, &c.).*

**PROPAGATION**, propagatio; or by the verb. *Society for the p. of the Gospel, \*ad fines Christianae religionis propagandas consociatio.*

**PROPAGATOR**, *Crel.* with the verbs.  not propagator in this sense.

**PROPEL**, propellere (*e. pr.*).—protrudere (*more rare*).

**PROSPENSITY**, proclivitas; animus proclivis or propensus ad qd; libido es rei. *P. to satire, acerbitas (as a trait of character; Q. 10, 1, 117).*  *The Latins also frequently denote it in compound words by the termination -entia, and the person possessing the p. by -entus; e. g., p. to drinking wine, vinolentia; one who has such p., vinolentus: p. to extravagance, prodigientia (T. Ann. 6, 14, 1); one that has such p., prodigus: to have a p. to athg, non alienum esse a re (in a good sense).—pronum esse ad qd or in qd (in Class. Latin only in a bad sense; not us. Suet. Ner. 52, pronum esse ad poetam).* See **INCLINATION**.

**PROPER**, || **Right**, fit, true, verus (*real; opp. falsus*).—germanus (*genuine*). *Jx. verus et germanus.—Justus (right, legitime).* *A p. (opp. to a figurative, &c.) word, verbum proprium (opp. verbum translatum).* *To denote athg by the p. term or expression, qd verbo proprio declarare.* See also **FIG.** || **Peculiar**, vid.

**PROPERLY**, || **Strictly**, proprie. *To use a word p. (i. e. in its proper sense), verbum proprie dicere.* || **Fitly**, suitable. apte. idonee. recte. commodē. bene. [**SYN.** in **COMMODOUSLY**.]

**PROPERTY**, || **Peculiar quality**, proprietas, proprium (*e. pr.*).—natura (*nature or quality*).—ratio, vis (*efficacy*).—qualitas (*ποιότης, peculiar nature or quality; a new philosophical term coined by C.; see Acad. 1, 6 and 7; N. D. 2, 37, 94*). *The Latins frequently use, in connexion with esse, the simple genitive of the pronoun to which the p. belongs, omitting proprium (with this difference, that proprium gives more prominence to the quality as characteristic; cf. Grolef. § 188, obs. 3; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 6, 23, inc.): it is the p. of a good orator, est boni oratoris, &c.: it is the p. of a wise man to do nothing of wch he may have to repent, sapientis est proprium (i. e. it is peculiar to him, it is a mark of his character) nihil. quod poenitere possit, facere: or we may put, instead of the noun in the gen., the neuter of an adj. answering to it: e. g. it is the p. of mankind, humanum est: it is the p. of a Roman, Romanum est (as L. 2, 12, Romanum est, et agere et pati fortia). So also 'of what p.' is expressed by qualis, and 'of such p.' by talis or by sic comparatus. Good p.'s, virtutes; animi bona, orum, n.; bona indoles: one possesses many distinguished p.'s, multa in qd eminent et elucet (Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5); a bad p., malum; vitium. || That wch is one's own, goods possessed, possessiones; bona, orum, n. (landed estates).—fortune (goods, effects); also by res (*pl.*): as, nobile p., res moventes; res, quae moveri possunt: or by proprium, a, um; also, fm the context, by the possessive pronoun, proprius meus (tuus, &c.), and very often by the possessive pronoun alone; e. g. this is my p., hoc meum or meum proprium est: to consider athg as his own p., suum qd ducere: to give aby athg as his p., qd proprium ci tradere: to have some p., to be a person of p., opes habere; bona possidere; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse: to have much p., to be a person of large p., magnas facultates habere; locupletem et pecuniosum esse; copios rei familiaris abundare: to have no p., facultatibus carere; pauperem esse: to acquire p., bona sibi parare or sibi colligere: to be or become the p. of aby, cs esse; cs fieri: to disturb aby in*

*his p., to endeavour to deprive aby of his p., vexare es bona fortunaeque: they take their p. and go to Rome, sublati rebus commigrant Romam: take your p. and look for another place, res tuas tolle et alium locum quere: right of p., dominium; auctoritas or jus auctoritatis (the right to a thing lawfully acquired).—mancipium or jus mancipii (right of p. by formal purchase).*

**PROPERTY-TAX**, tributum ex censu collatum (see C. Ferr. 2, 53, 131).

**PROPHECY**, || **Act of prophesying**, vaticinatio; divinatio; praedictio (*e. g. rerum futurarum*) [**SYN.** in **PROPHESY**]. || **A prediction**, praedictum; vaticinium; augurium. *His p. was fulfilled, non falsus vates fuit.*

**PROPHESY**, **TRANS.** vaticinari (*g t*).—canere (*to p. in verse or rhythm*).—augurari (*to foretell by the flight of birds, &c.; then generally*). *To p. (= anticipate athg, qd augurari; qd opinione or conjecturā (C.) or mente (Curl.) augurari: to p. aby's fate, praedicere, quid ci evenitum sit; his death, ci mortem augurari.* || **INTRANS.** futura praedicere, praenunciare.—vaticinari (*to p.; be a vates*).

**PROPHET**, vates; fatidicus, fatiloquus (*L.*; propheta, *Appul., Lact.*): a false p., pseudopropheta (*Tertull.*). *He was a true p., non falsus vates fuit; ab eo praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt.*

**PROPHETICAL**, vaticinus (*of or relating to prophecy*).—caelesti quodam mentis instinctu prolatus (*inspired*).—fatidicus, fatiloquus (*faticanus, O.*): a p. spirit, praesagientis animi divinatio.

**PROPHETICALLY**, divinitus; caelesti quodam instinctu mentis; instinctu divino afflatusque.

**PROPINQUITY**. See **NEARNESS**, **AFFINITY**.

**PROPTIATE**, placare qm or cs animum offensum; mitigare, lenire qm or cs animum (*O.*); propitiare (*Plaut., T.*).

**PROPTIATION**, || **Act of propitiating**, placatio; reconciliatio; reconciliatio gratiae or concordiae. || **An atonement**, expiatio.

**PROPTIATOR**, gratiae reconciliator (*aft. L. 35, 45*); gratiae reconciliandae or reconciliatae auctor (*aft. C.*).

**PROPTIATORY**, s. \*gratiae reconciliatae testimonium, indicium, signum. *A p. sacrifice, piaculum. hostia piacularis, piacular, with or without sacrificium: to offer a p. sacrifice, piaculum, hostiam cadere.*

**PROPTIATORY**, *adj.* ad reconciliandam gratiam.

**PROPTIOUS** (*of persons*), propitius; aequus; favens, amicus; ci; benevolus ci or in qm.—(*of things*), secundus; faustus; prosper; commodus; opportunus; bonus.

**PROPTIOUSLY**, || **Favorably**, benevole; amice. || **Fortunately**, prospere; fauste.

**PROPORTION**, || **Comparative relation**, proportio (*explained by Vitr. 3, 1, 1, est ratio partis membrorum in omni opere totiusque commoditatis*).—commensus (*the proper quantity determined by measurement: also with gen. proportionis; see Vitr. 3, 1, 2*).—symmetria (*the whole whose parts are in p.; Vitr. 1, 2, 4. ex ipsius operis membris conveniens consensus ex partibusque separatis ad universae figurae speciem: ratio partis responsus; and 8, 1, 3, expressed by Crel.: ad universam totius magnitudinis ex partibus singulis convenientissimum commensuum responsus. Plin. says the Lat. language has no corresponding word, 31, 8, 19, no. 6, § 65*).—congruentia aequalitatisque (*correspondence and equality of parts, with ref. to the whole; see Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*). *The p. (symmetry) of aby's figure, limbs, convenientia partium; apta membrorum compositio; membrorum omnium competentia (Gell.); membrorum aequitas et commoditas (Suet. Oct. 79, of the body): his other limbs were without exception in the exactest p. (i. e. to the breadth of his shoulders), ceteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes fuit aequalis et congruens (Suet. Tib. 68, init.): in p., proportionē; aequaliter; congruenter: built in p., proportionē constructus (of a body): in perfect p., omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes aequalis et congruens (of a person; Suet. Tib. 68, init.): to be (to be made, &c.) in p., inter se cum quodam lepore consentire; suos habere commensuum proportionibus; proportionibus ad summamfigurationem corporis respondere (of the members of the body; see C. Off. 1, 28, 98; Vitr. 3, 1, 2 and 4); in p. to, ad (with acc. of thing).—pro.—pro rata parte. *Sis by ut est, &c. In p. to the times, ut temp. erant tempora.* || **Fixed part**, rata pars. || **Analogy**, analogia.—proportio (*Varr. and C.*).—similitudo (*likeness*).*

**PROPORTION**, v. \*justā ratione describere.—pro rata parte ratione distinguere (*C. Rep. 6, 18*): *tell*



*proportioned*, proportione constructus (of bodies): perfectly well proportioned, omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes æqualis et congruus (Afr. Suet. Tit. 68, int.; of a man): to be well proportioned. See 'to be made in PROPORTION'. To be beautifully proportioned in all its details, ad universam totius magnitudinis summam ex partibus singulis convenientissimum habere consensuum responsum (of the details &c. of a temple: Plur. 3, 1, 3).

PROPORTIONAL, s. \*numerus, magnitudo, et proportionalis (Math. 1. 4). An instrument for ascertaining *racum* p.'s, mesolabium (μεσολάβιον, Plur. 9, prof. 19).

PROPORTIONAL, adj. pro ratâ parte ratione distinctus (e. g., p. *intervals*, interval. a. C. Rep. 6, 18); or by other *Crcl* with proportione, pro ratâ parte (q. u.).—pro cuiusque opibus et facultatibus (in proportion to the wealth, &c. of each). *Crcl* proportionalis very late; Jul. Firm.

PROPORTIONALLY. See PROPORTIONATELY.

PROPORTIONATE, æqualis et congruus; æquibilib. See also PROPORTION and PROPORTIONAL.

PROPORTIONATELY, pro portione; æqualiter; congruenter.

PROPOSAL, conditio: a p. of marriage, conditio, with and without uxor: to make a p. of marriage to abg, conditionem ei deferre: to make a p., conditionem ei ferre: to make an advantageous p. to abg, luculentam conditionem ei facere: to accept a p., conditionem accipere; ad conditionem accede: e. or (after long consideration) descendere (opp. conditionem repudiare, respuere, aspernari).

PROPOSE, proponere ei qd: conditionem ei rei proponere; offerre ei qd (when one can give or do the thing which he p.'s).—commendare, suadere qd (to advise): to p. u. luv, legem proponere, rogare; legem ferre (to bring before the senate or people): to p. a question (for discussion), ponere, proponere, offerre questionem; also simply, ponere, querere. || Purpose, intend, vid.

PROPOSITION, || Proposal, conditio (q. t.).—rogatio (to the people).—relatio (to the senate). To make a p. to the people, rogationem ferre ad populum; also simply rogare: to make a p. to the senate, referre ad senatum: to reject a p., rogationem antiquare; relationem rejicere: to carry a p., rogationem perferre. See also PROPOSAL. || (In logic), propositio (Q.; major, minor).

PROPOUND. See PROPOSE.

PROPRIETARY, proprius, peculiaris, with gen. or dat. A p. school, \*schola quam quidam peculiarem habent.

PROPRIETOR, possessor (a possessor).—dominus (master, lord). A lawful p., dominus iustus: to be the p. of abg, possidere qd; of a house, sedes peculiares habere (Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 22).

PROPRIETY, || Peculiarity of possession, see 'RIGHT OF PROPERTY.' || Suitableness, fitness, convenientia (fitness).—congruentia (easily in outward conduct).—decorum (in all one's behaviour and demeanour).—honestas (in a moral sense).—venustas or dignitas ac venustas (e. g. to act cum dignitate ac venustate).

PROROGATION, prorogatio. dilatio. prolatio (Syr. in DEFER); or *Crcl*. by the verbs. P. of Parliament, \*cunitia regni prolata.

PROROGUE, protrudere, proferre, conferre. In aliud tempus differre (e. g. comitia protrudere in Ianuarius, C.; with us, to p. Parliament).—omnia in mensem Martium sunt collata (C.). To p. an assembly, consilio diem eximere.

PROSAIC, || Prose, solutus; or by the gen., prose orationis. || Fig. Dry, uninteresting, siccus.

PROSCRIBE, proscribere qm; In proscripturum numerum referre qm (together with others).—cs vitam præmissis proponere et addicere (to outlaw). To cause any one to be proscribed, proscriptionem facere de capite cs: to move (in the senate) that any one be proscribed, de capite civis bonique proscriptionem ferre.

PROSCRIPTION, proscriptio; or by the verb.

PROSE, prosa oratio (post-Aug.).—oratio soluta (opp. oratio astricta, devincta). *Crcl*. C. usually says simply oratio (e. g. sæpissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur); but it is generally expedient to use the more definite phrase, prosa oratio. *Crcl*. Oratio pedestris is not 'prose', but 'a low style'; and moreover it is a Grecism: see Q. 10, 1, 81, ed. Froelcher.

PROSECUTE, || To continue, pursue steadily, facere qd pergo; exsequi, aspie persequi qd (to carry out to the end).—ci rei instare (to pursue earnestly and zealously; e. g. operi).—perseverare in re, or followed by an inf. with perseverare; e. g. perseverare in bello

or perseverare bellare; perseverare in obsidione)—continuare or non intermittere qd (to carry on without interruption). To p. a thing further, qd longius prosequi: to p. a journey, iter persequi; iter conficere peregre; iter continuare, non intermittere: to p. one's studies, studii insistere; studia sua urgere (eig. rously): to p. a victory, a victoriâ nihil cessare (L.); recentibus prælii vestigiis ingredi (Hirt.); to p. one's right, jus suum exsequi or persequi. || (At law), iudicio persequi qm; iudicio experiri cum qo. See ACTION.

PROSECUTION, || Act of prosecuting; by the verbs. || Action at law, actio; lrs. See ACTION.

PROSECUTOR, actor (q. t.).—accusator (in a public action)—petitor (in a civil or private action).

PROSELYTE, s. proselytus (Eccl.); \*qui a patris sacris ad alia transit.

PROSELYTE, v. \*studere or conari alios a patris sacris ad alia abducere.

PROSELYTISM, \*alios a patris sacris ad alia abducendi studium. The spirit of p., \*studium propagandæ suæ doctrinæ calidius.

PROSODIAL, prosodiacus (Mart. Cap.).

PROSODY, versuum lex et modificatio (Sen. Ep. 8, 3).—prosodia (l. t.).—doctrina, ars prosodica.

PROSOPŌPCEIA, ficta alienarum personarum oratio (Afr. Q. 6, 1, 25).—fictio personarum (Q. 3, 2, 29).—personarum confictio (Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnck.). usually prosopopœia (Gr.; id.).—conformatio (Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 68).

PROSPECT, || Prosp. prospectus (to a distance in front).—despectus (looking down).—conspectus (a view). To have a p. of abg, prospicere, prospectare, despicere qm locum: to afford a p. to any place, præbere prospectum ad qm locum: there is a p. to the Capitol, conspectus est in Capitolium: there is a clear p., even to a great distance, liber prospectus oculorum etiam quæ procul recessere, permittitur (Curt. 5, 9, 10): this route commands a p. of the sea, hoc cubiculum prospicit mare, or præbet prospectum ad mare: the fish-pond of wch there is a p. fm the windows, piscina quæ fenestris servit ac subiacet: to have a distant p., longe or multum prospicere: to hinder the p., prospectum impedire or prohibere: to take away the p., prospectum adimere; prospectum oculorum auferre (e. g. as a cloud of dust): to take away one's p. of abg, conspectum cs rei interspicere ci: to deprive of a p., prospectum oculis eripere (V. En. 8, 254; for wch L. 10, 32, in more prosaic style, says, usum lucis eripere, of a cloud): to intercept or to take away the p., celo or luminibus or auspiciis officere (the latter fm persons about to take the auspices: *Crcl* officere ci in this sense is not Classical; it is not supported by C. Tusc. 5, 32, 92, and de N. D. 2, 19, 50). || Fig. That to wch the mind is directed, spes (of abg pleasing).—expectatio (of abg, whether pleasing or not): p. of punishment, expectatio pœnarum: some p., specula: distant p.'s, sera spes: charming p.'s, spes uberior: to have good p.'s, bene sperare: to deprive one of all p. of abg, omnem spem cs rei ei eripere: meriti now has some p.'s, locus virtutibus patefactus est: in peace I have no p.'s, nulli compositis rebus nulla spes (T. Hist. 1, 21, 1): to have a very distant p. of the consulship, longe a pœ consulatû abesse: the p.'s of the country are gloomy (See GLOOMY), tenebræ cæcæque nubes et procelæ republicæ impendent (Afr. Auct. pro Dom. 10, 24): still more gloomy p.'s, spes multo asperior.

PROSPECTIVE. See FUTURE.

PROSPER, || INTRANS. uti prosperâ fortunâ (to be prosperous).—bene or prospere succedere; successum, prosperos successus habere (to succeed well). || TRANS. fortunare qm or qd (to give good fortune to)—prosperare qd (to cause to succeed: *Crcl* secundare is poetic).—prosperare ci qd (to cause one to succeed in abg).—augere qm qd re (to furnish copiously or abundantly with abg).

PROSPERITY, prosperitas; res secundæ, pl.

PROSPEROUS, || Thriving, prosper or prosperous; fortunatus. See FORTUNATE. || Favorable, secundus, laustus, prosper.

PROSTITUTE, s. meretrix; scortum; meritorium scortum (one who prostitutes herself for pay; scort. a lower, more dissolute meretrix; but both these are above prostituta and lupæ).—prostitutum, mulier omnibus proposita. scortum vulgare, meretrix vulgatissima (common p.).—mulier quæ domum omnium libidinibus patefecit; also quaestuaris (sc. mulier, Sen., who lives by the wages of p.). The son of a common p., ex vulgato corpore genitus: to turn a common p., plane se in vitâ meretriciâ collocare: to be or lead the life of a (common)

**corpus vulgo publicare** (*Plaut.*).—vitā institutoque esse meretricio. meretricio more vivere. se omnibus pervulgare. pudicitiam in propulso habere (*S.*).

**PROSTITUTE**, v. [*PROPR.*] publicare (*e. g.* corpus, pudicitiam). || *Fig.* dehonoreare; dedecorare; also by habere se venalem, or habere venalia; *e. g.* omnia habet venalia, fidem, iusjurandum, veritatem, officium (*C. Ferr.* 3, 62, 144).

**PROSTITUTION**, vita meretricia.

**PROSTRATE**, *adj.* prostratus. *P.* at *aby's* feet, ad pedes cs prostratus. *projectus* (*C.*), *provolutus* (*L.*); *genibus* cs *advolutus* (*Curt.*). *To be p.* at *aby's* feet, ad pedes cs jacere, stratum esse, stratum jacere.

**PROSTRATE**, v. || *TRANS.* ad pedes cs se abicere, projicere, prosternere, provolvare; ad pedes ci or ad genua cs procumbere; ad pedes cs procidere; ad pedes cs or genua ci accidere; *genibus* cs *advolvi*; prosternere se et supplicare ci (*as supplicanti*). *TRANS.* See *THROW DOWN*.

**PROSTRATION**, || *Act of prostrating*, *Crcl.* with *verbs* in *To PROSTRATE*. || *Depression*, *vid.*

**PROTECT**. See *DEFEND*, *GUARD*.

**PROTECTION**, || *Defence*, *tutela*; *praesidium*; *defensio*. *To ask for p.*, *praesidium* ab *qo* petere. || *Patronage*, *fides*; *patrocinium*. || *Refuge*, *arx*; *portus*; *periculum*.

**PROTECTIVE**, *by the verbs*, qui *protegit*, &c.

**PROTECTOR**, *defensor*. *propugnator*. *tutor*. *qui* (*quae*) *defendit* et *protegit*.

**PROTEST**, s. *interpellatio* (*prop.*, *an interrupting of a person speaking*).—*intercessio* (*esp.* before a higher power; *e. g.* by the tribunes). *To enter a p.*, *intercedere*; *intercessionem* *facere*; *interpellare* or *interpellatione* *impedire* *qd*; *intercedere* *ci rei*. || *Of a bill of exchange*, \**syngrapha* *rejectione*.

**PROTEST**, v. || *To make a protest*, *intercedere*; *intercessionem* *facere* (*to enter a protest*); *against* *athg.* *ci rei* *intercedere*; *vetare*, *with an acc.* and *inf.*: *qd* *deprecari*, or *recusare* (*to refuse vehemently*). || *To affirm strongly, declare solemnly, asseverare* (*v. pr.*).—*testari* (*as witness*, *to testify*).—*affirmare*, *confirmare* (*to declare strongly*).—*adjurare* (*upon oath*): *to p. on oath*, *polliceri* et *iurjurando* *confirmare* (*Cae.*). *To p. by the gods*, *testari*, *obtestari* *deos*; *per omnes deos* *adjurare*: *to p. most strongly*, *firmissime asseverare*; *omni asseveratione* *affirmare*. || *Of a bill of exchange*, \**syngrapham* *non expensam* *ferre*; \**syngrapham* *non recipere*.

**PROTESTANT**, \**a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrans*.

**PROTESTANTISM**, \**protestantismus* (*t. t.*).

**PROTESTATION**, *pollicitatio* (*a promise*). *Usually by the verbs* in *PROTEST*: *to make p.*, *profiteri* atque *polliceri*.

**PROTOCOL**, *tabulae*; *commentarii* (*C.*). || *protocol* *is a word of the middle ages*.

**PROTONOTARY**, \**scriba primus*, || *not primarius*.

**PROTOTYPE**, \**exemplum primum* (*original*, *instead of wch C.* *Alt.* 16, 3, *makes use of the Greek ἀρχέτυπον, wch we find afterwards as a Latin word in Plin. Ep.* 5, 10, 1).—*exemplum* (*model*, or *any object to guide us, in general*).—*species* (*ideal*, *used by C. for the Platonic idea*; *see Schulz. Lex. C. in v.*).

**PROTRACT**, *trahere* (*g. t.* *to allow to last longer than necessary*).—*extrahere* (*to draw out, to defer*).—*ducere*, *producere* (*to put off continually, to prevent the decision of athg.*): *to be protracted*, *trahi*. *extrahi*. *protrahi*. *duci*. *produci*, *utrl.*, usque *ad* (*e. g.* of war, &c.); *see above the difference between trahere and ducere*; *see also the SYN. in To PROLONG*. *To DEFER*: *to p.* the matter *as long as possible*, *tempus* *quam longissime ducere*.

**PROTRACTION**, *productio*, *prorogatio*. [*SYN. in To PROTRACT*. See also *DELAY*.]

**PROTRUDE**, *prominere*. *eminere*. *projici*. *exstare* [*SYN. in PROJECT*].

**PROTUBERANCE**, \**ecphyma*, *sarcōma*, *itis*, *n.* (*ἔκφυμα, σάρκωμα, ἰtis*, *any accrescence of the animal body*).—*globus* (*humor*; *but gibba*, in *Suet. Dom.* 23, and *gibbus*, in *Juv.* 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303, *are not usual*).—*tumor* (*tumour, swelling*).—*tuber* (*ulcer*).—*papula* (*a swelling of the glands of the neck, under the armpit, &c.*). See also *TUMOUR*.

**PROTUBERANT**, *Crcl.* with *verbs* in *To PROJECT*, *SWELL*. See also *PROMINENT*.

**PROUD**, || *Haughty*, *superbus*; *fastuosus*; *arrogans* [*SYN. in ARGUAW*].—*contumax* (*stiff-necked*; *unwilling to bend to the will of a superior*).—*tumens* (*inani superbia*).—*fastidiosus* (*contemptuous*).—*magni-*

*ficus*, *splendidus* (*of things*: *in this sense superb. is only poet.*): *to be p.*, *sublati esse animi*. *magnos gerere spiritus*. *inani superbia tumere*; *of athg.* *superbie qā re.*—*qā re* *infatum* *esse*, *tumere*, *clatum* *esse* (*to be puffed up by athg.*): *to grow or become p.*, *magnos spiritus* or *magnam arrogantiam* *sibi sumere*: *to be intolerably p.*, *haud tolerandum* *sibi sumere arrogantiam*: *to make aby p.*, *qm* *superbum* *facere*; *ci spiritus* *afferre* (*both of things*): *to make aby intolerably p.*, *infare* *cs* *animum* *ad intolerabilem superbiam* (*L.* 43, 31). || (*In surgery*). *p. flesh*, *caro fungosa* (*Plin.*); *caro superescens* (*Cels.* 5, 22).

**PROUDLY**, *superbe*; *insolenter*; *arroganter*; *magnifice*. *To behave p.*, *clarius se gerere*; *insolentius se efferre*; *magnifice se jactare*: *to behave p. in prosperity*, *præbere se superbum* *in fortunâ*: *to act p.*, *superbire*, *fastidire*.

**PROVE**, || *TRANS.* 1) *To show, manifest, evincere*, *significare*; *ostendere* (*to show*).—*declarare* (*to declare, publish*; *both stronger than the first*, *Cf. C. Ferr.* 2, 60, 148; *ad Div.* 5, 13, 4).—*probare*, *comprobare* (*so as to convince others of the truth or excellence of a thing*).—*præstare* (*to fulfil an obligation*): *to p. one's obliging disposition* *to aby*, *probare* *ci officium suum*: *to p. athg by act and deed*, *qd* *præstare* *re*; *qd* *comprobare* *re*: *to p. oneself, i. e. to show, &c.*, *se* *præstare*, *se* *præbere*, *as aby*, *qm*; *exhibere* *qm* || *not se exhibere* *qm*; *e. g. to p. oneself the friend of the people*, *exhibere* *virum civilem*. 2) *To show by arguments, docere, esp.* with *arguments*.—*demonstrare* (*to give full proof*).—*firmare*, *confirmare*, *esp.* with *arguments* (*to confirm by arguments*).—*probare* *ci qd* (*to p. the possibility of a thing*; *see Herz. Cas. B. G.* 1, 3).—*efficere* (*to make out by strict logical proof*).—*vincere*, *evincere* (*to p. irrefutably*; *see Cort. C. Ep.* 11, 28, 4): *to p. to aby by examples*, *cum* *qo* *auctoritatis* *agere* (*Plin. Ep.* 1, 20, 4): *this will p. that &c.*, *ejus* *rei* *testimonium* *est*, &c.: *that is difficult to p.*, *hoc difficile est probatu*: *that p.'s nothing at all*, *nullum verum id argumentum est*: *the event proved it*, *exitus approbavit*. 3) *To try, put to the proof*. See *TAY*.

—|| *TRANS.* *ferri*; *esse*; *se ostendere*; *ostendi*.

**PROVERB**, *proverbium* (*v. pr.*).—*verbum*.

**PROVERBIAL**, *adagium* *never occur in Class. prose*. *To pass into a p.*, *in proverbium* or *in proverbii consuetudinem* *venire*; *in proverbium* *cedere*; *proverbii eludi* (*to be the subject of a jesting p.*; *Scytharum solitudinis Græcis proverbii eluduntur, Curt.*). *To be a common p.*, *proverbio* *increbuit* *with acc.* and *inf.* (*e. g.* *rem* *ad triarios* *rediisse*—*proverbio* *increbuit, L.*).—*proverbii locum* *obtinere*; *qd* *in communibus proverbii* *versatur*. *This has passed into a p. amongst the Greeks*, *hoc Græcis hominibus in proverbio est*: *as the p. says* (*or, has it*), *ut* *in proverbio* *est*; *quod proverbii loco* *dici* *solet*; *also*, *quod* *ajunt*; *ut* *ajunt*; *ut* *dicitur* (*as people say*): *there is an old p.*, *uch &c.*, *est* *vetus proverbium*; *est* *vetus verbum*; *vetus verbum* *hoc quidem est*: *according to the old p.*, *veteri proverbio*.

**PROVERBIAL**, *proverbii loco* *celebratus* (*e. g.* *versus*).—*quod proverbii locum* *obtinet*.—*quod in proverbium* or *proverbii consuetudinem* *venit*. *Athg* *is p.*, *qd* *proverbii loco* *dici* *solet*: *see also* \**to be a common PROVERB*. || *PROVERBIALIS* (*only p. versus in Gell.*) *late*: *to be p.*, *in ore vulgi* atque *in communibus proverbii* *versari*.

**PROVERBIALLY**, *proverbii loco*.—*ut* *est in proverbio*.—*ut* *proverbii loco* *dici* *solet*. || *PROVERBIALITER* *very late*.

**PROVIDE**, *parare*, *comparare* (*for money or otherwise*).—*præparare*, *providere* (*to take care that a thing be ready*): *to p. the necessities of life*, *res* *ad vitam* *degendam* *necessarias* *præparare*: *to p. provisions for the winter*, *in hiemem* *providere* *frumentum*: *to p. a very great store of corn*, *frumenti vim maximam* *comparare*: *that is easily provided*, *parabilis*.

**PROVIDED**, *i. e.* *furnished, supplied, instructed, ornatus, exornatus, armatus, præditus*, *qā re*: *well p.*, *omnibus rebus* *instructus*, or *simply* *instructus*: *to be well or richly p. with athg.*, *qā re* *instructissimum* or *apparatusissimum* *esse*; *qā re* *acundare*; *qd* *mihi* *largissime* *suppedit* (*I am well p. with*).

**PROVIDED** *THAT*, *dum*, *modo*, *dummodo*, *with subj.*: *p. that not*, *dum* *ne*; *dummodo* *ne*; *modo* *ne*, *with subj.*; *also*, *by* *ea* *lege*, *ea* *conditione* *ut* or *nō*.

**PROVIDENCE**, *providentia* (*forethought*).—*cautio*, *diligentia*, *cura* (*care, circumspection*): *DIVINE PROVIDENCE*, *providentia* *divina*; *mens* *divina*; or *simply* *Providentia* (*C.*).

**PROVIDENT**, *cautus*, *providus*, *circumspectus*

consideratus.—Jn. cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens. To be p. in athg, curam adhibere de or in qā re: curiosum or diligentem esse in qā re; diligentiam adhibere ad qd or in qā re; curam conferre ad qd.

PROVIDENTIAL, quod divinitus accidit. \*quod divinum numen instituit.

PROVIDENTIALLY, divinitus (fm God).—ducente Deo (under divine guidance).—Deo juvante, Deo bene juvante (with divine assistance, by God's help).—Deo annuente (by divine favour).

PROVIDENTLY, diligenter; provide; caute: to act p., circumspicius facere qd cautionem adhibere in qā re. omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re. diligentiam habere ad qd or in qā re.

PROVINCE, || Region, tract, regio (g. t. a tract of country).—provincia (a tract of country subdued, and annexed to, or incorporated with the conquering state; ~~never~~ never to be used in any other sense): to divide a country into four p.'s, terram in quatuor regiones describere or dividere: to reduce a country to the form of a p., terram in provinciae formam reducere; terram provinciam conficere (L. 27, 5). || Officē, munus; officium; partes; also by the pronoun meus &c.; e. g. non e-t meum, it is not my p.

PROVINCIAL, \*regiōis interioris.—provincialis. A p., \*incola regiōis interioris (a dweller in the interior of a country).—provincialis incolā: provincialis (inhabitant of a provincia, properly so called).

PROVINCIALISM, \*verbum regiōibus quibusdam magis familiare. To be a p., \*regiōibus quibusdam magis familiarem esse.

PROVISION, copia; apparatus: to make p. = to provide: it is a p. of nature that, est autem a naturā comparatum, ut &c.

PROVISIONS, cibis; cibaria, orum, n.; alimenta, orum, n. (g. t.).—victus (food, necessities for support. ~~the~~ victuaria is barbarous).—penus, copiae (a store of p.'s).—frumentum, res frumentaria (corn: forage for the army).—commeatu (p.'s supplied, supply).—Jn. frumentum et comneatus (when comneatus is = all other supplies except corn).—annona (a store consisting of the yearly produce of the earth): p.'s for a year, alimenta annua; copia annua: for ten days, alimenta decem dierum: p.'s begin to fail, alimenta deficient: cibis deficit: to furnish oneself with p.'s, res ad victum necessarias parare (g. t.); rem frumentariam providere, comparare; frumentum parare, comparare, conferre; comneatum praeprare (for an army): for the winter, alimenta in hiemem providere, comneatum in hiemem parare (for an army): to cut off p.'s fm aby, qm comneatu (or comneatibus) intercludere; qm re frumentaria excludere.

PROVISIONAL, quod ad tempus constitutum, edictum, est: p. command, imperium fiduciarium (Curt.; thus also, legatus qui fiduciarium operam obtinet, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17): I have a p. charge, \*ad tempus delatum, demandatum, est mihi munus.

PROVISIONALLY, ad tempus (L., e. g. ad temp. deligere, qui jus dicat): temporis gratiā (for the present time or crisis; e. g. qm regem statuere, Curt. 5, 9, 8).

PROVOCATION, By the verbs.—(provocatio in Class. Latin = appeal.)

PROVOKE, movēre, commovēre (g. t.).—concitare (stronger term).—stimulare (lit. to spur, to stimulate).—stomachum ci facere or movēre, indignationem ci movēre (to make angry).—bilem ci movēre or commovēre, or irritare qm or cs iram (stronger terms).—pungere (to sting, to mortify aby, of things, to cause vexation).—offendere (to give offence, of persons and things).—qm provocare (to challenge aby, e. g. to fight); also qm ad certamen irritare.—concitare ad or in qd (to p. aby to athg, e. g. ad arma; to violence, ad vim afferendum; aby's anger, in iram).—irritare ad qd (to excite to athg, e. g. ad certamen; to anger, ad iram).—stimulare ad qd (to urse men's minds, animos, e. g. to commotion, ad perturbandum rempublicam).—acuere ad qd (lit. to sharpen, hence to excite, e. g. qm ad crudelitatem).—provocare ad qd (to challenge, e. g. ad pugnam).—adhortari ad qd or with ut (e. g. ad bellum faciendum, to go to war).—tentare ad qd (to be always at aby, to tempt him to do athg, e. g. animos ad res novas, to insurrection).—qm illicere ad or in qd (to entice aby, e. g. to go to war, ad bellum; to commit adultery, in stuprum: athg p.'s me, qd mihi stomacho est; qd segre ferro (qd mihi or meo animo segre est, Cato); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd male me habet: that has provoked me more than even Quintus himself, hanc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipse Quinto fuerunt: to be provoked, indignari; stomachari:

commovēri dolore; irasci [SYN. above]: to be much provoked, dolore or irā exardescere; dolore or irā incensum esse: he is provoked that &c., or it p.'s him that, segre ille fert, quod &c.: to p. the people still more, per se accensos animos incitare: to become provoked, (irā) exacerbatum or iratum esse: to be much provoked, iracundiā ardere: to be rather provoked, sub-irasci ci: to be dreadfully provoked, sevirē. || To provoke hunger, thirst, famem, sitim facere or gignere or afferre. See also TO EXCITE.

PROVOKING, plenus stomachi (deserving or causing indignation).—gravis molestus (troublesome, annoying).—quod qm pungit (that stings aby): a p. matter, molestia. incommodum: to be p. to aby; see TO PROVOKE.

PROVOKINGLY, moleste, ægre.

PROVOST, magister (g. t.).—præses (a president).—princeps, caput (chief, head).—antistes. præpositus: the p.'s house, sedes, domicilium præpositi, antistitis.

PROVOSTSHIP, \*præsidis, præpositi, antistitis munus (office).—dignitas (rank).

PROW, prora (πρόρα)—or, pure Latin, pars prior navis.

PROWESS, fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (virt. shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive; fort. in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance, like constantia).—acrimonia (fiery courage). To be distinguished by personal p., manu fortem or promptum esse.

PROWL, || To rove about, vagari qd loco, præter or circa qm locum (g. t.).—ire per qm locum (e. g. per urbem).—discurrere qd loco (to run about all over a place, e. g. totā urbē).—peragrarē (to wander about, e. g. venando peragrarē circa saltus, to go hunting about in the woods). || To rove about for plunder, vagari latrociniaque facere (Hirt. B. G. 8, 32, 1).—populabundum in qd loco vagari (L. 3, 5, 13; both of persons).—pervagari (qm locum; e. g. prædonum naviculæ, C., and therefore a good word for prædones themselves).—oberrare (poet. and post-Aug. prose; to wander about. mustela in domibus nostris, Plin.).

PROXIMATE, || Near, vid. || Proximate causas, causæ adjuvantes et proximæ (C. Fat. 18; opp. causæ perfectæ et principales or primæ causæ or ipse causæ, C.).—adjuvantia (pl. particip.) causarum (i. e. the circumstances and conditions that enable the true causes to produce their effects; C.).

PROXIMATELY, prps \*proxime; or Crcl. with proximus: athg was p. the cause of, \*qd proxima fuit causa cs rei or cur &c.

PROXIMITY. See NEARNESS.

PROXY, || Procuracy, procuratio (g. t.).—cognitura (in a matter of law, and espily in state affairs; post-Aug.).—advocatio. patrocinium [SYN. in ADVOCATE]: to vote by p., \*per procuratorem alterius sententiam ferre. || One who acts for another, procurator (g. t.).—cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permissa est (Cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet ab qd (who has full power of transacting aby's affairs).—\*publicā auctoritate missus; or legatus simply, if on state business. (~~the~~ mandataris is a doubtful reading in Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10; Cf. Heinecc. ad Brisson. de verb. signif. p. 782).—vicarius (who officiates for another person): to act by p., alienā fungi vice, procurare (to officiate in aby's place as well in private as public business, to act in aby's absence).—cs vice or officio fungi (to act in aby's stead).—cs negotia or rationes procurare, or simply ci procurare (to take care of aby's affairs, to mind his interest).

PRUDE, sæva (v. pr.); fastidiosa.

PRUDENCE, prudentia.—providentia (foresight, guarding agst a foreseen danger, L. 30, 5, 5).—circumspectio (C.).—circumspectum iudicium (well-weighed judgement; for weh Gell. has circumspectantia).—Jn. circumspectio et accurata consideratio (C.).—cautio, diligentia.—gravitas (habit of acting carefully after deliberation). The thing demands much p., res multas cautions habet; res est multas diligentie: to act with much p. in any matter, cautionem or diligentiam adhibere in qā re; omne cautionis genus adhibere in re: with p., SEE PRUDENTLY.

PRUDENT, circumspectus (post-Class.; in Q., Cels., Suet. &c., of persons and things; e. g. circ. iudicium).—consideratus (both pass. 'well-weighed,' of things [e. g. cons. iudicia, C.] and act. 'one who weighs things well,' [e. g. homo, C.]).—providus. prudens: cautus; Jn. prudens et cautus; prudens et providus cautus et providus—diligens (careful; also of things).—gravis (one who acts fm sound principles after due deliberation).



**PRUDENTIAL**, *Crel. with subst. under PRUDENCE.*  
**PRUDENTLY**, omnia circumspiciens (pericula, C.).  
 —considerate, cogitate (*not* cogitato. *Sturenburg ad C. Arch.* 8, 18); caute, circumspecte (*Gell.*)—diligenter.  
 attente—circumspecto iudicio.

**PRUDERY**, animus sævus; sævitia.

**PRUNE**, s. prunum.

**PRUNE**, v. || **PROR.** (arbores) putare, interputare (*Col.*); interputare (*Plin.*); collucare, interlucare; amputare; compescere (vitem, *Col.*; ramos, *V.*): to *p. a vine*, vineam pampinare; supervacuus pampinis detrahere (*Col.*); vitem purgare a foliis (*Cato*); vitem amputare, deputare, rescindere (*Col.*). || **Fig.** amputare; rescere; circumscribere; coercere.

**PRUNER**, arbores putator (*Varr.*); frondator (*V.*).

**PRUNING**, || **PROP.** amputatio; putatio (*C.*);

reclisio, interlucatio (*Plin.*). || **Fig.** by the verbs.

**PRUNING HOOK**, falx arborea or arboraria; falx putatoria (*late*).

**PRURIENCE**, prurigo, inis; pruritus, ūs.

**PRURIENT**, pruriens: to *be p.*, prurire.

**PRY INTO**, speculari; explorare; indagare; rem or in rem inspicere.

**PSALM**, \*psalmus (*Eccl.*); hymnus; canticum or carmen sacrum.

**PSALMIST**, \*psalmista, psalmographus (*Eccl.*);

\*psalmorum scriptor, auctor.

**PSALMODY**, \*psalmorum cantus.

**PSALTER**, psalterium (*Eccl.*).

**PSALTERY**, \*psalterium.

**PSEUDO**, pseud(o); e. g. pseudo-Cato (*a would-be*

*Cato*; *C.*); pseud-Damasippus (*C.*); pseudanchūsa

(*Plin.*); or falsus; fictus; simulatus.

**PSHAW!** apage! phui! turpe dictu (*expressing de-*

*testation*).

**PSYCHOLOGICAL**, \*psychologicus.

**PSYCHOLOGIST**, \*humani animi investigator.

**PSYCHOLOGY**, \*psychologia (*t. t.*).

**PTARMIGAN**, \*ptarmagopus (*Linn.*).

**PTISAN**, ptisana (*Plin.*); ptisanarium (*H.*).

**PUBERTY**, pubertas: of the age of *p.*, pubes;

pubes: to arrive at *p.*, pubescere.

**PUBLIC**, publicus (*opp. privatus, domesticus*).—

apertus, communis (*for the use of every one*).—celeber

(*frequented by all*).—vulgaris (*belonging or accessible to*

*all*): to come before the *p.*, in publicum, in solem or in

solem et pulverem prodire (*of a statesman*).—in

medium procedere, surgere or aggredi ad dicendum (*of*

*an orator*).—prodire in scenam, prodire (*of an actor*).—

se efferre, existere (*g. t. to raise oneself to eminence*):

*p. life*, vita forensis (*opp. umbratilis*); also by *Crel.*

ad rempublicam gerere: to enter upon *p. life*, ad

rempublicam accedere: rempublicam capessere: his

first entrance into *p. life* was, primus gradus fuit

capessendæ republicæ (*Sp. Them.* 2): the *p.*, populus;

vulgus (*Eccl.* not publicum). In a *p. character* or

capacity, publicæ (*opp. privatim, C.*).

**PUBLIC HOUSE**, pōpina (*a cooking and eating shop,*

*in the neighbourhood of a bath*).—caupona (*prop. a wine-*

*house; tavern on the road*).—taberna (*a drinking-booth,*

*where a person might likewise find meals and lodging*);

also taberna diversoria or diversoria, and diversorium

or diversorium (*see Dict. of Antiq.* 208). See **INN**.

**PUBLICAN**, || *Farmer of the revenues*, publicanus.

|| *An innkeeper, caupo.*

**PUBLICATION**, promulgatio; or by *Crel.* with

verbs under **PUBLISH**. || *publicatio means 'con-*

*secration.'*

**PUBLICITY**, aperta, manifesta, ratio es rei: to

obtain *p.*, in vulgus emanare, or simply emanare (*C.*):

to avoid *p.*, lucem, oculos, aspectum aliorum fugere;

odisse celebritatem; fugere homines: to court *p.*, ver-

sari in celebritate (*Np.*); vivere in maximâ celebritate

(*C.*).

**PUBLICLY**, || *Openly, manifeste; aperte*; palam;

propalam. || *Before all*, in publico (*Eccl.* not public-

ly, *weh means 'by the authority, or at the expense of*

*the state'*); palam (*C.*); palam populo (*L.*); ante

oculos populi; omnibus inspectantibus (*C.*); luce ac

palam (*C.*).

**PUBLISH**, || *To make known, aperire (to dis-*

*close)*.—patrefacere (*to discover*).—in medium proferre,

also proferre only (*to make athg generally known, in a*

*good sense*).—|| *proferre ac patrefacere*.—enunciare.

evulgare, divulgare (*to bring to the knowledge of the mul-*

*titude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only*

*to confidential persons*).—cum hominibus communi-

care (*to reveal to men, fm Gd, Eccl. revelare*). || *To*

*put forth a book, (in lucem) edere; emittere*

*de qâ re (of the author)*.—\*libri exemplaria dividere

*dividere (of the act of publishing)*, or \*librum im-

pensis, sumptibus, suis edere: \*librum typis exscriben-

do curare: \*libri eandem sumptus facere (*with regard*

*to the risk, of the publisher*).

**PUBLISHER**, || *One who proclaims, prædi-*

*cator (one who proclaims abys praise aloud and pub-*

*licly)*.—præco (*a herald*).—buccinator (*the trumpeter, as*

*a contemptuous expression; i. e. cs existimationis*).

|| *One who publishes a book, \*redemptor libri*

(*Ern.*); \*qui sumptibus, impensis, suis librum typis

exscribendum curat.

**PUCK**, larva, æ, f.

**PUCKER**, rugas or in rugas cogere.

**PUDDING**, globulus (farinæ; *Varr., Cat.*).—\*globus

ex farinâ Britannorum more factus. *The proof of the*

*p. is in the eating, exitus acta probat.*

**PUDDLE**, aqua feculenta (setutina, *Appul.*).

**PUEBILE**, puerilis,—ineptus (*stronger term*): *p.*

*conduct*, puerilitas; mores pueriles: to take *a p. delight*

*in* ðc., pueriliter exsultare: it is *p.*, puerile est: *in a p.*

*manner*, pueriliter. *P. play*, lusus infantum or puerorum

*p. fooleries, ineptiae, nuge.*

**PUEILITY**, puerilitas, mores pueriles. *A puer-*

*ility*, \*puerile factum or puerile actum (*Cf. Theb.* 5,

503, *where we find acta puerilia*): to commit *p.'s* (*all*

*manner of p.'s*), pueriliter multa et petulant agere;

pueriliter se agere or facere (*the latter in C. Acad.* 2,

11, 33); pueriliter ineptire.

**PUFF**, **PUFF UP**, || **TRANS.** inflare (*prop. and*

*fig*): to *p. up* aby with pride, inflare cs animum ad

intolerabilem superbiam (*of fortune, L. 43, 31*). || **IN-**

**TRANS.** se sufflare or inflare; intumescere (*with and*

*without superbia*).

**PUFF OFF** (goods), venditare; jactare.

**PUFFIN** (*a sea-bird*), mergus.

**PUFFING**, venditatio (*C.*); jactatio circulatoria (*Q.*

2, 4, 15).

**PUFFY**, turgidus; tumidus; inflatus.

**PUG**, || *A dog*, \*canis fricator (*Linn.*). || *An ape*,

simia.

**PUG-NOSE**, nares resimæ (*Col.*): a man with a *p.-n.*,

homo simâ nare (*Mart.*); simus (*Plin. Mart.*).

**PUGILIST**, qui pugnis certat; pugil.

**PUGILISTIC** (contest), pugilatus (*Pl.*); pugilatio (*C.*).

**PUGNACIOUS**, pugnans, alacer ad pugnam; fm

the context also alacer only; cupidus pugnandi or

pugnæ, cupidus belandi (*rarely*).—certaminis avidus

(*fond of, or eager for, battle*).

**PUGNACITY**, pugnacitas (*Q.*). With *p.*, pugna-

cter, pugnacius, alacritas pugnandi; studium pugnandi

or pugnæ, or ad pugnam alacritas studiumque

pugnandi; pugnandi cupiditas; alacritas ad litigan-

dum (readiness to quarrel).

**PUISNE**, natu minor (younger).—minor (*g. t.*). *A*

*p. judge, prps juxta minor (aft. L. 22, 57, 3; Cf. Gell.*

*13, 15, 1 sqq.)*.

**PUKE**. See **VOMIT**.

**PULE**. See **CRY**, **WHINE**.

**PULL**, v. trahere; attrahere (*to p. towards oneself*).

*To p. back*, retrahere: *to p. down*, (adificium) de-

struere (*opp. construere*), demoliri (*with violence*).—

evertere (*e. g. a statue*).—dispicere (*e. g. walls, for-*

*tifications, statues*).—discutere (*to shatter to pieces*);

a columna, part of a wall, &c.). || **TO PULL OFF**,

detrahere ci qd, de qâ re; abscondere. *Eccl.* not abs-

cidere); avellere (*to pluck off, p. off*).—abrum-

pere (*to break off*): *to p. off fruit fm trees*, poma ex

arboribus avellere (*C. Cat. Majl.* 19, 71, Orelli);

*to p. off bars fm doors*, claustra portarum avellere: *to*

*p. off clothes*, exuere (*opp. induere*; *to be distin-*

*guished fm* deponere, *to put off, opp. amicare*): *to p.*

*off any one's clothes*, exuere qm veste; exuere or

detrahere ci vestem; *one's own clothes*, se exuere

vestibus; vestes sibi detrahere: *to p. off any one's*

*shoes*, qm excalcare; *one's own shoes*, excalcare, ex-

calcare pedes: *to make another p. off one's shoes*, pedes

excalceandos præbere ci. || **TO PULL OUT**, **PULL UP**,

vellere, evellere; revellere (*to tear away*).—intervellere

(*to p. out here and there, to p. out in part*).—erueri

(*prop. to dig out; eyes and teeth*).—extrahere (*to draw*

*out*). *To p. up by the roots*, radicitus vellere, evellere,

extrahere; extirpare: *to p. out a tooth*, dentem evellere

(ci); dentem eximere (ci): *to p. out one's eyes*,

oculos ci eripere or erueri.

**PULL**, s. tractus, ūs; or rather by the verbs.

**PULLET**, pulvis gallinaceus.

**PULLEY**, trochlea: the first *p.* (in a system of *p.'s*),

trochlea superior (called by some *rechinum*, *Vitr.* 10,

2, 1): the third *p.*, trochlea tertius. artēmon (ἀρτέμων,

*second. to Vitr. 10, 2, 9, the right expression): a system of p's, to be translated by so many orbiculi; a system of three p's, tres orbiculi; orbiculus (round with the rope runs)*

**PULMONARY**, ad pulmones pertinens; pulmonarius; or by the gen. pulmonum. *A p. disease, peripneumonia (late; Cels. has the word in Greek; but Pliny has the adjective peripneumonicon).* — \*phtisis pulmonalis (f. l.): *that has a p. disease, peripneumonicon (of persons; Plin. 20, 17, 68, &c.).* — *pulmonarius (diseased in the lungs; of animals).*

**PULP**, caro (Plin.); pulpa (Scrib. Larg.).

**PULPIT**, \*suggestus sacer; \*suggestum sacrum; in connexion also suggestus only. *P. eloquence, \*ars de sacro suggestu bene dicendi.*

**PULPY**, mollis; carnosus.

**PULSE**, || *Motion of an artery or vein, arteriarum or venarum pulsus (the beating of the p. in the arteries or veins).* — *arteria et vena (arteries or veins themselves).* *Our p. is weak, arteriarum (venarum) exigui imbecillique pulsus sunt; beats irregularly or flutters, vena non aequis intervallis movetur; is quick, pulsus arterie est citatus: it is a natural p. vena naturaliter sunt ordinatae (Cels.); to trust the p. which is very deceitful, venis maxime credere, fallacissimae rei: to make the p. beat quicker, venas concitare or resolvere or movere or turbare (all Cels. 3, 6); a slower, quicker p., vena leniores, celeriores (vena leniores celeriores sunt et aetate et sexu et corporum natura; Cels.); to feel aby's p., a) propri., pulsus venarum attingere (T.); qm or cs manum tangere (Plin.); cs venas tentare (Suet.); apprehendere manu brachium (Cels.). *β) improp. = to sound a man, qm tentare. || A leguminous plant, legumen.**

**PULVERIZE**, in pulverem qd redigere (Cels.) or conterere (Plin.).

**PUMICE-STONE**, pumex. *To smooth with p.-s., pumice qd levigare (Plin.); of p.-s., pumiceus (Stat.); full of p.-s., pumicosus (Plin.): like p.-s., pumiceus or pumicosus.*

**PUMP**, s. || *A machine for drawing water, antlia (Vitr.). A ship's p., sentinaculum (Paul. Nol.). || A single-soled shoe, calceolus (C.); socculus (Sen.).*

**PUMP**, v. antlia exhaurire. *To p. out bilge-water, exhaurire sentinam (sentinare, Paul. Nol.); fig., to p. athg out of aby, qd ex require, percunctari, percunctando atque interrogando elicere; qd ex qo sciscitari or sciscitando elicere; qd a or ex qo explicari: to p. aby, (i. e. to try to learn his opinion), animum cs explorare; voluntatem cs perscrutari; degustare qm (facet); per tentare cs animum; sciscitari quid cogitet.*

**PUN**, logi (pt.) — logi ridiculi. *Bad p's, \*logi frigidi (aft. in locis frigidum, Q.). To make p's, see PUNNING.*

**PUNCH**, s. || *An instrument for piercing, \*ferrum in contextu with pertundere, &c. || A kind of drink, \*calda citrea saccharo et vino Indico condita. P.-bowl, \*catus capacio caldae citreae: p.-ladle, \*trulla caldae citreae hauriendae. || A kind of buffoon, mimus.*

**PUNCH**, v. pungere; pertundere; perforare; fodere, figere (to pierce, transfig.).

**PUNCTILIO**, to stand upon p's, \*minutus et scrupulosus (Q.) agere or res tractare: don't let us stand on p's with these matters, cum his non magnopere pugnemus; in his rebus non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas (Col.).

**PUNCTILIOUS**, scrupulosus (post-Aug.); argutus; captiosus; subtilis.

**PUNCTILIOUSNESS**, scrupulositas (Col. in the sense of anxious exactness). — tenuis et scrupulosa diligentia (Q.).

**PUNCTUAL**, diligens; in rebus suis administrandis diligentissimus (aft. C.). \*qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat (in the p. performance of duties, business, &c.). To be p. (as to time), ad tempus advenire.

**PUNCTUALITY**, diligentia (carefulness); or by Crel. *with the adj.*

**PUNCTUALLY**, diligenter; (as to time), ad tempus.

**PUNCTUATE**, punctis notare, distinguere; interpungere.

**PUNCTURE**, punctio (the act). — punctum (a point). *Punctura, Jul. Firm.; punctus, Appul.; = a point, Plin.*

**PUNGENCY**, acerbitas; aculeus; morsus. *See the adj.*

**PUNGENT**, acerbus (bitter). — malignus (malicious). — aculeatus, mordax (pointed, biting). — crinosus (reproachful; of a speech, &c.). — acutus (sharp). — salus

(prop., seasoned with salt; then also improp., having a witty piquancy; of men, speeches, &c.). To be p. mordere: aculeum habere (of speeches, writings). — acerbum esse in vituperando (in blaming), in conviciis (in scolding; both of persons).

**PUNISH**, punire (g. t.). — *pena afficere (to inflict punishment).* — *penam ci irrogare (to settle or fix a punishment).* — *penas ab qo or in qo (to bring to punishment).* — *petere, expetere, or de qo capere (to bring to punishment).* — *penas ab qo repetere (to seek satisfaction fm).*

— *In qm animadvertere or vindicare (to resent or p. a crime; animadvertere also by blows, verberibus).* — *exemplum in qm edere or facere (to make an example of; see Ruhnk. Ter. Ewn. 5, 4, 24).* — *multare (to p. with sensible or painful loss, emply with the loss of money or life, when pecuniis and morte are added).* — *castigare (to chastise, with a view to improvement; verbis or verberibus).* — *mulcare (with corporal severity).* — *plectere (usually in the passive, plecti; and emply of punishment by a magistrate).* To p. athg, qd vindicare (to resent), castigare (to punish); qd ulcisci, persequi; Jm. ulcisci et persequi, qd exsequi (to resent or avenge by punishment); *exsequi not before the time of Aug.); to p. a person severely, gravissimum supplicium de qo sumere; very severely, quam acerbissimum supplicium sumere de qo; most cruelly, in qm omnia exempla cruciatuque edere: to punish a thing most severely, acerrime vindicare qd: to p. one with exile or imprisonment, exsilio or vinculis multare: to p. one with death, morte punire or multare; morte or summo supplicio mactare: to be punished, puniri; plecti; penas dare,olvere, pendere, exp-ndere; by any one, ci; on account of athg, cs rei: to be punished with death, penas capite luere.*

**PUNISHABLE**, pena or supplicio dignus (of persons or actions; the latter, of the higher degrees of punishment, death, &c.). — *sons (guilty; of persons only).* — *animadvertendus (only of actions, e. g. facinus).* *Athg is p. by law, cs rei pena est constituta (e. g. reticentiae, &c.).*

**PUNISHMENT**, || *The act of punishing, punitio (Val. Max. 8, 1, 1).* — *castigatio (a chastising).* — *multatio (emply by a fine, or loss of life; or by the verbis).* || *That which is imposed or inflicted as a penalty, pena (as that which is to atone for a crime).*

— *nox (as suffering incurred in consequence of a crime).* — *multa (or more commonly) multa, multatio (p. considered as a loss, emply in money; a fine).* — *dammum (reparation, in money).* — *lis. lis aestimata (legal damages).*

— *supplicium (severe corporal p.; scourging, death).* — *animadversio (as a means of manifesting the displeasure of him who punishes).* — *castigatio (chastisement, designed for the benefit of the sufferer).* Jm. animadversio et castigatio.

*Capital p., pena vitae or capitis; supplicium capitis; ultimum or extremum supplicium; dread of p., metus penae or animadversionis: to inflict p., punire qm; pena afficere qm; pena qm multare, penam capere de qo; penam petere or repetere de qo; penas expetere ab qo or in qm; penam statuere or constituere in qm; penam ci irrogare; supplicio afficere or punire qm; supplicium sumere de qo: to suffer p., penam pendere, pendere, expendere,olvere, persolvere, dare, subire, perferre, luere, or ferre; supplicium dare,olvere, pendere, luere, or subire (gen. of the crime for wch).*

*To suffer p. fm aby, or at aby's hands, penas ci dare, pendere, or dependere; supplicium ci dare: to suffer merited p., meritum penam or meritas penas accipere: penas merito luere; jure plecti; also penam dignam suo scelere suscipere (C.): to be suffering merited p., meritum penam or meritas penas habere (of a continued state).* *To punish ab in behalf of aby, is pro qo penas capere in S.; but the usual form is cs penas capere, persequi, &c. (Krb.). To bring aby to p., in penam qm detruere: to incur or render one self liable to p., penam sibi contrahere; penam or multam committere: to fix a p., penam constituere, dicere (irrogare, post-Aug.; in earlier times it meant, to propose a p. to be inflicted by the people).*

**PUNNING**, annominatio (g. t. for play on words: one species [called by Cornificus, traductio] was the using the same words, or the same words with a different quantity, in different meanings; e. g. avium dulcedo ad avium ducit; so amari jucundum est, si curetur ne quid insit amari, Q. 9, 3). To be guilty of, or have the habit of p., logos dicere (aft. logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, &c., C. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18).

**PUNSTER**, qui logos dicit (aft. C. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18).

**PUNT** (a kind of boat), lembus; alveus.



**PUNY**, pusillus, exiguus, parvulus, parvulus, minimus, pusillus. *See* **THE** *best writers do not say homo parvus or pusillus, but homo brevi corpore, or statura brevis, or statura humilis (short). A p. little fellow, homulus, homuncio, or homunculus.*

**PUPIL**, *A scholar, discipulus; alumnus. A ward, pupillus. A Apple of the eye, pupula, pupilla; acies (sharp sight); see C. N. D. 2, 57, 142; acies ipa, quā cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur.*

**PUPILAGE**, *Minority, ætas pupillaris. State of a learner, tirocinium; discipulatus (Terl.).*

**PUPPET**, *νευροσπαστὸν (ap. Gell. 14, 1, § 23, Gr.).—simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur et agitur (Schol. Crug. ad H. Sat. 2, 72).—lignæola hominis figura, in quā gestus nervis movetur, or cs membra filiis agitantur (see Appul. de Mundo, 70, 19, sqq., for a further description). A p.-show, \*theatrum τὸν νευροσπαστῶν. \*pegma, quo simulacra lignea nervis moventur et agitantur (Schol. Crug. ad H. Sat. 2, 72). You are a mere p., ducere ut nervis alius mobile lignum (H.).*

**PUPPY**, *A young dog, catellus; catulus (C.). A silly fellow. See DANDY.*

**PUPPYISM**, by homo insulsius or ineptus; e. g. *this is a piece of p., est hominis insulsi.*

**PURBLIND**. See SHORT-SIGHTED.

**PURCHASE**, v. emere, redimere (prop. and fig.; also = to bribe).—mercari, emercari (to obtain by purchase; often in a contemptuous sense; prop. and fig.).—corumpere (fig., to bribe). To p. one thing with another, compensare qd cum re (see C. Fin. 5, 18, 48; but poet. emere qd qā re, H. Ep. 1, 2, 55); to p. peccā, pacem redimere (qā re; e. g. obsidibus, auro).—pacem mercari qā re e. g. ingenti pecuniā; and this word expresses more forcibly the disgraceful nature of the act); to p. peace fm any one, pactā mercēde abqo pacem redimere: to p. victory with great loss of troops, victoriam damno amisi militis pensare.

**PURCHASE**, s. *Act of purchasing, emptio. Thing purchased, meritorium.*

**PURCHASEABLE**, quod emi potest. venalis (that is to be sold).

**PURCHASER**, emptor, emens (g. t.).—manceps (one who thus acquires property in a thing). The p. of a thing, emens qd, qui emit qd (one who buys).—empturus qd or qui qd emere vult (that desires to p.; e. g. equum): to find a p., vendi (to be sold). Not to find a p., \*repudiari: good wares find p.'s enough, proba merx facile emptorem reperit.

**PURE**, *Free fm stains, mixture, &c., purus (without any spot or blemish).—mundus (only of solid surfaces, uch are free fm dirt or stains). Jx. mundus purusque. P. air, aer purus: p. joy, sincerum gaudium: p. mathematicæ, \*mathesis pura: p. doctrine, formula doctrinæ incorrupta: a p. virgin, virgo casta; fig., to have p. hands (= not to have stolen althg), manus abstinerē alieno; ab alieno abstinerē cupiditatem aut manū: p. water, aqua limpida. Aqua pura is not clear, but unmixed water. Free fm moral impurity, purus, integer. Jx. purus et integer.—castus. Jx. purus et castus. castus purusque (both of body and mind).—impollutus, incontaminatus. To lead up a life, sancte vivere. Of language, purus, emendatus. Jx. purus et emendatus. P. Latinity, Latinitas pura et emendata: a p. style, pura oratio pura et incorrupta dicendi consuetudo (C.); purus et emendatus sermo (opp. inquinatus sermo); purum dicendi genus. Of metals. P. gold, aurum purum. aurum purum putum. aurum cui obruasa adhibita est: p. silver, argentum purum putum. argentum pustulatum (pured fm any admixture of other metals, fm all dross).*

**PURELY**. See CLEAN, *ad.*; CLEARLY; MERELY. **PURENESS**, munditia (*ad.*) not puritas). P. of morals, castitas; castimonia: sanctitas: p. of language or style, sermo purus or emendatus. Jx. purus et emendatus. See more in PURITY.

**PURGATION**, PURIFICATION, purgatio; purificatio (Plin., Mart., in a religious sense).—lustratio (by sacrifice).

**PURGATIVE**, medicamentum catharticum.—medicina alvum solvens or movens. To administer p., cathartica dare: a p. must be administered, or one must take a p., dejectionio a medicamento petenda eat: to try to give relief by p., to administer a p., dejectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione alvum sollicitare: to take a p., alvum deicere (of the effect); \*alvum medicamento cathartico movēre, solvere.

**PURGATORY**, purgatorium (Ecel.). \*locus purgandis post mortem animis destinatus (Murel.). \*ignis maculas in animis corpore solutis rediens exurens (Murel.). Fm context, \*purgans ignis.

**PURGE**, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t. *See* **THE** *Avoid purificare).—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (to cleanse fm dirt; the two latter words are post-Aug.).—lustrare (by a purifying sacrifice). To p. the body, purgatione alvum sollicitare. (1) Of the medicine, alvum movēre, ciere, solvere, ducere, subducere; (2) of the physician; see 'administer a PURGATIVE.' To be purged, alvum deicere, or deicere only (Cels. 2, 12, 2, seems to show that ducere is by an injection).*

**PURGING**, purgatio (g. t.): (of the body), purgatio; dejectio; detractio.

**PURIFICATION**, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio A means of p., februum (for an offering).—purgamen cs rei (for expiation).—purificatio (Plin., Mart. Ep. lib. 8, pref.).

**PURIFIER**, purgator (e. g. cloacarum, of the sewers).—qui qd purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit, &c.

**PURIFY**, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t. *See* **THE** *purificare not to be recommended).—februrare (by a sacrifice; a religious word).—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (purge fm dirt; mund., emund., post-Aug.).—eluere (wash or rinse out).—abluerē (by washing off).—tergere, detergere (wipe off, sweep).—extergere (wipe out).—verrere, evertere (sweep, sweep out).—lustrare (consecrate by a purifying sacrifice).—expiare (expiate). To p. the sewers, cloacas purgare, detergere; the stables, stabula, bubulia purgare or emundare; the body fm filth, abluerē corpus illuvie: to p. the language, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usitatum emendare; consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purā et incorruptā consuetudine emendare: to p. the forum fm the marks of crime, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis.*

**PURISM**, in loquendo (or scribendo) non sine molestiā diligens elegantia (aft. accurata et sine molestiā diligens elegantia, C.); or in loquendo, &c., diligentia nimium sollicita (aft. Q. 3, 11, 23).

**PURIST**, \*sermonis (Latini) expurgandi nimium studiosus (aft. C. Brut. 74, 258); \*in sermone expurgando moleste diligens; or in expurgando sermone (or in loquendo, scribendo) diligentia nimium sollicita (Q. 3, 11, 21).

**PURITY**, *Cleanness, munditia, mundities (See puritas does not occur in the best prose). In a moral sense, integritas (unspotted character).—castitas, castimonia (chastity).—sanctitas (holiness). (Of language), integritas (incorrupti sermonis integritas; C.).—munditia or mundities verborum or orationis; castitas; sinceritas. Not puritas, but the adj. purus is used, pura oratio, &c. See PURE (of language).*

**PURL**, labi cum murmure; murmurare; susurrare (V.).

**PURLOIN**. See PILFER, STEAL.

**PURLOINER**. See PILFERER, THIEF.

**PURPLE**, *The colour, purpura (g. t.).—ostium (the liquor used in dyeing).—conchylium (p. colour properly so called).—color purpureus (a purple tint or hue). A purple garment, purpura; vestis purpurea; amictus purpureus; pallium purpureum: clothed in p., purpuratus; conchyliatus (Sen. Ep. 62, 2): to appear in gold and p., insignem auro et purpurā conspici. A dealer in p. garments, purpurarius (Inscript.; also p.-dyer): to sell p. garments, negotium purpurarum exercere.*

**PURPORT**, sententia; e. g. rectatē sunt tabellæ eadem fere sententiā. See EFFECT, s. = ΤΕΡΩΝ, &c.

**PURPOSE**, s. consilium, or Crcl. id quod volo or cupio (what one intends, the design in a subjective sense).—propositum, or Crcl. quod aspectu or sequor or peto (that one such a person has set before him to be attained, a design in an objective sense).—finis (end, ultimate design, objectively, as C. Off. 1, 39, in: domus finis est usus. See also END): for that p., hanc ad rem, hanc mente. hoc consilio. & voluntate (but ad eum finem not before T. Ann. 14, 64, 3, in this sense): for this p., that &c., eo consilio, ut &c.: for what p. I quid spectans? (vi exoritur; but not quem ad finem?): fm or contrary to the p., alienus a consilio or proposito; non idoneus: to be quite contrary to the p., alienum esse a re propositā; repugnare consilio: I have not considered it contrary to the p., to relate, &c., haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: on p., consulto; cogitare; also Jx. consulto et cogitate (with premeditation).—voluntate (designedly; opp. casu, by chance).—Jx. voluntate et iudicio; datā or deditā opē. de industria, or (L.) ex industria (stronger terms, quite on p.).—prudens or sciens (knowingly, with consideration): on p. to &c., eo consilio, ut &c. (see also 'in ORDER to'): of set p., de



Industriā; sedulo; consulto; datā or deditā opē (see above 'on purpose'): I am doing *athq* of *set* p., prudens ac sciens facio qd: *athq* is done of *set* p., consulto et cogitatum fit qd: with no p., \*quod sine consilio fit or accidit (without plan): to no p., inutilis (useless); supervacaneus (superfluous; but supervacuuus is not classical); Jx. supervacaneus atque inutilis; cui eventus deest, irritus (to no effect, in vain): to be no p., successu carere (†): to do a thing to no p., frustra laborem suscipere; saxum sarrire (prov. i. e. to hoe a rock, *Mari*, 3, 91, 20): things that are to no p., nugae, cassa, orum, inania, ium: to take pains to no p., operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; see also 'in VAIN': to the p., ad usum accommodatus; conveniens (answering a certain p., e. g. vestis) ci rei or ad qd; utilis (useful, serviceable) ci rei; necessarius (necessary) ad qd: not to the p., alienus ci rei, qd re and ab qd re: it would seem to me to the p., ad rem pertinere videtur: to adopt measures that are more to the p., fortioribus remediis agere: this is nothing to the p., hoc non huius loci est; hoc alienum or hoc sejunctum est a re propositā: to disappoint *athq* of his p., ci conturbare rationes omnes (Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29); omnem ordinem consilii turbare (L. 40, 57, 3).

PURPOSE, v. || To design, intend, spectare qd or ad qd, or with ut (to intend)—querere qd (to try to reach *athq*, to aim at)—propositum habeo or est mihi qd (or with *infin.*, I have proposed to myself)—cogitare qd (or with *infin.*, to think of *athq*)—animo intendere (with acc. of a pronoun, or with ut, or with *infin.*)—animum intendere ad rem (to direct one's thoughts to)—tendere ad qd (to be striving for)—id agere, ut (to be actually at work to &c.)—He could not accomplish what he purposed doing, quod intenderat, non efficere poterat. || To resolve, see TO DETERMINE.

PURPOSELY, consulto; datā or deditā opē; de industriā; ex industriā (L.). But instead of an adverb, we frequently find an adjective agreeing with the substantive of person who p. does *athq*, as, prudens, sciens; prudens et sciens; sciens prudensque (e. g. facere qd); or agreeing with the thing wch is p. done, e. g. cogitatum; consulto et cogitatum (e. g. fit qd): not p., per imprudentiam.

PURSE, sacculus; marsupium (sacc. properly any little sack or bag: then = marsup., money-bag, purse, wch was only a small leathern bag often closed by being drawn together at the mouth).—crumēna (money-bag, usually worn round the neck, *Plaut.* As. 3, 3, 67; *Truc.* 3, 1, 7).—zona (the girdle to wch a p. was fastened, or wch was so folded as to serve the purpose of a p.: so also cingulum).—loculi. arca. theca. numaria (money chest).—foliis (any leathern bag). A full p., marsupium bene numatum: an empty p., crumēna deficiens (†): to put money in a p., numos in crumenam demittere: to empty one's p., exinanire: to fill it, implere (both *Varr.* of fish-ponds, the produce of wch fills or empties the p., according to its abundance or deficiency): to empty one's whole p., marsupium exenterare (*Com.*): to open one's p. (i. e. to draw money out of it), thecam numariam regere (C.): out of one's p., e. peculiaribus loculis suis (e. g. donare qd): privato sumptu (at one's own cost; e. g. bellum gerere); impendio privato (to one's own loss; e. g. fidem publicam exsolvere); de suo (e. g. numerare pecuniam); suis opibus (from one's own resources; e. g. juvare qm). To consider *athq* p. one's own, es arcā non secus ac meā utor: his p. is open to every body, nulli deest res ejus familiaris: to make a p. for himself, *pprs* s' suo privato compendio servire; \*suis rebus or rationibus consulere: they have a common p., pecunie conjunctum ratio habetur: a cut-p., sector zonarius (*Plaut.*).

PURSE-PROUD, pecunie confidens.—pecuniā superbus (*H. Ep.* 4, 5).

PURSUANCE, *Crcl.* with the verbis. In p. of, secundum; ex; pro; ad. See ACCORDING TO.

PURSUE, persequi; prosequi; consecrari; insequi; insectari; insistere or instare alicui: I will p. the subject, pergam atque insequar longius (C.). See also CHASE.

PURSUER. By the verb. (insecutor, late.)

PURSUIT, || Act of pursuing, insectatio; consecratio. || That which one follows, an occupation, employment; studium.

PURSY, \*obesus atque anhelus.

PURTENANCE, exta, orum, n. pl.

PURULENT, purulentus (Cels.).

PURVEY, obsonari. See also PROVIDE.

PURVEYOR, obsonator (*Plaut.*, Sen., Mart.).

PUS (medical term), pus, puris, n. Pus forms, pus oritur: to turn to p., in pus verti, converti, or vertere: to ripen p., pus maturare, citare: to promote or

assist the formation of p., pus movēre: full of p., purulentus.

PUSH, v. pellere; trudere: to p. forward, propellere protrudere: to p. out, expellere; pellere ex: to p. on, see IMPEL, EXCITE.

PUSH, s. pulsus; petitio (thrust): when it comes to the p., ubi ad rem, ad discrimen pervenerit; ubi res in discrimen deducta fuerit (*Bau.*): to make a p., conari, audere.

PUSHING, importunus; immodestus; molestus.

PUSILLANIMITY, animi demissio or (stronger) infractio; animi contractio, imbecillitas; animus parvus, demissus, fractus, imbecillus (C.); also simply contractio (C.).

PUSILLANIMOUS, qui est animi parvi; qui est animo debilitatus et abjectus; fractus; demissus.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, animo abjecto, demisso, fracto; demisse; abjecte; timide; humiliter (C.).

PUSTULE, pusula (*Plin.*); pustula (Cels.).

PUSTULOUS, pustulosus (Cels.); pusulosus (Col.).

PUT, ponere; collocare. See also PLACE, SET. You will p. yourself out of court, ipse te impedies; ipse tuā defensione implicabere (C.).

PUT AWAY, ponere; deponere (to lay down); abjicere (to cast away); exuere (to put off). To p. away childish things, nūces relinquere (proverb, Pers. 1, 10).

PUT BY. See LAY BY. || Divorce, vid.

PUT IN, ponere in loco (prop.). in locum (fig., e. g. in historiam (C.)); imponere in qd or in qo loco (the abl. very rare; in navem, in plastrum, &c.; in equaleo, Val. Max. See *Hausse* ad *Reisig.* note 573); deponere apud qm (to deposit for safety); ponere, pangere, depangere, plantare, deplantare (to set, plant); infingere (to fix or drive in claws, teeth). To p. windows or doors in a house, fenestras, ostia, in aedem imponere (*Julian* Dig. 6, 1, 9).

PUT OFF, || (prop.) ponere, deponere (to lay down); exuere (e. g. vestem); abjicere (to cast away). To p. off a garment, vestem ponere, or deponere, or abjicere (of a garment thrown or wrapt round one); vestem exuere (of a garment drawn on). || To sell, extrudere (merces).

|| To defer, procrastinate, differre, proferre, conferre (with this difference, that with differre the term may be def. or indef.; with proferre and conferre, for wch we rarely find translerre, the term is always def.); procrastinare, Jx. differre et procrastinare (to p. off to the next day, esp. in a dilatory way).—producere, prolatare (to delay, procrastinate).—reservare, reservare (to reserve for another time what ought to be done now). To p. off from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatare: to p. off for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovēre; proderre (nuptias) aliquot dies.

PUT ON, imponere, ci or ci rei (e. g. ci coronam); superponere ci rei (e. g. capiti decus); apponere qd re (e. g. lumen mensā); aptare, accommodare ci rei or ad qd (e. g. sibi coronam ad caput): to p. on a hat, causium capiti aptare; caput operire or adoperire (g. t., to cover the head): to p. on his cap again, pileum capiti repōnere: to p. on a helmet, galeam induere (Cels.) induere is bad; see *Herz.* *Cas.* B. G. 2, 21): to p. on a hood, calanticam capiti accommodare: to p. food on the table, cibos apponere; mensam epulis extruere: to p. on the desert, mensam secundam apponere: to p. on colours (on a picture), (picturā) inducere colores: to p. on clothes (on another person), induere ci vestem or qm veste (opp. exuere ci vestem); on oneself, calceos et vestimenta sumere: induere sibi vestem; se amictre (only of clothes wrapt about one, as the toga, never of those drawn on): he p. on his shoes and his clothes, et calceabat ipse sese et amictibat (*Suet.* *Vesp.* 21).

PUT OUT, || To expel, movēre; removēre; submovēre: to p. out of office, loco suo qm movēre (in general); removēre, amovēre, or submovēre qm a munere (esp. from offices of state): to p. a magistrate out of office, abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (both in the Roman sense; abolere with the notion of putting out finally): to p. one out of power, a republicā qm removēre: to p. a governor out of office, qm provinciā demovēre; qm expellere potestate: to be p. out of office, successorem accipere (to receive a successor). || To extinguish (fire), extinguere (g. t. nocturnum lumen; incendium, &c.); restinguere (e. g. incendium). || To dislocate (vid.), extorquere (with or without suo loco); ossa suis sedibus movēre; luxare. || To place at interest, fenerari; fenore occupare or collocare (to lend out money): to p. out money to any one at interest, pecuniam ci fenerari dare; pecuniam apud qm occupare (with or without fenore; see *Maeb.* *Cic.* *Man.* 2, 4): to p. out one's money



*safely*, certis or rectis nominibus pecuniam collocare or expendere numos (cf. *H. Ep.* 2, 1, 105): *to p. out money at two, four, five per cent. interest*, fenerari pecuniam binis, quaternis, quinque centesimis (see *Cic. Verr.* 3, 70, 165); *at high interest*, grandi fenore pecuniam occupare; *at higher*, graviori fenore pecuniam occupare. || *To publish*, edere (see *PUBLISH*). || *To disconcert*, perturbare; confundere.

**PUT OVER**, transmittere; trajicere: *to be p. over*, transmitti, &c. (*Cæs.*)

**PUT TO**, jungere; adungere: *to p. to the horses*, equos curru jungere or carpento subungere: *to p. to the oars*, juvenocis plastro, jungere. See also *LAT BY*, *REFER*.

**PUT TO DEATH**. See *KILL*.

**PUT TO SEA**,olvere navem, or simplyolvere (nec. vela ventis dare): *with a fleet*, classe proficisci; classe navigare (but the latter only when the place to which one sails is named, e.g. in Macedonia).—*a terraolvere* (p. off from land).—*e portu proficisci* (of the person or ship).—*e portu exire*, prodire (also without e portu, of the ship).—*naves e portu educere*, classem deducere (of the admiral).

**PUT UNDER**,supponere (to lay under); subicere (to throw under); subdere (to place under); subternere (to spread under); ei rei or sub qd.

**PUT UP**, || *To start* (an animal), feram excutere cubili (*Plin. Pan.*); exire e cubili (*L.*); bestiam excitare (*C.*); (leporum) exagitare (*O.*); (cervum) nemo-rositate latibulis excitare (*Phaedr.*). || *To expose publicly for sale*, qd venale proponere, or simply proponere. || *To offer oneself as a candidate*, munus, magistratum, petere; munus rogare, ambire: *to p. up for*, ambire, petere, expetere; exposcere, orare, qd. || *To build*, erect, vid.

**PUT UP AT**, devertere, deverti, deversari; *with any one*, ad or apud qm; *any where*, ad or in locum. *Divertere can be used only of several persons, who separate and go one to one place, one to another.* See *Goerenz. Cic. Fin.* 5, 2, 3, p. 534.

**PUT UP TO**, || *To give a hint of* (in vulgar language), indicare ei qd; docere ei qd. (Nol indigere or innuere.) || *To excite*, vid.

**PUT UP WITH**, æquo animo recipere (e.g. Injuriam); tacitus habere injuriam (he puts up with it).—*devorare* (to swallow it): hominum ineptias stultitias; paucorum dierum molestiam, &c.): *hardly to be able to p. up with*, ægre ferre.

**PUT UPON**, see *PUT ON*, *IMPOSE*: *to p. honour upon*, honore qm afficere; ei honorem habere, tribuere: *to p. all honour upon*, omni honore afficere, ornare qm; summâ observantiâ colere qm.

**PUTREFACTION**, putor (*Cat.*); putredo (*Appul.*): *to cause p.*, putrefacere.

**PUTREFY**, putrescere; putescere (*Col.*); putrescere (*Lucr.*); vitari (*Plin.*).

**PUTRID**, putridus, putidus (*C.*); puter (*Cels.*).

**PUTTY**, glutin or glutinum vitreorum.

**PUZZLE**, v. impedire, turbare, conturbare, obturbare: *athq p.'s us sady*, qd nos acriter torquet (*Cæsar. ap. C.*): *to be puzzled with athq*, impediri, implicari qd re: *to be puzzled to know what to do*, incertum esse, quid faciam: *to be puzzled how to do athq*, qd magnâ difficultate afficitur, quâ ratione qd faciat.

**PUZZLE**, s. || *State of confusion*, dubitatio (doubt)—*angustie difficultas*. *To be in a p.*, incertus or dubius sum, quid faciam, &c.; in angustia esse: *we have got into a sad p.*, incidium in difficilem nodum (*Cæsar. ap. C. Fam.* 8, 11). || *Something proposed to try ingenuity*, luseria questio (*Plin.*, *as problem proposed*).—*luseria* ad acuenda perurorum ingenia accommodata (as g. t.): or *nodus* quidam in luserio oblati or offerendus (qd in luserio offerre, Q.). *Dissecting puzzles*, *præp.* figuræ scetiles pueris in luserio offerende.

**PUZZLING**, obscuro; perplexus; ambiguus.

**PUZZLINGLY**, obscure; perperle; per ambages.

**PYGMEAN**, PYGMY, pygmæus (*O., Juv.*).

**PYRAMID**, pyramis, idis, f.; meta (= a cone, conical figure).

**PYRAMIDAL**, \*pyramidis formam habens; \*in pyramidis formam reductus, erectus; in pyramidis modum erectus (*Curt.*)—*pyramidatus*, once in *C.*, omitted in *ed. Ern.*; (collis) in modum metæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus (*L.*).

**PYRK**, rogus (*C.*); pyra (*V.*). See *FUNERAL PILE*.

**PYRITES**, pyrites, m. m. (*Plin.*)

**PYROTECHNIC**, \*pyrotechnicus (*t. i.*).

**PYROTECHNY**, \*ars ignium artificiorum ingeniorum; \*ars pyrotechnia (*t. i.*).

**PYRRHONISM**, dubitandi or omnia in dubium revocandi studium; \*omnia in dubium incertumque vocandi or revocandi libido.

**PYX**, pyxis, idis, f.

## Q.

**QUAB** (a kind of fish), gadus loba (*Linna.*).

**QUACK**, v. || *To cry as a duck*, tetrinire (*Auct. Carm. ad Phil.*). || *To brag*, se jactare; insolenter gloriari; gloriosius de se predicare. See also *BRAQ.* || *To practise medicine as a quack*, \*pharmacopolarum more medicinarum exercere; \*pharmacopolis negotium exercere. || *To take quack medicine*, \*pharmacopolam morbo adhibere; \*malis medicamentis uti.

**QUACK**, s. || *Irregular medical practitioner*, pharmacopola circumforaneus; empiricus (sc. medicus, deriving his knowledge from practice only); medicus artis suæ parum peritus. || *An empty boaster*, jactator; ostentator; homo vaniloquus; homo vanus or gloriosus. See *BRAQOART*.

**QUACKERY**, || *Art of irregular medical practitioner*, \*circulatorie medicamentorum venditiones. || *Empty boasting*, circulatoria jactatio; of literary men, &c., circulatoria literarum vanitas; ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiarum venditatio.

**QUADRAGESIMA**, \*Dominica Quadragesima; Invocavit (*Secl.*).

**QUADRAGESIMAL**, quadragesimalis (*Eccl.*).

**QUADRANGLE**, quadratum (*C.*); quadrangulum (*Gloss.*).

**QUADRANGULAR**, quadrangulus. — quadratus (*square*).

**QUADRANT**, || *The fourth part*, quadrans; quarta pars. || *An instrument for taking altitudes*, \*quadrans (*t. i.*).

**QUADRATE**, s. quadratum; figura quadrata.

**QUADRATE**, v. quadrare ad or in rem, or absol. (*C.*); congruere cum re or ei rei; convenire ad rem; conveniunt, aptum consentaneumque esse ei rei.

**QUADRATURE**, quadratura (e.g. circuli, *Appul.*).

**QUADRIENNIAL**, quadriennialis (*Aurel. Vict.*).

*quadriennials only in a prob. corrupt transl. of a Gk. passage in Modestini. Dig.* 50, 12, 10).

**QUADRILATERAL**, quadrilaterus (*Frontin.*); quatuor habens latera.

**QUADRIPARTITE**, quadripartitus (*C.*).

**QUADRUPE**, quadrupes (*C.*).

**QUADRUPE**, quadruplex (*L.*); quadruplus (*Suet.*); quadripartitus (*C.*).

**QUADRUPLICATE**, quadruplicatus (*Plaut.*).

**QUAFF**, haurire (pocula, *Plin.*; spumantem pateram, *V.*; and impropr. sanguinem, *C.*)—*potare* (as *trans.* it is *præ-Class.* and *post-Aug.*)—*potitare* (to g. often, a *Plautine* word). *Obs.* perpotare is *absol.* in *C.*, *emph.* with totos dies or some other ref. to a space of time: perpotare laticem (*Lucr.*).

**QUAFFER**, potor (*H., Plin.*); potator (*Plaut.*).

**QUAFFING**, potatio; perpotatio; comptatio (of several).

**QUAGGY**, paludosus (*O.*); paluster (*Cæs.*); uliginosus (*Col.*).

**QUAGMIRE**, locus paluster; palus (*Cæs.*); locus uliginosus (*Varr.*).

**QUAIL**, s. coturnix: g. pipe, \*astula coturnicibus allicienda, decipienda.

**QUAIL**, v. pavere; demisso, abjecto, fracto esse animo; animum abieciisse, despondisse (*C.*); trepidare (when fear is manifested by trembling, &c.).

**QUAINT**, captatus (hunted after; opp. oblati, Q.); insolitus: *to say q. things*, captata dicere non oblata tantum (*aff. Q.* non captata sed tantum oblata vox).

**QUAINTLY**, miro, insolito modo (*O.*).

**QUAKE**, tremere; contremiscere; intremere; horrescere. See *TREMBLE*.

**QUALIFICATION**. By *Crci.* with the verb.

**QUALIFIED**, aptus; idoneus; opportunus (see *FIR*): *to be q. to kill game*, jus venationis habere; \*jus minores feras venandi habere.

**QUALIFY**, aptare. Instituire. aptum or opportunum reddere, facere qm ad qd: *to be qualified for athq*, aptum, idoneum, opportunum esse ad qd: *he is qualified for this post*, par, aptus est huc muneris sustinendo, administrando (= he is fit for it): \*nulla lex

exscript eum, nā &c. (e.g. ne ei es potestas curatione mandetur, *ast. C. Agr. 2, 8, 21, he is not disqualified by any law*).

**QUALITY.** *1 Nature, kind, qualitas (quodammodo, only as phil. t. i.).*—*natura* (C.); *indoles* (Ingenium (natural, peculiar, essential q.))—*constitutio* (q. as derived from its formation). *Peculiar q.* proprietates; (cf. *wise*) *nota* (C. H. Col.), e.g. vini nota optima, acetum primae notae, diversae notae esse (Col.). *1 High rank, claritas generis* (Q.); *claritudo familiae* (T.); *persons of q.* homines illustri loco nati: *he is a man of q.* est vir nobilior, illustrior loco natus; *genere et dignitate conspicuus*.

**QUALM,** animae defectio, or defectio only. See FAINTING. *A q. of conscience, conscientia mala;* mens mala sibi conscia. See CONSCIENCE.

**QUANTITY,** quantitas (Plin.); copia, numerus (C.); *a great q.* magnus numerus; *multum* (a considerable q., aliquot (of number))—*aliquantum* (of q., with gen., i. g. auri): *in q.* copiosus; *adv. copiose* (in prosody). \*mensura, \*quantitas (gramm.).

**QUARANTINE,** \*tempus valetudini spectandae praestitutum: *to perform q.* quadraginta dies extra qm locum propter suspectam valetudinem morari; \*valetudinis spectandae causā in statione retinēri.

**QUARREL,** s. jurgium, altercatio, contentio (passionale and violent, but confined to words)—*controversia* (between two persons in array on opposite sides)—*rixā* (a fray, broil, that threatens to come to blows)—*pugna* (a fight); *see also DISPUTE.* *To begin or seek a q.* causam jurgi inferre; *controversiam intendere* or struere; *jurgium excitare;* *rixam movēre* (the q. is ended, rixā sedata est).

**QUARREL,** v. jurgare, rixari [SYN. in QUARREL, s.]; *to q.* with aby, jurgio contendere cum qo; *jurgis certare* cum qo; *rixari* cum qo; *rixā mihi esse* cum qo: *to q.* among themselves, inter se altercari; *jurgis certare* inter se: *rixari* inter se.

**QUARRELSOME,** jurgiosus; *rixosus;* *rixae cupidus* [SYN. in QUARREL, s.]; *litigiosus;* *litium cupidus;* *altercandi* or *rixandi studiosus*: *to be very q.* mirā esse ad litigandum, or ad rixandum, alacritate: *a q. fellow,* homo jurgiosus (Gell.); *homo rixosus* or *rixae cupidus* (Gell.); *rixator occurs first in Q. 11, 1, 19*; *a q. temper,* rixandi, altercandi, studium, cupiditas.

**QUARRY,** *1 A stone mine, lapidicinus* (Gell.) *not lapidicinus.* *2 Lautumia* or *latomia*, Plaut.; *but afterwards only as the name of the famous Syracusean prison, or of other similar prisons*; *Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42*; *L. 37, 3, &c.*: *occiser* or *inspector* of a q., lapidicinaris (Inscript. Orell. 3246); *q. stone, cémentum;* *saxum cémenticium* (unknown); *opp. quadratum*. *1 Prey, vid.*

**QUARRYMAN,** lapicida (L. Varr.); *lapidum expemptor* (Plin.). *2 Not lapidarius, in this sense, arch is lake.*

**QUART,** quadrans.

**QUARTAN,** quartus: *a q. fever*, (febris) quartana; *febris quadri circuitus* (Plin.); *quartis diebus recurrens*.

**QUARTER,** *1 A fourth part, quarta pars;* *quadrans* (e.g. horae): *q. of a year, spatium trimestre: a year and a q.* annus ac tres menses: *every q.* tertio quoque mense. *2 Region of the skies, pars: nor could the wind blow from any q. that &c.* neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin &c. (Cas. Herz. B. C. 3, 47). *3 Particular region of a town or county, pars;* *vicus.* *4 Pl. Quarters, habitation, abode, habitatio* (q. t.)—*tectum* (house)—*hospitium* (easily in the house of a friend)—*deversorium* (at an inn)—*statio* (baiting-house on the road, &c.)—*mansio* (place of a night's lodging). *To take up one's q's with aby,* devertere ad qm (in hospitium): *to have one's q's with,* deversari apud qm; *habitare* apud qm; *tecto receptum esse* ab qo: *uti es hospitio:* *to pay for one's q's,* pretium mansionis persolvere ei (for the night's lodging). (Of troops) *summer, winter q's,* mētia, hiberna, pl.: *to station troops in winter q's,* copias in hibernis collocare: *to be in q's,* per hospitia dispositos esse; *in oppido* (oppidū) collocatos esse: *troops in q's,* milites per hospitium dispositi (in respect of the soldiers)—*milites tecto* (tectis) recepti (in respect of the host): *to change soldiers' q's,* \*militum hospitia mutare; \**milites in alia hospitia deducere* (when they leave a town): *to change aby's q's,* in alud hospitium traducere qm: *to change one's own q's,* in aliam domum immigrare. *5 The grant of his life to a conquered enemy, missio: q. l* (as exclam.) *parce* or *parcite vitae mem:* *to grant no q.* nullius vitae parcere: *q. was neither asked nor granted, sine*

*missione pugnatum est* (Flor.); *sine missione alio L. 41, 20, of gladiators): to cry for q's,* rogare ut q's mihi parcat: *to give q.* vitae cs parcere: *victi dare vitam.* *6 Close quarters, pl.:* *to come to close q.* manum conserere; *ad manum accedere;* *cominus pugnare* (gladiis); *cominus gladiis uti;* *manu decedere* (all these = *to fight close together, or to come to close q's with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows, &c.*)—*inter se* (collatis signis) concurrere; *prolium committere* (only of two hostile armies)—*(arms) congređi* cum qo; *manu conflagere* cum qo; *ferum et manus conferre* cum qo; *signa conferre* cum qo (all, e.g., cum hostibus). *7 Quarter-deck, prope* \*constratum navis posterior. See DECK.

**QUARTER,** v. *1 To divide into four parts, quadrifariam, dividere* or *dispartiri:* *to q. the body of a criminal, in quatuor partes distrabere* (ast. Sen. de ira, 3, 17, in.); *corpus in diversa distrabere* (L.). *2 To station, put into quarters, collocare* in loco or apud qm: *to q. soldiers,* milites per hospitia disponere or in hospitia deducere (with the citizens)—*milites per oppida dispartiri* (to station in the different towns): *to have soldiers quartered upon me,* \**milites meo hospitio utuntur:* *to have quartered one's army in a town, exercitum in tectis habere:* *to q. oneself upon aby* (as a guest), devertere or deverti ad qm: *cs hospitio uti.*

**QUARTERING** (of soldiers), deductio (e.g. in oppida militum deductio, C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, *wee some, however suppose to be settling them there as colonists, with grants of land, &c.*) or by Crcl. with verb.

**QUARTERLY,** adj. trimestris: *a q. account* or *settlement of money, ratio, computatio trimestris:* *ratio tertio quoque mense confecta:* *a q. payment,* \**quarta pars annuus mercedis* (a quarter's pay)—*pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda* (sum to be paid q.).

**QUARTERLY,** adv. tertio quoque mense.

**QUARTERN,** \*modi quarta pars or quadrans.

**QUARTETTO,** \*cantus quaternarius.

**QUARTO,** \*forma quaternaria; \**quarti ordinis forma* (Ruhnk.); *large, small q.* \**forma quaternaria major, minor:* *in q.* quaternis: *a q. volume,* \**liber formā quaternariā:* *a q. leaf,* \**folium, scheda, formae quaternariae.*

**QUARTZ,** \*quartzum (Linn.).

**QUASH,** extinguere, restringere. *sedare* (e.g. seditionem, tumultum). See also QUENCH.

**QUATRAIN,** tetrasitchon or tetrastichum (Mart.).

**QUAVER,** s. vox or sonus vibrans (Plin. 10, 29, 43).

**QUAVER,** v. vibrare (Titian. op. Fest.); *vocem in cantando crispare* (Fest. p. 159, Lindem.).

**QUAY,** crepidines (bank protected with masonry).—*lapideus fluvii margo* (Varr.).

**QUEEN,** regina (prop. and fig.); (Gell.) *regatrix* is an adj. *royal, T:* the q. bee, see BEE. *1 Queen at chess,* compar (i. e. mate); *of two lovers, &c., as q. at chess,* O. A. A. 3, 359).

**QUEER,** See COMICAL.

**QUEERLY,** See COMICALLY.

**QUELL,** comprimere, sedare. See also QUASH.

**QUENCH.**

**QUENCH,** restringere, extinguiere (q. t. as well of fire as of time and thirst)—*composcere* (to put out, of fire)—*opprimere* (to put out or down, e.g. fire, flame, &c.)—*Jux. extinguiere* et *opprimere;* *expicere, sedare, reprimere, depellere* (to still, e.g. one's thirst); *see also To EXTINGUIRE, To ALLAY:* *to q. one's thirst,* sitim explere, &c. (see SYN. above): *to q. one's thirst by a drink of cold water, sitim hausit gelidū aquae sedare:* *he is only permitted to q. his thirst with water, potione aquae tantum a siti vindicari debet.* *2 To destroy, vid.*

**QUENCHLESS.** See UNQUENCHABLE.

**QUERIST,** Crcl. with verbs in ASK, INQUIRE.

**QUERN,** mola versatilis or trussilis.

**QUERULOUS,** querulus, queribundus: *to be q.* conqueri queri.

**QUERY.** See QUESTION.

**QUEST,** *1 Search:* *Crcl. with the following verbs, e.g. to be in q. of althg, qd querere;* *aquam querere* (to be in q. of water)—*perquirere qm* (by making many inquiries)—*inquirere* (by following aby's traces)—*anquirere* (to take great pains in finding out)—*conquirere* (of several objects that one is in q. of, also with the accessory notion of taking much trouble about it): *one that is in q. of althg, conquisitor;* *inquisitor* (the latter of one who follows the traces of any suspicious person). *2 Request, rogatio, petitio;* *libellus supplicis* (if couched in writing, Mart. 8, 31, 3). *3 Inquest* or *jury sworn to inquire, quæstio;* *inquisitio* (the exami

uation of any matter in order to come to the truth, veri). See also EXAMINATION, INQUEST.

**QUESTION, a.** Interrogatio (prop. an asking, in order to gain an answer, or to learn the opinion of another; then, q. t., any interrogative).—*quest'o* (implies close and continued inquiry or examination; hence used espily of scientific and judicial investigation).—percutatio (close or accurate enquiry into the particulars of a fact).—disceptatio (discussion, debate): a slight or trifling q., interrogatiuncula; rogatiuncula; questiuuncula: disceptatiuncula: a captious q., captio; Interrogatio captiosa; captiosum interrogatiōis genus: *to put a captious q.*, captiosus interrogatiōis genere uti: *to captiously interrogate*: *to answer a q.*, ad rogatum respondere; interroganti ei respondere (see also ANSWER); *to put a q.* = *to ask*, see ASK: *to propose a subject for debate*, questionem ponere, proponere, afferre; de quo disceptetur ponere; or *fm the context* ponere only: the q. arises, queritur; oritur disputatio; existit questio: but here a somewhat different q. arises, whether &c., existit autem hoc loco questio subdilligilia, num &c.: the q. now is, nunc id agitur: here prope the q. may arise, hic fortasse querendum sit: that is not the q., hoc non dubium est; de hac re non dubitatur, dubitatio non oritur: it is a q., res in questionem venit or vocatur; res in questionem vocari potest: q. by torture, questio ac tormenta; questio tormentis habita: a boundary q., controversia finalis; jurgium finale (Leg. Agr. p. 341, 342, Goez.): *to debate a boundary q.*, de finibus ambigere: there is a boundary q., de finibus controversia est: *to discuss, move, agitate a q.*, agere rem or de re (q. t. to treat it, discuss it).—disputare. disserere de q. re (of the discussions of learned men, the latter espily of a continued discourse).—sermo est de re (of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more).—qd in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (to make it a subject of dispute). Obs. agitare questionem is, to think it over, weigh it in the mind. *To be made a q.*, in controversia esse or versari; in controversiam deductum esse; in contentione esse or versari; in disceptatione versari: *to become a q.*, in contentionem venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.

**QUESTION, v.** *To ask, interrogate, interrogare, rogare, qm qd or more rarely*: de re. See ASK. *To doubt about, throw doubt upon, dubitare, addubitare aliquid or de re* (with the acc. usually only when it is a simple neuter pronoun, or pass. with a nominative, or, dubitatus parens; otherwise with de; see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 25)—ponere in dubio (to bring in question).—in dubitationem vocare (to call in question).

**QUESTIONABLE**, incertus; ambiguus; anceps; de quo dubitari potest.

**QUESTIONLESS**, haud dubie (Indubitata, doubtless; indubitanter, late).—certo, certe. See also CERTAINLY.

**QUIBBLE, v.** cavillari.

**QUIBBLE, s.** cavillatio.

**QUIBLER, s.** cavillator.

**QUICK, adj.** *To Swift, nimble, celer* (swift, fleet, of persons and things; opp. tardus).—præceps (hasty, of persons and things).—citus (swift, often with the notion of great rapidity, usually of things, rarely of persons or animals).—properus, properans (hastening in pursuit of an object).—festinans (poet. festinus, anxiously in haste).—cilitatus, incitatus, concitatus (set in rapid motion, of things with or without life).—velox (that flies along or naves, fleet, fleetly, of things with or without life).—pernix (swift of foot).—alacer (energetic, lively, brisk; opp. languidus).—agilis (nimble; both of living creatures).—promptus (ready, prompt, never at a loss or unprepared).—præseps (speedy in operation or effect).—præsentaneus is late).—subitus, repentinus (sudden). A q. pace, Incessus citus (opp. Incessus tardus): with q. step, citato gradu; cito: a q. pronunciation, citata pronuntiatio: a q. reply, promptum responsum: q. footed, pedibus celer: pernix (celeripes is poet.): a q. sailer, celox: this vessel was a very q. sailer, hæc navis erat incredibiliter celeritate velis. *To live, vivus.* *Ready, active, versatile, &c.*, agilis (nimble, alert, of body or mind).—facilis (that moves with ease).—versatilis (accommodating; versatile, of the mind).—callidus (clever, expert, from practice: *not verus, weh = sly, cunning*).—sollers (skillful): q. in ath, exercitatus in re (practised).—peritus is cel re (experienced).

**QUICK, s.** viva caro: *to cut to the q.*, ad vivum rescare (Col. s. q. extrema Ipelus ungula pars ad vivum rescaretur): *to cut or touch one to the q.*, to sting aby to the q., quam acerbissimum dolorem inurere ei; (by

one's words) qm gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere; ea animum graviter offendere: *athg touches me to the q.*, valde doleo qd; gravissime fero qd; mordeor, quod &c.: that has touched me to the q., meum ille pectus pungit aculeus (Plaut.).

**QUICKEN, *To accelerate, accelerare* qd; maturare qd, or with inf.; precipitare qd. SYN. in ACCELERATE. *To make alive, animare* (poet. also fig.).—vivificare (late, Tertul.). *To excite, excitare, incitare*; qm alacriorem ad qd efficere (e.g. ad pugnamdum); ea animum incitare: *to be quickened*, accedit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri; magna alacritas studiumque ea rei magnam ci iniectionem est. *nos animi, except as = ferociores reddi* (T. Germ. 29, 3).**

**QUICKENING, s.** acceleratio, maturatio (both in Auct. ad Herenn.).

**QUICKENING, adj.** Crcl. by the verb.—vivificans, late.

**QUICKLY, *Speedily, celeriter***; cito; festinanter; velociter. *Soon, confestim*; illico; extemplo; statim; continuo.

**QUICKNESS, *Speed, swiftness, velocitas***; celeritas; pernicitas; agilitas. (SYN. in QUICK.) *Readiness, briskness, sollertia* (dexterity or cleverness in an art; see HERM. CAS. B. G. 7, 22).—exercitatio (practice).—calliditas (skill, adroitness).

**QUICKSAND, arene** pedum vestigio cedentes; (also simply) sabulum (Plin.): the quicksands, syrtis.

**QUICKSET HEDGE, sepes viva.**

**QUICKSIGHTED. See ACUTE.**

**QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas**; ingenii acumen or acies. See also ACUTENESS.

**QUICKSILVER, argentum vivum** (Plin., Vitr.; in its natural state).—hydrargyrus (Plin.), mercurius (prepared).

**QUID (of tobacco), \*globus tabaci** manducandus or manducatus.

**QUIDDITY. See ESSENCE.**

**QUIESCENCE. See REST.**

**QUIESCENT (see QUIET): to be q.**, quiescere.

**QUIET, adj.** *Denoting a state when one is without motion and without physical exertion*, quietus (q. t., being at rest, taking repose, in as far as it implies a notion contrary to that of exertion).—tranquillus (still, without strong motion, espily of the sea, that is not disturbed by any external cause).—JN. tranquillus et quietus. pacatus (at peace, tranquillized, espily of countries in weh a war, insurrection, &c., has been waging).—sedatus (without stormy motion, sedate, e.g. step, gradus; time, tempus).—placidus (placid, soft, without disturbance or any violent motion, e.g. river, amnis; flumen (opp. rapidus amnis); weather, coelum; day, dies; sleep, somnus).—otiosus (at rest, not engaged in any business, idle): a q. life, vita quieti, or tranquilla, or tranquilla et quieti; vita placida; vita otiosa: *to lead a q. life*, vitam tranquillam, or placidam, or otiosam degere; quiete vivere; otiose vivere: a q. province, provincia quieti (q. t.); provincia pacata (in weh a war has been carried on before).

—q. sea, mare tranquillum or placidum: *to be q.*, quietum, &c. esse: *to remain q.*, quiescere (also = *to remain neuter*); silentium tenere (to observe silence t): —*to remain q. at ath.*, otiosum spectatorem esse ea rei (to be a q. spectator, e.g. pugnae).—se non admiscere or se non immiscere ei rei (not to mix oneself up with athg): de q. l. favete linguis! silentium teneatis: *to make q.*, see TO CALM. *Relating to a state without mental agitation, and to whatever manifests such tranquillity*, quietus (not taking a share or an interest in athg, not moved by athg).—tranquillus (q. disposition of mind or temper, not excited by athg external).—placidus (placid, peaceable, in contradistinction to tempestuous or hasty temper).—placatus (become q. again after violent irritation).—sedatus (pacified, sedate; all these speaking of the 'animus', i.e. the mind).—JN. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque: a q. or calm speech, oratio placida or sedata (e.g. manner of delivery, or elocution); temperatum orationis genus; quietum disputandi genus (in conversation).—*to do athg with a q. mind, or in a q. temper*, placatore animo facere qd: *to write in a q. disposition of mind*, sedatore animo scribere: *to be q.*, animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or placato; animo non moveri: one can never be q., numquam quieti mente consistere licet: *to be q. l. bono sis animo or bonum habe animum* (be of good cheer).—*to be q. by athg*, placide or sedate ferre qd (to bear athg quietly): *not to be quiet at or unangr athg*, qd egre ferre (not to bear it with indifference).—sollitum esse de q. re (to be annoyed at or alarmed about athg).

QUIET, *s.* See QUIETNESS.

QUIET, *v.* tranquillare (*prop. mare, ag. animos*).—*pacare* (to establish peace, *e. g. in a province*).—*sedare*, *placare* (to still, appease).—*permuticare* (to soothe).—*lenire* (to cause to abate, mitigate, allay).

QUIETNESS, *¶* The state of being free from mental agitation or physical exertion, tranquillitas (*prop. the state of the sea, when not agitated by storm; different from malacia, μαλακία, i. e. calm; then also of a calm, unruffled life*).—*quies* (the state of being at rest, *opp. action; hence also = neutrality, state of peace, settled state of things; opp. tumultus*).—*requies* (of taking some relaxation after work; *opp. labor, i. e. trouble*).—*otium* (a being exempt from ordinary occupations; *hence also = tranquillity of a state, peace*).—*otiosa vita* (a life without occupation).—*pax* (peace; then, lasting repose and security).—*silentium* (when nothing is said or spoken, or no noise made, *etc.*): to live in peace and *q.*, in otio et pace vivere (*g. l.*).—*miri* conconiā vivere (of man and wife, *T. Agr. 6, 1*): to live in peace and *q.* with *aby*, concorditer vivere cum *qo*.

QUIETUDE. See QUIETNESS.

QUILL, *¶* The feather of a goose, penna anserina. *¶* The dart of a porcupine, spina. *¶* The reed of weavers, fistula textoria. *¶* The instrument with which some stringed instruments are struck, plectrum (for the lyra).—*pecten*, *inis* (for the cithara: Freund). To strike with the *q.*, pectine pulsare (*t.*).

QUILT, *s.* \*stragulum textile; \*stragula vestis; \*stratum. *¶* peristroma = a curtain large enough to hang round the sides of a couch or bed.

QUILT, *v.* referere *qā* re (to stuff with *athq.*).—\*(vesti) xylum insuere (if with wadding).

QUINCE, malum cydonium (\*pyrus cydonia, *aff. Linn.*): a *q. tree*, cydonia (\*pyrus cydonia, *Linn.*): *q.* coloured, melinus (μῆλις, *e. g. vestimentum*): the kernel of a *q.*, \*granum mali cydonii (the juice of *q.*s, sucus (malorum) cydoniorum (*Pallad. 11, 20, 2*).—*melomeli* (*Col. 12, 47, 3*): oil made of *q.*s; wine made of *q.*s, *etc.*, vinum ex malis cydoniis factum *¶* cydonites (*Pallad. 11, 20*) does not stand for wine made of *q.*s, but for the juice of *q.*s mixed with honey, κυδωνίμηλι; see *Schneid.* on this passage.

QUINCE TREE. See QUINCE.

QUINQUAGESIMA, Dominica quinquagesima; quinquagesima penitentia (*Ecclesi.*).

QUINQUENNIAL, quinquennalis.

QUINQUENNIALLY, quinto quoque anno.

QUINSEY, angina.

QUINTAL, pondus centenarium (*Plin.*): centum (et duodecim) pondo, libræ.

QUINTESSENCE, succus subtilissimus (*prop.*); also by *floe*, robur, medulla (*fig.*).

QUINTETTO, \*cantus a quinque symphoniacis editus.

QUINTUPLE, *adj.* quineuplex (*Mart.*); quineupartitus (*C.*).

QUINTUPLE, *v.* quinquiplicare (*T. Ann. 2, 36*).

QUIRE, *¶* A choir, *vid.* *¶* A bundle of paper, scapus (*Plin. 13, 12, 23*; containing twenty sheets): in *q.*s, (liber) non compactus.

QUIRK, cavillatio (quibble).—aculeus, dicterium (*sharp, witty saying*).

QUIT, discedere, &c. See DEPART, LEAVE.

QUITE, *ex toto* (entirely; *e. g. tutum esse, to be q. safe*).—*ex integro* (afresh; *e. g. qd effugere novum*).—*ex omni parte* (in every respect; *e. g. to be happy, beatum esse*).—*omni numero. omnibus numeris. omnibus numeris et partibus* (in all its parts and details; *e. g. q. complete or perfect. omnibus numeris absolutus; perfectus expletusque omnibus numeris et partibus: to be q. perfect or complete, omnes numeros habere or continere*).—*omni ratione* (in every kind of way; *e. g. qm exinanire*).—*longe. multo* (by a great deal, with allus or diversus, *different*).—*prorsus. plane. penitus* (*SYN. IN ΑΛΤΟΟΚΗΝ*).—*funditus* (in the foundation).—*in or per omnes partes; per omnia* (in every respect).—*totus* (*e. g., he is q. altered, totus commutatus est*).—*Numanitia* was *q. destroyed*, Numanitia funditus deleta est.—*Su* expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression; *e. g. to empty the bottle q.*, lagenam exsiccare; *a fug.*, potare fæce tenus cadum. To leap *q. over alq.*, transilire *qd* or trans *qd*. I am *q. miserable*, prorsus nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus: *he is q. unlearned*, omnino omnis eruditiois experta est: *he is not q. unlearned*, nec tamen scit nihil: *to be of q. a different opinion*, longe aliter sentire; *totā sententiā discedere: to be q.*

otherwise, longe secus esse; longe aliter se habere. *Q. right* (in answers), ita est.

QUITCH GRASS, \*triticum repens (*Linn.*).

QUITS, *interj.* nihil reliqui est.

QUITTANCE, *¶* Act of quitting, by the verb.

*¶* Discharge, ἀποχὰ: to give one a *q.*, ἀποχῆμα dare; acceptum referre *qd* (*C.*); acceptum *qd* testari.

QUIVER, *s.* pharetra.

QUIVER, *v.* tremere; contremere; intremere. See also SHAKE, TREMBLE.

QUOIF. See BONNET, CAP.

QUOIT, *dicus*: to play at *q.*s, disco ludere.

QUOTA, rata pars or portio.

QUOTATION, *¶* Passage quoted, locus allatus or (if with approbation) laudatus (citatus, allegatus, productus, not good).—*¶* Act of quoting (passage, examples, *etc.*), prolatio (*e. g. exemplorum*).—*commemoratio* (the mentioning of them).—*relatio* (*Q.*).

QUOTE, proferre. *afferre* (*¶* not proferre; and it is better to avoid adducere, for which *Sen. de Irā, 2, 16, 2*, is the only passage cited, ea animalia in exemplum hominis adducti, quibus &c.—*Krebs* allows citare with or without testes or auctores. *Livy* has magistratuum libros Mæcer Licinius citat identidem auctores].—*laudare* (to *q. with approbation*).—*notare* (with censure).—*memorare. commemorare. ponere. proponere* (of examples). To *q. as authority*, auctorem laudare or memorare (*C.*) or citare (*L.*): a passage, locum *afferre*; dictum scriptoris commemorare; referre (often, habitually); usurpare: I like better to *q. examples* *fm Grecian history* than *fm our own*, malo Græcorum quam nostra proferre: I will *q. this one example*, ponam illud unum exemplum: to *q. the words of an author without naming him*, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (*Plin. H. N.*).

QUOTH, *alt.* inquit.

QUOTIDIAN, quotidianus (daily; *¶* diurnus = throughout the day, a day long).

## R.

RABBIT, *s.* conagmentum; compactura (*Petr.*); conclusura (*Petr. 6, 11*); compages. See also JOINT.

RABBIT, *v.* conjungere; committere; coagmentare.

RABBI, \*Rabbinus; \*magister, doctor, Judaicus.

RABBINICAL, \*Rabbinicus.

RABBINICALLY, \*Rabbinice; \*Rabbinorum more, modo.

RABBIT, cuniculus: *r.-hole*, lustrum, cubile cuniculorum.

RABBLE, vulgus, multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis, sentina reipublice or urbis, sæx populi: one of the *r.*, unus de multis, or *e multis*.

RABID, furens, furiosus (furious, raving).—*insanus* (*mad*).—*rabidus* (in the best age only in poetry; but rabies, and even rabide, occur in *Class. prose*, so that rabidus is not to be regarded as *un-Class.* in *prose*; *Krebs*). See also FURIOUS.

RACE, *s.* *¶* Family, stock, *etc.*, genus (*g. l.*).—*gens* (all who belong to one stock; then, all who bear the same family names (nomina); *opp. familia*, which denotes the subdivisions of a gens, distinguished by cognomina (family names);—*stirps* (the stock of a family as sprung from a gens).—*homines qui etate qā vivunt* (men living at one time, contemporaries; *e. g. hujus etatis homines; qui nunc vivunt homines*): an ancient *r.*, genus antiquum; gens antiqua: to be of an ancient *r.*, generis antiquitate florere: one of a very ancient *r.*, homo veteris prosapie et multarum imaginum; ex familia veteris natus. Stirps, genus, and gens, denote the race usually in an ascending line, as abstract and collective terms for majores; whereas prosapia, progenies, propago; proles, suboles, in a descending line, as abstract and collective terms for posteri (*Dod.*). *¶* Course, cursus, *us*; curriculum: cursus certamen (foot-r.).—*cursus* or curriculum equorum; cursus equester (a horse-r.).

RACE, *v.* cursu certare. certare pedibus, pedibus contendere (on foot); *cursu equestri certare* (with horse).

RACE-HORSE, equus curulis (in the Circensian games)—*equus pernix* or velox (*g. II.*).

RACER, cursor (*C. Die. 2, 70, 144*).—*stadiorōmus* (*Plin.*).—*certans* (*C. on foot or with horse*).—*agitator* (in a chariot-race). *¶* Race-horse, *vid.*

RACINESS (of style), succus or succus et sanguis (*C. Brut. 9, 36, &c.*).—*sapor vernaculus* (idiomatic *—*,

C. Brut. 46, 172). *A certain peculiar r. of its own, color quidam et succus suus* (C. de Or. 3, 25, 96).—nescio qui sapor vernaculus (*a certain peculiar idiomatic r., C. ut sup.*).

RACK, *v.* ¶ *An instrument of torture, equuleus.*—catasta (*the scaffold itself, later only*): to put to the r., in equuleum imponere, injicere, conicere qm: equuleo torquere qm: to be brought or put to the r., in equuleum ire, imponi, injici ¶ *Idiculae are the ropes used in torture, but not the r.: to die on the r., extortum mori: to abide by the truth even on the r., vi tormentorum adductum in veritate manere: to undergo or go through the torments of the r., vim tormentorum perferre; see also TORTURE (respecting the abstract sense): to put one's brains to the r., cogitationem in qd maxime intendere. If = TORTURE, vid. ¶ A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle, cratis.—jacea (a common name; see Freund does not mention: cratis, quae jacea vocatur a vulgo; Veget. 1, 36).*

RACK, *v.* ¶ To stretch, vid. ¶ To torture, see ¶ to put to the Rack. ¶ To clarify, capulare (e. g. oleum, Plin.). See also CLARIFY.

RACKET, ¶ The bag used at tennis, \*prps reticulum (i. e. a small net). ¶ A clattering noise; see CLATTER.

RACY, habens succum qm (C.), or nescio quem saporem vernaculum (aft. C. Brut. 46, 172): to be r., habere succum qm (C. Brut. 23, 76); \*habere (nescio quem) saporem vernaculum.

RADIANCE, claritas, fulgor, candor [SYN. in BRIGHTESS].

RADIALIS, clarus, lucidus, illustris, splendidus, fulgens, nitidus, nitens [SYN. in BRIGHTESS].

RADIATE, radiare, (to cast rays: in the sense of 'glitter' it does not belong to Class. prose).—radius spargere; relucere, relucere.

RADIATED, radiatus. (Plin.); or by the verb.

RADICAL, ¶ *Primitive, nativus, primitivus; natus; insitus; innatus; ingenitus; primigenius (Var.); a r. word, verbum nativum; vocabulum primitivum (Gramm.): the r. syllable, \*syllaba primitiva; the r. meaning, naturalis et principalis significatio (Q. 9, 1, 2); ea verbi significatio, in qua natum est (Gell. 13, 29, in.). ¶ Fundamental, Crel. by radix or fundamentum, is the r. virtue; or by the adverb, pentus, &c. Let us dare to attempt a r. cure of our miseries, audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere (C. Tuscul. 3, 6, 13): r. reformer, see REFORMER. A r. difference, quanta minima esse potest distantia.*

RADICALLY, penitus, radicitus.

RADICATE, radices agere (Col.), exigere (Cels.), capere (Col.); radicari (Plin.). See TO ROOT.

RADISH, raphanus (Plin.); radix Syriaca (Col.); also simply radix (Col.); radícula (a kind of small r., Col.); \*raphanus hortensis (Linn.).

RADIUS, radius (C.).

RAFFLE, a. alea. To be the winner in a r., \*sors es cum lucro exit.

RAFFLE FOR, v. \*de re qd alea jactu contendere: to put up to be raffled for, \*rem proponere de qua alea jactu contendatur; \*talorum jactu rem acquirendam proponere.

RAFT, ratia. R-merchant, lignarius (sc. negotiator); ligni negotiator.

RAFTER, canterius (Pür.).—(trabs, tignum = a beam).

RAG, pannus; pl. panni (also = an old garment).—cento (a garment of old r's). Covered with r's, pannis obvelatus; pannosus: to deal in r's, negotium panniculatum exercere (aft. Aurel. Vict. de Vir. ill. 72). \*panniculus = pannus venditare: a dealer in r's, qui panniculos venditat: r. man, \*qui panniculos ostiatim colligit.

RAGAMUFFIN, pannosus, mendicus (as beggar). Errory r., levissimus quisque (e. g. Gallorum): r's, homines perdit; fex populi.

RAGE, s. ¶ *Fekement, fury, rabies; saevitia; furor* (only in poetry, and post-Aug. prose). [SYN. in FURY.] ¶ *Anger excited to fury, ira* (anger).—indignatio; iracundia (great rage, violent anger). See ANGER: to fall into a r., indignatione exardescere; ira incendi: into a great r., iracundiā ac stomacho exardescere; iracundiā efferri or inflammari: to put ably in a r., stomachum cō mōvere or facere; iram cō concire. ¶ *Eager desire, studium* (immodicum = e. g., a r. for building, \*immodicum, or insanum, edificandi stu-

dium).—aviditas (*insatiabile passionate desire; e. g. gloriae, imperandi, &c.*)—temeritas qd faciendi (a rash, thoughtless fondness for doing it: e. g., a r. for play, tem. lucrandi perentive, T. Germ. 24, 3). To have a r. for alth, omni impetu ferri ad qd.

RAGE, *v.* ¶ To be furious, furere (of persons; of things personified, only in the poets).—saevire (to be savagely violent; of persons, and also of things; mare ventis, S.; ventus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, fm.; and poet. of lust, love, &c.). ¶ To be violently angry, indignari. ira incendi, exacerbari, or exardescere. iracundiā exardescere, inflammari, efferri.

RAGGED, pannosus, pannis obvelatus (of persons covered with rage).—lacer, detritus (of clothes, &c., in rage, torn).

RAGING, adj. rabidus (of animals and men. See RABID).—rabiosus (of animals, of men, and of things).—furens, furiosus, furbundus (raving with passion).—saevus (transported with rage: impropr. of things, mare, S.; ventus, C.).

RAGING, s. rabies, furor, saevitia [SYN. in FURY].—violentia (e. g. maris, venti: tem. impropr. of the violence of men).—saeva vis ac rei (the fearful strength of alth, e. g. morbi).—impetus (the violent attack: e. g. the r. of a fever, impet. febris). The r. of the sea, violentia or (Vell.) saevitia maris.

RAGOUS, prps minidul.

RAIL, s. tignum transversum (nailed across between two upright posts): r's, railings, septa (pl., g. l. for fence; with boards, laths, &c.).—cancelli (pl.; clathri, trellis-work).

RAIL, *v.* To enclose with rails, cancellos circumdare cl. rel.—or sepire (g. l., with or without stipitibus, &c.).

RAIL, RAIL AT, *v.* To use opprobrious language, convicium cl. facere; qm conviciis consectori, necessere; qm maledictis insectari; maledicta in qm dicere, conferre, conicere: railing language, maledictum; convicium; probrum. See more in ABUSE, CHIDE.

RAILER, in qm maledictus; consector.

RAILERY, jocatio, or pl. jocationes (C.); cavillatio (ironical, teasing, &c.). See JOKE, &c.

RAILROAD, RAILWAY, \*via ferrea or ferreis orbitis strata: a r. train, \*ordo vehiculorum viam ferream percurrentium.

RAIMENT, vestis, vestitus, cultus, ornatus. Jn. vestis atque ornatus. See also CLOTHES, DRESS: to put on r.; see CLOTHE.

RAIN, s. pluvia (as a beneficial natural phenomenon).—imber (a shower)—nimbus (of rain attended with cloudy weather; aque celestis is poet.). A drizzling r., pluvia tenuissima: a sudden shower of r., pluvia repentina; imber repente effusus; imber subitus; heavy r's, aquae magnae (L.): heavy and continued r's, imbres magni et assidui: we shall have r's, imbres imminet: nubilator or nubiliare ceperit: we shall have r. to-day, hodie pluet: the r's have swelled the river, aqua pluuendo crevit: the r. beats agst my face, imber in os feritur: the r. does not cease, imber non remittit (see L. 40, 33): the r. comes through the roof, ex imbribus aqua perluit: tectum imbris transmittit (see Plin. 18, 11, 29): much r. fell that year, aquae magnae et ingentes eo anno fuerunt: during the r., in imbris; per imbrum; dum pluit.

RAIN, *v.* pluere (for the most part only in the third person, personally and impersonally, pluit, 'it rains,' &c., prop. and fig.); imber or nimbus effunditur: it r's such a thing, such a thing comes down in r. (stones, blood, &c.); res, re, or rem pluit, e. g. sanguine, lacte, lapidibus, &c., pluit, terra pluit, terram pluit, also imber lapidum, sanguinis, &c. defuit: and de celo lapidat; imbris lapidat: it rained all night, imber continens per totam noctem tenuit: it never rained more heavily in those parts, nunquam illis locis majores aquae fuerunt (Caes.). Prov. it never r's but it pours, malum malo addit (aft. J. 1, 3): it is constantly raining, or rains without any cessation, continuos or assiduos (less strong) habemus imbres.

RAINBOW, arcus pluvius (H.): cmly, celestis arcus, or fm context arcus only.

RAIN-DEER, See REF-DEER.

RAIN-WATER, aqua pluvia, aquae pluviae, imbrum aqua or aquae (im respect of its source).—aqua pluvialis or pluviatilis (in respect of its quality).

RAINY, pluvius (bringing rain with it: of winds, seasons, &c., or where it usually rains, of a country).—pluviosus (where or when it rains much: e. g. of winter): r. weather, tempestas pluvia; pluvius caeli

status; cœlum pluvium. *The r. season, mensis, quo (or incens, quibus) imbres continui deferuntur (when it regularly r.'s with little or no cessation; aft. Sen. N. G. 4, 4, exir.).*

**RAISE.** || *To lift up, tollere. elevare (the latter only of things really lifted up: hence elev. manus, but not oculos, and not in the fig. sense, e. g. laudibus qm. elevare. 165) verbis qm. elevare is to depreciate a man; to run him down, the opp. of extolling).—subducere (to lead or draw fm. below)—moli (to r. up heavy weights, by pulleys, &c.). To r. the curtain, aulæum tollere (with the ancients, at the end of the piece, to draw up the curtain before the stage; opp. aulæum premere or mittere, at the beginning of a piece, to let the curtain drop, so that the actors were seen; see Schmid. H. Ep. 2, 1, 189): to r. one's hands to heaven, tendere manus (supplices) ad cœlum (in prayer). || *To erect, educere, excitare (pyramides, towers)—extruere, edificare (to build): to r. fortifications, munimenta excitare: to r. a dam, aggerem jacere, extruere; a wall, murum edificare. See To ERECT. || To excite, arouse, erigere, excitare.—firmare, confirmare (to confirm, strengthen).—relevare, recreare (to refresh): to r. the spirits of a dejected person, afflictum cœ animum recreare (Cf. C. Att. 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, unumquemque confirmans, excitans; animum cœ jacentem or qm. abjectum et jacentem excitare; sublevare stratum et abjectum; ad animi æquitatem extollere qm. || To give forth, occasion, tollere. To r. a shout, clamorem tollere: on the arrival of aby, clamoribus qm. exipere: to r. a laugh, cachinnum tollere; in cachinnos effundi. Such phrases are frequently expressed in Latin by single words; e. g. to r. a laugh, cachinnari: to r. a charge, accusare qm. || To bring forward, proferre, producere. In medium proferre: to r. an objection, opponere, contradicere qd. obloqui, occurrere. || To cause to rise (fm. the dead), qm. excitare ab inferis; qm. a morte ad vitam revocare (to recall to life)—qm. ab Orco reducere in lucem facere (to cause to return to the world. 166) Vivificare is bad Latin. || To levy, prepare, parare, comparare; conferre, conquirere, conficere, cogere (to collect, bring together): to r. troops, copias parare or comparare; exercitum conficere: to r. money, cogere pecuniam, fm. aby, ab qo; pecunias expedire. || To augment, increase, efferre (to bring forth).—augere (to increase).—majus reddere (to render greater, enlarge).—exaggerare (to make higher or larger). To r. the price of a commodity, pretium cœ rei efferre (to make the price higher).—carius vendere qd. (to sell at more): to attempt to r. the price of corn, annonam flagellare (of a corn factor who keeps back his corn, that prices may rise; Plin.): annonam incendere, exandefacere (Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16); annonæ caritatem inferre. Prices have been raised, merces cariores sunt or pluria veniunt: the price of a thing has been raised. See 'prices &c. have risen' in RISE. To r. the pay, stipendium augere: to r. courage, majorem reddere animum; addere animum. || To promote, advance (to honour), augere, ornare (g. t.); producere ad dignitatem or ad honores, evehere ad honores: to r. to great honour, amplius honoribus ornare or decorare: to r. fm. the dust, ex humili loco ad dignitatem producere; e tenebris in lucem evocare: e tenebris et silentio proferre: to the highest honours, ad amplissimos honores or ad summam dignitatem perducere: to r. aby to the throne, regnum et diadema ci deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22). || To raise a siege, see SIEGE.**

**RAISE UP.** || *To lift or set up, erigere (as a person fallen). To r. a person, manu alievare qm. sublevare ante pedes stratum; fig. to r. up a sick person, ægrum levare (to set him on his legs again).—ægro dare salutem or salutem et sanitatem, ægro sanitatem restituere (to restore to health); ægrum levare ex præcipiti (fm. a very dangerous disease, H. Sal. 2, 3, 293). || To arouse, vid. || To cause to appear or come forward, afferre, parere, movere (to cause).—præbere, dare (to afford).—efficere, perficere (to bring about).*

**RAISIN.** acinus passus (165) not *uva* passa; = a dried bunch of grapes? goet., racemus passus (P. Georg. 2, 269): *r.-wine, passum (sc. vinum): stone of a r., nucleus acini passii.*

**RAKE.** s. || *An agricultural implement, rastrum (quadridens), pl. rastrî (a garden-rake).—Irpeæ (a large rake with iron teeth for breaking clods).—pecten (a hay rake, Ov. Rem. Am. 192), poet. || A dissolute fellow, homo dissolutus, profligatus, perditus.*

**RAKE.** v. || *To clear with a rake, pectine ver-*

*rere (O. Rem. 192). To r. up (a crop, &c.), pectinibus legere qd. (Col. 2, 21). || To scour, stringere, destringere. || To rake up = to collect, vid.*

**RAKISH,** profligatus, perditus; Jm. perditus profligatus (of persons); corruptus, depravatus; Jm. corruptus depravatusque (of manners, &c.).

**RALLY,** TRANS. (of troops), ordines restituere (g. t.), recolligere (to collect again).—reducere, retrahere (if by force; e. g. fugitives). || **INTRANS.** (of troops) e. g. milites in loco denuo conserunt. (Mentalis), se or animum colligere; ad se redire; se recipere. See also TO COLLECT.

**RALLY,** IT *to batter* (vid.): *aby on aby, per ludibrium exprobrare ci qd.*

**RAM,** s. || *A male sheep, aries. Of a r., arietinus. || The vernal sign, \*Aries. || A battering-ram, machina, quâ muros quantius percunt (g. t.); aries (with the ancients): to apply the battering ram to the wall, arietem muro (muri) admovere: to shake the wall with the r., ariete or arietis pulsu murum quatere: the r. made a breach in the wall, aries percussit murum.*

**RAM,** v. fistulâ adigere (Cæs.). fistulare. fistucatione solidare (Vitr.).

**RAM-ROD,** \*virga pyrobolaria.

**RAMBLE,** PROP. (vagari (v. pr.))—circumcurrere (to run to and fro)—palari (to straggle, of several) (Fig.) evagari; vagari; excurrere; a proposito digredi (C.); exaplatari (Q.).

**RAMBLER,** RAMBLING, vagus; vagans; errans. || *Rambling (of style), vagus (C. with blame; opp. solutus, of an easy sleep)—dissipatus, fluctuans et dissolutus (unconnected, loosely put together).*

**RAMIFY** (C. See BRANCH, &c.

**RAMMER,** fistica, pavicula (used for paving or for levelling the ground).

**RAMMISH,** olidus, hircosus (prop. goatish).

**RAMP,** v. || *To jump about, circumsilire, also with the addition of modo huc, modo illuc (Catull. 3, 9); insultare ci loco or qo loco; qâ re or in qâ re persultare (to be ramping about, e. g. in a field, to mischievously tread down the fruit): to be ramping about before a place, ante locum persultare. || To climb, vid. || To creep up (as a plant), se circumvolvère ci rei; claviculari adminicula tamquam manibus apprehendere atque ita se eligere (of vines, C. N. D. 2, 47, 120; cf. Cat. Maj. 15, 52).—pererrare qd. (of plants round the trunk and branches of a tree, truncum et ramos, e. g. of ivy).*

**RAMP,** s. || *Leap, vid. || A spotted plant, \*arum maculatum (L.).*

**RAMPANCY,** Crcl. with verbs, invalescere, convalescere, ingravescere (to grow in power in general).—increbrescere, percrebrescere (to become very frequent): *r. of vices, vitia prævalida (T. Ann. 3, 53, 2): the r. of luxury was then first noticed, luxuria pullulare incipiebant (Np. Cat. 2, 3).*

**RAMPANT,** || *Exuberant, lascivus, petulant: Crcl. with pres. part. of verbs in TO RAMP: r. vices, vitia prævalida (T. Ann. 3, 53, 2). || Rearing (of animals, in heraldry), prps Crcl. with exsultare (as Np. Exm. 5, 5), or se arrectum tollere (as P. Em. 10, 392), or erigere pedes priores; e. g. erectis pedibus prioribus.*

**RAMPART,** || *PROP. vallum (the whole of that part of fortification, with its palisades, fascines, &c.).—agger (a mound either of stone, rubbish, or earth). To erect or to make a r., aggerem jacere, or facere, or extruere; vallum ducere: to surround the camp with a r. and ditch, castra munire vallo fossaque: to surround a town with a r. and ditch, urbem vallo et fossâ cingere. || Fig. Any thing serving as a defence; see DEFENCE, BULWARK.*

**RAMPION** (a creeping plant, see CREEPING), \*phyteuma (the common r. growing in fields, Linn.).—\*campanula rapunculus (Linn., the r. with eatable roots).

**RANCID,** rancidus.

**RANCIDNESS,** \*rancidus sapor.

**RANCOROUS,** malignus, malitiosus, infestus. infensus. inimicus; SYN. INIMICAL.—Jm. inimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque: *r. feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus. To entertain a r. feeling, infenso animo esse in qm. odium occultum gerere adversus qm. (aft. Plin. 8, 18, 26).*

**RANCOUR,** odium, ira, simultas, odium et offensio SYN. and PHR. in HATRED. (165) rancor Hieron.

**RAND.** See RAIM.

**RANDOM**, quod sine consilio fit or accidit (without any plan).—in casu positus (depending on chance).—fortuitus (brought to pass by accident). See also CHANCE.

**RANDOM** (ART), per imprudentiam. Imprudenter; inconsulte; temere; also JN. inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu. SYN. IN CHANCE. To talk at r., aliena loqui; voces inanes fundere (stronger term); delirare (to talk like a fool); to fight at r., temere in acie versari: to act at r., temere ac fortuito agere. See also 'without CONSIDERATION.'

**RANGE**, s. || Row, ordo (a row of things that stand in a relative proportion to one another with regard to space or room).—series (the successive or consecutive following of several objects, a series). See also Row. || Class, vid. || Course, vid. || A step of a ladder, gradus scalarum (cf. Cels. 8, 15, med., where we find the unusual gradus scale; also scala simply [cf. Mart. 7, 19, 20]). || A kitchen grate, see GRATE. || A sieve, vid. || A chain (of mountains), see CHAIN. || Reach (of cannon-shot), \* tormenti jactus or coniectus: to be within r. of cannon-shot, ictibus tormentorum interiore esse (aft. L. 24, 74): to be beyond r. of cannon-shot, extra tormenti jactus or coniectum esse (aft. Curt. 3, 10).

**RANGE**, v. || To place in proper order, see TO ARRANGE. || INTRANS. To rove over, pervagari, peragere. tota uia discurre (through the whole town): the mercury ranges (in the barometer), "mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) ascendit or descendit.

**RANGER**. || One that roves about, Crcl. with verbs in TO RANGE. || In a bad sense, viarum obessor (according to Fest.); latro (a robber). || An officer who tends the game in a forest, \* rei saltuarie praefectus or magister; \* a conciliis rei saltuarie. || A dog that beats the ground, canis vestigator.

**RANK**, adj. || Strong-scented, graveolens, male olens; foetidus: to be r., male olere. || Gross, coarse, vid. || Also in composition, e. g., r. rogus, trifurcifer (Com.); caput acclerum (Plaut. Pseud. 4, 5, 3); princeps flagitiorum (C. Verr. 5, 1, 4); r. fool, homo stultior stultissimo (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25); stultus bis terque (aft. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, extr.).

**RANK**, s. || Row, ordo. See Row. || Line of soldiers, ordo: the first, second, third r., acies prima, media, extrema: in close ranks, munito agmine (e. g. Incedere, S. Jug. 46, 3): to quit the ranks, ordine egredi (of one or several); ordines deserere or relinquere (of several): to break through the ranks, ordines perumpere: to break the ranks (i. e. to throw the troops into confusion), ordines turbare, conturbare: to march in r. and file, compositos et instructos procedere: to reduce to the ranks, see TO DEGRADE. || Class, classis. || Grade, dignity, ordo (station).—locus (by birth or distinction, often = auctoritas, dignitas, gratia; see Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 5, 44).—gradus (degree, often with honoris, dignitatis).—honos (post of honour).—fastigium, amplitudo, summus locus (high rank). A man of r., vir honoratus: a man of respectability and r., vir amplius et honoratus: vir personā et dignitate clarus or praestans (aft. C.).—the first r., primae, priores (sc. partes); principatus: secondary r., secundus locus (Np.); sors secunda (L.); secundae (sc. partes, C.): the lowest r., infimus locus: to be of the first r. in the state, principem esse in civitate, or principem personam in civitate tuetur (C.): philosophers of the first r., philosophi longe principes (C.): scholars of the first r., literati primum classium (Wytlenb.). \* viri docti, qui primas in literis tenent, or qui principatum in doctrina et eruditione obtinent: to be of inferior r., loco, ordine, dignitate esse inferiorem: to be of higher r., honoris gradu esse superiorem: gradation of r., dignitatis gradus.

**RANK**, v. || TRANS. (primas, priores, &c.) ei deferre; (principatum, chief r.) deferre, dare: loco quo ponere, disponere (of several). || INTRANS. locum (primum, secundum, infimum) tenere, obtinere.

**RANKLE**, suppurare (to fester, prop.); inflammari, incendi (to be inflamed, prop. or fig.).

**RANKNESS**, || Strong scent, \* rancidus sapor (Rancor, Pallad.). || Emburance, See EXCESS, EXUBERANCE.

**RANSACK**, || To plunder, vid. || To search thoroughly, perscrutari (C.); rimari (Q.). || To violate, throw into confusion, fodiendo dissipare (Q.).

**RANSOM**, s. pecuniae, quibus q. redimitur (Suet. Cas. 4); pactum pro capite pretium (when one purchases his life with it; C. Off. 3, 29, 107): from the

context often simply pretium; pecunia: to restore, recipere without r., sine pretio dimittere, recipere.

**RANSOM**, v. qm pretio or pecunia redimere (e servitute); qm redimere.

**RANT**, v. (quasi) furere et bacchari (to be mad, as it were, like a Bacchanalian; C. Brut. 80, 278, of those quibus oratio altior, actioque esset ardentior).—inanibus locis bacchari (to r. in empty common-places, Q. 12, 10, 73; of the speech).—\* fanaticum quoddam carmen bacchari (aft. Juv. grande carmen bacchari).—\* fanaticā quādam verborum magnificentia declamare (of fanatical ranting; cf. Q. 3, 8, 61); emugire, multo discursu, anhelitu, jactatione, gestu, motu, capitis furentem (Q. 2, 12, 9)—tumultuari, or omnia ratione, qua tulit impetus, passim tumultuari (aply with ref. to a disjointed, wild style, &c., Q. 2, 12, 11).

**RANT**, s. oratio, quae inanibus locis bacchatur, or oratio furiosae vociferationi similima (both aft. Q.; see RANTING), or furiosa vociferatio only; sententiarum vanissimus strepitus (Petron.): fanatical r., \* fanatica cantilena.

**RANTER**, clamator, or clamator odiosus et molestus (bawler, opp. orator, C.).—clamator tantum et facundia rabidi (Gell. 19, 9, 7); or Crcl. with verbs under TO RANT.

**RANTING**, s. dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur (weh runs riot on empty common-places, Q. 12, 10, 73).—dicendi genus furiosae vociferationi similimum.

**RANUNCULUS**, \* ranunculus (Linn.).

**RAP**, s. ictus (q. k. for blow): r. with the knuckles, talitrum (Suet.). You will get a r. on the knuckles, verbera tibi parata erunt; vapulabis: you deserve a r. on the knuckles, dignus es qui vapules: a r. at the door, pulsatio ostii.

**RAP**, v. plagam ci inferre, infligere; qm pulsare, verberare: with the knuckles, \* talitrum ci infringere: with a stick, qm baculo percutere: to r. at the door, pulsare fores, ostium (Ter.), januum (Plaut.); pulsare fores, ostium (Plaut.); pellere fores (Ter.); pulsare sedes (Plaut.): to r. (at the door) gently, placide pulsare fores (Plaut.). ~~Rap~~ Pulsare is pra-Class. according to Q. 1, 1, 4.

**RAPACIOUS**, rapax, cupidus, avidus.

**RAPACITY**, rapacitas (C.); cupiditas, aviditas.

**RAPE**, || Violence, raptus, ūs: raptio (abduction); oblatum per vim stuprum or vitium; vis illata pudicitiae. || Something snatched away, raptum; praeda. || A plant, rapum; \* brassica napus (Linn.); wild r., \* sinapis arvensis (Linn.).

**RAPID**, rapidus, citus, celer, velox, citatus (Syn. in QUICK).

**RAPIDITY**, rapiditas, velocitas, celeritas, festinatio (too great r.). SYN. IN SWIFTHNESS.

**RAPIDLY**, rapide, celeriter, velociter, propere, cito.

**RAPIER**, See SWORD.

**RAPINE**, See PLUNDER.

**RAPTURE**, summa voluptas; suavisimus voluptatis sensus; secessus mentis et animi a corpore; animus abstractus a corpore; mens sevocata a corpore (these three = ecstasy = ecstasis late).—furor (of a poet, prophet, &c.): to be in a r. of delight, summa voluptate affici: in a r. of delight, quasi quodam gaudio elatus.

**RAPTUROUS**, suavisimus: to be in a state of r. delight, laetum esse omnibus laetitia; totum in laetitia effusum esse.

**RARE**, || Of unfrequent occurrence, rarus. —(unusual, uncommon), insolitus; insolens. —(strange), mirus; novus || Excellent, select, &c., conquisitus, conquisitus et electus, exquisitus, eximius, egregius, praestans; rarus, conquisitissimus (Rar. rarus in this sense is poet.): r. wines, veterima vina.

**RAREFACTION**, Crcl. by the verb.

**RAREFY**, rarefacere: to be rarefied, rarescere (of clouds, moisture, &c.)—extenuari: rarefied air, aer extenuatus.

**RARITY**, || Rareness, raritas. || A rare thing, res rara; res rara visu or inventu.

**RASCAL**, nequam; furcifer. See VILLAIN.

**RASCALITY**, See VILLAINY.

**RASCALLY**, See VILLANOUS.

**RASE**, || To overthrow, See DESTROY. || To erase, expungere, See ERASE.

**RASH**, adj. temerarius (both of persons and things; e. g. consilia).—inconsideratus; inconsultus (Syn. of their opposites in CIRCUMSPECT).—in consilia praecipere (of persons)—calidus (hot, as it were; struck on the spur of the moment; opp. cogitatus, what receives cool deliberation: of things, consilia, Cas.). Hazardous and r., temerarius et periculosus (of things, C.); periculosus et calidus (e. g. plans, consilia; opp.



quietus et cogitatus, *Cass.*) *Appearing r. at first sight, prima specie temerarius.*

RASH, s. fornicatus (*with itching, Plin.*). \*varus; \*ionthus (i. e., on the face).—*boia (a disease in which red pimples rise on the skin, Plin.).*

RASHER, (lardi) ofula or segmentum.

RASHLY, temere. Inconsiderate. Inconsulte. temeritate quadam sine iudicio vel modo (C.).

RASHNESS, temeritas; Inconsiderantia (C.). [SYN. in RASH.]

RASP, v. \*scobina poltre or persequi. To r. off, descobinare.

RASP, s. scobina (*ξύς*) not radula.

RASPBERRY, \*morum Idæum: r. tree or bush, rubus Idæus (*Plin. 16, 37, 71; and L.*). R. wine, \*vinum ex moris Idæis factum (*rust. Pallad. 3, 25, 19*). R. vinegar, \*acētum ex moris Idæis paratum.

RASURE, litura (*smearing over a wax tablet*).

RAT, \*mus rattus (*Linn.*); included by the ancients under the general term mus. To smell a r., subolet ci qd (*Plaut.*); qd mali suspicari (C.).

RATE, s. *Price, value, pretium. A fixing of a r., indicatio (Plaut.).* *Valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, census: money paid as a tax, &c., census: vectigal (see TAX): r. payer, homo vectigalis.* *Manner, modus; ratio: al this r., in hunc modum.*

RATE, v. *To estimate, vid.* *To tax property, &c., censere (see TAX).* *To chide, See CHIDE.*

RATEABLE, \*quod estimari potest.

RATH, *adj.* See EARLY.

RATHER, potius (*by way of preference*).—multo magis (*of degree*).—quin etiam, quin potius, quin imo (*intensive, with reference to something foregoing*).—Imo (*denotes either correction or complete opposition = nay rather; hence it is also combined with other words, as imo potius, imo vero, imo enimvero, imo etiam; and not r., ac non potius, or simply ac non: so far from this, that r., tantum abest, ut . . . ut (ξύς) but not ut potius, for which there is no good authority.*) *With adjectives, rather is usually expressed by the comparative, with or without paullo (ξύς not aliquanto); e. g. r. timid, paullo timidior; rather longer, paullo longior (in measure); paullo diutius (in time).* *It is also frequently expressed by the compound sub, modifying the word; e. g. rather angry, subiratus; rather ugly, subturpis; rather obscure, subobscurus; to be rather irritated, subirari: to be rather afraid, subtimere (ξύς but not subtimidus).* *I had rather, malo (rust. vech acc. of personal pronoun is sometimes inserted). I would r., malo or malim (mallem if it alludes to the past, the wish being one that cannot now be realized).* *The subjunctive after malo, instead of nec and infm., is poet.: mallem divitias mihi dedisses, Catull.* *I had far r., multo malo; haud paullo malim (C.).*

RATIFICATION, by Crcl. with verbs under RATIFY. (approbatio, comprobatio = approbation.)

RATIFY, sancire (*to make irrevocable, declare inviolable; e. g. augurum; pactum; legem*).—*cs rei auctorem fieri (to approve of and accept).*—ratum facere or officere, ratum esse jubere (*to confirm*).

RATIO. See PROPORTION.

RATIOCINATION, ratio; ratiocinandi vis; ratiocinatio. See REASON, REASONING.

RATION, demensum; cibis or victus diurnus: rationes, cibaria (pl.).

RATIONAL (*of persons*), ratione præditus or utens; rationis participes (*ξύς*).—*rationalis 'first occurs in Sen. Ep. 113, 114.* (*Of things*), rationi consentaneus, rationalis or cum ratione congruus; or simply by ratio; e. g. ratio non est (*it is not r.*).

RATIONALISM, \*eorum opinio qui soli rationi omnia tribuenda esse statuunt. \*rationalismus (i. e.).

RATIONALIST, \*qui statuit, omnia rationi tribuenda esse: to be a stout r., \*pro rationis humanæ dignitate et iure propugnare.

RATIONALLY, ratione (abl.).—prudenter (*prudently*).—sapienter (*wisely*).

RATTLE, s. crepitus (*r. of a single sound repented; tapping, stamping, &c.*).—streptus (*loud, noisy sound, of bawling, shrieking, &c.*; but also of chains, vinculorum).—sonitus (*ringing, clinking sound; catenarum: also of wheels, rotarum*).—frago (*crash, e. g. of thunder*). *An instrument to make a rattling noise, crepitaculum (g. t.; hence also of watchmen's r's).* *A child's r., crepidulum, orum, pl. (C.); puerile crepitaculum (Q. 9, 4, 64); or in context, crep. only.*

RATTLE, v. crepare. crepitum dare (*to make a*

clattering noise).—streper; strepitum dare (*to make a loud sharp rattling noise*).—sonare (*to resound, g. t.*). To r. with their arms, arma concutere: his throat r's, faucibus ejus illiditur spiritus (e. g. in febre).—interclusus spiritus arte meat (*he breathes hard*).

RATTLE-SNAKE, \*crotalus (*Linn.*).

RAVAGE, v. See DEVASTATE, DEPOPULATE.

RAVAGE, s. See DEVASTATION. R's of time, insects, &c., prope quæ de quo (anni, &c.) præditi sunt (*rust. H. Ep. 2, 55*): to repair the r's of time, &c., \*detrimenta ci rei per annos euntes importata reconcinare.

RAVAGER, vastator. populator. eversor. Jx. populator eversorque. See the verb.

RAVE, tumultuari: tumultum facere (*to make a noise or disturbance; of persons*).—streper (*to make a loud noise; of persons or things*).—baccari (*to rage enthusiastically; of persons*).—debacchari (*to r. at any till one is tired, to r. one's fill, Ter.; of persons; in the poets also of things*).—æviro (*to storm, be angry, of persons; fig. also of things*).—furere, insanire (*to be mad; of persons*).

RAVEL, implicare (prop. and fig.): to r. out (*intrans.*), \*solvī or se solvere.

RAVELIN (*in fortification*), \*munitionem exterius.

RAVEN, s. corvus.

RAVEN, v. See DEVOUR, PLUNDER.

RAVENOUS, edax; vorax; cibi avidus.

RAVENOUSLY, by the adj. (voraciter, Macroβ.)

RAVINE, fauces, pl.; prærupta, pl.

RAVING, furiosus. insanus (*prop. or fig.*).—rabidus (*see RABID*). See also MAD.

RAVISH, *to carry off by force, rapere; vi abducere or abstrahere.* *To assault criminally, ci stuprum inferre or offerre. ci vitium offerre. ci vim afferre. qm per vim stuprare. qm vitare. pudicitiam ei expugnare or eripere. decus mulieris or pudicitiam ei expugnare.* *To charm, attract admiration, capere. oblectare. voluptate perfundere. suavissime afficere (to delight in a high degree).*—animum a corpore abstrahere. mentem a corpore evocare. vim animi a corporis sensibus sejungere (*to throw into ecstasies*).—retinere. detinere. attrahere. allucere (a person, or the mind). One who ravishes hearts, cs forma rapit (*Propri.*): a picture ravishes the eyes, tabula oculos tenet.

RAVISHER, stuprator (Q.); or Crcl. by the verb.

RAVISHING, suavisimus.

RAVISHMENT, *Criminal assault, stuprum mulieri illatum; vitium or stuprum mulieri oblatum.* *Intense delight, summa voluptas. suavisissimus voluptatis sensus (agreeable sensation in the highest degree).*—*accessus mentis et animi a corpore. animus abstractus a corpore. mens evocata a corpore (ecstasy; ecstasy is late).*

RAW, *Unripe, immaturus (v. pr.).*—crudus (*egg, maturus et coctus*). *Not dressed, uncoked, crudus; incoctus; half r., subcrudus.* *Unwrought, rudis (in a natural state).*—Impolitus (*unpolished*).—incultus (*not cultivated or adorned*): r. metal, (aurum, argentum) infectum (*opp. a. factum, wrought*). *Rude, unpolished, unmannerly, rudis (inexperienced, unpractised).*—Incultus. agrestis (*clownish*).—ferus agrestique (*coarse and unpolite: of persons or manners*).—asper (*of persons, rough in manners*).—rusticus (*boorish, of persons or manners*). *Deprived of skin, attritus, saucius. R. places, partes attrite: attrita, orum, pl.: to make r., atterere (e. g. femora equitum or eundo atterere, Plin.).* (*Of the weather*), asper.

RAW-BONED, macer. strigosus. strigosi corpora.

RAWNE-S, By Crcl. with adj. under RAW.

RAY, *A beam of light, radius luminis. lumen. lux (SYN. in LIGHT): a r. of hope beamed forth, lux quædam vid-batur oblata (C.); lux venisse quædam et spes videbatur (ib.); lux quædam affulsisse (civilitati) visa est (L. b.).* *A kind of fish, raia (Plin.).*

RAZOR, novacula (v. pr.).—culter tonsorius. To shave ally with a r., radere or abraderè barbam ca (novacula): to use sis sicors, sis a r., modo tondère, modo radere barbam (*Suet. Oct. 79*): to teach ally how to use a r., qm tonstrinum docère; qm tondère docère.

REACH, v. *[INTRANS.]* 1) To extend, stretch, pertinere. porrigi. attingere. patère (C.). excurrere; procurrare (*SYN. in EXTEND*). 2) To attain by the hand or the body, attingere. contingere. To be able to r. with one's hand, manu attingere, contingere, posse qd: I cannot r. so far, istam

locum attingere, contingere nequeo; eo usque manus porrigere non possum. *n* **Fig.** 1) *To overtake, assue, consequi*; *adipisci (to arrive with exertion at a point; to r. at last; locum or qm).* 2) *To equal, consequi, assuequi (to equal a person in any property or quality; assuequi usually to attain to the quality or property itself).*—*exaequare, exaequare (to attain to a property or quality).*—*Jss. exaequare et assuequi; aequare (to equal a person in a property; rarely = attain a property).* *The heaps of arms reached the top of the walls, muri altitudinem acervi armorum adaequabant: to r. the number of athg, multitudinem cs rei assuequi et exaequare: to endeavour to r. a person or thing, qm or qd imitari: not to be able to r. aby (by imitating), qm imitando consequi non posse: to r. with words, or a description, oratione assuequi; verbis aequare; dicendo aequare (to make a representation equal to the greatness of a subject; Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3).* 3) *To come to a place, pervenire ad or in with an acc. (g. t.).*—*attingere locum (to touch, approach).*—*capere locum (to gain a place, esp. from the sea to land; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 4, 26, extr.).* *To r. a harbour, portum capere; in portum pervenire, pervenire: to r. a very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire: to r. the ears of aby, ad cs aures pervenire; ab qo audiri.* **TRANS.** *porrigere, praebere, suppeditare, suggerere ci qd. To r. a hand, manum ci porrigere, praebere.*

**REACH, s.** *Power of attainment, by Crci. with quod manu prehendi, quod contingi, potest (with his grasp, prop.).*—*\*quod adipisci queat; \*quod obtineri potest (fig.).*—*captus (capacity).* **E** *Extent, space, vid.* *Part of a river between two windings, spatium, tractus.* **A** *Thrust, vid.*

**REACT, \*** *mutuo vim exercere ci qd. To act and r., \*mutuum inter se vim exercere.*

**REACTION, \*** *vis mutua.*

**READ, legere (g. t.).**—*recitare (to read aloud, recite).*—*praere, with or without voce (to r. beforehand what another is to repeat: praerelegere in this sense is not Latin).* *To be able to r., legere posse; literas or litterarum elementa didicisse: to teach aby to r., qm iustituere ad lectionem (Q. 1, 7, 17).*—*elementa litterarum ci tradere (elementary knowledge).* *To learn to r., primas literas, prima elementa discere: to r. well, commode legere (with good emphasis, &c., e. g. a speech, sermon, &c., opp. male legere); librum ab oculo legere (Petr. 75, 4, to r. it off, without spelling, &c.): to r. athg (opp. to repeating from memory), de scripto dicere; orationem or sermonem ex libello habere (cf. Suet. Oct. 84). Hence = to become acquainted with the contents of athg by reading; to amuse oneself with reading, &c., legere; cognoscere (ἀγνοῦσθαι, esp. with attention = to study; see Np. Lys. 4, 3; Dal. 6, 5, sq.; Suet. Gramm. 24, init.; C. Or. 33, 105): to r. athg frequently, lectionare (see Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8, libri non legendi, sed lectionandi) very frequently, legendo conterere (= to wear out by reading): to r. (a writing, book) carefully, diligenter evolvere; diligenter repetere: to r. athg repeatedly, over and over again, repetere (g. t.); crebro regustare (e. g. epistolam, C. Att. 13, 13, extr.); recognoscere, retractare (to go over again, in order to make corrections, &c.): to be r. much (of books which have a large circulation), frequenter lectionari; in manibus esse (see Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6): you have r., Demosthenes through; you still read him, and yet also r. our writings, Demosthenem totum cognovisti, neque eum omissis e manibus, et tamen nostra lectionis: to r. a book, legere librum: to r. athg in a book, legere qd in libro. Hence fig., to r. in or fm athg = to discover signs fm &c.; e. g. to r. futurity in the stars, e siderum positu et spatii conjecturam facere de rebus futuris (Cj. T. Ann. 6, 21, 3): to r. aby's mind (i. e. to know his most secret thoughts, &c.), consiliorum omnium partem esse: to r. athg in the looks of a person, qd ex cs oculis et vultu cognoscere, pernoscere, perspicere: one could r. in his countenance the nobleness of his soul, quos spiritus gereret, vultu prae se ferebat (see T. Hist. 4, 85, 1). To read a lecture, legere, praelegere qd (to lecture upon and explain; esp. a poet, of the silv. age).—*scholas habere de re (to give lectures on any subject).*—*scholis praecipere qd or de re (to give instructions or lessons on athg, in single lectures): to r. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare. Well r., qui multa legit et pervolutavit; multa lectione exercitus: well r. in the writings of the ancients, in scripti veteribus multum volutus: a tolerably well r. man, homo satis literatus.**

**READER, lector (g. t.).**—*recitator (one who reads over or recites).*—*anagnostes (one who reads to persons at table).*—*pralector (one who reads and explains the*

*works of an author. In the silv. age lector was used in this sense: for wch in the golden age the Greek t. t. anagnostes appears to have been employed; see Np. Att. 13 and 14). Also by Crci. with legere; e. g. a r. of the writings of Archimedes, qui Archimedes libros legit: I believed that it would not be unacceptable to my r's, \*judicavi non ingratum fore his qui haec legant.*

**READILY, \*** *Promptly, with facility, facile, commode, parate (e. g. dicere).* *To speak a language r., commode uti qâ linguâ (af. Np. Them. 10, 1); he speaks Greek as r. as an Athenian, sic Graece loquitur, ut Atheniensis natus videatur: to speak Persian more r. than a native, in Persarum linguâ commodius verba facere, or Persarum linguâ commodius uti, quam hi possunt, qui in Perside sunt nati (see Np. loc. cit.).* **C** *Cheerfully, willingly, promptly, prompto or parato animo, libenter.*

**READINESS, \*** *State of being ready, habitus (acquired r. in an art, &c., when one is as it were at home in it; see C. Invent. 1, 25, 36).*—*facultas (g. t. power or ability to do athg).*—*usus (practice and experience in a thing).* **N** *Not so facillitas, i. e. talent for athg; see C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28; nor dexteritas, i. e. cleverness, adroitness.* **R** *in writing, unus scribendi r. in a language, scientia cs linguâ (thorough knowledge of it; Cas. B. G. 1, 47): r. in speaking Latin, \*prompta atque expedita Latine loquendi facultas: to attain a certain r. in athg, quandam facultatem in qâ re consequi: to possess r. in speaking, expeditum esse ad dicendum (by practice).*—*promptum esse linguâ (with natural eloquence).*—*commode verba facere (by knowledge of a language; Np. Them. 10, 1): to stand in r., paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse (of persons; SYN. in READY); sub manibus esse (of servants, &c.); ad manum esse (to be at hand; of persons and things).*—*in promptu esse, paratum or provium esse, prae manu esse (to be close at hand; of things): to have or keep in r., habere paratum, in expedito, in proclinctu.* **W** *Willingness, animus promptus or paratus, facillitas (complaisance).*—*officium (r. to serve).*—*studium (zeal, good-will): with all r., animo promptissimo; li entissime.*

**READING, \*** *The act or subjects of reading, lectio librorum; lectio, legendi usus (practice of r.).*—*libri quos lego; libri legendi; lectae litterae (books which one reads).* *To take pleasure in r., litteris delectari. librorum lectione delectari mirifice: to give one's time to the r. of the poets, tempus in poetis evolvendis consumere: to spend one's mornings in r., matutina tempora lectuliculis consumere: to amuse oneself with light r., remissius et dulcius qd legere: to be a man of extensive r., multa legisse et pervolutasse (to have read much).*—*multâ lectione mentem formasse, multis litteris doctum esse (to have formed one's mind by much r.).* **A** *A lecture, praelectio. See LECTURE.* **W** *Words of a passage, \*lectio. \*scriptura (the former the more perspicuous word; since scriptura may also = "manner of writing"): a different r., \*lectio varia; \*lectionis varietas; \*scriptura discrepantia (but not lectio diversa, lectionis diversitas); the common r., \*lectio vulgata; to depart fm the common r., \*a lectione vulgata recedere: various r's (of a passage) in a manuscript, \*librorum varietas: the true or genuine r. is, \*vera Ciceronis (Horatii, &c.) manus haec est: corrupt r., \*lectio vana; \*scriptura librarum manu depravata; \*scriptura mendosa; \*corruptela; \*mendum: to adopt a r., \*lectionem recipere, reddere (but not adoptare): to reject a r., \*lectionem rejicere. Also sis by Crci. with legere; as, the r. of most codices is, \*in codd. plerisque legitur.*

**READING-DESK, prps pulpitum.**

**READY, \*** *Prepared, paratus (having will and power to &c., ad qd, or the infn.).*—*promptus (close at hand; quick and willing to &c., ad qd, in qd, or in qâ re).* **W** *With the dat., post-Aug.).*—*Jss. promptus et paratus; expeditus (not hindered, active).* **R** *to do athg, paratus facere qd or ad qd faciendum: to be r., ad manum esse; praesto adesse, for athg, ad qd: to have r., qd expidire (e. g. arma): to make r., parare, instruere qd; see PREPARE: to keep oneself r., paratum promptumque esse.* **W** *Well furnished or equipped, able to act promptly, instructus, paratus, expeditus (freed fm hindrances).* **R** *for sea, ad navigandum paratus, paratus ad navigandum atque ab omnibus rebus instructus, paratus instructusque remigio. To get a vessel r. for sea, navem aptare ad cursum, or aptare velis (†), or parare instruereque remigio; navigium instruere armamentis ministrisque.* **A** *A ready speaker, orator semper ad dicendum expeditus: to make oneself r. for athg, se parare, ac expidire*

ad qd; parare, comparare, instruere qd: *to get r. for a journey, parare iter; parare proficisci; se comparare ad iter, for the next day, in diem posterum. Hence a) Able to accomplish alth easily and quickly, paratus; promptus: r. with the fist, manu promptus; manu fortis. R. dispuant, prompti ad disputandum homines (C.): that has a r. tongue, promptus lingua; facundus (see ELOQUENT): in a r. manner, parate (e. g. dicere). b) Willing, libens (v. pr.).—alacer ad qd (active).—promptus ad qd (at hand).—Jx. alacer et promptus ad qd. proclivis ad qd (inclined). To be r. to do alth, prompto ad qd facendum esse animo. c) (of things) Completed, finished, perfectus, absolutus. To make alth r., perficere; conficere; absolvere: Jx. conficere et absolvere. It is r., rem absolvi (I have completed it). Immediate (of money): r. money, pecunia præsens or numerata; numi præsentes or numerati; also simply numus (esp. if in opposition; e. g. prædia locare non numo, sed paribus); payment in r. money, representatio, with or without pecunie (Cf. C. Att. 12, 29 and 31; ad Dio. 15, 24, 3); to have r. money, numos numeratos habere; in suis numis versari: to pay r. money, præsenti pecuniâ or numerato solvere; pecuniam repræsentare (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40); to ably, in pecuniâ ci satisfacere; for alth, præsentiibus numis emere qd: to sell for r. money, præsenti pecuniâ vendere; die oculatâ vendere (Prov. ap. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 67): he pays r. money for every thing, semper Græcâ fide mercatur (Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 47). To have a good deal of r. money about him, secum aliquantum numorum ferre (C. Invent. 2, 4, 14). Ready sale, \*facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a r. sale, facile vendi: that finds a r. sale, vendibilis.*

REAL, verus (true); germanus (one's own, genuine; e. g. germanus frater; germanus Stoicus, a r. Stoic).—solidus (substantial).—certus (certain).—ipse (the thing itself).—qui (quæ, quod) est (opp. quod videtur esse; e. g. induxit eam, quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset, repugnantiam, an apparent, not a r., contrariety, C.).

REALITY, quod est seu quod esse potest (in the concrete, that which is or may exist).—res, res veræ, verum (in the concrete, things really existing; opp. res fictæ).—veritas (in the abstract).—natura (nature, in the abstract). R., in vero, in veritate. To become a r., fieri. effici. ad effectum aducl.

REALIZE, To effect, facere, efficere, perficere qd (C.). ad effectum adducere qd (L.). To r. one's plans, consiliorum suorum executorem esse. Not to be able to r. alth, non parem esse ei rei exsequendæ. To place a notion before the mind as if it were a real thing, repræsentare qd (e. g. memoriam consulti mei, C. Sest. 11, 28; imagines animo, Q. 6, 2, 29).—qm or qd oculis or ante oculos proponere; or only qm or qd sibi proponere (to place it as it were before one's eyes, that one may dwell upon the thoughts of it)—imaginem rei absentis ita repræsentare animo, ut eam cernere oculis et præsentem habere videamus (Q. 6, 2, 29). To make money, pecunias facere or capere; by alth, ex qâ re.

REALLY, re. re verâ. reapse. re et veritate (r., not in words only).—sane. profecto (assuredly, words of asseveration). Sine 'really' is omitted (e. g. multæ, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia): so after 'if' followed by 'any,' sensus moriendi, et qd esse potest (if there r. can be any); and after quam following a comparative, procerior quam erat (than he r. was). I r. wically, in a reply, itane vero? (implying that the thing is absurd).—ain tu! (an expression of surprise at an assertion).

REALM, regnum. See ΚΙΣΟΔΟΝ.

REANIMATE, [PROP.] vitam ci restituere. vitam ci reddere, qm a morte revocare (P.). [IMPROPR.] To r. alth, ad novam spem qm erigere or excitare. novam spem ci ostendere. See REVIVE.

REAP, metere (to mow).—demetere (to mow down). demecare (to cut)—colligere (to gather, prop. and fig.). percipere (prop. to gather). [IMPROPR.] fructum capere or percipere ex re—consequi (fig. to acquire, attain): to be reaping the fruits of alth, fructum ci rei ferre: to r. the fruits of one's labours, fructum ex laboribus percipere: to r. praise, laudem et admirationem consequi; laudem ferre. As you have sowed, so you must r., ut sementem feceris, ita et metes (C.). tute hoc intristi: tibi omne est exedendum (Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4).

REAPER, messer, qui messum facit.

REAPING-HOOK, falx.

REAR, v. [TRANS.] To bring up, educate (see

EDUCATE). [INTRANS.] exsultare (v. pr.; see Np. Eum 5, 5); erigere pedes priores (to raise the fore feet, L. 6 7).—tollere se arrectum (P. Æn. 10, 392).

REAR, s. agmen extremum or novissimum (Cæs.); extrema agminis (L.): fm the context also, novissimâ (opp. primum agmen). To bring up the r., agmen claudere or cogere. The foregoing when the army is considered as on a march; if of an army in order of battle, we must say acies, not agmen, and then 'the rear' is novissimâ acies; e. g. ab novissimâ acie ante signa procedere (L.).

REASON, s. ratio (faculty which calculates or deliberates).—mens (understanding).—sanitas (soundness of the mind, which displays itself in thinking and acting according to truth and right).—prudentia, consilium (prudence, insight). Sound r., ratio sana or recta or integra, mens sana, sensus communis, naturalis or vulgaris prudentia (common sense). To follow sound r., rectæ rationi parere. Endowed with r., ratione præditus or utens, rationis participes (Rationalis is first used by Sen. Ep. 113, 11). Without r., ratione carens, rationis expertus. To lose one's r., mentem amittere. To recover one's r., ad sanitatem reverti or redire, rescipiscere. ad se redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere. To bring alth to r., ad bonam frugem corrigere or compellere, ad sanitatem adducere or perducere or revocare. Ground, cause (efficient or final), causa, ratio (see CAUSE). To state a r., causam or rationem afferre. To be principally led by such or such a r., qd or nonnihil sequi: (in alth), in qâ re (C. Offic. 1, 11, 35, Beier. p. 81, sq.; Rosc. Am. 3, 8, Matthis). I have good reasons for ðc., non sine gravi causâ facio qd, graves causas me impellunt, ut faciam qd (i. e. I am guided by very strong reasons). I will admit your reasons, causam accipio. For no other r. whatever than that, nihil sanc. nisi, ut (as answer to a question why he had done so and so; C. Leg. 1, 1). Not without r., non sine causâ, cum causâ. For or from good reasons, iustis de causis. Without any r., nullâ ratione; de nihilo (not C.; without any cause: e. g. hospites corripit; fiducia quæ non de nihilo profecto concepta est, L. 39, 29). Without the slightest r., temere. There is no r. for it, or I have no r., followed by 'to' and infin., or by 'why,' or 'for' with the participial subst.; non est, nihil est, quod or cur; non habeo, nihil habeo, quod or cur (e. g. you have no r. to put yourself out, nihil est quod te moveat. I have r. to ðc., est quod (e. g. I have r. to be ashamed of myself, est quod me pudeat): what r. is there for, (to, or why), quid est, quod, quomobrem or cur (e. g. festines): what possible r. is there for ðc., quid tandem est, cur &c. Also: causa, and gen. causæ, after nihil, quid, are also found: non fuit causâ, cur metueres; quid erat causæ, cur metueret? Also, sicut est ut is used for est cur: ille erat ut odisset (= he had r. to hate) defensorum salutis meæ (C. de Dio. 1, 56).—so non est igitur ut mirandum sit (C. de Z. § 562). My r. for doing alth was, that ðc., quod qd feci, eo pertinuit, quod, or if a purpose is involved, ut: my r. for naming several, was that, quod plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit quod (C.). I have greater r. to congratulate than to entreat you, magis est, quod tibi gratuler, quam quod te rogem (Comp. Krüger, § 615, A. 6, p. 834; Zumpt, § 562). I can give a r. for my belief, cur credam, afferre possum (C.). To find out some r. for alth, quærere causam ei rei, causâ confingere. To state alth to be the r. of, ðc., prætexere qd. To state a r. for it, prætexere causam ad qd. For that r., eâ de causâ, ob or propter eam causam. For more than one r., aliquot de causis. For what r.? quam ob rem? quæ de causâ? Whence (e. g. circumstance) is the r. that ðc., quod facit, ut &c. (i. e. whence it happens that ðc.). For this r., ..., that, idcirco ... quod, or quoniam (idcirco ... quia rare); ideo ... quod or quia (not quoniam in the older writers). The clause with quod, &c., ita precedes when more emphasis is to be laid on the cause).—If the 'that' denotes a purpose, ideo or idcirco ... ut or quo (nè or ut nè) are used. Was it for this r., ..., that ðc.? Idcirco ...? (in indignant questions). And for this r., idcirco; et ideo; atque ideo (neque ideo = neque eo magis). Not est igitur (On all these particles, see Pr. Introd. ii. 682—689). Argument, vld. [Ratiocination, syllogismus (συλλογισμός, used as s. t. of the modern logicians; but pure Latin is ratiocinatio or rationis conclusio). Right, equity, e. g. with r., jure: with full r., iustissime: with the best or according to all r., optimo jure: merito atque optimo jure: jure meritoque; Jure ac merito; merito atque jure: for what r. quo jure? according to r., ex æquo; sicut æquum est: it stands to r., æquum, verum (see

L. 3, 48, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est with *infm.*, or acc. and *infm.* (see *Grotef.* § 236, 5, 6; *Zumpt.* § 600 and 623). *By reason of*: see 'on ACCOUNT OF.'

**REASON, v.** ¶ To employ the faculty of reason in order to come to a conclusion, ratiocinari. ¶ To discourse by way of reasoning, agere rem and de qâ re (y. l. to treat on any subject; see *Ochs.* C. *Ecl.* p. 230).—disputare. dissere de qâ re (to hold a dissertation on a subject, especially by way of discussion; see C. *Ecl.* p. 12, and 351).—sermonem habere de qâ re (to have or to hold a conversation, of two or several persons); also sermo est de qâ re (see *Ochs.* C. *Ecl.* p. 401).—See also TO DISCOURSE. ¶ To debate, consider, ponderare (to weigh althg over in one's mind).—reputare (to reckon over, as it were, in one's mind, the probable result of althg, generally with secum or animo or cum animo).—scrutari, perscrutari (to dive into any subject, to find by way of reasoning the truth of it). See TO CONSIDER.

**REASONABLE.** ¶ Endowed with reason, ratione praeditus or utens; rationis particeps. *Not* rationalis is not found before *Sen.* Ep. 113, 14. ¶ That manifests reason, sanus (betraying good sense, opp. insanus, insanienis).—prudens (prudent, showing natural good sense).—modestus (that does not transgress the limits of what is proper and becoming). ¶ Agreeable to reason, \*rationi conveniens, consentaneus. ¶ Not immoderate, æquus (according to principles of equity).—justus (according to natural law; both of things and persons).—modicus (moderate, not too little and not too much, e. g. price, &c.).—meritus (that which is owing or due to one's deserts, e. g. praise): it is r., æquum, verum (see L. 3, 49, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est, with *infm.*, or acc. and *infm.* (see *Grotef.* § 236, 5, 6; *Zumpt.* 600 and 623). I consider it r., æquum esse censeo: more than r., plus æquo (t): as is r., ex æquo; sicut æquum est; ut par est: agi or contrary to what is r., contra quam fas est; contra fas: agi what is r. and right, contra jus fasque: to make r. demands, æqua postulare: in a r. manner; see **REASONABLY**.

**REASONABLENESS.** ¶ Faculty of reason, see **REASON**. ¶ Agreeableness to reason, or relating to the proper use of it, usus rationis.—sanitas (soundness of mind which displays itself in the mode of acting of rational beings).—prudentia, consilium (prudence, insight). ¶ Compliance with reason, \*consensus cum ratione. ¶ Equity, moderate-ness, æquitas, justitia. *SYN.* in **REASONABLE**.—moderatio, liberalitas (r. in thinking or asking, demanding, &c.): to see the r. of althg, æquitatem cs rei perspicere.

**REASONABLY.** merito. jure. non injuriâ. *SYN.* in **REASONABLE**: quite r., jure optimo; jure meritoque: to buy r., or at a reasonable price, bene emere.

**REASONING,** ratio (r. used in argument; e. g. eos qui ratione nullâ vincerentur, were convinced by no r., C. *Tuec.* 2, 21; argumentatio = explicatio argumenti, C. *Partit.* 13; rhetorical & t.).—ratiocinatio (C.). To establish althg not merely by plausible r., but by strict demonstration, non modo probabili argumentatione, sed etiam necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere (C. *Fin.* 5, 4, 9).

**REASSEMBLE,** recolligere. The troops reassembled in the same place, milites in eo loco iterum conserunt. For the intrans. meaning, iterum with the verbs in **ASSEMBLE**, **INTRANS.**

**REASERT,** iterum affirmare, asseverare, &c. To r. althg again and again, etiam atque etiam confirmare qd (C.).

**REASSUME,** resumere. recipere.

**REASSURE,** confirmare et excitare (afflictum) cs animum; confirmare qm diffidentem rebus suis (C.) or qm timentem (Cæs.): ad novam spem qm excitare or erigere; novam spem ci ostendere. To be reassured, confirmare se, or erigere se et confirmare; animum recipere, se or animum colligere, erigere, a pavorē, ex timore se recipere.

**REBAPTIZE,** \*anabaptizare (ἀναβαπτίζειν). \*iterum baptizare.

**REBATE,** ¶ To blunt, hebetare qd or aciem cs rei (prop. and fig. e. g. hastas; aciem oculorum).—obtundere qd or aciem cs rei (prop. and fig. e. g. gladios or aciem gladiatorum; aciem oculorum). ¶ To deduct fm the price, on the part of the seller, \*remittere de pretio indicato: to r. ten per cent, \*re missionem centesimarum denarum facere. [See also **BATE**.]

**REBEL,** v. seditionem movere (to get up a conspiracy).—imperium auspiciūque abnuere (to refuse

obedience, of soldiers).—rebellare. rebellonum facere (to renew the war, to rise or take up arms again, of a nation recently conquered). To r. agi ab, resistere ei (to resist).—imperium cs detrahere (to refuse obedience).—desicere ab go or ab cs imperio. desciscere ab go (to make a defection, to fall off).—*Reb.* rebellare not in C. or Cæs. but in *Horatius* and *L.*, yet always in the sense of renewing a war: *Krebs*.

**REBEL,** s. turbare ac tumultum concitator, stimulator et concitator seditionis. novorum consiliarium auctor; seditionis fax et tuba (the leader of a rebellion, in general).—concitator multitudinis. turbator plebis or vulgi (one that incites the people to insurrection).—evocator servorum et civium perditorum (one that calls on the slaves and the mob to take up arms, \*C. *Cat.* 1, 11, 27).—concinator (the inciting speaker, opp. animus vere popularis, C. *Cat.* 4, 5, 9).—homo seditiosus (he that takes an active part in a rebellion).

**REBELLION.** ¶ Insurrection agst a lawful authority, seditio.—motus (disturbance in a state).—concitatio (rebellious commotion, e. g. of the people agst the senate, plebis contra patres).—tumultus (by this appellation was denoted any insurrection of the soldiers, the slaves, or the peasants agst the Roman citizens).—vis repentina (a sudden commotion or revolt).—rebellio. rebellum. rebellatio (of a nation subdued, agst their conquerors; *Reb.* rebellum, L., not C.). A r. among the citizens, seditio domestica: to get up a r., &c. seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare: seditionem commovere, concitare: to increase the flames of a r., ignem et materiam seditioi subdere: & induce, to prompt to r., sollicitare, concitare qm: to quell a r., seditioem sedare, lenire; tranquillum facere, comprimere, extinguere: a r. is breaking out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: a r. breaks out again, seditio recrudescit: \*denovo exardescit or (if it had been quite suppressed) de integro exortur: the r. decreases, sed. languescit, conticescit.

**REBELLIOUS,** seditiosus (being in the act of rebelling, or about to rebel).—rerum evetrendum or rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (inclined for the overthrow of the existing order).—rebellans (rising agst the conquerors, of a nation not long since subdued).—turbulentus (revolutionary).—*Jx.* seditiosus ac turbulentus (e. g. civis): to be r., novas res querere; novis rebus studere. To make r. speeches, seditiosa per cuncta disserere (T. *Ann.* 3, 40, 3): the Gauls are a r. people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur (Cæs. B. G. 3, 10): to make the people r., seditiosis agitare plebem. In a r. manner, see **REBELLIOUSLY**.

**REBELLIOUSLY,** seditiose. turbulente or turbulenter or turbide. *SYN.* in **REBELLIOUS**.

**REBOUND,** v. repercuti. recoellere (quickly, or smartly).—resultare (of the voice, and of solid bodies).—resillire. repelli (of solid bodies; resillire also of persons).

**REBOUND,** s. repercussio (as act).—repercussus (as state).

**REBUFF.** See **REFUSAL**.

**REBUILD,** edificare qd totum denovo (to build; e. g., a house, again entirely, or fm the foundations: *Reb.* reedificare is found only in *Ecl.* Latin: in C. *Reb.* 6, 8, extr., and L. 5, 53, 7, all good editions read edificare).—de integro condere (to build afresh; e. g., a town that had been destroyed).—restituere reficere. renovare (to restore, repair; *Reb.* reparare is not found in good prose in this sense).—To r. towns and villages, oppida vicoseque restituere: the city was rebuilt in the next age after it had been destroyed, urbs eâ etate, quæ exiditum sequens est, rearsurcit.

**REBUKE,** v. vituperare (qm de qâ re).—reprehendere (qm de or in qâ re).—oburgare (qm de or in qâ re, or qâ re). *SYN.* in **BLAME**.

**REBUKE,** s. vituperatio. reprehensio. oburgatio: a gentle r., lenis oburgatio. *SYN.* in **BLAME**.

**REBUS,** \*ænigma, quod vocant Rebus.

**REBUT,** repellere. See **REFUL**.

**RECALL,** ¶ To call back, revocare (by word or writing; prop. or fig.).—qm clamante, ut revertatur (to call out to aby to return)—qm reverti jubere (to command to return). To r. troops, signa receptul dare to r. to life, qm in vitam revocare: althg to people's memory, memoriam cs rei renovare or redintegrare: althg to aby's mind, ei qd in memoriam redigere or reducere; qm in memoriam cs rei renovare or reducere; qm ad memoriam cs rei excitare. (to one's own memory), memoriam cs rei repetere or renovare: to r. fm banishment, revocare de

or ab exilio. reducere de exilio; in patriam revocare. —in patriam restituere (*to restore to all one's honours, property, &c.*). To *revocare* *fm* a post, revocare qm e munere; *an* ambassadore, revocare qm e legatione; \*legatum reverti jubere: *to r.* (a governor, viceroys, &c.). revocare ex provincia (*Suet.*). In *L. 5, 15*, quem cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, *is* *to r.* *his* *prophecy*, so that it might be actually unsaid; but *revoc.* prob. the best single word. || *To retract, retract, revoke, vid.*

RECAL, revocatio; or by the verb: *past r.*, irrevocabilis. in perpetuum ratus (*fixed for ever*). —immutabilis (*unchangeable*). *Althg* *is* *past r.*, qd dixi or feci, ut indictum or infectum sit, revocare non possum or revocari non potest (*ast. L. 5, 15*).

RECAUT, revocare (*post-Aug.* in *this* *sense*, *Friend*). —dicta retractare (*V.*); recantare (*H.*, of withdrawing poetical abuse; of wishing it, not unsaid, but unsung). *Recaut* palinodiam canere, *very late*, *Macrob.*; \*quod dixi, indictum esse velle, fateri or profiteri (*readily*). —sententiam mutasse (*declare that one has changed one's opinion*).

RECAUTION, palinodia. —*Recaut* not retractatio in *this* *sense*. Or by the verbs.

RECAPITULARE, v. res disperse ac dissipate dictas unum in locum cogere et reminiscendi causa unum sub aspectum sublevere (*C. de Invent. 1, 52, 98*). —colligere et committere quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter (*Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47*). —enumerationem sublevere (*Quint. 6, 1, 3*). —rerum capita summam repetere; \*occurrere or repetere per capita; \*summa rerum capita, or potiora, repetere (*Krebs*).

RECAPITULATION, s. enumeratio. rerum repetitio et congregatio (*see C. de Invent. 1, 52, 98*; *Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47*; *Q. 6, 1*); also by the verbs.

RECAST, || *PROPR.* recogere, —confutare (*to melt it down*). —|| *IMPROPR.* totum denuo fingere; fingere, or formare, in aliud, —rescribere et corrigere, —crebris locis inculcare et reficere (*to introduce many changes, &c.*, in a writing, book, &c.). —commutare. immutare. novare: *to r.* a work, retractare (*Recaut* not denuo elaborare). I send you the work *r.*, idem (opus, &c.) mitto ad te retractatus (*C. Att. 6, 16, 3*). You will perceive that this has been entirely *r.*, hæc quasi nova rursus et rescripta cognosces.

RECEDE, recedere, decedere (*g. l.*). —declinare (*a little*). —deflectere, degressi (*with the will; prop. and fig.*). —aberrare (*without knowledge or will; prop. and fig.*). —discedere ab qâ re (*g. t.* to depart *fm*, leave, abandon): not to dare to *r.* a finger's breadth *fm* althg (*Prov.*), ab qâ re, non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere; ab qâ re transversum ungueum non oportet discedere.

RECEIPT, || *Act* of receiving, acceptio (*opp.* deditio, donatio); or *Crcl.* with acceptere: after the *r.* of the money, pecuniâ acceptâ: after *r.* of your letter, literis tuis acceptis or allatis: to certify the *r.* of althg, testor me accepisse qd: to enter the *r.* of althg in a book, acceptum referre qd. || *Money received*, acceptum (*opp.* datum or expensum): *r.'s* and *expenses* are equal, ratio par est acceptorum et datorum. || *Acknowledgement of payment*, apocha (*ὑπόχρη*, *g. t.* for *r.*), or accepti latio. \*apocha manu sigilloque firmata. \*litteræ rei acceptæ et traditæ testes. || *Prescription* (*in cookery*), \*præceptum.

RECEIVE, accipere (*to take something offered*). —recipere (*to take, admit*). —excipere (*to catch, take quickly*): *to r.* into one's house, recipere, excipere (*recipere rather as a benefactor, excipere as a friend*). —hospitio accipere or excipere; tecto, ad se, ad se domum excipere; tectis ac sedibus recipere. To *r.* one as a guest, tecto ac domo invitare; ad se hospiti recipere domum; hospitaliter excipere: *to r.* one in a friendly, kind manner, benigne or benigno vultu excipere; benigne salutare, alloqui (*to address*). —benigne audire (*to attend or listen to*; *opp.* asperè tractare, male accipere): *to r.* with open arms, amantissime excipere: *to be received by all with open arms*, carum omnibus expectatumque venire: *to r.* a person coming (*by going to meet him*), ei obviam venientem procedere (*L. 44, 1, 6*): *to r.* one as a citizen, accipere in numerum civium; facere civem: *to r.* one into a league or covenant, ad foedus accipere; into an alliance, in societatem assumere: *to r.* into a family, in familiam assumere: *to r.* into a college, cooptare (in collegium et in ordinem): *to r.* into the senate, legere in senatum or in patres: *to r.* a reading, \*scripturam or lectionem recipere (*Recaut* not cooptare; *opp.* *r.*licere): the Anasus, *weh* *r.'s* the *Parranus*, Anasus, in quem Varranus defuit. || *To admit, allow, vid.*

RECEIVER, || *One who receives*, qui recipit &c.; accipiens (*opp.* dans, tribuens). —receptor (*esp. of thieves, &c.*): the *r.* is as bad as the thief, non tantum qui rapuit, verum is quoque qui recipit, tenetur; quia receptores non minus delinquent quam aggressores (*Marci. Dig. 47, 16, 1*): a *r.* of customs, &c., exactor portorii. portitor, qui vectigalia or portoria exigit. || *Vessel into which spirits are emitted fm the still*, excipula or excipulum (*Plin.*); vas exceptorium (*Ulp JCL*).

RECENT, recens, novus. See FRESH, NEW.

RECENTLY, recens, nuper: very *r.*, nuperime, modo. See LATELY.

RECEPTACLE, receptaculum (*magazine, receptacle*). —receptus, ūs. perflugium (*place of refuge*).

RECEPTION, receptio. hospitium (*at one's house and table*). —aditus (*access to aby.*). —salutatio (*greeting*). —cooptatio (*into a college*). A kind, hearty *r.*, liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quâ q's excipitur or accipitur: *to meet with a good, a bad r.*, benigne, male excipi; with aby, ab qo.

RECESS, || *Retreat, remote and solitary place*, recessus, ūs. secessus, ūs. || *Vacation*, vid.

RECHARGE, impetum redintegrare or repetere. Also by verbs in CHARGE, with rursus, iterum.

RECIPE, formula (*medic.*). —mixture (*mixture; Cels.*) —compositio (*e. g. Cels. 5, 26, fm. &c.*, and the title of Scribonius's work, 'Compositiones medicæ'). The most celebrated *r.'s*, compositiones nobilissimæ (*Cels.*); see also RECIPT: *to prepare medicine according to a physician's r.*, \*medicamentum ex medici formulâ diluere.

RECIPIENT. See RECEIVER.

RECIPROCAL, mutuos (*when like is repaid by like*). —*Recaut* not alternus (*one after another*). —*Recaut* reciprocos is *un-Class.* *R. acts of kindness*, beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta: *r. services*, merita danda recipiendaque.

RECIPROCALLY, mutuo (*when the same thing is done on both sides*). —*Recaut* in vicem (*by turns*). —invicem (*in both sides*). See ALTERNATELY.

RECIPROCATÉ, \*ultro citroque dare et accipere (*e. g.* beneficia).

RECIPROCITY, \*mutua ratio.

RECITAL, narratio. rei gestæ expositio. relato (*e. g.* in chronicles, &c., *post-Aug.*). To give a *r.*; see RECITE.

RECITATION, recitatio. lectio (*reading*).

RECITATIVE, \*recitatio notis signisq; composita. \*episodiorum recitatio tibi succiente.

RECITE, || *To read over, repeat, pronounce* (*g. t.* to pronounce audibly). —recitare (*with due emphasis*). To *r.* *fm* memory, qd memoriter pronunciare or proferre: *to r.* word for word, idem verbis qd reddere. || *To narrate, relate*, narrare qd or de qâ re. exponere. explicare (*fully*). —enarrare (*fully and in order*). To *r.* at length, pluribus verbis exponere, rem ordine enarrare. cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere: *to r.* accurately, with accuracy, enarrare ci rem, quo pacto se habent.

RECITER, by the verbs.

RECKLESS, securus (*unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety*). —imprudens (*fm want of proper foresight; opp.* paratus). —scurus (*stupidly thoughtless*). —incuriosus (*wanting activity and proper care; indifferent*). —negligens (*opp.* diligens). —in qâ re (*e. g.* in re familiari) negligens ac dissolutus, parum accuratus.

RECKLESSLY, sine curâ, secure incuriose (*post-Aug.*). —negligenter. dissolute (*in a careless, expensive way*). —indoligenter.

RECKLESSNESS, securitas (*freedom fm care and fm fear of danger*). —imprudencia (*want of foresight*). —scurdia (*want of thought, observation, &c.*). —incuria (*want of activity and good heed; indifference*). —negligentia (*negligence and indifference*).

RECKON, || *To count, calculate*; vid. *FM.* *to r.* without his host, frustra secum rationes reputare (*Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 54*); spe frustrari. || *To esteem*, ponere with in and the abl. To *r.* althg a vice, ponere qd in vitia, ducere (*with dat. of what one r.'s it*; ducere sibi qd laudi) —numerare qd in se rei loco (*e. g. to r.* a thing a kindness, in beneficii loco). To *r.* althg a gain, deputare qd esse in lucro (*T. Phorm. 2, 1, 16*). || *To judge, deem*, vid.

RECKONING, ratio, computatio. supputatio (*act of r.*). —ratio subducenda or subducta (*account to be made up, or already made up*). See more in ACCOUNT.

RECLAIM, || *To demand back, repossess* (*v. rr.*). —repetere (*with entreaty, &c.*). || *To cause to im-*

*prove or amend, mores* *ca* *emendare* *or corrigere*. *Jm.* *corrigere* *et emendare*. *emendare* *et corrigere*.—*revocare* *qm* *a re* (*e* *g.* *ab errore, a cupiditate, &c.*); *qm* *a perditu luxuria* *ad virtutem*; *to wch may be added the state to wch a person is reclaimed with* *ad*: *e. g.* *ad mansuetudinem, humanitatem, &c.*) *To be reclaimed, in viam redire*. *ad virtutem redire* *or revocari*. *ad bonam frugem se recipere*. *¶ To recover*; *vid.* *¶ To reclaim against*, *frangere adversus* *qd*.

**RECLINE**, *inclinare* (*se*).—*recumbere* (*to lie down*). *Se: also LEAN*.

**RECLUSE**, *solitarius* (*adj. or subst.*). *A r. life, vita solitaria*: *I lead a r. life, vitam solitariam ago* (*in solitudine*).—*habeo* *or ago* *metam* *procul a republica* (*in retirement* *or privacy*).

**RECOGNITION**, *By the verb recognoscere, or agnoscere* *qd*.

**RECOGNIZANCE**, *sponsio, fidejussio, vadimonium* (*bail to appear in a court of justice*).—*cautio* (*a security*).—*salsadatio* (*quaranty, security for the performance of a stipulation*). *To enter into a r., sponsonem* *or vadimonium* *facere*; *sponsonem* *se abstringere*; *satisfacere*: *to take a r., satis accipere*. *To forfeit a r., vadimonium* *deserere*: *to appear to one's r., sistere* *se* *or vadimonium*. *sistit*.

**RECOGNIZE**, *recognoscere* *qd*, *also agnoscere* *qd*. *There I r. the Greek, jam agnosco Græcum*: *to r. one's mistake, agnoscere* *erratum*: *to r. one by alyh, noscitur* *qm* *qâ re* (*e. g.* *facie, voce*); *abjudicare* *ci* *qd* (*and* *to r. in him*). *See also ACKNOWLEDGE*.

**RECOIL**, *v. recidere* *in* *qm*. *To r. fm, refugere*. *refugere* *et reformidare* *qd*.

**RECOIL**, *s. by Crel. with verbs*.

**RECOLLECT**, *repetere* *qd* *memoria, or memoriam* *re, or qd* (*but Cicero rarely employs the last construction*).—*memini*, *reminisci*. *recordari*. *See also REMEMBER*.

**RECOLLECTION**, *memoria*: *to preserve or cherish the r. of alyh, memoriam* *ca* *rei* *tendere, retinere, servare, conservare*; *memoria* *qd* *custodire, seipre, tenere*. *To entertain a grateful r. of alyh, memoriam* *ca* *colere*; *gratissimam* *ca* *memoriam* *retinere*.

**RECOMENCE**, *¶ TRANS.* *integrare, redintegrare* (*to begin afresh*).—*renovare* (*to renew*).—*literare* (*to do once more, to begin a second time*).—*repetere* (*after an interruption, of long or short duration*). *To r. hostilities, bellum novum* *de integro instaurare, bellum redintegrare* *or novare, rebellare*. *rebellionem* *facere* (*of a conquered people revolting*). *¶ INTRANS.* *renasci* (*to arise or break out again*; *e. g.* *a war, calamity*).—*recrudescere* (*of pain, fighting, &c.*).

**RECOMMEND**, *¶ To commend, commendare* (*in all the senses of the English word*) *qm* *or* *qd* *ci*. *To r. alyh, to the best of one's power, de meliore nota* *commendare* *qm*; *earnestly, urgently, etiam atque etiam, or magnopere, valde commendare*; *most earnestly, intime commendare*. *To r. oneself to the love and care of alyh, se commendare* *ca* *amori* *et* *fidei*: *to seek to r. oneself to alyh, querere* *sibi* *apud* *qm* *commendationem*: *to r. itself, gratum esse* (*to be pleased*);—*placere* (*to please*).—*probari* (*to be approved*). *To r. oneself by alyh, se commendare* *qâ re*: *to r. itself by alyh, commendari* *qâ re*: *suaute naturâ gratum esse*. *¶ To persuade, advise, vid.*

**RECOMMENDATION**, *commendatio* (*commendation*).—*suasio* (*advising*). *To give one person a r. to another, qm* *commendare* *ci*; *ad* *qm* *de* *o* *scribere*. *A r. fm* *one person to another is of the greatest service to me, maximo adjumento mihi est* *ca* *commendatio* *apud* *qm*: *the greatest r. of a youth is modesty, prima commendatio proficiscitur adolescenti a modestia: a letter of r., littera commendaticia* (*C. ad Div. 3, 5, 1*). *To give one person a letter of r. to another, "qm* *commendare* *ci* *per* *litteras*: *to have a letter of r. to alyh, "litteras* *commendaticias* *habere* *ad* *qm*.

**RECOMMENDATORY**, *commendaticius, or by the verb*.

**RECOMPENSE**, *v. See REPAT. REWARD*.

**RECOMPENSE**, *s. premium, remuneratio, merces, pl. See also REWARD*.

**RECONCILE**, *¶ PROPRI.* *aly* *to alyh, animum* *ca* *in* *qm* *offensionem* *reconciliare*: *placare* *qm* *ci* *or* *in* *qm*; *qm* *cum* *qo* (*or* *qm* *or* *ca* *animum* *ci*) *reconciliare* *or* *reducere* *or* *restituere* *in* *gratiam*: *also* *qm* *in* *ca* *gratiam* *reconciliare* *or* *constituere*; *qm* *in* *concordiam* *or* *gratiam* *ca* *redigere* (*Rem.*). *To r. enemies, inimicos* *in* *gratiam* *reconciliare*: *componere* *gratiam* *inter* *amicos* (*Com.*): *to r. aly* *to myself, reconciliare* *sibi* *qm* *or* *ca* *animum, or* *ca* *gratiam*: *to be reconciled to alyh,*

*reconciliari* *ci*; *in* *gratiam* *cum* *qo* *redire* *or* *reverti*: *se be sincerely reconciled to alyh, bonâ fide* *cum* *qo* *in* *gratiam* *redire*. *¶ FIG.* *To be reconciled to alyh, "qd toleranter* (*equo animo, sapienter*) *ferre didicisse*. *I cannot r. myself to alyh, a me impetrare nequeo, ut* (*faciam, &c.*). *¶ To bring one thing into agreement with another: to r., "facere* *ut* *qd* *cum* *qâ re* *conveniat: one thing cannot be reconciled with another, qd* *cum* *qâ re* *non* *convenit* (*e. g.* *hec tua deliberatio non* *convenit* *cum* *oratione Largi*).

**RECONCILEMENT, RECONCILIATION**, *reconciliatio* *gratiz* *or* *concordiz, or simply reconciliatio* (*C.*) *Or by the verbs*.

**RECONDITE**, *abstrusus, recondita*. *Jm.* *reconditus* *abstrususque*. *See also ABSTRUSE*.

**RECONDUCT**, *reducere* (*to lead or bring back again*); *or by* *rursus, &c., with verbs under CONDUCT*.

**RECONNOITRE**, *explorare, speculari* (*the former, to obtain information respecting alyh, qd* *or* *de* *re*; *the latter, to spy out, whether fm a higher position or by close observation*; *see* *Cas. B. G. 1, 47. The latter refers rather to information gained by one's own sight, the former to intelligence gained by means of others*).—*cognoscere* *situm* *ca* *loci*; *cognoscere* *qualis* (*sit*) *natura* *ca* *loci* (*not cognoscere, or recognoscere, qd*);—*situm* *loci* *visare*; *naturam* *loci* *perspicere*; *situm* *loci* *perspiculari*: *visere* *qd* (*e. g.* *copias hostium*): *to send to r., qualis* (*sit*) *natura* *loci* *qm* *cognoscant* *mittere*; *perspiculatores* *or* *exploratores* *cognosci* *jubere*.

**RECONQUER**, *recipere* (*to retake a town*; *e. g.* *Tarento amisso—id oppidum rec. L.*).—*recuperare* (*to recover, locum*; *and* *impropr. libertatem, &c.*).—*revincere* (*poet. e. g. H. Od. 4, 4, 24, and T.*); *iterum* *vincere*.

**RECORD**, *v. ¶ To relate, memorare, rel* *mentionem* *facere, proferre, narrare, celebrare*. [*SYN. in RELATE.*] *¶ To register in public monuments, &c., in acta publica referre*.—*qd* *in* *tabulis* *consignare*; *qd* *in* *tabulis* *or* *commentariis* *referre*: *also* *prescribere* *only* (*C. Sull. 14, 41*).

**RECORD**, *s. ¶ Relation, mentio, narratio*. [*SYN. in RELATION.*] *¶ Register, &c., of judicial proceedings, tabulæ, commentarii* (*g. l.*), *periculum* (*tabulæ on wch the verdict agt an accused person is written down*: *Np. Ep 8, 2*).—*scriptio* *questionis* (*written report of a judicial investigation*: *in C. Client. 67, 191*).

**RECORDS**, *tabulæ publicæ*: *acta publica* *or* *acta* *are the r.'s of the proceedings of the senate, people, &c.*

**RECORD OFFICE**, *tabularium* (*archium*; *archivum, grammatophylacium, post-Class.*).

**RECORDER**, *¶ A keeper of records, registrar, chartularius* (*Cod. Just.*); *ab actis* (*Inscr.*); *tabularii præfectus* (*Jan.*); *a* *commentariis* (*Inscr.*). *¶ A kind of judge, iudex questionis*; *questator*.

**RECOUNT**. *See RELATE*.

**RECOURSE**, *perfugium*. *To have r. to* *se* *to fly to, fugere, confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad* *or* *in* *locum*; *se recipere* *qo* (*to retreat to*): *a person or thing, perfugere, confugere, refugere* *ad* *qm* *or* *qd*; *ca* *rei* *perfugio* *utl.* *se* *applied to, se conferre* *ad* *qd*, *animum* *ad* *qd* *attendere, adhibere, applicare*; *cogitationes* *ad* *qd* *dirigere, ad* *or* *in* *qd* *intendere*.

**RECOVER**, *¶ TRANS.* *recuperare, recipere, rediscip* (*Plaut.*). *To r. my strength, vires* *et* *corpus* *revocare* (*C. Fam. 7, 26*): *one's liberty, libertatem* *recuperare*: *to r. losses, damnum* *or* *detrimentum* *sarcire, resarcire*; *detrimentum* *reconciliare*; *lacturam* *rei* *familiaris* *resarcire, restituere*; *lacunam* *rei* *familiaris* *explere*: *to r. one's influence, wealth, &c., auctoritatem, opes* *recuperare*: *to r. one's sight, oculi* *restituuntur*: *to r. costs and damages, litem* *cum* *impensis* *obtineri*. *¶ INTRANS.* *se* *reficere*. *se* *recreare* *or* *recolligere*; *refici, recreari* (*to r. oneself fm toil, sickness, &c.*);—*se* *or* *animum* *colligere, or* *recipere, with* *or* *without* *ex* (*a*) *pavore*; *se* *recreare* *ex* *timore*: *respirare* *a metu*; *respirare* *et* *se* *recipere*; *ad* *se* *redire* (*to r. fm alarm, &c.*);—*se* *or* *animum* *erigere* (*fm deflection of spirits*);—*se* *emergere* *or* *emergere, fm alyh, (ex)* *qâ re* (*to r. fm some overwhelming evil*; *incommoda* *valetudine, aere alieno*). *To recover one's health, convalescere, sanescere* *sanitatem* *recipere* *or* *recuperare* (*not* *Latin*): *to r. fm a disease or sickness, convalescere* *e* *morbis*; *morbum* (*e. g.* *quartanam*) *passum* *convalescere* *viresque* *integrare* *recuperare*; *recreari* *e* *o* *morbis*: *evadere* *e* *morbis* (*to rise*);—*salubriorem* *esse* *incolere* (*said of the disease*: *the others of the person*);—*sanum fieri* *e* *morbis*: *fm a tedious and dangerous sickness, ex longinquitate gravissimi morbi* *revocari*; *a longâ valetudine* *se* *recol-*

**Agere:** to *r. fm* the effects of a wound, convalescere de vulnere (†); the patient has recovered, egrotus e morbo evasit (C.); a person begins to *r.*, melius ci fit.

**RECOVERABLE,** reparabilis. \*quod recuperari potest.

**RECOVERY,** recuperatio; or *Crcl.* by the verbs.—**restitutio** (restitution, restoration; e. g. libertatis, *Val. Max.*; pristinae fortunae, *Suet.*). (Of health), refoctio, recreatio (a recovering).—sanitas restituta; valetudo confirmata; sanus; sanitas aegri. To endeavour to effect the *r.* of a sick person, petere sanitatem aegri; to have no hope of a person's *r.*, qm or cs salutem desperare (cf. C. N. D. 3, 38, 91): all the physicians doubt his *r.*, omnes medci diffidunt; a medicis desperatus est: he had no great hopes of *r.*, exigua cum spe trahebat animam: there appears to be hope of *r.*, spes ostenditur sanitatis: to promise a speedy *r.* to aby, dicere ci ut perbrevis convalescat. **RECOVER** convalescentia is *un-Class.*

**RECREANT,** *Ap*ostate, defector (†); apostatus, Tertull.). *Coward*, ignavus, timidus.

**RECREATE,** recreare, relaxare: to *r. oneself*, vires reficere; requiem quaerere. respirare (to take breath again; C. Fin. 4, 23, 64).—se remittere. remitti.—animum remittere or relaxare. requiescere curamque animi remittere (after long continued mental exertion).—se reficere, se recreare, refici. recreari (to get fresh strength, after labour, an illness, &c.).

**RECREATION,** animi remissio. relaxatio. requies: *R.* of the mind and body, requies animi et corporis: gentlemanly *r.*s, honestae remissiones (Gell. 15, 2): for *r.*, animi relaxandi causa; laxandi levandique animi gratia. To seek *r.* after business, exertion; requiem quaerere ex magnis occupationibus: to indulge in a little *r.*, aliquantulum sibi parcere (Com.): means of *r.*, avocamentum, laxamentum curarum (see *Gierig*, *Plin.* Ep. 1, 24, 3): hour or time of *r.*, remissionis or respirandi tempus; otium (leisure).—**RECREATIO** recreatio only the *eld. Plin.*

**RECRIMINATE,** crimen ci regerere (*Sen. Hippol.* 720); regerere culpam in qm (*Plin.* Ep. 20, 30).—regerere convicia ci (to return abuse; *H.*).

**RECRIMINATION,** accusatio mutua (the charge, counter-charge, of two persons, each of whom accuses the other; *T. Ann.* 6, 4, 2).—accusatio contra intenta.

**RECRUIT,** v. *||* To refresh, repair, vid. *||* (Of the army), INTRANS. i. e. to beat up recruits, scribere, or legere, milites in supplementum; scribere or conscribere milites; delectum habere; militum cogere (L.). A recruiting sergeant, conquistator (militum): to be on a recruiting party, esse or versari in qd urbe ad milites comparandos *||* TRANS *||* i. e. to restore or supply with *r.*s, supplere. explere supplemento. delectibus supplere; supplementum scribere ci: to *r.* one's shattered forces, deimnitas copias redintegrare (*Cæs.* B. G. 7, 31).

**RECRUIT,** s. novus miles. tiro miles tiro (opp. vetus miles, veteranus): *r.*s, milites tirones. milites in supplementum lecti; supplementum.

**RECTANGLE,** angulus rectus or quadratus.—\*figura quadratis angulis (rectangular figure).

**RECTANGULAR,** orthogonius (*Vir.*); rectis or quadratis angulis (**RE** there is no authority for rectangular). To describe a *r.* triangle, trigonum orthogonum describere.

**RECTIFICATION,** emendatio, or by the verb.

**RECTIFY,** corrigere, emendare. *Jm.* corrigere et emendare. emendare et corrigere. [*SYN.* and *PHR.* in *CORRECT.*]

**RECTILINEAR,** directus.

**RECTITUDE,** æquitas (g. t.).—recta ratio (**RE** rectitudo very late)—probitas (probability).—sinceritas (sincerity).—fides (good faith).—simplicitas (open dealing).—integritas (uprightness).—abstinentia (refraining fm taking what belongs to others).—animi candor (ingenuity). See also *HOWERT.*

**RECTOR,** \*rector (e. g. scholarum, gymnasil, academiarum). To be the *r.* of, præesse or præfectum esse ci rei.

**RECTORIAL,** *Crcl.* with gen. of rector.

**RECTORSHIP,** \*munus rectoris. \*rectoris vices. To offer aby the *r.* of a college, &c.—offerre ci gubernationem gymnasil. \*qm litteris addere ad gymnasil gubernandum.

**RECTORY,** *||* Rectorship, vid. *||* House of a rector, \*rectoris sedes.

**RECULER POUR MIEUX SAUTER,** to be formed fm, valida ingenia, quo plus summo recessu, hoc vehementiores impetus sumunt (*Val. Max.*).

**RECUMBENT,** recubans: agat *nth.*, *Crcl.* with reclinari in qd; ci rei or in qd incumbere: to be *r.* recumbere.

**RECUR,** *||* To return; vid. *||* To come back again to a thought, cs rei reminisci or recordari. *||* To have recourse, perfugere, confugere or refugere ad qd. cs rei perfugio uti. decurrere ad qd. ad extrema decurrere (to the last): one hope was still left to wch *S. Roscius* might *r.*, una spes reliqua erat *S. Roscio*.

**RECURRENCE.** See RETURN.

**RECURRENT,** with pres. part. of verbs in *RECUR.*

**RECUSANT,** imperium detrectans (refusing to obey authority).—contumax (contumacious). **RE** not refractarius or præfractus.

**RED,** adj. rufus (g. t.).—ruber (like blood).—russus (*Lucr.* 4, 73).—rutilus (fiery *r.*).—rubicundus (a deep *r.*, like glowing coals)—rubidus (a dull *r.*, brick colour). purpureus (a purplish *r.*)—badius (brown *r.*)—coccinus (scarlet).—melochinus (crimson).—miniacus (vermilion).—roseus (rose-colour): somewhat *r.*, sub-ruber. subrussus. subrubicundus, rubicundulus, rufulus (*Plin.*—russus *Petron.*). *R.* as fire, igneo colore; igneus; flammeus, flammeolus, in the face, rubicundus; rubicundo ore; rubida facie: *r.* with blushes, pudore or rubore suffusus: *r.* hair, capillus rufus or rutilus; comæ rufæ or rutilæ (**RE** capillus rufus was considered unsightly; rutilus beautiful): having *r.* hair, rufus; capillo, or capite, rutilo: the *r.* sea, mare rubrum: to dye *r.*, rutilum reddere: *r.* ochre, rubrica (μῦλος, sc. terra, arg. *r.* earth).

**REDBREAST,** \*sylvia rubecula (*Linn.*).

**REDDEN,** TRANS *||* rufare. rutilum reddere (with the colour of a fox)—cocco tingere (to dye scarlet).—miniare (with a sort of dark red).—e nigro rutilum capillum reddere (to dye black hair red). See also TO DYE. *||* INTRANS. rubescere. rubescit (prop. of the face, to blush).

**REDDISH,** rubens.—subruber (of the colour of blood).—subrufus. rufulus (*Plin.*: of the colour of a fox).—subrubicundus, rubicundulus (with a red tinge).—ruber subalbicans (of a light red colour: **RE** russus *Petron.*). To look *r.*, subrubere.

**REDDISHNESS,** *Crcl.* with COLOUR, and the adjj. in REDDISH.

**REDDLE or RUDDLE,** rubrica (sc. terra).

**REDEEM,** redimere, with or without pecuniâ or pretio: to *r. fm* slavery, redimere e servitute: to *r.* aby with one's blood, sanguine suo redimere qm; e. g., fm death, ab Acheronte (*Np.* *Dion.* 10, 2). To *r.* a captive, captivum redimere ab hostibus: to *r.* a pledge, repignare quod pignori datum est (*Ulp.* *Dig.* 12, 6, 5, § 12). To *r.* the land-tax, agrum eximere de vectigalibus (C.; g. t.), or \*de vectigali publico, or \*de æstimatione publice probatâ. See LAND-TAX. *||* To repair; vid.

**REDEEMER,** *||* One who redeems, qui redimit, &c. (**RE** Redemptor in this sense is not *Class.*)—liberator. vindex. *||* The Saviour of the world, Servator (better than Salvatore); or *grps* it may be necessary to retain the word Redemptor, or Salvator (*Ecccl.*: mundi redemptor, *Palgrnt.*), as i. t.—*Murcetus* says Jesus Christus, humani generis assertor; or *ii* may be *Class.* to say Christus vindex periculi nostri (*ast.* L. 10, 5).

**REDEMPTION,** liberatio. redemptio (by purchase). salus (deliverance); or by the verb. The work of human *r.*, \*salus divinitus missa; \*humani generis servandi, conservandi, sospitandi opus.

**RED-HOT,** candens, ardens (prop. and fig.).

**RED LEAD,** minium: covered with *r.* l., miniatu.

**REDNESS,** rubor. color rubens.

**REDOLENT,** olens cs rei. redolens qd (e. g. situm).

To be *r.* of, redolere qd.

**REDOUBLE,** duplicare (v. *pr.*, prop. and fig.).—ingeminare (†).—augere (fig., to increase, augment). To *r.* one's pace, gradum addere: to *r.* one's industry and efforts, majorem industriam ac diligentiam adhibere: with redoubled zeal, acriore etiam studio.

**REDOUBT,** propugnaculum. munimentum. castellum. To throw up *r.*s, castella construere, efficere (*Cæs.*; ad extremas fossas castella constituere ibique tormenta collocare, *Cæs.* B. G. 2, 8).

**REDOUBTABLE.** See FORMIDABLE, TERRIBLE.

**REDOUND,** *||* PROP. resillire, rejici. *||* FIG. By esse with a double dat., e. g., *ii* *r.*s to my honour, est mihi decori. *Sis*, but rarely, instead of a dat. we find a nom. in apposition: = *ii* *r.*s to our disgrace, est delicatus nostrum; but **RE** we must avoid esse with an abl. (instead of a dat.) of that to wch *nth.* *r.*s; as



to *r.* to great glory, not magnū esse gloriā (for magnae esse gloriā), *ut* in *Class. Latin* is = to have great glory, to be illustrious (see *Bremi, Np. Thras.* 4, 1). — *ci* vesti or vertere ad qd, *ci* converti ad qd, *ci* cadere in qd (to turn out to advantage for *aby*, when the reverse had been expected). — *verti* *ci* in &c. (to be imputed to *aby*; e. g. *as blame*). — *afferre* *ci* qd (to bring *athq* to one; e. g. *profit, loss, &c.*) — *valere* ad (to contribute to its production; e. g. ad gloriā). — *ad* qm *redundat* (something comes to me *fm* another's superfluity; e. g. laus adulescentis ad meum quendam fructum *redundat*, C.). — *gloriā* tunc ad me *pars* qd *redundat* (*Plin.* Ep. 5, 12, 2).

**REDRESS**, *v.* || To amend, repair, corrigere, emendare. *See* AMEND, REPAIR. || To assist, find a remedy for, mederi, consulere, occurrere, succurrere, subvenire, providere. *Jm.* providere ac consulere, remedium adhibere *ci* ret. sublevare qd. *Tor.* grievances, mederi malis or incommodis: to *r.* an injury, sarcire injuriam (C. Phil. 9, 4; of the person who having committed afterwards repairs it); ulcisci qm; ulcisci qm pro *ea*, quam accepit, injuriā (Cae.); ulcisci injuriam (C. Cae., 5).

**REDRESS**, *s.* compensatio, satisfactio, expiatio. Unless *aby* has obtained *r.*, nisi *ci* satisfactum sit. [*SYN.* and *PHR.* in AMENDS.] || Remedy; vid.

**REDUCE**, || To bring again or back, reducere, redigere. revocare: to *r.* a sum to our money, \*ad nostrae pecuniae rationem revocare qd. || To constrain, force, redigere (e. g. ad nihilum, in forma provinciae, in ordinem, &c.). || To subdue, vi subducere. domare. in ditionem redigere. || To lessen, bring down, \*ad minorem modum redigere (to make smaller). — *contrahere* (to contract). — *minuere*. Imminuere. To *r.* the price of *athq*, pretium *cs* rei imminuere: to *r.* the price of corn, annonam laxare, levare; pretium frumenti minuere; frugum pretia levare; ex hominum millibus LX vix ad D, qui arma ferre possent, ferre redactos esse dixerunt (Cae. B. G. 2, 28; reduced *fm* sixty thousand to scarce *five* hundred). || To reduce fractions, \*fractiones ad minimos numeros reducere (f. t.). || To reduce a dislocation, *see* DISLOCATION.

**REDUCIBLE**, \*quod ad minorem modum redigi potest; or otherwise by *Crl.* with *verbs* in REDUCE.

**REDUCTION**, || A bringing back, reductio, reportatio. || A diminishing, lessening, minutio, imminutio. extenuatio (in size or circumference). — *levatio* (a lightening). — *remissio* (a relaxation). To *suffer* a *r.* in price, villus fieri or venire; *see* FALL. || A subduing, taking by storm, expugnatio; or *Crl.* with the *verbs*. || A rule in arithmetic, \*reductio (f. t.). Other meanings by *Crl.* with *verbs*.

**REDUNDANCY**, *redundantia*, or by the *adj.*; e. g. to *prune* (an author's) *r.* of style, *redundantem* qm et superfluentem juvenili quādam dicendi im-punitate et licentia reprimere (if they are the *r.*'s of a young man's style). — *luxuriantia* (pl. *particip.*) compescere (H.), or astringere stilo (Q. 10, 4, 1). The *r.*'s of an over-fertile imagination, luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas (*Plin.*).

**REDUNDANT**, *redundans*, supervacaneus, supervacaneus et inutilis (*Key*), in the golden age supervacuum was used only by the poets; superfluum did not come into use at all until the third century). To be *r.*, redundare (Q. 1, 4, 9); supervacaneum esse. superesse (opp. deesse).

**REDUNDANTLY**, *redundanter* (*Plin.*); immodice et redundanter (*id.*); *ninium*.

**REDUPLICATION**, *duplicatio*; or *Crl.* with *verbs*.

**RE-ECHO**, || TRANS. || *See* ECHO. || INTRANS. resouare, personare, with *athq*, qā *re*; e. g. vocibus, strepitu, &c.

**RED**, *calamus* (g. t.). — *arundo* (long and strong). — *canna* (small and thin; *see* Col. 4, 33).

**REDDY**, *arundineus* (reed-like, or made of reed). — *arundineus* (abounding in reeds, *Catull.*). — *arundineus* (once in *Plin.*).

**REEF**, *s.* (of rocks), *cautes* (pl.). **REEF**, *v.* (a sail), *velum* (vela) subducere (*Auct. Bell. Alex.*); vela contrahere, &c. (C.); velum subducere antennis (O.); velum legere (V.).

**REEK**, *fumare*, vaporare. vaporem, fumum, emit-tere.

**REEL**, *s.* rhombus. A *r.* of thread, glomus lini. To wind thread on a *r.*, \*fila deducere in rhombum. \*fila in rhombum glomerare.

**REEL**, *v.* || TRANS. || Wind on a reel, *see* REEL, *s.* || INTRANS. || titubare, vacillare (e. g. ex vino).

**RE-ELECT**, \*iterum creare. *See* ELECT.

**KEELING**, *part.* *adj.* titubans, ex vino vacillans, temulentus, crapuliplenus.

**RE-EMBARK**, || TRANS. || in naves rursus imponere. || INTRANS. navem rursus or iterum conscendere.

**RE-ENTER**, iterum ingredi, intrare, introlire, &c. [*SYN.* in ENTER.]

**RE-ESTABLISH**, restituere, reficere. *See* also RESTORE.

**RE-ESTABLISHMENT**, restitutio, refectio.

**REFECTION**, *See* REFRESHMENT.

**REFLECTORY**, cœnaculum (Varr.); cœnatio (*Plin. Ep.*); conclave ubi epulamur (C.); a small *r.*, cœnatiuncula (*Plin. Ep.*).

**REFER**, || TRANS. || To direct to another for information, &c., qm or qd delegare ad qm or ad qd (e. g. rem ad senatum; qm ad volumen). — *relegare* ad qm (e. g. ad auctores; *Key*) but not allegare ad qm or ad qd, in this sense). — *revocare* qm ad qm or ad qd (e. g. qm ad Græcorum poetarum fabulas; qm ad philosophos). — *relicere* or remittere qd ad qm (e. g. causam ad senatum): to *r. athq* to (some deliberative body), referre rem or de re ad (e. g. ad senatum). But *Key* ad populum ferre qd, not referre, because the people were not called upon to advise, &c.; *see* Ruhnke ad Muret. Op. 4, 9. Hence also referre ad concilium, to a council of war): to *r.* a matter to arbitration, rem *cs* arbitrio permittere. || To reduce to, ascribe to, referre ad qd — *trahere* in or ad qd: to *r. athq* to something else, qd ad aliam rem transferre: to *r.* every thing to sensual enjoyment, omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre. INTRANS. || To regard, have relation to, spectare ad qd; referri, referendum esse ad qd; attinere ad (*Key*) not pertinere ad. *See* REOARD.

**REFERE**, *arbitr.* disceptator. [*SYN.* and *PHR.* in ARBITER.]

**REFERENCE**, *By the verb:* with *r.* to, *see* 'with RESPECT TO'. || The act of sending a cause to an umpire for an extra-judicial decision, *Crl.* || To submit to a *r.*, arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere. || *Aby* gives a reference to *aby*, \*qs nominat or indicat qm, cui notus sit.

**REFINE**, || PROP. || defæcere (e. g. vinum). — *liquare*, eliquare, deliquare (of liquids). To *r.* sugar, \*saccharum coquere. || FIG. || expolire, perpolire, excolere. *Refined habits, &c.*, politor humanitas: refined life, cultus; vitæ cultus: refined luxury, eruditus luxus (T. Ann. 16, 18).

**REFINEMENT**, || ACT of refining, by the *verbs*. FIG., politio, expolitio. || Refined manners, humanitas, politor humanitas, cultus (vitæ).

**REFINER**, *qm* defæcat, &c. Sugar *r.*, \*coctor sacchari.

**REFINERY** (of sugar), \*officina saccharo coquendo.

**REFIT**, reficere, restituere. *See* also REPAIR.

**REFLECT**, || TRANS. || To give back a reflection, radios repercutere. radios regere (in oculos): to *r.* as a mirror, in modum speculi imagines reddere (see *Sen. N. Q.* 1, 11, 3). — *qd* est tanti splendoris, ut imaginem recipiat (*Plin.* 31, 7, 41; is so bright as to be capable of reflecting): the house is reflected in the water, aqua domūs imaginem recipit: human nature is faithfully reflected in boys, in pueris ut in speculis natura cernitur, or pueri sunt specula naturæ: the mind is reflected in the countenance, imago animi est vultus. || INTRANS. || To consider, &c., meditari: to *r.* upon *athq*, meditari (with oneself, secum) de re, or qd (to think how a thing ought to be, or to be done, to devise means for accomplishing *athq*; with an acc. usually = to prepare oneself for *athq*; e. g. orationem). — *commentari* de re, or qd (to meditate upon; to study). — *commentari* atque meditari de re, considerare (secum in animo) qd, or de re (to consider how to choose or decide). — *perpendere* qd (to weigh carefully). — *qd* reputare, with oneself, secum, in or cum animo (as it were, to calculate results; also = to recollect). — *cogitare* qd or de re (g. t., to think over or upon *athq*): to *r.* much, diu multumque *cs* reputare; toto animo or toto pectore cogitare; intendere cogitationem in qd. || To reflect upon *aby*, *see* ANIMADVERT, CENSURE.

**REFLECTING**, REFLECTIVE, consideratus (considerate). — *prudens* (prudent, wise). — *magni consilii* (intelligent). — *soilers* (skillful).

**REFLECTIVE** (or REFLEXIVE) VERB, \*verbum reflexivum.

**REFLECTION**, || PROP. || colorum repercutus (of colours). — *radiorum duplicatio* (of light; *Sen. N. Q.* 4, 8, extr.). || Consideration, meditatio, commenta-

titio. Jw. commentatio et meditatio, upon *athg.* *cs rei*: cogitatio (SYN. in REFLECT): *the matter requires some r.* res habet deliberationem; res edit in deliberationem: *to require much r.* multae cogitationis esse: *to be void of r.* nullâ cogitatione esse; imprudentem, inconsideratum, inconsultum, or temerarium esse: nullius consilii esse (REF. not incogitantem or incogitabilem esse): *in deep r.* defixus in cogitationibus: *with r.* (considerately), cogitare, considerare (REF. but not cogitare: in C. Off. 1, 8, 27, modern writers read cogitare; not consulto, such even in C. N. D. 1, 31, in. and Off. 1, 8, 27 = purposely, designedly): *without r.* inconsiderate. temere; sine consilio: *after due r.* re diligenter pensâ et considerâ; inîta subductâque ratione: omnibus rebus circumspectis; re consultâ et exploratâ. || *Animadversion*, vid.

REFLECTOR, *One who reflects, Crel. with the verbs.* || *An instrument for reflecting light*, "quod radios regit et repercutit."

REFLOW, retro fluere (refluere only in the poets and Plin.).

REFLUENCE, recessus (of the tide).

REFLUENT, qui retro fluit. refluus (Plin.).

REFLUX, recessus, us.

REFORM, v. || TRANS. melius facere or efficere (to make better).—corrigere (to correct or improve as a whole something defective, not right, &c.).—emendare (to free *athg* fm faults).—Jw. corrigere et emendare; emendare et corrigere. To r. one's ways, mores corrigere or emendare. (The younger Plin. has corruptos depravatosque mores reformare et corrigere.) || INTRANS. To improve, with respect to morals, mores suos mutare: in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or reverti; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

REFORM, REFORMATION, || Improvement, correctio, emendatio. Jw. correctio et emendatio, *cs rei* [SYN. in REFORM]. || Amendment in morals and conduct, mores emendatioris (vita emendator Ulp. Dig.).

REFORMATION, (ecclesiastical) \*sacra in melius restituta (pl.). \*discipline Christianae correctio et emendatio. Usually (but not Class.) reformatio sacrorum, or reformatio (l. i.): the Lutheran r., Inchoata a Luthero veritatibus obscurate reformatio (Mosheim); \*sacrae res Christianorum per Lutherum emendatae, restitutae: a history of the r., \*historia rerum Christianarum in melius restitutarum.

REFORMED, mutatus, emendatus (C.); reformatus (Plin. Ep.). In a limited sense, as opp. to 'Lutheran', Reformatus (s. l.); \*Calvini doctrinam amplectans. \*Calvinianae legis studiosus (aft. Amman.). to be one of the r., \*probare formulam Calvinianam: to join the r., \*amplecti formulam sacrorum a Calvino constitutam; \*transire ad sacrorum rationem per Calvinum relictam.

REFORMER, || Generally, emendator. corrector et emendator *cs rei*.—veteris *cs* consuetudinis mutator. A radical r., rerum evetendarum cupidus, or \*qui ita est mutandarum or novarum rerum cupidus, ut omnia, quae nunc sunt, a radicibus velit evertere (in a bad sense), or qui vult non solum ramos miseriarum nostrarum amputare, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere (in a good sense; aft. C. Tac. 3, 6, 13). || Ecclesiastical reformer, \*discipline Christianae corrector et emendator, \*mellioris formulae auctor (in ecclesiastical matters); \*sacrorum Instaurator, emendatorum, auctor. REF. reformator is not Latin.

REFRACT, infringere. refringere (e. g. radii infracti resiliunt, Plin.); solis radii aquae immixti resurgunt (id. 2, 59, 60).

REFRACTION, \*refractio radiorum.

REFRACTORY, contumax. Imperium detrectans.

REFRACTORIOUS (as 'contentious' of judicial oratory) occurs C. Att. 2, 1, 3, in a passage such Orelli rejects.—refractorius, Sen. Ep. 73. Præfractus has not this meaning; see Dicit.).

REFRAIN, || TRANS. To check, restrain; vid. || INTRANS. abstinere or se abstinere ab qâ re. se continere ab qâ re (to keep oneself back fm).—temperare sibi, quominus. temperare (sibi) ab qâ re (not to setse upon, to abstain fm: REF. not temperare *cs rei*, uch is = to set measure or bounds to *athg*; see Krüger, § 359: temperare qâ re is not a Latin construction: for in L. 32, 34, 3, risu is the dat.).—parcere *cs rei* (to spare; e. g. ut neque lamentis neque execrationibus parceretur, L. 8, 7, 21; parco nomibus viventium, I refrain fm mentioning the names of persons now alive, Q. 3, 1, 21). To r. fm food, se abstinere cibo: a (quibuscum) cibo temperare: to r. fm fighting, supersedere proelio or pugna; to r. fm tears, lacrimas tenere; tem-

perare a lacrimis († F. En. 3, 8; uberaque temperare lacrimis, L. 30, 20, 1. = to moderate one's tears): to r. fm laughter, risum tenere or continere: to r. fm intercourse with *aby*, *cs* aditum sermonemque defugere: not to be able to r., sibi temperare or se continere non posse, quin; a se non impetrare posse, quin: to be scarcely able to r. fm. vis se continere posse, quin &c.; vix temperare sibi posse, quin &c.; vix comprimor, quin &c. (Plut. Most. 1, 3, 46).

REFRESH, reficere (to restore lost strength).—recreare (to give fresh life and spirits).—Jw. reficere et recreare; recreare et reficere. To r. *aby* with food, cibo juvare qm; with food and drink, cibo ac potione firmare qm: to r. oneself, se reficere, se recreare: To corpus curare (with food and sleep: Curt. 3, 8, 29). To r. oneself by *athg*, qâ re refici, se reficere, or vires reficere (e. g., by victuals and drink, &c.).—qâ re delectari (of the body or of the mind),—qâ re recreari (of the mind),—animo relaxari; animi remissionem querere: to r. one's memory in *athg*, gratâ memoriâ renovare qd: to r. the courage of soldiers, ardorem militum, qui resederat, excitare rursus renovareque (L. 26, 17).

REFRESHING, reficiens, recreans (see REFRESH).—suavis, dulcis (placans, suco).

REFRESHMENT, refectio, recreatio (act of refreshing).—id, quod recreat, refect corpus (vires) or animus (that wch refreshes the body or mind)—oblectatio, oblectamentum, voluptas (delight, mental enjoyment): to find r. in *athg*, qâ re recreari, refici (of body and mind); qâ re delectari, oblectari (of the mind): to take r., \*cibum, quo corpus recreatur, sumere (to take food).—\*caldam sumere (a warm drink).

REFR, orbis, orbatus. See BEREAVE.

REFUGE, perflugium (a secure place of shelter, open to all in time of danger; REF. Avoid profugium, uch is of very doubtful authority).—refugium (a place of r. prepared or at least thought of beforehand in case of a retreat; only once in C.; confugium only in the poets; suffugium, in O. and T., is, if not a secret, at least an occasional and temporary place of shelter fm inconveniences; Dôd.).—asylum (an asylum provided for refugees).—receptus (a place of secure retirement).—receptaculum (place of retreat, shelter): to afford or offer r., perflugium præbere (C.); refugium dare (L.): to cut off all hope of r., excludere qm e portu et perflugio (C.); ultimum ci perflugium clamare (T.); omnium rerum respectum abscidere ci (L.): to betake oneself for r., quo confugere, perflugere, refugere. To take r. in *aby*'s bosom, confugere ad *cs* sinum (Plin. Jun.).

REFUGEE, profugus (the unfortunate person obliged to forsake his home, &c.; misly considered as a citizen, Dôd. REF. not refugus (T.), uch = one who is flying, fugitive). By the verbs, confugere, perflugere.

REFULGENCE, fulgor, splendor, candor, claritas [SYN. in BRIGHTNESS.]

REFULGENT, clarus, fulgens, splendidus, nitidus, nitens, lumenosus [SYN. in BRIGHT].

REFUND, reddere (pecuniam): to r. *athg* to the last penny, reddere ad assem (e. g. ci impensum).

REFUSAL, recusatio, detrectatio (e. g. militiae, to serve: to persist in a r., in recusando perstare: to meet with a r., repulsam pati († O.)). || First offer of *athg* to be sold. To give *aby* the r. of *athg*, rei emendae optionem ci dare; ci permittere ut rem, si velit, emat. But misly by the verbs.

REFUSE, v. || To decline accepting, abnuere, renuere (prop., by shaking the head).—recusare (to r., eply for some reason).—repudiare (to disclaim, despise, scorn).—deponere (to decline).—deprecari (to excuse oneself).—detrectare (to endeavour to withdraw fm a thing).—contemnere, aspernari, respuere (to reject with contempt).—fastidire (to r. haughtily): to r. an office, munus or provinciam recusare; honores, munus deprecari: to r. offices in the state, imperia non accipere; honores deprecari: to r. a wife with a large dowry, uxorem cum grandi dote recusare: to r. an inheritance, hereditatem repudiare; also hereditatem adire or cernere nolle (not to enter upon it). To r. one's friendship, amicitiam *cs* recusare: to r. a triumph, triumphum deponere (L. 2, 47). || To deny a request, negare qd; recusare qd or de re (for sufficient reasons).—renuere qd (by gestures, &c.); also by nolle with an inf. (to be unwilling): to r. a request, petenti ci qd denegare, petenti ci deesse, preces *cs* repudiare: to r. in part, subnegare qd: to r. courteousy, g. belle negare: to r. positively or decidedly, precise negare; sine ullâ exceptione, or plane, praecludere: to r. to believe *athg*, ci rei fidem abrogare (C.).

**REFUSE**, *a.* || **PROP.** *Shreds, waste, &c., ramentum (sm metals, skins, &c.; by filing, or rubbing).*—scrobis or scrobe (*sm wood, metals; by sawing, filing, boring*).—Intertrimentum, retrimentum (*by melting*).—recisamentum (*chips of wood, &c.*). || **FIG.** *The worst of athq, offscouring, purgamentum (e. g. servorum: urbis, Curt. 6, 11, 2, and 2, 10, 7).*—sentina (*qu. the sink; canaille*).—quicquid (*qu. the sweepings: all of an entire class of bad or worthless persons*).—homo ad extremum peditus, homo deploratissimus (*a very depraved and most contemptible individual: the r. of the people, perditissima et fœx populi*).

**REFUSE**, *adj.* abjectus (*quod nullus*).—villis (*mean*).—malus (*bad*).—rejectionis, rejiciendus (*cast away, or fit only to be cast away, &c.*).

**REFUTATION**, refutatio. confutatio. responsio (*Q. 5, 7, 14*).

**REFUTE**, refellere (*to prove by good grounds and convincing arguments that a thing is false: to r. a person or thing*).—redarguere (*to convict a person or thing of error or falsehood*).—refellere et redarguere.—convincere (*to convict a person of error fully, to show incontrovertibly that a thing is false, erronee*).—revincere (*to show by convincing counter arguments that the opposite is true: of persons or things; cf. L. 6, 26, 7, crimina revicta rebus, verba confutare nihil attinet*).—confutare (*to overbear by argument or disputation: it is in this sense that it is = r.; a person or thing: e. g. argumenta Stoicorum*).—refutare (*to repel: the refutans acts on the defensive; the confutans on the offensive*).—refutare oratione (*e. g. contraria, qd magis re, quam verbis*).—diluere (*to do away with, to show this nothingness; e. g. crimen: confirmacionem adversariorum*).—Jn. refutare ac diluere. diluere ac refellere. diluere qd et falsum esse docere. dissolvere (*to destroy entirely*).

**REGAIN**, recuperare. recipere. redipsi (*Plaut.*). See also **RECOVER**.

**REGAL**. See **ROYAL**.

**REGALE**, || **TRANS.** blande, benigne excipere qm hospiti (*L.*)—convivio excipere qm (*C.*)—laute excipere qm (*H.*)—apparatu epulis excipere qm (*T.*)—lautissimas epulas, conquisitissimos cibos apponere ci (*magnificently*). || **INTRANS.** epulari. convivari.

**REGALE** (*The*), v. jn principia proprium.

**REGALIA**, ornatus regius (*royal ornaments*).—sceptrum regium or regis (*the sceptre*).—insigne regium (*distinctive badge of royalty*).—~~Regis~~ not regale.

**REGALITY**, dignitas regia (*royal dignity*).—regia potestas (*royal power*).

**REGARD**, *s. ratio. respectus.* To pay r. to = **TO REGARD**: with r. to; see 'with RESPECT to.' || **Affection**: vid.

**REGARD**, v. || **To respect, pay regard to**, ca. i rationem habere or ducere; respectum habere ad qd (*to have respect to, &c.*).—respicere (*to have respect to, &c.*; then also to care for althq)—cogitare de qo or de re (*to take thought for*). Not to r. a thing, nihil curare, negligere qd: to r. nothing, nihil pensi habere. || **To concern, pertain to**, attinere ad. As r.'s myself, quod ad me attinet (~~Regis~~) quod ad me pertinet in this sense would not be Latin: pertinere ad qm means to reach any one, to affect any one well or ill, to do good or harm to: attinere ad qm, to belong to, to concern. || **To esteem**, vid.

**REGARDLESS**, negligens (*ca. rel.*). incuriosus (*T.*; recentium, &c.).—securus (*without any anxiety about; e. g. pelagi aique mel, V. i. poet. in this sense*). See also **CARELESS**.

**REGARDESSLY**, negligenter; incuriosae; sine cura.

**REGENCY**, regni procuratio (*Cæs.*).

**REGENERATE**, *adj.* renatus. regeneratus (*Eccl.*).

**REGENERATE**, v. || **PROP.** regenerare. revivificare (*Terenti.*). || **To be regenerated, renasci, renatum esse (of the state)**. || **Pio** renovare. restaurare. See **RENEW**. **REGENERATION**. By the verbs. Regeneratio (*Eccl.*).

**REGENT**, rerum publicarum rector or moderator (*g. i.*)—princeps (*a prince; in the sile. age*).—procurator regni (*one who administers public affairs during a minority or the like*). To be r. (*in the latter sense*), in regni procuracione esse (*Cæs. B. C. 3, 104*).

**REGICIDE**, regia interfector or parricida; *sm the context also percussor (see Justin. 9, 7, 9)*. ~~Regis~~ Occisor regis only in *Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64*.

**REGIMEN**, victus.—certus vivendi modus ac lex.—lex quædam ciborum (*diet*).—exercitatio et lex quædam ciborum (*Q. i. exercitio ac diet*). See **DIET**.

**REGIMENT**, || **Government**; vid. || *A body of soldiers under one colonel, usually rendered by the Gr. chilias; better prps by legio. A r. of cavalry, turma equitum: the band of a r., milites symphoniaci (analogous to pueri symph., C. Mil. 21, 55): to ask a r. for aby, petere (ab qo) præfecturam (i. e. of cavalry) cl. or tribunatum (both C.).*

**REGIMENTAL**, legionarius, or by gen. legionis.

**REGIMENTALS**, ornatus vestitusque militaris (*Np. Dat. 9, 3*); also *sm context*, vestitus, ornatus only.

**REGION**, regio (*g. i.*)—tractus (*in reference to extent: a tract of country*).—plaga; ora (*mlty of regions in the heavens, with or without cœli*). Regions, regiones (*g. i.*; also tracts of country)—partes (*parts, districts; also of the heavens*).—loca (*places, usually with an adj. denoting the physical quality of a place; e. g. loca amœna*).—lat. r.'s, loca paterna; campi (*opp. to montains: in the r. of, &c., regione, with a gen. (see Bremi, Surt. Cæs. 39)*; in with an abl. of the name of a town (at, near; e. g. in Philippis; see *Benecke, Justin. 11, 5, 12*).

**REGISTER**, *s. commentarii (Inscr.)*—Index (*list; &c.*; catalogus, late). An alphabetical r., qm rerum in literas digesta nomina: to set down in a r., in indicem referre. || in acta publica referre (*in an official r.*).—qd (*in tabulis*) consignare; in tabulis or commentariis referre: *r. of deaths, annales funesti (L. 4, 20)*, or prps ratio Libitinae (*cf. Interpp. ad Suet. Ner. 29*).

**REGISTER**, v. || **PROP.** in acta publica conferre (*of a public registrar*).—in tabulis referre, consignare or in tabulis consignare. *FIG.* tuâri, ab oblivione defendere.

**REGISTRAR**, ab actis. a commentariis (*both Inscr.*).—commentariensis (*Paul. Dig. 49, 1, 45*).

**REGISTRATION**, "actorum publicorum consignatio.

**REGISTRY**, commentarii (*the thing; Inscr.*).—"notorium publicorum consignatio (*act*).

**REGNANT**, qui nunc præest civitati. Or by *Crel.* with verbs in **REGION**.

**REGRESS**, reditus. redditio. See also **RETURN**.

**REGRET**, *s. dolor (sorrow)*.—desiderium (*the longing after something of wch one feels a want, hence mly after what one no longer possesses*)—penitentia (*penitential r.*). To be mored with r., see **TO REGRET**.

**REGRET**, v. dolere.—ægre or moleste ferre.—lugere (*to mourn for*). It is to be regretted that, dolendum est, quod &c. Hence, a) To rue or repent of althq, penitent me cs rel. I do not r. having been of their opinion, me non penitent eorum sententia fuisse: I r. that I was not present, dolui mihi, non adfuisse. b) To miss an object, desiderare qd.—desiderio cs moveri (*to r. a person who is dead; e. g. Scipionis; C. Læl. 3*): he made us bitterly r. his prudential wisdom, prudentiam suæ triste nobis desiderium reliquit. I r. him, desiderium me tenet urbis (*C.*).

**REGULAR**, || **Well arranged, compositus; bene et ratione dispositus.** || *Lawful, correct, justus.* legitimus. Jn. justus et legitimus. || *Bona by a religious vow, religiose vitæ legibus adstrictus.* regularis (*Eccl. 4, 1*). || *Well formed, omnibus membris æqualis et congruens.*—bene figuratus (*aff. Fitr. 3, 1, 1*). || *Constant, constans.* || (*Of troops*) of the line, pl. ("milites) disciplina militari assuefacti (*aff. Cæs. B. G. 4, 1*).—"milites legionarii (*with the ancients; opp. velites, i. e. light troops*). || *Formal, set, complete, solemn* (*festive, solemn*).—verus (*true, real*).—justus (*due, proper, as it ought to be*).—legitimus (*conformable to law*). A r. will, testamentum nuncupatum (*made before witnesses*): a r. engagement, prælium justum: to meet in r. engagement, prælio justo congressi cum qo. ac concurrere, congressi, confingere, decernere, dimicare.

**REGULARITY**, ordo (*due arrangement*).—constantia (*quality of not changing*).—apta membrorum compositio (*regular adjustment of the parts of the body*).

**REGULARLY**, || **According to rule, ordine (in order)**.—constanter (*without variation; e. g. cursus suos servare, of the planets*).—ad regulam (*to a rule; e. g. exequare or dirigere qd; also ad normam dirigere qd, e. g. vitam; these however are said, used absol. without a gen., though Q. has ad legem ac regulam compositus, 12, 10, 62, r., i. e. by line and rule*). To increase and decrease r., stasis auctibus ac diminutionibus crescere decrescere (*Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 3*): r. formed, bene figuratus. || *Rightly, correctly; vid.*

**REGULATE**, || **To adjust, adapt**, qd ad regulam exæquare. qd ad regulam or normam dirigere (*e. g. vitam*). Tor. onerari by althq, se accommodare, fingere

or formare ad qd. *id. abq.* *cs rationem habere* (to *r. one's movements or actions according to those of another person*).—ad *cs voluntatem se conformare*. ad *cs arbitrium et nutum se fingere* (to *r. oneself by the will and fancies of others*): to *r. oneself entirely by the will, &c.*, totum se fingere et accomodare ad *cs arbitrium et nutum*; se totum ad *cs nutum et voluntatem convertere*: to *r. one's conduct by alth.* *cs rei rationem habere*. qd spectare (to *take into consideration, to regard*).—*ci rei obsequi* (to *r. one's mode of acting according to alth*)—qd sequi (to *take alth as a pattern or model*): to *r. oneself by the times, or by the circumstances of the times*, tempori or temporibus servire or inservire: to *r. oneself by time and circumstances*, temporis et rebus servire: to *r. one thing by another*, accomodare qd *ci rei* or ad rem (*a. g.* sumptus peregrinationis ad mercedes; suum consilium ad consilium alterius).—dirigere qd ad rem (to *r., e. g.* to *r. one's mode of living by a certain law, vitam ad certam normam; one's opinion by the will of another person, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius*): to *r. one's (mercantile) dealings according to the times*, negotia cum tempore commetiri. || To arrange, ordinare, constituere. componere. See ARRANGE.

REGULATION. || Act of regulating, ordinatio. dispositio. constitutio. institutio. || Order, ordo. ratio. || Rule, præceptum. institutum. lex. These are excellent *r.'s*, hæc optime instituta or instructa sunt.

REGULATOR. || One who regulates, Crcl. by the verbs. || A part of a watch, \*machinatio, quâ horæ tardius aut celerius moventur (*affl. C. N. D. 2, 38, 97*).

REHEARSAL. || Relation, narratio. commemoratio. || Previous practice, meditatio (the preparatory study or practice; *e. g.* of a gladiator, *C. Tusc. 2, 17, 41*). || Præexercitamentum is an attempt of Priscian's (1329, P.) to translate the Gr. προγύμνασμα. R. of a play, \*fabulæ agendæ periculum.

REHEARSE. || To relate, narrare. commemorare. pronuntiare. || To practise beforehand (of actors), meditari (μελετᾶν).—To *r. a play*, \*fabulæ agendæ periculum facere. \*præludere fabulæ: (of musicians, \*)præludere concentui.

REIGN, *s.* regnum (unlimited power in a country, *esp. that of a monarch; at Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, it denoted despotic rule*)—imperium (the supreme authority of any commander; at Rome, in the time of the emperors, it denoted their *r.*; over *aby*, in qm)—dominatio, dominatus (with ref. to the unconditional subjection of those over whom the authority extended). To begin his *r.*, diadema accipere. imperium inire or auspicari (*post-Aug.*)—regnare cepisse: in *aby's r.*, qo imperante or regnante. qo imperatore or rege: at the beginning of his *r.*, inter initia regni: in the first year of his *r.*, eo, qo regnare primum cepit, anno: shortly before the *r.* of Dionysius, paulo ante, quam regnare cepit Dionysius: the first year of *aby's r.*, primus imperii dies; of my *r.*, dies imperii mei.

REIGN, *v.* || PROPRI. imperium tenere, imperare (*g. t.*, to be a sovereign or ruler)—summæ rerum præesse (*L.*) sedere ad clavum, ad gubernacula (to be at the head of affairs).—REG. Avoid regere without an object)—regnare (*esp. as a despotic prince*). To *r. over aby*, *ci* imperare, imperium or dominationem habere in qm: over a country, imperium *cs* terræ obtinere (REG. dominari in qm = to tyrannize over him): the reigning prince, qui nunc præest civitati; qui nunc est in magistratu: the reigning family, regum domus (domus regnatix, *T. Ann. 1, 4*). || IMPROPR. See RULE.

REIMBURSE, rependere (*C.*) remunerare *ci* qd (*e. g.* pecuniam or aurum *ci*, *Ter., Plaut.*)—reddere ad assem *ci* impensum. To *r. himself*, impensam (or -as) *cs* rei reficere.

REIMBURSEMENT, Crcl. with the verbs. To undertake a new war for the *r.* of his expenses in the former one, impensas belli alio bello reficere (*Just.*).

REIN, *s.* habēna. lorum (frenum, usually *pl.* freni, or frena, bridle). To give the *r.'s*, habenam remittere (*prop. and fig.*); frenos dare (*prop. and fig.*; *C.*): to draw in or tighten the *r.'s*, habenam adducere (*prop. and fig.*).

REIN, *v.* || PROPRI. frenare, infrenare equum. frenos equo injicere (to put on the *r.'s*). To *r. sp.*, habenam adducere. || FIG. frenare. refrenare. coërcere. continere. comprimere. reprimere; *e. g.* refrenare, coërcere or reprimere cupiditates (libidines). moderari cupiditatibus. frangere cupiditates.

REINDER, \*tarandus (*Lin.*). || (As a constellation), tangifer (*l. t.*).

REINFORCE, firmare. majoribus copiis firmare. exercitum confirmare (*C.*) augere (*Vell.*). incrementum novare (*Art. 5, 1, 39*). To *r. one's army*, majorem manum accrescere. novis opibus copisque se renovare (*C.*). novis peditum et equum copiis sese firmare (*T. Ann. 2, 65*). See TO RECRUIT.

REINFORCEMENT. || Act of reinforcing, confirmatio; usually by the verb. || Fresh supply of troops, incrementum, supplementum; also auxilia subsidia (*pl.*; *C.*). To send *a. r.*, mittere *ci* subsidium, or milites subsidio mittere *ci*. Integros milites submittere defensis (*in action*).

REINS, renes, um, *pl.*

REINSTATE, restituere (to restore)—qd in suo loco reponere (to put a thing into its former place). To *r. a king*, in regnum restituere or reducere. regem reducere (of another prince or general who takes him back and restores him)—qm in regnum reducere: to *r. aby* in *aby's* favour, reducere qm in *r.* statum quo.

REINSTATEMENT. Crcl. by the verbs; restitutio in integrum (*Jct.*). Ambassadors came fm Porsena to negotiate the *r.* of Tarquinus, legati a Porsenâ de reducendo in regnum Tarquinio venerunt.

REITERATE. See TO REPEAT.

REITERATION. See REPEITION.

REJECT, (*a se*) rejicere. improbare. reprobare (to disapprove)—repudiare (to be ashamed of)—respuere (to repel with disgust)—spernere. aspernari (with contempt)—*re.* a se rejicere et aspernari.—REG. abdicare rem chiefly in *Plin.* To *r. entirely*, omnino non probare; funditus repudiare: to *r. advice*, consilium improbare, reprobare, or repudiare: to *r. an opinion*, sententiam aspernari or contemnere: to *r. the terms*, conditionem repudiare or respuere.

REJECTION, rejectio (*v. pr.*, *e. g.*, of judges).—improbatio (disapproval of)—repudiatio (with shame)—aspernatio (with disdain); or by the verb. REJOICE, || INTRANS. gaudere. lætari (to be glad; see JOY)—gestire (to show joy by outward gestures)—subridere (to smile). To *r. at alth*, gaudere, lætari qd re, de or in qd re (the latter construction when the joy is represented as lasting: the construction with the acc. almost entirely limited to pronouns in the neuter).—delectari qd re (to delight in alth): to rejoice very much, gaudere vehementerque lætari. non mediocrem voluptatem animo capere; (in a thing) magnam lætitiâ, voluptatem, capere (or percipere) ex re. magnæ lætitiæ mihi est qd. qd re gaudio exsultare (to leap or jump for joy): to *r. secretly*, secum tacitum gaudere: to *r. within oneself*, in sinu gaudere (of malicious joy): to *r. unspeakably*, incredibiliter gaudere: my heart *r.'s*, impendio mihi animus gaudet (*Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39*): to *r. with any one*, und gaudere. gaudio *cs* gaudere (rather poetic; *T. Andr. 5, 5, 8*, and *Cæd. op. C. Ep. 3, 2, 1*).

|| TRANS. gaudio afficere. See DELIGHT.

REJOICING, lætatio. gaudium. lætitia (joy). See JOY.

REJOIN, || To join again, by verbs in JOIN, with iterum or rursus. || To answer to a reply, excipere qm or *cs* sermonem (to speak immediately after another person)—*ci* respondere (to respond, to answer in general). He rejoined, inquit (following the quotation of what the person responded).

REJOINER, responsio, responsum (*g. t.*)—defensio. excusatio. purgatio (answer to a charge).—responsio altera (on the part of the defendant with regard to the accusation of the plaintiff, if conveyed in writing, according to Roman civil law).

REKINDLE, PROPRI. ignem languentem excitare (*V. Moret. 12; cf. Cæs. B. G. 7, 24*)—ignem extinctum suscitare (*affl. O. A. 3, 507*)—sopitos ignes suscitare (*F. O.*)—invalidas flammâs admotò fomite excitare (*Lucan.*) || IMPROPR. iterum excitare incendium (exc. incend. *impropr. C. Phil. 7, 1, 3*)—refovère (*e. g.* studia prope extincta, *Plin.*; studia partium, *Suet.*; *post-Aug.* in this sense)—rursus qd, quod jam extinctum erat, incendere (*e. g.* odia populi in nos, *C. Att. 1, 9, 3*). To *r. a war*, belli reliquias restaurare et renovare (*C.*).

RELAPSE, *v.* recidere (*g. t.*). See also TO HAVE A RELAPSE.

RELAPSE, *s.* morbus recidivus (*Cels.*); febris recidiva (*in a fever*); also recidiva only (*Cels. 3, 4*)—novæ tentationes morbi (*opp. vetus morbus C. Att. 10, 17, 2*). To have a *r.*, in eundem morbum recidere; a *severe r.* in graviolem morbum recidere: *lest there be a r.*, ne febris recidat: to fear a *r.*, recidivam timere.

RELATE, || To narrate, narrare *ci* qd or de qd

re (to describe and set off).—referre (to inform, report; whether by word of mouth or in writing; e. pr. of chronicles, annals, &c.).—memorare, commemorare (to mention).—prodere, with or without memoriam; posterius cadere; scriptum relinquere (to hand down to posterity; of historians).—ca rei auctorem esse (to declare a thing, and more or less to pledge oneself for its truth).—exponere, explicare (to expound; opp. summam tantum attingere).—enarrare (to r. in order, and with all the circumstances).—persequi (to go through athg. to r. it thoroughly).—garrere (to chatter of athg; e. g. fabellae, H sat. 2, 6, 77, sq.) to r. at length, pluribus verbis exponere: to r. in due order, rem ordine enarrare: to r. diffusely, rem paulo altius repetere. To r. the progress of a thing, cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare ei rem, quo pacto se habeat. A thing is related in two different ways, de qâ re duplex memoria eat (of traditions) or duplex fama eat (of rumours). The event is related (traditionally) in different ways, variatur memoria actus rei: they r. (as a phrase; parenthetical), traditur, fertur. I cannot suffer this to be related, abhorret qd ab aurium approbatione. ¶ To have reference to, spectare ad qd; referri, referendum esse, ad qd: this r's to me, hoc ad me attinet.

RELATED. ¶ PROP. propinquus ci (of near relationship in general).—necessarius (connected by ties of off-æ, &c.; sometimes used with regard to distant relationship).—cognatus (r. on the father's or mother's side).—agnatus (on the father's side).—affinis (by marriage).—consanguineus, consanguinitate proprius (r. by blood, copy of brothers and sisters by the same mother).—consobrinus (of the same mother's children).—sobrinus (cf. cousin).—gentilis (of the same clan). To be r. to abv. ci propinquum esse; ci or cum quo propinquitate conjunctum esse (in general).—cognitione qm contingere or cum quo conjunctum esse (on the father's or the mother's side).—affinitate, or affinitatis vincula, cum quo conjunctum esse (by marriage).—consanguinitate ci propinquum esse: sanguinis vinculo ci, or cum quo, conjunctum esse (by blood). To be distantly r. to abv. qm longinquâ cognitione contingere: to be not at all r. to abv. nullo gradu casu domum attingere. ¶ FIG. propinquus, finitimus, vicinus, ci or ci rei. Jm propinquus et finitimus; vicinus et finitimus. All the arts are r. to each other, omnes artes quasi cognatione qâ inter se continentur. Not to be r. to each other; see 'to have no relationship'.

RELATER, narrator, auctor, rerum gestarum pronuntiator (esp. of historians); auctor so far as the narrator serves as a voucher.—fabulator (for the amusement of the hearers; see Suet. Oct. 78).

RELATION, ¶ A narration, narratio (the act, or the thing)—relatio (notice in chronicles, &c. of the site, age).—memoria (handed down).—fabella (a tale). Or by the verb. ¶ A relative, propinquus, &c.; see RELATED: a near r., artâ propinquitate, or propinquâ cognitione conjunctus: a distant r., longinquâ cognitione qm contingens: r's, propinqui; genere proximi; necessarii, &c. ¶ Reference, ratio: in r. to. ad. super. quod attinet ad. ¶ Intercourse, commercium: friendly r's, gratia.

RELATIONSHIP, ¶ PROP. propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo, cognatio, agnatio, affinitas, affinitatis vinculum, consanguinitas, consanguinitatis vinculum, sanguinis vinculum (SYN. in RELATED). To have r., i. e. to be related, see RELATED. ¶ FIG. i. e. nearness, resemblance, cognatio; c-junctio: to have r. to, cognitionem habere cum qâ re; propinquum, finitimum, or propinquum et finitimum, esse cs rei. est quoddam inter has res cognatio Q. To have no r., non habere quam necessitudinem aut cognitionem cum qâ re (C.).

RELATIVE, adj. ¶ (In grammar), relativus (e. g. pronomen, Gramm.).—quod ad alterum qd refertur.—quod sibi aliqd qd assumit (such implies and has ref. to something else; opp. quod simpliciter et ex sua vi consideratur, C. de Invent. 2, 33, 102). ¶ (In philosophical language), by Crcl. (Kant in this sense relativus and relative are not Latin); e. g. all these are r. ideas, with respect to length or shortness, omnia lata ut cuique data sunt pro rata parte, ita longa aut brevia nominantur (C. Tusc. 1, 35, 94).

RELATIVE, s. See RELATION, RELATED.

RELATIVELY, habitâ ratione cs rei; or Crcl. by illud spectare, illius rei rationem habere. Not absolutely but r., \*non simpliciter et ex vi sua sed aliâ qâ re assumptâ, or aliâ rei ratione habita.

RELAX, ¶ TRANS. laxare, relaxare, remittere (prop. and fig.).—mollire, emollire (to soften).—frangere; languorem afferre ci (to render [mentally] dull):

to r. the body and mind, i. e. to weaken, frangere vires animi, corporis: to r. the mind, debilitare animum: to r. the mind and body, mentis et corporis nervos frangere: to be relaxed by athg, qd languorem affert mihi: to r. the mind, i. e. to refresh, animum remittere or relaxare: to r. military discipline, disciplinam militarem resolvere. ¶ INTRANS. laxari, relaxari, remitti, languescere, elanguescere, relanguescere (to become dull, feeble, &c.).—flaccescere (to become loose, of sails; then fig. of speech). See also ABATE.

RELAXATION, ¶ Refreshment of mind, relaxatio or remissio animi. See also RECREATION. ¶ Weakness, debilitas (of mind).—languor (of body).

RELAXED, laxus (opp. strictus, artus).—remissus (opp. adductus, contentus).—flaccidus (opp. rigidus).—languens, languidus (languid).

RELAY, equi recentes. To provide or appoint r's, equos recentes per vias disponere (see Suet. Oct. 49); committas per oppida et pagos disponere (see Suet. Tib. 38).

RELEASE, v. exonerare qâ re (fm a burden, weight). levare, liberare qm qâ re (to free fm athg).—demere ci qd (to relieve fm athg: as, fm fear, &c.). To r. fm bonds, e vinculis qm eximere; vinculis qm liberare: to r. abv. fm fear, exonerare qm metu; metum quo demere.

RELEASE, s. ¶ Dismissal fm confinement, &c., liberatio. See DISCHARGE. ¶ Discharge for money received, apocha. See RECEIPT.

RELENT, molliri, leniri. mitigari animo flecti atque frangi; se molliri or mitigari pati; residit ira ca.

RELENTLESS, durus, crudëlis, sævus, atrox. [SYN. in CRUEL.]

RELIANCE, fiducia, fides (faith in abv's integrity).—speo firma or certa (firm hope): r. on oneself, fiducia (sui). fidentia (boldness)—confidentia (a blind trust; esp. in one's own strength).—audacia (boldness). To have or place one's r. in abv, fidere or confidere ci and ci rei; fretum esse quo or qâ re (to rely upon athg). fiduciam habere cs rei (to have r. in athg): to have r. on oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to place too much r. on oneself, nimis sibi confidere: to place one's whole r. in abv, se totum ci committere: fm r. in myself, yourself, fiducia mea, tuâ; fm r. in athg, qâ re fretus (objectively, as being protected by it) or confusus (subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making oneself easy, Dôd.). To place r. in oneself, sibi confidere; (great r.), multum in se fiduciam certâ cum spe collocare: to place no r. in a person, ci diffidere.

RELIC, ¶ That which is left, or remains of athg, reliquium; pl. reliqua or reliquiae (also Crcl. quod superest or restat or reliquum est; e. g. quod membrorum reliquum est). ¶ Body destroyed by the soul, corpus. ¶ That which is kept in memory of another, prps monumentum. See also REMINDER, REMAIN.

RELICT. See WIDOW.

RELIEF, ¶ Alleviation, levatio, allevatio. mitigatio (as act or thing; r. administered).—levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing; r. received).—laxamentum (some remission that falls to one's lot, delinimentum (not C. or Cas.).—medicina cs rei (remedy for it).—somentum (a soothing application; fomenta dolorum, C.). To cause or bring with it some r., habere levationem cs rei (e. g. regitridinum); levationi or levamento esse: to find or seek for some r., levationem invenire ci rei (e. g. doloribus). ¶ (In military language), \*obsidionis liberatio (fm blockade).—auxilium, subsidium (help, succour). To come to the r. of, auxilio venire; subsidio prodicere (to not suspectas ferre, ire, proficisci, venire, advenire, accurrere, in the best writers). 2) Troops which come for succour, auxilia, orum, n.; auxilia subsidaria, orum, n.; subsidia: to send r., mittere, submittere, auxilium. ¶ (In a painting), sublimitas (In picturâ, Pim.). eminentia (C.). asperitas. See CONTRAST. ¶ Relievo, opus celatum, celatura (but prps this is = chasing).—toreuma (toreumatic seems to have been the art of working in r, properly so called): a work in r., anaglyphum; in bus-r., protypum; in full r., ectypum.

RELIEVE, ¶ To alleviate, lenire (to soften; to make less painful or disagreeable; e. g. dolores, miserram, agritudinem).—mitigare (to make milder: iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.).—mollire (to soften; iram, impetum).—levare, allevare (to lighten; partially remove: lev. luctum, metum, molestias, curam; also levare qm luctu, L.: allev.

sollicitudines, onus).—sublevare (paricula, offensionem, res adversas).—laxare (to lessen the lightness of althg thus compresses: laborem, L.).—expedire. explicare (to render the performance of althg easier).—temperare (to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling; e. g. hilaritatis or tristitiae modum, C.). To r. aby's labour, partem laboris ei minuire: to r. in some degree, qd ex parte allevare: to r. hard work by relaxation, graviora opera lussibus jocisque distinguere: to r. fm pecuniary difficulties, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. ¶ To take the place of another at a post of duty. qd. subire ei or qm, with or without per vires; succedere ei or in cas locum (to succeed in office). To r. uccidit troops by fresh ones, milites integros succedere defatigatis; defatigatis integri et recentes succedunt: to r. soldiers on guard, vices stationum permutare (Curt. 8, 6, 11. 188 vices variare, V. En. 9, 164, is prps only poetic). The guards r. each other, succedunt aili in stationem aliorum.

RELIEVO. See RELIEF.

RELIGION, religio (in its widest sense; reverence for every thing sacred, and any manifestation of this feeling).—pietas erga Deum (the fear of God).—res divinae (things divine or sacred, g. t.).—religiones (the course of religious observances).—cerimonia, ceremoniae (sacred rites).—sacra, pl. (religious worship).—lex (the law or doctrine of a r.; as lex Christiana, the Christian r.). A man of no r., homo impius erga Deum; religionis contemptor; religionum omnium contemptor; religionum negligens: not to be without a sense of r., haud intacti religione animi esse: the r. of a country, cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (aff. C. de Legg. 1, 23, 40).—sacra publica, orum, m. (g. t. the public service of God; opp. sacra privata).—formula, doctrina, ratio rerum divinarum or sacrorum (a system of r. or religious doctrine; e. g. the Romish r., sacra Pontificia, pl.): to adopt a r., sacra (e. g. Romana) suscipere: to embrace the Christian r., \*sacra Christianorum suscipere: to renounce one's r., \*patria sacra deserere: a change of r., \*sacra commutata; \*sacrorum professio mutata.

RELIGIONIST, \*religionis studiosus (g. t.).—qui omnia quae ad cultum Dei pertinent diligenter tractat la careful observer of religious rites and duties; aff. C. N. D. 2, 28, 72).—homo religione nimulus (excessive in religious observances; aff. T. Hist. 1, 35, 2).—\*pietatis erga Deum emulatio (in a bad sense, a hypocrite). A co-r., sacris conjunctus cum qo (aff. C.).

RELIGIOUS, ¶ Influenced by religion, religiosus. plus, sanctus. Jm. sanctus plurius; religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus (SYM. in Pious). ¶ Relating to religion, ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens; de rebus sacris or divinis: a r. book, \*liber praecepta de rebus divinis continens; \*liber, qui est de rebus sacris: r. zeal, \*studium religionis, pietatis: r. liberty, \*libera quo ritu veli Deum colendi potestas; \*sacra omnia libera, m. pl.: a r. peace, \*pax de religionibus conventa (not pax religiosa): a r. ceremony, ritus sacer; cerimonia: a r. war, bellum pro religionibus sula susceptum (aff. C. Font. 9, 20). A r. teacher, \*qui tradit praecepta, decreta, doctrinae sacrae: a r. opinion, sententia, opinio, ad res sacras, divinas, attinens: a r. party, \*religionis (or legis, e. g. Christianae) studiosi: founder of a r. party, conditor sacri (see L. 39, 17, § 7): a r. matter or question, \*res ad religionem, ad sacra attinens, spectans: a r. system, \*sacrorum ratio, formula; or, in a wider sense, \*sacrarum ceremoniarum et institutionum divinarum complexus. A r. custom or practice, \*usus sacrorum, pl.; quae ad cultum dei (deorum) attinent: r. instruction, \*institutio religionis; \*institutio ad religionem, ad res sacras, spectans. To give r. instruction in a school, \*praecepta legis, religionis Christianae in schola tradere; \*praecepta doctrinae Christianae in-stituere discipulis: a r. constitution, \*institutio ad res sacras or divinas pertinentia, spectantia: r. truth, \*sacrorum, doctrinae sacrae veritas: a r. truth, \*praeceptum, decretum, sacrum: r. despolium, \*sacrorum vus imminutus, negatum: to exercise it, \*dominari velle in sacris: r. intemperance or moderation, \*animus aliorum de rebus divinis opinionibus leniter ferens. ¶ Belonging to an order of monks, &c., \*ordini religioso, sacro, additus.

RELIGIOUSLY, ¶ Piously, religiose. ple. sancte (SYM. in Pious). ¶ Strictly, carefully, vid.

RELINQUISH, relinquere (to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not).—derelinquere (to abandon it deliberately, and care no more about it).—deserere (to abandon what one ought not to give up).—dimittere (to give up what one cannot retain; a property,

one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance).—abdicare, depone (what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope).—desistere qd re or de qd re (imply a sudden change of intention).—omittere (to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity).—destituere (to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected).—In, relinquere et deservere; deservere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere.—To r. a cause, affligere causam susceptam (abandon and so ruin it); causam ca depone; a causa ca recedere.

RELINQUARY, \*reliqua reliquiarum sacrarum.

RELISH, V. ¶ TRANS. To give a flavour, saporem admiscere; with althg, qd condire qd re. ¶ To enjoy a flavour, &c., sapere (prop. and fig.): to r. one's food, libenter cibum sumere. ¶ INTRANS. ¶ sapere, respire: to r. well or badly, jucundo or ingrato esse sapore; jucunde, male, sapere: to r. one's food, libenter cenare.

RELISH, gustus, ūs, sapor (both used either actively or passively; but more frequently gustus act. taste for a thing, sapor, pass. flavour, savor). He has no r. for food, abest desiderium cibi potusque; aspernari cibum potumque.

RELUCTANCE, animus alienus, aversus, ab qd re. stomachus.

RELUCTANT, invitus. invito animo: to be r., animus abhorret ab qd re; odium me tenet ca rei; aspernari, negre ferre qm rem.

RELUCTANTLY, negre. animo invito. averso, alieno.

RELY ON, fidere or confidere ei or ci rei or qd re (to place one's confidence in aby or althg).—fretum ease qo or qd re (to trust in, depend upon).—niti qd re (to lean upon).—fiduciam habere ca rei (to have confidence in althg).—credere. fidem habere or tribuere or adungere (to put faith in; all four without distinction; see C. de Divin. 2, 55, 118, 2, 59, 123): to r. upon aby, ci parum fidere; ci fidem non habere; ci parvam fidem habere; ci diffidere: relying on, fretus qd re; nixus qd re (trusting in althg, leaning on it).—fere qd re (relying presumptuously, e. g. ex parte virium).

REMAIN, ¶ To continue to be, it last, endure, manere, permanere durare (to endure).—stare (to stand). As long as the remembrance of Roman affairs shall r., dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit: to r. for while agra, durare per saecula. See also CONTINUE, INTRANS. ¶ To continue to be in a certain state, or to have certain properties, manere, permanere. I am and thy friend, \*et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; \*me semper tui studiosum habebis: to r. lying, non surgere (not to rise): to remain unmoveable, immobilem manere (prop.); immobilem se ostendere (T., fig.); moveri or flecti non posse (not to suffer his determination to be shaken): to r. alive, in vita manere or remanere: to r. safe and sound, salvum atque incolumem conservari: to r. in one's habit or custom, in consuetudine perseverare; institutum suum tenere (opp. a consuetudine declinare). To r. firm to one's purpose, in proposito persistere or perseverare (opp. declinare or degredi a proposito). To r. true to one's promise, promissis stare: to r. unshut, nihil mali nunciari: to r. silent, tacere; tacitum teneri: lei that r. as a secret between us, hæc tu tecum habeto; hæc tu tibi solum dicta puta; secreto hoc audi, tuncque habeto; hæc tibi in aures dixerim; hæc lapidi dixerim (see sub rosa tibi hoc dixerim is not Latin): it r., manet. Tiberius remained unmoved by those speeches, immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit (followed by an infn., T. Ann. 1, 47, inil.). To continue in a place, manere; morari, commorari (to tarry).—sustinere se in qo loco (to stay any where because it is dangerous to proceed, or waiting for intelligence; see C. Att. 10, 2, inil.).—consistere (to make a halt).—considerare (to lie any where; epi of ships after a voyage): to r. the night any where, manere (e. g. extra domum, inter vias or inter vias; see Suet. Oct. 39).—pernoctare (e. g. apud qm, in publico): to r. in bed, se continere in lectulo: to r. in the camp, castris se tenere (of all who are there); in castris subsidere (of some, while others go away). Remain a little longer, mane paulisper: to invite one (who is about to go away) to r., in invitatione familiari retinere qm: to r. at a distance fm aby (i. e. to avoid his society), ca aditum sermonemque defugere. Hence fig. ¶ Not to come at the time when one is expected, to remain behind, morari (to stay away too long).—cunctari (to delay).—non venire (not to come). ¶ To be over and above, manere. reliquum esse, relinquere (to be left).—superasse

(to be over) —superstitum esse (to have survived). —\*tria si subduxeris a tribus (or tria de tribus detracta) nihil facient reliquum (nothing r's).

REMAINDER, reliquum, reliqua, pl.; quod restat; pl., quae restant. quod reliquum restat (Plaut.); quod reliquum est cs rei (C.); residuum (C., Suet.); residua (pl., e. g. residuum cibarium; residua vegetalia). The r. of the money, pecunia residua: all the r., quicquid reliquum est or reliquum restat.

REMAINS, reliquie (the rest). —fragmenta, pl.; ruinae (fragments, ruins). Mortal r's, cadaver. quod memoriorum reliquum est.

REMAKE, iterum facere. See also RESTORE.

REMAND, remittere (to send back). —comprehendere (e. g. reum; to call on him to appear again on the third day). Sis amplius dicere (i. e. to adjourn the cause).

REMANDING, comprehendendo.

REMARK, s. notatio (a marking down). —annotatio (critical; post-Aug.). —dictum (a short or well known saying or observation: s. omitted. e. g. praclarum illud Platonis, the celebrated r. of Plato). —scholion (an explanation, note, for learners; in Greek, C. Att. 16, 7, 3). —nota (the Censor's mark of disapprobation). *Moderna use this word incorrectly; as also admonitio and animadversio, instead of annotatio.* A short r., annotatuncula (Gell. 19, 7, 12): explanatory (grammatical) r's, commentaria (Gell. 2, 6, 3n.). r's on language, observationes sermonis (Suet. Gramm. 24): a severe r., nota censoris severitate; animadversio. To escape unpleasant r's, effugere animadversionem (e. g. neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper lisdem pedibus uteremur, C.). To make severe r's on alth, notare qd; reprehendere et exagitare qd; on aby, notare ac vituperare qm. I made this r. amongst others, tum multa, tum etiam hoc dixi.

REMARK, v. 1 To observe, note, animadvertere. observare. notare qd. 2 To express in words, notare. denotare. observare. dicere. 3 To not monere.

REMARKABLE, notabilia, memorabilia, commemorabilia, in aperto positus (conspicuous, attracting observation). —distinctus et notatus, for alth, qd re (distinguished). —conspicuus (striking): very r., insignis; insignitus: to render r., conspicuum facere; in lucem proferre: a r. thing or circumstance, res insignis (something notable); res memoratu or historiæ digna (a circumstance worth mentioning or recording); res memoria digna (worthy of record): r. things, ea quae videntia sunt (C. Verr. 4, 59, 132): r. sayings or actions, dicta factaque ca. Too r., ad reprehensionem (T.) or in pejus (Q.) notabilis.

REMARKABLY, notabiliter (Plin. Ep.). Insigniter; manifeste (C.). significanter (Q.).

REMEDIAL, sanabilis; quod sanari potest. *Remedialis is poet., curabilis is not Latin in this sense.*

REMEDILESS, insanabilis (prop. of things; e. g. diseases, wounds). *Remediless is poet.* —Irremediabilis (post-Aug. and Plin.). —quod curationem non recipit (Cels.).

REMEDY, a. remedium (prop. and fig.). —medicina (prop. and fig.). —medicamentum (prop.). —antidotum (an antidote). To apply a r. to a disease, morbo medicinam adhibere: to seek a r. for alth, medicinam ci rei querere (prop. and fig.). To find a r., auxilium (or medicinam) reperire, or remedium invenire, ci rei; res adversus qd praesenti remedio est (i. a quick r.); si peritus sit, qui laborat, nisi temeraria quoque via fuerit adiutus.....satiata est anceps auxilium experiri quam nullum (Cels. 2, 10; desperate remedies must be tried in desperate cases).

REMEDY, v. mederi ci rei (prop. and fig.). —sanare or sanum facere qm or qd (to make a person or thing sound or whole, prop. and fig.). See also CURE, v. remedio esse, alth, ad qd (to serve as means agst alth; of medicine). —utilem esse, alth, contra qd, ci rei (to be useful or serviceable; of medicine and other things). —prodese, alth, adversus qd, ci rei (to be good for alth; of medicine and other things). —salutarem esse, alth, ad qd (to be wholesome; of medicines and other things). —posse ad qd (to operate in or agst alth; e. g. ad morsus serpentum). —valere adversus qd, efficacem esse contra qd (to be good or effectual agst alth): to r. a want of provisions, rei frumentariae mederi; rem frumentariam expedire. To r. quickly and effectually (a medicine), res adversus qd praesenti remedio est. To discover how to r. a thing, auxilium reperire or remedium invenire ci rei: that cannot be remedied, insanabilis (*remediless*) —irremediabilis is poet.).

REMEMBER, meminisse. commemorasse. remi-

nisci. recordari (with this difference, that meminisse, μνησθεαι, is, to know alth without having forgotten it: reminisci, ἀναμνησθεαι, to r. a thing wch had escaped the memory; recordari, ἐνθυμιασθαι, to call alth up in one's mind, and to dwell upon it). *Reminisse and recordari are followed by a gen., an acc., or by de; reminisci only by a gen. or acc.: meminisse generally takes the infin. of the present, the speaker placing himself as it were at the time of the occurrence, and describing it as going on; the perf. however is also found, when a fact is to be represented as completed, or simply a result stated. Thus, meministi me ita initio distribuisse causam, C. Rosc. Am. 42, they were to r., not how he distributed it, but the simple fact that he did so distribute it. The present is however the prevailing usage; cf. Krüger. 473. Obs. 3. Haase ad Reizig. Obs. 452).* —Jn. reminisci et recordari. memoria tenere (to bear in mind, e. g. plures turres de coelo esse percussas, C.). To r. alth, memoriam cs rei tenere or habere; memorem or haud immemorem esse cs rei (= meminisse); memoriam cs rei repetere, revocare, renovare, reintegrare. memoria repetere qd (*Reminisci rarely says simply repetere* qd); subit animum cs rei memoria; res mihi reddit in memoriam; venit mihi in mentem res, cs rei, de re (all = reminisci). I cannot r. a thing, memoria qd excessit, delapsum est: e memoria qd mihi exiit, exiit; ex animo qd effluxit; fugit or refugit qd meam memoriam: not to desire to r. a thing (purposely), nullam cs rei adhibere memoriam (Np. Epam. 7, 2). To r. well, very well, bene, praclare meminisse: to r. a person or thing with gratitude, grato animo cs nomen prosequi; gratissimam cs memoriari retinere; gratâ memoria prosequi qd: to r. with affection and kindness, memoriam cs cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare: to r. alth with pleasure, recordatione cs rei frui (C. Lael. 4, 15). I will always r. a person or thing, nunquam ex animo cs or cs rei decedat memoria; cs or cs rei memoriam nulla umquam delebit oblivio; semper memoria cs rei mea erit in iuncta mentibus: I r. having read, meminî me l. gere: as far as I r., ut mea memoria est; quantum meminî; nisi animum or memoria me fallit.

REMEMBRANCE, memoria. recordatio (the former = memory; the latter, recollection). —Jn. recordatio et memoria. A constant, perpetual r., memoria sempiterna, aeterna, or immortalis; memoria diuturna: a fresh r., memoria recens: to keep in r., memoria custodire, tenere qd; memoriam cs rei servare, conservare, retinere (of alth); memoriam cs colere (of a person): to retain a grateful r. of aby, gratissimam cs memoriari retinere: to keep alth fresh in r., recenti memoria tenere qd: to have or keep alth always in r., immortalî memoria retinere qd: to keep a person always in r., aeternam or sempiternam cs memoriari servare: He will every where be had in everlasting r., in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper hærebit numquam ulla de obmutescet vetustas: to bring alth again into r., to renew the r. of a thing, memoriam cs rei revocare, renovare, reintegrare, repraesentare: to destroy the r. of alth, tollere memoriam cs rei; qd e memoria evellere: to erect a statue in r. of aby, laudis ut maneat memoria statuum ci ponere. See also MEMORY.

REMEMBRANCER, monitor, admonitor.

REMIN, monere, admonere. ci qd in memoriam redigere, reducere. qm in memoriam cs rei reducere. qm in memoriam cs rei excitare. This r's me of Plato, hæc res avertit mihi memoriam Platonis: to r. one of a debt, qm appellare de nomine.

REMINISCENCE, 1 Remembrance, vid. 1 A thing remembered, res, quae mihi in mentem venit, res, cuius memoria animum subit.

REMISS, negligens, indiligens. Incuriosus (negligent). —lentus, tardus (slow). —remissus (inactive). To grow r. in one's studies, studia remittere (C.).

REMISSION, remissio (a remitting the payment of a tax, punishment). R. of taxes for three years, remissio tributi in triennium: to pray for r., remissionem petere: to pray for r. of past offences, veniam praeteritorum precari: to obtain r. for past transgressions, impunitatem peccatorum assequi.

REMISSLY, negligenter, indiligenter. Incuriose. —lente, tarde, remisse (Col.). See the adj.

REMISSNESS, negligentia, indiligentia. Incuria (negligence). —lentitudo, tarditas (slowness, sluggishness).

REMIT, solvere, exsolvere. Liberare qd re (to free sm an obligation). —remittere, condonare ci qd, gratiam cs rei facere ci (to r the payment of money, a punish-



**ment.** §c.: gratiam facere, *S. Cat.* 52, 8; *Jug.* 104, 5. *l.* 3, 56, in.).—ignoscere ei rei or ei qm rem; es rei veniam dare (to pardon for a fault). *To r. debet to aby.* pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere; creditum condonare; debitum remittere ei: *to r. iuxta*, vectigalia omittit; tributa remittere: *to r.* a portion of the *real to aby*, qm parte mercēdis relevare: *to r.* nine parts of a fine, detrachere multas partes novem: *to r.* a punishment, poenam remittere; multam condonare; delicti, criminis gratiam facere: *to r.* sine, peccata or delicta ei ignoscere; peccata ei concedere. *¶ To send (money),* (pecuniam) mittere ei or ad qm.

**REMITTANCE.** *¶ Money sent, \*pecunia ei missa.*

**REMNANT,** reliquum. quod restat. *See REMAIN-DEN.*

**REMODEL,** totum denuo fingere (prop. to begin to make it over again; *ast. Plaut. Most.* 1, 2, 36).—fingere or formare in aliud (to make it into some other shape).—recoquere (*melt it down again; then fig. = r., make new; see Heind. H. Sat.* 2, 5, 55; *Q. 12, 6, 7*).—commutare (to alter; e. g. rempne aliquid).—immutare (to make a complete change; give aliquid quite a new shape, qd de institutis priorum).—n-ware (to make aliquid new, give it a new form; qd in legibus).—transfigurare or transformare (in qm or qd): *to r.* a work, §c., retractare (not denuo elaborare). *¶ Remodelled,* retractator. —crebris locis inculcatus et reffectus (of a literary work; both C.).

**REMODELLING,** transfiguratio. — immutatio (*change*).

**REMONSTRANCE,** admonitio monitus. *To make r.'s.* see *To REMONSTRATE*: not to produce any impression by mild r.'s, leniter agendo nihil proficere: *to bring back to allegiance by mild r.'s.* oratione reconciliare qm (e. g., a people: *upp. ei reconciliare*: *to listen to aby's r.'s.* qm m-mentem audire; ei momenti obsequi).

**REMONSTRANT,** \*Arminianus. \*dissentiens a formula Batavorum.

**REMONSTRATE,** monēre. admonēre.—agere cum qd de qd re (to treat or speak with aby on any subject). *To r. earnestly,* diligenter qm monēre; *agst his doing aliquid*, nō §c. with subj. *See also To REMOVS.*

**REMORA** (a sea), \*echinulus remora (Linn.).

**REMORSE,** conscientiam angor, sollicitudo. angor conscientiam fraudumque cruciatus, morsus, stimuli, cruciatus conscientie (*ast. C.*). *To be stung with r.,* conscientiam angore et sollicitudine agitari, vexari (C.); conscientiam exanimari (C.); conscientia maleficii (orum), sceleris (um), vitiorum, qm stimulat (C.); conscientia scelerum agitur animus ea (S.); excruciar conscientia delictorum, peccatorum, scelerum; conscientia stimula vexari, mordēri (*ast. C.*); conscientia ictum esse (L. 33, 28).

**REMORSELESS.** *See CAURE.*

**REMOTE,** amotus (removed).—disiunctus (separated, not in connexion with, prop. or fig.).—remotus (that lies far off, or at a distance, prop. or fig.).—longinquus (at a great distance).—ultimus (that lies or dwells at the extreme end; *see Heind. Curs. B. G.* 3, 27): *to be r., distare;* abesse a (ab) §c. (with this difference, that distare, to stand or be apart, or asunder, gives the idea simply of the interval *which separates two objects*, but abesse, to be away, signifies either that the r. object went away fm another, or that the distance between the two is measured. Both are used of persons or of things; and with an acc. of the distance).—alienum esse, abhorrēre a (ab) §c. (fig.). *to be strange to, not to have*).—dissentire; dissidēre; discrepare ab qd (not to agree with). *To be far r. fm a person or thing,* longe distare a loco; longo intervallo or procul disiunctum esse a (ab) §c.: *not far,* parvo spatio disiunctum esse a (ab) §c.; *rather far,* satis magno intervallo remotum esse a loco: a r. place, longinquus et reconditus locus; latebra (a hiding place): a r. part of a house, abdita pars sedium.

**REMOTENESS,** longinquitas (C. Fam. 2, 9, in this sense).—distantia. *Fm the r. of its situation,* propter longinquitatem (C.).

**REMOVAL,** ablatio. amandatio (the sending a person away, in order to get rid of him).—relegatio (a banishing).—amotio (a pulling away).—remotio (a removing, fm oneself).—abitus, discessus (a removing oneself, a going away; e. g., fm a company, §c.).—abscissus (separation of persons, esp. implying change of residence). Or by the verbs.

**REMOVE.** s. *¶ Removal,* vid. *¶ Course of dishes,* see *COARSE.* *¶ Degree,* gradus (e. g., of consanguinity).

**REMOVE, v. [TRANS.]** Prop. smovēre. removēre. abducere. deducere (to lead away; the latter usually followed by a (ab) or de with an abl. of the place whence).—ablegare (to send away in order to be quit of aby, under some pretext).—amandare. relegare (to banish the latter to a definite place; both with the idea of the disgrace affecting the person sent away).—amoliri (to r. a person or thing with pain or effort).—avertere (to turn away a thing unpleasant to the sense; see C. N. D. 2, 56, *estr.*).—subducere. submovēre (to r. gradually and unobservedly).—depellere. repellere. propulsare (to drive away by force; fm a place, ex loc. expellere, ejicere): *to r. the cloth,* mensam tollere (in the Roman sense): *to r.* one fm an office, loco suo qm movēre (g. t.).—removēre, amovēre, or submovēre qm a munere (esp. fm an office of state). *To r.* a magistratus, abrogare or abolire ei magistratum (both in the Roman sense; and abolere with the notion of total and final removal): *to r.* a senator, movēre qm a or de senatu: movēre qm loco senatorio. *To r. aby fm a public office,* a republic qm removēre: *to r.* a governor, qm provinciā demovēre; qm expellere potestate: *to be removed,* successorem accipere (to receive a successor). *¶ Fio.* demere, adimere (to take away, deprive of a thing, so that a person has it no longer).—auferre (to take away).—tollere (to take away entirely, r. wholly, destroy).—eripere (to snatch away, to take away by force).—detrachere, subtrahere (to withdraw, subtrahere, secretly).—privare qm qd re (to deprive).—intercludere. praeludere (to obstruct, stop; e. g. spiritum or animam, vocem).—levare, liberare qd r.: *to r.* a burden, free fm aliquid oppressivo).—abstergere. abigere (to shake off, drive away aliquid unpleasant, esp. fear, §c.).—evellere, excutere (to pluck out, shake off, entirely to r.): *to r.* hope, spem adimere, auferre, incidere, tollere, praeicere (quite to cut off). *To r.* montivis, montes sede sua moliri (L. 9, 3). *To r.* fear fm cogitum, metu qd tollere, abstergere. metu qd levare or liberare. qm metu exonerare. timorem ei eripere. *To r.* doubt or hesitation, dubitationem ei tollere or eximere; scrupulum ei evellere; religionem ei extrahere ex animo: *to r.* an error, errorem ei extrahere, eripere, extorquere (implying the notion of resistance). *¶ TRANS.* se movēre, se amovēre. abire. discedere (to depart, go away).—ex oculis or e conspectu abire; e conspectu recedere (to r. oneself out of sight of aby).—excedere. evadere. erumpere (out fm a place; the latter = to break or burst out fm; see C. Cat. 2, 1, 1, abire, excessit, evasit, erupit).—se subducere (gradually and imperceptibly; also with clam; e. g. de circulo). *To r. oneself in haste,* celerissime abire; e conspectu fugere or evolare; se eripere or propirare: *to r. oneself out of the way,* de via deflectere or declinare; aberrare via, deerrare itinere (to wander fm the way, to wander agst one's will): *to r. oneself too far fm the camp,* a castris longius procedere: *neer to have removed oneself fm a place,* nunquam ex loco (turbe) afuisse.

**REMOVED,** remunerari. pensare or compensare qd re. *See also REWARD.*

**REMUNERATION,** remuneratio (the act).—munus quo qm remuneror (the thing itself). *To make a fair r. to aby,* remunerari qm quam simpliciter munere: *to make aby, if not an adequate r., at least, one deserving of thanks,* qm remunerari si non pari, at grato tamen munere: *if you know what r. he would make,* si scias quod donum huius dono comparat.

**RENCOUNTER,** a. concursus, ūs. concursus.

**RENCOUNTER, v. [To meet, fall in with, offendere qm (to meet with accidentally).—incidere in qm (to light upon, happen to fall in with by accident).—incurrere in qm (to come quickly upon).—Jm in qm incurrere et incidere. ei obviam fieri (to meet). *¶ To meet, as enemies or contending forces,* (inter se) concurrere (of men or things).—(inter se) congreddi (of armies, or single combatants).—signa inter se conferre. cum infestis signis concurrere (of two armies).**

**REND,** lacerare. dilacerare (r. asunder).—laniare. dilaniare (in pieces).—decerpere. conscindere (e. g., a garment, vestem, Ter. pallium, Plaut.).—findere. diffindere (to split, e. g., an oak).

**RENDER,** reddere. tribuere. dare. praebere (furnish).—tradere (deliver). *To r. service,* operam ei navare, dare, dicare: *to r. gratuitous services to the state,* suo sumptu republicae operam praebere: *to r. great services in a war,* ea plurima est in bello qd opera. *To r. an account,* rationem reddere: *to r. good for evil,* maleficia beneficiis pensare: *evil for good,* beneficia maleficiis pensare. *¶ To make (with predicative adj),* reddere. facere. efficere: *to be in the passive* fieri

**hardly ever reddi** (*nor can every adj. be so used; e. g. not reddere qd verisimile, but qd demonstrare, studere, probare; Krbs. aft. Klotz. ad Sint. p. 162: reddere qm qd or qm ex qo is right; e. g. homines ex feris*). —mansuetos reddere (*fac. and effic. are simply to put a thing into a certain state; redd. implies a change of its preceding state*). ¶ *To translate, vid.* ¶ **REN**. ¶ *To render homage, in verba or in nomen ca jurare (to take the oath of allegiance).* —in obsequium ca jurare (*to vow obedience*). —qm venerantes regem consulatue (*to salute solemnly or formally as king*).

**RENDEZVOUS**, s. locus ad conveniendum dictus. —constitutum (*both the appointment, and the place fixed for meeting*).

**RENDEZVOUS**, v. in locum dictum, constitutum, convenire.

**RENDING**, laceratio (*a tearing asunder*). —laniatio, laniatus (*a tearing in pieces, of flesh; the former \*Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 2*).

**RENEGADE**, qui sacra patria deserit or deseruit. —\*rei Christianae desertor. —apostita (*Eccl.*). —desertor (*a deserter; e. g. fm the army, C.*). —perfiga, transfuga (*perfig. as a delinquent who betrays his party; transf. as a water-car, who changes and forsakes his party; Diod.*).

**RENEW**, ¶ *To make new again, restore to its former state, novare. renovare. reconcinere. reficere (to mend, repair; reficere, esp. by building).* ¶ *To begin anew, renovare. renovare et instaurare. instaurare de integro (to arrange, begin anew. But instaurare of itself never means to r., but = to enter upon, &c.; see Dōd. Syn. 4, p. 300).* —integrare. redintegrare (*to begin again, go over quite fm the first*). —repetere (*to repeat, take in hand again*). —iterare (*to take in hand for the second time*). ¶ *To r. a war, bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare; rebellare, rebellionem facere (both only of a conquered people, without the idea of rebellion): to r. a battle; see BATTLE.* ¶ *To r. friendship, amicitiam renovare; with aly. se restituere in ea amicitiam: to r. pain or grief, dolorem renovare, reficere: to r. a custom, referre consuetudinem, morem; institutum referre ac renovare: to r. itself, recrudescere (of pain, disturbance, war, &c.).*

**RENEWAL**, Cmly by the verbs. renovatio (*a making new, renewing*). —instauratio (*a repetition*). —redintegratio (*rare; see usually in later Latin in the sense of repetition*). r. of hostilities, rebellio, rebellum (*by a conquered people*); or by bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare (*g. t.*).

**RENOUCE**, decedere qd re or de qd re (*e. g. de suis bonis; iure suo or de iure suo*). —qd minus facere, mittere (*to let go*). —deponere qd (*to lay down or aside*). —e. g. omnes curas doloresque; imperium). —ci rei renuntiare (*Q., Plin. Ep.*). —alienare qd (*to alienate, sell*). —se subtrahere ci rei (*to withdraw fm*): to r. a post or office, abdicare munus, or (*more cmly*) se munere; abire magistratu or honore; abscedere munere (*L. 2, 3*); (magistratum) deponere.

**RENOVATE, RENOVATION**. See **RENEW, RENEWAL**.

**RENOWN**, fama, laus, gloria, claritudo, claritas. [**SYN** and **PHR** in **GLORY**.]

**RENOVED**, clarus, praeclarus, illustris, perillustis, inclutus, nobilis. ~~not~~ not famosus. [**SYN** and **PHR** in **CELEBRATED**.]

**RENT**, s. (*fm REND*), scissura, scissum.

**RENT**, s. ¶ *Annual payment (for land, &c.), fructus, redditus (received)*. —vectigal (*received or paid*). —pretium conducti (*paid*). —merces (*the payment; annua merces, if calculated yearly*): house-r., merces habitationis, habitatio. *What r. does he pay? quanti habitat? To give a high r., magni habitare: he pays the r. of thirty thousand asses, triginta milibus (understand mris) habitato: to remit, return the house-r., conductor annuum habitationem remittere, or annuum mercedem habitationis donare: r. day, \*dies vectigalis: r. roll, \*index, codex, vectigalis.*

**RENT**, v. conducere (*to take on hire; e. g. hortum, domum*). —mercede conducere. A rented house, domus (mercede) conducta: to live in a rented house, habitare in conducto: I have rented a place for him in my neighbourhood, huc ego locum in proximo conduxi (C.).

**RENTER**, conductor.

**RENUNCIATION**, Cmly by the verbs (~~not~~ not renuntiatio in this sense). —abdicatio (*of an office*). —cessio (*cession in favour of another*). R. of the world, rerum humanarum contemptio ac desipentia (C. *Tusc. 1, 40, 95*): self-r., animi moderatio.

**REPAIR**, s. refectio. To need r., refectioem dest-

derare: to keep in r., tueri (tectis, or sarta tectaedium; vias): in good r., sartus tectus: to keep a house in r., sarta tectaedium tueri; domum sartam ac tectam conservare. To examine whether a house be in good r., exigere sarta tectaedium.

**REPAIR**, v. ¶ **TRANS.** ¶ *To mend, reficere. renovare (to restore to its former state; see Arci. reparare in this sense).* —in melius restituere (*to put in a better state, to improve*). —sarcire, resarcire, reconcinare (*e. g. clothes, a house; see C. Qu. Fr. 2, 6, 3, tribus locis sedificio, reliqua reconcinno, I am having them repaired*). —emendare = to correct, improving aly written, and retractare. to look through again and correct. ¶ *To supply, make good (a loss)*. explere, supplere (*to supply, fill up*). —pensare. compensare; by aly, qd qd re or cum re (*to make equal, balance*). —sarcire, resarcire (Suet., Plin.). —reconcinare, reficere, reparare, restituere (*to restore*): to r. a loss, damnum explere, pensare, compensare, sarcire, restituere; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare; quod amisit, reparo; quae amisit, restitui, reficere ¶ **INTRANS.** ¶ *To betake oneself, resort to a place, se conferre qo, petere, capessere locum (to make a place the end of one's journey).* —concedere locum (*to return to a place*). —ire, prohiberi qo (*to travel to a place*): to r. to aly, se conferre, accedere ad qm; adire, convenire qm (*esp. in order to speak with him*): to r. in great numbers to a place, in locum confluere; frequenter, frequentare locum. He repaired to Argos (*in order to dwell there*). Argos habitaturu concessit: to r. to the interior of the kingdom, petere interiora regni: to r. to a monastery, \*capesere monasterium; \*capesere vitam monachorum: to r. to a place of safety, in tutum cedere or se recipere; in portum se conferre.

**REPAIRER**, rector.

**REPARATION**, Usually by the verbs. —refectio (*a repairing, Vitr., Suet.*; reparatio, Prudent.). —restitutio (*a restoring, Val. Max.: rebuilding, Suet.*). —satisfactio (*for an injury; by apology, C.: by punishment, T.*). To demand r., res repetere (*of a state, propr. demanding restitution of property taken away*). To make r., see **REPAIR**.

**REPARTEE**, acute responsum. —\*quae ca contra respondit: quick at r., promptus (C. *Or. 1, 19*).

**REPASS**, ¶ **INTRANS.** redire. ¶ **TRANS.** iterum transire (occur and across). —praeterire or praetregredi (*at or near*).

**REPEAT**, cibum (*g. t.*) —prandium (*at or before mid-day*). —cena (*a principal meal*): to take a r., cibum sumere or capere. A moderate r., cibum modicus. See also **MEAL**.

**REPAY**, reponere (*e. g. nummos*). —gratiam referre (*ci aly*). —referre, reddere, remunerari (*aliqui, in a good sense*). —pensare, or compensare qd qd re: rependere qd qd re (~~not~~ not compensare). To r. good for evil, maleficia beneficia pensare: to r. evil for good, benefacta maleficia pensare.

**REPAYMENT**, By the verbs.

**REPEAL**, v. tollere, abolere (*to do away with altogether*). —abrogare (*to abolish by the authority of the people*). —derogare legi or qd de lege (*of a partial abolition: but sit with acc. for abrogare, Ochsenr.*). —obrogare legi (*to r. it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment*).

**REPEAL**, s. abrogatio (legis, C.); derogatio; obrogatio. See **SYN** in **REPEAL**.

**REPEAT**, ¶ *To do again, repetere (v. pr. and g. t.).* —iterare (*to do a second time*). —redintegrare (*to do or say afresh*). —iterum legere (*to read again*). ~~not~~ not reiterare. ¶ *To recite, rehearse, recitare, pronuntiare. reddere qd to r. fm memory, memoriter pronuntiare: to r. word for word, lisdem verbis qd reddere (C.): to r. letters backwards, literas retro agere (Q. 1, 1, 25).*

**REPEATED**, iteratus (*for the second time*). —repetitus (*more frequently*).

**REPEATEDLY**, rursus (*once more, again*). —iterum ac saepius (*again and often*). —idemidem (*continually, in succession*). —etiam atque etiam (*again and again, earnestly*). ~~not~~ Repetit vice, and iterat vice, are bad Latin.

**REPEATER**, \*horologium tempnis sonis indicans. —REPEL, amovere (*to turn away*). —recusare (*to refuse*). —abnuere (*to refuse courteously*). —deprecari (*to pray to be excused fm*). To r. an accusation, culpam a se amovere; crimen diluere or criminationem dissolvere (*to prove its falsity*). —crimen amoliri, propulsaere (*to disprove*).

**REPENT**, poenitet me es rei (~~not~~ rarely res me poenitet), or followed by an infin., or by quid with

*subj.*—agor ad poenitentium. subito me poenitentia. (rarely) ago poenitentiam cs rei. To be repented of, poenitentis (L., *prope non prae-Aug.*; *only with a negative, non, haud.*)

REPENTANCE, poenitentia (g. t.).—\*dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus (in the theological sense). R. comes too late, sera qm sub poenitentia; ceteris poenitentia, sed eadem sera atque inutilis sequitur: *where r. is not possible, unde receptum ad poenitentiam non habes: so deep was his r., tanta vis fuit poenitendi (Curt.)*: \*to leave room for r., poenitentiae relinquere locum.

REPENTANT. See PENITENT.

REPERCUSSION, repercusio (as act).—repercussus (as state).

REPATORY, \*promptuarium.

REPETITION, repetitio (r. of a word, statement, &c., in speaking or writing; in C. only of the rhetorical r. of it = ἀναφορά)—literat. redintegratio (e. g. ejusdem v. b.; *Arch. ad Her. 4, 28.* ~~625~~ *not reiteratio*).

REPINE, pigere. piget. tædet me cs rei. male me habet qd. est mihi ægre qd.—murmurare, fremere (when one gives utterance to his feelings). To r. ut or agat, queri de qd re; non sedate, non æquo animo ferre qd.

REPINING, s. querela. questus. querimonia. lamentatio (Syn. and PHR. in COMPLAINT).

REPINING, adj. *Crci.* with the verbs under REPINE.

REPLACE, *To put back into its place*, qd loco suo reponere. *To put one in the place of another*, qm substitui in cs locum. *To restore, repair, vid.*

REPLENISH. See FILL.

REPLETE. See FULL.

REPLETION, nimia ubertate. abundantia.—(of the body), plethora (t. t.); \*sanguinis abundantia, redundantia.

REPLEVY (in law), repignurare quod pignori datum est (Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5).

REPLY, s. responsio. responsum (g. t.; the former in Q. a refutation; the latter, also the answer of an oracle).—defensio. excusatio. purgatio (r. to a charge).—oraculum. sors oraculi (oracular respnse).—rescriptum (written r. of a prince: sibi. age). A r. given to oneself to a question put by oneself (of an orator), sibi sps responsio, subjectio (σὺνθετοπράξια). R. to an objection that might be made, antecceptatio. presumptio (σπράνσις). Sharp, witty r's, acute responsa. To read a written r., ex libello respondere (Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 6). To make a reply, see TO REPLY. To receive a r., responsum ferre, auferre: I receive a r. to my letter, unis literis respondetur or rescribitur: I got a r., responsum mihi est; responsum datum est: to bring back a r., responsum referre, renunciare.

REPLY, v. respondere; to althg., ad qd or ci rei.—responsum dare, edere, reddere.—rescribere (ad qd or ci rei.—excipere qm or cs sermonem (Syn. in ANSWER)). To r. to an objection, referre. reponere. respondere contra qd. id quod opponitur refutare. respondere de jure. responsitare (to r. to legal questions whenever applied to; of lawyers).—respondere. se defendere. se purgare (to r. to an accusation; criminibus respondere). To r. to a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad ea, quae quaesita sunt: *motu r. to, non respondere; tacere; obmutare: to r. to, nullum responsum dare; nullum verbum respondere; omnino nihil respondere: to r. boldly, ferociter, &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere: to r. courteously (by letter), rescribere humanissime. It is easy to r. to this, huius rei facilis est prompta est responsio.*

REPORT, s. Rumour, fama (g. t. = tradition; not = a single narrative or account, which is rumor: hence fama in this sense is never to be used in the pl.; see Krabs, s. v.).—rumor. narratio. narratiuncula (a story)—sermo (the talk of people among each other respecting althg.).—opinio (an opinion spread abroad so far as it shows itself; see Interp. ad Cas. B. G. 2, 35).—auditio (hearing).—Jn. rumor (or fama) et auditio: a false r., rumor falsus; pl., auditioes falsae: a widely circulated r., disseminatus dispersusque sermo: an uncertain r., rumor incertus or non firmus. There is a r., a r. is current that &c., rumor, fama, or sermo est; sermo datur (L. 2, 2: ~~626~~ *not rumor or fama obtinet, i. e. the r. is generally received, it continues to be the general account, &c.: see L. 21, 16, extr.*). There is a very general r. about althg., de qd re rumor calet (Cael. ap. C. Ep. 8, 1, 5): a r. spreads, that &c., rumor oritur

or exsistit or exit, venit. A r. spreads on all sides, rumor differtur; fama differt (Suet. Cas. 33, Bremi) a r. spreads over the town, fama tota urbe discurrit. The following r. is in circulation, serpit hic rumor (C. Muren. 21, extr.). The r. having been quickly spread abroad that Dion had been killed, celeri rumore dilato, Dion vim allatum: a r. reaches my ears, rumor (fama) adfertur or perfertur ad me, respecting althg., de re: r. says, that &c., fama nunciat: to know althg only by r., fama et audientie accepisse qd: to hear an obscure r. of althg., quasi per nebulam audire qd (see Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26; Pseud. 1, 5, 48): to spread a r., rumorem spargere; (on all sides), rumorem dispergere or differte: to spread evil r.'s of aby through the town, qm per totam urbem rumoribus differte: to stop a r., rumorem extinguere. *A relation, narrative, general account, relatio, relatus (intelligence) of althg; post-Aug.*—narratio (a narrative, relation).—rei gestae expositio; conscriptio questionis (an ambassador) (C. Cicer. 67, 191).—renunciatio (of an ambassador)—libellus. literae (g. t. a written r.; libellus in the form of a treatise, literae in the form of a letter). To make a r., deferre, referre ad qm de re (both reply to a superior, but with this difference, that deferre is used of one who voluntarily gives a r., referre of one who does this by virtue of his office and duty): to make or render a r., renunciare, to aby, ci (see Held. Cas. B. G. 1, 10).—referre or renunciare legationem (of an ambassador): to draw up a r. (of a judicial investigation), perscribere (e. g. omnia iudicia dicta. interrogata, responsa perscribere, C. Sall. 14, 41). To give an accurate r. of an event to the senate, ordinem rei gestae ad senatum perferre: to make a full r. of althg., omnem rem ordine enarrare: to make a circumstantial r., pluribus exponere: to give in a r., libellum tradere (to deliver in with one's own hands) or mittere (to send in). A r. came fm the quæstor, a quæstione literae sunt allatae. *An exact or official account, return, nunci.* nunci., of althg., cs rei (prop. oral intelligence by messengers, &c., as opposed to that by writing; then also g. t.).—literae (written intelligence): by oral and written r., nunciis literisque: to receive a r., nuncium accipere; nunciatur mihi qd; nuncius mihi perfertur; certiorum fieri, respecting althg., cs rei or de re; accipere, audire, compertire: I have received a r. respecting si, mihi allatum est de ea re: he received a r. of all the proceedings, quid ageretur rescit: to receive a circumstantial r. (fm aby) concerning a matter, cuncta ede. Eri de re: r. having been brought, nuncio allato, nunciato, comperto, audito, wech may be followed by *in acc. and infin.* (with the historians; therefore not to be rejected fm historical style; see Held. Cas. B. C. 1, 30; cf. Zumpt § 647): a r. is brought, arriva, nuncius affertur: to bring a r. to aby, ci nuncium afferre; also simply afferre: to have received a r., nuncium accepisse: compertisse; nuncius mihi per atus est. *Repute, reputation, vid.* *Loud noise, crepitus, fragor (very loud).* There is a r., fit fragor ab qd re: to make a r., crepare, sonare: to make a loud r., fragorem dare or edere; crepitare vehementius.

REPORT, v. *To relate what one has heard, referre (~~625~~ only poet. renarrare).* You can r. it after me, mea auctoritate hoc referre licet: I merely r. it as I heard it, hæc auditu comperta habeo; hæc audientie et fama accepti. *To say althg of a person, de qd dicere, with an adv. (g. t. to speak of one).*—incusare qd in qm (to accuse a person of a thing; see Döderlein, Syn. 2, p. 68): to r. badly of any one, maledice dicere de qd: to r. well of one, bene or honorifice dicere de qd: they r. well of any one. bene audit qd: they r. of me, you, him, that I, thou, he, &c., dicor, dicaris, dicitur (soll. by a nom. and infin.; see Zumpt, § 607; e. g. dives esse dicitur). Reported = alleged, quid (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, editur (~~626~~ dictus, editus are not class. in this sense). *To give accurate intelligence, or an official account, nunciare (to announce).*—renunciare (to bring back word, in consequence of a commission received, or as a return for other intelligence; see Held. Cas. B. G. 1, 10): althg to a person, ci qd,—certiorum qm facere de re (to inform).—docere, edocere qm qd (or rarely) de re (to instruct); edocere = to give accurate information on a definite subject; see Herz. S. Cat. 48, 4).—deferre, referre ad qm de re (to give information, &c., apply to a superior: deferre voluntarily, referre by virtue of office and duty).—per literas significare (by writing).—narrare (g. t. to narrate).—memoria tradere or proferre, or simply proferre (to hand down to posterity; of historians): to r. the whole progress of an event, omnem rem ordine enarrare: ordine edocere omnia (orally).—omnia perscribere (de

writing). || *To make a sudden noise, crepare, sonare. fragorem dare or edere, crepitare vehementius (when very loud).*

REPORTER, || *A narrator, narrator. One who takes down notes of speeches, and reports them, notarius. (scriptor velox, †Manil. notarius velox is not Latin; see the commentators on Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15.)*

REPOSE, v. || *TRANS.* To place, set, put, vid. To r. confidence in, fidere or confidere ci and ci rei; fructum esse qd or qd re (to rely upon althg); fiduciam habere ci rei (to r. in althg). To r. one's whole confidence in aby, se totum ci committere; omnia consilia ci credere: to r. no confidence in a person, ci diffidere.

|| *INTRANS.* To take rest, quiescere, conquiescere, requiescere (g. i. also of taking rest in sleep)—quietem capere (to take rest in sleep).

REPOSE, s. requies (rest).—quies (freedom fm interruption and noise, a quiet life).—otium (leisure, freedom fm business).—somnus (sleep). R. of mind, animi tranquillitas, animus tranquillitas. To find r. after one's troubles and toils, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiescere: to give aby a little r., qm respirare et conquiescere jubere: to allow aby three hours for r., ci tres horas ad quietem dare: a place of r., tranquillitas ad quietem locus (prop.); portus otii, or portus only (fig.). See RESR.

REPOSITORY, receptaculum (any place in which a thing can be laid or kept)—cella, cellula (esp. a store-room)—horreum (a warehouse, store, granary).—apotheca (for wine).—penus (for victuals).—armarium (for clothes).—claustrum (for wild beasts).

REPREHEND, reprehendere, vituperare, culpare, increpare, improbare. [SYN. and CONSTR. in BLAME.]

REPREHENSIBLE, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensio or vituperatione dignus (blameworthy). SYN. of repreh. and vitup. under TO BLAME. Not to be r., a reprehensio abesse (not blamable).—nilhil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit (to be without fault).

REPREHENSION, reprehensio (the censure which tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future; opp. probatio).—vituperatio (the censure which tends to exhort a confession and produce repentance; opp. laus).—vituperium is spurious Latin, introduced (C. de Legg. 3, 10, 23) by ignorant copyists. To visit aby with r. on account of althg, reprehendere qm de qd re or in qd re, vituperare qm de qd re, oburgare qm de qd re, or in qd re, or qd re, accusare qm de qd re or in qd re: to be visited with r., reprehendi, vituperari. In vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere or adduci, vituperationem subire.

REPRESENT, || *To depict or describe the form of a thing, representare (Plin., Q.: to set clearly before the view).—exprimere, fingere, effingere (to express; of an artist).—pingere, depingere (to paint).—reddere et offerre ci qd (of the memory).—oculis, sub oculis, or sub aspectum cs subicere qd (of persons, by description, &c.). The artist represented him in the act of sacrificing, artifex eum sacrificantem expressit.*

|| *To describe mimetically, to sustain the person of, agere. To r. an individual, cs partes agere, cs personam induere, suscipere, or gerere (either on the stage, or otherwise): to r. a play, fabulam dare (not fabulam docere, wch means 'to train the actors').*

|| *To bring before the mind, give notice of, qm de qd re monere, or with ut or ne (to admonish).—qm qd docere (to instruct).—ostendere ci qd (or with an acc. and infm.): to r. to any one the impossibility of a thing, ci ostendere rem fieri non posse: to r. to one the benefits of a thing, qm docere quanta sit cs rei utilitas: to r. to oneself, cogitare, animo cogitare, cogitatione sibi fingere, animo sibi effingere, animo consilire, qm or qd oculis or ante oculis proponere, qm, qd, sibi proponere, cogitare de qd or de qd re.—representare qd or sibi qm does not occur until the silo. age.*

|| *To be in the place or act on behalf of any one, agere qm or pro qd (not se agere qm).—gerere or sustinere cs personam (not agere cs personam).—vicem cs implere (Plin. Ep.).*

REPRESENTATION, || *Act of representing, By the verbs. || Exhibition, vid. || Image, likeness, vid.*

REPRESENTATIVE, s. and adj. qui vice cs fungitur or vicem cs implet: (of the people) qui personam populi gerit (see C. Off. 1, 34, 124). A r. constitution, or, a. and constitutional government, "civitas in qua ex eorum arbitratu qui singulorum ordinum personas gerant, leges feruntur; s. g. civitas que convocandis ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendisque ex illorum

arbitratu legibus popularem qm formam induit (aft. C. Off. 1, 34, 124).

REPRESS, reprimere (to press back, and so prevent fm breaking out, lacrimas, fletum, iracundiam).—comprimere (to press together, and so prevent fm spreading; e. g. tumultum, seditionem, motus).—supprimere (to press under, and so keep down; aegritudinem, iram).—opprimere (to press agst althg, and so keep it back; e. g. tumultum, libertatem, ruremore). See RESTRAIN.

REPRIEVE, s. mora mortis (e. g. non modo effugium sed ne moram quidem mortis assequi potuit, C.). IMPROPR. dilatio, &c. To beg for a r., dilationem petere (of a debtor): to grant him a few days' r., paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare.

REPRIEVE, v. \*moram mortis ci concedere or dare (mora mortis, C.). To be reprieved, moram mortis assequi (C.).

REPRIMAND, a reprehensio, vituperatio. A gentle r., lenis oburgatio.

REPRIMAND, v. vituperare, reprehendere, (verbis) increpare, increpitare, culpare [SYN. in BLAME].—oburgare (to reproach with a fault; opp. laudare).—conviciari (to make railing accusations).—exagitare, destringere (to make sharp attacks on aby).—corripere (to blame with harsh words).—cavillari (to blame with irony).—exprobrare (ci qd, to reproach aby with something as dishonourable to him). To r. aby on account of althg, reprehendere qm de or in qd re, vituperare qm de qd re, oburgare qm de or in qd re, or qd re only: to be reprimanded, oburgari, vituperari. In vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci, vituperationem subire: to r. in gentle terms, levi brachio oburgare qm (de qd re).

REPRINT, v. \*librum denuo typis exscribendum curare (of the author).—\*typis denuo exscribere (of the printer). Librum repetere is not Latin.

REPRINT, s. \*exemplar typis denuo exscriptum.

REPRISALS, vis vi repulsa. To make r., par pari ferre, vim vi repellere.

REPROACH, s. probum (r. wch may be justly made), opprobrium (r. actually made).—maledictum, vox contumeliosa, verbum contumeliosum.

REPROACH, v. obicere (v. gr.).—exprobrare (ci qd, or de qd re).—oburgare (qm, qm de qd re or in qd re; also qd re only, and with quod).—qd ci crimini dare. Also reprehendere qm de or in qd re, vituperare (qm de qd re) [SYN. in BLAME]. To r. in mild terms, levi brachio oburgare qm (de qd re): to r. aby severely, qm graviter accusare: when I was reproached with being almost beside myself, quom oburgarar, quod pene desiperem (C.).

REPROACHFUL, contumeliosus, maledicus [SYN. in REVILING].

REPROACHFULLY, contumeliose, maledice. Or by Crcl. with the subst. or verb.

REPROBATE, adj. damnatus (condemned; hence also r., vile: quis te miserior? quis te damnator? \*C. Pis. 40, estr.).—profligatus, perditus (abandoned). Jn. profligatus et perditus, sceleratus.

REPROBATE, v. damnare, reprobare. See CONDEMN.

REPROBATION, damnatio (condemnation).—reprehensio, vituperatio (blame).—reprobatio (Tertull.).

REPRODUCE, \*denuo generare.—denuo ferre or proferre (of the earth).

REPRODUCTION, by the verb: power of r., \*vis denuo generandi or proferendi.

REPROOF, reprehensio, vituperatio, oburgatio, culpa. A mild r., lenis oburgatio.

REPROVE, reprobare (ex: rest disapprobation; opp. probare, approbare).—damnare, condemnare (condemn; also opp. approbare).—reprehendere, vituperare (opp. probare, laudare. SYN. in BLAME). Jn. reprehendere et exagitare qd. To r. in no measured terms, vehementer reprehendere qm de qd re or in qd re, vituperare qm de qd re: to be reproved, reprehendi, vituperari. In vituperationem venire, incidere, cadere, adduci, vituperationem subire. See CONDEMN.

REPROVER, castigator (H., L.).—exprobrator (Sen.). Also by the verbs.

REPTILE, \*animal or bestia repens (est. C. b. st. n. volucres, nantes).

REPUBLIC, civitas libera, civitas libera et sui juris, respublica libera; also simply respublica when the context fixes the sense: the monarchy is changed into a r., a regia dominatione in libertatem populi vindicator respublica: the r. of letters, prps we may say civitas erudita or literaria, or respublica erudita, docta, literaria, or doctorum, eruditum hominum; but these phrases denote an actual, rather than

*ideal, republic. Some adopt senatus doctorum (fm C. N. J. 1, 34. cum tamquam senatum philosophorum reitaret).* *1655* *Avoid orbis literatus or eruditus. orbis literatorum. eruditiorum, although defended by Nollen. Antib. ii. p. 165. Orbis neer denotes a number or body of men. (Kroba.)*

**REPUBLICAN, adj.** *must. for the most part, be expressed by a gen.; e. g. a r. constitution, republicæ (liberæ) forma: to give a r. constitution to a country, republicæ formam civitati dare: to have r. feelings or predilections, republicæ liberæ esse amicum. libertatis esse amantem.*

**REPUBLICAN, s.** *republicæ liberæ civis (citizen of a republic).—republicæ liberæ amicus. communis libertatis propagator (a friend of the republican form of government). A zealous o' ferce r., acerrimus republicanæ liberæ propagator.*

**REPUDIATE, || To reject, repudiare (to reject as worthless or bad).—spernere (opp. concupiscere).—aspiciari (opp. appetere).—respuere (with loathing or disgust)—aspiciari ac respuere. rejicere (to turn back); recusare. renuere, abnuere (to refuse). || To divorce; vlc.**

**REPUDIATION, repudiatio (C. seld.; but Class. in prose). Or by the verb.**

**REPUGNANCE, discordia rerum. repugnantia rerum (contrariety of nature and qualities. Plin. also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια).—odium. fuga. aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike: these three imply of persons).—naturale bellum (C., of the consequence of a natural antipathy between animals: est ei cum qoi. To feel r. agat atq., abhorrere a re, aversari qd. qd spernere, aspiciari, respuere. Jn. aspiciari ac respuere qd.—fastidire qm or qd (feel disgust or loathing): to entertain a r. agat atq., animorum contentione a qd discrepare: to feel a great r. agat atq., magnam odium ca rei me capit: there is a great r. between two things, res quedam pervicaci odio dissident: without any r., prompto animo. libenter: with r., repugnanter.**

**REPUGNANT, odiosus (hateful).—alienus (foreign to, &c.).—pugnans. repugnans (contradictory, inconsistent; of things).—aversus. contrarius. See also CONTRARY. Atqz as r. to me, me ca rei pertasum est. tædet me ca rei. res tædium mihi creat. qd or cs animus abhorret a re.**

**REPUGNANTLY, repugnanter. animo averso, alieno. invito.**

**REPULSE, s. repulsa. To suffer a r., repulsam ferre, accipere. repulsam abire: to give a r., petenti ci deesse. qd ca rei ab qd repulsam fert. cs precibus non satisfacere: you shall not suffer a r., haud repulsus abilis. quidquid me ores impetretis (ust. Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 14).**

**REPULSE, v. depellere (to drive away).—repelle-re (to drive back: see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 70).—propellere. propulsare (the latter the stronger word). To r. an enemy, hostem or impetum hostium propulsare: hostes rejicere or fugare: hostes terga vertere cogere (Cæ.): to r. force by force, vim vi repellere.**

**REPULSIVE, || Prop. quod repellit, propulsat. || Fio. quod fastidium or odium affert ci; quod affert ci non fastidium modo sed plerumque etiam odium (aft. Q. 11, 1, 15).**

**REPURCHASE, v. redimere.**

**REPUTABLE, REPUTABLY. See RESPECTABLE, RESPECTABLY.**

**REPUTATION, REPUTE, fama. existimatio (good or bad r.). Good r., bona fama. bona existimatio; also simply fama (see Herz. ad S. Cat. 25, 3).—existimatio. nomen: high r., magna fama, existimatio; bad r., infamia, mala fama. mala existimatio: to be in good r., bene audire, bene existimatur de qd (C.).—in famâ esse (T. Hist. 2, 73): to be in bad r., male audire (C.).—in infamiâ esse (Ter.).—esse infamiâ (C.).—infamiâ aspersum esse (Np.).—infamiam habere (Cæ.): to be in very bad r., infamiâ flagrare (C.): in bad r., infamis: to bring into r., ad famam proferre (T. Ann. 16, 18).—in famam provehere qm (Plin. Ep. 9, 14): to be in r., esse in numero qd et honore. qm numerum obtinere: to be in very great r., magno honore esse (apud qm): to care for one's r., famæ servire (Np.), consulere (S.).—famæ studere (Q.).—existimatiõni servire (C.): to be tender or careful of another's r., existimatiõni cs consulere, servire: to injure or detract fm aby's r., famam cs lædere, atterere (S.).—existimatiõnem cs perdere (Auct. ad Her.).—spoliare qm famâ (C.).—est qd contra famam cs (C.).—detrahere de famâ cs (C.).—obtrahere cs gloriæ, laudibus (L., when the r. is high).—infamiam ci movere (L.), ferre or parare (T.), inferre (C.).—infamare qm (rarely; Nep., Q.: 1655 not dif-**

famare qm; late).—invidiam ci facere (Suet.): to lose r., amittere famam. deserit qm fama.

**REPUTED, qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, existimatur (1655 not dictus, editus). The r. author, \*qui auctor hujus libri fertur, dicitur, existimatur.**

**REQUEST, s. preces (pl.).—rogatio. rogatus (only in abl. sing.: 1655 not petitio). At any one's r., qd rogante, petente: to listen to a r., preces cs audire (not exaudire) or admittere; ci petenti satisfacere, annuere; quod peti qd, dare: to refuse a r., preces cs spernere (O.), aversari (L.), repudiare (C.); ci petenti deesse. What is your r.? quid petis? If you grant my r., \*si feceris, quod rogo: to make a r.; see the verb.**

**REQUEST, v. || INTRANS. rogare. petere (g. t. for asking, whether as a request or a demand; in the middle therefore between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere mihi refers to the object, rogare to the person; hence petere qd a qd. rogare qm qd). || TRANS. rogare, orare qm qd. flagitare. efflagitare qd a qd (with eagerness and importunity). To r. the gods, precari a diis. precatone uyl. precatonem ad deos facere: to r. humbly atqz fm aby., supplicare ci pro re. petere, postulare suppliciter qd a qd. orare qm supplicibus verbis. orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to r. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to r. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to r. the life of a malefactor, petere vitam nocenti: let me r. of you, oratus sis. pl., rogati sitis or estote: let me r. and beseech you, queso. oro. obsecro: to r. the favour of aby's company, qm invitare, vocare: to r. aby's company to dinner, qm ad cenam vocare or invitare: to r. aby's company at one's house, qm domum suam invitare (condicere ci, with or without cenam, or ad cenam, is to invite oneself; to fix to dine with aby).**

**REQUIRE, || To need, poscere. postulare. requirere, desiderare (to hold as necessary).—esse, with a gen. of a subst. together with an adj.; e. g. it r's much labour, multi laboris est: to be required, opus esse: the times require it, tempus ita fert: if circumstances r. it, si res or tempus postulat. si res cogit (of urgent circumstances): the affair r's great foresight, magnam res diligentiam requirit: as a thing r's, pro; e. g. as his dignity requires, pro ejus dignitate. || To ask, request; vld.**

**REQUIRE, necessarius. quod requiritur, desideratur in qâ re. quod abesse nequit. To be r., requiri. desiderari. opus esse. See also NECESSARY.**

**REQUISITION, rogatio (act of requiring or asking).—rogatus (only in abl. sing.).—quod qd petit (subject of an entreaty).—imperatum, quod imperatur (subject of a command or injunction). See also REQUEST.**

**REQUITAL, par gratia (the same favour in return).—præmium. merces (reward, wages; merc. also in a bad sense). To make a r., par pari referre; see also TO REQUITE.**

**REQUITE, referre. reddere (g. t.).—gratiam referre ci, or parem gratiam referre ci (see Benli. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51; in a good or a bad sense)—remunerari (in a good sense)—pensare or compensare qd qâ re (to make even; e. g. benefactions by benefactions, beneficia beneficiis: meritis by benefactions, merita beneficiis: 1655 recompensare is to be avoided).—rependere qd qâ re (lit., to weigh the one against the other; fig., to act off, make up; e. g. damnum, by atqz, qâ re).—par pari referre (to render like for like). To r. aby's love, qm redamare: to r. kindnesses, beneficiis respondere or vicem exsolvere: I cannot r. your services, tantum tibi debeo, quantum solvere difficile est to r. atqz badly, malam gratiam referre.**

**RESCIND, rescindere (to cancel and make void; e. g. decrees, compacts, wills, &c.).—Inducere (to strike out a resolution, a decree of the senate, a contract, locationem).—pervvertere (abolish by violence; laws, justice, &c.).—abolere. abrogare. (Srs. in ABOLISH.)—derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition; but sometimes with acc. for abrogate; Ochs. C. Eclog. p. 85).—obrogare legi (to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment).**

**RESCRIPT, rescriptum. libelli (pl.). codicilli (pl.).**

**RESCUE, s. liberatio. conservatio. auxilium. Usually by the verb.**

**RESCUE, v. liberare qm qâ re or ab qâ re. servare, conservare, vindicare, eripere qm. salutem ferre, afferre, ci. ad salutem vocare qm (C.). To r. fm death, eripere qm a morte, ex cæde (C.): to r. fm danger, qm servare, eripere, ex periculo (C.).—eripere qm periculo (Cæ.): to r. one's country, patriam eripere ex hostium manibus (L. 5, 46; fm an enemy). patriam a servitute**

in libertatem vindicare (*Np Thras. 1, 2; fm oppression*): to *r. fm prison*, qm liberare custodiam, eximere vinculis (C.).

**RESEARCH**, questio. inquisitio. cognitio (*inquiry*).—investigatio. indagatio. exploratio (*investigation*).—To make *r.*, querere qd or de qd *r.* inquirere in qd. Investigari, scrutari, perscrutari, explorare qd. *Our r.'s on this subject led to nothing satisfactory*, nos nihil de eo percontationibus percipiebamus.

**RESEMBLANCE**, similitudo. See **LIKENESS**.

**RESEMBLE**, cs or cs rei esse similes. accedere ad similitudinem cs rei (C. Att. 7, 2, 3).—similitudinem speciemque cs gerere (C. Off. 3, 4, 16).—esse mihi cum quo quadam similitudo: (*fm character*) mores cs referre (*Plin.*): (*in features, &c.*) cs vultumque cs referre (*id.*): to *r. closely*, prope (propius, proxime) accedere ad qd (*of internal or outward resemblance*).

**RESEMBLING**. See **LIKE**.

**RESENT**, ¶ To take ill, qd in malam partem accipere. ferre qd ægre, graviter, moleste, acerbe (C.), indigne (Np.), iniquo animo (C.).—gravius excipere (*Suet.*). ¶ To *avenge*, ulcisci, vindicare qd, ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis. ulcisci or persequi cs injurias. See **AVENGE**.

**RESENTFUL**, qui succenset ei, qui odium occultum gerit adversus qm. See also **ANGRY**.

**RESENTMENT**, ira (anger).—ultio (*revenge*).—odium occultum or inclusum (*concealed hatred*). To feel *r. agst* aby, odium occultum gerere adversus qm. Often by the verb.

**RESERVATION**, retentio (*a keeping back*).—repositio (*a laying by for future use*). Usually by the verbs. See also **RESERVE**.

**RESERVE**, v. ¶ To lay up, servare, reservare (*to lay by, or keep in store for a particular purpose, to refrain fm using athg until a certain season or occasion occur*).—conservare (*to keep in good order, let alone, refrain fm injuring*).—reponere. sponere (*to put aside for future use*).—condere. recondere (*to lay by, or in store, a. g., fruit*).—Jx. condere et reponere: reponere et recondere. To *r. for another time*, in aliud tempus reservare or differre. ¶ To keep back, retinere (*prop.*), celare, occultare, tegere, dissimulare qd. comprimere (*to conceal*).

**RESERVE**, s. ¶ A keeping back, retentio; usually by the verbs. To keep in *r.*, see the verb. ¶ Studied silence, taciturnitas (*silence*).—modestia, verecundia (*modesty*).—dissimulatio (*not telling all that one knows*). cautio (*caution*). Without *r.*, aperte. ingenue. libere. plane. simpliciter. non timide: to speak with *r.*, verecundius loqui de qd *r.*: to practise *r.*, tergiversari (L.). *C.* veram animi sententiam celare, perari: that practises *r.*, tectus, occultus. dissimulatur: they practised no *r.*, quid sententiam non retinebant (C. Att. 13, 27, 1). ¶ A body of troops kept back, subsidia, orum (n.). copias subsidiarias. (milites) subsidiarii (g. t.).—acies subsidiaria (*drawn up in order of battle*). To be in *r.*, pro subsidio consistere. in subsidia esse: to appoint a *r.*, in subsidio ponere or collocare.

**RESERVED**, (¶ **PROV.**) repositus. reconditus. Jx. repositus et reconditus. See the verb. ¶ **PRO.** taciturnus (*silent, in a good sense*).—tectus, occultus. occultus et tectus (*that conceals his true sentiments*).—cautus (*careful in speaking and acting*).—modestus. verecundus (*modest, shy*). *R.* to aby, tectus ad qm. cautus (*in speaking*).—timidus (*timid*).—frigidus (*cold*). To be of a gloomy and reserved disposition, esse naturā triet ac reconditā (C.).

**RESERVOIR**, lacus (*a large deep tank*).—castellum. dividiculum (*a building in wch water is collected, and thence distributed to other places by pipes*).—cisterna (*a cistern under ground, in wch rain-water is kept*).

**RESIDE**, habitare (qo loco). domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere (qo loco). degere or degere vitam, vivere loco (*to live at*): with aby, in cs domo or apud qm habitare. apud qm or in cs domo deversari (*for a time, as a guest*).—cum qo habitare (*to live together*).—commorari (*to be stopping at or abiding for a time*).

**RESIDENCE**, ¶ A place of abode, domicilium (abode, as far as one is at home there).—sedes (*as the fixed spot where one resides*).—habitatio (*dwelling-house or chamber, as long as one resides therein; hence also, lodging*). To choose a place for one's *r.*, locum domicilii deligere. qo loco domicilium collocare. qo loco sedem ac domicilium constitutere. qo loco considerare (*to take up one's r. at*). See also **HOUSE**. ¶ Time of one's abode, commoratio. statio. mansio (*opp. titio. decessio; implying a stay of*

some length).—habitatio (*the dwelling at a place*). *R. in the country, rusticatio*.

**RESIDENT**, by the verbs, or Crcl.: a. g. to be *r.*, sedem stabilem et domicilium habere: in a place, locum sedem sibi delexisse.

**RESIDUARY**, *R. legatee*, heres will only exist. He left that son (such a sum) and made Oppianus his *r. legatee*, illi filio—legavit, herodem instituit Hortensium.

**RESIDUE**. See **REMAINDER**.

**RESIGN**, ¶ To give up, cedere, concedere (*to yield*).—abdicare. deponere. omittere (*to let go, abandon*).—desistere qd *re* or de qd *re* (*implying a sudden change of purpose*)—renunciare ci *re* (*to renounce*). To *r. oneself to an occupation or pursuit*, ci rei se dedere. studio cs rei se dedere or se tradere: to *r. oneself to suffering*, æquo animo ferre or tolerare qd, in se recipere qd. ¶ To abdicate or retire fm an office, abdicare munus or (far more cgm) se munere. abire magistratu or honore. abcedere munere (L. 9, 3).—magistratum deponere (*of magistrates*).—missionem postulare (*to demand a discharge of soldiers: to donate, 'to give up a command,' is of the sllv. age*).

**RESIGNATION**, ¶ The act of giving up, renunciatio (g. t.).—abdication (*of an office, a. g. dictatorship*).—cessio (*avowencing or giving up athg in favour of another person*). Or by the verbs. ¶ Submission of mind, patientia.—æquus animus. To bear athg with *r.*, qd æquo animo ferre (Np.); accipere (S.) or tolerare (S.); qd patienter ferre: with perfect *r.*, æquissimo animo. All this I bear with perfect *r.*, tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc æqui boni facit (C.).

**RESIGNED**, æquo animo. patiens. tolerans cs rei placidus (*with good humour*). See **PATIENT**. To be *r. to athg*, pati. patienter ferre. tolerare. æquo animo ferre or tolerare qd, in se recipere qd.

**RESIN**, resina: fastened with *r.*, resinatus (Plin.).

**RESINOUS**, resinaceus (*of r.*, Plin.).—resinosus (*full of r.*, Plin.).

**RESIST**, resistere. obelstere (C.); reniti (L.); repugnare: to *r. the enemy*, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare. hostem propulsare, defendere: to *r. athg*, resistere ci rei. To *r. an attack successfully*, impetum sustinere.

**RESISTANCE**. Usually by the verbs; a. g. to make *r.*, resistere. obelstere. repugnare. For *r.*, ad resistendum: nature endures no *r.*, natura nullo modo obelstari potest (aff. C.).

**RESISTLESS**, cui nullo modo resisti or obelstari potest.

**RESOLUTE**, firmus. constans. stabilis. obstinatus. obfirmatus. [Syn. in Resolution.]

**RESOLUTELY**, firmo animo atque constanti. obfirmato animo. [Syn. in Resolution.] fidenter. confidenter. audacter (*boldly*).

**RESOLUTION**, ¶ Firmness of purpose, firmitas. stabilitas. constantia (*opp. mobilitas*).—gravitas (*opp. levitas*).—animi fortitudo. animus certus or confirmatus. ¶ Determination, purpose, consilium (*plan, design*); or Crcl. consilium captum; quod qd apud animum statuit, in animum induxit (C.).—sententia (*will, opinion*).—voluntas (*pleasure*). A sudden *r.*, repentina voluntas; impetus; consilium repentium or subitum: to form *r.*, consilium capere; to do athg, qd faciendi; qd facere [C. Quint. 16, 3n.; Cass. B. G. 7, 71], or ut qd faciām [C. g. subito consilium cepi, ut, antequam lucret, exirem. C. Att. 7, 10].—consilium inire: to have formed a *r.*, in animo habere: my *r.* is firm, certum est mihi; stat mihi (*sententia*); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum; also consilium est qd facere (C.). To adhere to one's *r.*, in sententiā manere. perstare; sibi constare; consilium tenere; consilium non mutare; in proposito suscepto consilio permanere: to change one's *r.*, consilium mutare, abjicere; de sententiā decedere; a sententiā decedere. ¶ Solution, solutio. dissolutio (*both empty of a captious question*).—explicatio. enodatio (*of a perplexed, difficult matter*).

**RESOLVABLE**, qui (quæ, quod) solvi, dissolvi, potest.

**RESOLVE**, ¶ **TRANS.** To dissolve, solvere. dissolvere. resolvere; if = liquesfy, liquefacere. liquare. diluere. ¶ To separate, dissolvere. sejungere. secedere. ¶ To solve, solvere (questionem, Gell.). dissolvere (interrogationem, C.); solvere (enigmata, C.); solvere, resolvere (ambiguitatem, G.); tollere (dubitacionem, C.). ¶ **INTRANS.** To determine, statuere, constituere, decernere, upon athg, qd, or followed by an

*infra.* (to *fra*, settle, determine).—consilium capere (to form a determination or resolution: followed by the gerund in *di* or *inf.* or *ut*; see in 'to form a Resolution').—inducere animum or in animum (to bring one's mind to; followed by *an* *infra*, or *ut*): decernere (prop. to decree that *aliquid* shall take place; then = to *r.*)—apud animum statuere, constituere (to *fra*, settle).—destinare, animo proponere (to propose to oneself). *Res* the latter without animo, *only in the silo. age*.—censere, placet *ci* (of the senate).—sciscere, jubere. *Jx.* sciscere jubereque (to make a law or ordinance, sciscere *only* of the plebs, jubere of the populus; see *Interp.* ad *Np. Arist.* 1, 4. *Hessing.* C. *Off.* 3, 11, 1). *I am resolved*, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to be sufficiently resolved upon *sc.*, satis habere consilium de *sc.* (C. *Att.* 12, 50, extr.). See also 'my Resolution is firm.' Not to be able to *r.* on *aliquid*, animi or animo pendere; varie or in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certā qā in sententiā consistere non posse; haereō quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam.

**RESORT**, *v.* || (To a place), frequentare (to visit frequently; *cs* domum, scholam, &c.).—celebrare (to come to in numbers, or often: *cs* domum, deum delubra, *Lucr.* &c.).—se conferre *qo*, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere *qo* (retire).—commearare (to travel backwards and forwards, *e. g.*, of merchants, Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commebant, C.). || (To a person), se conferre, accedere ad *qm.* adire, convenire *qm* (for protection or aid).—ad *cs* opem confugere, perferre. || To resort to means, confugere (to fly to, as a resource, *e. g.* ad preces).—adhibere (to employ; *g. t.*). To *r.* to a different treatment or method of cure, aliam quandam *qm* ad-movere curationem (C.). See To EMPLOY.

**RESORT**, *s.* || Meeting, assembly, frequentia, conventus. A place of much *r.*, locus celebris (opp. desertus). *I wished to be in a place of less r.*, volebam loco magis deserto esse. *Ab dislikes a place of so much r.*, offendit *qm* loci celebritas. || Refuge, refugium, peragium.

**REOUND**, resonare (prop. and fig.).—personare (to sound through; ring with). See SOUND.

**RESOURCE**, auxilium, subsidium, praesidium, ad-jumentum (aid).—instrumentum (means): resources = property, &c., facultates, opes, copiae, pl.

**RESPECT**, *s.* || Account, regard, respectus, ratio: in respect of a thing, *cs* rei ratione habitā; *cs* rei respectu. Without *r.* of persons, nullius ratione habitā; delecto omni et discrimine omisso: in every *r.*, omnino (claiming general acceptance or assent).—ab omni parte. omni ex parte. in omni genere. omnibus rebus (in all points or particulars). In both *r.'s*, utraque in *re* (see C. *Lael.* 18, 14); also by the acc. qd (*e. g.* C. *Caes.* B. *Re.* 1, 40). In many *r.'s*, multis locis (see *Klotz.* C. *Tusc.* 4, 1, 1). This can help in no *r.*, hoc nullum ad partem valet: this is troublesome to me in every *r.*, hoc in omnes partes molestum est: with respect to, quod attinet ad (what pertains to; as C. ad *Dir.* 3, 5, 3, quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dedit, and C. *Fam.* 1, 2, 4, quod ad popularem rationem attinet, what concerns; and *Res* this is the only sense in which quod attinet ad is = with respect to in good Latin).—ad (in reference to, in respect of; as C. 2 *Verr.* 1, 22, 58, adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu; and C. *N. D.* 2, 62, 155, nulla [species] ad rationem sollicitamque praestantior; and C. *Tusc.* 3, 5, 11, mentis ad omnia cœcitas).—de (in *r.* of, concerning, about; as, *Ter.* Ad. 2, 1, 50, de argento somnium; and *Caes.* B. *G.* 6, 19, de morte si res in suspicionem venit; and C. *Att.* 9, 1, 2, recte non credis de numero militum).—a or ab (on the part of; as C. de *Or.* 3, 61, 229, nihil enim isti adolescenti neque a naturā, neque a doctrinā deesse sentio). *Sis this may be rendered by respiciens, in such phrases as, with r. to those things the people chose rather, hæc respiciens populus maluit: or by si judicandum est qā re; in such cases as the following; he had a household, excellent indeed with r. to their serviceableness, but, with r. to appearance, very inferior, usus est familiā, si utilitate judicandum est, optimā, si formā, vix mediocri (Np. *Att.* 13, 3). With r. to what *sc.*, quod with a verb; with r. to your doubting, *fm* the nature of my plans, whether you shall see me in the province, quod iturum meorum ratio te nonnullam in rationem videtur adducere, visurum me sis in provinciā (ea res sic se habet, &c.; C. *Fam.* 3, 5, 3; see also L. 3, 12, 7, &c.): with r. to myself, quod attinet ad me, de me, a*

me, per me; out *fr.* to, i. e. on account of, ob; propter; causā. || High esteem, reverent regard, observantia (*r.* shown to *abq* by waiting upon him, &c.).—verecundia (regard).—reverentia (esteem; these three of *r.* shown to another).—honor (honour).—dignatio (esteem caused by desert). To possess, enjoy *r.*, habetur *ci* honor. coll et observari *qm* numerum obtinere: to entertain or feel *r.* for *abq*, vereri, revereri *qm*, *qm* colere, tribuere *ci* cultum: to show *r.* to *abq*, observare, honorare *qm*; reverentiam adhibere adversus *qm* or prestare *ci*: hence also *Jx.* colere et observare *qm*: to show due *r.* to *abq*, *qm* prosequi, with or without observantia (opp. elevare *qm*).

**RESPECT**, *v.* || To regard, *cs* rei rationem ducere or habere: not to *r.*, negligere *qm* or *qd*; nihil curare *qd*: to *r.* as, ponere with in and the *abl.*; ducere *qd* *ci* rei; numerare *qd* in *cs* rei loco. See also REGARD, *v.* || To relate to, ad rem spectare. See also RELATE. || To entertain or feel respect for; see in **RESPECT**, *s.* To *r.* *abq*'s will or pleasure, *cs* voluntati obsequi or morem gerere: to *r.* *abq*'s commands, ab *qo* imperata facere.

**RESPECTABILITY**, bona existimatio, locus, numerus. *Jx.* locus et numerus, dignitas, auctoritas.

**RESPECTABLE**, colendus, suspiciendus (to be looked up to).—honestus (honourable).—venerabilis (deserving of veneration).—conspiciendus et spectabilis (*Res* not before the Augustan age): a *r.* man, vir honestus, gravis; spectatus et honestus; vir bonæ existimationis (of unblemished reputation).—vir spectabilis (as a title, under the emperors; *Cod. Just.*).

**RESPECTABLY**, honeste, decore (creditably).—laudabiliter, cum laude (so as to deserve praise).—ut deet (becomingly).—bene (well). To live or conduct oneself *r.*, decore, honeste, vivere.

**RESPECTFUL**, observans (towards *abq*; *cs*).—revereus, venerabundus (*SYN.* in **RESPECT**). To *r.* towards *abq*; see: to show **RESPECT**.

**RESPECTFULLY**, reverenter: to speak very *r.* to *abq*, *qm* reverentissime alloqui: to rise *r.* before *abq*, in venerationem *cs* assurgere.

**RESPECTIVE**, proprius, peculiaris et proprius, singularis; *sts* with quisque; *e. g.* that all might be responsible for their *r.* portions, ut suæ quisque partis tutandæ reus esset (L.).

**RESPECTIVELY**, By ut quisque est; suus cuique; hic—ille; tu—ille, alter—alter. They rely on the will, and the claims of relationship *r.*, hic testamento, ille proximitate nititur (Q.); [the orators who pleaded] for Scæurus and his son, *r.*, pro Scæuro hic, ille pro filio; you and he are equally desirous to see your sons *r.*, tuum tu gnatum, ille suum cupit videre (afl. *Plant.* *Capl.* 2, 3, 39). They require *r.* a bridle and spurs, alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus.

**RESPIRATION**, respiratio, respiratus (*Res* not respiritus). See BREATH.

**RESPIRE**, spirare, respirare, animam reciprocare, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam or spiritum ducere. See BREATHE.

**RESPIRE**, mora (Held; mora mortis = reprieve).—dilatio, prolatio (adjournment, putting off). *R. fm* trouble, intercapdo molestiæ.

**RESPENDENCE**, RESPLENDENCY, fulgor, splendor, nitor, claritas [*SYN.* in BRIGHTNESS].

**RESPLENDENT**, fulgens, splendens, nitidus, nitens, illustrius, clarus. [*SYN.* and *PR.* in BRIGHT.]

**RESPONDENTLY**, splendide, nitide, &c.

**RESPOND**, RESPONSE. See ANSWER.

**RESPONDENT**, qui *ci* respondit (in a controversy).

—qui contra disputatur. —\*propugnator questionis.

**RESPONSIBILITY**. By the adj.

**RESPONSIBLE**, § Accountable, cui ratio reddenda est. To be *r.*, prestare *qd*. I am *r.* for that, mihi res præstanda est. To make oneself *r.*, *qd* in se recipere (to take it on oneself).—periculum in se recipere, rem *qm* sui periculi facere: to be *r.* for a loss, præstare damnum: to be *r.* for charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare: you shall be *r.*, tu culam præstabis: that each might be *r.* for the safety of his own part, ut suæ quisque partis tutandæ reus esset (L.). § Able to pay, qui est solvendo or ad solvendum.

**RESPONSION**, responsio, responsum. See also ANSWER.

**RESPONSIVE**, ex alterâ parte respondens. *Sis* alternus. See also ANSWERABLE.

**REST**, *s.* || Repose, requies (after activity).—quies (in itself).—otium (leisure).—tranquillitas (freedom from disturbance): day of *r.*, dies ad quietem datus: hour of *r.*, hora ad quietem data. You give yourself no *r.*,



nullum remittit tempus neque te respiciat (Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18). || *Sleep*, vid. || *Prop*, support, administrum; see PAOR. || *Remainder*, reliquum; quod reliquum est or restat; quod restat, pl. quae restant; reliqui, pl. (of persons). The *r*, e. g., part of the senators...the *r*, pars senatorum...reliqui; for the *r*, ceterum, cetera (in all other respects). || *ceteroqui* or *ceteroquin* is extremely rare; being found prps only in C. Att. 16, 11, 7, and Fin. 1, 3, 7.—de reliquo reliqua. quod reliquum est. quod superest (as regards the remainder).

REST, v. || *To be still*, non movēri. || *To repose*, quiescere. conquiescere. requiescere (g. t. of persons and things).—quiesci se dare or tradere (to take *r*, of persons). *Tor* fm all trouble and toil, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiescere: to recommend aby *r*, qm respirare et conquiescere jubere: not to let aby *r*, qm numquam acquiescere sinere. I will not *r*, until, haud desinam, donec: the land *r*'s (i. e. is uncultivated, lies fallow), ager quiescit or requiescit. || *To lean*, niti, inniti in re or in rem; sustinēri qā re; incumbere in qd or ei rei. || *To depend*, in the phrase to rest with, i. e. to depend upon, in qo or in re positum or situm esse. See DEPEND.

RESTING-PLACE, tranquillitas ad quietem locus (C., prop.); portus otii, or simply portus (fig.). To find no *r*.-p., locum ubi consistat, non reperire.

RESTITUTION, restitutio. refectio (restoring, repairing.—Avoid restauratio in this sense). Usually by the verbs. To demand *r*, and satisfaction, res repetere. To insist on *r*, pertinacem esse ad obtinendam injuriam (L. 29, 1, 17).

RESTIVE, A *r* horse, prps indomitus (not broken in; Plaut.), or contumax (obstinate; used of animals; e. g., of oxen, Col.).—frenis non parens.

RESTIVENESS, prps contumacia (used by Col. of the obstinacy of oxen, cont. perivac boum).

RESTLESS, inquietus. turbidus (opp. quietus).—turbulentus. turbatus. tumultuosus (agitated, stormy).—perturbatus. commotus. sollicitus (troubled, disturbed, esp. in mind).—rerum novarum studiosus, cupidus (desirous of change or innovation). A *r* mind or spirit, animus numquam agitatione et motu vacuus (C. de Div. 2, 62, 128). To pass a *r* night, noctem perpetuis vigilis et cum magno animi motu agere: to have *r* nights, in somnis fatigari: to be *r* (in mind), angī (to be disturbed with fear).—sollicitum esse (to be troubled).

RESTLESSLY, Usually by the adj. (not in quiete, *weh* is late; turbate is = in disorder, confusedly).—turbulente. turbulentus (C.); tumultuose (L., of civil commotion).

RESTLESSNESS, inquietas (a state of disquietude, when one cannot rest; post-Aug. e. g. inquietas nocturna, Plin., r. by night).—turbidus motus (unquiet motion, g. t.; see C. Tusc. 1, 33).—animi motus (disturbance of the mind, e. g., in sleep, as Curt. 7, 5, 16).—aestus (unsettled state of mind, when one is at a loss, or does not know what course to adopt).—perturbatio (great disturbance, whether in the state, usually with rerum, or of the mind, usually with animi).—sollicitudo (excitement with anxiety).—angor (disquietude arising fm fear of impending calamity).—turba (mly pl. turbæ), tumultus, tumultuatio (disturbance: SYN. and PRP. in DISTURBANCE).

RESTORATION, restauratio. redintegratio (renewal; reparatio, Prudent.; restitutio, Eumen.). Usually by the verbs. R. of concord, reconciliatio gratiae: to demand the *r* of atq, repetere, repositore qd.

RESTORATIVE, adj. vires reficiens.

RESTORE, || *To give back*, reddere, restituere: to *r*, to life, ab inferis excitare, revocare: restored to life, ab inferis excitatus, revocatus (not redvivus). || *To put into its former condition*, restituere (g. t.).—rursus restituere: reficere (to repair what was injured).—reparare (to renew what had been more completely destroyed).—renovare (to renew). In a wider sense, also, revocare (L.); reducere (Plin. Ep.); referre qd (C.). || *Avoid restauratio*; even instaurare occurs but seldom in the best writers: to *r*, a picture, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus iisdem quibus fuerat renovare (C. Rep. 5, 1, 2).—novā picturā interpolare opus (to *r* with fresh colours; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 103).

RESTORER, restitutor (C., L.); reparator (Stat.). Or by the verbs.

RESTRAIN, || *To confine*, keep in, terminis or cancellis circumscribere, finire, definire. terminis circumscribere et definire, also circumscribere only (to surround with boundaries, as it were).—finire, definire (to keep between certain outlines).—coercere (to keep

within proper limits, to curb or bridle). To *r*, a thing within its proper limits, qd intra terminos coercere: to *r*, one's empire within its ancient limits, antiquis terminis regnum finire: to be restrained within their own narrow limits, suis finibus exiguus contineri: to *r*, a thing within a narrow sphere, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g., friendship, C. Off. 1, 17, 53, Beter.): to *r*, an orator within narrow limits, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70): to *r*, one's speech, orationem finire or in angustias compellere (opp. oratio exultare potest): to *r*, oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possit: to *r*, oneself to atq, se continere re or in re (of things and persons). To be restrained, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse: to *r*, oneself (= contain oneself), se tenere, sustinere, cohibere, coercere: to be hardly able to *r*, oneself fm doing atq, vix se continere posse, quin &c.: vix temperare sibi posse, quin &c. To *r*, one's laughter, risum tenere, continere; one's tears, lacrimas tenere, continere; lacrimis temperare (C.); lacrimas cohibere (Plin.); fletum reprimere (C.); one's tongue, linguam comprimere (Plaut.); continere (C.); one's wrath, iracundiam cohibere (C.); one's hands, eyes, &c., manus, oculos cohibere (a qā re). || *To repress*, coercere, continere, cohibere, frenare, refricare (to hold in check; all with acc.).—inhibere (to stop).—comprimere (to suppress).—reprimere. suppressere (to repress).—obviam ire ei rei (to take preventive measures). To *r*, the ardor of youth, juventutem refricare or coercere: to *r*, one's passions, cupiditates coercere, continere, comprimere; cupiditatis imperare. To *r*, by severe laws, vincire qd severis legibus. circumscribere (to restrict aby, e. g., in his liberty, manner of life, &c.).—in angustum deducere (reduce to a narrow compass, e. g. perturbations, C.).—moderari. temperare. modum facere ei rei (to put a limit or bounds to atq). J. N. cohibere et continere. reprimere et coercere. See also TO COMPEL.

RESTRAINT, coercitio. vis (force).—necessitas (of imposed by necessity).—moderatio. temperatio (of things). To do atq fm *r*, vi coactus qd facio: to use *r*, with aby, qm vi cogere; qm per vim adigere: to use *r*, vim adhibere. Without any *r*, non vi coactus: the right of *r*, over aby, coercitio in qm (see Suet. Oct. 45).

RESTRICT, circumscribere. moderari, temperare, modum facere ei rei (to set a measure to atq).—coercere (to keep within limits or bounds; to keep in check).

—reprimere (to bring back to its former limits). To *r*, to atq, temperare qd qā re: to *r*, aby, qm coercere, continere, circumscribere (in his liberty, mode of living, &c.).—q. m. parce habere, qm arte colere (in diet; the latter, S. Jug. 85, 35).—in breve tempus conijcere qm (in time, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 2). To *r*, oneself, parce vivere, impensas circumdare, modum facere sumptibus, impensas corripere (in respect of expense; the latter, Suet. Tib. 34).—modeste or continentem or sobrie vivere; se cohibere (in one's mode of living).

RESTRICTION, moderatio. temperatio (of a thing). not conscriptio and restrictio (in this sense): with a *r*, cum or sub exceptione (with an exception, conditionally).—not circumscripte in this sense).—parce (sparingly). With the *r*, that &c., ita quidem, ut &c.

RESTRICTIVE, By the verbs.

RESULT, s. eventus (a consequence).—exitus (an issue).—J. N. eventus atque exitus; exitus eventusque; emolumentum (advantage, profit). A fortunate *r*, proventus secundus; proventus (see Interp. ad Cacs. B. G. 7, 29): with a *r*, non frustra (not in vain).—prosperus (fortunately); without *r*, frustra; nequidquam or inassum: to be without *r*, irritum or frustra esse; ad irritum cadere; secus cadere: to have a good *r*, succedere; bene or prospere cedere; prospere evenire: not to doubt of the good *r* of a measure, rem confici posse non diffidere: to have the desired *r*, optabilem exitum habere; ex sententia evenire: to have not the desired *r*, haud bene, minus prospere evenire. To have a fortunate *r*, felicem exitum habere; prosper, feliciter evenire: to have a remarkable *r*, notabili exitu concludi: to foretell the *r*, de exitu divinare: to know the *r*, scire quos eventus res sit habitura. A fear the *r*, haec quo sint rapta timeo; quorum hoc evasurum sit vereor.

RESULT, v. sequi, consequi (to follow upon).—evenire (to fall out as a consequence).—manare, fluere, proficisci (to proceed fm), with ex.

RESUME, resumere. recipere (to take again).—denuo incipere. repetere. redintegrare, revocare (to begin again).

**RESUMPTION**, *By the verbs.*

**RESURRECTION**, resurrectio mortuorum (*Lat., to be retained as t. i.*)—excitatio a mortuis, revocatio in vitam *de nona* the Christian notion. 'I am the r. and the life.' *Kraft* gives ego sum vitam æternæ auctor et parens; *but*, in quoting the Bible, the literal interpretation must be kept, *which is by no means adequately expressed by the substitute recommended.* 'The R. at the last day,' dies, quo in vitam redibunt mortui (*Kraft*); *better* 'dies, quo corpora hominum in vitam redibunt'; 'dies quo Deus jubebit manes (*better* corpora) exire ex sepulchris (*ast. O. Met. 7, 206*). 'The day of our Lord's R.' 'dies Christi a morte redeuntis sacer.

**RESUSCITATE**, revocare qm a morte ad vitam.—revocare qm ab inferis or a mortuis. mortuum ab inferis excitare (C.).

**RESUSCITATION**, excitatio a mortuis. revocatio in vitam.

**RETAIL**, s. mercatura tenuis (g. t. for a business in a small way). *A r. shop* (for cloth), \*taberna, in qua panni ad unam venduntur (*C. Off. 1, 42, 151*).

**RETAIL**, v. dividere. distrahere.—ad unam vendere (*of stuff, &c.*)—mercaturam tenuem facere (*ast. C.*)—promissuæ et villa mercari (*T. Germ. 5*).

**RETAILER**, qui (quæ) tenuem mercaturam facit, or \*merces minutim dividit; *in the Roman sense, also, caupo, propolia; institor (a hawker).*

**RETAIN**, || *To keep, servare. conservare (to keep, preserve, not lose; opp. rejicere)*—câ rei detrimentum facere nullum. nullam facere in qâ re jacturam (*not suffer or sustain a loss, e. g., in one's credit or authority, consequently to r. it*): *to r. aby, qm tenere or retinere (not allow him to go)*—hospitio qm excipere or accipere (*to take or keep him under one's roof, &c.*)—cæne adhibere (*at a meal*): *to r. a custom, see CUSTOM*: *to r. the magistracy, manere in magistratu* (*opp. magistratu abire*). *To r. its colour, \*colorem servare or retinere. || To keep in pay (e. g., soldiers, &c.), alere (militæ, exercitum).*—mercede conducere (*to hire, e. g., milites*).—mercede accersere (*of soldiers fm a different or foreign country, e. g., Germanos; see Cæs. B. G. 1, 31, init.*).

**RETAINER**, || *One who retains. Crel. with the verbs in To RETAIN. || One that is retained in aby's pay. See DOMESTIC. || A follower, associator, associæ (associ. in a good, associ. in a bad sense; see CREATURE). || The retainers of aby (t. e. his hangers on), qui faciunt or sentiunt cum qo; qui stant cum or ab qo: our r.'s, nostri. qui nobiscum stant: he can depend or reckon on those that are his r.'s. habet certos sui studiosos. If = Clienti, vid. || A fee to secure counsel for a trial, arrha or arrhisio (*Plaut. and Gaj. Dig.*).*

**RETAKE**, resumere. recipere. *To r. alth, ci qd auferre.*

**RETALIATE**. *See To REQUIRE.*

**RETALIATION**, *Crel. by the verbs.* The law of r., jus injuriarum illatam ulciscendi: \*jus talionis (*t. t.*). *In r. for, ut ulcisceretur (ulcisceretur, &c.).*

**REWARD**, *See DELAY, HINDER.*

**RETCH**, nausea segnis et sine exitu torquet qm, quæ bilem movet nec effundit (*Sen. Ep. 53*).—\*nausea segni et sine exitu torquet.

**RETENTION**, retentio (*as act of retaining*). *If = Memory, vid. R. of urine, stranguria (σπαρτυρία, also dysuria, used by C. Attic. 10, 10, 3, as a Greek word; in later writers it stands as a Latin expression; the pure Latin however is urinae tormina, n., or urinae difficultas or angustia).*

**RETENTIVE**, *Crel. with the verbs in To RETAIN.* *A r. memory, memoria bona (C. Attic.), tenax: a more r. memory, memoria melior (C.): a very r. one, tenacissima (Q.): to have a r. memory, memoriâ valere, vigere. If preceded by 'so'—(that), tantus. Aby had so r. a memory, that, ci memoria tanta fuit, ut &c. (e. g., Hortensio, C.).*

**RETENTIVENESS**, *Crel. with the verbs in To RETAIN.*

**RETICLE**, reticulum.

**RETICULAR**, RETICULATED, reticulatus.

**RETINA**, \*retina (*t. t.*).

**RETINUE**, comitatus, us. comites (*pl.*). stipatio. assectatorum turba (*large r., great number of followers*). *See also RETAINERS.*

**RETIRE**, || *PROP.* recedere (*g. t.*)—migrare, emigrare, demigrare (ex) loco, in locum (*to remove fm, &c.*)—migrare, emigrare domo or e domo (*to remove fm a dwelling*)—secedere in locum (*to separate and withdraw to another place; see L. 2, 32, sq.*). *To r. out of night, abdere se in locum (rarely with a dative). || FIG.*

a republicâ recedere or se sevocare. a negotiis publicis se removere. de foro decedere. *To r. entirely fm public business, ab omni parte republicæ se subtrahere (gradually).*—a negotiis publicis se removere ad otium: quæ perferre: *to r. fm life (t. e. to die), de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere; (fm an office) abdicare munus (which however is rare) or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magistratu or honore); abscedere munere (L. 9, 3).*—magistratum deponere.

**RETIRED**, solitarius (*of places or persons*). *A r. life, vita solitaria: to lead a r. life, vitam solitariam agere (in solitudine).*—in solitudine or secum vivere; lucem conventumque hominum vitare (C.); tempus solum in secreto terere (L.); vitam agere segregem (*Sen. Benef. 4, 18, 2*); habeo or ago vitam procul a republicâ (*not a public or political life*): a r. place, locus desertus (*opp. loc. celebris*); solitudo; locus ab arbitris remotus (C.).

**RETIREMENT**. || *Act of retiring, by the verbs. R. fm office, abdicatio muneris. || Retired place, solitudo; locus desertus; locus ab arbitris remotus (C.). || Retired state or life, solitudo; vita solitaria; otium (freedom fm business, leisure). A person living in r. in the country, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens: to live in r., vitam solitariam agere (in solitudine).—habere or agere ætatem procul a republicâ (*for fm political life*): to spend one's youth in r., juvenutem procul a cætu hominum agere: to withdraw into r., vitam solitudinis mandare; a turbâ in otium et solitudinem se conferre (*to go into solitude*).—a negotiis publicis se removere; de foro decedere (*to withdraw fm political life*).*

**RETORT**, v. referre. remittere. rejicere. regerere (*retorquere, e. g., crimen, argumentum, lale*). An argument that can be easily retorted, contrarium genus argumentationis (Q., *not C.*; see *Ern. Lex. Rhetoricum*).

**RETORT**, s. || *A reply, responsum. responsio; or rather by the verbs. || A chemical vessel, vas chemicum curvo collo (Kraft); prps \*lagenæ curvi collis (G.).*

**RETOUCH**, retractare qd (C., *with the accessory notion of improving it*)—emendare (*to amend*)—recudere (*carmen, Mæret.*). refigere (*orationem, Wolf.*): in several places, crebris locis inculcare et reficere (C.). *To r. a picture, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus inædem, quibus fuerat, renovare (to freshen an old painting)*—novâ picturâ interpolare opus (*to put on fresh colours here and there*).

**RETRACE**, revocare. referre. *To r. one's steps, recedere. reverti. se referre. redire: to r. in memory, memoriâ repetere qd; memoriâ ca rei repetere.*

**RETRACT**, dicta retractare (V.); revocare (*post-Aug. in this sense*): prps qd, ut indictum sit revocare velle (*ast. L.*). *See REAGENT.*

**RETRACTATION**, ~~not~~ retractatio or revocatio in this sense. *Use the verbs. (C. uses τανύπνοια in Gk characters in his epistles, e. g., Att. 7, 7).*

**RETREAT**, s. || *Act of retiring, abitus. discessus. receptus (of soldiers). To sound a r., receptum canere: to stipulate for a safer r., ut incolumibus abire licet pacis: the signal for r., receptum signum. revocatio a bello (C. Phil. 13, 7, 15): to provide the means of r., receptum sibi consulere (Cæs. B. C. 3, 11): to lose the means of r., receptum amittere (Pomp. up. C.): the r. being difficult, hard facili inde receptu (L.): let us cut off all the means of r., that our only hope may be in victory, nos omnium rerum respectum præterquam victoriæ nobis abscondimus (L. 9, 23). || Place of retirement, solitudo. locus ab arbitris remotus. (as a refuge) refugium. perfrugium. respectus (*prop., place to which one may look back, and fall back upon; place of refuge; C., L.*)—(*for pleasure*) secessus, us.*

**RETREAT**, v. (*of troops*) se recipere. se referre (*not common*)—referre pedem (~~not~~ *but* not retrahere pedem, *which is poetical*)—referre gradum (*of retreating fm actual engagement*). *To r. in excellent order, quietissime se recipere (Cæs.): to r. to the camp, se recipere ad castra (L.), in castra (Cæs.); se referre in castra (Np.).*

**RETRENCH**, circumscribere. finire. coercere. reprimere. modum facere ci rei. *To r. expenses, sumptus circumeudere (L.); sumptus contrahere, minue; e; parce vivere (C.).*

**RETRENCHMENT**. *By the verbs.*

**RETRIBUTION**, remuneratio (*in a good sense*)—gratia (*in a good or bad sense*)—præmium. merces (*reward, recompense; merc. also in a bad sense*). *Or by the verbs; e. g., par pari referre. rependere. referre gra-*

tiam. *In a good sense* = *Reward*, which see. *To exact a severe r.*, ulcisci injuriam a quo illatum.

**RETRIEVE.** See **RECOVER**, **REPAIR**.

**RETROGRADE**, *adj.* [**PROPR.**] retrōgrādus (*Plin.*); usually by the *adv.* retro, retrorūm. *To have a r. motion*, recedere (*opp.* adire; *of the planets*); *to make a r. movement*, se recipere; *pedem referre*: a *r. motion*, regressus (*opp.* progressus, *C. N. D.* 2, 20, 51; *of the planets*); recessus (*opp.* accessus). [**FIG.**] irritus, vanus.

**RETROGRADE**, *v.* [**PROPR.**] *To go back*, retrōgradi (*Plin.*); retrorē (*Sen.*); se recipere; *pedem referre* (*to retire, give ground*). [**FIG.**] *To decline*, vid.

**RETROSPECT**, respectus, ūs (*act of looking back*). —præteritorum recordatio (*opp.* expectatio reliquorum, *the prospect before us*; *C. Brut.* 76, 266). *To take a r. of*, respicere qd.

**RETROSPECTIVE**. *To be r.*, or have a *r. effect* (*of a law*), in præteritum valere: *not to have a r. effect*, pps. in posterum valere.

**RETURN**, [**TAUNS.**] *To give back*, reddere (*g. t.*); —restituere (*to restore the same thing*); —remittere (*to send back*); —redhibere (*to r. a purchase that is imperfect, &c.*, in *wh. sense reddere* or reddere qd. unde emptum est is also found). *redhibere* also = *to take back*. [**TO repay, requite**, referre qd. respondere ci rei (*in an equal degree*); —remunerari qd. (*as a remuneration*). *To r. like for like*, par pari respondere or referre (*not pro pari*; see *Bentl. Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 55); —parē gratiam referre ci (*Ter. Eun.* 4, 51); *to r. a salutation*, salutem referre: *to r. the affection of any one*, cs amoris respondere (*redamare* is used only once by *C. Læl.* 14, 49; and that with the addition of 'ut ita dicam: it should, therefore, not be employed in composition); *to r. kindnesses*, beneficia reddere; *beneficiis respondere* (*with services*); —officiis beneficia remunerari (*C. post Red.* in *Sen.* 12, 30); *to r. a present* (*by giving one similar*), qm remunerari quam similimum munere: *I will r. this favour if you require it, and even without your requiring it*, reddam vicem, si reposes; reddam et si non reposes (*Plin.* Ep. 2, 8, 6). [**To reply**, respondere, to althg. ci rei. referre. reponere (*to answer an objection*); —subjicere (*to answer immediately*): *the shout was returned by others*, clamor exceptus est ab aliis. [**To give in an official account of one's property**, &c., proditē. [**INTRANS.**] *To come or go back*, redire (*to be on the way back or home*); —reverti (*to turn back*).

—reducere esse (*of a happy return fm a distant country, captivity, &c.*); —revenirē (*to come back; opp.* advenire). —recurere (*hastily*); —revolare (*still stronger, to fly back*). *To order any to r.*, qm revocare; qm repetere (*urgently*); *to r. to any place*, qd. reverti or redire; qm locum repetere (*to a place where one used to be*); —remigrare (*to a place where one lived before; e. g. Romam*).

**RETURN**, *s.* [**A coming back**, reditio, reditus. *R. home*, reditus domum. *R. of a disorder*, see **RELAPSE**. [**A giving back**, restitutio (*Pand.*; *not redditio*). *By the verb.* In *r.*, vicissim. [**Requital**, remuneratio (*absol.*, *C. Off.* 2, 20, 69; *beneficentia*, *C. Læl.* 14, 49); or by a *Cri.* with referre (*for relatio* occ. only *Sen.* Ep. 74, 13, and *de Benef.* 5, 11, 1, *sq.*, in the expression relatio gratiæ, i. e. a returning of thanks by an act). [**Profit**, produce, setus, proventus (*of the soil*); —fructus (*g. t.*, *that which produces, in fruits, money, &c.*); —questus (*gain*)). —reditus, vectigal (*income fm a thing*); —merces (*rent*). *R.'s fm estates*, fructus, quem prædia reddunt; prædiorum mercedulæ (*in money*); —prædiorum proventus (*in fruits*); —quod ex qd. re refectum est (*Cf. L.* 35, 1; *Papin.* Dig. 26, 7, 39, 8); *some clear r. still comes to the proprietor of the land* (sc. after deducting tithes, &c.), puri atque reliqui qd. ad dominum pervenit (*C. Ferr.* 3, 86, 200); *to yield or produce r.*, fructum ferre; fructum edere ex se; fetum edere: *the vineyards yield an abundant r.*, uberrimus est vinearum redditus: *this estate makes an excellent r.*, hic fundus est fructuosissimus; hic ager efficit plurimum. *There is a r. for the outlay*, impensam ac sumptum factum in cultum, fructus reficit (*Farr. R. E.* 1, 2, 8). [**Report of property**, &c. (*under an income tax*), professio (*with or without bonorum*).

**REUNION**, [**Act of rejoining**, Crel. by the verbs in **UNIT**, with iterum or rursus. [**Reconciliation**, reconciliatio.

**REUNITE**, [**To rejoin** (*trans. or intrans.*). *By verbs in JOIN or UNIT*, with iterum or rursus. [**To reconcile**, reconciliare.

**REVEAL**, detegere, retegere (*rv. pr.*, *opp.* tegere, 43

contegere; *to r. secrets, crimes, &c.*); —aperire (*discover, of secrets, crimes, &c.*); —patēfacere (*open what was before concealed*; rem, odium, &c.) in medium proferre, or proferre only (*to make althg. generally known; in a good sense*). *Jn. proferre et patēfacere*; —enunciare, evulgare, divulgare (*to declare publicly what ought not to be declared at all, or at all events only to confidential persons*); —manifestum facere (*manifestare* never occurs in good prose); —cum hominibus communicare (*to reveal; of God: accl. revelare*); —prodere (*to betray*). *Revealed religion*, religio divinitus patēfacta or cum hominibus communicata: *to be revealed*, patēferi, patefacere: *to r. itself suddenly*, e tenebris erumpere (*C.*).

**REVEL**, *v.* [**PROPR.**] commissari. See also **CA-ROUSE**. [**FIG.**] *To delight*; vid.

**REVEL**, *s.* commissatio. See **CAROUSAL**.

**REVELATION**, [**Act of revealing**; Crel. with the verbs. [**A discovery**, vid. *A divine r.*, visum a Deo missum. [**Revealed religion**, religio divinitus patēfacta or cum hominibus communicata. [**The Apocalypse**, Apocalypsis (*i. t.*).

**REVELLER**, commissator.

**REVENGE**, *a.* vindicta (*as an act of justice*); —ultio (*as an act of anger*); —talio (*as an act of retaliation*); —pœna (*satisfaction by punishment inflicted*). —ulciscendi cupiditas (*the spirit of r.*); —ira, iracundia (*anger, wrath*). *To take r. on any*, expetere pœnas a quo or in qm: *a spirit of r.*, ulciscendi cupiditas. *To give one's r.*, see **TO GLUT**.

**REVENGE**, *v.* ulcisci qm or qd. vindicare qm or qd. persequi cs pœnas, or post-adv. exsequi qm. pœnas capere pro quo or cs rei. punire qd. *Jn. ulcisci et punire*. [**FOR SYX**, see **REVENGE**, s.]. *To r. any's death*, cs mortem (or necem) ulcisci or vindicare or persequi: *to r. any by the blood of his murderer*, ci or cs manibus sanguine cs parentare (*Herzog. Cas. B. G.* 7, 17, *extr.*); *to r. oneself on any*, ulcisci or persequi cs injurias; ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis (never ulcisci qd. alone in this meaning); —vindicare in quo; pœnas petere or repetere a quo: *oneself on any for althg.*, or *to r. a person* (*by punishing him who wronged him*), ulcisci qm pro qd. re or pro quo (*the person punished in the acc.*); —vindicare qd. a quo (*to visit althg. upon any*); —pœnas cs or cs rei repetere a quo.

**REVENGEFUL**, ulciscendi cupidus (*in a single case*); —qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (*that is of a r. disposition*).

**REVENGER**, ultor or vindex cs or cs rei. punitor cs rei (*one who revenges any or althg.* SYX. in **REVENGE**, s.); —ultor injuriarum, punitor doloris (*one who avenges himself for injury or wrong done*).

**REVENUE**, vectigal, vectigalia (*whether public or private income; in C. freq. in the latter sense; see Off.* 2, 25, 88; *Parad.* 6, 3); —reditus (*always in the singular*; *that which comes in, return*); —fructus (*returns yielded by a thing, as by an estate, &c.*); —pecunia, fructus pecunie (*income in ready money*). Public r., fructus publici (*C. Ann.* 4, 6, 3; *if consisting of money*, pecunie vectigales); *r. fm mines*, pecunia, quæ reddit ex metallis; pecunie, quas facio ex metallis: *fm estates*, prædiorum fructus; fructus, quem prædia reddunt: *to have or derive r. fm althg.*, pecunias facere or capere ex re: *to furnish r.*, in redditu esse: *a fixed r.*, statum redditum præstare (*Plin.* Ep. 3, 19, 5); *the expenditure exceeds the r.*, redditum impendia exsuperant.

**REVERBERATE**, resonare. voci respondere (*return as echo*); —turræ septem acceptas voces numerosioris repercutus multiplicat (*Plin.* 36, 15, 23; *cause to reverberate*); —vastis saltibus clamor repercutitur (*Curr.* 3, 10, 12; *reverberates*).

**REVERBERATION**, resonantia (*Vitr.* 5, 3, 5). sonus relatus (*C.*); vox redditā (*L.*), repercutus (*T.*). *There is a r.*, soni referuntur (*C. N. D.* 2, 57, 144).

**REVERE**, venerari, colere, observare. *Jn. colere et observare*. *C. uses venerari only with ref. to divine worship, or that which is allied to it; observare only of reverence towards men; colere of both: observare has respect rather to the feeling of reverence; colere to the act*.

**REVERENCE**, s. reverentia, verecundia, veneratio, admotio. [**SYX. in Awa.**] [**A title**, \*vir reverendus.

**REVERENCE**, *v.* See **REVERE**.  
**REVEREND**, venerabilis, venerandus, reverendus (*venerable, deserving of respect*); —gravia, augustus (*emph. with ref. to outward dignity*). [**A title**, reverendus; *when prefixed to a name, add vir; e. g. the Rev. A. B.*, vir reverendus *A. B.*; *so likewise*, Rev. Sir, \*vir reverende.



**REVERENT**, reverens (T., *Plin.*) verecundus (of the habit or disposition).

**REVERENTLY**, reverenter (T., *Plin.*, *Suet.*) reverēde.

**REVERIE**, somnium (vigilantis).

**REVERSAL** (of a judgement), destructio sententiam (opp. confirmatio; Q. 10, 5, 12).—rei judicatae infirmatio (C.).

**REVERSE**, s. || *Change*, vicia, vices. vicissitudo. commutatio. [SYN. in ALTERATION.] R. of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudo: to suffer a r. of fortune, alteram fortunam experiri. || *Opposite*, contrarium. To do the very r., contra facere (Suet. not contrarium facere): my opinion is the very r., ego contra putō (C.); mihi contra videtur (S. Jug. 85, 1): to maintain the r., in contrarium, in oppositum, ire or discedere sententiam; contra dicere: whether he is happy or the r., utrum felle sit contra. || The contrary to the observed is a coin, para versa.

**REVERSE**, v. || To alter, change, mutare. immutare. invertere. variare. [SYN. and PHR. in ALTER.] || To overthrow, rumpere. evertre. abolere. To r. a judgement, iudicium rem judicatam irritam facere (C. Phil. 11, 5, 11): to seek to r. a judgement, rem judicatam labefactare conari.

**REVERSION**, || Act of reversing, by the verbs, or by subst. in REVERSE. || (In law), spes muneris. \*spes succedendi (with ref. to an office). \*spes hereditatis. pecunia mortis ea ad quempiam perventura (aff. C. Top. 4, 29; with ref. to the fut. inheritance of an office). To promise aby the r. of an office, \*spem succedendi ei facere.

**REVERT**, redire. reverti. revenire. [SYN. and PHR. in RETURN.]

**REVIEW**, a. recensio. recensus (the former as action; the latter as state).—Iustratio (celebration of the iustrium).—recognitio (an inspecting, L., *Suet.*). To hold a r., recensum agere: to pass in r., transire (of the cavalry); the action, transvectio equitum).—transire (of infantry).

**REVIEW**, v. recensere. recensum ea agere (to go through singly, in order to satisfy oneself of the proper nature, number, &c.; e. g. of troops, the senate, the people).—inspicere (to inspect; e. g. the legions, &c.; cf. L. 41, 6, arma, viros, equos cum curâ inspicere).—numerum ea inire (to take the numbers).—qd recensere et numerum inire (Cass. B. G. 7, 76).—Iustrare (to make the solemn r., national and religious, every five years by the censor; and with the army by a general every time that he came to the army, or at his departure out of his province, or before a battle): to r. a book, \*libri censuram scribere: \*libri ea argumentum recensere atque iudicium de eo ferre (Wyttēb.).

**REVIEWER** (of a book), \*censor. \*iudex doctus, literatus. \*novi (-orum) libri (-orum) censuram (-as) scribens (Wyttēb.).

**REVILE**, convicium ci facere. qm conviciis consecrari, incescere. ci maledicere. qm maledictis insectari. maledicti in qm dicere, conferre, conicere. probris et maledictis qm vexare. maledictis or probris qm increpare. maledictis qm figere. contumeliosis verbis qm prosequi.

**REVILER**, maledicus. Or by the verbs.

**REVILING**, adj. contumeliosus. probrosus (of persons or language).—maledicus (only of persons).

**REVILING**, s. maledictum, convicium, probrum. [SYN. in ABUSE.]

**REVISAL**, REVISION, recognitio (a reconsidering, reviewing). Or by the verbs.—retractatio (Augustin.).

**REVISE**, percensere. recensere (to sit in judgement on althg critically).—corrige (to correct it).—retractare. recognoscere (to go through it again to remove what faults may remain). To r. and enlarge, crebris in locis inculcare et reficere (C.). All carefully revised and collated, omnia summâ curâ recognita et collata (C.).

**REVISIT**, revivere. iterum visere or invisere.

**REVIVAL**, renovatio. Usually by the verbs.

**REVIVE**, || TRANS. PROPR. See RESUSCITATE. Revived, i. e. restored to life, not redivivus, but ab inferis excitatus or revocatus. FIG.) vires reficere (bodily strength or vigour).—animum reddere, renovare, excitare (to give fresh courage or spirits). || INTRANS.) reviviscere (prop.; then fig. to recover, of persons and things).—ad vitam redire (to come to life again).—se colligere, se or animum recipere, respirare et se recipere, ad se redire (to recover oneself; of persons).

**REVOCATION**, revocatio. Usually by the verbs.

**REVOKE**, revocare (q. t.).—tollere (v. pr.; e. g. of an office, a law, a command, a judgement, friendship).—

abolere (v. Abs.). not to suffer to be any longer valid, to abolish, abrogare).—abrogare (to r. by authority of the people a law, a decree; also an office).—derogare legi or qd de lege (to r. part of a law; but derogare is sis used with an acc. for abrogare; see Ocken. C. Eccl. p. 85).—abrogare legi (to repeal one law by another, or at least to deprive it of its full force).—inducere (to strike out, cancel; e. g. a degree, contract).—solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (to dissolve).—rescindere (to render invalid; e. g. ordinances, contracts).

**REVOLT**, a. defectio (ab qo). rebellio. rebellium (re-sumption of hostilities by a conquered party, or one who has been compelled to maintain peace). To attempt or plan a r., defectionem belli, attentare.

**REVOLT**, v. rebellare. rebellionem facere (to renew a war, to rise again; of a vanquished people).—seditionem movere (q. t. to raise a disturbance).—Imperium auspiciumque abnuere (to refuse obedience; of soldier, L. 27, 27). To r. against any one, resistere ei (to oppose).—Imperium cs detrectare (to refuse obedience to).—deficere ab qo or ab cs imperio, desiciscere ab qo (to fall off from).

**REVOLTER**, defector (T.). rebellis (F., O.); rebellans. [SYN. in REVOLT.] Or by Crcl.

**REVOLUTION**, || Rotatio, circular motion, circumactio. circumactus. ambitus (solis).—Sed not revolutio, which is very late; August. [Change in a state or government, rerum publicarum commutatio or conversio. rerum mutatio. res commutatas. civilis perturbatio, seditio (tumult, disorder). To seek or endeavour to effect a r., res novas querere or moliri; novis rebus studere; rerum evertendarum cupidum esse: to promote disturbances and r.'s in a state, novos motus conventionesque reipublicas querere.

**REVOLUTIONARY**, rerum evertendarum cupidus. rerum mutatiois cupidus. rerum commutandarum cupidus. rerum novarum cupidus or molitor (all of persons).—seditiosus (of persons or things; e. g. voces, colloquia). A r. temper, ingenium ad res evertendas or commutandas proclive (aff. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 51): to hold r. language in the clubs, seditiosa per cunctas disserere (T. Ann. 8, 40, 8).

**REVOLUTIONISTS**, homines rerum commutandarum cupidi (C.).—rerum novarum molitores (Suet.).—rerum mutatiois cupidi (C.). Or Crcl. with rebus novis studere; res novare.

**REVOLUTIONIZE**, || To overthrow a government by violence, rerum publicarum statum violenter commutare, perturbare, or evertre (aff. C.). || To excite men to an uproar, tumult, civis ad res novas sollicitare, stimulare, incendere.

**REVOLVE**, || TRANS.) revolvere. circumagere. circumvertere. To r. a thing in one's mind, rem secum animo volvere (L.); consilium animo volutare (Curi.); rem in corde versare (Plaut.); cogitare or meditari de qâ re. See also CONSIDER. || INTRANS.) se revolvere. revoli (of stars, seasons, years).—circumvolitari (Plin.). circumagi, se circumagere. circumferri. circumverti (of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.).—in orbem circumagi or se circumvolvere.

**REWARD**, a. || The act of rewarding, remuneratio, for althg, cs rei (a repaying). || A thing given as a reward, premium. pretium (Suet.) premium is a prize that confers distinction on the receiver, as a r., opp. to pena; whereas pretium is a price for the discharge of a debt, as a payment).—bonus (reward of honour).—merces (pay for services performed).—fructus (produce of pains and exertion).—Suet. premium, common in modern writers, is without authority. To give or receive a r.; see REWARD. v.: to expect a r. for one's services fm any one, pretium meriti ab qo desiderare: to propose a r. for althg, premium cs rei proponere.

**REWARD**, v. premium ci dare, tribuere, persolvere. premium ci deferre. premium qm afficere, donare (q. t. to give a reward).—præmio qm ornare or decorare (to distinguish by a reward).—remunerari qm præmio ci dare amplissimum; amplius præmiis qm afficere: to r. merit, virtutem honorare: to r. one according to his desert, meritum præmium ci persolvere: to be rewarded, præmium consequi; præmio donari: for althg, præmium or fructum cs rei capere, percipere, ferre: by any one, fructus cs rei ferre ex qo: I consider myself richly rewarded, magnum rei fructum percipisse videor.

**RHAPSODICAL**, interruptus (unconnected, of style, &c.).—dissipatus (rambling; of a speaker).

RHAPSODIST, qui poetarum carmina pronuntiat (Q. 12, 3, 1).

RHAPSODY, carmen (Lucr. 6, 9, 38).—rhapsodia (a name given to each of the books of *Homar's Iliad and Odyssey*).—farrago (a medley).—cento (a compilation; *Isidor.*)—opus in breve tempus relictum (a slight composition).

RHETORIC, rhetorica or rhetorice; oratoria ac. ars (Q.).—ars orandi, or bene dicendi scientia. To write on r., de oratoribus scribere.

RHETORICAL, rhetoricus. R. embellishment, cultus, ornatu. dicendi or orationis cultus or ornatu. dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any conspicuous r. embellishment).—quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (with ref. to expression and thought). fucus, pigmenta orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste).

RHETORICALLY, rhetorice.

RHETORICIAN, rhetoricus, rhetor.

RHEUM, gravēdo. catarrhus, destillatio (narium).

See CATARRH.

RHEUMATIC, rheumaticus (Plin.).

RHEUMATISM, rheumatismus (Plin.).

RHINOCEROS, rhinoceros (Plin.).

RHOMB, rhombus (Frontin.).

RHOMBOIDAL, rhomboides (Frontin.).

RHUMBAR, radix Pontica (Cels.). rha in very late writers; *Armanian*.—rheum rha ponticum (Linn.).

RHYME, s. \*extremum verborum similis sonitus. R., versusum clausulam inter se consonantes (see Q. 9, 3, 45): bad r., \*extrema verba non bene consonantia; verses in r., \*versus extremis verbis in se consonantes; \*versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant. *Q. 9* Avoid such expressions as versus similiter desinentes or cadentes; for C. employs the phrases similiter desinere or cadere only to denote the similar fall or termination of periods; see C. de Or. 3, 54, 208. I see neither r. nor reason in this, \*hæc quomodo inter se coherere, non intelligo.

RHYME, *in TRANS.* \*in eundem sonum exire. \*extremis verbis inter se consonare. *in TRANS.* \*facere ut versus cum antecedente consonet extremis verbis.

RHYMER, versificator (Q. Just.).

RHYTHM, rhythmus (ῥυθμός or pure Latin numerus, eccl. C. always uses), or numeri (numeros ῥυθμοῖς accipi volo, Q.).

RHYTHMICAL, rhythmicus (ῥυθμικός, C. Q.), or pure Lat. numerosus.

RIB, costa. To break a r., costam frangere: his r. is quite broken, tota costa perfecta est (Cels.). to stick a man in the r.'s, cs latus transfigere, confodere or transfodere gladio (sic, &c.). *Ribs* (of a ship), costæ. statumina (the framework): the keels and r.'s were first made of light timber, carinæ primum ac statumina ex levi materia sebant. *Ribs* (on leaves), foliorum nervuli (Plin.). *Wife's*; vid.

RIBALD, obscenus.

RIBALDRY, verborum obscenitas (C.).

RIBAND, vitta (V.). tænia, fascia (strip or band of stuff for the forehead or hair).—lemniscus (r. of a garland; the best word for the r. of an order); also *præp* by clavus (the purple stripe or stud worn on the tunic of Roman men). To trim with r.'s, \*clavis, vittis variare, prætexere.

RIBBED, costatus (prop., *Varr.*: e. g. boves).—nervosus (of plants; e. g. cauliculi, Plin.).

RICE, oryza. A r. pudding, \*pulmentum ex oryzâ confectum. \*pule ex oryzâ confecta (if soft or fluid).—\*oryza cocta (baked).

RICH, *in PROP.* dives (possessing much money, = pecuniosus; opp. pauper).—locuples (far above want; opp. egenus, egenus).—fortunatus (in good circumstances; less than dives).—opulentus (wealthy, and thence possessing influence).—copiosus (possessing the necessities of life in abundance; opp. tenuis, exilis).—beatus (possessing abundance of earthly goods; opp. mendicus). *JN.* locuples et copiosus; opulentus et copiosus; locuples et refertus. When there is an especial ref. to money, pecuniosus, bene nummatus, argenteo copiosus (C.). nummis dives (H.). pecuniæ opulentus (T.). Very r., prædives (L.); perdives, magnis opibus præditus (C.): to be very r., divitiis diffuere, affluere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; amplissimam possidere pecuniam; opibus maxime florere; magnas opes habere; maximis esse fortunis; omni rerum abundantia circumfluere: to make r., locupletare (C.); ditare (L.); but chiefly in the poets; opibus, divitiis augere, ornare qm; divitem, opulentum facere qm (C.); pecuniâ augere qm (T.): to become r., divitem fieri (C.); ditescere (H. Sat.); ditari, locuple-

tari (C.); ad divitiæ pervenire; opes nancisci (L.). augeri, crescere opibus, divitiis, pecuniis, fortune (ast C.). *in FIG.* 1) Having abundance of sthg, copiosus, largus, uber, locuples. 2) Abundant, copiosus, largus, plenus, opimus. R. presentia, munera locupletia, magna (Np); ampla (Cels.). *in COPI.* 1) Costly, dives; pretiosus. A r. cloth, pannus auro, argento dives, pretiosus.

RICHES, *in PROP.* divitiæ (opp. paupertas; of a private man).—opes (as a means of influence; hence of the wealth of nations).—opulentia (power and greatness with good circumstances).—facultates, pl. (means; private).—fortunæ (goods, in general).—copiæ (plentiful means).—abundantia (affluence).—gæssæ (royal treasures). *in FIG.* divitiæ (rarely in this sense).—copiæ, ubertas, crebritas, abundantia.

RICHLY, large, abunde. copiose, cumulate (C.): liberaliter (Cels.); benigne, prolixè (Ter.): very r., effuse, uberrime (C.).

RICHNESS, abundantia, copla (abundance).—ubertas, fertilitas, fecunditas (of the soil; fec. also *improp.* of the mind). Or by the adj.

RICK, acervus: a r. of hay, meta fœni. To make r.'s of hay, fœnum extruere in metas (Col. 2, 19, 2).

RICKETS, \*rachitis. \*cytoncolæ.

RICKETY, *in FIG.* afflicted with rickets, \*rachiti laborans. *in COPI.* weak, crasy, fragilis (not durable).—caducus (inclined to fall or give way).—ruinosus, pronus in ruinam (tollering to a fall).

RID, See CREAM, DELIVERANCE.

RID, (properly *particip.* 1) To get rid of sthg, qm amovère, removère, amoliri (g. 4.).—qm ablegare or amandare (by sending him away with some commission or errand).—*JN.* qm removère atque ablegare (C.).—qm absolvere, dimittere (by satisfying his demands; e. g. creditores (Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2)). To get rid of one's creditors by giving them security, creditores interventus sponsoium removère. 2) To get rid of, or be rid of sthg, solvi qd re (to be freed from an obligation, &c.). e. g., of serving in the army, militiâ.—liberari qd re (to be freed from it).—emergere ex qd re (to escape from what one has been, as it were, sunk in; fr. difficult circumstances, &c.).—amoliri. amovère, removère (g. 4.). to remove; amol. by great exertions). To get rid of one's debts, ere alieno liberari; ex ere alieno emergere; or ere alieno exire: to get rid of expense, sumptum removère.

RIDDANCE, See DELIVERANCE.

RIDDLE, s. *in FIG.* a puzzling question, enigma, ænigma, *Ætis* (C.). griphus (an artificial and puzzling combination of words, used by the Greeks at their entertainments; the word is employed with ref. to Greeks, Gell. 1, 2, 4; Appul. Flor.).—ambages (a dark and obscure expression; e. g. L. 1, 24). To propose a r., \*qm ænigma solvere jubere; ænigma ci interpretandum, explicandum, proponere. To solve a r., ænigma solvere (Ruhnck.), interpretari, explicare. griphum dissolvere: not to understand a r., ænigma non intelligere. *in FIG.* R.'s, verba cæcis latebris obscura (O. Met. 1, 388); sermones perplexi (L. 40, 5). It is all a r. to me, hoc vero obscurum mihi est; hoc mihi non liquet; hoc non intelligo: it is a complete r., hoc nemo conjecturâ assequi potest; hoc nemini liquet. To speak in r.'s, ænigmatâ loqui (Plin. Ep. 7, 12). *in COPI.* coarse sieve, cribrum (carbonarium).

RIDDLE, v. *in FIG.* To sift, cribrare. cribro subcernere.

RIDE, v. *in TRANS.* equitare; equo vehi (g. 4.).—*Q. 9* equo or super equo ire is poetical).—equo invehi (to r. into).—equo gestari or vectari (to take exercise on horseback). To teach aby to r., qm equo docere: to learn to r., equo doceri: to r. away from a place, avehi or evehi equo: to r. over or through, peregritare (to r. through, r. about; e. g. per omnes partes).—equo colustrare (to inspect or survey on horseback; T. Ann. 3, 45, 3). To r. round, circumequitare or equo circumvehi locum: to r. round between the ranks, interequitare ordines: to r. a horse round, equum agitare (for exercise): to r. round in a circle, certum equitare in orbem. *in FIG.* To ride at anchor, consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras, stare in ancoris (L.).—navem in ancoris tenere, or in statione habere (of a pilot or crew; of whom was also said, in ancoris commorari or expectare; the last with dum). *in TRANS.* equo vehi, invehi, vectari (Syn. above).—equum exercere (for exercise).—equum tentare (for the purpose of trying a horse): not to bear to be ridden (of a horse), sessorem recusare or non pati.

RIDE, s. equitatio, vectatio (for exercise). To take a r., equo excurrere; equo vehi qd. See the verb.

**RIDER**, [A horseman, eques (as distinguished from a pedestrian; also of a horse-soldier).—sessor (one who is on horseback).—rector (one who guides a horse): to be a good r., equo habilem esse (to sit a horse well).—optime equis uti (to manage a horse well).—equitandi peritissimum esse (to be skilful in horsemanship). A horse without a r., equus sine restore: to have lost its r. (of a horse), rectorem amisisse. ¶ A clause added, adjuncto.]

**RIDGE**, [Earth thrown up by the plough, porca (earth between narrow furrows).—lira (earth between wide furrows).] The top of a mountain or hill, dorsum, jugum, montis (Cæs., L.); ~~est~~ non tergum collis or montis, *we* means the back or hinder part of a hill or mountain. ¶ A line or chain of mountains, continuum montium jugum (T. Germ. 47); continuum montium dorsum (L. 41, 18); montes continui (H. Ep.), perpetui (L.); juga velut serie coherentes (Curt. 7, 3, 21); perpetuo jugo juncti colles (Mela, 1, 5, 8); jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (L. 41, 18); continuatio seriesque montium (ast. C.; see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 44).

**RIDGE-TILE**, imbrex, icis (Plin.); tegula collicialis (Cat. 14, 4).

**RIDGY**, jugosus (O.). Or by phrases in RIDER.

**RIDICULE**, a. risus (laughter).—ludibrium (mockery, sport): to excite r., risum movere, concitare: to expose to r., risui, ludibrio, qm exponere: a subject of r., ridiculus (um).

**RIDICULE**, v. ludere. ludibrio habere. ludificare (to make an object of sport or r.).—illudere (to jest upon, amuse oneself with).

**RIDICULOUS**, ridiculus. ridendus (C.); deridiculus. ridicularis (Plaut.): extremely r., perridiculus (C.); a r. fellow, homo ridiculus (C.); deridiculus (Plaut.); caput ridiculum (Ter.); homo perridiculus (C.). A r. thing, res ridicula: to be r., risum movere, concitare. To make aby r., ridiculum qm facere (Juv.): risui, ludibrio qm exponere: to make oneself r., ridendum, irridendum se proponere; risui, irrisui se exponere; also, risum dare (H.) or præbere (Juv.).

**RIDICULOUSLY**, ridicule. Very r. perridiculis.

**RIDING**, [On horseback], equitatio.—vectatio (g. it., for being carried, opp. walking: vectatio et iter reficiunt animum).—vectatio equi (horse exercise). To give lessons in r., equo docere alios: to receive them, equo doceri. ¶ A district, ager. territorium.

**RIDING-COAT**, vestis quam equites gerere consueverunt (ast. Np. Dat. 3, 1); lacerna, amiculum.

**RIDING-SCHOOL**, hippodromus.

**RIFE**. See COMMON.

**RIFLE**, v. prædari. spoliare. See PLUNDER.

**RIFLE**, s. \*sclopetum striatum.

**RIFLEMAN**, \*sclopetarius.

**RIFT**, rima (small).—fissura (large).

**RIG**, [PROPR.] navem armare. navigium, navem armamentis instruere. ¶ FIG.) rebus omnibus instruere or armare.

**RIGGING**, armamenta (pl.; Cæs., L.); instrumenta navalia (L. 45, 23); also simply navalia (Plin. 16, 11, 21); in a narrower sense (of the ropes), rudentes (C.). To arrange the r., armamenta instruere (Cæs.) or componere (Plaut.): rudentes disponere (Q.).

**RIGHT**, adj. ¶ Opp. to left, dexter: the r. hand, dextra manus, or simply dextra: the r. eye, dexter oculus (Np.). On the r. side, ab dextro latere: on the r. hand, ad dextram; a dextrâ (C.), or simply dextrâ (Cæs.). To be aby's r. hand (fig.), consilio et re ita juvare qm, ita adesse ci, ut operâ meâ carere non possit; also, in this sense, Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antoni est dextella (in Antony's r. hand, C. Att. 14, 20, 5; a playful expression). ¶ Straight, in a direct line, rectus (e. g. recta linea, rectus angulus). ¶ Agreeable, according to one's wish, gratus; commodus; exoptatus. ¶ Not wrong, fit, suitable, proper, rectus. verus. idoneus. aptus. To take the r. road (prop.), veram, rectam, ingredi viam: to go the r. way (fig.), rectam, veram, intrare viam, rationem, quâ perveniam, deducar ad id, quod maxime volo (ast. C.). To set r., see RECTIFY, CORRECT. That is not the r. place, non est ille locus qui tenebamus: that is not the r. book, non est ille liber quem querebamus: to apply the r. remedies, apta, efficacia, remedia adhibere morbo: to hit the r. nail on the head, rem acu tangere (Plaut.). At the r. time, opportune, in tempore, in apto tempore (C.); ad tempus (S.); per tempus (Ter.). To do aby at the r. time, in tempore, opportuno tempore facere qd (ast. C.). To come at the r. time, in tempore, opportuno venire (C.): the r. size, mensura, iusta magnitudo, mensura (Plin.). To make a r. use

of aby, recte, bene uti qd re (C.). ¶ True, recte, verus (not false).—sincerus, germanus (genuine). The r. meaning of a word, vera notio, vs ac potestas, significatio, vocis, verbi. I say this in r. earnest, hoc serio, ex animo, dico (ast. C.): the r. ground or reason of aby, vera causa rei ratio, causa. ¶ Legitimate, regular, justus. legitimus. ¶ Just, equitabile, æquus: rectus; justus. It is r. and fair, hoc æquum est et bonum: it is not r., minime convenit: all is not r., fraudis qd subest; hoc monstri simile est (Ter.). ¶ Not mistaken; my by Cret., e. g. you are r., recte dicis, dixisti; recte suades; vera prædicas: verum dicis; est ut dicis (ast. C.); res ita est ut dixisti (Ter.); recte intelligis (C.).

**RIGHT, RIGHTLY**, adv. ¶ Properly, fitly, apte, accommodate. ¶ Truly, not falsely or wrongly, recte; vere: if I understand r., nisi fallor, nisi animum me fallit (C.); nisi quid me scelerit (Ter.). Not to understand r., non satis intelligere qd. ¶ Fully, completely, accurately, accurate; probe; bene; plane: to hit aby r. in the middle, plane medium ferre. I do not r. comprehend it, non satis, non plane, hoc aclo, novi. ¶ Very (with adjectives and adverbs), valde; admodum; bene; also by a superl., or quam and superl.; e. g. r. often, assimpisse: r. willingly, libentissime. ¶ Duly, recte; rite (formally).—satis (sufficiently). ¶ With justice or equity, recte; iuste; bene; ut par, ut æquum, est; ut decet. It served you r. (colloquial), jure, merito hoc tibi accidit: non immeritis huius penas (ast. C.); haud immerito id tibi accidit (L.).

**RIGHT**, s. ¶ Liberty, privilege, claim, jus; potestas; copia: common r.'s, jura communia. Wives have the same r.'s as the husbands, uxores eodem jure sunt quo viri (C.). To grant equal r's, in parem juris libertatisque conditionem recipere (Cæs. B. G. 1, 28): with r., jure; non injuriâ; nec, neque injuriâ: with full r., jure optimo (~~est~~ non summo jure)—recte ac jure; merito atque optimo jure (C.); ~~est~~ jure legaliter; merito, moraliter; recte, logically). To defend or maintain one's r. strenuously, omnia pro suo jure agere: jns suum sibi eripi non pati; jns suum tenere, obtinere: to have r. to aby, jns ac potestatem ce rei habere: to yield one's r., (de) jure suo decedere (C., L.): all have equal r.'s, æquatum est jns omnium (L. 2, 3). All the citizens must have equal r.'s, jura paria esse debent eorum inter se, qui sunt cives ejusdem civitatis (C. de Rep. 1, 32). ¶ That to which one has a legal claim, jns, to give aby his r., jns suum tribuere ci; jns dare, tribuere ci; reddere ci quod jure suo postulare potest.

**RIGHTEOUS**, [Religious, pious, plus. sanctus. religiosus.—plus erga Deum. Jn. religiosus sanctusque: sanctus et religiosus (SYN. in HOLY). ¶ Upright, justus, æquus, rectus. Integer. Over-r., nimis sancte pius (Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8); to be r., pie Deum colere; pietatem erga Deum colere.

**RIGHTEOUSLY**, [Religiously, piously, pie. sancte. religiose. Jn. pie sancteque; also religiosisime. sanctissime. ¶ Uprightly, juste, æque, recte, honeste.

**RIGHTEOUSNESS**, [Piety, vid. ¶ Uprightness, justitia, honestas, rectum, integritas.

**RIGHTFUL**, legitimus. debitus. justus.

**RIGHTFULLY**, legitime, jure. iusto jure; jure meritoque. Jn. merito ac jure. jure ac merito.

**RIGID**. See STIFF, SEVERE.

**RIGIDITY**. See STIFFNESS, SEVERITY.

**RIGIDLY**. See STIFFLY, SEVERELY.

**RIGOROUS**, [With regard to enjoyment, durus. A r. mode of living, duritia (relative to abstinence or hard living, also of hardening the body).—parsimonia victus atque cultus (with ref. to abstinence from all luxury). A man of a very r. mode of living, vir vitâ durus: to lead or live a very r. life, parce ac duriter vitam agere. ¶ Strict, severe, severus (severe in a moral point of view, as well as oneself as agst others, then also of what shows such a character: opp. indulgent, clemens, e. g. judge, iudex).—rigidus (rigid, e. g. censor, censor; disintercededness, innocentia).—(Rigorous, formed from the French, is a barbarism.)—acer (lit. sharp, opp. lenis, mollis, e. g. judgement, iudicium).—acerbus (harsh, opp. lenis). Jn. acer et severus; acerbus et severus.—austerus (austere, e. g., like the Stoics, opp. comis). See also SEVERE.

**RIGOROUSLY**, severe. rigide. acriter. acerbe. austere. diligenter. SYN. in SEVERELY.

**RIGOUR**, [In a physical sense, rigor (e. g. of the cold, frigoris).—asperitas (roughness, asperity, e. g. of the winter, hiemis).—sevitia (e. g. frigoris hiemis,

**accessive cold.** ¶ In a moral sense, severitas, rigor, ascerbitas, austeritas, aevitia [SYN. IN SEVERITY].

**RILL, rivulus, rivus.**

**RIM, margo** (e. g., of a shield, plate, &c.).—ora (broader than margo).—labrum (e. g., of a ditch).—crepidio (a brink, edge). See also EDGE.

**RIME, pruina** (gelcidium, Cato; ~~gelu~~ gelu is frost, ice, cold).

**RIMY, pruinosis.**

**RIND, cortex** (outer).—liber (inner) To be covered with r., cortice, libro, obduci: to strip of the r., decoratice (Plin.); delibrare (Col.); delibrare corticem (Col.).

**RING, v. ¶ TRANS.** tinnire: to r. at a door, pulsare fores or januam (in the sense of the ancients, who always knocked).—agitare tinninnabulum forum (in our sense). To r. the bell for aby, \*aria tinnitu qm arcescere; digitis concupere (to snap with the fingers, as the ancients did, in calling slaves). ¶ **INTRANS.** tinnire (only prop.).—sonare (g. i. to strike the ear). The ears r., aures tinnunt.

**RING, s. ¶ A circle, orbis, circulus.** A r. round the moon, halo (Sen.).; round the moon or sun, corona lunæ or solis (Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 1). ¶ **A circular substance, annulus** is a finger r., annulus: a little r., annellus: a seal r., annulus signatorius, or, fm the context, simply annulus: a marriage r., annulus pronubus (Jct.); annulus in fidem conjugii datus: adorned with r., annulatus: a r. chain, catena annulis conserta (aft. V. Æn. 3, 467): to exchange r.'s, annulos commutare, dare et accipere: to wear a r. on the finger, annulum in digito habere (Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 59); gestitare (Plaut.): to put on a r., annulum digito induere, aptare, inserere. To take off a r., detrudere ci annulum (Ter.): an ear-r., inauris (Plaut.), or annulus de aure dependens; curtain r.'s, velares annuli. ¶ An open place in a town, forum.

**RING-DOVE, \*columba caudâ torquâtâ** (Linna.).

**RINGER, \*campanarum agitator.**

**RINGING, Crcl.** A r. in the ears, murmur aurium (Plin. 28, 7, 3).

**RINGLEADER, caput. signifer.** fax (r. of a party, a conspiracy, &c.). The r. in a civil war (who gave the signal for its breaking out), tuba belli civilis (C. ad Dio. 6, 12, 3).

**RINGLET, annulus, cincinnus** (Plaut.; artificial). cirrus (Mart.: natural).

**RINGWORM, lichen, or pure Latin, mentigra** (see Plin. 26, 1, 2). ~~mentigra~~ mentigro, impetigo = scab.

**RINSE, eluere, colluere.** To r. the mouth, colluere os (Plin. 23, 4, 38).

**RIOT, s. ¶ Revelry, comissatio; bacchanalis, pl. (drunken feasts).**—baccatio. ¶ Tumult, uproar, tumultus. seditio, turbæ, pl. [SYN. AND PHR. IN COMMOTION.]

**RIOT, v. ¶ To revel, comissari.** bacchari, debacchari. ¶ To be in a state of uproar, tumultuari; tumultus movere; tumultum facere or præbere.

**RIOTER, ¶ A reveller, comissator.** bacchanus. ¶ A turbulent person, seditiosus, turbulentus.

**RIOTOUS, ¶ Disorderly, dissolutus.** A r. liver, homo violentus ac dissolutus; dissolutus; luxuriosus; potator (fond of drinking). ¶ Seditious, seditiosus, turbulentus, tumultuosus.

**RIOTOUSLY, seditiose, turbulente or turbulent.** turbide.

**RIP, divellere, scindere, discindere.** To r. open a wound, vulnus divellere (Flor.); refricare, exulcerare (C.).

**RIPE, ¶ PROPRI.** maturus (of fruit that has attained its full size and flavour).—tempestivus (of fruit that has grown quite long enough).—coctus (mellowed by the sun, of grapes, &c.). A r. ulcer, ulcus ad suppurationem perductum. Thoroughly r., permaturus: to become r., maturare (Cæc.); ematurare (Plin.); percoqui (Col.); maturatum adipisci (Plin.), assequi (C.); ad maturitatem venire (Plin.): to be almost r., non multum abesse a maturitate (Cæc.). ¶ **ETC.** maturus, tempestivus. C. r. judicium, iudicium maturum (C. Cæc. 3, 7); judicium firmum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (C.); r. æge, etas matura (Ulp.), firmata (C.). R. in years, in understanding, maturus annis, animo (O.).

**RIPEN, ¶ TRANS.** ad maturitatem perducere, maturare. To r. an ulcer, ulcus ad suppurationem perducere. ¶ **INTRANS.** maturari, maturare. ematurare, ad maturitatem venire or pervenire (prop. physically).—maturitatem ætatis ad prudentiam assequi (Æg. of the mind; aft. C. ad Dio. 4, 4, 4).

**RIPENESS, maturitas, tempestivitas** (prop. and Æg.).—maturitas tempestiva (prop.). R. of judgement, judicandi maturitas.

**RIPPLE, v.** leni murmur delabi, defluere. lenes susurrare (Cland.). rorare (Col.). A rippling stream, fons lenes sonantis aquæ (O.); jucundo labens murmur rivus (id.).

**RIPPLE, s.** \*lenis, placidus, lapsus (of the sound).—unda parvula (of the form).

**RISE, v. ¶ PROPRI.** surgere, exsurgere.—consurgere (esp. of several).—se erigere (to raise oneself up; of little children trying to raise themselves fm the ground): fm a seat, surgere e sella: to r. up (when a person appears), assurgere ei (as a mark of respect): fm bed, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or (e) lecto, surgere cubitu (prop.—ex morbo assurgere, of leaving one's bed after a disease): fm table, surgere a cenâ; also poscere calceos (asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to r. fm table). ¶ To mount up on high, se levare (of birds; pennis or alis).—levare, sublimare ferri. sublimem abire. Clouds r., nebule levantur in nubes: the smoke r.'s fm the cottages, fumus evolvitur e turgulis. The barometer r.'s, \*argentum vivum barometri tollitur. A storm rises, tempestas cooritur. ¶ To swell, vid. ¶ (Of the heavenly bodies), oriri, exoriri.—emerge (of the stars; not of the sun). ¶ (Of thoughts in the mind), subire mentem or animum.—succurrere. A thought r.'s in my mind, subit cogitatio animi. ¶ (Fm the dead), reviviscere, in vitam redire, ab inferis exsistere, ab Orco in lucem reducem fieri (according to heathen notions).—ab inferis excitari or revocari. ¶ (Of the day), appetere, dies appetit. luescit, dilucescit, illucescit. As soon as the sun rose, ubi primum illuxit. ¶ To rise in the stomach (of food), ructum cieri, movere, or facere. ¶ To rise in blisters, pustulari. ¶ (Fig.) To come into notice, appear, prodire.—exsistere, se efferre (of eminent men).—exoriri (of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad; e. g. libido; ferrea proles; Sulla; ultor, &c.). ¶ To advance in rank or dignity, procedere honoribus longius; altiore ascendere gradum; in ampliorem gradum provehi; altiore dignitatis gradum consequi: to r. above others, alios superare, vincere, pot se relinquere. To r. to the highest pitch of human greatness, in summum fastigium emergere et atollit. ¶ To rebel, exsurgere contra or adversus qm (?); cooriri in qm. Imperium se detectare.—consurgere ad bellum, ad bellum cooriri.—rebellare (v. pr. of those who had been subdued). See REBEL, REVOLT. ¶ To mount up, become higher, (of prices), cariorum fieri, pretium cs rei excarescit, incendi, ingravescere, crescere, augeri (of the price of corn; annona). ¶ To advance to a thing (= to pass fm a lower to a higher point), transire ad qd. To r. fm the necessary arts to the arts of luxury, a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiores defluere (C. Tusc. 1, 25, 62). ¶ To flow or proceed (fm), to be generated (by), fluere, manare, proficisci, nasci, gigni, exsistere, erumpere, ex qd re.—oriri (g. i.).—scaturire, excurrere: fm a place, ex of springs, fontains, &c.: on exc. vid. Curt. 3, 1, 3).—profuere (of streams, fontains, &c.).—originem habere (of streams).—sequi qd (to result fm althg). ¶ To raise itself (of things), se tollere, se attollere, surgere, assurgere, exsurgere. A hill that r.'s gradually, clementer editus (or assurgens) collis: rising a little fm the plain, paulum ex planitie editus: not to be able to r. higher, se tollere a terrâ altius non posse (of plants).

**RISE, s. ¶ (Of the heavenly bodies), ortus, exortus** (of all the heavenly bodies).—ascensus, emeris (of the planets or other stars: the former esp. of the moon). The r. and setting of the stars, siderum ortus et occasus; siderum ortus et obitus: at sunrise, sole oriente; sub luce. A little before sunrise, ab ortum lucis. ¶ Rising ground, civus lemiter assurgens.

¶ Source, origin, fons, causa. Initium, caput. To give r. to, efficere; occasionem præbere. See CAUSE.

**RISIBILITY, Crcl.** by verbs in LAUGH, or subst. in LAUGHABLE.

**RISIBLE, ad ridendum compositus:** there is nothing to excite my r. faculties, non habeo, or non est, quod rideam.

**RISING, By the verb, or RISE, s.**

**RISK, alea, periculum, discrimen** (attended with danger) at my r., meo periculo; meo Marte (~~meo~~ not meo proprio Marte). R. of one's life, vita, or mortis periculum (g. i.).—vita, or salutis discrimen (dangerous situation in which one is placed, involving r.



*of life*.—capitis periculum or discrimen (*when one is in danger of suffering capital punishment*): *at the r. of one's life*, cum capitis periculo: *to run the r. of losing athg*, de qđ re in dubium venire (e. g. de civitate, C. Cæcia, 1, 18): *to run or incur the r. of one's life*, adire vitę or capitis periculum; mortis periculo se committere: *to be at the r. of one's life*, in capitis or vitę periculum vocatum esse, ad mortis periculum adductum esse (*of an accused person*).—in præcipiti esse (*of a sick person*). *To run a r.*, periculum subire; fortunę se committere.

RISK, qđ in aleam dare, ire in aleam cs rei (*to peril or r. athg*).—qđ audere (*to dare athg*).—periculum cs rei or in qđ re facere; qđ tentare, experiri, periclitari (*to try one's luck in a dangerous business*). Jm. experiri et periclitari: *one's life*, committere se periculo mortis. adire vitę or mortis periculum: *to r. one's life on aby's behalf*, vitę or capitis periculum pro qđ subire; inferre se in periculum capitis atque in vitę discrimen pro qđ; vitę dimissionem subire pro qđ: *not to refuse to r. one's life for aby*, pro qđ vitę dimissionem non profugere.

RITE, ritus, ūs. See also CEREMONY: funeral r., see FUNERAL.

RITUAL, adj. ritualis (Fest.); solemnis.

RITUAL, s. liber ritualis (Fest.).

RIVAL, s. æmulus (e. g. glorie, laudis, regni).—rivals (*almost always of a r. in love*).—obtrektor (*a political r.*).

RIVAL, v. æmulari (*to emulate*).—certare, contendere, contendere cum qđ (*to contend with*).

RIVALRY, æmulatio, obtrektatio, rivalitas (*in love*). RIVE, āndero. diffindere. discutere (*to strike asunder*).

RIVER, flumen, fluvius, amnis. fluvius usually of larger r.'s, flowing into the sea; fluvius, of smaller fresh water r.'s, which are dried up; amnis, a stream, with ref. rather to the flow of the water, or its breadth and depth. Of or belonging to a r., fluvialis (e. g. piscis); fluvialis, fluviatricus, or by the gen. fluminis, e. g., a r. God, \*fluminis nomen. A great r., fluvius magnus, flumen magnus: a small r., amniculus: a rapid r., flumen rapidum, fluvius rapidus; amnis incitator: a slow or gentle r., amnis sedatus; incredibili lenitate flumen eat, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, iudicari non potest (Cæs. B. G. 1, 12; *is so slow*): to turn the course of a r., amnem in alium cursum deflectere et contorquere (C. Dio. 1, 19, 38). The r. has shady and pleasant banks, amnis multā riparum amoenitate innumbratur (Curt.). The r. divides the city, amnis mediam urbem interduci (C.). The r. flows into the sea, amnis in mare evadit (Curt.); flumen in mare induci (C.): the bed of a r., fossa (e. g. fossa Rheni; see C. Pis. 35, 1st.); down the r., secundo flumine: up the r., adverso flumine.

RIVER-HORSE, hippopotamus. RIVET, s. clavulus (little nail).—cuneus trajectus (*a wedge driven through*).

RIVET, v. \*clavulo figere qđ: *to r. one's attention*, aures cs tenere.

RIVULET, rivulus, rivus.

RIX DOLLAR, \*imperialis, or thalerus imperialis (*the term Rix Dollar is a corruption of the German Reichsthaler, i. e. dollar of the empire*).

ROACH, \*cyprinus rutilus (Linn.).

ROAD, || A way, prop., via (the r. itself).—Iter (*journey, route*): a made or paved r., via (lapidibus) strata (L. 8, 15, 9; in later writers also simply strata; see Eutrop. 9, 9, 15). To pare a r., viam lapidibus sternere, constringere. || FIG. A way, means, via: a right r., via; via certa: a wrong r., error (an error).—vitium (a fault): to fall into the wrong r., in errorem induci, rapti (*to be led aside, through want of consideration*).—a virtute dīcedere, honestatem deserere (*through one's own evil inclination*): to be on the wrong r., errare (*without knowing it*)—vitam deviam sequi (*willfully*). To bring aby into the wrong r., qm in errorem inducere (*to lead into error*)—qm transversum agere (*to lead fm the path of virtue*). || A station for ships, statio navium (*any anchorage*).—salum (*a part of the open sea, opposite the coast*): to lie at anchor i: the r.'s, stare in salo, or in salo ante ostium portū, with or without in ancoris (*of ships*).—in salo esse (*of sailors*).

ROAM, vagari, palari (*to wander about alone*).

ROAN, (\*æquus) albus maculis albis sparsus.

ROAR, rudere (V.); rugire (Spart.; of lions).—rudere, vociferari (*of men*).—mugire, fremere (*of thunder*).—immugire (*of a storm, a volcano*).—mugire, humugire (*of the sea*).

ROARING, mugitus, ūs.

ROAST, || TRANS. assare (meat; Apic. 2, 1); coquere (g. s., to bake dry, e. g., bread, lime).—torrere, torrefacere, stecare (*to dry, scorch, e. g., fruit*).—figere (*to broil, fry; as, eggs in oil, ova ex oleo*): to r. a little or slowly, subassare (Apic. 4, 2, §c.): to r. on a spit, in veru inassare: roasted, assus. || INTRANS. assari (Appul.); torrerī. || IMPROPR. To r. aby, calefacere qm (*to make him hot by attacking him*). To r. aby well, luculente calefacere qm (C.).

ROAST MEAT, assum, caro assa, assa, orum, n. (*of several joints*). B. beef, assum bubulum: r. veal, assum vitulinum.

ROB, privare qm qđ re (*to take away athg fm a person, so that he suffers loss*).—spoliare, (more strongly) despoliare or exspoliare (*to strip, deprive of*).—Jm. detrahere spoliareque; spoliare nudareque; either a person or a thing, qm or qđ, or a person of a thing, qm re; adimere (*to take away*).—eripere (*to snatch away*), ci qđ; detrahere (*to draw away or fm*), ci qđ, or (more rarely) qđ de qđ; auferre (*to carry off, take away*), ci qđ or qđ ab qđ, dequari (*to steal fm, to pilage, &c.*): Jm. spoliare qm qđ re et dequari. —eripere (*to plunder towns, &c.*).—expiare, compilare (*to rifle*) qđ; the latter also qđ re. fraudare qm re (*to cheat of*).—nudare, denudare, exuere qm re (*to deprive or make bare of athg*).—orbare qm re (*to take athg which is dear to us, as children, hope, &c.*)—mutare qm re (*to take fm by way of punishment, to amerce*). To rob one of a kingdom, regno qm nudare, expellere, mutare: to rob one of one's country, patriā qm mutare, privare, expellere: in exsilium qm ejicere, pellere (*by sending him into exile*): to rob one of one's whole fortune, qm omnibus bonis evertere, expellere; qm de fortunā omnibus deturbare: to rob one of one's children, qm orbare liberis; liberos ab qđ abstrahere: to rob one of one's senses or understanding, qm deturbare de mente et sanitate robbed, orbis qđ re (and most participles of the verbs already given): robbed of one's children, liberis orbatus: of the use of one's limbs, membris captus: of sight and hearing, of one's understanding, oculis et auribus, mente captus: of hope, spe orbatus.

ROBBER, raptor (*one who violently takes away athg specified*).—prædo (*one who seeks for plunder*).—latro (*one who robs openly, and with violence*).—fur (*a thief, one who robs secretly*).—pirāta (*a sea-r., pirate*). A band of r.'s, latronum or prædonum globus (or turba, H.): latrones; prædones.

ROBBERY. See PLUNDER.

ROBE, s. See CLOKE, GOWN. Gentlemen of the long r., homines forenses. Master of the r.'s, peps vestilpep (Inscr.). Mistress of the r.'s, vestipica (Plaut.).

ROBE, v. vestem talarem, togam, sibi induere (one-self).—togam induere ci or togā induere qm (another).

ROBIN, \*motacilla rubecula (Linn.).

ROBING-ROOM, \*vestiarius (*although this denoted properly a place where clothes were kept, not where they were put on*; see Böttig. Sribn. II, p. 91).

ROBUST, robustus, validus, firmus, valens, integer. Jm. robustus et valens, firmus et valens [Svs. in HEALTHY].

ROBUSTNESS, robur (corpora), vigor, nervi, pl. ROCHET, || An episcopal vestment, "rochetum (f. t.). || A kind of fish, erythrinus (Pinn.).

ROCK, s. saxum (g. s., any large mass of stone).—rupes (a steep, rugged r.).—scopulus (in prose, a sharp, dangerous r. in the water, a cliff)—cautes (a long narrow bank of sand or r.'s in the sea; a reef, ridge; saxa et cautes = r.'s and reefs; Cæs. B. G. 3, 13. || petra is a Greek word, and not used by Latin writers in the best age). That is or lies among r.'s, saxatilis (e. g. piscis, piscatus): as firm as a r., adamantinus: as hard as a r., saxeus (prop. and fig.): to strike against a r., scopulum offendere (prop. and fig.): to strike or founder on a r., ad scopulum appellere (navem); ad scopulum appellī (*the former of persons, the latter of ships; both also fig., after C. Rab. Perd. 9, 25, nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afflictam navem*).—ad scopulum ailiđ (*prop., of ships*): to escape the r.'s, scopulos prætervehi (*prop. and fig.*).

ROCK, v. TRANS. movēre. To r. & cradle, cunas infantis movēre (Mart.): to r. a child to sleep, pps \*infantem cunis motis sopire, or \*cunarium agitatione sopire (prop.): sopire, securum reddere (fig., to render secure and careless): one that r.'s cradles, cunarium motor (Mart. 11, 39, in: fem. cunaria, Inscr.). INTRANS. movēri. agitari. jactari.

**ROCK SALT**, sal fossilis (opp. marinus, *Farr.*).

**ROCKET**, *A plant*, \*braccia eruca (*Linn.*). *A artificial firework*, \*missile pyrium. \*radius pyrium (*Bau.*).

**ROCKY**, saxosus (saxos rather = stony).

**ROD**, virga (g. t., a long thin twig, &c.).—fasciculus virgarum, or virga arum, pl. (when composed of several twigs bound together).—ferula (for punishing children). To beat with r's. virgis qm cedere (C.), variare (*Plaut.*), multare (*L.*): to give a boy the r., puerum ferula cedere (H.), castigare: to be under the r. (Ag.), discipline; imperio cs subiectum esse: to use the rod (Ag.), severa disciplina coercere, continere qm; severius adhibere qm: a measuring r., decempeda: a fishing r., arundo.

**ROE**, caprea, m. f.

**ROGATION**, supplicatio: see **PRAYER**. R-days, rogationes (t. t.): r-week, hebdomada crucium (t. t.).

**ROGUE**, nequam, furcifer. An arrogant r., trifurcifer (in the earlier comic writers).—caput scelorum (*Plaut.* *Pseud.* 4, 5, 3).—princeps flagitiorum (C. *Ferr.* 5, 1, 4). A r. is a rascal, homo nequissimus ac sceleratissimus; or by *Crci.*, homo qui peribit nequitiam, et ita visceribus immiscuit, ut nisi cum ipso exire non possit (*Sen. de Ira*, 1, 16, 2).

**ROGUERY**, flagitium, scelus.

**ROGUSH**, *I Bad, wicked, nequam, pravus. See BAD.* *Wanton, petulant, lascivus* (e. g. homo, full of r. tricks).—protervus.

**ROLL**, v. volvere (*trans.*).—volvi (*intrans.*). To r. up or together, convolvere: to r. into a ball, glomerare: to r. up in alty, involvere or obvolvere qd re; amicare qd re (e. g. charit.); to r. round alty, involvere circum qd; amicare qd re; circumvolvere qd rei: time r's on, tempus devolvitur, effluit: tears r. down the cheeks, lacrimae per genas cs manant.

**ROLL**, a circumactio, circumactus (circular motion). volumen (that which is rolled up).—charta convoluta (a r. of paper). The r. of a drum, \*tympani crebra, continua, pulsatio.

**ROLLER**, cylindrus (a large cylinder for pressing surfaces and making them smooth).—scapus (a cylinder on which paper, ribbon, &c., is rolled).—phalanga (a cylinder put under a heavy body to assist in moving it).—rotula (a little wheel).

**ROLLING**, volubilis. Or by the verbs.

**ROLLING-PIN**, \*radius, or \*cylindrus parvus.

**ROLLS** = public documents, tabulae (g. t.).—litterae publicae (archives).—acta publica, or acta only (records of the proceedings of the senate, magistratus, or people).

**ROMAN CATHOLIC**, \*Romanus sacrorum formulae addictus. Romanæ legis studiosus (aft. *Ammian.* 25, 10, 15): \*pontificis Romani aequal. To turn R. C., sacra Romana suscipere (of a whole church, aft. *L.* 1, 7).—\*doctrinam pontificis Romani amplecti (of a church or an individual). To be a R. C., legis Romanæ studiosum esse (aft. *Ammian.* l. c.).—\*Romanæ sacrorum formulae addictum esse.

**ROMANCE**, s. It may be necessary to say fabula Romanensis (t. t.): fabula Milesia is rather = tale, story). See also **FABLE**.

**ROMANCE**, v. \*fabulas or fabulosa narrare. See also **BRAG**.

**ROMANIZE**. See 'to turn ROMAN CATHOLIC.'

**ROMANTIC**, fabulosus, fictus (fictitious): see also **FABULOUS**.—gratus, amoenus (of place, charming). See also **ABOVE** and **COAST**, amenitates litorum et orarum.

**ROMANTICALLY**, fabulose, ut in fabulis fit.

**ROMP**, s. *Rude play, ludus protervus. A A boisterous girl*, \*puella proterva or lasciva.

**ROMP**, v. proterve ludere.

**ROOD**, *A pole, pectica: see POLZ.* *A n image of the cross*, \*crux sacra.

**ROOF**, s. *PROPR.* tectum (g. t., epliy the outer part of a r.).—cantherii (the inner part, the rafters).—culmen (the highest line of a r., the ridge; then also the whole r.; see *L.* 27, 4, ædis culmen Jovis fulmine lectum).—tegula (a r. covered with tiles).—tectum scandalare (a r. of shingle; *Appul. Met.* 3, p. 137, 2).—suggrundium or suggrundatio (a pent-house, eaves). A building (temple, &c.) without r., medifia hypethra: to have advanced as far as the r., ad tectum pervenisse (of a house in course of building): to keep the r., &c., of a house in good repair, domum sartam et tectam conservare: sarta tecta ædium tueri: to blow off the r., deturbare tectum ac tegulas: de tecto tegulas deturbare (*Plaut.*); tecto nudare. *FIG.* = House; e. g. to live under the same r. with one, unâ ede in unis ædibus (*Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 76); habitare cum qo: to welcome any under one's r., tecto ac domo invitare qm (to

invite).—hospitio qm excipere (to receive).—mœnibus tectisque accipere qm, or tectis ac sedibus recipere qm (of the inhabitants of a town who give shelter to persons in flight, &c.).

**ROOF**, v. tegere, integere, contingere qd re; with wood, scandula contingere; with thatch, stramento integere.

**ROOFLESS**, non tectus (not covered in).—apertus (open).

**ROOK**, *A bird*, \*cornix nigra frugilega. *A chess*, \*turris.

**ROOM**, *Space, spatium* (g. t.).—intervallum (space between). There is not r. enough in the house, domus parum laxa est: to have r. for alty (prop.), non capere qd; (Ag.) admittere, accipere; locum dare: plenty of room, laxitas (e. g. in a house; *C. Off.* 1, 39, 139). *An apartment, chamber, conclave* (r. that can be locked up, chamber, dining-r.).—cubiculum (r. for lounging or reclining in; but only sleeping r.).—dieta (any r. in which one lives; e. g. a summer-house with chambers attached).—membrum (chamber, as portion of a house; apartment).—cubiculum hospitale (dining-room).—cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (sleeping r.). A side r., cubiculum continens, or junctum et continens, conclavi; cella minor (a smaller r. in general; *Vitr.*). *Occasion, opportunity*; vid. *Place*, vid.

**ROOMINESS**, laxitas (C.).

**ROOMY**, spatiosus (that occupies a large space).—amplus (of great extent).—laxus (not narrow or confined).—capax (that can hold much). *JN.* spatiosus et capax. A r. house, spatios et capax domus; laxior domus (*Fell.* 2, 81).

**ROOST**, s. stabulum (avium cohortalium, pavonum, Col.).

**ROOST**, v. stabulari (Col.).

**ROOT**, s. *PROPR.* radix. stirps (the r. with the whole of the lower part of a tree). A little r., radícula. To take r., pull up by the r's; see the verb. *FIG.* radix stirps. causa. semen. fons. See also **CAUSE**, **ORIGIN**. *In grammar*, vocabulum primitivum (*Gramm.*).

**ROOT** (itself), v. radicem or radices agere (also *improp.*, *C. Off.* 2, 12, 43), capere or mittere. radicare (only *prop.*).—In radices exire.—[radicescere only once; *Sen. Ep.* 86, 14].—Inradere. inveterascere (Ag.), to become inveterate; the former of something suspected; the latter of a custom or evil). To let alty r. itself, favere or alere (Ag.): the tree is deeply rooted, radices arboris altius descenderunt: to be deeply rooted, altissimis radicibus defixum esse: rooted, radicans; quod radices egit (*prop.*).—Inveteratus; confirmatus: deeply-rooted, penitus defixus (*improp.*; of faults, &c.).—penitus inistus (of an opinion, implanted): there he stood as if rooted in the ground, defixus stabat (†): the Gauls stood as if rooted in the earth by fear, parvi dederunt cum admiratione Gallos. *To root out or up*, a *PROPR.* eradicare. extirpare. radicitus evellere, extrahere, evellere et extrahere. eruere (dig up).—runcare (hew up weeds). *FIG.* extirpare. delere. extinguere. excidere. To r. alty up or out thoroughly, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. *JN.* extirpare et funditus tollere (e. g. superstitio; the last also of faults, passions, &c.).—e naturâ rerum evellere (annihilare): to r. out a nation; see **EXTIRPATE**: to r. all human feeling out of any's heart, omnem humanitatem ex animo cs extirpare.

**ROPE**, funis (a thick r.).—restis (a small r.).—rudens (sail r.).—retinaculum, or (anchor r., cable). To stretch a r., funem extendere: to dance on the tight r., per funem ingredi (Q.); per funem extentum ire (*JN.* *Fep.*); per extantum funem ponere vestigia (*C. Manil.* 5, 652).

**ROPE-DANCER**, funambulus (*Ter.*, *Suet.*); acrobates (*Inscr.*); *Crci.* qui meditatus est (s. e. didici) per extensos funes ire (*Sen. de Ira*, 2, 13); petarius (a vaulter). A r.-d's pole, pectica libratoria. *HALTER* would be incorrect; for halteres (ἀλτήρες) were masses of lead held in the hands in leaping, &c., in order to assist the swing of the arms.

**ROPEMAKER**, restio (*Plaut.*, *Suet.*)—restarius (*Front.*).

**ROPEWALK**, \*locus ubi funes texuntur.

**ROPEYARN**, \*stamen.

**ROPY**, lentus, tenax, viscosus (*Pall.*).

**ROSARY**, \*rosarium (t. t.). See also **BRAD**.

**ROSE**, rosa (the plant and the flower).—rosea flos (the flower). A r.-bed, area rosea consista: of r's, rosaceus; oil of r's, oleum rosaceum or rhodinum

(*Plin.*) : *r. leaf, rosea floris folium: the scent of r.'s, odores qui afflantur e rosis* (afr. *C. Cat. Maj.* 17, 59); \**odor rosarum: to lie among r.'s, in rosâ jacere* (*Sen. Ep.* 36, 9); *vivere in aternâ rosâ* (*Mart.* 8, 77). *Of or belonging to a r., roseus: r. colour, color roseus: r.'s on the cheeks, color egregius* (*C. Pin.* 2, 20, 64): *oil of r.'s, oleum rhodinum. oleum rosaceum, or rosaceum only.*

ROSEBUD, calix rosae.

ROSEBUSH, rosea frutex. rosa.

ROSEMARY, rosmarinum or rosmarinus (*Plin., Col.*). libanotis (*Plin.*).

ROSEWATER, aqua rosata.

ROBIN, resina.

ROSTRUM, rostra, pl.

ROSY, roseus. rosaceus (*made of roses*). *R. lips, labra quae rubent rosis* (afr. *Mart.* 4, 42, 10).

ROI, v. putrescere. putrefieri. putescere or putescere. viulari. frascere (*of fruit, espy of olives*). *To cause to rot, putrefacere.*

ROT, ROTTENNESS, putor. putredo. caries [*Syn. in ROTTEN.*]

ROTATION, rotatio (*Vitr.* 10, 3).—circumactio (*a turning itself round, Vitr.* 9, 8, 15): *in r. per ordinem: r. of crops, ordo culturae* (e. g. hunc ordinem culturae experti proavimus).

ROTATORY, *By Crel. with verbs in TURN, intrans.*

ROTE. *To learn by r., ediscere. memorie mandare, tradere, committere, indigere. To say by r., memoriter pronunciare, recitare; ex memoriâ exponere.*

ROTTEN, putidus (*of flesh, fruit, &c.*).—putridus (*decayed, rotten: of teeth, a house, &c.*).—carious (*eaten away*).—viliatus (*spoiled, putrefied: of flesh, fruit, &c.*).—inardus (e. g. *wool*).

ROTUNDA, \**ae.* siflicum rotundum, rotunditas; or sedes in modum circini exstructae (afr. *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 17).

ROTUNDITY, forma rotunda (*C.*). rotunditas (*Plin.*). ROUGE, s. purpurissans. fucus (non fucus illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *C.*).

ROUGE, v. purpurissare (*trans.*; *Plant.*).—\*purpurissare lincere. *To have one's cheeks rouged, buccae belle purpurissatas habere* (*Plant.*): *rouged cheeks, buccae purpurissatae* (*C.*).

ROUGH, asper (*opp. levis or lenis*; *of roughness that causes pain, as of thorns, &c.*; also *of the sea, and of the voice*).—alethraus (*rugged*).—confragosus (*with broken fragments of rock, &c., in wild confusion*).—procellosus (*stormy*).—horridus. horridus et durus. asperi animi (*r. in mind*).—incultus. inhumanus. inurbanus (*r. in manners*).—infabre factus, inconditus, non artificiosus (*roughly made, not well finished*). *The r. breathing (in grammar), spiritus asper.*

ROUGH-CAST, trullissatio (*with lime*).—arenatio. arenatum (*with sand and mortar*). *To r.-c., parietem trullissare; parieti trullissationem inducere* (*to cover with coarse mortar*).—\**ae.* parietem loricare opere tectorio = *to whitewash*.

ROUGHLY, aspere. horrida [*Syn. in ROUGH*].—crasse (*coarsely*). *To live r., horrid vivere: to treat aby r., aspere tractare qm: to speak r., aspere loqui* (*with severity, &c.*).—horrida loqui (*in a strong and forcible, though rough manner*). *To speak r. to aby, horrida alloqui qm* (*T.*); *qm severius adhibere* (*C. ad Att.* 10, 12, 3). [*Rudely, in an unpolished manner, inurbane. rustice. vaste* (e. g. *loqui*).—infecte. liberaliter. incompote. [*In an unskilful, unfinished manner, insecte. incommode.*]

ROUGHNESS, asperitas (e. g. *vitarum, faulium, cerei, vocis, opp. lenitas vocis, vini; also nature, and of character*).—aspreudo and asperitudo (*Cels.*).—crassitudo (*opp. to Aenesus*). [*Of roughness of manners, &c., inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas. mores inculti or rustici. R. of speech, verba rustica* (*rough, coarse words*).—maledicta. probra. probra et maledicta (*abuse, &c.*).—contumelie (*insulting language*). *R. of mind, ingenium incultum* (*want of cultivation*).—asperitas animi (*saavage r.*).—feritas animi. *A savage or brutal r. of mind, feritas animi et agrestis immanitas.*

ROUND, adj. rotundus (*g. t.*).—globosus (*globular*).—orbiculatus (*circular*).—teres (*cylindrical; rounded* [*not square, said of long bodies*). *To make r., rotundare. corrotundare. To take a r. form, se rotundare, or rotundari; conglobari; conglobari undique equaliter. A r. number, numerus par* (*equal number*).—solidum (*a whole*). *A good r. sum, magna pecunia summa, or numi non mediocri summae.*

ROUND, prep. and adv. (*of local surrounding*) circum; circa (*for the difference between these words, see ABOUT*).—\**ae.* Circumcirca, r. a bout, does not belong to Class. prose, *whch uses instead of it circum et circa*: *r. in a circle, in gymrum: r. in succession, in orbem: all r., totus circum.*—*in circuitu. Often by circum in composition: to ride r., circumequitare or equo circumvehi* (*locum*): *to r. ll r., circumvolvare* (*trans.*), circumvolvi (*intr.*).—*Sis by per: to wander r., pervagari* (*locum*): *to look r., circumspicere. circumspicere. oculos circumferre. perlustrare* (*omnia, &c.*): *to look r. in a threatening way, oculos minaciter circumferre: to dig a trench r. a city, oppidum fossâ* (*vallo fossâque*) circumdare.

ROUND, v. rotundare *to r. itself, se rotundare* or rotundari; conglobari (*spherical*). *To r. itself equally on all sides, conglobari undique equaliter.* [*Pie*] *to r. a sentence, sententiam, ordine verborum paulo commutato, in quadrum redigere* (*C. Or.* 70, 233). *The rounding of a sentence, verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; structura* (*not circumscriptio in this sense*): *rounded, rotundatus* (*made r.*).—rotundus (*r.*).—conglobatus (*like a ball*): *fig., of speech, quasi rotundus. A sentence is properly rounded, forma concinnitas verborum facit orbem suum* (*C. Or.* 44, 149).

ROUNDLY, liure. *To deny r., ei praeclae negare; ei plane sine ullâ exceptione praedicere.*

ROUSE, exauscultare. experefacere (e somno). excitare (e somno). suscitare somno or e quiete; *all may be used without e somno, &c.* also *Ag.* See AROUSE.

ROUT, s. *ae.* clamorosa multitudo, see CROWD. [*Discomfiture, see DEFEAT*]. *To put to the r., fundere fugare: to put to the r. with* (*great*) slaughter, stragem dare or edere or facere. *cl. eladem afferre or inferre. qm prosternere. cl. detrimentum inferre. qm ingenti caede prosternere. qm ad internecionem cadere or redigere, or delere hostem, or hostium copias occisione occidere, or cadere. hostium internecionem facere, &c.: to be put to the r., eladem pugnae or simply eladem or calamitatem or incommodum or detrimentum accipere, ad internecionem cadere or deleri; ad internecionem venire. Should the army be put to the r., al adversa pugna evenit.* [*See*] *It may be remarked here, that the Romans, in speaking of their own defeats, or when introducing a person as speaking of his, were in the habit of using the euphemistic terms of adversum proelium or adversa pugna* (*unlucky fight*; *L.* 7, 29, *intr.*; 8, 31, 5); or incommodum, detrimentum (*mishap, loss*; *C. Lat.* 3, 10; *Cas. B. G.* 1, 3; 5, 52; 6, 34, &c.); and obitus (*complete defeat*; *Cas. B. G.* 1, 29).

ROUT, v. (*an army*). See *To put to the rout, in ROUT.*

ROUTE, iter (*journey*).—via (*way, road taken*).—ratio itineris or itinerum (*plan of a journey, C. Fam.* 3, 5, 3). *To continue one's r., viam or cursum tenere; viam persequi; iter peregere; iter reliquum conficere, peregere; en r., in itinere: to be en r. to Rome, iter mihi est Romam: to take r. for a place, iter qd movere or dirigere; cursum suum qd dirigere; viam qd habere: to take different r.'s, diversos discedere, abire: to change a r., sectare iter.*

ROUTINE, usus, exercitatio, habitus, facilitas consuetudine et exercitatione parata (afr. *Q.* 10, 8): *mere r., usus quidam irrationalis* (*Q.* 10, 7, 11; *Greek ἱρῆος ἀλογος*). *To be accustomed to the r. of business, in negotiis gerendis, administrandis bene versatum or exercitatum esse. This is a mere matter of r., hoc vero tralaticium esse* (*C.*).

ROVE, palare. vagari. See WANDER.

ROVER, [*One who wanders about, erro. vagus. multivagus* (*Plin.*).—\**ae.* vagabundus (*late*).] A pirate, vid.

ROW, a ordo (*g. pr.*).—\**ae.* series rather = succession, series). *In a r., ordine, ex ordine. in ordinem, per ordinem* (*in regular or due order*).—deinceps (*one after another*). *To build a r. of houses, domos continuare.*

ROW, v. TRANS.) remis propellere. [*INTRANS.*] remigare; remis navigare; navem remis ducere or propellere. *To r. with all one's might, remis contendere: to r. back, (navem) remis inhibere; retro navem inhibere. To r. off or away fm shore, navem remis incitare et terram relinquere, or et altum petere* (*see Cas. B. G.* 4, 25).

ROWEL, [*The points of a spur turning on a little axis, rotula calcaria. A roll of hair put into a wound, \*funis, funiculus e piliis, crinibus contortus* (*as to its substance*).—fonticulus (*it. l. as its use*).

**ROWER**, remex. *The r's, remiges, pl., or remigium* (L. 26, 51, § 6).

**ROYAL**, regius, or the gen. regis (of or belonging to a king, that relates to his person or dignity).—regalis (worthily of a king, fit for a king). *This distinction is always observed by good prose writers; in C. Tusc. 1, 48, 116, and Np. Eum. 13, 3, ornatus regius is the ornament which belongs to the king; but in C. de Fin. 2, 21, 69, ornatus regalis, is ornament as rich as that of a king; again, cultus regius, S. Cat. 37, 4, is magnificence such as a king has or ought to have; but H. Od. 4, 9, 15, cultus regalis is only magnificence like that of a king; sententia regis is an opinion, sentence of a king, sententia regalis, noble, worthy of a king. The r. family, reges; \*domus regia.*

**ROYALIST**, regi amicus. regis studiosus. faciens cum rege (aft. C.).

**ROYALLY**, regie, regium in morem. regio more. regalar.

**ROYALTY**, regnum (a kingdom).—regia potestas (royal power). *The ensigns of r., regia insignia, pl.*

**RUB**, v. fricare (to clean or smooth by rubbing, also to wear).—conficcare (to wear away).—terere, atterere, usu deterere (to wear). *To rub in or into, infricare: to rub oneself, fricari: to rub round, circumfricare: to rub the eyes (so as to bring tears), oculos terere: to rub down, defricare. To rub out, eradere (to scratch out).—inducere (to erase by rubbing the inverted style over).—To rub up or over, see RETOUCH. To r. alth (metallic) bright, detersum qd nitidare, atque rubigine liberare (Col. 12, 3).*

**RUB**, s. || *Act of rubbing, tritus, attritus (so as to wear).—fricatio, fricatus (of the body). || Difficulty, vid.*

**RUBBER**, || *One who rubs, tritor (e. g., of paint, &c.).—fricator (of the body; laie). || A cloth used in rubbing, \*linum ad detergendum or abstergendum factum. || A coarse file, scobina (Plin.); lima crassa, aspera (Jan.). || Indian rubber, \*gummi elasticum. || To win a rubber, \*ludo his vincere. To play a r., ludere.*

**RUBBISH**, || *Prop.* rudus; rudera (pl.; rubble, &c.).—*ejectamentum (athg cast away).—quisquillie (refuse). To cover with r., ruderate (Plin.): to clear of r., erudere (Solin.). || Fig.* of worthless persons, quisquillie, fœx, sentina (C.); qui sunt infra infimos homines omnes (Ter.); purgamentum (servorum, Curt.).

**RUBICUND**. See R<sup>u</sup>D.

**RUBRIC**, rubrica (prop. the title of a law, which was written in red characters: hence = 'law' itself, e. g. Masuri rubrica, Juv.).

**RUBY**, carbunculus. \*rubinus (t. t.).

**RUDDER**, gubernaculum, clavus (prop. and fig.). *To hold or guide the r., gubernaculum tractare, clavum tenere. See also HELM.*

**RUDDINESS**, rubor.

**RUDDE**, rubrica (sc. terra, any red earth).

**RUDDY**, rubidus, rubicundus, rubeus.

**RUDE**, rudis (inexperienced, e. g., as an artisan).—incultus, agrestis (unmannerly).—ferus, immansuetus (not tame, wild). JN. ferus agrestique (clownish).—asper (rough, harsh).—inurbanus (not polite). R. manners, mores agrestes or ferl.

**RUDELY**, aspere. inurbane. Usually by the adj.

**RUDENESS** (uncivilized state of manners), feritas. Usually by the adj., e. g., mores agrestes et ferl. R. of (their own) manners, (sua) inhumanitas.

**RUDIMENTS**, initia, elementa, rudimenta (with or without prima). *To learn the r's, prima elementa discere: to be instructed in the r's, prima elementis or literis imbui: to be still engaged in the r's, in tirocinis hæerere: to be but a little beyond the r's, paulum qd ultra primas litteras progressum esse. To know the r's of an art, qd arte imbutum esse.*

**RUE**, v. See REPENT.

**RUE**, s. (a plant), \*ruta graveolens (Linn.).

**RUEFUL**. See SAD, SORROWFUL.

**RUFFIAN**, homo nequam. sceleratus. scelus, eris. homo pugnax, manu promptus (quarrelsome).

**RUFFIANLY**, nefarius (contrary to laus natural and divine).—sceleratus (wicked, vicious).—improbus (bad). A. r. deed, nefas. facinus nefarium. scelus. (more strongly), scelus nefarium.

**RUFFLE**, v. turbare. perturbare. agitare (of things, or of the mind).—molestia affligere (of the mind).—\*aster disturbat freta (r's, agitates, Sen. Hippol. 1011). *To r. their feathers, inhorrescere (as a hen, when she has laid an egg). See also AGITATE.*

**RUFFLE**, s. \*limbus manicæ præfixus.

**RUG**, stragulum; \*pannus crassior lana contextus.

**RUGGED**, confractus (prop., also fig. of speech).—salebrosus (prop. and fig.).—inconditus, horridus (or less strong) horridulus (fig. of speech; opp. lævis).—asper (rough, prop.; also of speech, unpolished, opp. cultus). R. places, aspen; sc. loca, pl.; aspreta, pl. salebræ. *To complain of r. roads, salebras queri (t).*

**RUGGEDNESS**, asperitas. See ROUGHNESS.

**RUIN**, s. || *Destruction, ruina; excidium (prop. and fig.).—interitus, perniciēs. naufragium, oecusus. JN. oecusus interitusque (fig.). To avert r., perniciem depellere: to plan aby's r., ci perniciem struere, parare, moliri. To come to r., perire, interire (SYN. and PHR. in DESTRUCTION). || Ruins, fragmenta, orum (broken pieces, fragments).—reliquiæ (remnants, e. g., of a wreck).—naufragia, orum (prop. the remnants of a wreck; but fig. of persons or things, as we say, r's). ruinae (of a building, city, &c.; L. 825 not in C.).—rudera, um (walls, &c., broken into small fragments; post-Aug.).—vestigia, orum (the site of a ruined town, &c.).—parietinae (dilapidated walls; e. g. Corinth; C. Tusc. 3, 22, 53, Orelli). The smoking r's of Thebes, fumantes Thebarum ruinae. A town deserted and nearly in r's, urbs deserta et strata prope ruinis: to fall to r's, frangi; ruinis collabi: to be buried under the r's of a house, ruinâ aedium opprimi; or, if followed by death, oppressum interire. Here on one spot the r's of so many cities lie before us, uno loco tot oppidorum cadavera projecta jacent (Serv. Sulpic. C. Fam. 4, 5, 4; prps too far-fetched for prose).*

**RUIN**, v. || *To demolish, to destroy, vid. || To injure greatly, perdere, pessumdare. ad interitum vocare. præcipitare (stronger term).—conficere (entirely, altogether, e. g., a part of the citizens by imposts, partem plebis tributo).—trucidare (lit. to kill, e. g., by high interest, fenore).—profligare (to subvert, also of health, &c.).—JN. affligere et perdere. affligere et prosternere. prosternere affligere. affligere et profligare (all = funditus perdere or evertere, i. e. to r. completely). To try to r. aby, cs interitum querere. || To impoverish, qm ad paupertatem protrahere. ad inopiam redigere. ad famem rejicere (stronger term). To r. oneself entirely, se detruere in mendicantem.*

**RUINOUS**, || *Dilapidated, ruinous; pronus in ruinam (ready to fall).—vitiosus (injured, damaged).—dilabens (falling to pieces). To be in a r. condition, ruinosis esse, ruinam minari (to be on the point of falling).—labare (to totter). The house is in a r. condition, ædes vitium fecerunt. || Destructive, perniciosus, perniciosus. exitiosus. exitialis. exitiabilis. damnosus. funestus. pestilens. pestifer. (SYN. in HURTFUL).*

**RUINOUSLY**, perniciose. pestifere. funeste.

**RULE**, s. || *An instrument for drawing lines and measuring, regula (for drawing straight lines).—norma (for measuring squares).—amussis (a carpenter's r.). || A law, regulation, constitution, lex (a prescribed method of acting or of doing athg; hence R's leges dicendi, 'the r's of grammar'; in which case regula would not be Latin).—præscriptum, præceptum; cs rei, or with a gerund in di. R's regula (an instrument for drawing straight lines) and norma (prop. a square, an instrument for marking out right angles) can never be employed with ref. to a single r. or prescription, but only when 'the rule' is equivalent to 'a body of rules, a code'; hence these words always take a gen., or there is a circumlocution, as, regula ad quam qd dirigitur, or quâ qd judicatur; norma quâ, or ad quam, qd dirigitur. R's There is no plural regula, or norma, in the sense of 'rules.' To prescribe a r., legem dare, scribere; præceptum dare, tradere; præcipere; præscribere. To give r's concerning athg, præcipere, tradere de qâ re: to observe or follow a r., legem servare, observare; præscriptum servare; præceptum tenere (R's regulam servare is not Latin). Made by line and r., ad legem ac regulam compositus (Q. 12, 10, 50). It is to be observed as a r., not to &c., tenendum est hoc cs rei præceptum, ne &c. It is a r. in athg that, hæc lex in qâ re sancitur, ut. It is an exception to the r., hoc excipio. I depart fm my r., \*discedo a more meo: to live by r., dirigere vitam ad certam normam; \*vitam severis legibus astringere. || Government, dominion, imperium, potestas. ditio, principatus, dominatio, dominatus. regnum (SYN. in DOMINION).*

**RULE**, v. || *TRANS.* To draw lines with an instrument, lineas ad regulam dirigere, exligere: to r. paper, \*chartam lineis signare, distinguere: ruled paper, \*charta lineis ex atramento signata. A ruled table, tabula lineis distincta (Gesner). || To govern, imperare, imperitare, cs esse imperatorem, imperio

regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (to have the command over a person or thing).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (to exercise unlimited power over; espily fig.).—praesse ci or ei rei (to preside over). To *r.* a city, urbem imperio regere: to be ruled by abq, imperio cs teneri; teneri in cs ditione et potestate: to submit to be ruled by abq, Imperium cs sustinere; se regi ab qo pati (opp. Imperium cs detrectare). The mind *r.'s* the body, animus regit corpus: to be ruled by ambition, ambitione teneri. To manage, constituere, ordinare, decernere, dirigere. [IMTRANS.] To be in command, civitatem regere; imperium tractare; regnare; esse in imperio; potiri rerum; potiri accepta (Lucr.), acceptis (P.), regnis (Vell.); imperio uti (S.); regnum (in loco) exercere (Plin.).

RULER, [One who rules, a governor, dominator cs (the governor); C. N. D. 2, 2, 4, dominator rerum Deus].—dominus, of aby, cs (unlimited master, lord; hence the pure Latin term for tyrannus).—moderator, gubernator, rector. Jm. rector et moderator (guide and governor; espily of God).—tyrannus (one that has raised himself to dominion; a tyrant).—princeps; Imperator (as prince, emperor). [S. of the site age]. Jem., quae imperio regit; dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix. The sovereign or universal RULER, regnator omnium; cuius numini parent omnia (of God; regnator omnium Deus, cetera subiecta et parentia; T. Germ. 39, 5). [An instrument for ruling with; see RULE, s.]

RUM, \*sacra e saccharo cocta; \*vinum Indicum.

RUMBLE, sonare, crepare, crepitum dare.

RUMBLING, sonitus, crepitus.

RUMINATE, [PROP.] ruminari, and. (post-Aug.) ruminare (Col.).—remandere (post-Aug.). To meditate, vid.

RUMINATION, ruminatio (Plin.).

RUMMAGE, excutere (e. pr.).—scrutari, or (more strongly) perscrutari (to search and examine).

RUMMER. See CUP.

RUMOUR, fama, rumor. See REPORT.

RUMP, os sacrum (i. e., prop.).—nates, clunes (buttocks).

RUMPLE, v. corrugare; in rugas plicare; rugam (-as) figere in re.

RUMPLE, s. ruga.

RUN, cursus (g. l., of bodily motion, &c.).—lapsus (a flowing, espily of water).—curriculum (in a race-course).—motus (motion, g. l.). The ordinary *r.* of affairs, rerum humanarum cursus.

RUN, v. [Of persons, currere (g. l.).—decurrere (fm a higher to a lower point; fm a place, s. ab; down fm, de; out fm, e, ex; through, per with an acc., or by a simple acc.; to a place, ad; so that whenever the terminus a quo or the terminus ad quem is not mentioned, it must be supplied).—cursu ferri (with haste).—auferre (to run away).—cursu tendere qo (to run to a place).—accurrere (to run hither).—percurrere (to run to).—procurrere (to run forth or out).—se proripere (to run forth or out; both e. g. in publicum; foras).—effundi, se effundere (to flow out, of a mass of persons; e. g. in castra).—currere in &c. (to run into alth; but incurrere in qm, in qd, means, to run agst, to attack).—transcurrere qd (to run over alth; then absol. = to run over to or fm, e. g. ad qm).—circumcurrere, circumcursare locum (to run about in a place).—pervagari locum (to pass through quickly). *R.* run agst each other. Inter se concurrere. To run to aby, currere, cursum capere ad qm; transcurrere ad qm (to aby who is or dwells over agst); concurrere ad qm (to run to aby to him; see Grav. C. Quin. 18, 53); to run oneself out of breath, cursu examinari. To run for a wager, cursu certare, certatim currere. Run as fast as you can, percurrere curriculo. Run as fast as you can, affera, &c. [This adverbial use of curriculo is found in the language of common life, in the Com. writers, and in Appul.] Run and fetch him, curre, accesse eum. Run away, abi fac abeas (to come running, accurrere. Fig., to run after alth (i. e. to solicit or sue earnestly for a thing), ambire (absolutely; [S. not ambire munus]. To run after a girl, virgine ambire nuptia (in order to marry her; aff. T. Germ. 17, 2).—circa domum virginis residuum esse (to frequent her house). [Of things moving as move in a circle; e. g., a wheel, a ball; of rivers, &c., it is used only by poets and prose writers of the sixteenth century; hence, e. g., for flumen per ultima Indus currit, Curt. 8, 9, it ought to be flumen per ultima Indum fertur; for amnes in aquora currunt, V. En. 12, 524, the prose expression would be amnes in

maria influunt, &c. Likewise decurrere ex or in for defluere, to flow down, is rather poetic].—ferri (to be borne along with rapidity; of the heavenly bodies, rivers, &c.).—labi, delabi (to glide along or down; of water, &c.).—devolvi (to roll down).—fluere, into alth, in qd; through alth, per qd (to flow).—influere in &c., effundi, se effundere, in &c. (to flow into; e. g. in mare).—intrare qd, locum (to enter or go into; e. g., of ships, portum).—exire loco, ex loco (to run out fm a place).—ferri, moveri, torqueri circa qd (to turn itself about alth; e. g., of the sun, circa terram).—scerpere per &c. (to run or entwine itself on or about alth, of plants; e. g. per humum). Running water, aqua fluens (opp. aqua putealis) or aqua fluvialis or viva; flumen vivum (a river). Running brooks, salientes rivi. Tears run down the cheeks, lacrimae manant per genas (see H. Od. 4, 1, 34); fluunt per os lacrimae (O. Met. 4, 581). The candles are running, candela diffundit: to run round alth, i. e. to surround it, cingere qd (e. g. urbem cingit fossa alia). The road runs (leads) to Rome, hinc via fert ([S. not ducit] Romam). [Fig.] To *r.* into debt, se alienum contrahere or confiare.

RUN AGAINST, incurrere or incurrare in qd (to strike agst in running).—offendere qd (g. l., to strike agst). To run agst aby, in qm incurrere atque incidere. To approach violently or boisterously, incurrere; incurrare; irruere; impetum facere in qm.

RUN AWAY, fugere, aufugere, effugere. See FLEE, DESERT. [Of a horse, effrenatum incoercit cursu ferri (L. 37, 41); \*frenis non parere.]

RUN DOWN, [IMTRANS.] defluere, delabi. [TRANS. PROP.] peragere qm (to run down without giving any rest, Cael. in C. Ep. 8, 8, 1. Sen. Ep. 58, 1).—defatigare (to fatigue thoroughly). [Fig.] To calumniate, defame, vid.

RUN FROM. See DESERT, ABANDON.

RUN ON, procurere (to run further).—profluere (to flow further; of water).—decurrere (e. g. manus in scribendo, Q. 10, 7, 11); the pay runs on, procedunt ci sara (L. 5, 7, 12). The interest runs on (i. e. at compound interest), centesimae fenore perpetuo ducuntur (C. Att. 5, 21, extr.). Interest that runs on, centesimae perpetuo (opp. quottannis renovate, ibid. 6, 2, extr.).

RUN OUT, [As liquids fm a vessel, effluere, emanare, stillare, exstillare (by drops).—clepsydra extremum stillidicium exhausti (has run out, Sen.). To project, excurrere, procurere, prominere (in architecture). A promontory that runs out into the sea, promontorium in mare procurrent.

RUN OVER, [Perus hastily, percurrere. Drive over in a carriage, Jumentis obtinere qm. Nero whipped his horses and ran over a boy on purpose. Nero citatis Jumentis puerum haud ignarus obtrivit (Suet. Ner. 6).]

RUN THROUGH, [PROP.] percurrere, percurrere; pervolare (to go through with speed).—discurrere qo loco or per locum (in different directions, = to run about, of several).—decurrere (to leave behind in running).—emetri (qa. to measure through). [Fig.] To spread quickly, of a report, &c., pervasus locum (e. g. forum atque urbem).—discurrere (in all directions; e. g. tota urbe). To pass quickly through in succession, percurrere; decurrere. To run through each post of honour, efferi per honorem gradus ad summum Imperium. To wear away by running, usu deterere (the soles of shoes), cursu atterere (the feet; aff. Plin. 18, 15, 61). To pierce, perforare, vid.

RUN UP (building), constituere repente (ad necessitatem) aedificum (Hirt. B. G. 8, 5); subitum aedificum extruere (T. Ann. 15, 39); (as account), confiare se alienum (S.). [Of a fit of trembling, perstringere qm.]

RUN UPON. See RUN AGAINST.

RUNAGATE. See VAGABOND.

RUNAWAY. See DESERT, FUGITIVE. A *r.* slave, fugitivus.

RUNDELL, cylindrus (a cylinder).—gradus (a step). RUPTURE, s. Breach, ruptum, scissum (prop.). violatio (Fig.). [Dissection, falling out, discordia (discord, want of unanimity), dissidium (dissension, disagreement; [S. of dissidium, conciliatio). To cause a *r.*, discordiam, concitare. There is already a slight *r.* between them, jam leviter inter se dissident. It comes to a *r.*, res ad discordias deducitur; discordia oritur. (A disease, hernia; ruxer; afflicted with a *r.*, intestinum descendit; ramicosus [S. herniosus in later writers].]

RUPTURE, v. See BRUISE.

RURAL, rusticus, agrestis, campestris (C.). *r.* occu-

pations or affairs, res rusticum. *A. r.* population, rustici. Devoted to *r. pursuits*, rustici rebus deditus. See also RUSTIC.

RUSE. See ARTIFICE.

RUSH, *s.* (a plant), juncus.—scirpus (ῥίσιος or ῥιόπος, of a grassy nature). Made of *r.'s*, juncus or juncinus; scirpeus: full of or abounding in *r.'s*, juncosus: a spot grown all over with *r.'s*, juncetum: to make of *r.'s*, e juncio texere. *Athy* is not worth a *r.*, nihil esse. Not to think *athy* worth a *r.*, non unius assis aestimare: a *r.-light*, lucerna cubicularia (Mart. 14, 39). To use or burn *athy* instead of a *r.-light*, qd in usum nocturni luminis urere. (R.) nocturnum lumen = a light during the night. To work by a *r.-light*, or by candle-light in general, lucubrare. elucubrare.

RUSH, *s.* (a driving forward), incurso. incursum. impetus (of an attack) At the first *r.* or onset, primo incursum, primo impetu. *A. r.* of waters, auctus aquarum. See also CONCOCCARE: to make a *r.* at *aby*, incurere or irrumper in qm. irruere or incurcare or impetum facere in qm.

RUSH, *v.* ferri (to move quickly).—rapide ferri (rapidly, e. g., of a river, &c.).—sublime ferri (in an upward direction fm below).—præcipitem ire, præcipitari (down fm a height).—præcipitem devolvi (down fm or through a rock, per saxa, of a river): to *r.* at *aby*, incurere or irrumper in qm: to *r.* forth, effundere (of water).—evomere. eructare (of flames); also prorumpi. prorumpere (to burst out).—profundi. se profundere (to stream forth: all four of men and things, e. g., tears, &c.). To *r.* out of the gates, se proripere portâ foras: to *r.* forth fm out of the ranks, equo citato evehi extra aciem. To *r.* forth fm the ambush, ex insidiis subito consergere: to *r.* out, avolare. aufugere. se proripere (impetuously, or in great haste; also with ex, &c.): to *r.* in, irruere (to run into) or irrumper (to break into, in, &c., e. g., into the town, in urbem).—præcipitem dare or præcipitare in qd (to precipitate into). To *r.* into *athy*, e. g., into the flames, the ranks of the enemy, &c., se inficere in ignem, in medios hostes; also se immittere in qd. equum immittere or permittere in qd: e. g. in medios hostes (the latter of on horseback); also incidere in qd or ci rei (e. g., into the open gates, patentibus portis).—se offerre, se inferre (e. g., into danger). The crowd that was rushing into the circus, infusus populus.

RUSHLIGHT. See RUSK, *s.*

RUSHY, juncosus (full of *r.'s*).—juncus. juncinus (made or consisting of *r.'s*).

RUSSET, fuscus. adulator (brownish).—rampus (grayish).—subrufus (reddish).

RUST, *s.* rubigo (g. t.).—ferrugo (on iron).—ærgo (æergidia, on copper or brass). Iron contracts *r.*, rubigo corripit ferrum. Iron is eaten out with *r.*, ferrum rubigine raditur.

RUST, *v.* || INTRARE. || rubiginem trahere or sentire; rubigine obduci; rubigine ledi or corripi (g. t.).—in ærgum incidere (of brass or copper). The wind *r.'s* with inærgy, incultus atque accordia torpescit ingenium (S.); ingenium longa rubigine læsum torpet (O. Trist. 5, 12, 21). || TRANS. || rubiginem obducere ci rei.

RUSTIC, adj. rusticus (residing in the country, like 'country-folk', hence intellectually rough, bashful, ignorant of the conventional laws of decorum. Rusticitas is, in its best sense, allied to innocence; in its worst, to awkwardness).—agrestis (residing or growing wild in the fields; hence morally rough, shamelous, vulgar; always in a bad sense, like 'churchy'). The rusticus violates only the conventional, the agrestis even the natural laws of good behaviour).—rusticanus (still milder, in its censure, than rusticus: rusticus is one who actually lives in a country village; rusticanus, one who resembles those who live in country villages, = rusticorum similis).—inurbanus (unmannerly).—incultus (without cultivation; ill-bred).—J. agrestis et inhumana. Somewhat *r.*, subrusticus, subagrestis. *R. manners*, mores rustici. *A. r.* pronunciation, vox rustica (broad) et agrestis (coarse). In a *r. manner*, rustice. To speak with a *r. pronunciation*, rustice loqui. To behave like a *r.*, rustice facere. *A. r.* dress, cultus agrestis, vestitus agrestis.

RUSTIC, *s.* rusticus (the peasant, as well with ref. to his occupation as to his manners, opp. urbanus).—agrestis (the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners. (R.) the rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agrestis also the common laws of civility). He is a mere *r.*, merum rus est (Com.).—homo agrestis, stipes, caudex (an abject epithet). See RUSTIC, adj.

RUSTICATE, rure (H.), or ruri (C.), vivere, degere, vitam agere.

RUSTICITY, rusticitas. inurbanitas. inhumanitas mores inculti or rustici. See RUSTIC, adj.

RUSTLE, crepare. crepitare. sonitum dare (o, flames).

RUSTLING, crepitus (e. g., of a silk dress).—sonitus (e. g., of flames).

RUSTY, || PROP. || rubiginosus (g. t.).—ærginosus (of brass and copper).—rubiginè obductus (covered with rust). || FIG. || Morose, difficilis. natura difficilis. morosus. J. difficilis et morosus. tristis.

RUT, || TRACK || of a wheel, orbita. || Desire of copulation (in deer, &c.), libido; rabies; coeundi ardor, e. g. in rabem agri: to be in *r.*, lascivire in venerem; ineundi cupiditate exerceri; rabie libidinis ævire (opp. desiderio libidinis solvi).

RUTHLESS. See HARD, STERN, SEVERE.

RUTHLESSLY, inclementer. acerbe. acriter. crudeliter [SYN. IN HARD]: to exact money *r.*, acerbissime pecunias exigere.

RUTHLESSNESS. See HARDNESS, HARSHNESS.

RYE, secale.—secale cereale (Linn.). Rye bread, panis secalinus (g. t.).—panis fermentatus (leavened bread).—panis cibarius (common bread, for daily food).

## S.

SABAOTH, exercitus (pl.); or rather Sabaoth (t. t.). SABBATH, sabbatum (H. Sat.); dies ad quietem status, quieti dicatus (as a day of rest). The celebration of the *s.*, sacra sabbatica (pl., Bau.). A *s.-breaker*, \*sabbatorum negligens.

SABBATIC, \*sabbaticus.

SABLE, *s.* || The animal. || mustela sibilina (Linn.). The ancients seem to have comprehended it under the general term mus silvestris (see Benecke ad Just. 2, 2, 9). || The skin or fur, || pellis sibilina; \*pellis muris silvestris. The hunting of *s.*, captura sibilinarum. A dress of *s.*, indumentum ex pellibus sibilinarum consarcinatum (ast. Ammian. 31, 2, 5). To be dressed in *s.*, tergis sibilinarum indutum esse.

SABLE, adj. pullus. niger. fuscus. ater [SYN. IN BLACK].

SABRE, gladius (g. t.).—acincos (Parslan, Curt.).—ensis falcatus (O.).—copis, ydis (Curt., a small kind). A sabre cut or wound, ictus acincis, gladii. See SWORN. To receive a *s. cut*, gladio (or acincis) cæsum vulnerari.

SACCHARINE, \*saccharinus. \*sacchari dulcedinem habens (sweet as sugar).

SACERDOTAL, sacerdotalis. sacerdoti conveniens. sacerdote dignus.

SACK, *s.* saccus (g. t.).—culeus (reply a leatheren *s.* or bag; such as that in which criminals were sewn up, and thrown into the sea; C. Inv. 2, 50, 149). A little *s.*, sacculus (Juv.; sacculus, Peir.). to put into *s.*, infundere, ingerere, indere in saccos.

SACK, *v.* vastare. devastare. depopulari, depopulari (stronger than vastare).—exinanire (lit. to make empty, e. g. domos; reges atque omnes gentes, C.).—evertere et extergere (lit. to sweep clean; fanum).

SACKBUT, *pro* \*buccina. Sound of the *s.* buccinæ sonus; buccinum. The *s. sounds*, buccinatur; buccinant.

SACKCLOTH, linteum crasso filo (as coarse cloth).—toga lugubris (as mourning). To be in *s.* and ashes, in luctu et squalore esse (Metell. op. C.); sordidatum esse (C.).

SACRAMENT, sacramentum (Eccl.).—mysterium (Eccl.). For 'to take the sacrament', see LOAD'S SUPPER.

SACRAMENTAL, By Eccl.: e. g., *s. controversy*, \*controversia, lit. de sacramentis.

SACRED, || PROP. || sacer (opp. profanus; lepōs, consecrated).—sanctus (under divine guardianship, sacred, not to be violated or polluted, pure, spotless).—divinus, religious (to be regarded with veneration). A *s. place*, locus sacer, religiosus. *S. prowa*, ludi sacri or sancti. A *s. war*, bellum pro religionibus susceptum. || FIG. || Inviolabile, sanctus (e. g. fides, officium); sacrosanctus, inviolabilis (Luer.). To regard as *s.*, sanctum habere qd (Np., L.). The persons of the tribunes were *s.* at Rome, tribuni plebis Romæ sancti (C.), or sacrosancti (L.), erant. Nothing is more *s.* to me than our friendship, nihil est mihi antiquius nostrâ

amictiā. 2) *Venerabile*, sanctus, augustus, venerandus, sollemnis. *A s. day*, dies festus ac sollemnis.

**SACREDLY**, sancte, religiose, pie sancteque, auguste et sancte.

**SACREDNESS**, sanctitas; or by the *adj.* See **HOLINESS**.

**SACRIFICE**, s. || **PROP.** *Ath devoted and offered to a deity, sacrificium (g. t.); sacrificium piaculari; piaculum (expiatory).*—res divina; res sacra; sacra, orum, *pl.* (as an act of religious worship).—hostia piacularis (a victim, to be offered as an expiatory s.). To offer a s., sacrificare; sacrificium facere; sacra facere, conficere. To offer the s. of thanksgiving, gratiarum agendum, persolvendum, officio satisfacere. || **FIG.** *A thing or person devoted, offered, or given up, victima, praeda (when the object is represented as standing in the place of an expiatory victim).*—jactura (a loss incurred in order to avert some greater evil)—dammum (loss). To make a s., jacturam facere (*Cæs., C.*). Without any s., sine ullo dispendio: to fall a s., to aby, cadit qd ci victima; to aby's avaricie, &c., avaritiā, malitiā cs perire, opprimi (*ast. C.*). The s. of one's life, devotio vitæ et capitis: by great s.s., magnis jacturis (e.g. qm ad se perducere; cs animum sibi conciliare). To endeavour to save aby by great personal s.s., capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro cs salute.

**SACRIFICE**, v. || **PROP.** *Absolutely, sacrificare; sacrum, sacrificium facere (C.). sacra curare; sacris operari; res divinas peragere; hostiis rem divinam facere (L.). rem divinam, sacram, facere (C.). With an acc., sacrificare qd, qd re ci (Plaut.); sacra facere qd re (L.): to s. victimas, victimas, hostias immolare (C.), mactare (Suet.), cædere (C.). hostiis sacrificare (L.); immolare qd (C.).* || **FIG.** 1) *To devote to destruction, perdere (g. t.).*—morti dedere or dare (to give up to death; *Plaut. Asin. 3, 18; H. Sat. 2, 3, 197*). To sacrifice one's life for aby, vitam pro qd profundere; (for one's country, &c.) pro patriā vitam or sanguinem profundere; pro patriā mori; se pro patriā ad mortem offerre; pro patriā mortem occumbere; sanguinem suum patriæ largiri; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovere; se suasque fortunas pro incolunitate reipublicæ devovere; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare; pro reipublicā sanguinem effundere. 2) *To give up willingly, concedere (to concede).*—permittere (to yield up, resign).—condonare (to give up), ci qd. To s. all to one's own advantage, omnia posthabere rebus suis; \*præcommodo suo omnia postponere. To s. all to the advantage of amnia, præcommodo cs omnia post esse putare (*Ter. Ad 2, 3, 9*). To s. athg to athg, qd ci tribuere (e.g. reipublicæ); one's own interests to the public good, salutem reipublicæ suis commodis præferre. To s. life and property for aby, capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro qd: to s. a portion of one's rights, paulum de jure suo decedere; (magnam) facere jacturam juris.

**SACRIFICER**, sacrificans (g. t.).—inimolator (of an animal).

**SACRIFICIAL**, sacrificus, sacrificialis.

**SACRILEGE**, sacrilegium (not præ-Aug.; Q.).—sacrorum spoliatio (L. 29, 8).—templa violata (ib.): to commit s., sacrilegium facere, admittere (Q.; committere. *Just.*).—rem sacram de templo surripere (Q., as a def. of sacrilegium).—templum or templa violare (L.); sacrum or sacro commendatum auferre (C. Leg. 2, 16, 40); sacrilegas manus admovere ci rei (L.).

**SACRILEGIOUS**, sacrilegus (C.). To lay s. hands on athg, sacrilegas manus admovere ci rei (L.).

**SACRISTAN**, prps ædituus (C.); \*sacrorum, sacræ suppellectilis, custos.

**SACRISTY**, sacrarium (L., O.).

**SAD**, || *Sorrowful, tristis (of a sorrowful mien; opp. lætus, hilaris).*—mæstus, mærens (cast down, depressed in spirits)—afflictus (greatly dejected).—per-mæstus (very sad). Rather sad, subtristis (*Ter.*); tristisculus (C.): to make aby sad, mærore qm affligere; magnam mæstitiam ci inferre: to be sad, in mærore. In mæstitiā, in luctu esse: to be very sad, mærore affligi, confici. || *Causing sorrow, mournful, tristia. miser. miserabilis. gravis. acerbis. luctuosus.* || *Serious, grave, vid.* || *Dark-coloured, vid.*

**SADDER**, dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, qm afficere.

**SADDLE**, s. sella (in later writers).—ephippium, Gr.; stragulum, Lat. (a housing, caparison, wch the ancients used instead of our s.)—stratum (e.g. qui asinum non potest stratum cædit, *Prov. Petron., also*

L. 7, 14, 7).—clitellæ (pack s.). To take off a s., \*equo detrahare sellam or stragulum. Some horses are more fit for the s., others for draught, quidam equi melius equitem patiuntur, quidam jugum. To throw out of the s., qm de equo dejicere, deturbare (prop.). qm dejicere, depellere de gradu; qm loco movere (fig.). Firm in the s., qui hæret equo; qui non facile dejicitur de equo (prop.). paratus; firmus; tutus; qui de gradu dejecti non potest (fig.).

**SADDLE**, v. (equum) sternere, or internere (L.); imponere equo sellam: saddled, stratus.—equus instratus frenatusque (L. 21, 17; saddled and bridled). || **FIG.** To saddle with, imponere, injungere ci qd.

**SADDLE-BACKED**, (\*tectum) in utramque partem fastigiatum.

**SADDLE-BAG**, hippopœræ (*Sen*), or pure Lat. bisaccium (its original name, *Petron.*).—vulga or bulga (*Lucil.* and *Varr. ap. Non.*; a Gallic name accord. to *Festus*). See **CLOKE-BAG**.

**SADDLE-HORSE**, equus sellaris (after jumenta sellaria, *Veget.*). \*equus ad equitandum idoneus.

**SADDLER**, \*ephippiorum or stragularum artifex.

**SADLY**, mæste, misere, miserabiliter. [*SYN. in SAD.*]

**SADNESS**, miseria (wretchedness).—ægritudo. ægri-monia (opp. alacritas; grief or gloom produced by a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense).—dolor (opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief).—tristitia. mæstitia (natural, involuntary manifestation of grief).—angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it).—mæror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation).—afflictio (= ægritudo cum vexatione corporis; C.). *Non* Noli luctus, wch = mourning: i. e. by conventional signs.

**SAFE**, || *Not exposed to danger, tutus (of persons or things).*—periculo vacuus (free fm danger).—periculi expers (only of persons; C.).—incolumis (said of political safety, or of bodily health). To be s. fm athg, tutum esse ab qd re, rarely ad or adversus qd. || *Not dangerous, tutus certus, stabilis.* A s. road, iter tutum: a s. horse, equus certus; a s. remedy, exploratum, probatum, remedium: this place is not s., infestus, parum tutus est hic locus: a s. counsel, consilium tutum. || *Certain, vid.*

**SAFE-CONDUCT**, emly by fides or fides publica. To apply for a s.-c. fidem publicam postulare: to obtain a s.-c., fidem publicam accipere: to grant aby a s.-c., fidem publicam ci dare; fidem ci dare impune venturum or abiturum: under a s.-c., fide publicā interpositā: a letter of s.-c., syngraphus (*Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 6*): to provide oneself with a letter of s.-c., syngraphum sumere (ibid.).

**SAFE-KEEPING**, fides. I commend my property to your s.-k., bona nostra tibi permitto et tuæ mando fidei (*Ter.*).

**SAFELY**, tute, tuto.

**SAFETY**, tutum (safe condition; of that wch is free fm threatening evil).—incolumitas, salus (in a wider sense). The public s., omnium salus; communis salus: to be in s., in tuto esse; incolumem esse: to consult one's s., præcavere sibi (T.); saluti suæ prospicere, consulere (*ast. C.*): to seek s., salutem petere (Np.): to put into a place or condition of s., in tuto collocare qm qd.

**SAFFRON**, crocus; crocum. Of s., s.-coloured, croceus: s. colour, color croceus.

**SAGACIOUS**, sagax (oft. with ad qd; e.g. ad hæc pericula perspicienda, *Planc. ap. C.*)—acutus. acer. subtilis. argutus. perspicax. plenus rationis et consilii (C.). Very s., peracutus. peracer [*SYN. in ACUTE*]: a s. mind, sagax ac bona mens (C.).

**SAGACIOUSLY**, sagaciter (e.g. pervestigare qd, C.): acute. acriter. subtiliter.

**SAGACITY**, sagacitas (power of tracing things to their causes; met. fm hounds).—ingenit acumen or acies (the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability), and acumen only.—perspicacitas. prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance).—subilitas (fine discrimination). To possess natural s., naturā acutum esse: such is his own s., quā est ipse sagacitate.

**SAGE**, s. (a plant), \*salvia officinalis (*Linn.*).

**SAGE**, s. (a philosopher), sapiens. plenus rationis et consilii. See **PHILOSOPHER**.

**SAGE**, adj. sapiens. prudens. See **WISE**.

**SAGELY**, sapienter. prudenter.

**SAGO**, \*medulla cyzæ. S. tree, \*cycas, æ (*Linn.*).

**SAIL**, s. || **PROP.** velum. To set s., vela facere.

vela pandere (prop. and fig.: opp. remigare, navem



remis propellere: *see C. Tusc. 4, 4 and 5, § 9*.—solvere navem et vela ventis dare (*to set all s.'s*). *To furl the s.'s, vela contrahere (also Ag., as H. Od. 2, 10, 23): to strike s., vela subducere (prop.)*; codere (*Ag. = to give in, to yield*); *to arrive at a place with all s.'s set, vela passa go parvhi (of persons)*.—velo passu quo pervenire (*of ships*): *to set sail = to loosen the ship, navem solvere*: *without s.'s, vela carena*. *Meton. = the whole ship, navis. A fleet of thirty s., classis triginta navium. [Of a windmill,] pps ala*.

SAIL, *v.* *To be conveyed, or pass, by sails, vela facere. Vela pandere (opp. remigare or navem remis propellere)*.—*navigare (to pass by ship)*. *To s. to a place, vela dirigere ad qm locum*; *navem or cursum dirigere qo*; *tenere locum: he sailed for the place of his destination, cursum direxit, quo tendebat: to s. slowly, tardius cursum conficere: to s. very quickly, esse incredibili celeritate velis: to s. with a full fair wind, pede equo or pedibus aequis veli: to s. with a half wind, pedem facere or proferre; ventum obliquum captare: to s. about, circumnavigare: to s. over, transveli. trajectore, transmittere: to s. over with the fleet to Euboeam, classem transvehere, transmittere in Euboeam (Meton. translatore, 'to s. over the sea,' is a late word, for which the best writers said mare trajectore or transmittere): to s. through, navigare, pervenire (to s. all over)*.—*enavigare (to pass over by sailing in a certain time; e. g. to s. through the gulf in twelve days and nights, sium duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, Plin. 9, 3, 2)*. *To set sail, solvere navem, or simply solvere (poet. vela ventis dare)*. *To s. with a fleet, classem navigare (but only with mention of the point to which one sails: e. g. to Macedonia, classem navigare in Macedoniam): to s. fm land, a terrâ solvere: to s. fm the harbour, e portu solvere: the ship s.'s, navis solvit; a terrâ provehitur navis. Ready to s., ad navigandum paratus; paratus ad navigandum atque omnibus rebus instructus*.

SAILCLOTH, \*linteum velorum. \*pannus ad vela aptus factusque.

SAILER, *i. e. ship that sails. By Crel., e. g., a ship to a remarkably good s., navis est incredibili celeritate velis*.

SAILING, navigatio.

SAILOR, nauta, homo nauticus (*mariner, g. t.*).—*navigationali addictus (one fond of sailing)*. *The s.'s, nautæ; nautici*.

SAILYARD, antenna.

SAINTE, homo sanctus. *The s.'s, see CELESTIAL: image of a s., \*sanctus homo pictus (painted)*.—\*sanctus homo fictus (*carved*). *To regard one as a s., iutuēri qm ita, ut divinum hominem esse putes*.

SAINTE, \*lu sanctorum numerum relatus. \*sanctorum ordinibus ascriptus.

SAKE, *For the s. of, ob, propter, per, de causâ, gratiâ*. [*SYN. in Account.*]

SALAD, acetarium (*food seasoned with oil and vinegar*).—*olus acetarium (herb used for s.)*.—*lactuca salvia (garden s., Linn.)*.

SALAMANDER, salamandra, æ. f.

SALARY, merces, mercedis præmium (*C.*). salarium (*Suet.*). comoda, pl. (*C. Vitr.*). *A good s., luculentum, largum, salarium: a poor or small s., tenue, exiguum, salarium: to fix a s., salarium ci constituere, decernere (Pond.)*: *a public s. is paid, publice salarium, merces, datur, solvitur*.

SALE, venditio mercium. *A good or quick s., \*facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good s., \*facile vendi: to find no s., \*repudiari: that has a good s., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis): for s., venalis, promerolis (*that is dealt in, bought, or sold; post-Aug.*): goods for s., res venales; res promercales (*post-Aug.*): *to have for s., qd venale habere; venum dare, vendere, venditare: to be for s., venalem esse; venum ire; licere (to be valued and offered at a certain price): to offer for s., venum dare; venale proponere (to have or expose for s.)*.—*predicare, clamitare (to call or cry for s.)*.—*rem proscribere (to offer for s. by posting a bill in some public place)*.—*rem venalem inscribere; also simply rem inscribere (to ticket or mark as for s.)*.*

SALEABLE, vendibilis (*for sale*).—*quod emptores reperi (that finds purchasers)*.

SALESMAN, venditor, qui vendit, or venale habet, qd.

SALIENT, [*PROPR.*] = leaping, saliens. [*FIG.*] = prominent, vld.

SALINE, salus, sali stimilis. *A s. flavour or taste, sapor salis, sapor salus (Lucr. 4, 223): to acquire a s. flavour, salis saporem co. cipere: to have a s. flavour, salis saporis esse*.

SALIVA, saliva, humor oris, aputum (= spitale) *To cause s., salivam movēre, cēre, facere*.

SALIVATE, salivare (*Col.*).

SALIVATION, salivatio (*Carl. Aulr.*).—*salvatum, Col. = a medicine for exciting spitale*.

SALLOW, *s. (a tree) \*salix cinerea (Linn.)*.

SALLOW, *adj. luridus (O.) cadaverosus (Ter.)*.

SALLY, [*PROPR.*] excursio, eruptio (*Cæs.*). procuratio (*L.*). *To s., or make a s., erumpere, facere excursionem or eruptionem (e. g. ex oppido): eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis ac foras erumpere; egredi e portis et hosti signa inferre*. [*FIG.*] impetus, matus (*e. g. ingenii, a s. of wit*).

SALMAGUNDY, satura (*see lanx or res*).

SALMON, salmo, onis (*Plin.*). \*salmo salar (*Linn.*). *S. fishing, captura salmonum: s. colour, \*ad colorem salmonis accedens*.

SALOON, oculus (*Vitr.; g. t.*). conclave amplius, majus, atrium (*for receiving company or giving audience*)—*exhedra (for assemblies; Vitr.)*.

SALT, *s. [*PROPR.*] sal. Common s., sal popularis (Cat.)*: *rock s., sal fossilis: sea s., sal marinus: refined s., sal candidus, purus: fine s., i. e. beaten small, sal minute tritus: to turn to s., in saltem abire (Plin.)*: *to eat bread and s., salem cum pane esitare (Plin.)*: *conf. H. Sad. 2, 17): to sprinkle s. over alth, sale conspergere qd (Col.)*, or rei salem aspergere (*Plin.*): *a s. spring, \*fons aque salae: \*fons unde aque salae profundunt: a s. pit, salis fodina (Farr.)*: *salifodina (Vitr.)*: *salina (C. Cæs.)*: *a dealer in s., salinator (L.)*: *a grain of s., grunum or mica salis (Plin.)*: *the s. trade, negotium salarium; salis commercium (L.)*: *a s. warehouse, \*horreum salis; \*horreum salibus servandis (Meton.)*.—*The pl. salia, salts, used by some moderns, is not found in any ancient writer*. [*FIG.*] *sal. sales, pl.; e. g. Attici sales (C. Fam. 9, 15, 2)*.—*Attico lepore tincti sales (Mart. 3, 20, 29)*.

SALT, *adj. salus. S. fish, piscis sale conditus or maceratus: s. meat, caro sale condita; also salamenta, orum (n. pl.)*: *s. meat or fish, an article of trade or commerce: a s. taste, sapor salis (Plin.)*; *sapor salus (Lucr.)*.

SALT, *v. salire. sale conspergere, salem aspergere ci rei (to strew salt over)*.—*sale condire (to season or preserve with salt)*.—*sale maccare (to dissolve)*.—*sale indurare (to harden with salt)*. *To s. thoroughly, sale ebruerē*.

SALTCELLAR, salinum (*H.*). concha salis (*H. Sat.*). salillum (*a small s.; Catull.*).

SALTING-TUB, vas salamentarium (*Col., in pl., tube in which salt fish, &c. are kept*).—\*cadus salamentarius.

SALTISH, subsalus.

SALTNESS, salitudo (*the permanent condition of a salt substance; Plin.*).—*saliedo (salt flavour of alth; Pall.)*.—*salisago, salisago (quality of being salt; Plin.)*. *SALTPETRE, nitrum (g. t., Plin.)*.—*sal petre (s. t.)*. *Rough s., nitrum crudum (s. t.)*: *refined s., nitrum depuratum (s. t.)*: *full of s., nitrosus: spirit of s., spiritus nitri*.

SALUBRIOUS, salutaris, saluber (*C.*). *Some Gramm. say salutaria sanitatem, salubria salutem afferunt. S. situations, loci salubres (C.)*.

SALUBRIOUSLY, salubriter.

SALUBRITY, salubritas (*prop. and fig.*).

SALUTARY, [*PROPR.*] salutaris, saluber (*C.*). medicus (*Plin.*). [*FIG.*] salutaris (*opp. pestifer*). saluber (*opp. pestilens*). utilis (*useful*). *To be s., saluti esse; prodere; juvare; ci, ci rei, s. saluti, or ad qd conducere: s. advice, consilia salubria (C. Curt.)*.—*to adopt s. measures, consilia salubribus uti (C. Att. 8, 12, 5)*.

SALUTATION, salutatio, consalutatio (*the latter empty of several*).—*salus (a salute)*.—*appellatio (an addressing, accosting; Cæs. B. C. 2, 28)*. *After mutual s., salute datâ in vicem redditâque; salute acceptâ redditâque: to return a s., salutem ci reddere or referre (C.)*.

SALUTE, *s. [*Salutation*]; vld. [*A discharge of artillery, &c., in honour of any one, saluatorius, gratulatorius tormentorum bellorum et scopetorum strepitus (Dan.)**. *To fire a s., \*tormentorum fragoribus gaudium testari*.

SALUTE, *v. salutare qm. salutem ci dicere, salutem ci impertire or salutem qm impertire (see Zumpt, § 418)*. *salutem ci nunciare (fm any one else)*. *To s. any one heartily, plurimam salutem ci impertire; plurimâ salute qm impertire: to s. in return, resalutare qm, resalutatione impertire qm: our whole family s.'s you, tota nostra domus te salutât: to s. any one absent, jubere qm salvare or saluum esse (g. t., to wish him*

*well*).—mittere salutem ad qm, per qm (to send a salutation through any one): to s. a person in the name of another, nunciare ei c. salutem; nunciare ei salutem c. verbis (Suet.) nos c. nomine; see *Interp.* ad *Np.* Them. 4, 3): to s. one another, salutem dare reddereque; salutem accipere reddereque; inter se consalutare: to s. (as soldiers), militari more colere qm.

**SALVE**, unguentum (g. t.).—collyrium (eye-s.). To anoint with s., ungere; inungere (C.); unguentare (Suet.); unguento ungere, oblinere, qd (C.): a box for s., pyxis unguentaria.

**SALVO**, exceptio (*limitation, saving stipulation*).—conditio (*condition*; g. t.). With this s., hac lege or hac conditione, or cum hac exceptione, ut. Without any s., sine (ulla) exceptione (C.); sine adjunctione.

**SAME**, ejusdem generis (of the s. kind).—idem, eodem, idem, unus et idem (just the s., one and the s.); e. g. of the s. colour, ejusdem coloris; at the s. time, eodem or uno eodemque tempore: to be the s., nihil differre; nihil interesse: bodily exertion and pain are not the s., interest qd inter laborem et dolorem: it is the s. to me, meâ nihil interest (it makes no difference to me).—meâ nihil refert (it does not affect me): it is not at all the same whether . . . or, multum interest, utrum . . . an: to regard as the s., juxta habere or aestimare: To write always the s., nihil nisi idem quod saepe scribere: to hear always the s., semper ista eademque audire: to be always harping on the s. string (Prov.), cantilenam eandem canere (Ter.); uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere (C. de Or. 2, 39, 162).

**SAMENESS**, by *Crci.*; e. g. the s. of a business, negotium semper istud idem (aft. L. 10, 8, 9). To have a great s. in one's writings, nihil nisi idem quod saepe scribere.

**SAMPLE**, exemplum. A s. of goods, of wheat, exemplum mercis, tritici: to show a s. of alty, exemplum cs rei ostendere. See **SPICEMEN**.

**SAMPLER**, "pannus acu texendi exempla, formas, continens.

**SANATIVE**, *Crci.* with the verbs in **HEAL**. See also **SALUTARY**.

**SANCTIFICATION**, | *Act of consecration, consecratio.* | The making or being holy, sanctificatio (*Ecc.* t. t.).—sanctitas, pietas erga Deum (*holiness*). Or by the verbs. See also **HOLINESS**.

**SANCTIFIER**, sanctificator (*Ecc.* t. t.).—sanctitatis, pietatis auctor (*Bau.*). Or by the verbs.

**SANCTIFY**, | To make holy, sanctum facere; pietatis, virtutis, sanctimonie studio imbuiere; ad vitam sanctitatem adducere qm. | To consecrate; vid. | To venerate, worship, sancte, religiose, pio colere; sancte venerari. | To observe religiously, sancte observare, colere, religiose colere qd (e. g. dies festos).

**SANCTIMONIOUS**, \*sanctimoniam or sanctitatem prae se ferens.

**SANCTION**, s. auctoritas (*authority, ratification*).—confirmatio, comprobatio. See the verb.

**SANCTION**, v. firmare, confirmare, affirmare, ratum facere (to ratify).—fidem ei rei firmare, addere, auctoritate suâ affirmare rem (to confirm). | To consent; vid.

**SANCTITY**, sanctitas (*sacredness, of a place or person; then also = holiness, moral purity, or goodness*).—cerimonia (the sacredness of a being or thing which occasions dread and veneration)—religio (*sacredness of a place or thing, inasmuch as the veneration of it is considered a crime*).—pietas erga Deum (*piety*). S. of a league, foederis religio; sancta fides societatis: to lose the s. (of a place, &c.), religionem amittere: to violate the s. of a place, loci religionem violare; locum religionis libere: he utterly disregards the s. of treaties, apud eum nihil societatis fides sancti habet. See **HOLINESS**.

**SANCTUARY**, | *Prop.* occultata et recondita templi, sacrum intumum, penetralia (pl.). adytum (Gr.). | *Fio.* See **RETRUGA**.

**SAND**, a. arena (g. t.). Coarse s., glares (*gravel*).—saburra (q. ballast).—sabulum, sabulo (such as is mixed with earth or lime: *vegetables grow in sabulum, but not in arena*).—pulvis scriptorii (used in writing): full of s., arenosus, sabulosus: a s.-pit, arenaria; specus egrestis arenæ (Suet. Ner. 48): a s.-bank, erythra (in pure Latin) pulvis (Serr. ad *Æn.* 10, 363): to be left on the s. s., matu destitit (*Curt.*): to build on the s. (fig.), non certâ spe nidi; non firmo fundamento nidi; cs rei fundamenta sua tamquam in aquâ ponere (C. *Pin.* 2, 32, 72): consisting of s., arenaceus: a grain of s., granum or mica arenæ.

**SAND**, v. i. e. To strew or cover with sand, \*arenâ, glareâ, sternere, conspergere qd.

**SANDBOX**, \*pyxis, theca, pulveris scriptorii.

**SANDSTONE**, saxum arenaceum.

**SANDAL**, solea, crepida (C.). A little s., crepidula (*Plaut.*): wearing s.s., crepidatus: s.s.-maker, solearius (*Plaut.*): crepidarius auctor (*Gell.*).

**SANDARACH**, sandaracha (*Plin.*).

**SANDY**, | Full of sand, arenosus, sabulosus [*Syn.* in *Sand*]. A s. soil, solum arenosum, sabulosum (*Plin.*, *Col.*); terra quam steriles arenæ tenent (*Curt.* 7, 4, 27). | Consisting of sand, arenaceus. | Red (of hair), rufus, rufulus.

**SANDWICH**, \*officia carnis interjecta duobus frustis panis butyro litula.

**SANE**, | Of the body, sanus, validus. | Of the mind, sanus, integer, animi or mentis integer, compositus.

**SANGUINARY**. See **BLOODY**.

**SANGUINE**, | A bounding with blood, sanguine abundans, plethoricus (t. t.). | Fervent, ardent, ardens, fervidus, acer, fervidioris ingenii, vehementis. | Bold, confident; vid.

**SANITY**, mens sana, ratio integra.

**SAP**, s. | *Prop.*, succus. | *Fio.*, succus. vis. gravitas.

**SAP**, v. subruere (v. pr.).—suffodere (to undermine).

**SAPIENT**. See **WIS.**

**SAPLESS**, | *Prop.*, exsuccus (*Syn.*). succo carens. | *Fio.*, exsuccus, aridus (Q.). A dry and s. speech, oratio arida (Q.). jejuna, exilis, languida (C.).

**SAPLING**, sarculus (g. t.).—palmet, itis; flagellum (of the vine).

**SAPPER**, qui (moenia, &c.) subruit. *Miner.*

**SAPPHIRE**, sapphirus (*Plin.*).

**SARCASM**, \*dictum aculeatum, mordax; pl. facetiæ acerbe, acerbe dictorum contumelias, diceria (C. *Frug.*). *Sarcasmus*, in *Gk. characters*, Q. 8, 6, 37.

**SARCASTIC**, acerbus (*bitter*; e. g. wit, facetiae).—mordax (*biting*).

**SARCASTICALLY**, facetiis acerbis (e. g. irrideré qm).

**SARCOPHAGUS**, sarcophagus (*Juv.*).

**SARSAPARILLA**, \*amila sarsaparilla (*Linna.*).

**SARSENET**, \*pannus sericus.

**SASH**, | A girdle, cingulum, cingulum (*Son.*, 'a girdle, constructed for carrying things instead of a pocket'). | Window-frame, \*margo ligneus fenestrarum; \*elastri fenestrarum (with reference to the divisions).

**SASSAFRAS**, \*laurus sassafras (*Linna.*).

**SATAN**, Satanas, m. m.

**SATANICAL**, By *Crci.* with Satanas.

**SATCHEL**, sacculus, sacculus.

**SATELLITE**, satelles, itis, m. and f.

**SATIATE**, satiare (to cause saty to have enough of alty, *prop.* and *fig.*); with alty, qd re.—saturare (to fill so that th' person is incapable of taking any more, *prop.* and *fig.*); with alty, qd re.—exsatiare (to satisfy fully; vino ciboque, L.).—exsaturare (C.; stronger than saturare). To s. oneself, as usque ad nauseam ingurgitare; vino ciboque exsatiari: I am satiated with alty, satietas cs rei me tenet; me tædet or portans est cs rei (am wearied of it even to loathing).—explere (to fill, quench; *prop.* and *fig.*).—satiatiem or fastidium afferre; satietatem creare; fastidium morbo ei; tædium afferre; tædio offere qm; nauseam ferre (*fig.*).

**SATIETY**, satietas (*prop.* and *fig.*; including the idea of excess)—saturitas (without the idea of excess and disgust)—fastidium (loathing, *fm excess*).

**SATIN**, \*sericus pannus densus et collustratus.

**SATIRE**, satira, carmen satiricum (*late*). To make or publish a s., carmen, &c., facere, condere, edere. See also **SATIRIZE**.

**SATIRICAL**, satiricus (*prop.*). acerbus, mordax (*fig.*).

**SATIRICALLY**, acerbe, facetiis acerbis (e. g. irrideré qm).

**SATIRIST**, satirarum scriptor. satirici carminis scriptor (*late*).

**SATIRIZE**, distringere, pinstringere (to censure)—carpere, also with vocibus, pinstris sermonibus, or dento maledico (to rail at).—taxare, exagitare, peragere (to disturb with crosses, to attack violently; peragere in *Cal.* in C. Ep. 8, 1).—conscindere, prociudere (to cut up; prociudere also with convar or conviciis).—lacerare (qm or cs famam, as 'to tear one's reputation to pieces'; also with verborum contumelia,

(probris).—*facit sceleris irridere qm (to mock abysmically). To s. one in a poem, mordaci carmine distringere qm: to s. one publicly, traducere qm per ora hominum: to s. without mercy, vocis libertate qm perstringere.*

**SATISFACTION, [Content, satisfactio (g. t.).—**solutio (a paying)—*expletio (of a wish, necessity). S. of one's wish, eventus ad spem respondens: to give s., see SATISFY. [A town content, a mendax, satisfactio (s. for an injury: e. g. for killing a person)—poena (g. t. for punishment)—placulum (in religious matters)—placamentum (that by wch s. is made). A sacrifice of s., "mors quā numen placatur ex platur: to require a sm aby, placulum a qo exigere: to make s. for alth, expiare qd; by alth, qā re: to have received s., satisfactio mihi: to receive s. for alth, satisfactionem recipere pro re: to seek s. sm aby, poenam ab qo expetere: to demand s., res repetere (of the Fœtialis, who demanded s. fm the enemy: also of a buyer who claims an allowance for defective goods, &c.).*

**SATISFACTORILY, bene, satis bene (well enough).—**ex sententiā (with, or more easily than, meā, tuā, nostrā, &c.; as one could have wished). All has ended s., omnia eveniunt ex sententiā: to prove s. that &c., (arguments) convincere (with acc. and inf.).

**SATISFACTORY, in quo acquiescas (that quite answers our wish).—**idoneus (fit)—probabilis (C.; good, worthy of approbation). Or by the verbs.

**SATISFY, satisfacere ci (v. pr.).** explere qm or qd (emply, like satiare or saturare, to satisfy the desires or passions)—ci probari (to meet with approval)—respondere ci or ei rei (to answer; of persons or personified things). To s. one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere: creditores absolvere or dimittere (see GIERG, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2): to s. one's wish, voluntati cā satisfacere or obsequi; qm or animum cā explere; optata cā respondere: to s. the expectations of any one, expectationem cā explere; respondere cā expectationi (opp. decipere cā expectationem): to be satisfied, contentum esse; with alth, qā re (or, aft. the Aug. age, foli. by an inf.; to be content)—satis habere (foli. by an acc. and inf.; or by a simple inf.; to hold or esteem sufficient)—acquiescere in re (to rest in alth, not to desire more): to be satisfied with little, parvo contentum esse; parce vivere: to be satisfied with what one has, suis rebus contentum esse. See also SATIATE, PAT, CONVINCERE.

**SATRAPH, satrapes, is; or satraps, m, m.**

**SATURATE, See SATIATE.**

**SATURNE (the planet), stella Saturni, stella Saturnia.**

**SAUCE, condimentum (that wch seasons)—jus.**

**SAUCE, liquamen (gravy).—**sorbitio, embamma (poured over food, or in wch food is dipped). Hunger is the best s., cibi condimentum fames est (C. de Fin. 2, 28, 90); malum panem tenerum tibi et alligineum fames reddet (Sen. Ep. 123, 2).

**SAUCEBOX. See IMPUDENT.**

**SAUCEPAN, olla; dim. ollula. lebes, ætis, m. (Gr.).**

**SAUCEB, acutella (as a stand for vessels, it occurs Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10)—**paropsis or parapsis, Ydis, f. (a small dainties plate).

**SAUCY, &c. See IMPUDENT, &c.**

**SAUNTER, lente incedere, tarditatibus uti in greasu mollioribus (of an affected lounging gait; C. Off. 1, 36, 151), or, fm the context, ambulare, ire.**

**SAUSAGE, farcimen, botulus (the latter, according to Gell., a low word)—**hilla (a small s., highly seasoned)—tomaculum (a kind of s., mentioned by Juv. and Petron., different fm the botulus. Petron. 49, speaks of tomacula cum botulis; and ib. 31, we read fuerunt et tomacula supra cratulem argenteam ferventia). To make a s., farcimen facere; Intestinum farcire.

**SAVAGE, adj. [Wild, ferus, ferus incultusque. agrestis. S. nationes, feræ incultæque gentes; see WILD. [Feroctious, barbarus, ferox, ferus, sævus, naturā asper, atrox. Juv. sævus et atrox. A s. disposition, feri mores (pl.; C.); Immanis ut Ingenium (O.): he is so s. that, asperitate cā est et immanitate, sature, ut (C.). [Syn. in CRUEL.]**

**SAVAGE, s. homo ferus incultusque. S's, feræ incultæque gentes.**

**SAVAGELY, ferociter, crudeliter, sæve. To act s., sævere. See also CRUELTY.**

**SAVE, [To preserve fm destruction, to hinder fm being lost, servare, conservare (opp. perdere). salutem dare or afferre ci salutis auctorem esse ci (to s. aby fm ruin)—**servare ex qā re (to s. fm or out of alth, to rescue; e. g. navem ex tempestate)—eripere ci rei or ex qā re (to snatch aby, rescue him fm danger, qm periculo or ex periculo). To s. out of the

hands of the enemy, qm ex manibus hostium: to s. fm or out of alth, servare ab qā re (to preserve); e. g. fm death, qm a morte)—vindicare qā re and ab qā re (to protect, to shelter fm; e. g. fm destruction or ruin, qm ab interitu: to s. the state fm great dangers, rempublicam magnis periculis)—liberare ab qā re (to free fm; e. g. the town fm being burnt, urbem ab incendio et flammâ)—retrahere ab qā re (to draw back, to withdraw fm alth; e. g. aby fm perishing or ruin, qm ab interitu)—evadere ab or ex qā re (to snatch, to tear out of; e. g. aby fm death, qm a or ex morte): they had only saved their lives, illi præter vitam nihil erat super: to s. the state by exposing one's own person to danger, suo periculo salutem afferre republicæ: he cannot be saved, is not to be saved, actum est de eo (it is all over with him)—a medicis desertus est; omnes medicis diffidit (he is given up by the physicians): to be anxious to s. aby, qm servatum velle; qm salvum esse velle: to s. oneself, se servare (a g. one's life)—in tutum pervenire (to arrive safely at any place; e. g. by swimming, nando).

—**qo confugere (to take refuge in a place): to try to s. oneself, salutem petere; saluti sum consulere (e. g. by flight, fugā): to s. oneself fm a shipwreck by swimming, e naufragio enatare: to be saved or safe, in tuto esse; in portu navigare (the latter, Prov. Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22): to save appearances; see APPEARANCE. [To spare cā rei compendium facere (prop. and fig.; for wch the comic writers frequently say qd compendii facere)—**comparcere; alth, de re (Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9).

—**parcere ci rei (to keep back, refrain; e. g. verbis, Sen. Ep. 29, 1). [To spare and compare, with an inf. for noli, ore poetic. To endeavour to s. time, temporis compendium sequi (Col. 4, 22, 5): to s. time and trouble, tempus et operas compendii facere (oft. Plant. Pœn. 1, 2, 138): to s. one alth (trouble, exertions, &c.), ci gratiam facere cā rei: to s. oneself, exomittere qd (to leave off)—supercedere qā re (to excuse oneself); also with an inf.; e. g. supercedissem loqui.**

**SAVE, SAVING, prep. See EXCEPT.**

**SAVING, adj. parvus, parvulus. See FRUGAL.**

**SAVING, s. compendium (a sparing).—**quod qd parsimoniam colligit (that wch has been saved)—quod qd de qā re comparit (that wch any one has put by fm a thing; e. g. quod servus unciatim de demenso suo comparit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9): with a great s. of wood, magno ligni compendio (Plin.).

**SAVINGS-BANK, s. erarium in quod conferuntur pecunia; \*vindemiolæ collectæ; or prps better mensa publica, apud quam pauperum vindemiolæ occupantur.**

**SAVIOUR, servator; f. servatrix. THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, Salvator (Terult.), sospitator (Appul.). \*nostræ salutis Auctor, humani generis Assessor (Murel.). [Salutis Auctor, or the like, is better, in this sense, than Servator; because, while Servator does mean saviour or deliverer (e. g. servator reipublicæ, C.; servator mundi, Prop.), it was also employed (poet.) to signify merely 'one who watches or tends' (e. g. servator Olympi, Lucan; servator nemoris, Stat.); and hence servator animarum may be = 'one who has the care of souls; although other renderings of that phrase are preferable, on account of the equivocal meaning.**

**SAVOUR, s. odor (sapi, scent, g. t.).—**nidor (of fat, &c., burning; e. g. of a sacrifice, xiværa). Agreeable s. odor suavis; odorum suavitatis (ebooia); pleasant s. arising fm flowers, suavitatis odorum, qui afflantur e floribus.

**SAVOUR, v. sapere or respicere qd (prop.); redolere (fig.).**

**SAVOURY, s. satureia hortensis (Linn.). SAVOURY, adj. boni, jucundi, suavis saporis. quod jucunde sapit (having a good flavour)—bene olens (C.). odoratus (O., Plin.). odorosus (O.). odoratus (Plin.; sweet-smelling).**

**SAW, s. serræ (g. t.).—**serrula (a little s.).—lupus (a hand-s.). The grating noise of a s., stridor: a grating s., serræ stridens (Lucr.): toothed, jagged like a s., serratus: the blade of a s., lamina serræ: the tooth of a s., dens serræ: to cut alth through with a s., serrā dissecare qd.

**SAW, v. [INTRANS.] serram ducere. [TRANS.] serrā secare or dissecare qd. To s. off, serrā præcidere (Col.); serrulā dissecare; lupō dissecare; lupō rescare (with a hand-saw): to s. a tree into planks or boards, arborem in lamina dissecare: to s. round, serrulā circumsecare: to s. marble, marmor secare (Plin.). To s. asunder, qm medium serrā dissecare (as a made of execution, Suet. Cal. 27).**

**SAWDUST**, scoba or scobis (Col.; H. Sat.).—serrago (Cael. Aur.). The borer makes shavings, not s., terebra, quam Gallicam dicimus, non scobem, sed ramenta caelit (Col. de Arb. 8, 3).

**SAW-FISH**, \*squalus pristis (Linn.).

**SAW-PLY**, \*tenthredo (Linn.).

**SAW-MILL**, \*machina (Linn.) quā robora allarumque arborum trunci in asses dissecantur.

**SAW-PIT**, \*fossa serratoria.

**SAWYER**, \*sector tabularum. qui serram ducit.

**SAXIFRAGE**, saxifraga (Plin.; Linn.).

**SAY**, dicere (to speak; g. t.).—loqui (to utter, not to be silent).—fari (not to be speechless; and in the golden age poet. for loqui).—eliqui (to utter aloud or boldly, to speak out).—proloqui. proferri (to give utterance to thoughts hitherto kept secret).—proferre, afferre qd (to bring forward).—pronuntiare. edicere (to proclaim publicly).—edere (to publish, make known).—alo (to affirm; opp. nego).—memorare (Plaut.).—commemorare (Ter.). and imply in the language of common life).—narrare (to relate). To s. nothing of this, hoc ut omittam, (silently) praefermitam; to s. what one thinks, sententiam suam dicere; dico quid sentiam: I s. what I think, dico quod sentio: have you aithg else to s. to me? num qd aliud me vis? (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 101.)

**SC** We often find cede, imply in familiar conversation, in such phrases as—say, what shall I do? cede, quid faciam? Every thing that we say, omne quod eloquimur (C.); to s. for certain, pro certo dicere (C.), ponere (L.); let them s. what they have done, edant et exponant quid gesserint (C.); what do you s.? quid narras? (Ter.) I do not understand what you s., quid narres, nescio (Ter.); they s. (indef.), dicunt; aiunt; ferunt; loquuntur; narrant; dicitur; fertur; traditur; narratur. It is said that I, you, &c., dicor, diceris, with a nom.; e. g., Aristaeus invenit olei esse dicitur, it is said to have been. To s., follow by a negative, is often expressed by nego; e. g., he said that it was not expedient, negavit uti esse. To s. yes, also (always denotes the conviction of the speaker); affirmare (to maintain for certain); to s. no, nego. It is commonly said, haec est una vox omnium; omnium sermone celebratur: not to s. a word, nullam vocem emittere (L.); nullam reddere vocem (Curt.); ne hiscere quidem audent (L., not to venture to speak). Don't s. a word about it, haec tibi soli dicta puta; haec tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim; **SC** not sub rosa hoc tibi dixerim, which is not Latin. I have heard s., or hear it said, audio; audivi; accepi; certior factus sum; mihi nuntiatum, ad me perlatum est; ad aures meas pervenit. I only said so, I said it in joke, per jocum dixi; jocosus sum; temere, non serio dixi. Do you really s. so? ain't you? itane? hem, quid narras? No sooner said than done, dictum factum (Ter.); temporis puncto (Cass.); to s. that a thing must, or must not be done, dicere, jubere, ut; dicere, jubere nō; vetare with acc. and inf.; to s. as a advise, vid. I do not s., or will not s., non dico, non dicam (when the notion thus suppressed s's less than a second).—ne dicam, nedum (not to s., when the notion thus suppressed, but we might be said, s's more than what is said). I will not s....but only, non dicam...sed, non modo...sed (Z. 724). I heard aby s., see under TO HEAR. I s. no more, nihil dico amplius. I will only s. this, unum illud dico; tantum dico. I s., a) when a speaker merely repeats his observation, inquam. β) 'say rather' when a speaker corrects himself, quid dico?...imo vero; autem ... imo (vero, etiam); e. g., we wish to be at Rome on the twentieth; do I s. wish? I should rather s. we are compelled to be there, Romae a. d. xiiii. Cal. volumus esse; quid dico, volumus? imo vero cogimur. What a retinue! retinue do I s.? I should rather s., what a large army, qui comitatus; comitatum dico? imo vero quantus exercitus. You must bear with my mistake; bear with it, do I s.? I should rather s., you must lend your assistance, ferendus tibi in hoc meus error; ferendus autem? imo vero etiam adjuvandum. || After a parenthesis, or in resuming a subject, 'I say' is rendered by inquam (after one or more words of a clause).—ceterum (at the beginning of a clause; see L. 38, 55, 4). || As a short parenthesis, 'I say,' said he, inquam, inquit (not at the beginning of a clause, but always after one or more words; and always before the name of the speaker).—ait. **SC** inquam, inquit, when the words of a speaker are directly quoted; ait, when the sense only is given, or the quotation is indirect: (as Cicero s.), (ut ait Cicero).

|| To say to aithg (= express the opinion one entertains upon the subject), censere, judicare, &c. You will see what the physician s's to it, videbis, qd medicus placeat. What will people s. to it? quid homines judicabunt? qui erit rumor populi? (Com.) What do you s. to it? quid tibi videtur? quid censes?

**SAYING**, dictum, effatum. **SC** This word is often implied in the use of a newer pronoun, without any substant. expressed, followed by a gen.: e. g. praecuram illud Platonis, an excellent s. of Plato: an old or common s., see PROVERB.

**SCAB**, scabies (Cels.).—scabrities (itch, Col.).—mentagra (on the head).

**SCABBARD**, vagina: to draw a sword out of the s., gladium e vaginā educere (C.); telum vaginā nudare (Np.): to put up into the s., gladium in vaginam recondere (C. Cat. 1, 2, 4); gladium vaginā reddere (Val. Max.).

**SCABBY**, scabiosus: to be s., scable laborare.

**SCABIOUS**, s. (a plant), \*scabiosa (Linn.).

**SCAD**, \*scomber trachurus (Linn.). See also SHAD.

**SCAFFOLD**, tabulatum (any boards raised in stories; e. g., by builders).—machina (any artificial stage).—pulpitum, catasta (a s. or stage made of boards, for some given purpose; pulpitum, imply for actors and orators; catasta, on such stages were exposed for sale).

**SCAFFOLDING**, machina edificationis. tabulatum, or pl. tabulae.

**SCALADE**, \*ascensus urbis scalis tentatus (Aft. partim scalis ascensus tentant, L.), or urbis ascensus only (Aft. homines ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulsi, C. Dom. 21: so aditum ascensumve difficilem praebere, L. 25, 36); or Crcl. with impetu facto scalis capere, &c. See TO SCALE.

**SCALD**, \*aqua calidā or fervidā urere; aquā ferventi perfundere qd (to throw scalding water upon); scalding hot, fervens; fervidus.

**SCALE**, s. || Of a balance, lanx: s's, trutina (propr. prop. the hole in which the tongue of the balance plays; then g. t. for balance; trutinæ, quæ statim deiciuntur, Vitr. 10, 3, 8).—libra (a pair of s's).—statera (mily stelyard; seld. pair of s's): to weigh in a s., pendere; trutinā examinare (C. de Or. 2, 38, 159). Not to weigh in too nice a s., non aurifici statera, sed populari trutinā examinare: to hold the s. even, binas lancas aequato examine sustinere (F. prop.). aequabilem juris rationem tenere (C., fig.). The s. turns, see TURN. || A thin lamina, squama (as, of a fish): covered with s's, squamis obductus or intectus; squamosus: to take off s's fm fish, piaces desquamare.

**SCALE**, v. || TRANS. To strip off scales, desquamare (g. t.); or desquamare piaces (fishes). || To pare the surface fm, summum corticem desquamare (of the bark of a tree); also decorticare arborem, or corticem arbori in orbem detrahare (all round). || To climb as by ladders, see TO CLIMB. To s. the wall, scalis mœnibus applicare or admoveere (to put the scaling-ladders to the wall).—scalis muros adoriri (to attack it).—scalis erigi jubere (to order the scaling-ladders to be used).—murm or in murum ascendere, in murum (muros), in mœnia evadere (of the enemy, but also of the inhabitants of a town).—impetu facto urbem scalis capere (to take by scaling): to endeavour to s., ascensum urbis scalis tentare. || INTRANS. To pare off, desquamari (of bodies covered with s's); squamulæ ex cute decedunt or a cute resolvuntur: squama a cute recedunt or ex cute secedunt (relating to the skin); also \*furfures cutis abscedunt.

**SCALING-LADDER**, scala. **SC** not sambrica.

**SCALLION**, \*allium schenoprasum (Linn.).

**SCALLOP**, s. || A kind of shell-fish, pecten, this, m.; dim. pectuncululus. || A hollow cut in the edge of aithg, incisura.

**SCALLOP**, v. \*incisuris distinguere; \*serratum scindere (Appul.).

**SCALOPED**, serrato ambitu, serratum scissus.

**SCALP**, s. corium capitis; or, for the skull, g. t., cranium; calvaria (Cels.); calva (L.).

**SCALP**, v. ci cutem detrahare (to flay), or \*corium detrahare capiti.

**SCALY**, squamosus. squamis intectus, obductus. **SCAMMONY**, scammonia (C., Plin.); \*convolvulus scammonia (Linn.).

**SCAMPER**, abripere se. avolare (to hasten away).—proprie se ex loco (to get quickly out of a place).—fugere. fugæ se mandare: in fugam se conjicere: fugam capere or capessere (to flee).

**SCAN**, || To measure verses, pedes versū syllabis metiri (C. Or. 57, 194, Kraft adds versum per

pedes metiri: pedes versiculi enumerare, *fm the Gram.*.) **SCANDERE** verum is low Latin (*Diomed.*) || To examine narrowly, expendere; pendere; pensitare; examinare; ponderare.

**SCANDAL**, || That which sets a bad example, res mali or pessimi exempli. || That which brings discredit, or occasions reproach, res insignis infamiae. || Reproachful aspersion, calumnia; criminatio; labeo or labeula ci aspersione.

**SCANDALIZE**. See OFFEND, DEFAME.

**SCANDALOUS**, || That sets a bad example, mali or pessimi exempli. exemplo haud salubre. || That gives offence, quod offensum est, offensionem habet or affert quod offendit. quod non vacat offensio. || Disgraceful, insignis infamiae. || Desamatory, reproachful, vid.

**SCANDALOUSLY**, || Setting a bad example, pessimo exemplo. || Disgracefully, badly, vid.

**SCANT**, **SCANTY**, exiguus, tenuis, angustus (narrow; hence insufficient: e. g. res frumentaria). Jm. tenuis et angustus, angustus, contractus. Jm. angustus et contractus.

**SCANTILY**, exigue, tenuiter, parce (sparingly).—maligne (e. g. praedire qd). To be s. supplied with alth, qd re anguste uti (caes.).

**SCANTINESS**. Use the adj.

**SCANTLING**. See LITTLE.

**SCAR**, cicatrix. Covered with s's, cicatricosus. S's on the breast, cicatrices adverso corpore acceptae; cicatrices adversae. To return fm war covered with honorable s's, cicatrices ex bello domum referre: to receive s's in war, cicatrices in bello accipere or suscipere.

**SCARAMOUCH**. See RASCAL, SCOUNDREL.

**SCARCE**, rarus (found only seldom, or in small quantities; happening but seldom, &c.).—angustus (e. g. res frumentaria).—tenuis (opp. amplius, copiosus).—Jm. tenuis et exiguus. See also RARE.

**SCARCELY**, viz. *mpre* [SYN. in HARDLY].—Jm. viz. *aequeque*: s. if at all, viz aut ne vix quidem: vix aut omnino non; vix visque: to be s. able to restrain oneself, vix se continere posse; *mpre* se tenere: s. thinly, viz. tringita: s. aby, viz. quiaquam; nemo fere (so nullus fere; nihil fere; numquam fere). It can s. be told, dici vix potest, or vix potest dici (*mpre* not vix dici potest). || [With pluperf.] = when: vix or vixidum—quum: commodum or comode—quum: tantum quod—quum [see examples under HARDLY]. *mpre* The quum is s. but rarely, omitted; thus, qui tantum quod ad hostes pervenerat, Datames signa inferri jubet (Np.). || Only just now, vixidum: vix tandem; tantum quod; modo. Marcellus, who had s. ceased to be a boy, Marcellus tantum quod pueritiam egressus (Suet.). || Scarcely... much less, vixidum—nedum (e. g. vixidum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice ferre).

**SCARCENESS**, **SCARCITY**, angustiae (e. g. rei frumentariae, rei familiaris).—paucitatis (e. g. oratorum). A time of s., annus sterilis. This year was a time of great s., hoc anno frumentum angustius provénit (Caes. B. G. 5, 24): s. of money, argentaria inopia (Plaut.); difficultas nummaria (Ter.); difficultas rei nummariae (C.).

**SCARE**. See FRIGHTEN.

**SCARECROW**, formido (†).—linea pennis distincta (a line with feathers, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12, 2).

**SCARF**, fascia (militaris, muliebris, funebris). *mpre* egingulum = belt, girdle.

**SCARIFICATION**, scarificatio (Col.).

**SCARIFY**, scarificare; scarificationem facere.

**SCARLET**, s. coccum (the dye).—color coccineus (s. colour): s. cloth, coccum (Suet. Ner. 30; St. Ital. 17, 396). Adorned with s. and gold, auro et cocco insignis (ast. L. 34, 7, 6; Curt. 3, 15, 7). Clothed in s., coccinatus (Suet. Dom. 4).

**SCARLET**, adj. coccineus or coccinus; cocco tinctus (dyed s.). A s. dress, vestie coccinea or coccina (Mart. 14, 31; Juv. 3, 283).—coccum (Suet. Ner. 30; St. Ital. 17, 396): s. garments, coccina, orum, n. (Mart. 2, 39).

**SCARLET FEVER**, \*febris purpurea or scarlatina (t. t.).

**SCARLET oak**, flex (Plin.). \*quercus flex (Linn.). S. convolvulus, \*ipomoea coccinea (Linn.): s. horse-chestnut, \*avia (Linn.): s. jasmine, \*bignonia (Linn.): s. lobelia, \*lobelia cardinalis (Linn.): s. lupine, \*lytharus (Linn.).

**SCARP**, \*declivitas valli interior.

**SCATE**, squatina (Plin.). \*squatus squatina (Linn.).

**SCATTER**, || TRANS. spargere (v. pr.).—jacere (to throw out).—serere (to sow; all prop. and fig.).—disse-

minare (fig., to s. abroad).—dispergere, dissipare (to s. abroad, prop. and fig.).—differre (fig., to carry about, spread abroad; all these, s. g. of conversation, reports): To s. the enemy, hostes fugare, dissipare (C.); dissipare (Caes.): to s. the seeds of discord, serere causam discordiarum; semina discordiarum or odiorum jacere (spargere); also simply, discordias serere: among citizens, civiles discordias serere; civium dissensiones commovere or accendere: scattered reports, disseminati dispersique sermones; sparsi rumores (disseminationes in late writers). || INTRANS. spargi; distrah; in diversa discedere.

\*SCAVENGER, purgator cloacarum (Firm. Math. 8, 20).—\*purgator viarum (publicarum). \*qui vias (or props better vias) purgat.

**SCENE**, scena (prop. and fig.); also fig., spectaculum: s. of action, arena (lit., wrestling-place).—campus (lit., field).—theatrum (theatre, place of exhibition). A noisy s., turba: an unheated s., miraculum: bloody s's, res cruentae. The various s's of war, varium genus bellorum.

**SCENERY**, loca, pl. (s. t. for places).—amoenitas locorum (i. e. beautiful s.). Running brooks contribute very much to the beauty of s., ad amenitatem locorum salientes rivuli plurimum conferunt (C.).

**SCENIC**, scenicus (C., Q.).

**SCENT**, s. || The power of smell, odoratio (perception by means of the olfactory nerves).—odoratus (sense or faculty of smelling). *mpre* olfactus instead of odoratus and odor are poet. only. || The exhalation of a thg, odour, odor (s. t., both good or bad smell).—nidor (nivora).—spiritus (e. g. of flowers: to live on the s. of flowers, spiritu florum naribus hausto victitare).—anellitus (of spirits). A bad s., odor malus or teter; odor foetidus, foetor (the latter, stronger term). A pleasant or agreeable s., odor suavis, suavitatis odor: a strong s., odor gravis: to have a s., odorem habere, praestare, emittere (poet., spargere, spirare, diffundere): to have a fine s., bene or jucunde olere: to have a bad s., male olere; foetere. The agreeable s. of flowers, suavitatis odorum, qui affantur s. floribus: to have a s. of such and such a thing (to s. smell like so and so), olere or redolere. A thg loses its s., ca rei odor non permanet integer (ast. Col. 12, 51 [49], 3): without s., odore carens, ex qd re odor non afflatur or odores non afflatur: to be without s., nihil olere (to smell of nothing). || (Of dogs), sagacitas: a dog of good s., canis sagax, or canis vestigator. To follow the s., see To SCENT: to be on the s., odoratu sentire qd, odorari qd (prop.): odorare, sentire (fig.): to put upon a wrong s., a recta vii abducere (prop.); inducere qm in errorem (fig.): to get on the wrong s., defectere a vii (prop.); errare (fig.). To get s. of alth, e. g. that there is money somewhere, numos olascere (as C. Ruit. 1, 4, 11). Should not I have got s. of this size whole months ago, when &c., non sex totis mensibus prius olascissem quum &c. (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42). *mpre* olet or subolet ei qd Comic only.

**SCENT**, v. || TRANS. To perceive by the smell, odorari.—olfascere (to inhale any s. so as to have the olfactory nerves affected by it; hence to perceive = to get or have a s. of alth; see SCENT, subst.).—conperire odorem sectari (prop. of dogs, to follow the s. t); also ca or ca rei vestigia persequi, or persequi qm or qd simply || To imbue with odour, odoribus imbuiere or perfundere (to perfume).—unguento perficere (by way of anointing): to be scented, unguenta olere (to smell of s. or perfume).—unguentis affluere (as over): in s. oneself, se odoribus imbuiere (s. t); se ungere. caput et os suum unguento perficere (with unguents): to s. with alth, suffire qd re, e. g. thymo; see To FUMIGATE: scented, odoratus. || To perfume, vid.

**SCENT-BOX**, vasculum olfactorium (Isidor. 19, 31, extr.).

**SCÉPTIC**, qui contra omnia disserit.—qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohabet (both aff. C.). If = unbeliever, vid.

**SCÉPTICAL**, contra omnia disserens, a rebus incertis assensionem cohobens. A s. turn of mind, contra omnia disserendi ratio, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.—incredulous (poet., H.).

**SCÉPTICISM**, ratio eorum, qui a rebus incertis a-sensionem cohobent (ast. C. N. d. 1, 5, 11).—contra omnia disserendi ratio (of a sceptical turn of mind).—ratio eorum, qui contra omnia disserunt. If = unbeliever, vid.

**SCÉPTRE**, || PROPRI. acceptrum (regium or regis, *mpre* not regale). || FIG. acceptrum, regnum, imperium. To wield the s., regnum administrare.

**SCEPTRED**, scepterifer (O.); scepteriger (Stat.); sceptuchus (T., said of an eastern viceroys).

**SCHEDULE**, libellus, commentarius.

**SCHEME**, s. See DESIGN, PLAN.

**SCHEME**, v. See TO DESIGN, CONTRIVE.

**SCHISM**, schisma, atis (t. f.).—disidium (not dissidium, which is dissent, &c. [*Mudely however endeavours to prove that no such word as dissidium exists.*])

**SCHISMATICAL**, schismaticus (t. f.).

**SCHOLAR**, || A learner, pupil, discipulus (g. t.).—puer discens (a boy at school).—alumnus disciplinæ (a youthful learner of althg).—auditor (one who attends lectures).—tiro (a beginner, novice).—rudis (raw or inexperienced in any art, &c.). My s. alumnus disciplinæ mæ: to be still a s., scholæ adhuc operari (see Q. 10, 3, 13). To be abys's s., uti qo magistro; uti cæ Institutione; qm magistrum habere (to have abys for a teacher).—qm audire (to attend abys's lectures).—esse or profectum esse a qo (to belong to abys's sect). To become abys's s., tradere se ci in disciplinam (to go to learn of abys).—qm sequi or persequi (to attach oneself to abys's sect). || A learned man, doctus, eruditus, doctrinâ instructus. Jw. doctus atque eruditus: s. s. il qui intelligent; docti atque prudentes. One who is no s., homo rudis (Vel. 1, 13, 4. Mummius tam rudis fuit, ut &c.).—homo Imperitus, ignarus, in althg, cæ rei. An elegant s., homo elegans; spectator elegans (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18). A great s., perdoctus, pereruditus, doctus atque imprimis eruditus. mire or doctissime eruditus, &c. To be a great s., multâ doctrinâ esse. A great and enlightened s., doctus et intelligens existimator: homo doctus et prudens. A fine Latin s., \*Interioris Latinitatis scientissimus. The greatest Latin s., \*Latinarum literarum princeps.

**SCHOLARSHIP**, disciplinæ (the single branches of learning).—literæ (learning, in as far as it is based on written documents).—scientia literarum or honestarum artium (knowledge of written documents, a being well versed in literature, &c., subjective learning or learnedness. ~~Sci~~ scientia, alone, would not be Latin; the same may be said of literaturæ = with the ancient letters, as means of conveying althg by writing only; its acceptance in the sense of 'learning' originates from an erroneous reading of C. Phil. 2, 45, 116; see Orelli).—studia (studia, of objects of learning).—humanitas (cultivation of the mind, inasmuch as it is acquired by occupying oneself with the sciences). Studies that presuppose good s., studia quæ in quâdam variatæ literarum versantur: to acquire profound s., accuratam doctrinam sibi comparare: without any s., omnis omnino eruditiois experte et ignarus. He was more distinguished by his s. than by his dignities, clarior fuit studiis quam dignitate. A man of perfect s., vir perfectæ eruditiois: to have or possess no s., literas nescire. || Meton. A maintenance for the encouragement of learning, \*beneficium annuum. \*annus in beneficium loco præbita, or prope stipendium: to present abys with a s., \*qm or cæ tenuitatem beneficio annuo sustentare.

**SCHOLARLIKE**, doctus, eruditus. Pretty s., satis literatus. Not particularly s., mediocriter doctrinâ instructus.

**SCHOLASTIC**, \*scholasticus (σχολαστικός). In a s. manner, \*scholasticorum more. \*ut assibent in schollis.

**SCHOLIAST**, s. of Euripidis, \*Græcus Euripidis explicator: of Horace, \*Romanus Horatii explicator. ~~Sci~~ scholastes is now avoided by good scholars.

**SCHOOL**, s. ludus discendi. ludus literarum (a lower s. for boys, who are compelled to learn).—schola (a higher s. for youths and men, who wish to learn). To go to or attend a s., in ludum literarum stare (ire of a single item). To send oby to s., to abys, qm cæ Institutioni committere; qm ci in disciplinam tradere: to make a boy attend the public s. s., qm scholarum frequentat et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere (i. e. in a place where public lectures are attended by a boy residing at home; opp. qm domi atque inter privatos parietes studentem literis continere); studia extra limen præferre (Plin.). To be in a s., in schollâ sedere or assidere: not to have left a s., scholam nondum egressum esse: to attend abys's s., cæ scholarum frequentare (prop.).—in cæ disciplinam se tradere (resolvo to receive instruction for him). To attend s. still (be still a pupil), schollæ adhuc operari (Q. 10, 3, 13). To leave s., scholam egredi (Q.); divertere a schollâ et magistrâ (Suet. Jul. Pers. extr.). To give up a s. (resign the office of teacher), scholam dimittere: to open a s., ludum aperire (C. ad Dio. 3, 18, 1): to keep s., ludum habere (C.), exercere (T.).

*Music s., ludus fidicinus (Plaut.). A public s., schola publica (late). Military s., ludus militaris. A s.-master, vid. To have known a boy at s., puerum in ludo cognovisse (Np.): to return home fm s., ire e ludo domum (Plaut.). To tell tales out of s., dicta foras efferre, proferre. Rules of a s., \*leges quæ in schollâ valent or exerceantur. Examination of a s., \*tentatio scientiæ discipulorum: s. punishment, \*pœna in schollis usitata: s. hours, schola (g. t.). || (Fie.) This is a s. of patience, \*hæc in re tentatur patientia nostra. I have learnt in s. of experience, multis experimentis eruditus sum (aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16). || The followers of a teacher, schola (g. t.).—disciplina (with ref. to peculiar doctrines; esp. of a philosophical sect).—secta, familia (as opp. to other s.'s). The s. of the Stoics, Stoicorum secta or familia. The founder of a s., scholæ princeps or auctor. A philosopher of the Academic s., Academicæ sectæ philosophus. To belong to the s. of Zeno, esse or profectum esse a Zenone: to be of the same s., ex eadem schollâ esse: to be superstitiously attached to a s., schollæ me addixi velut quidam superstitione imbutus. || School-house, schola. \*ædes scholarum.*

**SCHOOL**, v. See TEACH, CRIDE.

**SCHOOLBOY**, **SCHOOLGIRL**, s. puer, puella, in ludum literarum itans (aft. Plin. 9, 8, 8); puer (puella) schollæ adhuc operatus (operata) (see Q. 10, 3, 13); puer, puella, discens. Like a s., \*tironum more. Hardly worthy of a s., \*vix throne dignus.

**SCHOOL-FELLOW**, condiscipulus. To be abys's s., una cum qo literas discere or præceptorem audire.—fem. condiscipula (Mart. 10, 35, 15). I have been intimate with abys since the time that we were s. f.'s, qo a condiscipulatu utor familiariter (or conjunctus sum, or vivo conjunctissime; cf. Np. Att. 5, 3).

**SCHOOL LESSONS**, discenda or edicenda, orum, n (g. t.).—dictata, orum, s. (dictated by the teacher).

**SCHOOLMASTER**, ludi magister or magister ludi (one who teaches reading and writing).—præceptor publicus (master of a public school). ~~Sci~~ scholasticus, late, = a rhetorician; doctor umbraticus = a private tutor. The manners or tone of a s., præcipendi ratio.

**SCHOOL-ROOM**, schola, auditorium (lecture-room, post-Aug.).

**SCHOOLING**, || Instruction, doctrina, eruditio. || Money paid for instruction at a school, præceptoris, or magistri, merces; pretium operæ quod præceptoris, or magistri, solvitur; simply merces (in the contest; see C. Phil. 2, 4, 9; Acad. 2, 30, extr.); so also pretium (see Suet. Gramm. 3). In epistolary style the Greek διδάσκαλον may be used; but ~~Sci~~ not minerval or minervale, which = a present brought by the scholars to the master on entrance; as we say, embrace money).

**SCHOONER**. See SHIP.

**SCIATICA**, coxæ dolor dolor ischiadicus. Subject to the s., ischiachus (ισχιαχός).

**SCIENCE**, scientia, notitia, cognitio (in the subjective sense, of the knowledge weh one has, not of the thing weh one knows).—ars (objective).—doctrina, disciplina (objective; of any particular branch). The sciences, doctrinæ, disciplinæ, discipline studia, pl.; literæ, literarum studia (pl.; ~~Sci~~ but not scientiæ, which can be used only in a subjective sense). Arts and s.'s, ingenia studia atque artes. The liberal s.'s, liberales doctrinæ atque ingenue; liberales disciplinæ (~~Sci~~ not studia humaniora or literæ humaniores): to reduce to a s., qd arte concludere, qd ad artem et præcepta revocare; ~~Sci~~ not ad artis regulas revocare: to study a s., doctrinâ, or disciplinâ, imbui or erudi.

**SCIENTIFIC**, quod in artibus versatur; or by the gen., artis, artium, or literarum. S. precepts or rules, artis præcepta. A s. discourse or lecture, sermo de artium studiis atque doctrinâ habitus. S. training, eruditio, doctrina. To give a s. form to althg, ad artem redigere, revocare; arte concludere qd.

**SCIENTIFICALLY**, in modum disciplinæ or artis, arte, literis. S. taught or trained, literis eruditus; omnibus literis or doctrinis eruditus: to arrange s., arte concludere; ad artem et præcepta (~~Sci~~ not ad artis regulas) revocare.

**SCINTILLAR**, acinaces (H. Curt.).

**SCINTILLATE**, scintillare (Plin.). See SPARKLE.

**SCINTILLATION**, scintillatio (impropr., a sparkling. Plin.).—scintilla (a spark, improper, of the first manifestations of reason, genius, &c.).—igniculi or primi quasi (cæ rei) igniculi et semina (C. = scintillæ).

**SCIOLIST**, semidoctus (C.); leviter eruditus, eruditulus (Catal.). ~~Sci~~ sciolus very lais (Armod.).

SCION, || PROP. surculus. talea (Farr.); dim. taleola (Col.): of or belonging to a s., surcularis (Col.); surcularius (Farr.). || FIG. ramus (see BRANCH). S. of the royal stock of Argos, Argivorum regum de stirpe oriundus.

SCIRRHUS, sciros or scirrhos, i, m.; scirroma or schiroma, atis, n. (Pin.).

SCISSORS, forfex; dim. forclicula.

SCOFF, s. ludibrium. ludificatio. irrisio (C.); derisus (T.); derisio (Suet.); with a view to annoy or give pain.

—cavillatio (with a view to hurt). A bitter s., cavillatio acerba (Suet.), or dicax et morosa (C.).

SCOFF, v. cavillari. To s. at, deridēre. Iridēre. Irrisus insectari. cavillari. sugillare. Iridere qm acerbis facietis: to s. at things sacred, \*res divinas, libros sacros, in ludibrium vertere; \*rebus divinis, libris sacris, pro udidio abuti.

SCOFFINGLY, cum qd auleo. acerbis facietis. acerbē.

SCOLD, v. (verbis) increpare. increpitare.—objurgare (to reproach with a fault; opp. laudare)—conviciari (to make railing accusations)—exagitare, destringere (to make sharp attacks on abj.)—corripere (to blame with harsh words)—exprobrare (ei qd, to reproach abj with something as dishonorable to him). To s. abj on account of athg, vituperare qm de qā re; objurgare qm de or in qā re, or qā re only. To be scolded, objurgari, vituperari; in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci; vituperationem subire.

SCOLD, s. (mulier) rixosa, rixā cupida Jurgiosa, Gell.).

SCOLDING, objurgatio. jurgium.

SCOLLOP, s. || A kind of shell-fish, pecten; dim. pectunculus. || A hollow or round at the edge of athg, prps sinus.

SCOLLOP, v. prps sinuare; or serratim scindere (of a jagged edge, Appul.).

SCONCE, s. || A branched candlestick, lych-nūchus, candelabrum. || A fine, multa. See FINE.

SCONCE, v. multare.

SCOOP, prps haustum (g. t.; cf. Lucr. 4, 517).

SCOOP OUT, haurire (of liquids)—cavare, excavare (to s. o. a hollow place in the earth, &c.).

SCOPE, || End, aim, propositum.—is, qui mihi est or fuit propositus, exitus.—finis (the highest end, whether attained or not).—\*not scopus in this sense; C. uses the Greek σκοπός in his epistles: so Macrobius, ipsum propositum, quem Graeci σκοπὸν vocant. To propose to oneself a s., finem sibi proponere spectare qd or ad qd: to miss one's s., a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. || Room, space, spatium, locus. laxitas [Syn. in SPACE, ROOM]. || Field for athg, campus; s. g., s. for a speech, in quo oratio exultare possit (s. e. where it can display itself). There is large s. for his activity, latissime manat ejus industria: he has free s., libero egressu memorare potest (of an historian, relative to his subject). See also FIELD.

SCORBUTIC, \*scrofulosus (t. t.).

SCORCH, urere. adurere. See BURN.

SCORE, s. || A mark of number, nota. || An account, ratio. || The cost of an entertainment, sumptus commissationis (not computationis). To pay a s., commissationis sumptus facere (prop.); quod alii intriverunt exedere (fig.). || An individual's share of the whole expense, symbola: to pay one's s., symbolamolvere; pro hospitioolvere (at an inn). || Twenty, viginti; viceni (distrib.). || In music, \*summa omnium vocum. \*vocum (musicarum) omnium designatio.

SCORE, v. incisuris distinguere. To s. or mark a line under, \*lineam ducere subter qd; \*lineā conspicuum reddere qd. (not lineā subnotare qd in this sense, uch = to write alth upon a line, Appul.).

SCORN, s. See CONTEMPT.

SCORN, v. See DESPISE.

SCORNER, contemptor. spretor.

SCORNFUL, See CONTEMPTUOUS.

SCORNFULLY, See CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

SCORPION, || A venomous reptile. scorpio. nepa (also as sign of the zodiac. ♏. scorpis likewise for a machine used in war). The sting of a s., ictus scorpionis (the sting as inflicted)—plaga scorpionis (wound made by the sting). || A kind of fish, \*cottus scorpis (Linn.). || Melon. A scourge, scorpis (in as much as it had iron stings to it; see Isidor. Orig. 5, 27, no. 18).

SCOT. See TAX. To pay s. and lot, vectigalia pen-sitare.

SCOT-FREE, || IMPROPR. To escape s., impune

abire or dimitti. To let abj go s.-f., qm impuntem or in-castigatum omittere. See UNFURNISHED.

SCOUNDREL. See RASCAL.

SCOUR, || To cleanse by rubbing, defricare et diligenter levare; diligenter mundare levareque (Col.). To s. a ditch, fossam detergere or purgare. || To range about, percurrere, pererrare, pervagari regionem.

SCOURER, qui mundat, &c. (mundator, Jul. Firm.).

SCOURGE, s. || PROP. flagrum, flagellum (e. v. pr., consisting of single thongs)—scorpio (armed with prickles; see Isidor. Orig. 5, 27). || The severest punishment was the flagellum, s.; next was the milder scutica, or the lora, orum, n., whip of thongs; and after this the ferula, i. e. rod of the plant yvānē; see H. Sak. 1, 3, 119, sq. || FIG. pestis, perniciēs, verba (pl.): to hold the s. of criticism over abj., \*acerbe or severe reprehendere qm. A s. of God, \*immissus a Deo, ut sēviret in omne flagitium voluptatibus liquefacti generis humani. The s. of a country, republicae or patriae pestis.

SCOURGE, v. || To beat with rods, &c., flagris or flagellis cadere; flagellare (post-Aug.); virgis verberare, cadere, multare (L.); verberibus accipere or excipere (C.). || To punish, vid.

SCOURING. By the verbs.

SCOUT, s. emissarius. explorator. speculator [Syn. in SPY] to place s.'s at various places, speculatores spargere. See also SPY.

SCOUT, v. || To act as a scout, explorare, speculari (the former to find out athg, qd and de qā re; the latter to spy in all directions, in order to find out; see Cæs. B. G. 1, 47). See also TO SPY. || To repel, reject, vid.

SCOWL, s. See FROWN.

SCOWL, v. See TO FROWN.

SCRAMBLE, v. || To attempt to seize hastily, Involvere in qd; manus afferre ei rei (to stretch out the hands towards athg in order to obtain it)—rapere, arripere qd (to snatch at)—qd diripere (Sen., Suet., to be anxious or eager to attain athg). || To ascend a place, using one's hands and feet, niti, entiri in qd.—evadere in qd to reach athg by scrambling, e. g. in verticem or in jugum montis).

SCRAMBLE, s. Crcl. with the verbs in TO SCRAMBLE. There is quite a s. for that article, permulti gestiunt, concupiscunt, illas merces emere.

SCRAP, frustum, frustulum: s.'s of learning, docta dicta (see Lucr. 2, 287). Be off with your s.'s of learning, \*habeas tibi dicta tua docta. See also CRUMB, FRAGMENT.

SCRAPE, v. || To rub the surface of athg by an edge, scabere (fm κάβω, to rub, to scratch)—radere (to s. with a tool, in order to remove any extraneous matter).—fricare (to rub, in order to make smooth)—abradere (to s. off)—deradere (to make a smooth surface by scraping)—subradere (to s. fm below)—circumradere (all around). || To clean by rubbing, see TO CLEAN. || To act on the surface with a grating noise, see TO GRATE. || To collect by penurious diligence, corradiere, e. g., some money; convertere (to sweep together, then to collect, bring together with a great deal of trouble, e. g., hereditates omnium, C. Off. 3, 19, extr.). || To play badly (on the fiddle), \*strepere fidibus; chordas misere radere (Bau.). || To make a noise with one's feet, (pedibus) strepitum edere; pedibus terram radere (of birds). || PHR. To scrape acquaintance, insinuare se ci or insinuare ci; insinuare se in familiaritatem cs.

SCRAPE, s. Crcl. with the verbs in TO SCRAPE. || A perplexity, angustiae: to get abj into a s., in angustias adducere. in angustium compellere. To get (oneself) into a s., in angustias adduci; in angustium venire: to be in a s., in angustias esse or haerere; angustius se habere. To get the money-lenders out of a s., ex obsidione feneratoris eximere (C. Fam. 5, 6, 5, Cortie). || A bow, vid.

SCRAPER, s., radula. rallum.

SCRATCH, s., vulnus leve (a slight wound)—summae cutis laceratio. Usually by Crcl. He received a slight s. on his arm, cutis brachii leviter perstricta est.

SCRATCH, v. radere (e. v. pr.).—scabere (to scrape).—scalpere (to scrape, shave)—fricare, perficere (to rub gently)—leviter perstringere (to wound slightly). To s. the head, caput scabere or scalpere; caput perficere: to s. behind its ears with its hind feet, aures posterioribus pedibus scabere (not radere aures or auricular, in Q. 3, 1, 3, and Pers. 1, 107, is = to offend the ears, of a speech, &c.). The pen scratches, \*penna radit chartam: to s. out, radere, eradere. exculpere. To s.



*out one's eyes*, oculos ei effundere. *I will s. out your eyes*, unguibus involabo tibi in oculos.

SCRAWL, s. \*scriptio mala.

SCRAWL, v. See SCRIBBLE.

SCREAM, SCREECH, s. clamor, vociferatio.

SCREAM, SCREECH, v. clamare (maximā voce, with all one's might).—lugubrem edere clamorem; truce[m] tollere clamorem.

SCREECH-OWL, \*stryx flammea (Linn.).

SCREEN, s. [Prov.] prps umbraculum. [Fro.] pædiliū. tutela.

SCREEN, v. tegere, protegere, qm or qd. munire qd ab qā re. tuēr-, tutari, defendere qm, qd ab qā re. *To s. aby fm punishment*, pœnā eripere qm, pœnā a qo svertere.

SCREW, s. cochlea.—epitonium (ἐπιτόνιον: s. to tighten the strings of a musical instrument). *The threads of a s.*, rugæ per cochleam bullantes (Plin. 18, 31, 74). *A female s.*, \*cochlea[m] matrix. *Archimede's s.*, cochlea [for drawing up water]. *Cork s.*, \*instrumentum extrahendis corticibus.

SCREW, v. [To use a screw, \*cochlea[m] adigere or astringere qd. *To s. aly to aly*, cochlea[m] affigere qd ci rei: *to s. aly in aly*, cochlea[m] opo inserere qd. [To twist, comfort, detorquere (g. l.).—detorquere (s. g. oculos, os). [Prov.] *To screw aly on (Ag.)*, elicere qd.—blāndiri qd [by flattery or wheedling].—expiscari qd [to fish it out].—extorquere qd [by violence]. *To s. oneself into aly*, se insinuare in qd (s. g. in familiaritatem cā; in causam, &c.).—se immiscere or inserere ci rei [into a crowd of persons, or into a thing]. *To s. aly too light*, qd (nimis) intendere (s. g. leges, Plin.). *To s. oneself up to aly*, intendere se ad qd (s. g. intendere se ad firmitatem, C.).

SCRIBBLE, qd illine chartis (H. Sat. 1, 4, 36). SCRIBE, scriba.—actuarus (in site, age was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court, Suet. Cæs. 55).—a manu (sc. servus, a private secretary; an amanuensis: in time of Emperors, amanuensis).—librarius (a writer [not author] of books; also employed for copying, &c.; hence private secretary, s., &c.).—ab epistolis (sc. servus, the slave who wrote fm his master's dictation).—notarius (a short-hand writer: post-Aug.). *To be aby's s.*, a manu ci esse; ab epistolis ci esse.

SCRIP, [A purse, marsupium. crumēna. See PURSE. [A written paper or list, libellus. commentarius.]

SCRIPTURE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcanæ sanctæ religionis literæ (Lact.); biblia (pl., moderna).

SCRIVENER, numularius (Suet.). numulariolus (Suet.).

SCROFULA, \*scrofula (med. t. t.).

SCROFULOUS, \*scrofulosus (t. t.).

SCROLL, volumen (of paper).—qd in cylindri speciem convolutum.

SCRUB, s. homo pusillus; frustum hominis (Com.; a little man, short in stature, &c.).—homo malus, improbus, nequam (man of bad character).

SCRUB, v. tergere, detergere. abstergere. tergere et purgare.

SCRUBBY, pusillus (small, diminutive).—malus, improbus, nequam (bad).

SCRUPLE, s. [Doubt, difficulty, dubitatio, cunctatio (a delaying).—hesitatio (hesitation).—scrupulus (a disquieting doubt).—religio (a s. of conscience). *To make, raise, or cause a s.*, dubitationem afferre, inferre, injicere, dare; scrupulum ci injicere, incutere: *to make a s. about aly*, qd in religionem trahere; qd religioni habere. *I make no s. about it*, nulla mihi religio est (H. Sat. 1, 9, 70). *I make no s.*, have or feel no s. in doing aly, religio mihi non est quominus &c. (see C. Cat. 3, 6, 15). *Without any s.* (you can do so and so), sine sollicitudine religionis (Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 62, in.). *To remove a s.*, dubitationem ci praeicere, tollere, expellere; scrupulum ci eximere or ex animo evelle; religionem ci evelle; religionem ci eximere. *I have still one s.*, unus mihi restat scrupulus. *I am disturbed by a s.*, scrupulus me stimulat ac pungit. *There is a s. whether or not*, consultatio tenet, ne &c. (L. 2, 3). *If the slightest s. should seem to exist*, si tenuissimus scrupulus residere videbitur without s., nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ulā dubitatione. [As a weight], scrupulum or scrupulum, and its scrupulus: of a s., weighing a s., scripularis, scrupularis: by s.s., scrupulātim, scrupulātum.

SCRUPLE, v. dubitare. hesitare. cunctari. See HESITATE.

SCRUPULOUS, anxius, anxius et sollicitus. religiosus, scrupulosus (post-Aug. in this sense; or by the rubet). *Over-s. care*, \*minuta et anxia diligentia.

SCRUPULOUSLY, religiose, sancte, severe (conscientiously).—diligenter, caute, curiose (carefully).

SCRUTINIZE, rem excutere (C.); scrupulos expendere, discutere; minutus et scrupulosus omnia scrutari (Q.). See also EXAMINE.

SCRUTINY, probatio, examen, exploratio, tentatio. *To subject to a s.*, sistere, mittere, qm spectandum, tentandum: *to conduct a s.*, spectare, explorare, examinare qd.

SCUD, s. imber subitus.

SCUD (along), propere (g. l. to hasten).—accurrere, advolare ad or in qm locum, contento cursu petere qm locum.

SCUFFLE, s. rixa, pugna, jurgium (quarrel). See FIGHT.

SCUFFLE, v. See FIGHT.

SCULK, delitescere in qo loco, se abdere in qm locum. *To s. away out of aby's sight*, se occultare ei or a conspectu cā. *To be skulking somewhere*, abditum latere, in occulto se continere. abditum et inclusum in occulto latere. *Animals s. away to their retreats*, feræ latibulis se tegunt. *Skulking-hole*, latibulum, latebra.

SCULL, s. calva, calvaria (v. pr.).—caput (the head).—ossa capitis (the head considered as a bone; s. g. to drink out of s's, in ossibus capitis bibere).

SCULL, v. cymbam impellere (remis brevioribus).

SCULLER, cymba (unius remigis), or diss. cymbula.

SCULLERY, \*lixarum officina.

SCULLION, lixa.

SCULTOR, sculptor (in raised or half-raised work; ~~not~~ not sculptor).—fictor (g. l. one who forms or fashions).—statuarum artifex, qui signa fabricatur (a statuary).

SCULPTURE, s. [The act of sculpturing, cœlatura. sculptura. sculptura (SYN. in the verb). [A thing sculptured, cœlumen (O.).—signum (any plastic work: opp. tabula, picture). See STATUE. The art of sculpturing, ars pingendi, ars signa fabricandi, ars et statuas et simulacra fingendi.]

SCULPTURE, v. cœlare (fm κολοῦν: to work figures in relief on metals, copy silver, ivory, &c.; also in wood; Virg. Freund writes cœlare).—scalpere. sculpture (the former of work but little raised, like fœtus; the latter like γλυφεῖν, of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol. 108).—insculpere. scribere. inscribere (of cutting inscriptions). *To s. aly in gold*, qd auro or in auro cœlare: *to s. in stone*, qd ex saxo scalpere or exculpere: *to s. in marble*, scalpere marmora (C.): *to s. flowers*, scalpere flores (Petr.).

SCUM, s. spuma (g. l.). scorium (of metals). *S. of the earth*, homo ad extremum perditus: the s. of the state, sentina republicæ; labes et cluvies civitatis: thou s. of the earth, o lutum! o sordes!

SCUM, v. despumare (s. g. carmen, Plin.).

SCURF, ulceris crusta (of a wound, an ulcer, &c.).—furfur (a disease of the skin, common with children on their heads).—porrigio (a cutaneous disease or eruption on the head, of a malignant nature). Having the s., porriginosus (Plin. Val. 1, 4).

SCURFY, crustā obductus (of wounds, covered with scurf).—porriginosus (one that has the scurf; Plin. Val. 1, 4). *A s. head*, caput porriginosum (Plin. Val. 1, 4).

SCURRILITY, scurrillitas (T. Dial. 22, extr.).—dicatitas scurrilis (C. de Or. 2, 60, 244). See also GROSSNESS.

SCURRILOUS, scurrilis. jocularis. ridiculus (jocose). See also GROSS.

SCURRILOUSLY, joculariter. ridicule. scurrilliter. See also GROSSLY.

SCURVILY, See TEMPTIBLY.

SCURVY, See SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS.

SCUTCHEON, \*clypeus insignis. Insigne generis (cf. C. Sull. 31, 88). See also COAT of arms.

SCUTTLE, s. [A wide shallow basket: see BASKET. [A coal-scuttle, \*coëlis carbonaria.]

SCUTTLE, v. prps pertundere per fundum (Cat.). (\*navem) pertundere, perforare.

SCYTHE, falx, falcis.

SEA, mare (g. l. ~~not~~ The Greek pelagus and pontus are poet. only).—oceanus, mare oceanus (the ocean). *The high sea*, altum (opp. coast or harbour): the open sea, land (θάλασσα, opp. harbour): at sea, mari: both on land and at sea, terrā marique; terrā et mari; et terrā et mari; et mari et terrā; mari atque terrā. [The usual expression is terrā marique; the others are used only in cases where more stress is laid on either, or

where the style is more emphatic; but aqua et terra is not Latin.—To go to sea, mare ingredi; navigationi se committere (opp. viz. se committere, to set out on a road; see C. Fenn. 16, 4, in.); to be at sea, mari navigare; to put to sea, see To set SAIL; also altum petere; in altum proveli (to the high sea; the Mediterranean sea, \*mare Mediterraneum (the ancient called it, by way of distinction, mare nostrum): the Black sea, pontus Euxinus; or simply Pontus (also = the country about it); the Adriatic sea or gulf of Venice, mare Adriaticum; the Tuscan sea, mare Etruscum; the Caspian sea, mare Caspium; the Red sea, sinus Arabicus; the Dead sea, lacus Asphalites: that is situated or takes place upon the sea, maritimus; in the sea, marinus; beyond the sea, transmarinus; to be on the level of the sea, locus pari librâ cum aequore maris est (Col. 8, 17). Empire of the s., Imperium maris (the Imperial maritimi summa, in Np. Arist. 2, 2, = the chief command at sea): command at sea, Imperium maritimum; adventures at sea, \*que eveniunt in navigatione; dangers of the sea, periculum navigationis.

SEA-CALF, phoca (F., O.). \*phoca vitulina (Linn.). pure Lat., vitulus marinus, or, fm the context, vitulus only.

SEA-COAST. See COAST.

SEA-FIGHT, prœlium navale. pugna navalis.

SEA-GREEN, glaucus (the poet, thalassinus; ceruleus is = of a watery blue).

SEA-SICKNESS, nausea. To make a voyage without suffering s.-s., navigare sine nausâ: to suffer s.-s., nauseare (Plaut.); in mare nauseare (Sen.); nausea tentari; nauseum molestiam suscipere (C.): to be suffering dreadfully fm s.-s., nausea premi (Cels.); nausea qm torquet (Sen.); nausea confectum esse.

SEA-WEED, alga.

SEAL, s. | A sea-calf, vid.

SEAL, s. | PROPR. Impression, signum. sigillum. To break s., resignare. | A stamp, \*forma quâ signatoria utimur. A s. ring, annulus quo signatorio utimur (Val. Max. 8, 14, 4). | FIG. fides. To tell a thing to aby under the s. of secrecy, taciturnitati et fidei ac clam concedere qd (see Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 104; not, as Ruhnck. writes, dicere ci qd sub fide silentii, which is not Latin). I tell you this under the s. of secrecy, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim (the not sub rostrâ tibi hoc dixerim).

SEAL, v. signare. consignare (the not subsignare in this sense).—obsignare (to s. up).—signo imprimere qd. sigillum imprimere in re (to imprint the mark of a s.; e. g. in cerâ, on wax). To s. despatches, signo sua tabellas imprimere: to s. a letter, literis sigillum imprimere: sealed up, obsignatus.

SEALING-WAX, cera (which the ancients used), or \*lacca signatoria. To use red s., signare cerâ ex milto (Vir. 9, 3).

SEAM, s. sutura.

SEAM, v. consuere. suere.

SEAMSTRESS, \*femina acu opus faciens or acu victum quaeritans.

SEAR, adj. See DRY.

SEAR, v. | PROPR. urere. ustulare. amburare. | FIG. durare (e. g. animum or se). To be seared, durescere. obdurescere. indurescere.

SEARCH, s. indagatio. investigatio. Often by the verb.

SEARCH, v. quaerere (by asking).—exquirere. perquirere (to inquire or examine strictly).—scrutari. perscrutari (to s. out or investigate thoroughly).—percunctari (to inquire after althg; esp. with ref. to public news, &c.).—sciscitari (to desire to know, endeavour to learn; de qâ re)—sciscitando elicere (to elicit by inquiry).—percunctando atque interrogando elicere (by various inquiries).—explorare (to spy out).—expiscari (= to fish out).—odorari (= to smell out).—Indagare. Investigare (= to track out); also, for emphasis, In. Investigare et scrutari. Indagare et perinvestigare. Indagare et odorari. percunctari et interrogare.—tentare (e. g. vulnus, to s. a wound).—penetrare (to penetrate, enter deeply into).—se insinuate (to find its way into). To s. aby, excutere qm (to see if he has althg contrab. d. about his person). To s. aby's house, see HOUSE.

SEARCHER, explorator. indagator. scrutator (post-Class.). Class., by the verbs.

SEASON, s. | Time of year, anni tempus. anni tempestas (with special ref. to the weather). The four s., quatuor anni tempora (C.); commutationes temporum quadripartite (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 89): Lælius commodiore anni tempore ad navigandum usus est (a bet-

ter s.; Cas.). change of s., annue commutationes.

| Time, fit time; see TIME, OPPORTUNITY.

SEASON, v. condire (prop. and fig.).—sale e rei spargere qd (fig.; e. g. epistolæ—humanitatis sparæ sale).—qâ re tamquam sale perspergere qd (fig.; e. g. orationem lepore). To s. one's discourse, sermonem condire: to s. a discourse with wit, facetiarum lepore tamquam sale perspergere orationem: no man is better able to s. his conversation with refined wit and the graces of style, nemo lepore, nemo suaviute conditor est: well-seasoned, = insured to toil, duratus; ab usu cas rei duratus.

SEASONABLE, tempestivus.

SEASONABLY, in tempore. tempestive.

SEASONING, conditio (as action).—conditura (as method of preparing; Sen. de Irâ, 3, 15, 1).—condimentum (condiment).—aroma (foreign spices; cinnamon, ginger, &c.).

SEAT, s. | Places in which one sits or may sit, sessio. sedile (place in which one may sit).—sedes (place in which one sits). To take the highest, lowest s., supremum, ultimum, capere locum. | That where one sits, sedes. sella. A raised s., solium: s. in the circus, fori (pl.): s. of the senators, subsellia (pl.): to take one's s., sedem capere (L. 1, 18): s. of justice, tribunal. | Place of abode, sedes. domicilium. habitatio. deversorium (an inn).—cubile. lustrum (lair of a wild animal).—latibulum. receptaculum (a hiding-place; the first spy of animals).—refugium. perfrugium; Jn. portus et perfrugium. portus et refugium: receptus tutus (a place of refuge). S. of the gods, sedes, apatia immortalium: to change one's s., sedem alto transferre: s. of government, solus, domicilium, Imperii, regni: s. of war, locus belli gerendi (C.); sedes belli (L.): to change the s. of war, bellum (sedem belli) in alias terras transferre (L. 21, 21). | Country-house, villa.

SEAT, v. sede locare, collocare, ponere. To s. one-self, sedem capere, considerare (prop.); considere. residere (C.). sublevere (F.). sedem ac domicilium collocare qd loco (C.; fig. = to settle): to s. oneself at table (after the manner of the ancients), accumbere. decumbere. recumbere: (according to our custom), ad mensam considere.

SECEDE, secedere. decedere (to depart).

SECEDER, By the verb.

SECESSION, secessio. decessio (departing).

SECLUDE, secludere. Secluded, solitarius: a man who leads a s. life, solitarius homo et in agro vitam ævens: to lead a s. life, habere or agere ætatem procul a republica; ætatem procul a cotu hominum agere.

SECOND, adj. secundus (next to the first).—alter (the other, when only two are spoken of; and those two things of the same kind, and present at the same time. The s. each time, or every s., secundus quisque: to love aby as a s. parent, qm sicut alterum parentem diligere fir the s. time, iterum (again; Syn.: not secundum or secundo in this sense; Döderl. Syn.): of the s. sort or quality, secundarius: the s. part, secundæ, sc. partes: a s.-rate state or power, \*civitas secundi loci: to be pronounced s. best, to come off s., \*proximum judicari; \*secundas laudis partes ferre: althg is not the best, yet at all events the s. best, est hoc, ut non optimum, sic tamen secundum (Cels): s. male, qui pro gubernatore operas dat (Aft. C. Fenn. 13, 15, 1): s. time; see above: every s. day, year, &c.: see ALTERNATE upon s. thoughts, or on a s. consideration, re consultâ et exploratâ; initi subductaque ratione; circumspicietis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis: to be s. to none (of persons), non inferiorem esse qd qâ re; parem esse ci qâ re; non multum aut nihil omnino cedere ci: of s. quality, secundus notus (e. g. wine, vinum): s. hand, see HAND: s. rate, secundarius. secundi loci. Second teeth, see TOOTH. Second class in school, classis secunda.

SECOND, s. | An assistant, adjutor. socius; see ASSISTANT. | The sixtieth part of a minute, punctum temporis (a moment).

SECOND, v. | To come in the next place; see TO FOLLOW. | To support, back, assist; see TO AID, HELP.

SECONDARY, secundus. iterum (again, the second time).—tum. deinde (when the division is not so strict or precise).

SECRECY, | Closs silence, taciturnitas; or by Crel. with arcanum or secretum. We must have s.,

opus est fide ac taciturnitate: *to preserve s., secretum tacitum premere (C.); commissa tacere (H.); arcana celare (Curt.); to violate s., arcana aperire (L.), proferre (Plin.), prodere (Curt.); commissa enuntiare (C.)*

**SECRET, adj.** arcana (*that one keeps hidden or unrevealed*).—**secretus** (*that one keeps separate*).—**abditus**. tectus. occultus (*removed fm sight*).—**abditus**. habitus *by being put away*; tectus, *by being covered*; occultus, *veiled*.—**ab arbitris liber** (*free fm eye-witnesses; s. g. locus*).—**reconditus**. absconditus. abscurus (*deeply hidden, abstruse; reconditus of things difficult to reveal, absconditus and abstrusus of things altogether unknown*).—**interior** (*that lies in obscurity*).—**clandestinus** (*that takes place without the knowledge of another*).—**tacitus** (*that acts or takes place without noise or show*).—**furtivus** (*by stealth*). **Ar.** arcana et secretus. secretus et arcana. occultus et abditus. occultus et quasi involutus. reconditus atque abditus. interior et reconditus. abditus et ab arbitris liber (s. g. locus). **A.** s. writing, littera secretiores (the characters, cipher, &c.).—**furtivum scriptum** (a thing written with private characters, &c.; Gell.). **S.** power, tacita vis (*that works in silence*; see Q. 1, 5, 9, and 9, 4, 13).—**occulta vis** (*that is not observed or known*; see Q. 1, 10, 7): s. counsel, consilia arcana, interiora (*private consultations; different fm consilia clandestina, = s. tricks or artifices*; see Np. Hannib. 2, 2).—**sanc-tuarium** or consistorium principis (*the place in wch the prince held his councils*; under the emperors): s. con-versations or negotiations, occulta colloquia; clandestina colloquia; with any one, cum qo: *to hold s. consultation with any one*; *to consult with any one in s.*; cum qo colloqui arcana (*when the subject of consultation is a secret*); or secreto (*when the parties meet in private; i. e. so that their deliberations are not overheard*), or in occulto (*when the parties meet secretly; i. e. so that their meeting is not known*): *to speak with any one in s.*, sine arbitris loqui cum qo: s. arts, artes secretæ: in s. (*or secretly, as an adv.*), arcana (*so that that wch takes place must remain unknown*).—**secreto** (*not in the presence of unbecoming persons*; see Cas. B. G. 1, 31; B. C. 1, 19. Nearly = secreto is sine arbitris or arbitris remotis: i. e. without witnesses or persons present; but with this difference, that secreto implies that a person removes himself fm witnesses, while sine arbitris merely affirms that no witnesses are present, and arbitris remotis implies that the witnesses have been removed).—**occulte** (*in a hidden manner*; opp. aperte; in occulto, in a hidden place; ex occulto, fm a hidden place; ex insidie, fm an ambush).—**tecte** (*covertly*).—**latenter** (*in a hidden manner, when we do not perceive how a thing happens*).—**clam** (*without the knowledge of others*; opp. palam or ante oculos ca or coram qo; ~~hæc~~ clanculum is Com.).—**obscure** (*in the dark; of one who shuns the light*).—**tacite**. silentio (*in silence, without noise; silentio always subjective, = without speaking of a matter*).—**furtim** (*by stealth*); of one who desires not to be caught in the act; opp. palam et libere; see C. N. D. 2, 63, 137).—**furtive** (*unobservedly; of one who would have what he desires not to be seen by others*). Latin writers also frequently express 'in secret' or 'secretly' by sub in composition with verbs, to which, however, they also add clam for emphasis; e. g. *to carry away in s. or secretly*, supportare: *to lead away in s.*, subducere; clam subducere or abducere; furto subducere (e. g. ob-sides): *to withdraw oneself in s. or secretly*, se subducere: *to rejoice in s. or secretly*, in sinu gaudere (*to laugh in one's sleeve*): *to keep a thing secret*, tacitum tenere, habere; tacite habere (*not to speak of it*).—**secum habere** (*to keep it to oneself*).—**tacere**, reticere (*to observe silence*).—**continere** (opp. proferre, enunciare; see C. de Or. 1, 47, in.).—**celare** (*to conceal what one ought to make known*; opp. palam facere): *to keep a thing s. fm any one*, celare qm qd or de re; occultare (opp. aperire; pass. oculi, opp. apparere).—**occultare**, occulte ferre (opp. palam facere): *not to keep a thing s.*, qd haud occultum habere or tenere; qd non obscure ferre; qd proferre, enunciare (*to blab*).—qd prae se ferre: *keep this s. I tell you this in s.*, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcana tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim (~~hæc~~ not sub rosâ tibi hoc dixerim, wch is not Latin): *I can keep nothing s.*, plenus rimarum sum, hæc atque illac perfluo (Comie; ap. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25): s. order or command, \*nuncius per litteras secretiores or per notas scriptus (*written with s. characters*): s. messenger, nuncius clandestinus (*a messenger despatched in s.*; Cas. B. G. 7, 64).—\*nuncius de rebus arcanis missus (*that has s. commands*).

**SECRET, s.** res arcana, secreta, occulta, recondita

(**SYN.** in SECRET, adj.).—**res silenda** (*of wch one must not speak*).—**mysterium**, *reply in plur.* mysteria (*re-uerence, the celebrated Greek mysteries or s.'s*; C. allows himself to use mysterium g. t. for a s. only in epistolary style; in de Orat. 3, 17, 54, he qualifies it by tamquam in the words tacitum tamquam mysterium tenent). **S.'s** arcana, secreta, occulta, recondita, pl. (**SYN.** in SECRET, adj.).—**commissa** (*things entrusted in secret*).—**silenda** (*concerning wch one should be silent*; e. g. a secret society; see L. 39, 11, mod.). **s.'s** of the heart, animi secreta; occulta pectoris: *the s.'s of a conspiracy, occultæ conjurationis*; *the s. not great s.*, hæc res sane non est recondita; hoc in vulgus emanavit (*is no longer a s.*); something is s. to me, qd me non premiterit or me non fugit (~~hæc~~ there is no sure authority for qd mihi or me lateat; in C. Cat. 7, 6, 15, and C. Sull. 23, 65, the best Cod. have a different reading; see Orelli); *to make s. to, not of a thing*; see To keep, not to keep secret, in SECRET, adj.: *I tell you this as a s.*; see SECRET, adj. sub fin.: *they have no s. between each other*, nec quidquam secretum alter ab altero habent. **To be in the s.**, acere.

**SECRETARY, scriba**, qui iust ci a manu or ab epis-tolis (see SCRIBE). \*secretarius (as modern t. t.). **A prince's private**, quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco (see Np. Eum. 1, 5); scribæ principis or regis (Plin. 12, 14, 32). **A sort of cabinet, ar-marium**.

**SECRETARYSHIP, scribæ munus**. \*secretariatus (as modern t. t. for the sake of distinction).

**SECRETE, t.** *To hide*, abdere qd in locum or in loco; occultare qd loco or in loco (*very said*, in locum, see Herz. Cas. B. G. 7, 85, extra). **To s. a thing under a thing**, abdere qd sub qd re or intra qd (e. g., a knife, a sword under one's robe, cultum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem). **To s. oneself**, delitescere, se abdere in occultum (*to s. oneself in a lurking place*). **To s. oneself in any place**, delitescere in qd loco or in loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco. **To s. oneself fm aby.**, se occultare ci or a conspectu ca: *to keep oneself s.*, abditum latere; in occultum se continere; abditum et inclusum in occulto latere: *to be s.*, latere. **To separate, secernere, separare**.

**SECRETION, Act of secreting, by the verbs.** **That wch is secreted in the body**, humor: *if = sacrament, stercus (of man and beast)*;—**excre-mentum**, pl. (*post-Aug.*); also alvus (e. g. Liquida, pal-lida).

**SECRETLY, occulte, secreto** (opp. aperte).—**clam**. clanculum. clandestino (Plant.; opp. palam).—**furtim** (C.). furtive (O.; by stealth). See 'in secret,' under SECRET, adj.

**SECRETORY, \*secretorius** (t. t.; e. g. vas).—\*secretionem efficiens.

**SECT, secta** (*the disciples of a philosopher*).—**schola** a school founded by a philosopher).—**familia** (*an independent society*).—**disciplina** (*a society, with ref. to its tenets and principles*). **To belong to a s.**, sequi or persequi sectam; profiteri sectam (*to profess one's attachment to a s.*); *to be attached to a philosophical s.*, sequi philosophiam; esse a qd disciplinâ: *to go over to a s.*, ad sectam transire: *to found a s.*, novam sectam instituire; sectam condere: *to incline to the s. of (the Stoics)*, auctoritatem (Stoicam) sectæ præferre.

**SECTION, pars**; dñm. particula. portio.

**SECULAR, Of an age, secularis.** **Not spir-itual**, a rebus divinis alienus (~~hæc~~ not mundanus).—**profanus**. civilis. **A s. office**, munus civile. **Temporal, evanescent, fluxus, caducus, vanus.** **Devoted to worldly pleasures, vanus, rerum inanum amans, voluptatibus deditus.**

**SECULARIZATION, Creli. with the verb.**

**SECULARIZE, prpe exaugurare** (opp. inaugurare).—**profanum facere** (opp. sacrum esse velle). See CON-SACRATE.

**SECURE, adj.** **Safe, tutus, securus**; see SAVV. **Careless, securus, negligens, imprudens** (**SYN.** in CARELESS).

**SECURE, v.** **To make safe, put out of dan-ger, tutum reddere, facere, or præstare**. in tuto collocare qd (e. g. one's reputation, famam).—**munire** (*to provide with a defence*).—**confirmare qd or spem ca rei** (e. g. spem successionis, Suet.; pacem, regnum, &c.). **To s. oneself agst danger or calamities**, corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula (Cels.). **To be secured agst a thing, tutum or munum esse a qd re.** **To appre-hend, comprehendere**; in custodiam tradere. **To be secured, comprehendere**; in custodiam tradi: (*of a per-manent state*), in custodiâ haberi or servari; custodiâ teneri or retinâri.

**SECURELY**, tute. tuto (*safely*).—secure. indiligenter (*carelessly*).

**SECURITY**, *Freedom from danger, incolumitas, salus*; see **SAFETY**. *Protection*; vid. *Pledge, guarantee, cautio (g. t.)—satisfactio (ad law)*. To give s., cautionem interponere; cautionem cavere; satisfactio (pro re): satisfactioem interponere, prestare, or dare: to ask or demand s., exigere a qd satisfactioem; satisfactioem a qd: to receive s., satis accipere: to offer s., cautionem offerre; satis or satisfactioem offerre: to give ab back his s., cautionem ei remittere (*all fm legal writers*): to give s., praeiudicium cavere (*Dict. Antiqu.*). To give s. to twice the amount, cavere in duplum: to have given s. for aby to a large amount, interesse pro qd magnam pecuniam. One who gives s., sponsor; fidejussor; vas, vails, m.; praes (*SYN. in BAIL*).

**SEDAN**, sella. lectica (*lectica = palanquin, the person being recumbent*).—sella gestatoria (*Suet.*). To ride in a s., lectica or sella vehi; gostamine sellae pervehi (to a place); e. g. *Basia, T.*

**SEDARE**, lentus (*without emotion*).—ab animi perturbatione liber (*free fm passion*).—tranquillus (*calm*).—quietus. sedatus (*composed, collected*).—placidus (*of an even temper, mild*). Jn. quietus placidusque; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque; placidus et sedatus.

**SEDATELY**, lente. tranquille. quiete. sedate. sedato animo. placide. Jn. sedate placideque. placide et sedate.

**SEDATENESS**, lenitudo. animus ab omni perturbatione liber (*SYN. in SEDARE*).—animi equitas, aequalitas. animus aequus (*equanimity*).—animus sedatus (*composed*).

**SEDATIVE**, mitigatorius (*Plin.*—mitigativus, late). Or by Crcl. with dolorem sedare, compescere.

**SEDENTARY**, sedentarius (e. g. opera sedentaria; C. (I) ap. Col.).—selliarius (*of a mechanic whose work is done in a sitting posture*; C. L.: sedentaria ars, App.). To lead a s. life, vitam sedentariam (not vitam domestica) agere; domi (desidem) sedere (*Domestica is the epith. of a woman who stays at home*; *Orisk. Inscript.* 1639. For a person of s. habits, *Krebs recommends reconditus, but this is reserved*).—umbraticus (homo; opp. to reges; *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 24) is one who stays at home, avoiding public life and public duties.—qui in totum aut certe plurimum domi moratur (C. ap. Col., but this may include the idea of activity and movement in the house).—qui inter parietes libenter se confinit.

**SEDGE**, carex. ulva palustris.

**SEDGY**, uluosus (*Sidon.*). ulvā abundans or obductus.

**SEDIMENT**, subsidentia, pl.; sedimentum. crassamentum. quæ in gâ re subsidunt (e. g. in urinâ). To deposit a s., habere quædam subsidentia (*Cels.* 2, 5). S. of wine, fæx vini.

**SEDITION**, seditio. motus (a disturbance in the state).—tumultus (*with the Romans any sudden disturbance, sudden war*).—vis repentina (a sudden s.).—rebellio. rebellum. rebellatio (*rising of a vanquished people agst their conquerors*). To raise or cause a s., seditioem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditioem commovere, concire: to inflame s., ignem et materiam seditioi subdere: to endeavour to stir up s., sollicitare, concitare qm: to suppress a s., seditioem sedare, loare, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a s. arises, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit; breaks out again, seditio recrudescit; abates, seditio languescit; dies away, conticescit.

**SEDITIOUS**, seditiosus (*engaged in a disturbance*).—rerum evvertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (*disposed to overthrow the existing order of things*).—rebellans (*that rises agst a conqueror*).—turbulentus (*restless, unquiet*). Jn. seditiosus ac turbulentus; e. g. civis. To be s., novas res quærere; novis rebus studere (*seditiosus disposed*); in seditioe inter se esse (*in a state of seditio*): to make s. speeches agst any one, seditiosus vocibus increpare qm: to hold s. language, seditiosa per cætus dissere (*T. Ann.* 3, 40, 3). *the Gauls are a s. people*, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque exultant (*Cæs. B. G.* 3, 10).

**SEDITIOUSLY**, seditiose. turbulente. turbulenter. turbide.

**SEDUCE**, a rectâ viâ abducere (*propr.*, to mislead) qm transversum agere (*fig.*, to draw fm the path of virtue).—corrumpere cs animum et mores, or simply corrumpere qm (to corrupt).—qm ad nequitiam adducere. ci fenestras ad nequitiam patefcere (to entice to

debauchery or a dissolute mode of life).—in stuprum illicitere (*of illicit amours*).—In errorem inducere (to deceive).

**SEDUCER**, qui qm ad nequitiam abducit, corruptor, auctor flagitii, fraudis. (*with ref. to female chastity*) qui qm in stuprum illicit.

**SEDUCTION**, corruptela. illecebræ. Or by the verbs. *Aris of s.* ars ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodata.

**SEDUCTIVE**, omnibus libidinum illecebris repletus (e. g. regio).—captivus (*dangerous, e. g. societas*).—corruptrix (*of persons and things, fem.*).

**SEDULITY**, sedulitas (*indefatigable bustling activity in small matters*).—assiduitas (*continued, uninterrupted exertion*).—diligentia (*careful and close application*).—industria (*industry of a high and elevated kind*). See **INDUSTRY**.

**SEDULOUS**, sedulus (*busily active, bustling; opp. piger*).—assiduus (*constantly active*).—industrius (*restlessly active in high matters; opp. segnis*).—diligens (*carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object*). To be s. in any business, in re agendâ acrem et industriam esse.

**SEDULOUSLY**, sedulo. assidue. industrie. diligenter. *SYN. in SEDULOUS*.

SEE, s. aedes (episcopi).

SEE, v. *Perceive or distinguish by sight, videre (id est, to possess the faculty of vision; tueri, in the same sense, is poet.)*.—cernere (*spivari, to discern, distinguish by the sight*), or oculis cernere qd. oculis percipere, spectare (*to look at attentively or anxiously, to survey closely or narrowly*).—aspicere (*to turn the eyes to, to look at*).—conspicari (*to see at a distance; usually in the perf. pass. part. and in Cæs.*). To go to see, visere: to see well, bene, acute, acriter videre; acres et acutos habere oculos: to see to a great distance, longe videre: not to see, carere sensu oculorum (*not to possess the faculty*).—caecum esse (*to be blind, to have lost or been deprived of the faculty*): to be able neither to see nor to hear, oculis auribusque captum esse: not to see so well with the right eye as with the left, dextro oculo non aequè bene uti (*Np.*); opp. sinistro oculo minus videre (*Suet.*): to see well with one eye, altere oculo bene videre (*C.*): to see clearly, clare videre oculis (*Plaut.*); videre perspicue, diligenter, recte: not to be able to see althg, fugit qd aciem, obtutum oculorum; effugit qd sensum oculorum (*opp. cadere in conspectum*): not to endure to see althg, vultum cs pati non posse; oculi mel qd ferre non possunt: worth seeing, visendus; spectandus; conspiciendus; visu or spectatu dignus: it is worth seeing, qd dignum est, quod spectetur: see! = BEHOLD; vid. *After*. After to wait, &c. a dependent interrogative clause often follows immediately, 'to see' being omitted: 'when all were waiting to see who would be so &c.' expectantibus omnibus, quisnam esset &c. *Fig.* To observe, percipere, notice, videre; videre animo; cernere (mente); also perspicere; animadvertere; intelligere: to see in a dream, videre qd in somnis (*C.*); per somnum, per quietem (*Just.*): the enemy saw himself obliged to retreat, hostis se recipere coactus erat: to see through, perspicere, animo videre: to see through a plan, quid agat qd, quid moliat, sentire et videre. *To consider, videre, considerare. I will see presently, mox video* (*less commonly video*). *Matth. Excurs. de fut. each.* *To take precaution, be on one's guard, videre, cavere. To provide, videre, providere, curare. To conjecture, concludere, videre. Intelligere conicere, colligere.*

**SEED**, (*PROPR.*) semen. To sow s., semen spargere (*C.*); semen jacere, serere (*Plin.*); semen solo ingerere, or terræ mandare (*Col.*); semen jactare, demittere in terram (*Varr.*). S. is apt not to come up, semen difficulter animatur: s. comes up, semen prodegit or prodiit. To go to s., in semen ire or abire in semina crecere. *Fig.* semen causa: Jn. semen et causa (*C.*). stirps. igniculi ac semina. To sow the s. of althg, sementem cs rei facere; velut semina jacere ci rei (e. g. bello).—novâ semina ministrare ci rei (*of sowing the s. of another, war, &c. bello*). To sow the s. of political troubles, civiles discordias serere.

**SEED-CORN**, semen, sementia.

**SEED-LOT**, seminarium (*Col.*, *Varr.*).

**SEED-TIME**, sementis (*Col.*). sationis tempus (*C.*) tempus sativæ (*Plin.* 19, 8, 40).

**SEED-VESSEL**, vasculum seminis.

**SEEDSMAN**, qui semina vendit.

**SEEDY**, granosus, or by Crcl. with semen. *seminosus is late*.

**SEEING THAT**, siquidem (*implies something known*

and granted. Zumpt, § 315)—quum (relating to time as well as stating a reason)—quia, quod. quoniam. quandoquidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that 'quum' alleges a simple reason merely, or 'since'; 'quia' and 'quod,' of wch the former is the stronger, alleges a reason founded on necessity, or 'because'; 'quoniam' alleges a reason deduced fm the accidental occurrence of circumstances, or 'whereas'; 'quandoquidem' gives a reason inferred fm some preceding circumstance).

**SEER, [ TRAÑA.]** *To search for, querere. [ To desire and pursue, petere. appetere. expetere. sequi. persequi. sectari. connectari. captare. aucupare. studere. or servire ci rei. To a livelihood, victum queritare (Plaut.). to s. one's own interests, rebus et commodis suis servire; omnia ad utilitatem suam revocare (C.). To ask in order to receive, petere. To endeavour, studere (with an inf. or more rarely ut); operam dare, ut; capere (with an inf., to s. to; ~~ut~~ but querere with an inf. or ut is not found in the best prose). To s. one's life, i. e. to compass one's death, insidias vitæ moliri. [ **INTRANS.** To make search, querere. indagare. vestigare. investigare. To endeavour to do or effect, conari. moliri. machinari.*

**SEEKER**, *by the verbs.* See also **SEARCHER**.

SEEM, *vidērī*, *vidēre*. See also SEEM, SEEMER.  
SEEM, *vidērī*. The impersonal form 'it seems' is *mihi translated personally*; i. e. 's. that our friends will not come,' *amicī nostri non venturī vidētur*. To s. in *aby's eyes*, *iudicio ca esse*; a qo *existamī*; *vidērī cī*; esse apud qm: *it seems to me that you are a passionate person*, *stomachosus esse vidērīs*: *it does not s. so to me*, *non ita mihi vidētur*: *it does not s. to me that he*, *non mihi vidētur (with acc. and inf.)*: *so s. to oneself*, *abi vidērī*.

**SEEMING** See APPARENT.

SEEMINGLY, ut vidē

SEEMLY, decōrus, decōrus (becoming; *opp.* indecōrus); — honestus (*honorable*; *opp.* inhonestus, turpis). To be a., decōrum, honestum esse ci; decēre (with an acc. of the person to whom sth. is to.); it is s., sequunt esse, par esse (followed by an inf.); it is s. that &c., convent (followed by an acc. and inf.; see Benecke, C. Cat. 1, § 2, n. 2, not n., indecet: it is not at all s.); e.g. summi decet, it is fitting by the high; e.g. praetor fieri minime decet. 'It is a. for,' may frequently be rendered by est with a gen.; e. g. est juvenis, 'it is s. for a young man.'

SEER. See PROPHECY

**SEETHE.** See **BOIL.**

**SEGMENT, |** *Part of a circle, segmentum*  
(*h. t.*; not in this sense in Pliny). | *A part, portion,*  
*segmentum, pars, porcio.*


SEGREGATE. See SEPARATE.

SEIGNIOR, dominus.

SEIZE, *1* FROM. *To lay hold of with the hand, prehendere. apprehendere. comprehendere. arripere (to snatch to oneself, to s. hastily). To s. the hand of any one, dextram cōmplecti (as a suppliant, &c.). To s. any one by the hand, manu prehendere (g. &); manu reprehendere (in order to bring him back): to a pen, calamus sumere; stilum prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (fig.). To s. a person, qm prehendere, comprehendere; qm arripere. *¶* To take, catch, capere (to get possession of a thing in order to keep it); sumere (to remove a thing in order to use it); prehendere (to take hold of a thing in order to hold it; all with an acc.). tangere qd (to touch).—manus adhibere rei: manus afferre rei (fig., to endeavour to get a thing into one's own possession; e. g. vectigalibus, alienis bonis).—descendere ad qd (to have recourse to, when other ways and means do not succeed): to s. *athletically, eagerly, rapere, arripere qd (hastily).—Involare in qd (fig., to fly or pounce upon; e. g. in alienas possessiones). *¶* Fig. To fall upon suddenly (of things without life), arripere, corpore occupare (to take possession of)—invadere, incessere (to fall upon, *emph. of fear*): the fire s. *athl.*, ignis or flamma comprehendit, corripit qd: a disease s. *me*, I am seized by a disease, morbo tenor or corripior; morbo implicor: in morbum incidit: a panic s. *me*, pavor me occupat; metus, pavor mihi incutitur; timor me incessit: to be seized by fear or a panic, metu affici; in timorem dari; timore percelli: to be seized with compassion, misericordia capi or corripi; with astonishment, stupor, admiratio me incessit: to be seized with anger, irā incendi; (irā) exardescere; irā exculi (of the most violent anger): to s. the mind, animum commovere, per-movere.**

SEIZURE, (PROP.) A laying hold of, pre-

hensio (*Varr. ap. Gell.*).—captus (*Pal. Mar.*). Usually by the verbs. [Fig.] *Ailack* (of a disease, &c.), tentatio (*ac. morbi*; *C. Att.* 10, 17, 2). *A slight s.*, commotiuincula (*C. Att.* 12, 11, *extr.*).—*levis motiuincula* (*Suet. Vesp.* 24): *to suffer under the s. of a disease*, tentari morbo: *to experience a slight s.*, levi motiuinculā tentari (*Id.*) *not accessio febris, which is = 'a paroxysm'.*

\* **RARE**, *SELDOM*, raro (opp. *ulgo*, *serpe*, &c., and distinguished *fm* *quodam*). *Very* s., *admodum* raro (C.); raro *admodum* (Q.); *perquam* raro (*Plin.*); *rarissime* (*Suet.*).—*frequently*—*now* and *then*—*but* s., *frequent*—*interdum*—*raro* *autem*: *so* s. and *lira* (C.); *sic* raro (*H.*); *Jm.* *insolenter* et *raro* (opp. *ulgo*; C.); *not* s., *non* raro (Q. 9, 4, 74): *this* is s. *found*, *hoc* *rarum* est *inventu*: *it* s. *happens*, *raro* *fit* (ut &c.).  *Rare* (*Plant.*), *rareret* (*Cat.*) *are ante-Class.*

**SELECT**, *adj.* electus. selectus. delectus (electus *impropr.* = excellent); *JN.* conquisitus et electus.—exquisitus (*searched out*, = excellent).—eximius. egregius. præstans (excellent). *A s. band*, delecta manus: *s. letters*. \*selectæ epistolæ.

**SELECT**, v. eligere (g. t., to choose fm several things, without ref. to any particular object). —deligare (to choose what is or appears to be most suitable; *Cæs. B. G. 7, 31*, huic rei idoneos homines deligebat). —deligere (to choose and set apart). To s. a place for a camp, locum castris capere; locum idoneum castris diligere: to make or let obj'y., facere ei potestatem optionemque ut eligat utrum velit.

**SELECTION, [The act or right of selecting.**  
electio. electio. selectio [SYN. IN SELECT].—*optio*  
(free choice, option). *To make a s.,* *electum habere*,  
*facere*: *with a s.,* *cum electu*; *elect*; *diligenter* (*with*  
*care*); *elegant* (*with good taste*); *without any s.,*  
*sine ullo electu*; *promiscue*. **[Things selected, by**  
*the act.* *selectus*: *e. a. s. of letters,* \**epistolæ selectæ*.

**SELF** (as a *def. pron.*) *ipse*. When 'self' is combined with a *def. pron.* (*myself, himself, etc.*) observe carefully whether it is an *active (subject)* or a *passive (object)*; in the former case *ipse* is put in the *nom.* or the *acc.* (*only when connected with an acc. and infin.*); in the latter, *ipse* is in the case of the *pred. pron.* wherever it may be, e.g. *se ipsum iridet* (he laughs at himself, and at no other); *he laughs at himself* (alone); *se ipse iridet* (*he laughs at himself, and no other laughs at him; he alone laughs at himself*); *se sibi ipse inimicus eat* (*he an enemy to himself*). The *se* is also denoted by the appendage of *mot* to the pronouns *ego, tu, ille*, and their cases; *se* with the addition of *ipse* in the same case as the *pron.*; e.g. *myself*, *memet, memet ipsum* (*but proper ment ipse*). Of *my* (*your, him, or her*), *ipse*; *mea* (*tuā, suā*), *spontē* (*without external impulse or cause*), *ultra* (*of free will, voluntarily*)—*per se* (*by oneself*).—*a se* (*self-originating*)—*sine magistro* (*without a teacher*); *hinc* (*other s.*), *alter idem* *pro nomina*; for another case, *se*, *alterum*; *se* *alterum*: *Pompey said I should be his other s.*, *me alterum se fore*; *a friend to like one's other s.*, *tamquam alter idem*; *like your other s.*, *tamquam ipse tu*; *stud tamquam exemplar* *met, tui, sui, etc.*, *may be used*; e.g. *he who has a friend looks upon him as his other s.*, *est tamquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui*; the deo opened of itself, *valve se ipse aperuerunt*; to recover himself, *ad se redire*; for itself (= for its own sake) *propter se* or *se* (*e.g. amicitia propter se expetenda*); *patra* (*a*) *bonum*—*natura est laudabilis*. C.

[illegible]

**SELF-CONCEIT**, vana or arrogans de se persuasio. To have no little c. (*of oneself*), multum sibi tribuere: se quæ esse putare; magnificè de se statuere; magnè sibi sumere spiritus (*to be conceited*): to have a great deal of a.-c., tumescere mani persuasio (*Q. 1, 2, 18*); sibi placere: full of a.-c., arrogantius plenus.

**SELF-CONCEITED**, arrogant (*assuming*).—superbus (*proud, haughty*). *A s. c. person*, homo opinionibus inflatus (*C. Of.* 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (*Q. 10*, 1, 88).—"qui sibi præ ceteris sapere videtur."

**SELF-CONFIDENCE, SELF-CONFIDENT.** See  
**CONFIDENCE, CONFIDENT.** *Blind 4-c., solids sub*

**Seducia:** *reasonable s.-c.*, haud vana de se persuasio (aft. Q. 2, 12).

**SELF-CONTRUOL**, temperantia (opp. libido).—moderatio (opp. effronata cupiditas).—modestia (opp. petulantia).—continentia (opp. luxuria, libido). *To exercise s.-c.*, sibi met ipse temperare; in se ipsum habere potestatem: se habere in potestate.

**SELF-DEFENCE**, contra vim defensio (C. Mu. 5, 14). *To practise s.-d.*, ipse me contra vim defendo: *to carry arms for s.-d.*, sui defendendi causâ telo uti (C. Mu. 4, 11).

**SELF-DENIAL**, animi moderatio, dolorum et laborum contemptio. *To practise humanarum contemptus ac desipientia. To practice the most rigid s.-d.*, omnia quæ jucunda videntur esse, ipsi naturæ ac necessitati denegare (aft. C. Ferr. 5, 14, 35).

**SELF-EVIDENT**, ante oculos positus, manifestus. *Aperius evidens.*

**SELF-EXAMINATION**, "spectatio vitæ nostræ. *Su meditatio* (Q. 10, 1, 17) or sermo intus (C. Tusc. 2, 22, 51) *may suit. To institute a s.-c.*, in sese descendere (Pers.) me ipse percipio totumque tento (C. Lopp. 2, 22, 59).

**SELF-GOVERNMENT**, imperium sui. See **SELF-CONTRUOL**.

**SELF-KNOWLEDGE**, *we may say cognitio sui, conscientia factorum suorum; or, by a turn of the expression, noscere semet ipsum; s. g. Pythius Apollo enjoinis s.-k.*, jubet nos Pythius Apollo noscere nosmet ipsos: monet Pythius Apollo, ut se quisque noscat.

**SELF-LOVE**, cæcus amor sui (poet.). *To possess s.-l.*, se ipsum amare: *all men possess s.-l.*, omnes sibi esse melius quam alteri malunt (in bad sense; in good sense, see **SELF-PRESERVATION**): *s.-l. betrays itself*, ost se ipsum amantia.

**SELF-POSSESSED**, suus (s. g. semper in disputando suum esse, like himself; C.).

**SELF-PRaise**, de se prædicatio.

**SELF-PRESERVATION**, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (C. Fin. 5, 9, in.).—conservandi sui custodia (C. N. D. 2, 48, astr.).—corporis nostri caritas (Sen. Ep. 14, 1). *The instinct of s.-p. belongs to all living creatures*, omni animali primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturâ datus est, se ut conservet (C. de Fin. 5, 9, 24); omne animal se ipsum diligit, ac simul oritur, id agit, ut se conservet (ib.); generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se, vitam corpusque tueatur, declinetque ea, quæ nocturna videntur, omniaque, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, acquirat et parat (C. Off. 1, 4, 11); omni animali insita est corporis sui caritas (Sen. Ep. 14, 1); omnibus ingenuis animalibus conservandi sui natura custodiam (C. N. D. 2, 48, astr.).

**SELF-SATISFACTION**, admiratio sui (aft. Np. Iph. 5, 1).—immodica sui estimatio, vana or arrogans de se persuasio, nimis sui suspectus (Sen. Ben. 2, 26, 1).

**SELF-SATISFIED**, sibi valde placens (Petr. 126, 9).—immodicus sui estimator (Curt. 8, 1, 22).

**SELF-TAUGHT**, qui artem literis sine interprete et sine quâ institutione percipit (aft. C. ad Pom. 9, 19, 5). *Epicurus used to boast that he was entirely s.-t.*, Epicurus gloriabatur, se magistrum habuisse nullum.

**SELF-WILL**, animus obstinatus, obstinatio (in althg) *ca rei (determined perseverance in one's own way, without listening to advice, &c.)*.—pervicacia, animus pervicax (the same, in order to carry a point or achieve a triumph).—pertinacia (doggedness in maintaining an opinion, &c.).—animus præfractus (obstinacy).—contumacia (infractableness).

**SELF-WILLED**, obstinatus, pervicax, pertinax, præfractus, contumax (Syn. in **SELF-WILL**). *A s.-w. man*, homo qui nimium sui juris sententiaque est.

**SELFISH**, suo commodo or privata (domestica) utilitati serviens, qui suis commodis metitur omnia, qui suis commodis inservit, qui suâ cupiditate, non utilitate communi, impellitur (C. Off. 1, 19, 63). *To be s.*, suo privato commodo or privata (domestica) utilitati servire: ad suum fructum or ad suam utilitatem referre omnia: id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universa tibi sit: *to be completely s.*, nihil aliud causâ facere, et metiri suis commodis omnia: *without any s. motive*, suorum commodorum oblitus; nulla utilitate quaerita; innocenter; sine questu.

**SELFISHLY**, propter sui commodi (or lucri) studium, ob aliquod elemolum suum, illiberaliter, avarè. *To act s. in althg.*, ad suam utilitatem referre quod; *lucri facere quod*, *to be acting s. under the mask of patriotism*, bonum publicum simulante pro sua potestate certare (are S. Cat. 28, 3; of ministers and public men).

**SELFISHNESS**, respectus privatarum rerum (L.). "privatæ utilitatis studium. "suarum rerum studium, avaritia (avarice). *From s.*, commodi or quaeritis sui or utilitatis suæ causâ; respectu rerum privatarum, or (with ref. to pecuniary advantage) pecuniæ causâ: *to do althg for s.*, referre quod ad utilitatem domesticam: *to love aby without s.*, amare qu nullâ utilitate quaerita (C.): *without s.*, integre; innocenter; suorum commodorum oblitus (C.).

**SELL**, [TRANS.] vendere, divendere (to s. in parcels or lots, to s. single articles).—venum dare (to expose for sale).—vendiare (to offer for sale). *To be sold, vendi*; *venire* (to go for money); *venum ire* (to be exposed for sale). *To s. oneself*, se venditare (to undertake a service or burden for pay); *se auctorare* (to bind oneself, by receiving money, to the performance of a service; as in the case of a gladiator contracting with the lanista, ad qm, ad qd): *to sell oneself to any one*, se vendere ci (prop. or fig.); *pecuniam accipere ab eo* (to receive a bribe); *to sell one's country*, ci patriam venditare: *to be selling of*, divendere; *distrahere*; *foras, quidquid habeo, vendo* (Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 67). [INTRANS.] vendi, venire.

**SELLER**, venditor, qui, quom vendit, &c.

**SELLING**, venditio. See **SALE**.

**SELVEDGE**, limbus.

**SEMBLABLE**, similis. See **LIKE**.

**SEMBLANCE**, See **LIKENESS**, **PREFERENCE**.

**SEMI-** (in composition), semi-, or the Greek hemi-, hemi-.

**SEMICIRCLE**, hemicyclus (ἡμισυχλος) and hemicyclium (ἡμισυχλιον), or pure Lat. semicirculus, semi-orbis, dimidia pars orbis or circuli (q. M.). dimidia circuli forma (as to its form). *To describe a s.*, hemicyclium describere: *the rainbow forms a s.*, arcus fit dimidiâ circuli formâ.

**SEMICIRCULAR**, hemicyclius (ἡμισυχλιος), or pure Lat. semicirculatus (not semicirculus); in semicirculi speciem.

**SEMI-DIAMETER**, dimidia pars orbis (Sen.).—radius (line drawn fm the circumference to the centre of a circle, C. Un. 6).

**SEMINAL**, Creci. with gen. of semen.

**SEMINARY**. See **SCHOOL**. [Sens.] Seminarium = nursery-garden (prop. and fig.).

**SEMITONE**, semitonium (Macrob. Soma. Scip. 2, 1).

**SEMPITERNAL**, sempiternus. See **ETERNAL**.

**SEMPRESS**, puella or mulier quæ acu victum quaerit (aft. Ter. And. 1, 1, 48).

**SENATE**, senatus, ūs. *In speaking of this assembly, C. says*, summum consilium orbis terræ (Phil. 7, 7, 19); *publicum orbis terræ consilium* (Fam. 3, 8, 4). *A decree of the s.*, senatus consultum (when formally sanctioned by the tribunes of the people, and so having received the force of law); *senatus auctoritas* (properly, a measure proposed but not carried, yet its need for senatus consultum); *senatus or patrum decretum* (a decree of the s. investing magistrates with authority for the discharge of some special duty, or ratifying and giving force of law to decrees of the people); *a sitting of the s.*, conventus senatus; *senatus*: to call a s., senatum vocare or convocare (to summon); *senatum cogere* (to send for individual members); *to dismiss the s.*, mittere or dimittere senatum: *a full s.*, senatus frequens.

**SENATE-HOUSE**, curia.

**SENATOR**, senator. *The s.'s*, ordo senatorius; *patres conscripti*: the youngest s., minimus natu ex patrum concilio.

**SENATORIAL**, senatorius. *S. duties*, senatoria munera.

**SEND**, [To despatch fm one place to another, mittere (q. t.).—legare (to s. on public business). *To s. away*, ablegare (Ter.); *dimittere* qm (C.): *to s. for*, accedere (implying that the party comes and appears); *accire* qm; *qm evocare* or *excire* (of magistrates); *to summon aby to appear before them*; *to s. help to aby*, auxilium subministrare ci: *to s. forth*, emittere: *to s. forth*, i. e. publish, a book, librum emittere, edere: *to s. out*, mittere; *dimittere*; *circummittere* (with or without in omnes partes); *emittere* (only as a military term, of the sending out a division of an army against an enemy; as Cæsar. B. G. 5, 19, 2, castrarius ex sylvia emittebat). [To grant; vid. [To transmit, vid. [In English 'to send' must be scribe in ref. to sending news &c. by letter. I hear a somewhat different report fm what I sent you in my last, nescio quid alter audio atque ad te scribam. To s. me (all the news), prescribere (omnes res urbanas, &c.). **SENIOR**, major natu, or major only (opp. minor natu).—prior, superior (the one who leads first).

**SENIORITY**, *senatus privilegium* (Just. 2, 10, 12, = *primogeniture*, *etatis* not *primogenitura*). Or by *Crel.* with major natu.

**SENNIGHT**. See **WEEK**.

**SENSATION**, || **PROPR.** *Effect produced on the bodily organs, sensus. An agreeable s., corporis voluptas a painful s., corporis dolor; to experience agreeable s.'s, suaviter affici; fm atqz, qâ re; voluptate quâdam perfundi: atqz occipere a painful s., dolore affici ex qâ re; dolorem percipere ex qâ re (C.): to have a s. of atqz, sentire qd; sensu cs rei commoveri: to be deprived of s., sensu carere; callus sensui obductus est (e. g. of a limb): to have no s. of atqz, qâ re non moveri: to have no s. whatever, omni sensu carere; omnes sensus exuissu: to have lost all s. (of limbs, &c.), torpescere; obtorpescere; torpore hebetari (Val. Max. 3, 8, extr. 6): to lose the s. of atqz, sensum cs rei amittere: no s. remains in the body, in the soul, nullus residet in corpore or animo sensus: all s. ends with this life, pariter cum vitâ sensus amittitur; post mortem sensus nullus est; mors omnes omnino sensus aufert: when s. is at an end, sensus perempto. || **FIG.** *Emotion of the mind, animi motus. || Popular excitement, turbæ, pl.: motus: to produce a s. (of a person who is admired), cuivis injicere admirationem sui (Np. Iph. 3): to create a s., turbas dare, facere, efflicere.**

**SENSE**, || *The faculty of perception, sensus, fcs (e. g. oculorum; videndi, cernendi; aurium, audiendi). To make any impression on the s.'s, sensus movere: to soothe the s.'s, sensibus suaviter blandiri (C.): to be deprived of s., sensu carere; sensibus captum esse: beyond the reach of the s.'s, quod in sensum non cadit; quod nullo sensu percipi potest: pleasures of s., voluptates corporis (C. Fin. 1, 18); corporales voluptates (Sen. Ep. 78; *non* corporeæ, *vel* *would be* 'corporeal, consisting of a body', ex corpore constantes; Frotscher, ad Murel. 1, 143). || **Understanding, mind, mens, animus: pl. senses; e. g. to be in one's s.'s, competere esse animi (Ter.), mentis (C.); apud se esse (Ter.): esse sanâ mente; mente constare; mente bonâ præditi esse (C.): to be out of one's s.'s, mentis non competere esse (C.); animi non competere esse; non esse apud se (Ter.): to lose one's s.'s, a mente deseri; mente capi (C.): to be hardly in one's s.'s, dubiâ sanitatis esse: to have lost one's s.'s, mente captum esse; de ore ex mente exiisse; mente alienatâ esse: to recover one's s.'s, ad sanitatem reverti, respicere: are you in your s.'s? sat'n sanus est I am in my s.'s, mens mihi integra, or sana, est. || **Will, animus, mens, voluntas, sensus. To take those of the country, populum in suffragium mittere. || Opinion, sententia. || Taste, relish, perception, gustatus or voluntas cs rei (e. g. of beauty): *fig. by the verb, e. g. fm a s. of their superiority, quum se superiores esse sentiant or sentirent: impressions on the s.'s, see IMPRESSION. || Meaning, signification, sententia. via. ratio (C.). sensus (Q., Phædr., Sen., Gell.; *non* but sententia is the best word; see Klotz ad C. Tusc. 1, 36, 87). To attach a certain s. to a word, sententiam sub qâ voce subjicere (C.): to ascertain the s. of every passage, cujusque loci sententiam assequi (Wytténb.): these words furnish a good s., \*verborum sententia satis bona est (*non* but not verba fundunt sensum satis bonum, *vel* *is not Lat.*): the word *semulatio* is used in a good or bad s., dupliciter dicitur *semulatio* (C.): this name is found in both a good and a bad s., nomen in laude et in vitio est (C.).******

**SENSELESS**, || *Without (external) senses, sensation, &c., sensu carens. sensibus orbatu. attonitus (thunder-struck)—sensu expers. a sensu (or sensibus) alienatus. nihil sentiens (prop., without sensation, e. g. to lure qm sopitum vulnerare ac nihil sentientem, L. 42, 16). To be s., sensu carere; nihil sentire; nullius rei sensu moveri; a sensu abesse or alienatum esse (without sensation); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumanum esse ingenio (fig., unfeeling). || Irrational; vid. || Foolish, silly, insulsum (= in-salsus)—absurdus (foolish, s.)—ineptus (= in-aptus, without tact and propriety)—infectus (opp. factus: all three of persons or things)—fatuus (weak, foolish; of persons). Jn. ineptus et absurdus. Very s., perabsurdus: to be s., ineptire; nugari, nugas agere: a s. expression, verbum inane (not omni sensu carens).*

**SENSELESSLY**, inepte, stulte, stolidè, insulse.

**SENSIBILITY**, || *Faculty of perception, see SENSE. || Tenderness of feeling, see SENSITIVENESS.*

**SENSIBLE**, || *That falls under the cogni-*

*lectus. sensibus perceptus. quod sentiri or sensibus percipi potest. sensibilis (*non* in C., but as early as Vitr. 5, 3, 6). S. objects, ea, quæ sub sensibus subjecta sunt; res quæ subjecta sunt sensibus (both C.). || Sensitive; vid. || Of good sense, intelligens, sapiens, prudens. || Persuaded, convinced, see CONVINCERE.*

**SENSIBLY**, || *Perceptibly, ita ut facili percipi possit. || Greatly; vid.*

**SENSITIVE**, || *Quick of sensation, \*facile sentiens (*non* sensibilis in this sense). The eye is a very s. organ, oculi facili læduntur. || Alive to emotion, mollis; qui or cs animus facili movetur. The s. plant, \*mimosa sensitiva (Linn.). || Irritable, mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (e. g. animus; C. Att. 1, 17, 2).—irritabilis (excitable).—iracundus. facili exandescens. iram in promptu gerens (irritable; the latter, Plant. Pseud. 1, 5, 33). To be (over) s., animo esse molliore; in go est animus mollis.*

**SENSITIVELY**, animo molliore.

**SENSITIVENESS**, animi or naturæ mollitia (C.). \*animus molliore sensus facili concipiens. \*animus mollior.

**SENSUAL**, ad corpus pertinens, or by the gen. corporis (of the body; of things).—voluptatibus corporis deditus (given to s. pleasure).—libidinosus (delivering oneself up to s. pleasure; of persons). S. pleasure, corporis voluptates; voluptates ad corpus pertinentes; res veneræ (with ref. to love): s. love, amor veneræ: s. desires, libidines: to be s., voluptatibus plurimum tribuere; omnia ad corporis voluptatem referre: to have a s. effect (of things), sensus movere or pellere.

**SENSUALITY**, voluptas or voluptates corporis, corpus (the body or flesh, as the seat of sensual desire).—temeritas (opp. ratio).

**SENSUALLY**, molliore; or by the adj. To be s. inclined, corpori servire; voluptatibus corporis deditum esse: servum libidinum esse.

**SENTENCE**, s. || *Judgement, judicatio (C. Tusc. 4, 11, 26).—arbitrium (the decision of an umpire; then any decision).—decretum (a legal opinion).—responsum ad decretum, judicium (sentence of a judge).—decisio (the decision of a person conversant with a matter).—pronuntiatio (the pronouncing of a judicial s.; C. Cuent. 20, 56; Petron. 80, 7). S. of condemnation, damnatorum judicium; \*sententia, quâ qs capitis condemnatur (of death): to pronounce s. of condemnation on aby (i. e. of condemnation to death), capitis or capite damnare qm; capitis condemnare qm; supplicium constituere in qm: to give or pass s., respondere; responsum dare or edere (g. t.); decernere (to give a decision on any subject; of magistrates or private persons); oraculum dare, edere, fundere (of an oracle); judicare: sententiam dicere (of a judge); disceptare; arbitrari (as an umpire); the latter, Scæv. Dig. 4, 8, 14, and Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 35): to reverse a s., rem judicatam rescindere (C.): to leave or refer to the s. of any one, arbitrio cs permittere; subijcere; conferre ad arbitrium cs: a definitive s., \*sententia, quâ omnis controversia dirimitur, or quâ lis dilucidatur (*non* in the late Latin of the lawyers, sententia terminalis; Cud. Just. 4, 31, 14): to pass a definitive sentence, item dilucidare (see H. Od. 3, 5, 54). || Opinion; vid. || Period, sententia (e. g. sententiam detornare; Gell.).—periodus; see PERIOD.*

**SENTENCE**, v. damnare or condemnare qm (with either gen. of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and abl.: the punishment, however, is generally put in the gen., seldom in the abl., or with ad or in with accus; see Zumpt, § 447). To s. aby to death, qm capite or capitis damnare or condemnare; qm pœne capitalis damnare; qm morti addicere: to s. aby to eightfold damages, qm octupli damnare: to s. aby to hard labour, qm damnare ad or in opus publicum: to s. to pay the costs, damnare in expensas: to s. aby without trial, or unheard, qm indictâ causâ damnare or condemnare.

**SENTENTIOUS**, sententiosus (C.).

**SENTENTIOUSLY**, sententiose.

**SENTIENT**, sensus præditus; also patibilis (e. g. natura; C. N. D. 3, 12, 3uit.).

**SENTIMENT**, ingenium, natura (natural character or disposition).—animus (mental or spiritual power or energy).—sensus (inclinations and feelings).—ratio (manner of thinking).—voluntas (will or inclination).—mens (mind). Also *Crel.*; e. g. quæ animo volvo, cogito (what I think), or quæ sentio (what I feel). Kind, friendly s., animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; towards aby, in qm; also studium cs; benevolentia erga qm: hostile s., animus infestus; towards aby, in qm or ci; odium cs or in qm (hated): nobile s., mens



liberalis: to *Amj ont oby's s.*, in *ca sensum intrare: to endeavour to find out oby's real s.*, *ca animum tentare: to discover one's s.*, *cl sensus suos aperire: to conceal one's real s.*, *sensus suos penitus abdere: to adhere to one's s.*, in sententiā suā permanere; sententiam suam non mutare; de sententiā suā non decedere: *to change one's s.*, animi iudicium, or consilium, or sententiam mutare: *these are our s's*, hinc mens nostra est. ¶ In rhetoric, thought (in contradistinction to expression), cogitatio (the act of thinking; and also that which is thought in concreto)—cogitatum (that which is thought). ¶ Opinion, opinio (in as far as it rests on *athy presumed*),—sententia (opinion either kept to oneself or expressed; *espily if grounded on certain reasons; then also = memorable thought*).

SENTIMENTAL, \*qui, quæ, animi motibus nimis indulget. To be *s.*, animo esse molliore.—\*nimia animi molliū laborare; \*animi motibus præter modum indulgere.

SENTIMENTALITY, \*nimia molles animi sensus; (\*nimia) animi or naturæ molliū.

SENTINEL, excubitor (Cæs.). miles stationarius (Ulp.). statio (Cæs.): *s's placed at the gates as outposts*.—excubie (T.): *espily before a palace, as guards of honour, &c.*—vigil (by night, L.; collectively vigilas). To place *s's*, disponere excubias (T.), stationes (Cæs.). Also, in a wider sense, custos, speculator.

SENTRY, A'sentinel, vid. ¶ Watch guard, excubie (pl.). statio (SYN. in SENTINEL).—vigilias (pl., by night). To keep *s.*, excubare (C.); excubias agere (Suet.). in statione esse (Cæs.); stationem habere, agere (L.).

SEPARABLE, dividiū (that can be divided into separate parts).—separabilis (that can be disjointed or disconnected from some other thing). To be *s.*, dividi or separari or disjungi posse (SYN. in SEPARATE).

SEPARATE, adj. separatus (apart).—privus (single, alone).—disjunctus, sejunctus (disjoined). Each has his *s. seat and his s. dish*, separatæ singula sedes et sua culque mensa: to conclude a *s. treaty* (of peace), suum consilium ab reliquis separare (see Cæs. B. G. 7, 63).

SEPARATE, v. ¶ TRANS. dividere (to divide, so that the parts may be distinguished from each other).—dirimere (to dissolve the connexion between things, to break a line of continuity).—separare (to part one thing from another, so that it ceases to have any connexion with it; opp. conjungere).—sejungere, disjungere (to cause those things to be distinct, who otherwise would be united; ~~opp.~~ abjungere for sejungere is Class., but very rare, C. Att. 2, 1; Cæs. B. G. 7, 57, Krebe).—segregare (prop., to take out of a flock; hence, to remove, part).—secedere (espily what is pure or good from the impure and bad).—semove-re (to put aside).—secludere, discludere (to *s.* by *alij* placed between; e. g., of mountains or rivers with *s. countries*).—Jx. remove-re at discludere: to *s. oneself from aby*, se sejungere ab quo: to *s. oneself from humum society*, \*ab hominum consuetudine se remove-re; hominum consuetudini se excerpere (Sen. Ep. 5, 2). That can be separated, separabilis. ¶ INTRANS. solvi. dissolvi. sejuncti. discedere. Jx. discedere ac sejuncti.

SEPARATELY, separatim (apart; opp. conjunctim).—seorsum (singly; opp. una).—singulatim or singillatim (one by one).—singulariter (alone before others). Frequently, however, the English adverb, when used in ref. to persons, is expressed by the adjectives solus (alone; opp. to several) and singuli (each one singly, one after the other); e. g., to ask each *s.*, de quo solo querere. I will answer each *s.*, singulis respondebo. If 'separately' be = 'apart, aside,' and belong to the verb, it is usually expressed by a verb compounded with *se*; as, to place *s.*, seponere: to shut up *s.*, secludere.

SEPARATION, sejunctio (ab qâ re); disjunctio (ca rel); separatio (ca rel); discessus, digressus, digressus et discessus (of persons). (SYN. in SEPARATE).

SEPARATIST, \*qui secreta or privata sacra colit, sequitur.

SEPTEMBER, mensis September (C.); September (Parr. L. L.). The Calends (Nones, Ides) of S., Calends (Nones, Idus) Septembres.

SEPTENARY, numerus septenarius.

SEPTENNIAL, septennis (Plaut.). septem annorum.—septimo quoque anno factus (or other suitable partic. of what is done every seven years).

SEPTUAGINARY, septuaginta annorum. annos septuaginta natus (septuagennarius, Pand.).

SEPULCHRAL, sepulchralis (O.); sepulcro similis, *or otherwise by Crel. with the subst*

SEPULCHRE, sepulcrum (C.); conditorium (Plin. Ep., Suet.).—tumulus (a mound, barrow). (SYN. and PHR. in GRAVE.)

SEPULTURE, sepultura, humatio (interment).—funus, exsequie (funeral rites). To refuse *s.*, qm sepultura prohibere.

SEQUEL, exitus, eventus (differ nearly as our 'event' and 'result', C. Invent. 1, 28, 42, eventus est *ca exitus negotii*, in quo queri solet, quid ex quâq re evenierit, eveniat, eventurum sit; *hæc also exitus eventusque; eventus atque exitus*).—finis (the end).

SEQUENCE, ordo, series (sequela, late). See also ORDER.

SEQUESTER, SEQUESTRATE, ¶ To set aside from the use of the owner, apud sequestrem or sequestrem ponere or deponere; in sequestro or in sequestri ponere or deponere; sequestro dare (goods or merchandises).—\*in usum creditorum administrandum curare (an estate). ¶ To set aside, qd seponere: to *s. oneself*, hominum consuetudini se excerpere (Sen. Ep. 5, 2); \*ab hominum consuetudine se remove-re.

SEQUESTRATION, sequestratio (Cod. Theod. 2, 28, 1).

SEQUIN, \*numus aureus Venetus. \*sequinus (t. t.).

SERAPH, sérâphus (Eccl., t. t.).

SERENADE, s. \*concentus nocturno tempore factus.

SERENADE, v. qm fidum ac tibiurum cantu honorare (with a full band).—\*qm vocis ac fidum cantu honorare (when a single singer accompanies himself on an instrument).

SERENE, sérēnus (clear, cloudless, of the sky and weather; rarely *fig.* in prose; as C. Tus. 3, 15, 31, frons tranquilla et serena).—sodus (not damp or rainy, of the atmosphere and weather).—clarus, pellucidus (clear, transparent, of glass, &c.).—tranquillus (of internal tranquillity).—lætus, hilaris or hilarum (cheerful; opp. tristis, of persons). A. *s. sky*, serenum, serenitas, nudum. In a *s. sky*, sereno; serenitate; ubi serenum, sudum est. S. Highness, Serenitas (as a title of the emperors, Veget.).

SERENITY, serenitas (only prop.).—hilaritas (gaiety). Imperiturbabile s. of disposition, \*immota animi tranquillitas. See also the adj.

SERF, SEE SLAVE, VASSAL.

SERGE, \*pannus crassior.

SERGEANT, apparitor, accensus (an inferior officer, of magistrates).—prps optio; or princeps decurionum; instructor cohortis (in the army).—causidicus; patronus; actor causarum (at law). S. at arms, accensus.

SERIES, series (a succession of things).—ordo (a row of things, with ref. to their local relation to each other).—tenor (an unbroken line, continuity). A. s. of defects, continuæ clades.

SERIOUS, severus, serius (severus, that causes no mirth; serius, that contains or has no mirth). The former is used, by Class. writers, of persons, and then *fig.* of things, e. g., when things are represented with ref. to the impression which they make, as, severa oratio; whilst seria oratio would be, a speech seriously meant; severus also refers to seriousness of disposition).—gravis (of dignified gravity; said of persons or things).—Jx. gravis seriusque (e. g. res, C. Off. 1, 29, 103).—austerus (austere; s. in countenance or deportment; opp. jucundus).—Jx. austerus et gravis; tristis (gloomy, sad). To write *alij s.*, gravior qd scribere: to assume a *s. look*, vultum ad severitatem componere; vultum componere: to talk in a *s. tone* to *aby*, severe sermonem cum quo conferre (cf. Titian. ap. Non. 509, eq.).

SERIOUSLY, severe, serio, extra jocum (without joke).—ex animo (from the heart).—graviter (with dignity or gravity).

SERIOUSNESS, severitas, gravitas, austeritas (SYN. in SERIOUS). A. gloomy s., tristis severitas, tristitia. Jx. tristitia et severitas.

SERMON, \*oratio quæ de rebus divinis habetur; \*oratio de rebus divinis habita (but not concio sacra). A. s. on a gospel, or an epistle, \*ratio, quâ explanatur pericope evangelica, epistolica: to preach a *s.*, see TO PREACH: to attend or hear a *s.*, \*orationem, quæ de rebus divinis habetur, audire: to attend *s's* constantly, \*numquam a Christianorum sacris abesse. [IM-PROP.] \*oratio severa, aspera, or acris.—verbosum castigatio. To preach *aby a s.*, qm verbis castigare; graviter invehi in qm; qm graviter monere (t. e. to rebuke severely).

SEROUS, serosus (of serum).—sero similis (like serum).

**SERPENT.** [PROPR.] *serpens* (g. t.).—*anguis* (a large, formidable s.).—*coluber* (a small s.).—*draco* (poet.).—*anguilculus* (a little s.). A s's cast off skin or slough, *anguina pellis* (Cat.); *spolium serpentis* (Plaut.); *exuvie serpentis* (V. Arn. 2, 473). The sting of a s., *ictus serpentis*: bite of a s., *morsus anguis* (C.). [FIG.] A crafty or treacherous person, *homo versutus, astutus, fallax, fraudulentus*. [A kind of firework, \*draco volans igneus.

**SERPENTINE**, *angineus, colubrinus* (only fig., Plaut.); or by the gen., *anguis, draconis, serpentis, anguim, &c.*; in modum serpentis (*serpentinus*, Ambros.).

**SERUM**, *serum* (Plin.).

**SERVANT**, *servus* (a slave; opp. *dominus*).—*puer* (esp. a young slave).—*famulus* (one who serves in the house, a domestic).—*minister* (a helper).—*stator, apparitor* (a magistrate, officer; the former in the provinces, the latter at Rome).—*pedissequus, a pedibus* (a lackey, footman). Your most humble and obedient s. (in letter-writing), *tui studiosissimus* or *obsequantissimus*. A female s., *famula* (g. t., a female domestic).—*ancilla* (a maid).—*ministra* (an assistant).—*ministra* et *famula*. A good s., *famulus bonae frugi* (Plaut.). The s's, a set of s's, *ministerium, or pl. ministeria* (the s's of the silv. age).—*famuli, ministri* (the s's; familia is the whole household): *my, thy servants*, *mei, tui, &c.* (see Plin. 1, 4, 3): s's of state, *publici s's*, *ministerium aulicum* (courtiers, late).—*qui publicis muneribus funguntur*; *qui publica munera administrant* (ministers of state).

**SERVE**, [To render service, serve ci or apud qm (esp. as a slave).] ci famulari, ex ci famulatu esse, in famulatu or in ministerio ci esse, *ministerium ci facere* (as a servant for hire).—in ci operis esse, *operam suam ci locavisse* (to be a day-labourer).—ci apparere (as a secretary, or magistrate's officer).—ci or ci rebus adesse (in a court of justice, as an advocate; opp. ci abesse).—qm colere, venerari (to s. with reverence; as, God).—militare. merere; stipendia facere or merere (mereri); stipendia merere in bello (to do military service). To s. on horseback, *on foot*, equo (equis), pedibus merere; equo (equis), pedibus stipendia facere (merere). To s. for pay, mercede apud qm militare: to s. under aby, qm imperatore or imperante, sub qm merere; sub qm or sub signis ci militare; cs castra sequi. To s. with aby, militare cum qm; cum qm in castris esse: we have served together, *eum commilitonem habui*; simul militavimus. He had served thirty-five years, *quinque et triginta stipendia fecerat*: to s. out one's time, emereri (g. t.).—stipendia conficere or emereri (of soldiers): to have already served out his year, *annuum tempus jam emeritum habere*: to have served out one's time, rude donatum esse (prop. of gladiators; then fig. and facti alio of others, H. Ep. 1, 1, 2, Schmid.).—stipendia or militia functum esse (of soldiers). [To show favours or civil attentions to aby, ci servire, deservire, inservire; ci adesse, praesto esse (to assist, to be ready to hel); in time of need].—ci gratum facere, gratificari (to show kindness to aby): to s. one in atq, qm juvare qd re (to help with atq).—commendare ci qd (to lend). [To be useful to or for atq, esse (with a dat.; also with a gen. of the part. future passive, and of a subst.).—prodesse (to be good for atq).—usul or ex usu esse, utilem esse (to be useful or serviceable).—utilitatem habere or afferre (to have or bring advantage).—conducere, juvare (to be conducive, to aid).—valere contra qd, mederi ci rei, facere ad qd (to be of service as a remedy agst atq; of medicines): to s. as an alleviation, levationem facere; levamentum prestare.

**SERVICE**, [Duty or benefit rendered, work performed, opera, &c.; officium (fm politeness or kindness).—beneficium (a kindness, act of friendship, &c.).—usus, utilitas (advantage accruing fm an act of s.): to perform or render s. to aby, operam ci navare, dare, dicere (to work for).—ci gratum facere, gratificari; officia ci praestare, in qm conferre (to show kindness to).—ci prodesse (to be useful to; also of medicines): to do s. to the state, reipublicae operam praebere. A person does me excellent s's, *optima cs datur opera*; mirabiles mihi praebet utilitates: to offer one's s's, offerre se si quo usus operae est; to or in atq, ad qd operam suam profiteri. To be always ready to render aby important s's, *utilitatibus cs parare*. To be able to dispense with the s's of aby, cs utilitatibus carere posse. I am quite at your s., *cupio omnia csque vis* (poet.); ad omnia quae vellis praesto adero (C. ad Fam. 4, 8, 3). Every thing I have is at your s., *omnia mea tibi patent, parata sunt*. [The work or duty of a soldier, militia (g. t.).—res militaris (g. t., every thing that belongs

to the soldier and his duties).—munus militiae (the obligation under wch one lies to serve as a soldier).—munus belli, munus militare (a single duty belonging to s. in war, or in the field; hence munera belli or militaria, military s., as denoting the single duties of a soldier). To learn military s., *militiam* or *rem militarem* discere; *militiam edoceri*: capable of military s., *homo aetate militari* (in respect of age; T. Ann. 2, 60, 3; cf. L. 22, 11)—*qui arma ferre* or *qui munus militiae sustinere potest* (in respect of strength; cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 18; L. 1, 44); *not to be capable of s.*, *ad arma inutillem esse*: to call out all who are capable of s., *omnem militarem aetatem exire* (L. 7, 7). To declare aby capable of military s., *qm probare* (cf. Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 42): to enter upon military s., *militiam capessere* (to undertake).—nomen dare militiae, or fm the context, simply *nomen dare* (to enlist. See not nomen profiteri): to enter military s., as a volunteer voluntarium extra ordinem profiteri militiae (L. 5, 7): to enter military s. under aby, ad qm militatum ire or abire: to be in the s. of aby (as a mercenary), *apud qm* (e. g. apud Persas) mercede militare: to do military s., see TO SERVE (as a soldier): to release or dismiss aby fm military s., *militia solvere qm* (T. Ann. 1, 44, 4). To be free fm military s., *militia immunem esse*; militia or munere militia vacare; militiae vacationem habere: to quit s. (of soldiers), \*discedere ab armis; \*missam facere militiae: (of sergeants), \*divertere ab hero. [Office, business, ministerium (Cs, of a scribe, licitor, &c.).—munus, officium, provincia (a public office). To discharge a s., *ministerium, munere fungi*. [Condition of a servant, servitus, servitium, famulus (of a domestic s.).] Benefit, advantage, lucrum, fructus, commodum, emolumentum, utilitas, usus. [SYN. IN GAIN.] To be of s., utilitatem or usum afferre or habere or praebere; usui esse, prodesse, conducere (to be advantageous), *atq with ci, to aby*; also ex usu esse (to be of use) or usui esse: to be of great s., *magna utilitati esse*; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: to be of little s., non multum prodesse: to be of too little s., parum prodesse: to be of s. to aby, esse ex usu cs; esse ex qd re or in rem cs (to be profitable to aby).—ci prodesse (to be in favour of aby, of persons and also of things, profitable to aby).—qm juvare (to help aby on).—ci adesse (to assist aby by advice and by deed, both of persons). To be of little s. to aby, longe ci abesse (of a thing). To try to be of s. to aby, ci non deesse (not to leave aby in the lurch).—ci favere (to assist him by one's influence). To make aby to be of s. to us, cs animum conciliare et ad usus nostros adungere. To be of s. to others by one's own knowledge, and the insight one has of things in general, *usum intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre*. To be of s. to the state by the experience one has acquired, *consilio et prudentia rem publicam adjuvare*: to be of no s., nihil prodesse. See also 'to no PURPOSE.' [Public office of devotion, Dei cultus, divinus cultus (divine worship, in general).—res divinae (atq relating to that worship).—sacra, n. pl. (every thing respecting the outer worship, sacrifice, &c.). To read the s., *sacra procurare*. sacris operari, *res divinas rite perpetrare* (in the sense, at least, of the ancients); also *facere sacra publica*: to be at the s., *sacris adesse* (of the people).—rebus divinis interesse (of the minister): belonging to the s., ad Dei cultum (or ad res divinas or ad sacra) pertinere. [At table] set of dishes, &c., *synthesis* (Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 44; Mart. 4, 46, 15).—*ferculum* (a course of dishes; Petron., Suet.; *missus, a course, late Latin*).

**SERVICE-TREE**, *sorbus*.—*sorbus aucuparia* (Linn.). **SERVICEABLE**, utilis (useful; ~~not~~ not conducbilis in good prose).—saluber, salutaris (wholesome).—efficax (efficacious).—commodus, accommodatus, apius (fit): to be s. to, adjuvare qm, adjuvare (sem. adjuvare) esse ci, *adjuvamento esse ci* (g. t., to help, support); auxiliari ci, auxilio esse ci (to aid or help one in need); sublevare qm or qd (prop., to raise one up); consulere ci (to consult the good of aby). To be serviceable to a person in any matter, *adjuvare qm or adjuvare (adjuvare) esse ci in qd re or ad qd* (g. t., to assist).—commendare ci operam suam ad qd (to lend one's help to atq).—in re ci non deesse (not to withhold one's aid).—sublevare qd qd re (to lighten or render easy, e. g. fugam cs pecunia). He has been s. to me for that purpose, *ejus operam per consecutus sum*, quod optabam.

**SERVICEABLENESS**. See UTILITY.

**SERVICEABLY**. See USEFULLY.

**SERVILE**, [PROPR.] *servilis*. [FIG.] humilis, miberalis, abjectus (e. g. animus); s. imitator, servum

*pecus imitatorum* (*H. Ep.* 1, 19, 19): *s. imitatio*, *servilis imitatio* (*Ruhnk.*).

**SERVILELY**, { *PRO.* } *serviliter*. { *FIG.* } *humiliter* *liberaliter*, *abjecte*.

**SERVILITY**, *humilitas*, *liberalitas*. *Or by the adj.*

**SERVITUDE**, *servitus*, *servitium*, *jugum* (*oppressio*, *s. a yoke*). *To deliver fm s.*, *qm ex servitute in libertatem vindicare*; *jugum servitutis ci demovere: to free oneself fm s.*, *servitium* *or jugum exuere*; *jugo se exuere*: *jugum servile a cervicibus delicere*.

**SESAME**, *sesamum orientale* (*Lin.*).

**SESSION**, *sessio* (*a sitting*).—*consessus* (*the same, of several*). *A s. of the senate*, *senatus* (*not sessio senatus*).

**SET**, *v.* { *To put, place*, *rem in loco ponere*. *locare*. *collocare*. *statuere*. *constituere*. *To s. on*, *imponere in: to s. on the table*, *ponere*, *collocare qd in mensa: to s. foot into a place*, *pedem inferre in qm locum: never to s. foot in aby's house again*, *numquam postea limen ca superare*, *subire*. *You are not suffered to s. foot in your province*, *prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere* (*C.*): *to s. one's foot upon athg*, *pedem imponere ci rei: to s. up a trophy*, *trophæum ponere* (*Np.*), *statuere* (*C.*). *To s. a boundary or limit*, *terminum ponere* (*T.*), *pangere* (*C.*). *See also PLACE.* { *To appoint, constitute*, *statuere*, *constituere*. *See APPOINT.* { *To prescribe*, *prescribere*. *See APPOINT.* { *To plant*, *vid.* { *To replace* (*a limb*), *in sedem suam compellere* *or reponere*; *reponere*; *in suas sedes* (*or in suam sedem*) *excitare* (*Cels.* 8, 10). *To s. a broken hip*, *coxam fractam collocare* (*Plin.* Ep. 2, 1, 5). *Not to s. it well*, *parum apte collocare qd* (*e.g. coxam fractam*, *Plin. l.c.*). { *To enclose* (*in gold*, &c.), *circumdare*; *circumcludere qd qd re*; *marginare qd* (*to put in a frame*). *To s. in gold*, *auro includere* (*e.g. smaragdos*, *Lucr.*); *qd a labris circumcludere auro* *or argento* (*to surround with gold or silver at the edge*; *e.g. cornu*, *Cæs.* B. G. 6, 28). *To s. a stone in a ring*, *gemma claudere* *or includere* *gemma*. { *To variegate by something placed or fixed in athg*, *instruere*, *extruere qd qd re* (*to furnish copiously or sufficiently with*).—*ornare*, *adornare qd qd re* (*furnish, adorn with athg*).—*distinguere* (*to s. with things wch attract observation by their colour and brilliancy*).—*Jx.* *distinguere* *et ornare*. { *PHR.* *To s. bounds* *to*, *terminis circumscribere*; *terminos statuere ci rei*; *terminos, modum*, *ponere ci rei: to s. fire* *to*, *succendere: to s. one's mind on athg*, *ad qd animum adicere: to s. to music*, *aptare: to s. a net*, *rete ponere: to s. a dog on aby*, *instigare canem in qm: to s. in order*, *disponere*; *see ARRANGE: to s. a price on*, *pretium imponere ci rei: to s. sail*, *see SAIL. To s. to*, *see APPLY, FIGHT.* { *In composition: to s. about*, *see BEGIN, UNDERTAKE. To s. agst*; *see OPPOSE. To s. aside*; *see OMIT, REJECT, ABRIDGE. To s. by*; *see REGARD, ESTERN. To s. down* (*= put down by a severe speech*), *verbis castigare*; *see REGISTER, FIX, ESTABLISH, DEGRADE. To s. forth*; *see PUBLISH, DISPLAY, REPRESENT. SHOW. To s. forward*; *see ADVANCE, PROMOTE. To s. in*; *see BEGIN, COME. To s. off*; *see ADORN, COMMEND. To s. on*; *see INCITE, ATTACK. To s. out*; *see ADORN, DISPLAY. To s. up*; *see ERECT, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, FIX. To s. upon*; *see ATTACK, PUT.*

**SET**, *v.* { *INTRANS.* } (*Of the heavenly bodies*), *occidere*. *obire*. *abire*. *The sun is near his setting*, *jam ad solis occasum est: the sun s.*, *sol occidit*. *nox appetit* (*night draws on*). *SET in* (*as a tide*), *see INCLATE*; (*as the spring*), *appetere*. *See COME. S. out*; *see DEPART.*

**SET**, *adj.* { *Formal, regular*, *vid.* *A s. speech*, *oratio bene commentata*; *oratio meditata* *et composita*; *oratio apparatus*, *or apparatus composita*.

**SET**, *s.* { *Number of things suited to each other*, *ordo* *or mix* *by Crel.* *e.g.*, *a s. of horses*, *equorum jugum*; *equi juncti*, *jugales*). *A s. of dishes*, *synthesis*. { *Preparation for an attack*, *saltus*; *impetus*; *see ATTACK.* { *A layer*, *propag.*

**SETTLING**, *talca*, *clavdia* (*Varr.*). *viviradix* (*C.*). *surculus*, *malleolus* (*Col.*).

**SETON**, *fistulculus*. *To make or open a s.*, *fistulculum aperire* *quo corruptus humor exeat*; *fistulculo aperto evocare corruptum humorem* (*corruptum humorem evocare is found in Cels.* 2, 17).

**SETTEE**, *sedes*, *sedile*.

**SETTER** (*dog*), *canis avem faciens* (*afst. Sen. Exc. Comitor*, 3, p. 397, 24, ed. Bip.).—*canis avicularius*.—*canis venaticus* (*g. t.*).

**SETTING**, *occasus* (*of any of the heavenly bodies*).—

*obitus* (*of the moon and stars*). *At the s. of the sun*, *sole occidente*; *prima vesperi: fm the rising to the s. of the sun*, *ad ortu solis ad occasum: the sun is near its s.*, *jam ad solis occasum est*.

**SETTLE**, *v.* *TRANS.* { *To fix, establish, statuere*. *constituere*. *componere*. { *To adjust amicably*, *e.g. differences*, &c. *componere*.—*dirimere*. *cum bonâ gratiâ componere controversias componere*, *minuere* (*the latter in Cæs. B. G. 7, 23, Her.*). { *To calm, tranquillare* (*e.g. animos*).—*sedare* (*to make quiet*, *to appease*, *e.g. anger*, &c.).—*placare* (*to assuage*).—*permulcere* (*to appease by caresses*, &c.).—*lenire* (*to cause to abate*, *e.g. anger, fear*, &c.): *to s. aby's mind by exhortations, remontrances*, &c., *ca animum verbis confirmare: by consultations*, *qm solari*; *qm or animum ca consolatione lenire*, *permulcere: to become settled*, *acquiescere*; *consolatione se lenire* (*by consoling oneself*). { *To arrange finally* (*a business*), *finire qd*, *finem facere* *or imponere ci rei* (*to end or finish athg*).—*conficere qd* (*to effect, accomplish, complete*); *but conficere cum qd de re*, *to finish a business with aby*, *to close with aby about a thing*).—*negotium procurare* (*on behalf of another*).—*qd transigere*, *decidere*, *transigere atque decidere* (*with any one*, *cum qd*, *esply by agreement*).—*disceptare qd* (*to decide, esply after a previous examination of proof on both sides*). *To s. an account*, *rationem expedire*, *solvere*, *exsolvere. To s. one's family accounts*, *rationes familiares componere. To s. a dispute*, *controversiam dirimere*, *disceptare*, *judicare* (*to adjust, as a judge*); *componere litem* (*to come to an arrangement, of the contesting parties*): *to s. athg amicably with a person*, *qd cum qd sub voluntate decidere*; *qd ca voluntate transigere: not to s. a matter*, *rem in medio or integram relinquere. To occupy with colonists*, &c., *colônos or coloniam deducere qd* (*in one's own person*).—*coloniam mittere in locum* (*to send out a colony*): *to s. oneself as a colonist*, *domicilium or sedem stabilem et domicilium collocare*; *domicellum constituere*; *locum qm sedem sibi deligere* (*not to consider qd loco, i.e. to remain fixed in a place*). *INTRANS.* { *To subside*, *residere*; *subsidiere. To light or fix oneself upon*, *assidere in qd loco*, *considerare qd loco*. *devalere in qm locum* (*of a bird*).—*in terram decidere* (*O.*). { *To become fixed*, *re adhaerere* *or manere. To take up one's abode*, *domicilium collocare* *or constituere qd loco* (*not to consider qd loco in this sense*). { *To marry*, *vid.*

**SETTLE**, *s.* *sedes*, *sedile*.

**SETTLED**, *part.* *a.* *certus* (*sure, certain*).—*exploratus* (*found sure*)—*perspectus*, *cognitus* *et perspectus* (*fully perceived*).—*confessus* (*confessed, placed beyond all doubt*). *A s. thing*, *r.e.* *confessa: it is a s. point with philosophers*, *inter omnes philosophos constat: it was spoken of as a s. thing*, *constans fama erat: as if it were a s. thing that &c.*, *quasi id constet: the matter is not yet s.*, *adhuc sub judice lis est* (*H.*). *It is s.*, *exploratum, certum, manifestum et apertum est*; *constat inter omnes: omnes in eo conveniunt: to consider as s.*, *pro explorato habere*.

**SETTLEMENT**, { *Arrangement, constitutio*; *institutio*; *ordinatio* (*act of settling*).—*constitutum, institutum* (*matter adjusted or settled*). { *An adjustment of an account*, *rationes confectæ et consolidatæ* (*if the s. has tak'n place*), *or conficiendæ et consolidandæ* (*if it be yet to take place*): *after a s. of accounts*, *ratione subducta*; *rationibus confectis et consolidatis. To have a s. of accounts with aby*, *putare rationem cum qd*; *calculum ponere cum qd*; *ci rationem reddere* (*of the debtor*).—*qm vocare ad calculos* (*of the creditor*). { *A colony*, *colonia*; *coloni*, *pl.* (*the colonists*).—*colonia* (*the place*): *to establish a s.*, *coloniam condere*, *constituere*, *collocare. Dregs, fæx*, *crassamen*, *crassamentum* (*Col.*).—*subsidentia* (*pl., particip.*). *See SEDIMENT.*

**SETTLER**, *colônus*.

**SEVEN**, *septem*, *septēni*, *se.* *a* (*distributively: also = seven at once*; *esply with subit.*, *that are only used in the pl.*, *e.g. boys of s. years*, *pueri septēnum annorum*; *s. letters*, *epistolæ*, *litteræ septēni*; *not litter septem*, *i. e. seven letters of the alphabet*): *consisting of s.*, *septenarius* (*e.g. numerus = number s.*; *verus = consisting of s. members*; *stula = a tube which measures s. feet in diameter*; *s. feet long*, *large*, &c. *septempedalis: s. twelfth parts of the whole*, *septunx* (*e.g. Jugeri*): *lasting s. years*, *septennus: a course of s. dishes*, *synthesis septenaria* (*Mart.* 4, 46, 15). *A committee or commission of s. members*, *septemviri: athg relating to such a commission*, *septemviralis: a space of s. years*, *septem anni* (*septennium late*): *once in a*

years, septimo quoque anno: *s. and a half*, septem et semis.

**SEVENFOLD**, septuplus: *the s.*, septuplum (*later*). *Also* by septies tantum, quam quantum, &c., *e. g.* they have raped *s.*, septies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, ablatum est ab illis (*affl. C. Ferr. 3, 43, 102*). **Not to be mistaken for** septemplex (*i. e.* divided into seven parts).

**SEVENTEEN**, septemdecim (*very often in L.*; only twice in C.); decem et septem (L.); septem et decem (C.); decem septemque (Np.); decem septem (L. 24, 15); (*if with a subst. that is used only in the pl.*) septēni deni; (*distrib.*) septēni deni: *s. years old*, septemdecim annos natus; septemdecim annorum: *s. times*, septies decies.

**SEVENTEENTH**, septimus decimus.

**SEVENTH**, septimus. *Every s.*, septimus quisque: *for the s. time*, septimum. *One s.*, (pars) septima: *two s.*, dum septime.

**SEVENTIETH**, septuagesimus.

**SEVENTY**, septuaginta: (*with a subst. that is used only in the pl.*) septuagēni; (*distrib.*) septuagēni: *a man s. years old*, homo septuaginta annorum; septuaginta annos natus (C.); septuagenarius (Pand.). *S. times*, septuagies.

**SEVER**. See SEPARATE.

**SEVERAL**. *More than one*, plures, *m. plura*. complures, *m. complura* (of *wh. plures* always implies comparison with a smaller number; it may be with two only: compl. = an indefinite number of several individuals considered absolutely as forming a whole).—nonnulli. *Different*, diversus. See SEPARATE.

**SEVERALLY**. See SEPARATELY.

**SEVERE**, durus; molestus (*troublesome*).—gravis (*oppressive*).—acer (*violent, severe*).—acerbus (*sour, peevish*).—iniquus (*unjust; hence oppressive, hard*).—austerus (*grave*).—severus (*rigid, strict, harsh*): *very s.*, atrox (*fierce*); severus (*cruel*). *A s. battle*, praelium durum (L. 40, 16); *certainly a s.*, pugna; *or praelium atrox* (*very s.*): *there was a s. battle*, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnatum: *s. toll*, labor gravis or molestus: *a s. disease*, morbus durus, gravis, or periculosus: *to have a s. complaint or disease*, gravi morbo laborare or conficari; *graviter egrotare* or jacere: *a s. winter*, hiems gravis or acris: *very s.*, hiems atrox or aeva: *a s. government*, imperium grave, iniquum, or acerbum; *imperi acerbitas*: *if I should experience a s. stroke* (*of misfortune, &c.*), si mihi qd acerbissimum acciderit; *si durior acciderit casus*. See also HARSH, STRICT.

**SEVERELY**. *Not gently, harshly, severely*; acriter; acerbè; asperè; restrictè: *to judge s.*, severè judicare: *to treat s.*, severitatem in qm adhibere; *severius adhibere* qm (C.): *to rule s.*, acerbior imperio uti (N.). *Carefully, accurately, diligenter*; accurate; diligentissime; accuratissime; severè (C.). *Paradoxically, parce ac duriter*.

**SEVERITY**. *Harshness, rigor, severitas* (opp. facilitas; humanitas; indulgentia).—rigor, rigor et severitas (opp. clementia).—duritia, asperitas (roughness).—acerbitas (with the infliction of injury, &c.).—aevitia (despotic, tyrannical cruelty). *A accuracy, extreme care, diligentia*. *Fig.* (*Of the weather, &c.*) severitas, asperitas, duritia: *s. of the winter*, aevitia hiemis (T.); *rigor hiemis* (Just.); *s. of the cold*, vis frigoris (C.); *asperitas, rigor frigoris* (T.): *s. of the climate*, duritia caeli (T. Ann. 13, 35).

**SEW**, suere. *To s. on*, assuere ci rei: *to s. in*, insuere in qd: *to s. together*, *s. up*, consuere (*to s. together*): *to s. up a wound*, vulnus fibulis consuere; *vulneris oras fibulis or suturis inter se committere* (*but vulnus alligare* = *to bind up a wound*); *obscure* (*to stop up by sewing*).

**SEWER**. *One who sews, qui sult, consult, &c.* Sutor = a cobbler, shoemaker.

**SEWER**. *A drain, &c., emissarium* (simply for water, *i. e.* a gutter, conduit).—latrina (*for filth*; the latrine lead into the cloaca, main sewer).—cloaca (*i. e.* receptaculum purgamentorum, L. 1, 56). *To clear out the sewers, cloacas purgare* or detergere.

**SEWING**, *s. suendi ars* (*the art of s.*). Usually by Cret. with the verb.

**SEX**, sexus. *The male s.*, sexus virilis: *the female s.*, sexus muliebris; *sexus femininus* (Suet. Catig.); *genus femininum* (F.); *mulieres, pl. (Plant.)*. *Children of both sexes, liberi*, utriusque sexus (Suet.); *liberi virilis ac muliebris sexus omnes* (Aft. L. 31, 44, 4). *Without any distinction of s.*, sine ullo sexus discrimine (Suet. Cal. 3). *To forget their s.* (*of a woman*), sexum egredi (T.). *To make separate baths for the*

*two sexes, lavacra pro sexibus separare* (Spart. Hadr. 18, fin.).

**SEXAGENARY**, sexagenarius. sexaginta annos natus.

**SEXTON**, prps seditius, seditimus.

**SEXUAL**, by Cret. with sexus. *S. desire*, desiderium naturale; *conjunctionis appetitus procreandi causa*: *s. intercourse, coitus*.

**SHABBLI**, sordide, misere (*prop. and fig.*). *To be s. dressed*, male vestiri.

**SHABBINESS**, *Prop.* Cret. with adj. *Fig.* See MEANNESS, ILLEGALITY.

**SHABBY**, *Prop.* Mean in dress or appearance, male vestitus, sordidus, pannosus; *pannis oblitus* (*rugged*). *Fig.* Mean in disposition or conduct, sordidus, vilis, levis.

**SHACKLE**, *v.* See CHAIN, FETTER.

**SHACKLE**, *v.* *Prop.* catēnas vincire or constringere qm. catēnas ei indere or injicere. *Fig.* See FETTER.

**SHADE**, **SHADOW**, *s.* *Prop.* Want of light, place not lighted by the sun, umbra (opp. lux); opacitas (opp. lumen); *e. g.* umbra plantarum, terrae; opacitas ramorum. *To afford or give a s.*, umbram facere (F.), praebere (Sen. Trag.); *umbrare* (*once*, Col. 5, 7, 2). *To repose in the s.*, in or sub umbrā requiescere: *to cast a s.*, umbram jacere, ejaculari (Plin.). *afferre* (*s. g.* colles afferunt umbram vallibus, C. de Rep. 2, 6). *A thick s.*, umbra densa (H.), nigra (Luc.). *To be afraid of a s.*, umbras timere (C.). *To be afraid of one's own s.*, suam timere umbram (Q. C. Pet. Cons. 2). (*Prop.*) *To throw any into the s.*, obstruit qd luminibus ei (C.): *to cast any into the s.*, removere et obruere qd (opp. in luce ponere qd, or insigne facere qd, C.). *Fig.* (*in painting*) umbra (*s. g.* ars pictoria invenit lumen et umbras, Plin.; *lumen et umbras custodire, &c.*; in umbris et in eminentia, C.). *To throw any into the s.*, qd in imagine ita ponere, ut recedat (*prop.*); qd removere et obruere (*fig.*, opp. qd in luce ponere or insigne facere). *A slight or faint trace of a thing*, umbra (*e. g.* gloriæ, juris, libertatis); *adumbrata imago*; *imago*; *simulacrum*; *species* (*opp.* effigies eminens; res solida et expressa). *A departed spirit, umbra*; (*pl.*) umbrae (*the shades*); *also manes*.

*Leisure, ease, umbra*; otium. *Protection, umbra*; tutela. *A difference or degree of colour, discrimen*: *there are many shades even in white*, in candore ipso magna differentia est: *to have a s. of black*, nigricare (*to be blackish*).—nigrescere (*to become black*): (*of violet*) in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (Plin.). *White with a s. of violet*, candidus color violam sentiens (Plin.). See HUE. *Fig.* (*Of meaning, &c.*) discrimen. *To distinguish the nice shades of meaning in words, tenuissimas discrimina significationum verborum definire*. *In painting, umbræ* (*pl.*). See also SHADING. *Protection* (*for the eyes*). *Umbraculum oculis a luminis splendore tuens*.

**SHADE**, *v.* umbram facere (*s. s.*).—umbrare (*to make a s. when none ought to be*).—umbram praebere (*to furnish a s.*): *to s. a picture*, in picturā umbras dividere ab lumine.

**SHADING** (*in painting*). umbræ, umbra et recessus, transitus colorum (†). *Delicate or soft s.*, tenues parvi discriminis umbræ (O. Met. 6, 62).

**SHADOWY** or **SHADY**, opacus, umbratilis (*the distinction between which, perhaps, is like that of shadowy and shady, but which prob. was hardly observed or noticed*; umbrifer, however, = *throwing a shade over, or affording shade, is poet.*).—*This s. plant-tree, plantans, quæ ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusis ramis*. *Unsubstantial, vid.* *Typical, vid.*

**SHAFT**, *Something rising upward*: *hence, e. g.*, the spire of a steeple, fastigium turris.

*The shaft of an arrow, sc.*, hastile (opp. apiculum, *i. e.* the iron point): *of a gun, sc.* lignum (*the wood*): *of a tree*, truncus; *sapinus* or *sappinus* (*of the fir-tree*). *Of a column, scapus*. *The handle of an instrument, see HANDLE*. *The pole of a carriage, prps brachium, or, as we may say, temo bifurcus* (*the temo was prop. a single pole*). *A narrow perpendicular pit, (from the context) puteus* or *specus*, fodina (*a pit in general*).

**SHAG**, villus, pannus villosus (*shaggy cloth*).

**SHAGGY**, villosus (*full of shag*).—hirsutus, hirsutus (*rough*).

**SHAKE**, *s. quassatio* (*e. g.* captia).—jactatio (*e. g.* cervicium). Usually by the verb. *A s. of the voice, vox* or *sonus vibrans* (*see Plin. 10, 29, 43*).



**SHAKE**, *v. TRANS.* || **PROP.** quater. quassare. concutere. agitare. To *s.* the head, caput concutere, quater, quassare: to *s.* the head at *athl* (i. e. to show unwillingness or hesitation), renuere qd; dubitare; hesitare; nolle qd facere; rem improbare: to *s.* hands with *aby*, manus cs quassare (C.); and *prps* prenare manus cs (L.): to *s.* out or down, excutere; decutere: to *s.* oneself, se concutere (of animals, Juv.). To *s.* one's clothes, excutere vestem; excutere pulverem e veste: to *s.* the voice, vibrare (Tillem., *op. Fest.*, who explains it by *vocem* in *cantando* *esripare*). || **FIG.** quater. quassare. concutere. concuassare. lab-facere; labefactare. convellere. Jn. labefactare convellereque; percutere, percellere (to make a violent impression upon). To *s.* the kingdom, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: to *s.* the credit of *aby*, fidem cs moliri: credit was shaken, fides concuti. **INTRANS.** quati. concuti. quassari. To laugh till one's sides *s.*, concuti cacinno: to *s.* with fear, cohorrescere, inhorrescere. See **TREMBLE**.

**SHAKE OFF**, decutere (*prop.*). excutere (*prop.* and *fig.*). To *s.* off dust from clothes, excutere vestem: to *s.* off the yoke, excutere jugum (*prop.* and *fig.*).

**SHAKING**, || **Act of shaking**, quassatio. jactatio.

See the verb. || Tremulous motion, tremor. motus.

**SHALL**, often only the sign of the future, *ste* of the imperative; but it convey. Also the idea of a) duty, and may be rendered by debere. b) Necessity, oportet. necesse est. c) Compulsion, cogi; or the part. fut. pass., e. g. hodie ei abundum est. d) Command, jubere. praecepere. e) Desire, entreaty, jubere velle (e. g. quid me facere vis, jubet? quid hic mihi faciendum est?). f) Possibility, by the subjunctive, e. g. si forte tibi occurrat; si quispiam dixerit. See **SHOULD**.

**SHALLOW**, lembus (*Curt.*). celox (L.). scapha navi annexa (C.).

**SHALLOW**, *s.* vadum; locus vaduos (Cæs.). **SHALLOW**, *v.* vadum, or simply brevitas, are poet.

**SHALLOW**, *adj. PROP.* tenuis vaduos (full of shallows, Cæs.). S. water, aqua languida, tenuis. **FIG.** tenuis aridus. jejunos. levis. S. knowledge or learning, levis rerum cognitio; parum subtilis doctrina: s. wit, ingenium jejunos, aridum, tenue.

**SHALLOWNESS**, *PROP.* vadosa tenuis cs loci natura, ratio. **FIG.** jejunitas levitas, tenuitas.

**SHAM**, *s.* simulatio (e. pr., a pretending that a thing is, *weh* really is not).—dissimulatio (is a pretending that a thing is, *weh* really is not; concealment of truth or fact).—fallacia (trickery).—praestigiae (sleight of hand).

**SHAM**, *adj.* falsus (g. t.).—simulatus—fucatus, fucosus.—adulterinus. subditus, suppositus. fallax. alienus. [**SYN.** in FALSE.] A *s.* fight, decursio. decursus. decursio campestris or campi. decursus ludicrus (the two former, g. t.; the latter, as an exercise, or for amusement; decursio always denoting the action, decursus the state).—simulacrum ludicrum; simulacrum prolii voluptarium; certamen ludicrum; imago pugnae (as a contest between troops for exercise and amusement, *ast.* L. 26, 51, in.; 40, 6, & 9; *Gell.* 7, 3, p. 273, *Bip.*).—meditatio campestris (as a preparation for a battle, *Plin.* Paneg. 13, 1). A naval *s.* fight, simulacrum navalis pugnae: to appoint a *s.* fight, militibus decursionem or certamen ludicrum indicare (see *Suet. Ner.* 7). To enter upon a *s.* fight, milites in decursionem or in certamen ludicrum educere (to march out troops to a *s.* fight, *ast.* *Veget.* Mil. 2, 22).—certamen ludicrum committere.

**SHAM**, *v.* simulare. fingere. mentiri. See **FEIGN**.

**SHAMBLES** *lanièna* (= butcher's stall).—macellum (market). **Carnarium** = a place where meat is kept, a safe, larder.

**SHAME**, *s.* pudor (sense of *s.*).—verecundia (respect for others).—pudicitia (modesty; opp. impudicitia, libido, cupiditas). Jn. pudor et verecundia; pudor pudicitiaque; pudicitia et pudor. To have lost all *s.*, pudorem dimisisse, projecisse; pudor me non commoveat (*Ter.*); pudor mihi detractus est (*Curt.*). To be alive to a sense of *s.*, est pudor in aliquo; pudore affectum esse, moveri: to do *athl* out of *s.*, verecundiâ ad ductum, impulsu facere qd (opp. pudore refugere ab qd re; pudore prohiberi ab qd re): to feel *s.* on account of *athl*, pudet me cs rei: for *s.* I proli pudor! o indignum facinus! It is a *s.* to do so or so, turpe est, &c. || Part of the body which modesty conceals, pars pudenda, verenda. || Disgrace, dedecus. opprobrium. ignominia.

**SHAME**, *v.* ruborem ci afferre; pudori esse.

**SHAMEFACED**, pudens. pudicus. verecundus. **SYN.**

in **SHAME**. **Pubibundus** is foreign to the prose of the gold. age.

**SHAMEFUL**, turpis.—fœdus (stronger term, both in a moral and physical sense).—Jn. turpis et fœdus.—obscœnus (creating disgust when seen or heard).—spurious (of a disgusting nature, disgustingly dirty, both with regard to the sight and the smell).—ignominiosus (bringing disgrace upon the person, ignominious, e. g. fight)—inhonestus (dishonest, immoral, of persons and things). Jn. turpis et inhonestus.—flagitiosus (full of or abounding in disgraceful actions, vile, of persons and things).—sceleris contaminatus (stained with crime, of persons).—nefarius (acting contrary to divine and human law, detestable, of persons and things). S. things, res turpes. flagitia. nefaria (the last a stronger term). To lead a *s.* life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere: it is *s.* to say, turpe est dictu: shameful! indignum facinus! in a *s.* manner, turpiter. fœde. flagitiose. nefarie. **SYN.** above.

**SHAMELESS**, impudens (of one that has no shame, in general).—confidens (bold, in a bad sense).—impudicus (of one who has no natural shame, unchaste).—inverecundus (immodest). A *s.* fellow, or without shame, homo quem libidinis infamiaeque neque pudet neque tædet: he is a *s.* fellow, verèi perdidit he has lost all shame or proper feelings, *Plaut.* *Bucc.* 1, 2, 50). To turn quite *s.*, pudorem ponere; omnem verecundiam effundere (to strip oneself of all feelings of decency).

**SHAMELESSLY**, impudenter. confidenter. [**SYN.** in **SHAMELESS**.]

**SHAMROCK**, trifolium (*Plin.*).

**SHANK**, crus. (of a column) scapus. (of a plant) scapus.

**SHAPE**, *s.* figura. forma. species. Jn. figura et forma; forma figuraque; figura et species; forma atque species: species atque figura or forma. [**SYN.** and **PHR.** in **FORM**.]

**SHAPE**, *v.* formare. conformare. figurare. fingere. confingere. Jn. fingere et formare. formam cs rei facere. [**SYN.** in **FORM**.] To *s.* one's course, cursum dirigere qd.

**SHAPELESS**, figurâ carens (*prop.* without form).—horridus. inconditus (unshapely, ill-formed).

**SHAPELINESS**, formositas. forma.

**SHAPELY**, formosus. formâ præstans.

**SHARD**, testa.

**SHARE**, *s.* || Portion, part, pars (considered simply as a portion of a whole).—portio (a part of a whole, so far as any one has a right to it, a share, portion). **SHARE** in Classical Latin, only in the expression pro portione. Each according to his *s.*, pro ratâ parte; pro portione (C. *Verr.* 5, 21, 55). To receive one's *s.*, pro ratâ (partem) accipere: to have a *s.* in *athl*, participem esse cs rei (g. t., to be partaker).—venire in partem cs rei, habere partem in re (a share considered as property).—socium or adiutorem esse cs rei, venire in societatem cs rei (to co-operate with): to have no *s.*, expertem esse cs rei: to take a *s.* in *athl*, societatem habere cum re: to give a *s.*, qm facere participem cs rei; qd communicare, participem cum qd: to have had a *s.* in a crime, sceleri affinem esse; cs in scelere consortem esse. || Part of a plough, vomer or vomis. Éris, m. S. beams, dentalia.

**SHARE**, *v.* || **INTRANS.** To take a share; **TRANS** To give a share; see the *subst.* To *s.* the command with *aby*, equato imperio uti (L.). || Share with, i. e. to give up a part to any one, partem cs rei cedere ci. See also **PARTAKE**.

**SHARER**, qui partitur, &c. (one who gives a share).—particeps (one who takes or has a share). Sharera, socii.

**SHARK**, || A kind of fish, squalus (Linn.). || A cheat, rogue, homo ad fraudem acutus (*ast.* *Np.* *Dion.* 8, 1); homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus; fraudator; præstigator: A thorough *s.*, homo qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat; qui totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est.

**SHARP**, || **PROP.** Of the senses, acutus.—sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling, sagacious). Obs. oculi acuti; oculi acres et acuti: visus acutus; acris videndi sensus: nares acutæ; nasus sagax: aures acutæ. || Of the mental faculties, acutus (quick).—acer (vigorous, penetrating).—subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately).—argutus (over-acute, making too fine distinctions).—perspicax (clear sighted). A *s.* understanding, ingenium acris acutum; mens acris: very *s.*, peracutus, peracer: to be very *s.*, acutissimus, acerrimo esse ingenio; ingenii acumine valere. || Violent, severe, acerbus; gravis. S. want, summa egestas, mendicitas. S. hatred, acerbum odium: a cold, frigus acerbum. || Biting, cutting, reproach: a

*ful, acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus. S. words, voces contumeliosae, contumeliarum aculei: a. s. letter, litter aculeatus: to use a. language to ably, qm gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere.*

**SHARPEN**, praecurare (to make pointed at the end or in front).—acuerre, exacuerre (to make sharp or pointed in general).—acuminare, cuspidare (to put on a point at one end or in front, to fix a pointed head).—euncare (in the shape of a wedge). To *s.* on a skeleton, cote acuerre qd.

**SHARPER**, veterator, fraudator, praestigator, homo ad fraudem acutus, or ad fallendum paratus or instructus, homo totus ex fraude factus.

**SHARPLY**, ¶ **PROF.** acute ¶ *Of the senses, acute (cernere, audire).—acriter (intuēti qd). Of the mental powers, acute, acriter, subtiliter. [Syn. under SHARP.]* ¶ *Severely, severe, amare. acerbe. asper. graviter. To accusare one s., acerbe or graviter accusare qm: to reproach one s., asperē vituperare qm.*

**SHARPNESS**, **PROF.** acies. *The s. of an axe, acies securi. FIG.* ¶ *As opp. to mildness, a) Of taste, acritudo (as a lasting property).—acrimoniosa (as felt at any time, e. g. of mustard, snaph). b) Of character, severitas.—acerbitas. 'To use s.,' severitatem adhibere (agst abq, in qo): with s., severe. [As a penetrating power, a) Of the senses, acies: s. of sight, acies oculorum; of smell, nasus sagax; of hearing, aures acutae. b) Of mental powers, ingenii acumen or acies (the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability) or acumen only.—acies mentis.—ingenium acre.—judicium acre et certum.—perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax (insight, taking in all at one glance).—subtilitas (fine discrimination).—sagacitas (the power of accurate investigation). Obs. acrimonia is 'life,' 'energy,' &c. ¶ acrimonia iudicii (Muret.) incorrect.*

**SHARP-SIGHTED**, ¶ **PROF.** acute cernens, acri visu. To *be s.*, acute cernere: to *be very s.*, acerrimo esse visu. ¶ **FIG.** perspicax (that sees things at a glance).—sagax (that has a thorough insight into things; e. g. sagax ad auspicandum; sagax ad pericula perspicenda).

**SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS**, ¶ **PROF.** acies oculorum, visus acer. ¶ **FIG.** perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax. **SHATTER**, ¶ *To break in pieces, frangere. confringere, quassare. To weaken, crush, debilitare. infirmum reddere. minuire. imminuere. comminuire. frangere. conficere. affligere. My strength is shattered, vires me deficient; debilitor et frangor: to s. the enemy's forces, hostium vim pervertere.*

**SHAVE**, ¶ *(With a razor, &c.) radere or abraderē barbam cs (with a razor, &c.)—tondere cs barbam (with scissors, kaipav; see Suet. Oct. 79, modo tondere, modo radere barbam). To s. oneself, barbam radere or tondere: to be shaved, tondēri; tonsori operam dare (Suet. Oct. 79): to be shaved for the first time, primam barbam ponere (for wch Petron. 74, extr., in the language of rustics, says, barbariorum facere): to be shaved every day, faciem quotidie rasitare (Suet. Oth. 12): fig., to s. one, i. e. to cheat, impose upon, qm attondere (Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 9). To s. closely, qm admutilare ad cutem (Plaut.). ¶ (With a plane, &c.), radere; radere et levare: to s. off, abraderē. deradere (also to make smooth).—subradere (fm below).—circumradere (all round).*

**SHAVER**, tonsor. *A female s., tonstrix: of or belonging to a s., tonsorius. See also BARBER.*

**SHAVINGS**, ramenta, orum (e. g. abietis).

**SHAWL**, \*amiculum mullibre.

**SHE**, fem. of pronouns in H.

**SHEAF**, fascis (bound together in order to be carried, e. g. stramentorum, Cae.).—dim. fasciculus, manipulus (a bundle not too large to be carried by hand). To bind sheaves, fascos colligare, vincire.

**SHEAR**, tondere (v. pr.).—recidere, praecidere (to cut short, or too short; e. g. capillum).

**SHEARS**, forx (for forceps = tongs or pincers).

**SHEATH**, theca (g. t.; e. g. of a razor).—vagina (for a long sharp instrument; also of plants).—Involutum (covering, wrapper; e. g. of a shield, for papers, &c.).

**SHEATHE**, in vaginam recondere: to *s.* again, put up again into a s., vaginam reddere.

**SHED**, v. effundere, profundere. To *s.* around, circumfundere: to *s.* tears, lacrimas effundere, profundere, or profligere; lacrimare; flere: to *s.* blood, sanguinem effundere, profundere (one's own blood, e. g. pro patriā).—credem or sanguinem facere (the blood of others): to *s.* the blood of abq, cs sanguinem haurire: to *s.* teeth, primores dentes amittere, mutare. To have

*s. all one's teeth, omnes dentes habere et renatos et immutabiles (Plin. II. N.): to s. a coat, villos mutare (of a horse, &c.): to s. horns, cornua deponere.*

**SHED**, a. tugurium. dim. tuguriolum. officina (as a workshop; subgrundum = the eaves of a house).

**SHEDDING**, effusio, profusio. *S. of tears, fletus (weeping); lacrimae (tears): s. of blood, caedes. Usually by Crcl. with the verb.*

**SHEEP**, ovis (prop. and fig.). dim. ovicula (for laniger, bidens, poet.).—pecus, ūdis, f. (a single head of s.; pl., oves); pecus, ūris, n. (ovarium, ovillum, or lanigerum). *A flock of s., grex ovium: a s. dog, canis ovarius, pecuarius, pastoralis: s. shearing, ovium tonsura (Col.).*

**SHEEPCOT**, **SHEEPPOLD**, ovile, ls, n.

**SHEEPHOOK**, pedum, baculum pastorale.

**SHEEPISH**, timidus, demissus pavidus.

**SHEEPISHLY**, timide, pavidē.

**SHEEPISHNESS**, timiditas, animus timidus, pavidus.

**SHEEP-SHEARING**, tonsura ovium. To have one's s., tondere oves.

**SHEEPSKIN**, pellis ovilla (Plin.).—corium ovillum (prepared). *S.-s. cloak, mastruca.*

**SHEEPWALK**, \*pascuum oviarum.

**SHEER**, purus, clarus. See MARE.

**SHEER OFF**, (clam) se subducere, cedere loco. discedere de or ex qo loco. se amoliri (Ter., Plaut.).

**SHEET**, ¶ *(Of a bed, &c.) prpa. lodix. (tota) is = counterpane; linteum, a linen cloth, g. t.)* ¶ *A thin plate, lamina. bractea; bracteola (dim.): s. copper, s. iron, lamina, lamella, ænea, ferrea. A piece of paper, plagua.*

**SHEET-ANCHOR**, ancora ultima; also fig., e. g. feasis (Sil. 7, 24).

**SHEET-LIGHTNING**, fulgetrum (Plin.).

**SHEKEL**, siclus (Ecc.).

**SHELF**, ¶ *Board to lay things on, plateus (when covered over, or when one s. is above another in a set).—tabula (as a single board). Book-shelves, (librorum) foruli, lerculamenta; plateus. Sand-bank, syrtis; Lat. pulvinus.*

**SHELL**, s. cortex (e. g. of nuts).—crusta (a crust; hard, thick coat).—corium (a leather-like covering; e. g. of chestnuts).—cutis (a thin covering, skin).—putamen (of eggs, nuts, beans, testaceous animals).—testa (of animals, and eggs).—folliculus (of pulse and corn).—tunica (husk of corn).

**SHELL**, v. ¶ **TRANS.** putamen ei rei detrudere; desquamare (to take off the scales). ¶ **INTRANS.** cutem, corticem, &c. deponere, exuere, desquamari (fm scale). To *s.* teeth, dentes cadunt, excludunt.

**SHELTER**, s. ¶ *That wch covers or defends, tectum (roof).—perugiū (place of refuge, or offering a s.).—deversorium (a place to put up at, on the road).—hospitium (if in the house, or under the roof of a friend)—asylum (an asylum). To afford a s., tectum præbere; also hospitio accipere. tecto, ad se or ad sedomum, recipere (under one's roof, in one's house); tectis ac sedibus recipere; mœnibus, tectis, recipere (of the inhabitants of a town, with regard to fugitives); asylum aperire (to give an asylum). To find a s., hospitium nasci. At some places I cannot even find a s., multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio. ¶ Protection, praesidium. ¶ Protector, autum (fig. i. e. shield). ¶ A protection agst rain, &c., subgrunda, subgrundum.*

**SHELTER**, v. ¶ *To give or to take shelter, see SHELTER, subst.; see also the SYN. in TO DEFEND, TO GUARD. To s. agst the heat of the sun, contra solem protegere (e. g. one's head). To s. agst the cold and the heat, contra frigorem æstusque injuriam tueri. The harbor was sheltered fm the south-west winds, portus ab Africā tēgatur. To be sheltered by one's post as ambassador, legatiōis jure tectum esse: to be sheltered, tectum or tutum esse.*

**SHELVING**, declivis, acclivis, proclivis (sloping; decl. if looked at fm above, and accl. if fm below, procl. if gradually).—fastigatus (in the way of a roof).—decurptus (rather steep; e. g. decrupta ripa, of the bank of a river).

**SHEPHERD**, opilio (Col.). ovium custos (C.). ovium pastor, or pastor (g. t. for one who feeds herds or flocks). *A s.'s life, vita pascuorum (the life of s.):—vita pastorica (also, a life like that of a s.). A s. boy, \*puer pastoris. A s.'s staff, pedum, pastorale baculum: s.'s pipe, fistula pastorica or pastoralis. A s.'s dog, canis pastoralis or pastoricius; canis pecuarius: of or belonging to a s., pastoralis, pastorius, pastoricius: s.'s weather-glass (a plant), \*anagallis arvensis (Linn.).*

*s. s. purus* (a plant), \**scandix pecten* (Linn.): *s. s. needie* (a plant), \**scandix pecten* (Linn.).

SHEPHERDESS, \**femina pastoris*.

SHERBET, *prps siccra* (late).

SHERIFF, *The nearest word is prps prator; but the English term must often be retained for the sake of perspicuity.*

SHERIFFALTY, *prps pretura*.

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIELD, [PROV.] *clipeus* (a large *s.*, round or oval). —*scuturum* (large, oblong). —*parma* (small, round). —*pelta* (small and light, of various shapes, usually with a semicircular indentation on one side, *pelta lunata*). [FIG.] Defence, vid.

SHIFT, *s.* [Artifice, trick, docus, ars (artificium, techna, Com.).] *Expedient, ratio, modus, remedium. To put one to his s's, multum negotii ei faceres; negotium facere ei; qm torquere. I am put to my last s's for money, consilia rerum domesticarum sunt impedita (C.): to make the best s. one can, molit tantum salis litant, qui non habent turba (Prov., Plant.).] *Chemise, indusium; or by Crol. Imum corporis velamentum* (aft. Curt. 5, 1, 38).*

SHIFT, *v.* [To change, vid.] *To use expedient, consilium a presenti necessitate repetere* (Curt. 6, 4, 10).

SHILLING, \**schellinus* (in the Latin of the middle ages). —\**schillingus* (L. L.). *To pay twenty s's in the pound, solidum suum culque solvere* (i. e. the whole amount, C.): *to pay ten s's in the pound, dimidium ex eo, quod debet, qs solvit* (Q. 5, 10, 105).

SHIN, *ibida*.

SHINE, *s.* *claritas, splendor, nitor, candor, fulgor.*

[SYN. in BRIGHTNESS.]

SHINE, *v.* [PROV.] *splendēre, fulgēre, nitēre* (SYN. in SPLENDOR). —*micare* (to sparkle, twinkle; of bodies *wh* shoot forth beams suddenly at intervals). —*fulgere* (to *s.* with a gold colour). —*radiare* (to beam, cast beams). —*coruscare* (to dart forth, of flames) and *candēre* (to *s.* brightly) are only poetic. *To s. with ivory and gold, ebone et auro fulgēre.* [FIG.] *splendēre* (to make a show). —*fulgēre* (to *s.* forth, in aby, in qo; of good qualities). —*nitēre* (to be illustrious; *s. g.* recenti gloriā). —*enitēre* or *elucēre* (to be conspicuous; *s. g.* in bello, in foro; of persons and things, as virtues, &c.): *by alth, qā re. To endeavour to s. with alth, se ostentare* (esp. externally, and in speech). —*honoris* or *gloriam cupidum esse* (to strive after honour and glory).

SHINE FORTH, *elucēre, enitēre, effulgēre* (prop. and fig.). —*fulgēre, esplendescere* (fig.). *The sun s's forth between the clouds, sol inter nubes effulget; fig. even in youth his excellent disposition shone forth, fulgebant jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis. The good and beautiful s's forth in the virtues I have named, honestum decorumque ex his, quas commemoravi, virtutibus perlucebat.*

SHINE THROUGH, *translucēre, perluceāre, interluceāre*. *The moon s's through the windows, luna se fundit per fenestras* (P. Æn. 3, 153).

SHINE UPON, *luce collustrare*. *The moon s's upon the earth, luna militit lucem in terram.*

SHINGLE, *scandula* (not scindula). *To be roofed with s., scandulis tectum esse; scandula contextum esse.*

SHINGLES, [Loose stones on a beach, prps lapilli littorales or (poet.) litorel. *A kind of disease, s. zona morbus* (L. L.).

SHINING, [PROV.] *lucidus* (*s.* with a bright, pure light; opp. obscurus). —*pellucidus* (transparent, pellucid). —*illustrius* (existing in light; of a road, star, &c., C. Ferr. 3, 94, 219). —*luminosus* (having abundant light). —*nitidus, nitens* (*s.* beautifully, with pure brightness). —*splendidus* (*s.* with dazzling, splendid brightness). —*fulgens* (blazing with fiery brightness; *s. g.* of a comet; opp. sol nitidus). [FIG.] *Illustrious, vid.*

SHIP, *s.* *navis* (*s. g.*); —*navigium* (*a* smaller *s.*; in later Latin *s. g.* for *navis*; carina, puppis, ralis in this sense are poet.). *The several kinds of s's with the ancients were the following, navis oneraria* (*s. g.* for any *s.* carrying heavy freight); —*navis mercatoria* (*a* merchantman); —*navis frumentaria* (*for* carrying corn); —*corbita* (*a* slow-sailing vessel, laden with goods); —*gaulus* (*gaulos, a Phœnician merchantman, of an oval form, C. Gell. 10, 25, and Fest.*); —*cercurus* (*cépcovrus, a light sailing-vessel, with oars only in the fore part, peculiar to the Cyprians*); —*bippagous* (*ἰππαγός, a horse transporter, L. 44, 28, § 7*); —*actuaria, actuatorium, actuarium* (*a small light sailing vessel, provided with sails and oars*); —*navis longa* or *rostrata* (*a s. of war, long,*

*armed with a strong head or beak; if with two banks of oars, biremis; with three, triremis; with four, quadriremis; with five, quinqueremis*); —*navis prædatoria* or *piratica* (*a pirate*); —*myopiro* (*μυοπιρῶν, a pirate, of smaller size*); —*celox* (*a light, fast-sailing vessel, with two or three oars*); —*lambus* (*λῆμβος, a low, sharp-built vessel, adapted for very fast sailing, skiff, yacht*); —*lenunculus* (*a little skiff, or fishing-boat*); —*priatis* (*πριῆτις, a long small sailing-vessel, like the lambus*); —*phœdius* (*φῆδιος, a small fast-sailing vessel in the shape of a kidney-bean, such as was in use among the pirates of Phœlias, on the borders of Lycia and Pamphylia*); —*aphractus* (*ἀφρακτος, a long vessel, without deck; in use among the Rhodians*); —*dierctum, diercta* (*διερκτος, ἡ, a kind of galley with two banks of oars*). *Of or belonging to s's, navalis, nauticus. To build a s., navem construere, ædificare* (C.), *facere* (Cæs., L.), *fabricare* (Curt.). *To repair a s., navem redicere, reparare. To fit out a s., navem instruere, ornare, adornare* (L.), *armare* (Cæs.): *to dismantle or unrig a s., navem exarmare* (Sen.): *to go on board a s., navem ascendere* (Ter.), *conscendere* (C.); *in navem ascendere* (C.). *A s. lies at anchor, navis stat, consistit in ancoris. To sink a s., navem deprimit* (Cæs.), *demergere* (L.). *A s. is ready for sea, navis apta est instructaque omnibus rebus ad navigandum* (Cæs.). *A s. is driven out of its course, navis tempestate discedit suo cursu* (Cæs.). *S. timber, materia navalis; arboræ navales.*

SHIP, *v.* *in navem* (naves) *imponere. To s. goods for a place, qo merces devehendas dare.*

SHIP-BUILDING, *By Crl. with ædificare naves; s. g. the art of s.-building, ars ædificandi naves, or architecture navalis.*

SHIPMATE, *socius* or *comes navigationis* (C.).

SHIPMENT, *By Crl. with the verb.*

SHIPPING, *naves, navigia* (pl.), *classis* (a fleet).

SHIPWRECK, *s.* *naufragium*. *To suffer s., naufragium facere* (C., Np.); *navem frangere* (Ter.). [naufragium pati, Sen. Trag.] *not to be followed.* *To perish by s., naufragio perire, interire* (C., Cæs.). *naufragio intercepti* (T.). *One who has suffered s., naufragus, qui naufragium fecit; also ejectus only. Also fig.; s. g. if these men remain at the helm of affairs, there is reason to fear a general s., qui nisi a gubernaculo recesserint, maximum ab universo naufragio periculum est* (C.). *In the s. of the state, in naufragio reipublice.*

SHIPWRECK, *v.* See TO WRECK.

SHIPWRIGHT, \**architectus navalis* (naupégus, Pand.).

SHIRE, provincia; *some say* \**comitatus*.

SHIRT, tunica intertilla. *Intertilla, subcucula* (with the ancients, the under tunic, made of linen or cotton; the upper tunic was called indusium; see Bekker's Gallus, vol. 2, p. 89, sqq.). —*sindon* (*a fine s. worn by young slaves in attendance, tucked up at the knees*); *wearing a s., in a s., subcuculatus; linteo suocinctus* (with a sindon; Suet. Cal. 26). *PROV.* *Near is my s., but nearer is my skin, tunica pallio propior* (Plant. Trim. 5, 2, 30); *proximum egomet sum mihi* (Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 12).

SHIVER, *v.* [TRANS.] *frangere, confringere. See BREAK.* [INTRANS.] *horrescere, horrorescere* (to shudder with cold, &c.). —*tremere, contremescere* (to tremble). *To s. all over, totum tremere horroreque; omnibus artibus contremescere.*

SHIVER, *s.* [A broken piece, fragmentum, fragmen (poet.).] —*frustum* (a little bit).

SHIVER, *s.* [A shuddering, horror; cold s's, febrim frigus; frigus et febris (aff.ustus et febris, C. Cat. 1, 13, 31); in the contest, frigus only; s. g. to be attacked with cold s's, corpus frigore tentatur (H. Sat. 1, 1, 86). To have cold s's, frigore et febris jactari (aff. C. l. c.).

SHIVERING, horror (opp. febris, Cæs. E. C. 3, 28). —*SHOAL, A multitude, copia, multitudo. vis.* [A sand-bank, syrtis (Lat.); pulvinus.

SHOCK, *s.* [Collision, concussion, vid.] [Conflict of enemies], vid. [Offence, offensio, injuria, contumelia. [SYN. in OFFENCE.] A pile of sheaves, \**acervus.* A shagged dog, \**canis aquaticus* (L.).

SHOCK, *v.* [To shake, vid.] [To offend, vid.] SHOCKING, [Offensive, quod offensum est; quod offensum habet or affert, quod offendit, quod non vacat offensio. quod displicet (that gives offence). —*exemplo haud salubere, mali or pessimi exempli* (that sets a bad example).] [Atrocious, dirus (of things that excite horror), —*atrox* (exciting fear; s. g. facinus), —*foedus* (foul), —*abominandus, detestandus*



detestabillis (*detestable*).—nefandus, nefarius (*the former of actions; the latter of men, their thoughts and actions*).—immanis (*shocking; of actions*).—teter (*hideous, shocking; abominable in character and conduct*).—odiosus (*hateful, abominable*). A *s. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis, homo impurus, monstrum hominis*.

SHOCKINGLY, atrociter, immaniter, foede, tetre.

SHOE, *s. calceamentum, or (post-Aug.) calceus, ōs (collectively, for all that covers the foot)—calceus (if of a small size)—calceolus (the s. which covered the foot up to the ankle, made of black leather, and laced with a leather strap; it was worn only together with the toga).*—crepida (*κρηπίς*), or, pure Latin, *solea (the sandal only protecting the foot-sole, worn by the Greek women; by the Romans only in the house and on a journey. The crepida differed from the solea inasmuch only as it might be worn on either foot; compare Gell. 13, 21, 5, sq.—*

*crepida*). The *gallicae* [*sc. soleae*], introduced shortly before the time of Cicero, were also sandals of that description made after the fashion of the Gauls).—sandalium (*σάνδιον*, a high sandal, made of wood, cork, or leather, tied to the foot by means of a leather strap, worn at Rome, especially by the rich ladies, who had them enriched with all manner of ornaments; with the Greeks they were worn also by the men).—caliga (*the s. of the common soldier, a sole simply with iron nails, laced with leather thongs up to the middle of the leg*).—sculponea (*sc. soleae, wooden s.'s worn by slaves and rustics*).—pero (*a large s. of untanned leather, generally with the hair of the animal on it, that covered the foot up to the ankle, and was fastened with leather thongs like the calceus. It was worn by the most ancient Romans, with exception of the senators; in later times it was worn by slaves and peasants*).—soccus (*σώκος, a low, thin, light s., worn by females and actors of Greek comedy*).—cothurnus (*κόθουρος; the s. of the huntsman in Crete, introduced by Æschylus on the stage, with soles four inches thick. Females of a short stature used to wear it, for the sake of making themselves look taller*).—wide s.'s, calcei laxi; tight s.'s, calcei pedibus minores (*ast. H. Ep. 1, 10, 43*); easy s.'s, calcei habiles et apti ad pedem. One that has s.'s on, calceatus; soleatus. One that has taken off his s.'s, without s.'s, discalceatus: to wear s.'s, calceis uti; to change one's s.'s, se or pedem calceare; calceos sibi induere; calceos sumere. To put on other s.'s, calceos mutare. To assist ably in putting on his s.'s, qm calceare; calceos inducere ei; calceare qm soccis (*see above*). To ask ably to put on one's s.'s, committere ei pedes calceandos: to take off one's own s.'s, excalceare pedes: to take off ably's s.'s, excalceare qm; to make ably take off one's s.'s, or to have one's s.'s taken off by ably, præbere ei pedes excalceandos: the right, left, s., dexter, sinister calceus (*Suet. Aug. 92*); a horse s., solea ferrea: to cast a s. (of a horse); see HORSE-SHOE: to patch a s., laciniam assuere calceo. The s. pinches, calceus urit (*†*). Prov.) Every one knows best where the s. pinches him, \* sua quisque incommoda optime novit.

SHOE, *v. qm calceare. calceos inducere ei. To s. a horse, equo induere soleas ferreas, equum calceare (both in the sense of the ancients, who employed s.'s that could be put on and off at pleasure).*—equo ferreas so eas clavus suffigere (*after our manner*).

SHOE-BLACK, \* calceos detergens.

SHOE-BRUSH, \* peniculus quo calceamenta deterjuntur.

SHOE-HORN, \* cornu quo calcei pedibus or in pedes inducuntur.

SHOEING-SMITH, \* faber ferrarius, qui equis soleas ferreas suppigit.

SHOEMAKER, sutor (*g. t.*)—sandalarius (*one that makes sandals; see SYN. in SHOE*)—crepidarius (*one that made soles*). A journeyman s., \* aurtori operas præbens. A s.'s apprentice, tabernæ sutrinæ alumnus (*† Ann. 15, 34, 3*).

SHOESTRING, obstragulum crepidæ (\* *Plin. 9, 35, 36*).—habēna, corrigia (*if of leather, see STRAP*).

SHOOT, *s. virga (twig, g. t.)—surculus, talea (such as will serve for settings, &c.)—samentum (a useless s.)—stolo (a hurtful sucker, *Dōd.*)—germen (shoot, eye, that would serve for grafting).*

SHOOT, *v. † TRANS.* To propel a weapon, &c., mittere. emittere, conjicere (*of weapons hurled; sagittas, &c.*)—mittere (*so as to hit the mark*). To s. arrows, sagittas mittere. sagittas conjicere (*e. g., into a castle, in castellum, Cæs.*); also poet., sagittam arcu expellere (0.); telum trajicere (*from one point to another*); with a gun, \* glandes e sclopeto mittere (*if loaded with ball*): to be going to s. (*at a thing*), ictum intuentare. To s. at ably or athy, telo petere qm or qd; tela in qd conjicere; telum

in qm immittere (C.). To s. at a mark, destinatum petere. He shot with so sure an aim, that he could hit the birds flying, adeo certo ictu destinata feriebant, ut aves quoque exciperet (*Curt. 5, 41*). [*See AIM.*] Prov.) To s. with a long bow, gloriose mentiri; gloriosius de se prædicare (*of one whose tales magnify his own deeds*). † To hit with a missile, qd ictu ferire. To s. ably dead, qm telo occidere (*g. t.*)—qm sagittā configere (*into an arrow*). To s. game, &c., bestias venabulo (&c.) transverberare (C.). To s. oneself, fast manu cadere: to s. off ably's arm, leg, &c., ictu telli auferre ei brachium, pedem, &c.: to s. a bolt, obdere pessulum ostio (*is the nearest expression*). † INTRANS. To move rapidly, ferri.—rapidè ferri. To s. up into the air, sublime ferri: to s. down, præcipitari, præcitem ire (*g. t.*)—præcitem devolvi (*e. g. per saxa, of a river*).—proripere se (V., to s. or dart away).—emicare (*of the heart, lightning, flame, water, blood*). A vine s.'s, vitis in jugum emicat (Col.). † To grow quickly, prostrillare (*of plants, e. g. frutex, Col.*).—adolescere (*of corn*).—avide se promittere (*to grow large; of trees*).—herbescere (*of corn in the blade*). † To prick, smart (*of wounds*), pungere (*me, te, eum, &c.*). † To shoot ahead, prævehi (*præter qm or qd*).

SHOOT FORTH, (*i. e. to bud, &c.*) gemmare, gemmascere, progeminare (*to put forth buds*).—germinare, egerminare, progeminare (*to get twigs or branches*).—pullulare, pullulascere (*of fresh*).—fruticare or fruticari (*to form a stalk, of some plants, as cabbage, &c.; then of bushy trees, as the willow, &c.*). The trees s. forth, gemmæ proveniunt, existunt.

SHOOT THROUGH, † TRANS. trajicere, transfigere (*with an arrow or javelin*).—transverberare (*with a javelin or the like*). † INTRANS. FIG. transcurrere, transmittere.

SHOOT UP, † To dart up (*as water from a fountain, &c.*), emicare, with or without alie or in altum; sublime ferri. † To grow rapidly, adolescere (*of persons; also of corn*)—excrescere (*of persons*).—avide se promittere (*of trees*).—herbescere (*to grow in the stalk, of corn*).

SHOOTING-GROUND, jaculatorius campus (*Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9*).

SHOP, talerna (*v. pr.*); dim., tabernacula, pergula (*a building in which goods were exposed for sale, and works of art for inspection, &c., see HAD. Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 12, § 84*).—officina (*a workshop*). Bookseller's s., taberna libraria: to keep a s., tabernam habere: to shut s., tabernam claudere.

SHOP-BOY, tabernæ mercatorie minister (*ast. T. Ann. 15, 34, 3*).

SHOP-KEEPER, tabernarius.—(*facile, of goods that do not find sale*), merx invendibilis, merx quæ emptorem non reperit.

SHOP-PRICE, \* pretium quo qd in tabernis venditur.

SHORE, *s. litus (as the line of coast)*.—ora (*as a more extended space, bordering on the sea*). To lie at anchor off a s., in salo navem tenere in ancoris. *acta* (= litus) should not be used except with ref. to Greek history, &c. [*according to Dōd. 'coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence, &c.'*].—Towns on the s., urbes maritimæ. To keep close in to s., litus or oram legere: to sail along the s., litus prætervehi; as closely as possible, quam proxime poterant, litus tenere (*L. 44, 12, 6*): to set ably on s., qm in terram exponere: to bring a vessel to s., navem ad terram appellere, applicare, ad litus appellere.

SHORE, *v. See PROP. SUPP.*

SHORELESS, † PROF. sine litore. † FIG. Boundless, interminatus, infinitus, immensus.

SHORT, † Of small extent in space, brevis (*g. t., opp. longus, latus*).—curtus (*cut short; too short*).—contractus (*narrowed, limited in extent*).—strictus (*drawn tight; short in breadth or width*). JN. contractus et strictus, artus, angustus (*tight, narrow*).—minutus (*made very small*).—præcisus (*broken off, abrupt; e. g. conclusions*).—pressus (*compact*). Very s., perbrevis; brevissimus: s. of way, statura, statura brevis; brevis; brevi corpore: a s. issue, via brevis or compendiaría; viæ compendium (*post-Aug.*). s. hair, capilli breves (*opp. capilli longi*); capilli tonsi (*cut; Juven. 9, 149*): s. sight, oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: to have s. sight, oculis non satis prospicere: to be s. (*in speaking or writing*), breviter or paucis or præcisè dicere (*opp. copiose, plene et perfectè dicere*); brevi perscribere: paucis or breviter scribere or perscribere: to be s. (*in narrative or description*), breviter exponere or paucis absolvere qd; in pauca conferrè qd; breviter astringere qd (*e. g. argumenta*): de s., in pauca conferre

verbo dicās; p̄cedē; id, si potes, verbo expedi: *I will be as s. as I can, in potes conferam paucissimā: in s. to be s., rit in pauca conferam; ne longum faciam; ne longus sit; ut ad pauca redeam; ut paucis dicam; ne multa; te morer; de quo ne multa dicerem; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? quid plura? quid curis? ad summam; denique (denique empty when a conclusion is added to a series of enumerations); uno verbo (in one word); *only when no more than one word follows; see Cato, R. R. 157, 5; C. Phil. 2, 22, 54. Also que (affixed) is used to express 'short' (in order to resume; see Interpp. ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 3; ad C. Catil. 3, 8, 28; ad C. de Legg. 1, 18, 48, § 2, 7, 16). S. and sweet, paucis quidem, sed bene. || Of brief extent in time, brevis exiguus (unimportant, inconsiderable). —contractus (contracted, shortened; e.g. noctes). The shortest day, dies brumalis (opp. dies solstitialis); bruma (the winter solstice; opp. solstitium); the shortest night, nox solstitialis (opp. nox brumalis; in O. Pont. 2, 4, 26); solstitium (the summer solstice; opp. bruma). *The writers of the best age, and even Sen. N. Qu., 7, 1, 3, use solstitium only in this sense; and hence it is unclassical to say solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma, or solstitium æstivum for solstitium alone; see Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28; Och. C. Eccl. p. 284). A s. syllable, syllaba brevis: to mark a syllable as s., syllabam corripere (opp. producere): to pronounce s., brevier dicere syllabam: in incultus the first letter [syllable] is short, incultus dicimus [dicitur] brevi primā literā): a s. memory, memoria hebes: in a s. time, brevis tempore; brevis spatium, or more only, brevis, celeriter (quickly): in a very s. time, perbrevis: a s. time before, brevis ante, paulo ante, proxime: modo (just now, not long since); nuper (lately); but of a point of time more or less remote; see C. Ferr. 4, 3, 6, quid dico nuper? immo vero modo ac plane paulo ante. *Recens for modo or nuper is not classical): a s. time after, brevis post or postea; paulo post or post paulo (see Interpp. ad L. 22, 60, 16); non ita multo post; brevis spatium interjecto): a s. time before (a person's death, &c.), haud multum ante (mortem cs.): a s. time after (a person's death, &c.), haud multum post (mortem cs.): a s. time before day, paulo ante lucem; plane mane (early in the morning): to cut s. a conversation, sermonem incidere (*sermonem abruptum belongs to the silver age and the poets*): to cut s. an acquaintance, friendship, &c., societatem, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere; amicitiam repente p̄cedere (opp. sensim dissuere): to be s. with aby, qm severius adhibere (C. Att. 10, 12, 3).****

SHORT-HAND, ars dicta or dictata velocissime excipiendi (aft. Suet. Tit. 3). —\*tachygraphia (t. l.). —scriptura compendium. To write in s.-h., notare (opp. describere): to take down in s.-h., per compendia excipere qd (e.g. cursim loquentis voces, C. Manil. 4, 198); notis excipere qd. (*Prudent. uses punctis dicta praeceptis sequi, and notare verba fictis signis. Abbreviare is low Latin: per notas scribere has a different meaning. A s.-h. writer, notarius (one who takes down a speech, &c., by the use of certain contractions, notae; called post. by Manil., Astron. 4, 160, scriptor velox: *Notarius velox is not Latin, Cf. Interpp. ad Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; Gesner. Chrestom. Plin. p. 11, sq.). —actarius (one who takes notes of speeches delivered in a court; see Suet. Cæs. 55). —scriptor velox, cui litera verbum est (†).**

SHORT-SIGHTED, || Prop. myops (μῑωψ, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10, § 3) —(in pure Latin) qui oculis non satis prospicit, or ejus oculi non longe conspectum ferunt. To be s.-s., oculis non satis prospicere. || Fig. Unwise, silly, stultus (opp. intelligens, sapiens). *Imprudens, in this sense, is not classical.*

SHORTEN, curtare. decurtare (with the idea of maiming or mangling) —detrahere qd (in respect of number). —contrahere (e.g. orationem). —in angustum cogere (to contract, abridge; e.g. commentarios, Sen. Ep. 39, 1). —amputare (q. l., to cut shorter; e.g. orationem). —imminuere (to abridge the number of syllables in pronouncing a word, as, audisse for audivisse, C. Or. 47, in.). —notare (to abbreviate in writing).

SHORTLY, || Briefly, not at length, brevier (g. l.). —arte, anguste (narrowly). —paucis (sc. verbis), brevier (with few words). —strictim, carptim (superficially; opp. copiose). Jn. brevier strictissime; p̄cedere (abruptly, with few words; opp. plane et perfecte; then also, roundly, fully; e.g. negare). —presse or pressius (briefly, but thoroughly; e.g. definire). || Soon, vid.

SHORTNESS, brevitās (g. l., in space and time). —exiguitas (limited extent). S. of stature, brevitās cor-

poris. s. of time, temporis brevitās (g. l.); temporis exiguitas or angustia (in respect of a business, &c.). s. in speaking, brevitās dicendi (g. l.); breviloquentia (as a property, C. ap. Gell. 12, 2, med.); celeritās dicendi (quickness). To study s., brevitati servire; brevitem adhibere; (in atq) in qā re (e.g. in Interpretando).

SHOT, s. || The act of shooting, telljactus or con-junctus (of a weapon, as discharged) —ictus (of a weapon, as having hit the mark). —sclopeti or tormenti fragor (in as far as it caused a report). To fire a s., \*telum e sclopeto emittere (but by no means sclopetum dispiodere or explodere); \*tormentum mittere or emittere. || That which is discharged, (in the sense of the ancients) telum (thrown either with the hand or by a machine). —sagitta (an arrow). *Spiculum is poet. only* —pl. tela missilia, and missilia simply (but emissicia, cf. C. de Legg. 3, 9, 20, is a doubtful reading). —globus (any round mass, e.g. of lead, thrown by a sling). —glans (a ball of clay or lead, which was made hot and thrown by a sling; see Interpp. ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 43; hence a proper expression for our 'musket-ball'; also telum will suit for the latter three; compare FIRE). —telum tormento missum (aft. Cæs. B. G. 3, 51, extr.). —globus tormento missus (after the preceding passage). —\*grando plumbæ (small shot). —globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio completus (grape shot). || Reach of missiles, teli con-junctus. To come within s., ad teli conjunctum venire: to fight within s., e minus pugnare (opp. cominus pugnare).

SHOULD, A) Implying duty, propriety, &c. 1) debeo. oportet (oportet denoting objectively the moral claim that is made upon aby; deb. subjectively the moral obligation that he is under). *The perf. inf. after 'should' is usually translated by the pres. inf., debuit facere = 'he should have done it'. Let the pupil also observe, that before the Engl. perf. inf. a past tense of debeo, oportet should be used. 2) The gerundive or participle in dus. 'Friendship s. be desired for its own sake, amicitia propter se expetenda est. 'Should' is translated in this way to denote general truths, &c. B) Should (as the past tense of shall) is often a future (being the form which the Engl. future assumes after a past tense). He said that he s. sail, &c., dixit se navigaturum esse. C) Should is often a conditional form, to be translated by the present or imperfect subjunct. (the imperfect espy, but not exclusively, when it is implied that the condition is not realized; the present is by far the more common when this is not to be implied). It occurs both in the conditional and in the consequent clause: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem—meniar (if I s. deny, &c., I s. tell a lie). —si forte quaeretur &c., putarem (if it s. be enquired, &c., I s. think). D) Sometimes 'should' is used as a modest expression of what one does not really doubt, as, I s. think, &c., putem; where, for the present subj., the perf. is also used, crediderim (I s. imagine). Velim, nolim, malim, are very common forms. E) Sometimes 'should', after 'that', has no potential, future, or conditional meaning, and is translated by the pres. infin. It is strange that you s. say so, mirum est te hæc dicere.*

SHOULDER, s. humerus (of men). —armus (in old Latin and the poets denotes the upper arm with the shoulder, but in Class. prose it is used only of animals). S.-blade, scapula (usually pl. scapulae). s.-bout, os humeri; pl. scapula, orum, n. pl. (Cels. 1, 1, but ed. Almel. reads scutula). S. of mutton, \*armus vervecinus: broad over the s.-s., 'atus ab humeris: to carry on the s.-s., humeris portare or gestare (prop.); humeris gestare (prop. and fig.; e.g. universam rempublicam): to carry burdens on the s.-s., onera humeris portare (g. l.); bajulare (as a porter): to take aby on one's s.-s., qm in humeros suos efferre (in order to raise him up so as to show him to others); qm humeris sublevare (in order to carry him when weary): to take ath upon one's s.-s., tollere qd in humeros (prop.); suscipere or recipere qd (to take ath upon oneself; rec. with the accessory notion of being responsible for it): he was turned out neck and s.-s., foras deturbatus est (Plaut.); turpiter ejection est (O). These burdens are removed fm the s.-s. of the poor to those of the rich, hæc onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata sunt.

SHOULDER, v. qd in humeros tollere. To s. a gun, \*sclopetum humero acclinare.

SHOULDER-BELT, balteus or balteum.

SHOUT, s. clamor (freq. in pl., if it means the s. of several persons). —convicium (of a turbulent assembly of persons). Jn. clamor conviciumque; clamor atque convicium.—vores (of a turbulent mass of people). —vociferatio. vociferatus (loud vehement cries fm displace-

*sure, pain, anger, &c.*—strepitus (*din*).—fremitus (*low murmuring of a multitude*).—clamor incoeditus; clamor dissonus; clamores dissoni; clamor dissonus in diversa vocantur (*some shouting one thing, some another*). A dreadful s., clamor ingens; arises, fit or oritur or exoritur: to raise a s., clamare: vociferari (*vehemently*): s. of joy, clamor et gaudium (*T. Hist. 2, 70, 3*); clamor lætus (*V. En. 3, 524*). To receive or greet *ab* with a shout of applause, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere; with s. of applause, cum plausibus clamoribusque: to receive *ab* with s. of applause, plausu or plausu et clamore prosequi qd: to receive with s. (*e. g. ab*)'s arrival, clamoribus excipere qd or qm: with s., cum clamore; cum vociferatu: to proclaim or call out *ab* with s., clamare qd.

SHOUT, v. clamare (*g. t.*, intrans & trans., of a loudly-raised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously, &c.).—conclamare (*intrans. & trans.*, to s. together; of a multitude of persons).—vociferari (*intrans.*, and *trans.*, to s. violently, passionately, with exertion, *fm* pain, anger, dissatisfaction, &c.).—clamorem edere or tollere; strepitum edere (*to s. so that it resounds*).—strepitum facere (*with ab*, qd re)—tumultum facere. tumultuari (*s. turbulently; the former also in a camp, at the approach of the enemy*).—clamitare (*loudly*): *to s. against ab*, acclamare ci (*C*); clamore qm sectari; ci obstrepere, ci reclamare, conviciis læcescere qm: *to s. after ab*, clamare or inclamare qm; clamore qm insequi; clamoribus qm consecrari.

SHOVE. See PUSH.

SHOVEL, s. pala (*g. t.*).—batillum or batillus (*esp. a fire-s.*).—ventilabrum (*for shovelling corn, &c.*). S. full, pala plena.

SHOVEL, v. batillo tollere (*to s. away coals, &c.*).—pala tollere (*to s. away ab*).

SHOW, s. Appearance, vid. Pretext, species, imago, simulacrum, *sts* color (*Q*). Under the s., of specie, in speciem (*opp. reapse*): verbo, verbo et simulatione (*opp. reapse, re ipsa*); nomine (*in order to palliate*); per simulationem (*for*) sub pretextu, or sub obtentu, not to be recognized. Spectacle, spectaculum. See also SIGHT.

SHOW, v. significare (*to declare, make known*).—indicare (*to point out*).—ostendere (*to exhibit*).—profiti (*to profess, declare publicly*).—præ se ferre or gerere (*to have the appearance of*).—promere. depromere, expromere (*to produce, bring forward*). To s. one's sentiments, sententiam suam promere, expromere, depromere, prodere, aperire; secretum suum ostendere; quid velim or sentiam dicere, ostendere, profiteri: *to s. one's joy openly*, lætitiā apertissime ferre: *to s. one's hatred or hostile disposition*, odium indicare, expromere; (*openly*) profiteri et præ se ferre odium in qm: *to s. attention to ab*, observare qm; colere et observare qm (*C*); officium et cultum ci tribuere; (*marked attention*) qm præter ceteros or perofficiose observare; diligenter qm observare et colere qm; significare studium, erga qm non mediocriter; (*marked and affectionate attention*) perofficiose et peramanter observare qm (*C*); *to s. good will to ab*, benevolentiam ci declarare (*to manifest*) or præstare (*to prove*): *to s. contempt for ab*, qm habere contemptui: *to s. pity to ab*, coram suum dolorem ci declarare.

SHOWER, v. fundere, effundere. superfundere (*prop. and fig.*).

SHOWER, s. [PROP.] imber (*g. t.*).—nimbus (*a sudden*).—pluvia (*rain*). A heavy s., fell, magnus imber ruebat caelo (*densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi*). O.; a sudden and heavy s., nimbus effusus (*L.*). April s., \*pluvia cui sol interfulget. [Fte.] imber, nimbus. (opia, vis, velut procella (*e. g. of miseries*, *L. 37, 41*). There fell such a s. of stones, that &c., tanta vis lapidum creberrimæ grandinæ modo effusa est, ut &c.

SHOWER-BATH, balneæ pensilis (*Sprengel, Geschichte der Medic. 2, 23*). To take a s.-b., aqua perfundi (*vid. Auct. ad Heren. 4, 9 & 10*).

SHOWERY, pluvius (*C. &c.*).—pluvialis (*poet. and p. of Aug.*).—nimbosus.

SHOWILY, splendide, magnifice, laute.

SHOWINESS, splendor, apparatus, magnificentia.

SHOWY, splendidus, magnificus, lautus. Jx. splendidus et magnificus, magnificus et lautus.

SHRED, s. segmentum, segmen, resegment (*g. t.*).—recisamentum (panni, of cloth, *Plin.*).—ramentum (*fm metal, by scraping, &c.*).

SHRED, v. concidere in partes, or simply concidere, consecare, minutim secare.

SHREW, mulier jurgiosa (*Gell. of Xanthippe*).—mulier rixosa (*rix. Col. 8, 2, 5*).—mulier litium et rixæ cupidâ (*ff. 19*).

SHREW-MOUSE, sorax, yels, m. (*Ter., Linn.*).—mus araneus (*a kind of s. m., Plin. 8, 58, 83*).

SHREWD, prudens, prudentia plenus (*well-versed and experienced in practical life*).—sapient (*skilled in the nature and value of things*).—acutus; peracutus (*penetrating*).—dexter (*clever, possessing tact*).—multarum rerum peritus in doctrinâ (*practised*).—callidus (*clever fm experience or practice*).

SHREWDLY, prudenter, sapienter, callide.

SHREWINESS, prudentia (*skill and experience in practical life*).—sapientia (*insight into the nature and value of things*).—dexteritas (*cleverness, and tact in one's conduct towards others*).—calliditas (*practical talent*).

SHRIEK, s. vociferatio, vociferatus, ejulatus (*howling*).—ululatus (*of the war-cry of the Gauls, and the wild s. of the Bacchanalians*).

SHRIEK, v. vociferari. clamare. clamorem edere or tollere.

SHRILL, canorus (*clear, loud; opp. fuscus*).—charisônus in poet.—acutus (*high; opp. gravis*).—curtus (*distinct, loud; opp. obtusus*).—exilis (*slender, squeaking, as a fault, of the voice; whereas the former words imply rather commendation; opp. plenus, full, or gravis, deep*).

SHRIMP, [PROP.] \*cancer pagurus (*Linn.*). A dwarf, vid.

SHRINE, s. sacra placet, sacrarium (*g. t.*).—sacellum (*a small chapel with an image in it*).—adulca (*a small temple*).—A reliquary, \*sacrorum reliquorum capsula. A altar, vid.

SHRINK, [TO CONTRACT], se contrahere, contrahi, se astringere. [TO WITHDRAW], se retrahere or removere. retro cedere, recedere, regredi. To s. fm vitare, declinare, fugere; defugere. He exhorted them not to s. fm openly declaring, &c., hortabatur, ut sine retractione libere dicere auderent, &c. (*C. Tusc. 5, 29, 83*).

SHRIVE. See CONFESS.

SHRIVEL, [TRANS.] corrugare. [INTRANS.] corrugari.

SHROUD, v. See SHELTER, LOP, PRUNE.

SHROUD, s. vestimentum mortui, ferale amiculum.

SHROUDS. See SAILS.

SHRUB, s. A low tree, frutex. A little s., frutex pusillus. A kind of liquor, by Crcl. with potus, &c. (*e. g.* potus saccharo et vino indico conditus; or retain the word for sake of perspicuity).

SHRUBBERY, fruticetum (*Suec.*).—frutectum or fruticetum (*Col.*)—locus fruticosus (*Pin.*).

SHRUBBY, fruticosus, frutecosus.

SHRUG, s. humerorum allevatio atque contractio (*Q. 12, 3*).

SHRUG, v. humeros allevare (*asl. supercilia allevare, Q.*, and humerorum allevatio).

SHUDDER, s. horror. A secret s., terror arcanus.

SHUDDER, v. horrescere, exhorrescere (*at ab*, qd: the latter also followed by an infn.). I s., horror me perfundit; (*very much*) toto corpore perhorresco: I shudder at ab, me qd stupidum detinet (*cf. C. Parad. 5, 2, 37*).

SHUFFLE, [TO AGITATE] tumultuans, so that one thing is thrown into the place of another; see TO CONFUSE. To s. cards, prpa paginas miscere or permiscere. [TO EVADE] *prpa* questiones, &c., deverticula or deverticula flexionesque querere (*but in C. this is prop.*).—tergiversari (*to twist and turn oneself; not to face ab* fairly; *to shirk ab*). Without shuffling, directe or directo (*in a straightforward manner*): he answered the question in a shuffling manner, also responsonem suam derivavit. [TO LAY] *mean tricks*, fabricam fingere ad qm. tragulam in qm conficere, technis qm fallere (*all Com.*).—fraude qm tentare. There is some shuffling in the matter, qd doli subest: there is no shuffling in it, nihil doli subest.

SHUFFLER, fraudator, homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus—circumsciptor. —præstigator, veterator (*a practised deceiver*).

SHUFFLING, s. dolus, dolus malus—doli atque fallacie, ars, artes, machina, fraus. [SYN. IN DECEIT] A s. disposition or character, multiplex ingenium et tortuosum (*C. Lat. 18, 65*).

SHUN, fugere, defugere (*to fly from, and so keep out of the way*).—vitare, devitare (*to go out of the way of*).—declinare (*to turn as de fm*). To s. a battle, prclium defugere: a danger, periculum fugere, defugere (*not to expose oneself to it*); vitare (*being exposed to it, to get out of the way in good time*): to s. ab's society, defugere qm; defugere es alitum sermonemque: to s. hurtful things, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, decli. are.

**SHUNNING.** vitatio. devitatio. evitatio (Q.).—fuga (ca. rel.).—declinatio (ca. rel.).

**SHUT.** [TRANS.] claudere (g. t. fores; oculos, of a dying person closing them for ever).—occludere (*shut eyes* a person; e. g. ostium, Januam, tabernam, aedes).—obdere (by a bar or bolt; e. g. fores).—operire (opp. aperire, s. by a covering, or s. up by a door; e. g. oculos, fores, ostium, domum).—obturare (block up; e. g. foramina).—comprimere (press together, often an act of the will; e. g. the mouth, the eyes). To s. the eyes, pupulas claudere. [SICK] oculos claudere (prop. to s. the eyes for ever; t. s. to die); oculos operire (t. s. the eyes on going to sleep). To s. one's eyes *aligh* (t. s. to avoid the necessity of sullying it), *convivere* in q. re (C.). to s. one's ears to *athg*, aures claudere ad qd (e. g. ad doctissimas voces): to keep *athg* s., qd clausum tenere; (with one's hand) manum opponere ante qd (e. g. ante oculos, O.): to s. one's hand, i. e. to double one's fist, manum comprimere pugnumque facere: to s. one's hand *fm* or *agere* the poor, pauperes et egentis non sublevare vel sublevari nolle, &c. [SHUT] in, includere (in q. re). To s. in with a wall, muro (muris) seipere; mœnibus cingere: to s. in the enemy, mœnibus circumvenire; hostem locorum angustis claudere (in *defiles*, &c.). to be s. in by *athg*, q. re cingi, circumdari, contineri: to s. a river in by banks, amnem coercere ripis. [SHUT] up, *shut* up in, claudere; concludere; (in *athg*) concludere, includere in re. To s. oneself up at home, se includere domi; *abey* up in prison, qm in custodiam includere: the soul is s. up in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in compagibus corporis inclusus est: to s. up between two walls, parietibus continere or cohære. [SHUT] out, excludere (prop. and fig.): *fm* the city, mœnibus excludere qm; *fm* an office, excludere qm honore magistratus: to be s. out *fm* all honours, omnibus honoribus exemptum esse: *fm* the inheritance of a brother's property, ab hereditate fraternali excludi.

**SHUTTER.** forcula (Varr. 1. 59, 1).—fenestrarum lumina valvata, pl. (Pist. 6, 3, 10).

**SHUTTLE.** radius.

**SHUTTLECOCK.** \*pila pennata. To play at *bat-tledore*, &c., \*pila pennatâ ludere or se exercere: to strike the e.-c., pilam (pennatam) reticulo fundere (O. A. 3, 6).

**SHY.** adj. Timorosa, pavidus, pavens, timidus, timens. A s. horse, equus pavidus (by nature); equus terrore pavens; equus consternatus (frightened): to be s., pavere, in pavore esse. [Bashful, pudens, verecundus.

**SHY.** v. saltum in contraria facere (O. Met. 2, 314, of a horse).

**SHYLY.** pavidè, timide (with fear).—pudenter, verecundè (bashfully).

**SHYNESS.** pavor, timor (fear).—pudor, verecundia (bashfulness).

**SIBILANT.** sibilans, sibilus.

**SIBYL.** sibylla, æ. f.

**SIBYLLINE.** sibyllinus.

**SICK.** æger (of body or mind; opp. sanus, valens).—ægotus, morbidus (s. of a disease, and thereby unable to act; the former of persons, animals, and things personified; as also of the mind, disordered by passion; e. g. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 23, and Heaut. 1, 1, 48: morbidus only of animals).—affectus valetudine, invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus (unwell; frequently euphon. for æger or ægotus). Jx. invalidus et æger, æger atque invalidus, infirmus atque æger. Dangerously s., gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to fall s., morbo or valetudine affici, tentari, or corripi; morbum nancisci (to be attacked by a disease); in morbum cadere, incidere, or delabi; in adversam valetudinem incidere; implicari morbo; in morbum conjici; morbum or valetudinem contrahere (to contract a disease): to be sick, ægotare (opp. valere); ægotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare, affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari or conficari; ægro corpore esse; infirmâ atque ægrâ valetudine esse (to have a sickly body); (very s.) graviter or gravi morbo ægum esse; (dangerously s.) periculose ægotare; (mortally s.) ægotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissimâ valetudine conficari; (slightly s.) leviter ægotare or ægum esse: to be on a s. bed, in lecto jacere or esse, or, *fm* the context, simply jacere or cubare; in lecto tenere or affixum esse: to be or die s. of *athg*, ægum esse quâ re (e. g. vulneribus; gravi et periculoso morbo); ægotare ab or ex re (e. g. ab or ex amore; ex cupiditate glorie); cubare ex re (e. g. ex duritie alvi); laborare quâ re, ab or ex quâ re (to suffer in any part: e. g. ex pedibus, ex renibus); to be s. at heart, ab animo

ægum esse: animus ægotat; misorum esse ex animo (Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6): to pretend to be s., ægum simulare; valetudinem simulare. Attendant on a s. person, ejus curam custoditeque (ægotus) qd mandatus est (Plin. Ep. 7, 19); assidens (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11).

**SICK-BED.** grabatus (see BED).—*fm* the context, simply lectus. To lie upon a s.-b., cubare ex morbo: to attend the s.-b. of *abg*, to watch and attend on him, ei assidere (o. pr.; see Clerg. Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11); assidere ca valetudini (T. Agr. 45, 5). To rise *fm* a s.-b., assurgere ex morbo. A physician attending the s.-b. of a patient, medicus assidens. See also SICK.

**SICK-CART.** (in time of a pestilence, &c.), arctra (Legg. xii. Tab. Græc. 20, 1, § 25).

**SICK-CHAMBER, SICK-ROOM.** See Crcl. in SICK-BED.

**SICKEN.** [INTRANS.] in morbum incidere, morbo corripi, adversam valetudinem contrahere. [TRANS.] See DISEASE.

**SICKLIENESS.** ad ægotandum proclivitas (C. Tusc. 4, 12, 48).—valetudo tenuis, incommoda, infirma, infirma atque ægra, mala. valetudinis imbecillitas; or, *fm* the context, simply valetudo (a weak state of health).—corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas (bodily infirmity). [SICK] not valetudo, for *weh Oreili* has restored valetudo *fm* Codd. in *all* passages of Cicero, where it occurred in old edd.; see his remarks on C. Alt. 7, 2, 1.—*Freund* marks the word as doubtful.

**SICKLY,** morbosus, valetudinarius, ad ægotandum proclivis (only of persons; respecting the latter, cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27, 28)—invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus [SICK] imbecillitas *is later*—affectus valetudine. Jx. invalidus et æger, æger et invalidus, infirmus atque æger (of persons, also of the body or the health). To have a s. body, et valetudine et naturâ esse imbecillum: to be always s., semper infirmâ atque etiam ægrâ valetudine esse.

**SICKNESS,** morbus (disease of body or mind).—ægotatio (a diseased condition or state, so far as it shows itself, of body or mind)—causa (t. i., as an obstacle to the due operations or functions of the body).—valetudo (state of health, only with adversa, infirma, ægra, or with s. implied *fm* the context). [SICK] Agitudo, in classical prose, is only = disorder of the mind; it denotes bodily s. only in later writers. A contagious s., contagio; lues: an epidemic s., pestilentia [SICK] only poet. pestis; a light s., morbus levis; a heavy s., morbus gravis; a dangerous s., morbus periculosus; not dangerous, but tedious s., non periculosus, sed longus morbus; s. attacks a person, morbus qm opprimit; vis morbi qm invadit or incessit: to die of a s., morbo mori; a morbo perire. In morbum implicatum mori or decedere: to be snatched away by s., morbo absumi or consumi or confici: to cure a s., morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibere (to wait and attend upon it): to remove a s., morbum depellere; morbum evellere: to recover *fm* s., ex morbo recreari; vires recolligere; ex morbo convalescere: to get through a s., morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: a s. increases, morbus or valetudo gravescit, aggravescit, or ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increscit; morbus fit amplior: a s. abates, morbus minuitur, senescit; morbus levior esse cepit: a s. is unabated, morbus consistit or subsistit or quiescit: a s. returns, morbus repetit.

**SIDE.** s. [PROP.] In a wide signification, surface of a body (except the upper and under), part, pars (g. t.—[SICK] not latus in this sense). On all s.'s, undique; in omnes partes; ab omnibus partibus: on both s.'s, utrimque; ultro citroque: towards every s., quoquo versus: on this s., ab, ex hac parte: on that s., ab istâ parte: on this s. and on that, hinc illincque; hinc atque illinc: to this s., to that, in hanc partem, huc; in illam partem, illuc: to different s.'s, in diversas, contrarias, partes: s. of a hill, latus collis. If = part *weh* *abg* takes, or ought to take, see PART. [Part of the body, latus (of persons, animals, or things; opp. frons, tergum). A pain in the s., dolor lateris, -um: to be always at *abg*'s side, nunquam a latere ca discedere: to walk by the s. of *abg*, a latere ca incidere: the s.'s of a ship, stamina (pl.); costæ (Cæs.). A s. of bacon, pars lardi sulli: the lying on one's s., cubitus (pl.) in latera (Plin.). [Part], pars, partes (pl.): to be on *abg*'s side, cum qo esse (C.); stare ab or cum qo (opp. facere adversum qm, L., Cæs.); stare et sentire cum qo (L., Np.); facere cum qo; studere rebus cas; esse partium cas; studiosum esse cas; sentire cum or pro qo (C.): to have *abg* on one's s., est, facit, sentit qd mecum; suum habere qm: to draw over to one's s., qm in suas partes ducere, tra-

here (T.); trahere qm ad suam sententiam (L. 5, 28); suum facere qm; qm ad se perducere (magna pollicitationibus (C.); to go over to *aby's* s., in partes ca transire (T. Hist. 1, 70) or transgredi (ibid. 4, 39): ad causam ca se adungere (C.); accedere ad qm (Cai. ap. C.): on the s. of, a. ab. *OF consanguinity*, latus, genus. On my s. and yours, a meo tuoque latere (Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3): the father's, mother's side, paternum, maternum genus: on the father's s., a patre; si spectas genus patris: ratione habitā patrni generis: on the mother's s., materno genere (S. Jug. 11, 3).

**SIDE**, adj. lateralis, laterarius (on the s., laterali)—obliquus (oblique)—transversus (transverse). S. looks oculi obliqui, oculi limi. To cast s looks at athg, oculis limis or obliquis aspiciere or intueri qd. *SIDE-room*, cubiculum continens, or junctum et continens, conclavi cella minor (g. t., a smaller room, Virg.).

**SIDE BLOW, SIDE-THRUST**, *plaga obliqua*, ictus obliquus (prop. H. Od. 3, 22, 7)—obliqua oratio, obliqua sententia (fig. a covert or incidental allusion). To give one a s-b, s. oblique plagam inficere or infligere (prop. *ENSEM obliquare* in latus, O. Met. 12, 486, is poet.).—qm carpere obliquis orationibus, qm oblique perstruere, jaculare in qm obliquis sententiis (fig.).

To **SIDE WITH**, ab eo stare, partibus ca favere, ci studere. See also 'To be on *aby's* SIDE.'

**SIDEBEARD**, abacus (for display).—\*tabula lateraria (a board or table placed at the side of athg for convenience).

**SIDE LONG**, obliquus, transversus (across). To cast a s glance, limis oculis aspiciere, inueneri, &c. (fig.); mentionem ca rei inchoare (fig. to mention cursorily).

**SIDELAND**, sideralis; or by Cret. sidus, siderum.

**SIDEWAYS, SIDEWISE**, *PAPO*, oblique, obliquus (obliquely)—transverse, per transversum (transversely). *FIG.* tecte. furtim. clam. clanculum (Com.). See **SECRETLY**.

**SIDE**, *prps* procedere oblique (in latus). To s. up to *aby*, ad qm se applicare, \*ad ca latus se applicare.

**SIEGE**, obsessio, obsidio, circumsessio, conclusio (a shutting in, blockade, obsessio also fig. *Obsidium* is not found in classical prose)—oppugnatio (a storming; *Obs* not to be confounded with *Oppugnatio*, i. e. a taking by storm). Of or belonging to a s., obsidionalis; oppugnatorius: a protracted s., longinqua obsidio; diuturna conclusio: to make preparation for a siege, administrare quā ad obsidionem or oppugnationem pertinent: to commence a siege, obsidionem or oppugnationem loco inferre; oppugnatione n incipere (*Obs* obsidia urbium capessere, T. Ann. 12, 15, extr. is poet.): to lay s. to, obsidēre: circum sedere: obsidionem (urbi) inferre: in obsidione habere or tenere: obsidione claudere, premere: operibus cingere: operibus claudere omnique commatu privare (all these, to shut in, blockade, *captivitas obsidionis*; the first two also fig.): oppugnare: oppugnatione premere: opera (urbi) adducere (to storm, *Oppugnatio*, *Oppugnatio*); circum-sistere (fig. to lay s. to *aby*): to lay s. to on all sides, coronā cingere, circumdare; coronā (maenia) aggredi; circumvallare (to surround with a line of circumvallation a town, &c.; the latter also an enemy): to maintain a s., in obsidione urbi perseverare: to protract a s., obsidionem in longius trahere: hancēre circa muros urbis: to raise a s., obsidionem (oppugnationem) omittēre or relinquere: obsidione (oppugnatione) desistere: ab oppugnatione discedere: oppido abscedere: to deliver or relieve fm a s., obsidione liberare or solvere: (ex) obsidione eximere: to endure or stand a s., obsidionem tolerare, ferre, pati: to take a town by s., urbem obsidione capere: obsidione expugnare oppidum: after a long and fruitless s. they retired fm the citadel, ab arce, quā diu nequiquā m oppugnata esset, recessum est: the town was taken after a s. of seven months, urbs septimo mense, quā oppugnari cepta est, capta est (Curt. 4, 1, 19): to turn a s. into a blockade, consilia ab oppugnandā urbe in obsidendam vertere.

**SIESTA**, meridiatio (the taking of a nap at noon, C. Cicin. 2, 68, extr.)—somnia meridianus (sleep at noon, as Plin. Ep. 9, 40, 2). To take a s., meridiari (*Obs* meridiare is late); meridie conquisicere (*Obs* diuturne diem inastio como mērie is a conjectural reading, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5).

**SIEVE**, cribrum. *Obs* Colum = colander, strainer A s. s., cribrum tenue: a very fine s., cribrum angustissimum et tantum transmittens (Plin.).

**SIFT**, *PAPO* cribrare (past Aug). cernere cribro or per cribrum. cribro succernere, or succernere only, excernere cribro (to separate by sifting). *FIG.* To investigate, rem excutere, scrutari, per-crutari. See **EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE**.

**SIFTINGS**, *Things sifted out, excreta, p.* (Col. 8, 4, 1), excrementum (Col. 8, 5, 25).

**SIGH**, s. suspirium.—suspiritus (sighing)—gemulus (groaning). With s's and groans, cum crebro suspirio et gemitu: to utter a suppressed s., occulte suspirare (C.): to suppress s's, gemitus compescere or comprimere: to heave a s. or s's; see the verb.

**SIGH**, v. suspirare (c. pr.).—gemere: gemitus edere (to utter a loud s., to groan). To s. deeply, ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (O. Met. 2, 156; 10, 402); suspiria tr-here (O. Met. 2, 753); suspirium alte petere (Plaut. Clit. 1, 1, 18): to s. over or on account of athg, gemere qd; ingemere or ingemiscere ci rei: on occasion of athg, ingemiscere in qā re or ad qd; ingemere in qā re: to s. under an oppressive burden, qā re oppressum esse.

**SIGHT**, *Power of seeing, visus, sensus videndi, cernendi, sensus oculorum*. A short s., oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: a good s., oculi acres et acuti (such see clearly); acies incolunus, inoffensum oculorum lumen (as good as ever it was); a bad s., oculi hebetiores; obtusior or hebes oculorum acies: to lose one's s., aspectum or oculos or oculorum lumina amittere: oculos perdere; oculis capi: to recover one's s., oculi ci resituntur: *aby's* s. is growing bad, visus or oculorum acies hebetat. (See **EXR.**) As a sensation, conspectus (also, the sphere of our view). To get s. of athg, qd conspiciere: addit or datur mihi qd in conspectum: to lose s. of, land (of ships), a conspectu terra auferri: to vanish out of *aby's* s., abire ex oculis ca; recedere a conspectu ca (by removal to a distance): to shun or avoid the s. of *aby*, ca s. uolos or aspectum vitare; fugere ca conspectum; ca aspectu se subtrahere (with draw fm: not choose to be near): get out of my s., age illuc, abeade procul a conspectu meo (Com.): *aby* fm *aby's* s., evolare a conspectu quasi fugientem (of a fast sailing ship): to come in s., sub oculos cadere: in oculos cadere, incurrere; sub aspectum cadere or venire: aspectu sentiri: in aciem prodire: beautiful to the s., pulcher or venustus ad aspectum (C.): as far as our s. reaches, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (L.): to be in s., in conspectu esse: to be within s. of the town, esse in oppidi conspectu (C.). *Act of seeing, or state of being seen, aspectus (actively, the act of seeing)*—conspectus (passively, the state of being seen; hence, also appearance, and the sphere of our vision)—obtusus (in a neuter sense, 'the look').

Oma. intuitus is late. To know *aby* by s., qm de facie nosse: not to know *aby* by s., ignorare qm. (Np. Arist. 1, 4): the frequent s. of athg, consuetudo oculorum: at first s., primo aspectu; primā specie: athg wins our affection at first s., qd statim conspectum voluntatem conciliat amoreque a'jungit (Muret.): to decide a question or form an opinion on any subject at first s., uno aspectu et quasi prateriteri judicare de re (C.): ex primā statim fronte judicare (Q.): at a (in prelat. ad s.), *prps* 'dith prae-senti; dith oculati' (Pseud. 1, 3, 67) is 'with pay-day definitely before one's eyes,' for ready money; opp. dith cecis); cognitio his literis (on reading this instruction or mercantile advice): 'cognita hāc syngraphā. A thing seen, species (appearance)—aspectus, ūs (how athg looks).—spectaculum (an exhibition, also a theatrical spectacle)—obj-ctus, ūs (Np.; coming upon us suddenly). A pleasant s., aspectus jucundus; spectaculum gratum: to present a melancholy s., triste spectaculum praebere ci; tristem esse aspectu: to bear the s. of pain, terror, &c., speciem doloris, terroris, ferre or sustinēre: before one's eyes, s. to the populace, gratum id spectaculum multitudini fuit (L.): a very interesting s., conspectus jucundissimus (C.): a magnificent s., spectaculum magnificum (Curt.): a sad or pitiful s., miserabilis facies (Curt.): miserabilis (rei) s-pectus (C.): a sudden or unexpected s., repentinus objectus (Np.): to present a hideous s., deformem turpemque aspectum habere: to see a sad s., luctuosum aspectum vidēre (C.): what sadder s. have we ever seen! quid miserius, quid acerbius vidimus! There is no s. more beautiful than that of a well cultivated field, agro bene culti nihil potest esse specie ornatius (C.): what s. is it? quale spectaculum! quo facies! o spectaculum magnificum! o spectem mi-eram tristemque! at this unexpected s., quo repentinu objectu vias (Np. Horat. 3, 2). In a trigonometrical instrument, 'dioptra (dioptra).

**SIGHTLY**, formosus, pulcher, venustus, speciosus, specie venusta, pulchra (Syn. in BEAUTIFUL).

**SIGN**, a *mark, token, signum (g. t.)*—insigne (a characteristic mark)—nota (mark made on athg to distinguish it)—indicium (indication); Jn. Indicum a'que insigne—vestigium (track); Jx. nota et ves-

tigium: of *athg* *cs rei*: the proper *s.* of *athg*, *cs rei* in-  
signe proprium et peculiare: proprium *cs rei*: to mark  
with a *s.*, notum apponere ei rei; qd notare: with *athg*,  
qā re (e. g. columnas cretā): are these the *s.* of a rich,  
or of a poor man? hanc utrum abundantia, an egentis  
signa sunt? the *s.* (criterion) of true and false, veri et  
falsi notae; insigne veri: to bear the *s.* of *athg* on one-  
self, vestigiis *cs rei* notatum esse; qd prae se ferre  
(e. g. mærorem): *s.* of the cross: see *CROSS*. || *Pre-  
sage, portent, signum*. Indicium (an indication).—  
ostentum, prodigium, portentum (ostentum, *g. l.*, any  
uncommon appearance interpreted as significant of the  
future; prodigium and portentum referring to the dis-  
tant future; prodigium, any extraordinary appearance  
of nature; portentum, *athg* *whc* portends, esp. misfor-  
tune).—omen (*athg* heard or seen accidentally, *fm* *whc*  
one forebodes good or evil).—augurium (drawn *fm* the  
flight of birds). A good *s.*, omen bonum, dextrum, se-  
cundum, faustum; a bad *s.*, omen triste, fædum, fu-  
nestum; to accept a *s.*, he satisfied with it, omen ac-  
cepti; placet omen. || *Athg* hung out at a door,  
qā, *prps* titulus. The *s.* over your door is, "superposi-  
tus esse cellæ tum titulus." || *Constellation*; vid.  
|| *Signature*: vid. || *Miracle*: vid.

**SIGN, v.** || To signify, to be a sign or token,  
significare, declarare. || To mark with charac-  
ters, with one's name, qd subnotare (to mark at the  
foot of *athg*, e. g. one's name).—nomen auum notare ei  
rei (to put one's name to *athg*: e. g. to a letter, epistolæ.  
Flor. 2, 12, 10).—subscribere (to *s.*, to confirm by one's  
signature; with acc. and *dit.*; with the latter if = to ac-  
cede to *athg*). To *s.* one's name, nomen subscribere, or  
subscribere simply: to *s.* a document; see *DOCUMENT*.

**SIGNAL, s.** signum. To give a *s.*, signum dare (*g. l.*).  
—signum rancere (with the trumpet): to give the *s.* for  
an attack, clascum canere (if with the trumpet): the  
*s.* for an attack is given, clascum cant: to give or  
make a *s.* by fire, ignibus significationem facere: a *s.* at  
night, insigne nocturnum (e. g. of three lights, trium  
luminum, L. 29, 25, § 11, on board the flag ship): a *s.*  
of distress, periculi signum: to give or fire a *s.* of dis-  
tress, \*tormento significationem periculi facere: to fire  
*s.* guns, \*tormento significationem (periculi) tacere (if  
in a case of distress): *s.* ship, navis speculatoria; navi-  
gium speculatorium.

**SIGNAL, adj.** See **DISTINGUISHED**. A *s.* defeat,  
calamitas. obitus (as euphemistic expressions used by  
the Romans; see the remark in *ROUT*).

**SIGNALIZE**. See **TO DISTINGUISH**.

**SIGNATURE, s.** A sign or a mark impressed,  
in general; see **SIGN**. || A person's name  
signed, nominis subscriptio (as act).—nomen sub-  
scriptum (the name that has been signed). To put one's  
*s.* to *athg*, qd subscribere: a return verified by a per-  
son's *s.* respecting the number of acres he possessed,  
subscriptio *cs* profectio iugerum. || With printers  
(to distinguish the sheets), *prps* nota since we say cretā  
notare qd (to mark with chalk).

**SIGNET, s.** A seal, annulus, quo signatorius utimur  
(Val. Max. 8, 14, 4, or only, *fm* the context, annu-  
lus only. This was also called by the Romans sym-  
bolum, *fm* the Greek σύμβολον, see *Plin.* 33, 1, 4, § 10,  
inasmuch as it answered to a ticket to be admitted in cer-  
tain assemblies).—forma, quā signatoria utimur (a seal  
used instead of signing one's name: *ast*. Val. Max. 8,  
14, 4). A counterfeited *s.*, signum adulterum: a col-  
lection of *s.*, dactylothea (δακτυλοθήκη, *Plin.* 37, 1, 5).

**SIGNIFICANCE, s.** Meaning: vid. || *Weight, im-  
portance*: vid.

**SIGNIFICANT, significans** (of words, &c.).—effi-  
ciens (of words; see Q. 10, 1, 6).—argutus (expressive of  
a person's air, *mien*, &c.): or by *Crcl.* with words  
under **SIGNIFY**. See also **EXPRESSIVE**.

**SIGNIFICANTLY, significanter**.

**SIGNIFICATION, s.** Act of signifying; by the  
verb. || Meaning, significatio. *vis*; see **MEANING**.  
A word of wide *s.*, vox late patens: the original *s.*, ea  
verbi significatio, in quā natum est (*Gell.* 13, 29, in.).—  
naturalis et principalis significatio verbi (see Q. 9, 1, 4).  
—vera atque propria significatio verbi (*Gell.* 12, 13):  
this is the original *s.* of this word, huic verbo domi-  
cilium est proprium in hoc: to depart *fm* the original  
*s.*, ab ea verbi significatione, in quā natum est, de-  
cedere.

**SIGNIFY, v.** || To betoken, mean, significare, de-  
clarare (show, declare).—sonare (to sound).—valere (to  
avail, contain this or that sense). What does this word  
*s.*? quid sonat hec vox? quid vis est huic voci? sub  
hac voce quod subiicienda est vis? to *s.* one and the  
same thing, idem significare, declarare, or valere; idem

significare ac tantumdem valere: to *s.* nothing, omni vi  
carere. || To denote, point out, significare (to de-  
note).—indicare (to point out) ei qd; docere ei qd (with a  
view to teach: *whc* indigite and innuere in this sense  
are not Latin; see *Buhnkr. Murel.* 2, p. 117). To *s.* by  
words, voce significare: by *Crcl.* qd circulu plurium ver-  
borum ostendere. || To portend, significare, porten-  
dere. That's no good to us, id nobis triste futurum  
est; in omen ea res vertitur: the dream *s.* unlimited  
dominion, somno portenditur orbis terrarum arbitrium:  
that *s.* something, ominosus. || To be of moment,  
valere; vim or auctoritatem habere; qd esse momento (of  
persons).—grave esse; *cs* momenti esse; qd momenti  
or discriminis habere (of things). To *s.* nothing, nullo  
esse numero; nullum numerum obtinere; nihil posse  
or valere (of persons).—ieve esse; nullus momento  
esse (of things).

**SILENCE, s.** silentium (stillness, when every thing is  
still; e. g. the *s.* of the night, silentium noctis).—taciturnitas  
(*s.*, as natural disposition, or as the result of a  
determination to be silent; taciturnity, forbearance of  
speech; see *C.* ad Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: \*Lupus ex presentī  
silentio, quid sensus sentiret, se intelligere dixit. Tum  
Marcellinus, Noli, inquit, ex taciturnitate nostrā,  
Lupē, quid aut probemus hoc tempore, aut improbe-  
mus, iudicare).—intermissio, cessatio (*s.* e. g. litera-  
rum, in answering a letter): *s.* gives consent, \*qul  
tacet, consentit: to keep *s.*, silere; silentium tenere  
or obtinere: to keep a lasting *s.*, diuturno uti silentio:  
to observe *s.* respecting *athg*, tacere de qā re; silere  
de qā re; reticere de qā re or qd (the latter more in  
the sense of concealing): to pass over in *s.*, silentio or  
taciturno prætere qd: to order, or to enjoin or impose,  
*s.*, silentium fieri jubere; silentium impare; by nod-  
ding, or waving one's hand, manu poscere silentium:  
they ordered the most profound *s.* to be kept respecting  
the circumstance, rem summā opē tacitū jubent: in *s.*,  
silentio; per silentium; cum silentio: to look at *athg*  
in *s.*, qd silentio transmutare: to put to *s.*, *cs* linguam  
retundere (of a person who complains with a loud voice;  
see *L.* 33, 31, extr.).—comprimere (to quell, to make  
quiet; *aby*, qm; *Plant. Rnd.* 4, 4, 81, &c.): one's con-  
science, conscientiam animi (*C.* de *Fin.* 2, 17, in.); con-  
futare (to check, to stop, to suppress; e. g. *cs* audaciam;  
them also to confute, to beat by argument; e. g. *aby*'s  
prose, *cs* argumenta).—refutare (to make altogether in-  
valid, to refute, to cause to fall to the ground; e. g. tri-  
bunos: libels, maledicta; opprimere (to oppress, to put  
down, e. g. *aby*'s complaints, *cs* querelas). Silence!  
quint taces! tace modo! silere et tacete! favete lingua!  
or simply, favete!

**SILENCE, v.** || To oblige to hold peace; see  
to put to **SILENCE**, *subst.* || To still, sedare  
(*prop.*, to cause *athg* to settle; hence to quell, to subdue,  
&c.; discord, discordias; *aby*'s complaint, lamentationem).—tranquillare (to tranquillize, to quiet; e. g. *cs*  
animum, opp. *cs* animum perturbare)—comprimere  
(to still rather by force, to check; e. g. *cs* seditionem, opp.  
seditionem extinguere).—composcere (not to allow to  
grow, or to get the better of *aby* or *athg*; e. g. *cs* pain,  
complaints, dolorem, querelas).

**SILENT, adj.** silens (of things; *prop.* and *fig.*).—  
tacitus (of persons and things; *prop.* and *fig.*).—ta-  
citurus (of persons habitually *s.*). To be *s.*, tacere (not  
to speak).—silere: silentio uti; silentium tenere or  
obtinere (not to make a noise).

**SILENTLY, s.** silentio. cum silentio (without noise,  
quietly).—tacite (secretly).—sedate (calmly).—quiete  
(quietly).

**SILK, s.** sericum. bombyx (the silk worm; also silk;  
*Plin.*). Clothed in *s.*, sericatus: *s.* threads, fila bomby-  
cina: *s.*'s, serica; bombycina, orum, *m. pl.*: a *s.* gar-  
ment, vestis serica, holoserica, or bombycina: a piece  
of *s.*, panniculus bombycinus: the *s.* trade, negotium  
sericarium (*ast*. *Aurel. Vict. Vir. Ill.* 72): a *s.*-weaver,  
textor sericarius (late): a *s.* mercer, negotiator seric-  
arius (late): a *s.*-dyer, \*infector sericarum: a ball of *s.*,  
\*glōmus serici.

**SILKEN, s.** sericus. bombycinus.

**SILKWORM, s.** bombyx (*Plin.*).

**SILKY, s.** serico similis, bombycius (like silk).

**SILL, s.** limen inferum (*Plant M-r.* 5, 1, 1).

**SILLILY, s.** fatuus, stultus, stolidus, ineptus, infatue,  
insulse, absurde, pueriliter. Rather *s.*, subabardus:  
very *s.*, perabardus. [*Syn.* in **SILLY**.]

**SILLINESS, s.** fatuitas, stultitia (foolishness).—insul-  
tasia, absurditas (*Cland. Mamert.* 8, 11).

**SILLY, s.** fatuus, desipiens (unwise).—veorus (sense-  
less; these three only of persons).—stultus (foolish).—  
stolidus (dull, stupid).—ineptus (awkward).—insulsus



without good taste).—absurdus (*absurd*).—subabsurdus (*somewhat absurd*).—perabsurdus (*very absurd; these seven, of persons or things*).—puerilis (*trifling; of things*). To be *s.*, desipere; ineptire (*espily in one's conduct*).

SILVAN, silvestris. silvaticus (*Varr.*). silvicola (*poet.*).

SILVER, *s.* argentum. Good, real *s.*, argentum probum: wrought *s.*, *s.* plate, argentum; argentum factum; supellex argentea: *s.* money, argentum; numi argentei: how much *s.* do you want? quantum opus est tibi argenti (*Ter.*): to pay in *s.*, argenteo solvere: *a s. mine*, metallum argenti; metallum argentarium; argentaria (*sc. fodina*): *a s. sound*, sonus argenti (*poet.*); sonus purissimus, suavissimus (*fig.*): white as *s.*, argenteus; colore argenteo, or coloris argenti.

SILVER, *adj.* argenteus (*of or like silver*).—argentatus (*covered with s.*). *S. locks*, crines argentei (*poet.*).—capillus canus (*grey hair*).

SILVER, *v.* argenteo inducere qd; bractea argentea inducere ei.

SILVERSMITH, faber argentarius (*Jabob. Dig. 34, 2, 39*).

SILVERY, argenteus. *S. hair*, crines argentei (*poet.*).—capillus canus (*grey hair*).

SIMILAR, similis. See LIKE.

SIMILARITY, similitudo (*similitudo*).—convenientia, consensus, consensio, concentus (*agreement; suitableness*).—congruentia (*so far as the similitude depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts; the latter, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*).—congruentia morum (*of manners, character: Suet. Oth. 2*). *S. of name*, nominis vicinitas: there is some *s.* between persons, est similitudo inter quos: to bear *a s.* to aby or aliquid, similitudinem habere cum quo or cum qua re: similitudo nihil est cum quo: there are certain points of *s.* between the body and the mind, sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore.

SIMILE, SIMILITUDE, similitudo. simile (*g. t., any comparison nearer or more remote; to be distinguished from exemplum, i. e. an example, with which it is frequently found in conjunction; e. g. C. de Or. 3, 53, 204; Auct. ad Her. 2, 29, in.*).—parabole (παράβολη), or pure Latin, collatio (*of things different from or opposed to each other; see Q. 5, 11, 23*). To use or employ *a s.*, similitudine or simili quodam uti: to make *s.*, similitudines comparare: to keep to the same *s.*, ut in eodem simili verser.

SIMMER. See BOIL.

SIMONY, *simonia*. \*munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio. To practise or be guilty of *s.*, munera ecclesiastica nundinari.

SIMPLE, || PROPR. simplex (*like απλούς, in almost all the senses of the English word*).—attenuatus, nudus (*without ornament; of a speech*). *S. food*, cibis simplex (*not artificially prepared; e. drest, vestis non pretiosa: the soul is a s. substance (i. e. not compounded), natura animi simplex est; nihil in animis est mixtum atque concretum. || Plain; vid. || Artless (as praise rather than not), simplex, sine affectatione (of persons).—apertus (open-hearted; homo, animus, &c.).—nullo cultu (without ornament or polish; of things).—(as blame rather than not), non artificiosus, inconditus. || Wanting art, unskilful, artis non peritus, artis ignarus. || Silly, stupidus, hebetior ingenii. I am not so *s.* as to think &c., non in sum, qui credam &c.—*not* simplex in this sense.*

SIMPLES, herbe medicæ or medicinales. herbe medicinis idoneæ. See also DRUGS.

SIMPLETON, homo stultus. stipes. See also POOR.

SIMPLICITY, simplicitas (*g. t., propr. and imprpr.*).—*artexia*, or pure Latin nulla ars (*see Q. 2, 20, 2; artlessness*).—natura (*nature itself; e. g. mentis; see Q. 10, 2, 5*).—veritas (*the truth, or the simple truth; also simplicitas in this sense*). *S. of expression*, pressa et tenuis (*n. pl.*): *s. in dress*, vestis non pretiosa: rural *s.*, rusticitas (*i. e. sincerity, straightforward conduct of the peasant*). || In a bad sense = silliness, stupiditas (*stupidity*).—ingenium hebes (*slowness, dulness*). See also SILLINESS.

SIMPLIFY, \*simplicius qd reddere.

SIMPLY, || Without art (*as praise*), sine arte, nullo cultu, simpliciter (*without anything else*). || Merely, nullo, tantum, modo (*see Avoid solum modo*). || Foolishly; vid.

SIMULATION, simulatio (*i. e. a pretending what is not; dissimulation is dissimulatio, i. e. a concealing what really is*). See also PRETENCE.

SIMULTANEOUS, ejusdem temporis. temporis ejus (*of that time*).—eorum or eorundem temporum (*of those times*).—qui (quæ, quod) uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit (*that happens at the same time*).—æqualis ei or cs (*living at the same time*).

SIMULTANEOUSLY, simul, uno et eodem tempore (*at one and the same time*).—eodem tempore (*at about the same time; e. g. to happen or occur s.*, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri; e. g. bellum Volscorum eodem fere tempore quo Persarum bellum fuit, broke out almost *s.*, or at the same time when &c.). The battle was fought *s. in all parts*, pugnatur uo tempore omnibus locis.

SIN, *s.* peccatum (*opp. rectum, virtus*).—delictum (*opp. recte factum*).—*see C. uses peccatum and delictum as synonymous; fatetur qs se peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit, Mur. 30, 62*)—flagitium (*a base deed*).—nefas (*an unnatural, impious, horrible offence*). To commit *a s.*, peccare; delinquere; peccatum, delictum, nefas admittre; delictum committere: to live in *s.*, impie or flagitiose vivere: *s. is the fruitful source of misery*, nihil est, quod tam miseros faciat, quam impietas et scelus (*C.*).

SIN, *v. See the subst., ad fin.*

SIN-OFFERING, sacrificium piaculare. piaculum (*as a remedy agst sin*).

SINCE, *prep.* || Because, forasmuch as, quia, quoniam, quod, quum (*subj.*). quando, quandoquidem; also by qui, quippe qui [*SYN. in BECAUSE*]. *S. these things are so, quæ cum ei sint. || From the time that, e. or ex (when an intimate connexion is implied), —a or ab post (from, denoting the point of commencement). S. that time, ex eo tempore, or simply ex eo; ex quo tempore, or ex quo (at the beginning of a sentence): s. the time when, ex quo (in L. and later writers; but cum is the more classical, and should be preferred in writing Latin; e. g. not est annus ex quo, or duo sunt anni ex quibus, but est annus, &c. cum; Krebs).*

SINCE, *adv.* abhinc (*with an acc., when uninterrupted duration is implied; with an abl., when there is reference merely to the time in or during which a thing is done; the abhinc preceding; sts ante with hic. Three years s.*, abhinc annos tres or tribus annis: *six months s.*, ante hos sex menses: *see sts the abl. only: paucis his diebus (a few days ago), and ante is found for abhinc without hic; e. g. qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt. Long s.*, pridem (*opp. nuper, marking a distant point of time*).—dudum (*opp. modo, marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours; all often used with jam*): he died long *s.*, jam pridem mortuus est: you ought to have been executed long *s.*, ad mortem te dudum jam pridem oportebat.—*see not diu, which goes with the perf. def. jam diu mortuus est, 'he has been long dead.'*

SINCERE, sincerus, simplex, candidus. *A s. man, homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus. [SYN. in SINCERITY.]*

SINCERELY, sincère, vere, candidè, simpliciter, genuine, sine dolo, sine fraude. I will speak *s. what I think*, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenue, ex animi sententiâ dicam: to speak *s.*, ut ingenue or aperte dicam.

SINCERITY, sinceritas (*purity or probity of mind; without admixture, falseness, or malice*).—animi candor (*spotless purity of mind; openness, true heartedness*).—simplicitas (*natural, straightforward frankness; without any double dealing*).—integritas, justus sine mendacior candor (*Fell.*).—tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor (*Plin. Paneg.*). || With *s.*, see SINCERELY.

SINCURE, \*munus sine armis, or prps \*munus curâ et negotiis vacans. \*munus ab opere vacans, or munus quod curâ, &c. vacat.

SINEW, nervus (*propr. and fig.*). Money is the *s.* of war, nervi belli pecunia (*C.*).

SINEWY, nervosus.

SINFUL, pravis cupiditatis deditus (*of persons*).—impious (in deos; of persons).—improbis flagitiosus (*of persons or things*). To regard a thing as *s.*, nefas esse ducere.

SINFULLY, scelestè, impie, nefarie.

SINFULNESS, nefas, scelus, impietas.

SING, canere, cantare (*espily according to rules of art*).—cantare (*to s. often*). To *s. a song*, canere, cantare: to *s. well or in tune*, præclare, modulate canere: to *s. badly or out of tune*, absurde canere: to *s. to an instrument*, ad chordarum sonum cantare: (*of poets*) canere, cantare: also, versus scribere, canere; carmina facere: to learn to *s.*, cantare discere: to learn to *s. of a master*, \*cantare or cantum doceri.



go: a good voice for singing, vox ad cantandum egregia: *singing-bird*, avis canōra: *to s. at night*, ab oculo canere (aſt. Petron. 75, 4): *to s. often*, cantitare: *to s. again*, recanere (C.): *recitine* (H.): recantare (Mart.): *to s. well*, canere suaviter et modulate: *to s. in part*, or in concert, concinere: concentum facere (C.): *to s. without accompaniment*, aſat vocem canere (Varr.): *to s. with an accompaniment*, vocem sociare nervis (O.). [TRAUS.] *To celebrate in song*, qm carmine celebrare. *To celebrate* or de ca laudibus canere; ca facta canere (of praising his achievements): *aby's name in one's writings*, nomen ca celebrare scriptis; *memorian ca scriptis prosequi* (the letter if the person is dead).

SINGE, adure, amburare (aſt. round). *To s. the beard with a hot coal*, barbaram adurare candente carbone: *to s. a pig*, suem, ex tenuibus lignis flammula facta, glabrare (Col. 12, 45, 4).

SINGER, cantor (Mart.). f. cantatrix (Claudian). qui, quae cānt, &c.

SINGING, cantus, ūs (the act of s.)—ars canendi (the art of s.).

SINGLE, [Sole, alone, unus, solus (prop.).] unus, singularis (in genere); also *sg.* = distinguished, unique. *Not a s. one*, nemo unus; nemo fuit omnino militum cui vulneraretur (there was not a s. soldier but &c., Cas.): *a s. time*, semel: *not a s. time*, ne semel quidem: *for this s. reason*, hāc unā de causā: *s. combed*, certamen singulare. [Not double, simplex. In (a) single line (of ships, &c.), simplex directā acie; simplicibus ordinibus (cf. B. Alex. 37, 3. B. Afr. 13, 2; 59, 2).] *Unmarried*, caelebs (of a man)—innupta (of a woman).

SINGLE OUT, v. See CHOOSE, SEPARATE.

SINGLY, singulatiō or singulatiō (C.): *its singulatiō* (Sueton.).

SINGULAR, [Of wch there is but one, unus, solus (prop.), alone, only one].—unicus, singularis (also improp. = distinguished). [Excellent; vid. Strange, surprising, mirus, mirabilia (that causes astonishment).]—novus (new, that did not exist or was not seen heretofore).—singularis (strange in its kind). *A s. mistake*, novus error: *many of them have s. ideas*, quibusdam miserabili quaedam placuerunt: *it seems or appears very s. to me*, permirum mihi videtur: *that saying seems rather a s. one*, hoc dictū est difficilis (see C. Eccl. p. 129); or hoc nescio quomodo dicatur (see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 47): *it is s. how &c.*, mirabile est, quam, with sub.: *Singular!* mira narras or memoras! (you are telling us strange things).—*in a s. manner*, mire; *mirum in modum*: *a s. thing*, \*res mira or nova: *he has many s. ways or habits*, \*in multis rebus ab aliorum modo plane discedit: *it would be a s. thing*, if &c., mirum (est) si or nisi &c.: *it is s. that &c.*, mirum est, quod &c.: *it is not very s. indeed!* nonne monstrū simile est? *a s. fellow*, \*mirum caput: *a man of s. character*, \*homo mirabiliter moratus.

SINGULARITY, \*singularis ratio or natura. On account of the s. of the case, quum res in suo genere sit singularis.

SINGULARLY, unice (with ref. to one case and no other).—mire, mirum in modum (in a singular or strange manner).—singulariter (in a singular mode, peculiarly).

SINISTER, (litr. 'to the left', hence =) Unlucky; see CALAMITOUS. [Bad, perverse; see CORRUPT. Deviating fm honesty, unfair; see DISHONEST.

SINK, s. latrina (for impurities)—emissarium (for water). See also SEWERS.

SINK, v. [INTRANS., PROP.] sidere (to go to the bottom).—considerē (to s. down together).—desiderē (to go downwards).—residēre. subsiderē (to go down gradually).—mergi. demergi (to go down in water; to be sunk, as ships, &c.). *To be sunk in a deep sleep*, somno mergi (L. 41, 3); *artus somnus qm complexitur* (C. Somn. 3). [FIG.] *To sail, go to ruin*, cadere, coecidere. *Corrupte* (quickly, violently).—labi. extingui. demergi. Inclinarī: *one's courage s.*, animum demittere or submittere; *animo cadere or deficere*: *he is sunk deeply in depravity*, est moribus admodum corruptus; *prorsus a virtute decavit*: *to s. below the level of the brutes*, omnem humanitatem ita exuere, ut vix bestiae aequiparandum sit q: sinking Latinity, Latinitas labens (opp. florens; Ruhek.). [TRAUS.] demittere, submittere. *To s. a well*, puteum fodere (Plaut.), efodere (Col.), imprimere (Pallad.). *To s. a ditch*, fossam deprimere: *to s. a ship*, navem deprimere (v. pr. sommergere t): *he sank a ship at the entrance of the harbour* (i. e. to block up the entrance), faucibus portus navem (onerariam) summersam objecit (Cas.

B. C. 3, 39, 2): *the cheeks s. in*, genae labuntur (Sen. Hipp. 364): *sunk eyes*, oculi concavi, conditi, adulti, or latent.

SINLESS, insons. sceleris purus; or by Crel.

SINNER, qui (quae) peccavit or deliquit. homo implus, improbus, or flagitiosus. mulier impia, improba, or flagitiosa.

SIP, v. [PROP.] sorbere. sorbilla (Ter., App.). summum poculum libare (aſt. F. Georg. 4, 54). *To sip a little wine* (in order to taste it), degustare vinum. [FIG.] *primis or primoribus labris gustare or attingere* qd.

SIP, s. sorbitio; or by the verb.

SIPHON, siphō, ōnis, m.; dim. siphunculus (see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 10, 55, 2).

SIPPET, frustum (panis).

SIR, [Common title of respect, domine (under the emperor; see Ruhek. ad Sen. Ep. 3, 1).] *Title of a knight*, eques; *of a baronet*, \*baronetus.

SIRE, See FATHER.

SIREN, siren, ōnis, f. *A s. song*, sirenum cantus (prop.); illecebraz (Ag., allurement): *to be deceived by the s. song of pleasure*, ireturi corruptelam illecebras; *delentiri illecebris voluptatis*.

SIRNAME, cognomen (prae not cognomentum in C.; see Orelli, C. Fin. 2, 5, 15). *To take a s.*, cognomen sumere or trahere (ex qā re): *to have a s.*, cognomen habere; cognomine appellari; est ci cognomen (with the s. following in nom. or dat., rarely in the gen.). [In Roman names, cognomen was the family name, which was joined or added to the nomen, or name of the gens or clan; e. g. M. (praenomen), Tullius (nomen), Cicero (cognomen). The cognomen was sometimes followed by an agnomen, or additional title, as Scipio Africanus.

SIROCCO, atabulus (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 5, 78).—auster (poet. H. Sat. 2, 2, 41).

SIRRAH! furcifer! sceleris!

SISTER, soror. dim. sororcula; soror parva. *S. in-law*, glos (JCL): *a father's s.*, &c.; see AUNT.

SISTERLY, sororius. *A s. kiss*, osculum sororium (t).

SIT, [PROP.] sedere. *To s. long*, persedere: *to s. at or near alth*, assidere ei rei (C.): *to sit on a horse*, in equo sedere (C.); *insidere* (L.); *haerere* (C., to s. firmly): *to s. at table*, accubare, accumbere in convivio (in the Roman sense): *to s. still*, quietum sedere; *se non movere loco*: *to s. in the senate*, or on a bench (of magistrates), sedere, sedem or locum habere in senatu, in iudicio. [FIG.] *sedere, haerere* (to be at rest, or to remain long in a place): *to s. closely at or long over alth*, occupatum esse qā re; *assidue*, studioso tractare qd: *to s. before a place* (of besiegers), ad urbem sedere: *to s. upon eggs*, incubare ovīs or ova; *fovere ova*: *to s. apart*, in different places, non una sedere (see C. Mil. 20, 54). [Dissidere is not found in this sense]. *To s. out a play*, \*fabulam ad finem usque spectare.

SIT DOWN, considerē. residēre. subsiderē. assidere (to s. d. by the side of others already seated). *To s. d. at table*, recumbere (to recline, acc. to the ancient custom).—discumbere (to recline, said of several): *to s. d. by the side of aby*, propter qm considerē: *to hāc aby s. d. by the side of aby*, qm propter qm assidere jubere.

SIT DOWN TO PLAY, ad talos (tesseras, &c.) se conferre.

SIT UP, non ire cubitum (not to go to bed).—vigilare. pervigilare noctem (to pass the night awake). *To s. up to the last*, postremus cubitum eo (opp. primus cubitus surgo).

SITE, situs, ūs (situation).—area (place to be occupied with building).

SITTING, [Act of sitting, sessio, consessus (of several).] *Assembly for deliberation*, &c. sessio (used by Ulp. of the s. of the praetor).—consensus, concilium (of a deliberate assembly). *A s. of the senate*, senatus (not sessio senatus). *A s. of a learned society*, &c., academia: *to hold such a s.*, academias facere: *s. up* (for study), lucubratio.

SITUATE, [Having a certain position, positus situs. To be s., jacere (g. t. of countries and places, of natural or artificial localities; esp. of those in low positions).]—altum esse, positum esse (the former of both natural and artificial localities; see C. Verr. 4, 48, 106; the latter only of artificial localities, and esp. the more elevated): *to be s. at or near a place*, qm locum adiacere; *qm locum tangere*, attingere, contingere (g. t.); *ci loco applicatum*, appositum esse (of artificial localities): *to be s. in a place*, in quo loco jacere, positum esse, positum esse: *to be s. over against a place*, e regione or ex adverso cs loci jacere, situm esse: *to be s. towards*

*a place, jacere, situm esse ad qm locum versus (g. t.); prospicere qm locum; prospectum dare ad qm locum (to have a prospect towards); to be s. round about a place, circa qm locum in orbem situm esse; qm locum ambire (both, e.g., of islands) to be s. under a place, ci loco subjacere; jacere sub qo loco: to be s. above, &c., jacere supra &c.: to be s. before or in front of a place, jacere, situm esse ante qm locum. || In certain circumstances, comparatus affectus, or by Crcl. with res. See CIRCUMSTANCE.*

**SITUATION. See POSITION.**

**SIX, sex, seni, æ, a (distrib., six at each time, six to each; e. g. senos viros singuli currus vebabant; esply with subst. used only in the pl.; e. g. senas literas uno tempore accepi, s. letters; æstus maris senis horis recipi, every s. hours). Consisting of s., senarius: at s. o'clock. hora sexta: s. or seven, sex septem; sex aut septem, twice s., bis sex: s. years old, sexennis: the number s., numerus senarius (Macr.); the s. on dice, senio (Suet.); s. times, sexies: s. hundred, sexcenti; (with subst. found only in pl.) sexcenti; (distrib.) sexcenti: one of a body or committee of s., sevir: s. years after the taking of Veii, sexennio post Velos captos: every s. years, sex quoque anno; transactis senis annis: s. twelfth, semis: to drive s. horses, sejugiis vehi: he did not do it till he had been reminded s. times, sexies admonitus fecit: s.-fold, sexies tantum (see C. Verr. 3, 43, 102; &c. not sextuplus): s.-fingered, sex or senis digitis; scilicet; cui in manibus digiti seni: a s.-pounder, \* tormentum globis senum librum mittendis aptum: s.-oared, hexeris (L.); sex remis instructus: a house s. stories high, domus sex tabulationes habens (aft. Vitr. 5, 5, 7): consisting of s. parts, sex partibus constans; sextantarius (Plin.).**

**SIXTEEN, sedecim (Ter.).**—sexdecim. decem et sex; (distrib.) seni deni. S. times, sedecies: s. hundred, s. decies centum: s. years old, sexdecim or decem et sex annorum: boys of s., pueri senum denum annorum.

**SIXTEENTH, sextus decimus. A s. part, pars sexta decima.**

**SIXTH, sextus. Every s., sextus quisque: one s., a s.-part of atq., sextans; sexta pars: for the s. time, sextum.**

**SIXTHLY, sexto.**

**SIXTIETH, sexagesimus.**

**SIXTY, sexaginta. (distrib.)** sexageni, æ, a. S. years old, sexagenarius; sexaginta annorum; sexaginta annos natus: s. times, sexagies: s. thousand, sexagies mille; sexaginta millia.

**SIZAR, \*sizator, quem vocamus or qui dicitur.**

**SIZE, s. || Bulk, amplitudo, magnitudo, moles (mass).—sis forma. In a smaller s., minore charta (on smaller paper); minore tabella (on a smaller tablet, of pictures; see Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 5, § 72, plinxit et minoribus tabellis libidines); of the s. of a memorandum book, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (Suet. Cæs. 56). || Glutinous substance, gluten, glutinum.**

**SIZE, v. || To make of due size, cause to fit, accomodare qd ci rei or ad qd. || To besamear with size, glutinare (e. g. chartas, Plin.).—glutine togere (Prudent. glutino).**

**SIZEABLE, by Crcl. with justa magnitudo or amplitudo.**

**SKATE, v. in soleis ferreis currere (Wyttenb.).—\*soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.**

**SKATER, \*soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrans.**

**SKATES, || A kind of shoes or pattens used for sliding on the ice, \*soleis ferratis. || A fish, \*squalus squatina (Linn.).**

**SKATING, \*soleis ferratis per glaciem decurrendi exercitatio, studium.**

**SKELETON, corpus nudis ossibus coherens (in pl. also nudis ossibus coherens; see Sen. Ep. 24, 17).—o sa, ium, n. (the bones; e. g. bellue, lacertarum et serpentum). \*Sceletus, σκελετός, is = a dried body, a mummy; cf. Appul. Met. 315, 2 & 9, with 314, 34, sq. He is a mere s., vix ossibus hæret (V. Ecl. 3, 102); ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 28). || IMPROPR. homo (e. g. senex) macie et squalore confectus.**

**SKELETON-KEY, clavis adulterina (g. t. for false key). Some think clavis Laconica was a skeleton-key; see Dict. Antiq. 238.**

**SKETCH, s. adumbratio (whether with pencil, &c., or in words).—forma cs rei adumbrata (C.). Kraft gives delineatio; brevis descriptio. Ichonographia in Vitr. only. To give a mere s. of atq., formam ac speciem cs rei adumbrare: to give a mere s. of history, tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res explicare; see Brem Np. Pelop. 1, 1).**

**SKETCH, v. formam cs rei lineis describere. spe-**

**ciem or imaginem cs rei lineis deformare. imaginem cs rei delineare (prop.).—adumbrare qd (prop., of a sketch partly shaded; see Freund. sub voc.; also Impropr. of graving tools or words).—partes cs rei disponere (to arrange the separate component parts).—delineare qd (to draw an outline of it).—breviter paucis describere qd: to merely s. atq., see 'to give a mere SKETCH': to s. figures, &c., in outline, extrema corporum facere or pingere et desinentis picture modum includere (of mere outlines, Plin. 35, 10, 36): to s. out, delineare, designare (to draw in outline; designare also fig. verbis); primis velut lineis designare (in a speech, Q. 4, 2, 120); describere (to describe in outline); adumbrare (to represent with a due mixture of light and shade; fig. to represent in due manner, dicendo): to s. out a work, \*rationem operis describere: to s. out a speech, primas velut lineas orationis ducere; orationis partes disponere: to s. out a pian of atq., rationem cs rei describere or designare (e. g. belli).**

**SKETCHING, \*ars delineandi or deformandi.**

**SKEWER, s. \*acus (linea).**

**SKEWER, v. \*acu (linea) transfigere.**

**SKIFF, s. scapha (esply a ship's boat).—cymba (a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.).—alveus; lembus (flat-bottomed).—linter (canoe).—naviculi. navigiolum. actuariolum. lenuculus. Sitis navis. navigium.**

**SKIFF, v. \*scapha or cymba navigare.**

**SKILFUL, bonus (as one ought to be)—qui qd commodè facit (that does atq. well or properly).—qui qd scienter facit (that does atq. with skill or knowledge of the art).—arte insignis (distinguished in the practice of an art; e. g. medicus arte insignis)—peritus cs rei (that has knowledge of a thing: &c. always with a genitive of that in which a person is skilled).—exercitatus in qâ re (practised, well versed; &c. always with an adverbial of that in which one is skilful; e. g. homines in rebus maritimis exercitati).—eruditus (learned, trained)—dexter (adroit, dexterous; pps post-Aug. in prose).—ingeniosus (inventive, fertile in expedients or new ideas).—sollers (possessing inventive power and practical genius). In a skilful manner; see SKILFULLY.**

**SKILFULLY, dextre (L.).—sollerter. ingeniose commodè. scienter. perite. docte. More s., dexterius (H.): he managed affairs so s. that —, rem.—ita dexter egit, ut (L.). [SYN. IN SKILFUL.]**

**SKILL, habilitas (esply bodily dexterity).—habitus (when one is, as it were, at home in an art, &c.; see C. Invent. 1, 25, 86).—ars (s. in an art).—usus cs rei (practice and experience).—exercitatio (readiness, or knowledge acquired by exercise; see Q. 10, 5, 19).—facultas (ability, power of doing atq.).—ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (natural talent for atq.).—ingenii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, ad qd = dexterior, address, worldly wisdom; see L. 28, 18; 37, 7, extr. Gril. 13, 16; in the sense of 'skill', g. t., it is not Lat.).—sollertia (cleverness, talent).—docilitas, ingenium docile (aptness to learn, docility).—periticia cs rei (insight into a thing).—scientia cs rei (acquaintance with a thing).—eruditio. doctrina (scientific education and knowledge). To have or possess s. in atq., habilem or aptum esse ad qd; natum esse ad qd: with s., scire; scienter.**

**SKIM, || PROP. despumare (Cels.). To s. a pot, despumare carnes (Plin.): to s. milk, \*florem lactis tollere. || FRO. leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere. celeriter or leviter perstringere atque attingere (of touching on a subject lightly). For 'to read cursorily,' see CURSORILY. To have skimmed atq., leviter imbutum esse qâ re; leviter attingisse qd.**

**SKIMMER, cochlear (g. t. for spoon: to wch = despumandis carnis, \*flori lactis tollendo, &c., may be added, if necessary).**

**SKIN, s. cutis (of men).—tergus (of animals; both, the skin without hair).—pellis (bristly, with pili).—vellus (woolly, with villi. Men have cutis; elephants, snakes, &c., tergora; lions, goats, dogs, &c., pelles; sheep, veller. Dôd.). Skin, when taken off, pellis, corium (thick hide).—exuvie (poet.). A thin or fine s., membrana; membranula e. g. a fine membrane. PROV. He is all skin and bones, ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus hæret (V.). I should not like to be in his s., \*nolim esse eo, quo ille est, loco: to come off with a whole s., integrum abire; salvum evadere; latere tecto evadere (Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5, Ruhnk.); the s. of a horse, pellis: his s. is harsh and dry, aret pelvis (V.); a harsh, dry s., pellis dura ac frigida: to cast its s. (of the serpent), pellem exuere; venerationem or senectatem exuere. || S. of certain vegetables (e. g. the onion), cutis (thin covering of soft vegetables; e. g. of berries, of the kernel of a nut).—**

membrana. tunica (membr. of chestnuts, walnuts, &c.; tunlc. of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.).—corium (thick outward skin; e. g. of grapes).—callus. callum (of apples, &c.).—folliculus (husk of corn).

SKIN, v. || To take off a skin, pellem detrahare ei or cs corpori (not deglubere). || To cover with a s.: athg (e. g. a wound) is skinned over, obducta est ei rei cicatrix.

SKINFLINT, Crcl.; e. g. pumex non est æque aridus, atque hic est senex (Plaut.); prps: homo vel pumice aridior.

SKINNER, pellio. pellationarius (Inscr.).

SKINNY, macilentus. macie torridus (C., homo vegrandi macie torridus). See also LEAN.

SKIP, v. salire. exsilire (to s. high).—exsultare. as-sultum ingredi (Plin., to s. about, often). To s. over; see OMIT, OVERLOOK.

SKIP, s. saltus. exsultatio (skipping).

SKIRMISH, s. proelium leve or levius. prælium parvum or minutum (a slight or trifling engagement).—pugna fortuita (a fortuitous engagement, as distinguished from a regularly planned battle).—concuratio (an engagement of short duration; e. g. meliorem concur-satione quam comminus militem, Curt. 8, 14, 24).

Concursatoria pugna is late).—procursatio (an engagement of light troops, in advance of the line).—levis armaturæ prima excursio (C., of a s. of the light-armed troops; see quotation in s. IMPROPR.). To fight in s.'s, parvulis præliis cum hoste contendere; minutis præliis inter se pugnare; hostem levibus præliis lacessere (also velitari, ast. manner of the velites): in the s.'s the Gabinians usually had the best of it, parvis præliis Gabinares plerumque superior erat. || IMPROPR. prolusio—tāquam levis armaturæ primæ cs rei ex-cursio (the preparatory s.; opp. ipsa pugna; e. g. sin mecum in hac prolusione nō illi fueris, quem te in ipsā pugnā cum acerrimo adversario fore putemus? Div. in Cæcil. 14; compare hæc tāquam levis armaturæ est prima orationis excursio—nunc comminus agamus, De Divin. 2, 10, 26).—velitatio (Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 41). Nothing took place but a few s.'s, levia tan-tum prælia fiebant (Aft. L. 26, 27).

SKIRMISH, v. velitari (prop. and impropr.).—pro-cursare cum qd (prop.). See also SKIRMISH, subst.

SKIRRET, \*sium sisarium (Linn.).

SKIRT, s. limbus (on a garment).—ora (fig.: e. g. Galli oram extremam silvæ circum-sedis-sent, L., the outer skirts).

SKIRT, v. finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse ci loco. adjacere ci loco (to be near).—tangere, attingere, contingere locum (to touch upon).

SKITTISH. See FRISKY.

SKITTLE, prps conus (C.). To play at s.'s, \*conis globis petere: to set the s.'s up, \*conos statuere.

SKY, cælum; see HEAVEN. \*Altum (neut. adj.) is poet. (Enn., V. &c.). To praise aby to the s.'s, qm ad cælum (or ad astra) tollere or ferre; cs laudes in astra tollere: athg, qd ad cælum laudibus efferre.

SKYLARK, \*alauda arvensis (Linn.).

SKYLIGHT, \*fenestra, quæ est in tecto (domûs). Fenestra (in) tecto is not Latin.

SLAB, s. quadra (a square s., as used in the base of a pillar).—crusta (e. g., a marble s., crusta marmoris. Freund says that lamina may also be applied to marble). To cover with marble s.'s, crustis marmoris opere-re qd: to cut into s.'s, in crustas secare (e. g. marble).

SLAB, v. crustis cs rei opere-re (e. g. crustis marmoris).—pavire (to pave; e. g. terram, aream).—pavi-mentum ficere.

SLABBER, by Crcl. with fluid, madet, os cs salivâ. There is no safe authority for salivare, intrans.

SLACK, latus (not tight, loose; opp. strictus, artus; also FIG. = not strict; e. g. imperium laxius).—remissus (not strained; opp. adductus, contentus; also FIG. of the mind = relaxed).—flaccidus (hanging down loose; e. g. of sails, ears of animals, &c.; opp. rigidus).—pendulus (hanging down, not firm).—fluidus (not fast or firm in its component parts; opp. compactus).

Thus, according to L. 34, 47, § 5, 'corpora fluida' are bodies whose fleshy parts are not firm; according to C. [Tusc. 2, 23, 54], however, they are bodies whose nerves are in a relaxed or languishing state. To make s., laxare; relaxare; remittere; cessare; mollire; emollire (e. g. the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then also impropr. to weaken, to effeminate): to become s., laxari; remitti; flaccescere; languescere (Syn. above): to be s. (of business, trade, &c.), jacere; cessare.

SLACKEN, || TRANS || To make slack, laxare (y t., to lessen the tension of athg).—relaxare (to relax, to unbend; e. g., of a bow or its string t.).—remittere (to

lessen the tightness, to let go to some degree: e. g. the reins, a bridle; then of the string of a bow; also of the latter, arcum retendere t.).—mollire. emollire (prop.: e. g. of the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then also impropr., to s. aby's energies, to weaken or effeminate); see also 'to make SLACK.' || To loosen, solve-re resolve-re, relaxare (to relax, to make rather loose).—expedire (to set free athg that was entangled). || To mitigate, mitigare. mitio-rem facere. mollire. mollire-m facere (to cause to be-come more yielding, to cause to give way).—levare (to alleviate, to cause some relief). || To weaken; see DEBILITATE. To s. the energies of the mind, frangere vires animi; debilitare animum: to s. both the bodily and mental energies, corporis et mentis nervos fran-gere: to s. aby's mental energies, languorem afferre ei. || To dissolve lime, macerare (i. e. to soak). The slackening of lime, maceratio calcis. || INTRANS. || To be freed fm tension, laxari. relaxari. remitti. [Syn. above.] || To languish, to become weak, languescere. elanguescere. relanguescere. || To be-come rather loose, flaccescere (of sails; then impropr., of a speech). || To abate, remittere. remitti (e. g. rain, fever, pain, &c.).—minui. minuire (to lessen, to be lessened; e. g. of the violence of waters, &c.; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. on the intrins. minuire).—de-fervescere (to subside; e. g. passions, anger, &c.).—residere (to cool, to abate, to go off; e. g. anger, impetuosity, &c.). To s. for a time, intermittere (e. g. of a flame, of rain, &c.): aby's activity is slackening, languescit in-dustria: the zeal of aby for athg s.'s, languidiore studio est in qâ re: to allow one's zeal to s., studium cs rei deponere; friendship, amicitiam sensim dissuere (C. Læt. 21, 76): you never s. in your work, nullum tem-pus remittis: to s. for a while, qd intermittere.

SLACKLY. By the a'ijj.

SLACKNESS, Crcl. with the past partic. of the verbs in TO SLACKEN or SLACK.

SLAG, scoria.

SLAKE, extinguere. sedare. To s. one's thirst, sitim explere (C.). extinguere (O.), restinguere (V.), sedare (O.), depellere (C.). To s. time, macerare glebas calcis (Vitr.); calcem extinguere (id.).

SLANDER, s. calumnia (false accusation).—crimi-natio (the traducing aby's character).

SLANDER, v. calumniari (to accuse falsely and with malignant intention).—falso criminari qm apud qm. de famâ or existimatione cs detrahare. male dicere ci. absentem rodere (H.). de qd absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumelioseque dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134). ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am slandered, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

SLANDERER, calumniator. fem. calumniatrix. ob-trectator.

SLANDEROUS, calumniosus (late)—falsas crimi-nationes continens (of things).—qui calumniatur, &c. (of persons).

SLANT, || TRANS || obliquare. || INTRANS || obli-quari; or by Crcl. with obliquus, in or per obliquum.

SLANTING, obliquus.

SLANTINGLY, oblique. ex or ab obliquo (sidelong).—in or per obliquum (sidewise).

SLAP, s. alapa (colaphus = a blow with the fist).

SLAP, v. ci alapam ducere.

SLASH, v. cedere. incidere.

SLASH, s. incisura; or by the verbs.

SLATE, s. saxum fissile (in masses).—\*lapis fissilis (in smaller pieces). A s. quarry, \*lapidis fissilis fodina: a s. roof, tectum cui regulæ e lapide fissili imposi-tæ sunt: s. colour, \*color lapidis fissilis; color nigricans: a s. (for writing on). \*tabula e lapide fissili facta: a s. pencil, \*stilus e lapide fissili factus.

SLATE, v. \*regulas e lapide fissili tectis imponere.

SLATER, \*tegulator (Georges; but without author-ity).—scandaliarius (Dig. = one who covers a roof with planks or boards). Crcl. with the verb.

SLAUGHTER, s. cædes (g. t.). trucidatio (a slaying, as of cattle).—jugulatio (only of persons; Avoid laniena in this sense). A dreadful s., cædes atrox: there was no battle, but a s. as of cattle, non pugna erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum: the s. is general, cædes omnia obtnet: to breathe forth s., cædem eructare sermonibus: to commit s., cædem or stragem edere, facere.

SLAUGHTER, v. cedere. eructare. jugulare. mactare (as a sacrificer). [Syn. in SLAY.]

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, \*ædes mactandis bestiis destinatæ. exstructæ. Laniena, a butcher's stall, according to Freund and others; but Krebs says that it is the Class. term for a s.-h.

SLAVE, servus, verna (born-s.).—mancipium (*s. by purchase, or prisoner taken in war*).—famulus (*as attendant*).—puer (*as waiting-boy*).—minister (*as waiter*). The *s.*, servi; servitia; also servitium; corpora servitia; mancipia: young *s.*'s (*i. e. recently bought*), venales novitii: the *s.*'s of a family, familia: to be a *s.*, servum esse; in servitute esse (servitutum servire *rare and forced*): to be *aby*'s *s.*, servire *ci* or apud *qm*: to make *aby* one's *s.*, *qm* in servitutum redigere; *ci* servitutum injungere; *qm* servitute afficere: to *sell* *aby* for a *s.*, *qm* sub coronâ vendere: to be sold for a *s.*, sub coronâ vendi: a runaway *s.*, fugitivus. || **FIG.** The *s.* of lust, servus libidinum: to be the *s.* of *aby* or *athg*, servum esse *cs* or *cs* rei; servum esse pote-tatis *cs*; *ci* rei obedire: to be the *s.* of sensual pleasures, voluptatum esse ministrum; corporis voluptatibus se dedisse; voluptatibus obedire (*C.*).

SLAVE-DEALER, negotiator mancipiorum. venaliciarius. venalicius (*g. th.*). mango (*who tries to conceal their defects, &c.*).

SLAVE-MARKET, locus, quo mancipia or corpora servilla pronuntiant venalia. Bought in the *s.-m.*, de lapide emptus (according to Roman custom).

SLAVERY, servitus, servitudo (the former the condition of a slave, the latter the manner of being in that condition, inasmuch as it is connected with debasement, pressure, work, &c.; but servitum is = the service or work of a *s.*).—Jugum servitutis (the yoke of *s.*); also Jugum servile. To reduce *aby* to *s.*, Jugum *ci* imponere: to free *fm* *s.*, Jugum *ci* solvere or demere; *qm* eximere servitio: to keep *aby* in *s.*, *qm* servitute oppressum tenere: to hate *s.*, odisse conditionem servitutis: to shake off the yoke of *s.*, Jugum decutere or excutere or exuere; Jugo *se* exuere, Jugum servile a cervicibus deicere; servitutum or servitutum exuere: to reduce or put *aby* to the yoke of *s.*, *ci* Jugum servitutis injungere: to deliver *aby* *fm* the yoke of *s.*, Jugum servitutis a cervicibus *cs* depellere.

SLAVISH. See **SERVILE**.

SLAVISHLY, serviliter.—vernilit (*also in a sneaking manner*).

SLAY, trucidare (*in a barbarous or horrible manner*).—jugulare (*to cut the throat*).—mactare (*prop.*, to kill as a sacrifice; all three of men or animals).—deicere (*to strike to the ground; an animal or person*).—excidere, occidere (*to cut down enemies, &c.*).—interficere. Interimere (*to kill*).—conficere (*to kill those who offer resistance*). To *s.* many enemies, multos hostes concidere. See also **TO KILL**.

SLAYER, *cs* interfecto (*never without a gen. of the person slain*): occisor *cs* only in *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 64: interemptor and peremptor are late, and to be avoided. Or *Crel.* with the verbs. Man-s., homicida.

SLEDGE, || *A heavy hammer, malleus fratrius, fabrilis.* || *A kind of vehicle, traha (Col.).* To drive a *s.*, trahâ vehi.

SLEDGING, *s. prps* traharum vectioes (*aft. quadrupedum vectioes, C. N. D.* 2, 60, 151).

SLEEK. See **SMOOTH**.

SLEEP, *s. somnus (natural, healthy *s.*)*.—sopor (*a heavy *s.*, unnatural, as of persons intoxicated, sick, or weary*).—quies (*s. considered as repose, rest fm exertion*). A sound, deep *s.*, gravis or artus somnus; artus et gravis somnus. I am seized or overcome with *s.*, somnus me opprimat; somno opprimor. To fall into a deep *s.*, arte et graviter dormire cepisse; arto somno opprimi; arto et gravi somno opprimi: to cause *s.*, somnum facere, gignere, afferre, conciliare, concitare, or arcescere: to endeavour to get one *s.*, somnum quere, allicere, or moliri: to drive away *s.*, somnum fugare or auferre; somnum adimere or avertere: to be overcome with *s.*, somno vinci. I have not been able to get a wink of *s.* all night, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (*Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 62). I get no *s.* at night, noctem insomnis ago (*I am unable to *s.**); but *noctem* pervigilio means, 'I do not attempt to go to *s.* all night'. If I could but get some *s.*, ego si somnum capere possem. I cannot get any *s.* after I have been once awakened, ego somnum interruptum recuperare non possum. To arouse out of *s.*, *e* somno excitare or expergescere: to awake *fm* *s.*, expergescere. expergesci; somno solvi. In or during *s.*, per somnum; per quietem; in somno; somno; dormiens: to put or lull to *s.*, sopire, consopire; *ci* somnum afferre, parere, conciliare (*prop.*), securum or lentum or negligentem reddere or facere (*Ag.*). To go to *s.* (*prop.*), obdormire. obdormiscere (*also = to die gently*).—somnum capere (*to take *s.**).—somno opprimi (*to be overcome with *s.**). I go to *s.*, somnus me arripit (*agst my inclination, Just.* 11, 13, 1). To have gone to *s.*, somno sopitum

esse: to have fallen into a deep *s.*, arte et graviter dormire cepisse: to go to *s.* again, somnum repretare: to go to *s.* at or over a thing, indormire *ci* rei; obdormiscere in re (*e. g.* in mediis vitæ laboribus, *C. Tusc.* 1, 49, 117, there = to die). To go to *s.* (*fig.*), torpescere. refrigescere (*to grow cold*).—in oblivionem ire or adduci (*to fall into oblivion*).—Induriam remittere (*to abate one's diligence*). To have gone to *s.* (*i. e.*, to be forgotten), jacere; in oblivione jacere; oblivione obrutum esse; obliteratum esse.

SLEEP, *v.* || **PROP.** dormire (*g. t.*)—dormitare (*to be in a deep *s.**).—quiescere (*to be at rest after exertion*).—somnum capere (*to fall asleep*). To prevent *aby* *fm* sleeping, *qm* somno prohibere. To cause *aby* to *s.*, sopire, consopire. *ci* somnum afferre, parere, conciliare. To *s.* soundly, arte et graviter dormire (*prop.*) altum dormire (*is poet.*). To *s.* sweetly, sine omni curâ dormire; dormire in utramvis aurem otiose: *to s.* but little, minimum dormire (*on a single occasion, Plin.* Ep. 3, 5, 11).—brevissimè esse somni or brevissimè somno uti (*habitually; Suet. Claud.* 33. Sen. Ep. 85, 6; but *prop.* parcissimè esse somni is a false reading in *Plin.* Ep. 3, 5, 3, for erat somni paratissimè). To *s.* upon *athg* (*i. e.* to take a night to consider of it), noctem sibi sumere ad deliberandum rem, or simply ad deliberandum: to *s.* off or away (*i. e.* to get rid of by sleeping), edormire (*e. g.* vinum, crapulam). To *s.* through, edormire (*e. g.* Iliam edormire: *i. e.*, to *s.* through the part he should be acting). || **FIG.** securum, lentum or negligentem esse dormire. To *s.* over a business, indormire *ci* rei (*C.*), also in qâ re faciendâ (*e. g.* in homine colendo, *C.*). To *s.* away, edormire qd (*e. g.* tempus). See also **SLEEPER**.

SLEEPER, || *One who sleeps, dormiens, qui dormit, &c.: dormitor (Martial).* || (*In architecture*). See **CROSS-BEAM**.

SLEEPILY, || **PROP.** Crel. with the *subst.* or *verb.* || **FIG.** Negligently, tarde, lente, segnitè (somnolose only in *Plaut.*).

SLEEPINESS, || **PROP.** a) As a temporary state, somni necessitas, oscitatio (*growing*). b) As a characteristic quality, veternus (*prop.*) somnolentia, which occurs for the first time in *Sidon.* Ep. 2, 2). || **FIG.** Stowness, tarditas, segnitès.

SLEEPING-ROOM, cubiculum, domitorium; or simply domitorium (*Plin.*). || cubiculum noctis et somni (*Plin.* Ep.). zotheca, zothécula (*a small chamber*). The *s.-r.* (*as a part of a house*), domitorium membrum.

SLEEPLESS, insomnis (*that cannot sleep*).—ex-somnis, vigilans (*that does not desire to sleep*). To pass a *s.* night, noctem insomnem agere (*involuntarily*).—noctem pervigilare; noctem perpetuis vigilis agere (*voluntarily*).

SLEEPLESSNESS, insomnia (*involuntary*).—vigilia (*voluntary*).

SLEEPY, || **Drowsy.** a) As a temporary state, dormitans (*beginning to sleep*).—somni plenus; somno gravis (*overcome with sleep*).—somni indigena (*needing sleep*).—oscitans (*yawning*). b) *to s.*, dormire (*to be falling asleep*).—somni indigere (*to want sleep*).—somno urgere ultra debitum (*to be unusually drowsy*). || **As a characteristic or permanent state, somniculosus; somno deditus (*prop.*) somnolentus is found only in later writers. || **FIG.** Slow, tardus, lenis, segnis. || **Soporific**, qui somnum affert or conciliat: soporificus.**

SLEET, pruina; nix concreta pruina (*Lucr.*). "imber niveus;" pluvia grandinosa or nivea.

SLEEVE, manica (*v. pr.*).—manulea (*a sort of long *s.* covering the hand*). xepus, as a defence agst the cold; having *s.*, manicatus, manuleatus, chiritidus (*Gell.* 7, 12). To wear no *s.*, partes vestitus superioris in manicis non extendere (*T. Germ.* 17, 8). To shake *athg* *fm* the *s.* (*i. e.*, to speak or write with ease or without preparation), qd effundere (*with ease*).—extempore dicere (*without preparation*). To laugh in one's *s.*, furtim cachinnare (*Lucr.* "non cachinnari"); sensim atque cummissim ridere (*Gell.*).

SLEIGHT (*of hand*), præstigiæ (circulatoriæ) præstigiæ, Tert. Apol. 23).—fallacia (trickery, *g. t.*).—vana miracula (*false miracles, L.* 7, 17, 4). To practise *s.* of hand, præstigiâs agere: one who practises *s.* of hand, præstigitator; fem. præstigitatrix.

SLENDER, || *Thin and long, procærus (tall, opp. brevis).*—gracilis (*thin, opp. obesus*).—tenuis (*thin*).—Jx. procærus et tenuis (*e. g.* collum, neck). || **FIG.** terribilis membris, in *Suet. Cæs.* 45, is said of a well-proportioned stature or shape). || **Slight**, parvus (*small, not grown up*).—paulus, paululus (*small, opp. magnus or multus; e. g.* equi hominesque paululi gracilesque, *L.*

35, 11, 7). —puellus (*stunted in its growth, very small, — minutus (of the smallest size) — humilis (low, not high, of the stature or shape of men, animals, plants) — humilis staturæ. humilis staturæ (of short size, small in stature) — parvulus. infans (quite young) — exiguus (inconsiderable, small, short, relative to quantity, number, &c.) — macer (lean, open, pinguis) — atrox. strigosus corporis (esp. of animals, produced by want of food, opp. obesus) — exilis (not full, that has not its usual fullness, e.g. the thigh, &c., opp. plenus; then also of voice, e.g., production of an author, speech, &c.) — Jx. exilis et tacer.*

**SLENDERLY.** See **SLIGHTLY**.

**SLICE, v.** See **TO CUT**.

**SLICE, s.** *Any piece cut off, frustum. A s. of bread, frustum panis. A s. of bread and butter, panis butyro illitus. A s. of a spatula, spatula. A s. of an egg-spoon, cochlear ovis utile (Mart. 14, 121).*

**SLIDE, s.** *lapis. A s. upon the ice, \*iter glaciale; \*stadium glaciatum, or per glaciem (of the act of sliding).*

**SLIDE, v. labi (v. pr.) — fallente vestigio cadere (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5). To s. on the ice, per glaciem currere or decurrere.**

**SLIGHT, adj. tenuis (prop. thin, opp. crassus; then impropr. small, inconsiderable, &c., e.g. spes, hope; suspicio, suspicion) — exilis (not strong, weak, opp. plenus, e.g. voice, vox) — parvus non magnus (small, not great, e.g. non magna signa ea rei, a s. proof only, opp. spes; spes, spes; fides, fides) — exiguus (small, trifling, of no note, e.g. force, manus; hope, spes; credidit, fides) — levis (light, without intrinsic value, opp. gravis, e.g. munus leve; suspicio, suspicio; proof or argument, argumentum) — infirmus (not firm, weak, not able to stand or bear alth. of persons and things; glimmer, lumen; taste, sapor; proof, argumentum) — invalidus (not powerful, inefficient, e.g. poison, venenum; medicament, medicamentum) — luteus (with out life, dull, e.g. colour) — imbecillus (imbecillitate; opp. fortis, e.g. puer) — imbecillus venarum pulsus, leylandus, Orig. 19, 23, § 19: hence meton. — without violence, e.g. muriculus, C. Fam. 9, 12, 2; Orat. N. Cr.) — nullus (obscure, next to none; see C. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Np. Phoc. 1, 1) — vili (without worth, according to quality, mostly as term of contempt) — dictu parvus (hardly worth mentioning; e.g. accident, res) — tener, mollis (tender, delicate) — gracilis (slim, thin, of shape; delicate; e.g. legs, crura) — N. v. gr. l. g. neglectus (not taken care of) — parum accuratus (on which no pains have been bestowed) — negligens, dissolutus (of the person) — S. small (of number, numerus exiguus, parvus, pauci (a few), paucitas, fewness). With s. trouble, sine negotio: nullo negotio: not in the slightest doubt, ne minima quidem dubitatio: not in the slightest degree, nihil (in no respect); ne minima quidem re (not by the least thing; e.g. to offend ably, offendere qm); minime (in the least; e.g. quod minime putabat): to consider as very s., parvum, parvi, &c. ducere; parvi estimare; contemnere; despiciere (to look on with contempt); Jx. contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; vili habere; leve habere or in levi habere (the latter, T. Ann. 3, 54, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2): not to have the slightest knowledge, omnium rerum rudem esse: to have not the slightest idea of alth., or to be able to form, &c., notionem ea rei non habere; fugit qd intelligentia acriter vili et notionem: s. causae, parvulae causae: a s. attack of illness, commotuiuncula; levis motuiuncula (Suet. Fesp. 24).**

**SLIGHT, s.** See **CONTEXTURE**.

**SLIGHT, v. To pass over unnoticed, to disregard, praeferre silentio et tactum, or fm the context, praeferre simply. — repulsum dare (not giving ably a place or post applied for) — parvum or parvi ducere; parvi estimare; pro nihilo ducere; vili habere; leve habere or in levi habere (the latter, T. Ann. 3, 54, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2): s. illi not to make much of, to disregard, pass over; elevare (to deprive of credit, respect, &c.); qm or qd, to contemn (with words). To be slighted, praeteriri (q. l.); repulsum ferre or accipere (to be refused a post or office). For stronger terms, see 'To treat with contempt'.**

**SLIGHTING, y.** contemptum (contemptuously, with contempt). — male (ill). — male s. of ably, contemptum or male de quo loqui: to think s. of ably, male de quo opinari (see Bremt., Suet. Oct. 51): to treat ably s., \*qm contemptum tractare; qm contemnere: to look down on ably s., qm or qd despiciere or despiciatui habere or despiciatui habere: to think s. of, parvum or parvi ducere; parvi estimare; pro nihilo ducere; leve cr in levi habere. See **TO SLIGHT**.

**SLIGHTLY, I** To a certain degree = a little, paulum, and with a compar. paulo; nonnihil, aliquid (in a certain measure; e.g., it s. comforts me when I come to think that &c., nonnihil me consolatur quum recorder) — leviter (e.g., saucius, eruditus, inflexus, mgrotare). To differ s. fm alth., qd differre: to be s. vexed with ably, qd succensere ci; s. increased agst ably, subtratus: to be s. incensed, subtracsi. If = slightly, vid.

**SLIGHTNESS, exiguitas, levitas, vilitas (Srv. in SLIGHT, adj.).**

**SLIM, v.** See **STYLY**.

**SLIM, gracilis (thin, of shape); see also SLENDER.**

**SLIME, pituita (in the body of men or animals). — mucus (when thick) — saliva (of snails, &c.).**

**SLIMY, pituitosus, mucosus (full of s.). — pituitae similis (like s.). — lubricus (slippery).**

**SLING, s.** *As instrument for throwing stones, funda. To put alth into a s., in fundam dare qd: to throw alth with a s., fundā librare or excutere qd; fundā mittere. A s. throw, a sling; see FLING. (From its resemblance) = a hanging bandage, vinculum, mitella (as t. chirurg.). To use a s. for one's arm, or to have one's arm in a s., brachium mitellā excipere; also brachium suspendere ex cervice (if it hangs down; fm the neck): the broader part of the s. is intended for the arm, and its ends are tied to the neck, mitella latitudine ipsi brachio, per angustias capitibus collo injectur.*

**SLING, v. I** To throw with a sling, fundā mittere or librare or excutere. **I** To hurl, jaculari (e.g. a lance, &c.). — mittere, emittere (to throw with the hand, &c., in general). — jaculare (to throw repeatedly, e.g. lances; hence also of throwing out one's arms, brachia). — Torquere or contorquere, for jaculari, only post. — **II** To FLING. **I** To hang as in a sling, **II** TO HANG.

**SLINGER, funditor (one that throws by means of a sling).**

**SLINK, I** To steal out of the way, clam se subducere.

**SLIP, s.** *A false step. I* PROPR. vestigiū lapsus. To make a s., vestigio falli: to make a s. and fall, vestigio fallente cadere. **I** IMPROPR. lapsus (departure fm what is right, — error (a mistake). — peccatum (an offence): to make a s., labi; peccare: 'there's many a s. 'twixt the cup and the lip,' luter os et offam (sc. multa intervenire possunt); a prov. of Calo's, Gell. 13, 17; multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra (a transl. of πολλὰ μεταξύ πάλαι κύλικος καὶ χειλέων ἔκρου: see Facell. in LXXVUS) = a s. of the memory, offensatio memoris (labentis), or by Crcl. with memoriā labi (e.g. to do alth fm a s. of the memory, memoriā lapsum facere qd, or perperam edere qd). **A** branch set in the ground, surculus. **A** long thin board, &c., \*pala. **A** noose, vid. **PIW**. To give the s., excidere, elabi. Jx. excidere atque elabi.

**SLIP, v. INTRANS.** vestigio falli, vestigio fallente cadere (when one's s. and falls). My foot s.'s, me instabilia gradus fallit (Curt. 7, 11, 16); vestigium fallit (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5): one's foot s.'s on the ice, glacies vestigium non recipit (L. 21, 36): to slip on the steep rocks, praecepta saxa vestigium fallunt (Curt. 4, 9, 18); se subducere (as earth s.): to let an opportunity s., occasionem amittere (Ter.), omittere (C.): to s. out, excidere; elabi (both propr. and fig.); Jx. excidere atque elabi: a thing s.'s out of my hands, qd de manibus excidit, delabitur, finit; qd nihil excidit atque elabitur: a word s.'s out fm me, Verbum (or vox) excidit or elabitur (ex ore): a thing s.'s fm my memory, excidit or effluit qd ex animo; elabitur qd memoriā; exit res memoriā: the name has slipped fm me, nomen perdidit: to s. through or away, perlabi per &c. (to s. through entirely, &c.): elabi (to give the slip; with custodiam, of a prisoner); evadere (to escape); se subducere, subtrahere, surripere (to get out of the way quickly and imperceptibly). **TRANS.** To s. a knot, nodum solvere, expedire.

**SLIP INTO, v. TRANS.** rem in re inserere or in-jicere.

**SLIPPER, crepida, dim. crepidula; pure Lat. solea (see Gell. 13, 21, 5). In s.'s, soleatus: a maker of s.'s, crepidularius (Gell.).**

**SLIPPERY, I** That does not afford firm footing, lubricus. **II** Fig. Uncertain, fickle; vid. I said he was a s. fellow, dixi volatuum esse ac levem, et non pedem ejus tenere, non pennam. **Dangerous, vid.**

**SLIT, v. incidere (to make a slit in alth.). — scindere. discludere (to s. up or open).**

SLIT, s. scissura. fissura. *Or by the verb.*  
 SLOE, s. prunus sylvestris (Linn.)  
 SLOOP, lembus. celox. *See SHIP.*  
 SLOP, *|| Poor drink,* s. potus villor et tenuior.  
 — *|| Water, &c. spili,* lacina. lacuna. lutosa. —  
*|| Ready-made clothes for sale, vestes promercales.*  
 SLOP-BASIN, labrum eluacrum (Cat.; *but the reading is doubtful*).  
 SLOP-SHOP, officina vestium promercialium (Suet. Gramm. 23).  
 SLOPE, s. declivitas (downwards).—acclivitas (upwards).—proclivitas (a sloping position).—locus declivis, acclivis, proclivis (a sloping place).—ascensus (of ascent); *see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 21.* To go up a great s., ascensu ingredi arduo: a hill with a gentle s., collis leniter editus or clementer assurgens; molle et clementer editum montis jugum: a town on the s. of a hill, urbs applicata collis.  
 SLOPE, v. *|| INTRANS.* declivem, devexum esse (Cæs., C.). proclinari (Virg.). *|| TRANS.* \*declive reddere qd.  
 SLOPING, declivis. acclivis. proclivis (declivis, as seen *from above*; acclivis, *from below*; proclivis, s. gradually and stretching out to some length). A hill s. in front, collis frontem fastigatus (*see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 8*).  
 SLOPPY, lutosus. uvidus. madidus.  
 SLOTH, *|| Idleness,* ignavia. pigritia. segnitias. inertia. socordia. desidia (SYN. in IDLENESS). fuga laboris. To be sunk in s., desidia marcescere; marcescere otio et inertia sopiri. *See IDLENESS. LAZINESS.*  
*|| The animal so called,* s. bradypus, bda (Linn.).  
 SLOTHFUL, ignavus. piger. socors. deses. desidiosus. segnis. fugiens laboris. (SYN. in IDLENESS. PHRASES in IDLE, LAZY.)  
 SLOTHFULLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. socorditer (L.). (SYN. in IDLENESS.)  
 SLOUGH, s. *|| A deep miry place, locus connotus.* *|| Cast off skin, pellis. exuvie (poet.).* To cast a s., pellem exuere; vernationem or senectam exuere (of serpents).  
 SLOUGH, v. (Med. t.) crustâ obduci.  
 SLOVEN, SLOVENLY, squalidus. disclinetus (in dress).—negligens (g. t.; e. g. in cultus; in re familiaris).  
 SLOVENLINESS, squalor (in person and appearance).—cultus corporis parum accuratus (in person, &c.).—negligentia (carelessness in general).  
 SLOW, tardus (opp. celer, velox; also of the mind). lentus (opp. citus; and of the mind, opp. acer).—segnis (opp. promptus). According to Döderlein, tardus denotes slowness with ref. to the great length of time spent; whereas lentus with ref. to quickness of motion (Handbuch, p. 209). S. in transacting business, tardus in rebus gerendis: to be s. in writing, cessatorem esse in literis: s. in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo; lentus in discendo; ingenio tardus: piger (slothful): s. of apprehension, hebes, hebes ad intelligendum, tardus (stupid); stupidus (dull, stupid); Jx. stupidus et tardus; mente captus (without understanding): s. poison, venenum lentum.  
 SLOWLY, tarde. lente (also of the mind).—tardo pede. tardo gradu or passu (with slow pace).—leniter (gently).—paullatim. pedetentim (gradually); Jx. lente et paullatim.—segniter (only of the mind; sleepily, sluggishly). To walk s., tarde ire or ingredi; tardo pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere: to move s., lente moveri.  
 SLOWNESS, tarditas (bodily or mental, of persons or of things).—segnitia. segnitias (sluggishness, of character).—~~lento~~ lentiudo was not used in this sense during the best age. S. of pace, tarditas in incesu: s. in transacting business, tarditas in rebus gerendis.  
 SLUG, *|| A kind of snail,* limax (Col., Linn.).  
*|| A kind of shot, massa or masula plumbi, ferri.*  
 SLUGGARD, dormitor (Plant.). somniculosus. somno deditus.  
 SLUGGISH, ignavus. piger. deses. desidiosus. segnis. socors. iners (SYN. in IDLENESS). fugiens laboris. For phrases, *see IDLE, LAZY.*  
 SLUGGISHLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. socorditer (L.). (SYN. in IDLENESS.)  
 SLUGGISHNESS, ignavia. pigritia. segnitias. socordia. desidia. inertia (SYN. in IDLENESS). fuga laboris. Jx. tarditas et ignavia; socordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia. *See LAZINESS.*  
 SLUCE, catarracta. To form s.'s (for the purpose of breaking the force of water), catarractis aque cursum temperare (Plin. Ep. 10, 69).  
 SLUMBER. *See SLEEP.*  
 SLUR, macula. labe. nota turpitudinis. To cast a

s. on aby, labem or labeculam aspergere ci or ei rei: ei ignominiam inungere; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdare, oblinere.  
 SLUT, mulier disclinetâ or negligens.  
 SLUTTISH, disclinetus. negligens. dissolutus.  
 SLY, callidus. versutus. vafer. astutus. subdolos. Jx. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus. (SYN. in CUNNING.)  
 SLYLY, astute. callide. vafre. subdole.  
 SLYNESS, astutia. vafrities. versutia. calliditas. dolus.  
 SMACK, s. *|| Taste, savour, sapor; see TASTE.* *|| A loud sound, crepitus, fragor. sonitus fragilis (Lucr. 6, 111).* *|| A loud kiss, basium. They gave each other a hearty s., osculo (oculis) collisa labra crepitabant (Petr.).* *|| A small sailing-vessel, scapha.*  
 SMACK, v. *|| INTRANS.* To make a cracking noise, fragorem dare. crepare. sonitum fragilem dare (after Lucr.). To taste, vid. *|| TRANS.* To slap, ci alapam ducere.  
 SMALL, parvus. exiguus. minutus. Verr. s., parvulus. perexiguus (SYN. and PHR. in LITTLE): a s. letter (i. e. not a capital), litera minuta (*see Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 69; C. Verr. 4, 21, 74*).  
 SMALL-BEER, s. cerevisia dilutio. Not to think s.-b. of himself, seae qm or qd esse putare.  
 SMALL-CLOTHES, femoralia (pl., Suet.). braccæ (pl., T.). Wearing s.-c, braccatus, bracci indutus: to wear s.-c. and stockings in winter, hieme muniri feminalibus tibialibusque (Suet. Oct. 82).  
 SMALL-POX, varicæ, pl.  
 SMALL-TALK, garritus (tale).—or Crcl. with garrire quicquid in buccam.  
 SMALLAGE, s. apium graveolens (Linn.).  
 SMALLNESS, parvitas. exiguitas. Or by the adj. S. of stature, stature brevis, or, *in the context,* brevis only (Cæs. B. G. 2, 30).  
 SMART, s. dolor. cruciatus. angor.  
 SMART, adj. *|| Sharp in flavour, acer, acidus.* *|| Quick, vigorous, acer, vehemens.* *|| Witty, clever, acutus, salsus. mordax (pungent).* *|| Fine, gay, ornatus, comptus.*  
 SMART, v. dolorem capere ex qâ re. dolore affici ex qâ re or ob qm rem. I will make him s. for u, hoc non impune fecerit; hoc non impunum omittam.  
 SMART-MONEY. *See FORBET.*  
 SMARTNESS. *See SHARPNESS, SEVERITY.*  
 SMATTERER, rudis et tiro. tiro. semidoctus. mediocriter doctus. leviter eruditus. qui primoribus, ut aiunt, labris literas attingit (C.). *|| Avoid sciolus, uch occurs first in Arnob.*  
 SMATTERING, Crcl. with leviter eruditus. To have a s. of learning, primoribus, ut aiunt, labris literas attingere.  
 SMEAR, linere. oblinere. perlinere ungere. perungere. *||* ~~greasy~~ linere, to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance; ungere, to cover, &c., with a greasy, oily substance.  
 SMELL, s. *|| Sense of smelling, odoratio. odoratus* (~~greasy~~) olfactus, both for odoratus and for odor, is not found in Class. prose. *|| Scent, odor (g. t.).* nidor (avisæ, of roast flesh and fat things prepared on the fire).—anellitus (of spirits). A bad s., odor malus or teter; odor foetidus; factor (a stench): a pleasant or agreeable s., odor suavis; suavitas odoris: a strong, penetrating s., odor gravis: to take a s., odore imbui (*see H. Ep. 1, 2, 69*). ~~greasy~~ odorem ducere or ad se ducere is not Latin; alieno odore infici (aft. Plin. 15, 3, 4): to have or emit a s., odorem habere, præstare. emitte (~~greasy~~) poet. spargere, spirare, diffundere: to have or emit a good, agreeable s., bene or jucunde olere: a bad, disagreeable s., male olere, fœtere: to have the s. of ath, olere or redolere qd: a thing keeps its s., cs rei odor non permanet integer (aft. Colum. 10, 49, 3): without s., that has no s., odoratu or odoris sensu carens (that has not the sense of s.); odore carens, ex qâ re odor non afflatur or odores non afflantur (that yields no s.).  
 SMELL, v. *|| TRANS.* olfactare. olfactare (to s. ath; olfactare also = to try or examine by smelling).—odorari (to try or examine by smelling).—ad nares admovere (to hold to the nose for the purpose of smelling; e. g. sancti odorem florum). IMPROPR. To s. out ath, quodam odore suspiciosis qd sentire (C.). *|| INTRANS.* olere (to have a scent; espily a bad scent).—fragrare (to s. sweetly).—redolere (to have a strong s., good or bad)—perolere (to have a strong bad s.). To s. sweetly, bene or jucunde olere (C.); suavem odorem reddere (Plin.): the flowers s. sweetly, odores e floribus afflantur. to s. badly, male olere; reddere foetorem.



**SMELLING**, *adj.* olidus (*suspy with a bad smell*).—*odoros* (*with a good smell*).

**SMELLING-BOTTLE**, olfactorium (*Plin.*)

**SMELT**, *v.* liquefacere, liquare, conficere, excoquere.

**SMELT**, *s.* salmo eperlanus (*Linna.*).

**SMERK**, subridere.

**SMERLIN**, \*cobitis sculeata (*Linna.*).

**SMILE**, *s.* risus lenis (*Mart.*). *With a s.*, subridens:

*to force a s. fm aby.*, excutere ci risum.

**SMILE**, *v.* subridere, renidere (*when a smile is considered as lighting up the features*). *To s. upon.* (leniter) aridēre ci (*prop.* and *fig.*); blandiri ci; affulgere ci (*Ag.*): *fortune s.'s upon him*, fortuna ei aridet or affulget: *fortune blanditur corpūs sibi*.

**SMILINGLY**, risu leni; subridens.

**SMITE**, *see* STRIKE, *PROP.* and *FIG.* *Smitten* *with love*, amore captus or incensus; amore perditus (*Plaut.*): *to be smitten with love of aby.*, furere or insanire in qā; amore c mori (*Propert.*), perire, or deperire.

**SMITH**, faber (ferrarius, argentarius, aurarius).—*uplex ferri*, &c.

**SMITHY**, officina ferraria (*B. Afr.* 20).—\*fabrica ferraria (*Ag.*) *if for the purpose of forging arms*, officina armorum, *Cæc.*; *fabrica armorum*, *Veget.*.

**SMOCK**, indusium (*chemise*).

**SMOCK-FROCK**, \*amiculum agreste. \*amiculum linteum.

**SMOKE**, *s.* fumus. *To make a s.*, fumare: *full of s.*, fumosus: *to cure or dry by s.*, in fumo suspendere (*Cato*, *R. R.* 162, *extr.*); fumo siccare (*Plin.* 19, 5, 24): *s. rises*, fumus evolvitur ex &c.; *also fumat qd* (e. g. domus, culmen: *see* **TO SMOKE**).

**SMOKE**, *v.* **TRANS.** *To dry in the smoke*, fumo siccare (*Plin.* 19, 5, 24).—*in fumo suspendere* (*Cato*, *R. R.* 162) *To burn* (to habere), \*herbæ Nicolianæ fumum ducere. *To jeer*, vid. **INTRANS.** fumare, vaporare. *The house s.*, domus fumant: culmen fumat (*i. e.*, *s. ascends fm the chimney*); \*ventus in conclave fumum regredit or refun (*it a room is filled with smoke*).

**SMOKY**, fumidus, fumosus. *To have a s. taste*, \*fumum sapere: *to have a s. smell*, fumum redolere.

**SMOOTH**, *adj.* **PROP.** *Not rough, levīs (g. t., opp. asper: see* **ROUGH** *but in the sense of 'without hair,' it is only poet.)*—levigatus, politus (*rendered s., polished*). *To make s.*, levigare, polire. *Slippery*, lubricus.

*Without hair, bald (by nature)*, sine pilo or pilis. *pilo carens* (*by artificial means*), depilatus (*g. t., deprived of hair*).—*rasus*, tonsus (*shaven, shorn*); *opp. intonsus*—glaber (*prop. naturally s., without hair*; *opp. pilosus*; then, also, *rendered s. by sharing or plucking of the hair*). **FIG.** *Bland, mild, blandus* (e. g. *words, a tongue*).—*mendax* (*lying*). *Flowing, soft (of style)*, fluens. *Easy*, vid.

**SMOOTH**, *v.* **PROP.** *To free from roughness*, levigare, more rarely levare (*g. t.*).—*polire* (*so that the thing smoothed receives a polish; also of the smoothness of style, &c.* **Ag.** Both levigare and polire are used of making s. with a knife, a file, pumice stone, or in any other manner).—*limare* (*to file*).—*runcinare* (*to plane*).—*fricare* (*to smooth by rubbing; e. g. pavement*).—*radere* (*to scrape, rub with pumice stone; see Mart.* 1, 118). *To level*, vid. **TO FACILITATE**, *vid.*

**SMOOTHLY**, *Not roughly*, by **CRL.** *with the adj.* (**Ag.** leviter does not occur). *With soft language*, leniter, blande, comiter, benigne. *See GENTLY*.

**SMOOTHNESS**, levor (*smooth quality; e. g. chartæ*).—*levitas* (*quality of being smooth, also of gentleness in expression*).—*mollitia* (*softness*).—*mollitudo* (*as lasting quality*). *See GENTLENESS*, *see GENTLENESS*.

**SMOOTHER**, *PROP.* *To suffocate, suffocare*, animam or spiritum intercludere.—*strangulare* (*to strangle*). *To s. aby* by throwing a number of clothes over him, opprimere qm injectis multis vestib. (*T.*): *to smother aby with blankets*, injectis lodicibus in caput faucesque spiritum intercludere (*Ag.* L. 40, 24, *where it is injectis tapetibus*): *To s. oneself by putting one's pocket handkerchief into one's mouth, or by stopping up one's mouth with a pocket handkerchief*, sudario coartatis ore et faucibus spiritum intercludere: *to be smothered, suffocari*: spiritum intercluso exsurgit: *to be smothered by aby*, qd re suffocari, *IMPROPR.* *To put down or out*, extinguere, restinguere (*e. g. of fire, &c.*; then *to quell, to suppress, e. g. an insurrection, &c.*).—*aufferre*, tollere (*to stifle, &c.; e. g. all sense of honour*). *To s. in the very birth*, nascens qd opprimere. *See also CONCEAL*.

**SNOULDER**, fumare.

**SMUGGLE**, \*inscriptas merces clam importare, ne

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portorium dem (*ast. Lucil. ap. Non.* 37, 19).—*merces sine portorio importare* (*ast. C. Ferr.* 2, 70, 171). *Smuggled goods*, \*inscriptæ merces.

**SMUGGLER**, \*inscriptas merces importans.

**SMUGGLING**, \*inscriptarum mercium importatio.

**SMUT**, *s.* **BLACKNESS**, nigritudo. \*macula ex rubigine concepta. **OBSCENITY** in expression, obscenum verbum, cantium obscenum, obscena dicere.

**SMUT**, *v.* **TRANS.** rubiginem obducere ci rei.—*denigrare* (*to turn black*). **INTRANS.** *To gather mould, rubigine obduci, rubigine infestari or ladi or corripri* in æruginem incidere (*the latter of copper*).

**SMUTTILY**, sordide.—*obscene*. *See the adj.*

**SMUTTINESS**, *CRL.* *with the adj.* *See also SMUT*.

**SMUTTY**, fumosus (*sooty, soiled with smut*).—*fumidus* (*of the colour of smoke or smut; also, smelling of it*).—*rubiginosus*, æruginosus (*covered with rust, rusty*).—*colore nigro* (*of a black colour*).—*cineraceus* (*of the colour of cinders*).—*pallidus* (*of a dirty black, either by nature or fm soil*).—*sordidus* (*black in general*). **OBSCENE**, obscenus. *S. language*, obscenum verbum: *to make use of it*, obscena dicere.

**SNACK**, *A share, a part taken by compact*, portio (*the part of a whole, inasmuch as it forms one's share, used only with 'pro'; see also SHARE*). *A meal taken in haste, a slight repast*, cœnula.

*To have a s.*, cœnula facere.

**SNAPPLE**. *See BTR.*

**SNAIL**, cochlea (*g. t.*).—*limax* (*without a shell*). *A s. in its shell*, limax conchæ implicitus (*C.*): *like a s.*, cochleæ speciem habens, referens: *a s.'s shell*, domus cochleæ (*Suet.*); cochlea (*Mart.*): *a s.'s pace* (*Ag.*).—*incessus tardus*, lentus (*C.*): *gradus testudinum* (*Plaut.* Aut. 1, 1, 10): *people who travel at a snail's pace*, homines spissigradissimi, tardiores quam corbitæ sunt in tranquillo mari (*Plaut. Pœn.* 3, 1, 4).

**SNAKE**, *See SERPENT*. *The bearded s.*, \*coluber naja (*Linna.*).

**SNAKY**, angulinus, anguineus or by **CRL.**

**SNAP**, *s.* *A sudden noise, fragor, crepitus*. **A bite**, morsus, *ds.* **A catch**, captus, *ds.*

**SNAP**, *v.* **TRANS.** *To break, frangere; diffingere; see BREAK*. **INTRANS.** *frangi, confringi*.—*disillire* (*e. g. of the blade of a sword*). *See BREAK*, *INTRANS.*

**SNAP AT**, hiante ore captare qd (*prop.*).—*Inhale* ci rei (*to open the mouth at alth; also, fig., to seek eagerly*).

**SNAP DRAGON**, \*antirrhinum (*Linna.*).

**SNAPPISH**, SNAPPISHLY, &c. *See CROSS*, *ILL-TEMPERED*, &c.

**SNARE**, *PROP.* *Alth set to catch an animal, a gin, a noose, laqueus (a sting, &c.)*. *To lay a s.*, laqueum ponere, *also with 'venandi causâ'*: *to fall or get into a s.*, in laqueum or laqueos cadere: *to have fallen into a s.*, in laqueis hærrere (*fall three also impropr.*). **IMPROPR.** *insidiæ (trap)*.—*laquei* (*snarers, traps*). **Ag.** *Decipula* or decipulum = \*gin, trap, never occur in the proper meaning, and they are either ante- or post-Classic. *To lay a s.*, insidiari: *for aby*, insidias ci tendere, ponere; insidiis petere qm; *dolum ci nectere* (*to deceive, to defraud*): *to entice aby into a s.*, in fraudem pellicere qm: *to get or fall into a s.*, in insidias incidere: *I am falling into the s. which I have laid for others*, eadē capior viâ quā alios captabam: *to have fallen into the s.*, laqueis irretitum tenēri: *to catch as it were in a s.*, velut indagare capere.

**SNARL**, gannire (*also impropr. of men*).

**SNARLER**, canis, qui gannitu lascivit (*ast. Appul. Met.* 6, p. 175, 30).—*homo, qui allatrat omnes, et gannitibus improbis lascivit* (*ast. Mart.* 5, 61, 2).

**SNARLING**, *s.* gannitio (*Pœt.* p. 74 and 100).—*gannitus* (*also fig. of men*).

**SNATCH**, *s.* *Act of catching hastily, capture, or by the verb*. *By snatches* (*i. e. at intervals*), per intervalla (*Plin.* 8, 42, 66): *prps carptim; per intermissa spatia*. *S.'s of sunshine*, \*sol interdum nubibus interfulgens.

**SNATCH**, *v.* rapere. *To s. al.*, captare, prehendere: *to s. from*, eripere; *adimere*: *aufferre* (*to take away unjustly*); *avellere*, *divellere* (*to tear away*); *extorquere* (*to wrest from the hands, prop. and fig.; e. g. ci regnum*); *ci eripere de* (or *e*) *manibus* (*prop. and fig.*): *to s. from the mother's arms*, qm de amplexu matris avellere, or de complexu matris abripere: *to s. one fm danger, fm death*, eripere ex periculo, a morte; *fm destruction*, servare qm ab interitu.

**SNEAK**, *v.* repere, serpere. *To s. off or away*, clam se subducere.

**SNEAK**, *s.* homo occultus, tectus (*C.*).—*tenebris* (*Parr.*).



**SNEAKING**, abjectus. humilia. villa.  
**SNEER**, s. See GIBE.  
**SNEER**, v. *To s. at*, qm ludificari or deridēre. qm tridēre et vocibus increpare. qm irrisi insectari. qm cavillari. *To s. at the misfortune of others*, adversa mala ludificari: *to s. at* in his misfortune, adversa rebus qm insultare: *to gibe and s. at* in all possible ways, qm omnibus contumelia eludere. [SYN. in GIBB.]

**SNEEZE**, v. sternuere. sternutare. *To s. again*, sternutationem iterare: *to s. repeatedly*, sternutationes frequentare: *to hear* *aby* s., sternutationis sonum accipere: *the elephant utters a noise as when any one is sneezing*, elephas sternutationem similem elidit sonum; *to say 'God bless you!' when* *aby* is sneezing, sternutationis salutem; salutem ei imprecari: *to cause* *to s.*, *to make* *aby* s., sternutationem movēre or evocare or excitare: *to cause frequent sneezing*, ei crebras sternutationes commovēre.

**SNEEZE**, s. sternutatio (as act.)—sternutationem (the state in which one is when sneezing).—sternutationis sonus (the sound or noise produced by sneezing).

**SNIFF**, v. [PROPR. and FIG.] anhelare (to draw breath audibly up the nose). *To draw in with the breath*, spiritu (aspirando) ducere. (spiritu) haurire. *As language of contempt*. *To s. about*, odorari et pervestigare (prop. of dogs, then meton. of men; see C. Verr. 4, 13, 31). *To be sniffing about in all corners*, in omnibus lateribus perreptare.

**SNIFF**, s. anhelitus.

**SNIP**, s. *Act of cutting*, sectio. sectura. [A incision, incisura (Plin.).] *A piece cut off*, segmentum. recisamentum. particula. *A s. of paper*, resegmentum chartæ (aff. Plin., res. papyri, 13, 12, 23).

**SNIP**, v. secare. dissecare qd.

**SNIPE**, scolopax (Nemesian).—scolopax gallinago (Linn.).

**SNIVEL**, s. mucus (μῦκος), or pure Lat. narium excrementa, orum, pl.

**SNIVEL**, v. *sepe mucus resorbēre*.

**SNIVELLING**, mucosus. muculentus.

**SNORE**, v. sternere.

**SNORE**, or **SNORING**, rhonchus (ῥόγχος), or pure Lat. stertentis (or stertentium) sonitus.

**SNORER**, stertens.

**SNORT**, fremere (as a horse)—vehementius anhelare. imo de pectore spiritum trahere (to fetch breath forcibly)—fremere. snivare (to rage).

**SNORTING**, fremitus.

**SNOUT**, rostrum. *An elephant's s.*, proboscis. See NOSE.

**SNOW**, s. nix, gens. nivis, f.; usually in pl., nives (of a great fall or quantity of it). Consisting of s., nivalls: full of s., nivosus: white as s., niveus: s. falls, nives cadunt (Sen.); delabuntur (L.): to be covered with s., nivibus obrui, oppelli: the s. is deep, nix alta jacet (V.); alise nives premunt terram (Curt.): there is a deep fall of s., plurima nix e celo delabitur (L.): plurimæ nives cadunt (Sen.): to make one's way through the s., nives eluctari (T. Hist. 3, 59): mountains covered with perpetual s., montes perenni nives rigentes: montium juga perenni nive obruta (Curt. 7, 11, 8): montes in quibus nives ne æstus quidem solvit (aff. Sen. Ep. 79, 4): a s.-ball, \*globus ex nive compactus; glebulæ nivæ (Scrb. Larp.); globus nivalls (Macrob. Sat. 7, 12): a fall of s., nix casus (L. 21, 35): a flake of s., floccus nivalls: a s. storm, nives volantes; tempestas nivosa: a s. drift, \*agger nivæus; \*flis nives exaggeratæ; moles, magna vis nivium (aff. C.): a s. brook, \*calceus nivibus transilientis aptus factusque: s.-water, aqua nivalls (Gell.): aqua ex nivibus resolutis; nives ex montibus prolutæ (Cæs. B. C. 1, 48): nives de montibus solutæ (O. Met. 8, 556). *To cut a road through the s.*, nivem discindere atque ita viam patefacere.

**SNOW**, v. *It snows*, ningit; nives cadunt (Sen.), de labuntur (L.).

**SNOW-DROP**, \*leucolum vernum (Linn.).

**SNOWY**, nivalls (consisting of snow)—nivosus (full of s., covered with s.)—nivæus (white as snow).

**SNUB**, v. ei convicium facere, qm conviciis or contumeliis coactari.

**SNUB-NOSE**, nasus almus, nares resimæ (turned up)—nasus collisus (Aul.). *That has a s.-n.*, silus or spina; homo simâ nare (Mart. 6, 39, 8); homo narius resimis.

**SNUFF**, s. *Burnt wick of a candle*, fungus candæle; or, *fm context*, simply fungus (V.). *Powdered tobacco*, \*pulvis sternutatorius (Kraff.).—medicamentum ad sternutationem movendum efficax (aff. Cels. 3, 18, p. 157, ed. Bip.; Georges). *To take s.*,

\*ducere pulverem sternutatorium (Bau.); \*medicamento ad sternutationem movendum efficaci uli (Georges). [Anger, scorm, vid.]

**SNUFF**, v. [TRANS.] *To snuffle*, haurire narium. *To scent*, smell, vid. [FIG.] *To turn up the nose*, fastidium ostendere, prae se ferre. *To s. at*, qm suspendere naso (H.). [TRANS.] *To crop the wick of a lighted candle*, fungum candæle demere (non emungere).

**SNUFF-BOX**, \*theca sternutatoria.

**SNUFF-TAKER**, \*qui utitur pulvere sternutatorio.

\*qui ducit pulverem sternutatorium. *A great s.-t.*,

\*qui crebro utitur &c.

**SNUFFERS**, emunctories (Bibl. Vulg. Ezod. 25, 38).—\*forfex candelauro.

**SNUFFLE**, de nare loqui (Pers.).

**SNUG**, SNUGLY. See CLOSE, CLOSELY.

**SO**, adv. [Referring to a subject already indicated, a demonstration; in this manner, in this degree, sic (in such wise; used only subjectively, or with reference to a fact as conceived in the mind of a speaker, not implying the actual existence of the thing).—Ita (used subjectively, and also with reference to a fact as actually existing—under these circumstances).—tantum (in so high a degree).—tam (so very; apply with adj., adverbs, and participles, followed by another clause with ut or qui; and with verbs in comparisons, followed by quam, quasi, &c.: sic and ita are more rarely found with adj.).—adeo (up to that limit; places two things on an equality in point of intensity, &c., followed by ut: adeone esse hominem—infeliciorem quemquam, ut ego sum (Ter.). b) relative; in such manner or degree, ita, sic. It is so, sic est; ita res se habet: ita non so, non ita res se habet: sic res non est; alter factum ac narras. [Referring to something which follows; e.g. Be so good as to come to me, da mihi hoc, ut convenias; me velim convenias: be so good as to pardon him, eâ sis liberalitate, ut ei ignoscas: who is so rich as you? quis tantas, quantus tu, habet divitias? (O.) No! so...as; see An. [Comparative; by constr. with æque, ac, or atque. non minus, quam. [Conditional; by Crel. (e.g. quod si feceris, gratum mihi erit, so you will oblige me). [Concessive; ita (= and so, thus): e.g. deus vester...expers...virtutis, ita [= and so] ne beatus quidem est. [After detailing the various opinions of philosophers], ita [and so] cogitur disensione sapientum dominum nostrum ignorare; Pr. Intr. ii. 778, n.).—itaque (= and so, accordingly; e.g. itaque rem suscipit, et Sequens impetrat). [How so? why so? quid ita? (si ad): [Comparative; as ... so, ut ... ita, or inverteo, ita ... ut (as sicut, prout, ut si, quomodo, quo pacto, quemadmodum: sic quam, quasi, tamquam, veluti, atque ac).—ut ... sic; sic ... ut (less frequently the correlative to ita is quemadmodum, tamquam, quasi; Pr. Intr. ii. 779, 2).—tam ... quam (with adj. &c.: nemo tam multa scripsit, quam multa &c.).—adeo (in such a degree; with adj., adverbs, and verbs, or absolute; e.g. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 92, unum aspicio vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra; et C. Qu. Fr. 1, 2, 5, rempublicam funditis amissimus; adeo, ut Cato adeo-nas nullius consilii, sed tamen civis Romanus ut Cato, vix vivus effugeret). For 'so' with an adj. in the positive degree, e.g., so good, so great, &c., the Latin employs a superlative, e.g., so fine a city, urbes pulcherrima; (or adj.) talis, is, hic (of such quality; of persons and things)—tantus (of such quantity; of things only, or (adv.) ita, sic; e.g. itaque et Sicilia missum est Lacedæmoniorum victorias cupim suam tribuebant, quod talem virum et civitate expulsum (so illustrious or so excellent a man, Np. Alc. 6, 2).—ceteri rumore dilato, Dionii vim allatam, multi concurrerant, quibus tale facinus displicebat (so atrocious a deed, Np. Dia 10, 1).—non id tempus esse ut merita tantummodo exsolverentur (not so good, L. 2, 29, § 8).—jam Latio is status rerum erat, ut (so sad, L. 8, 13, § 2).—quoniam Ariovistus hanc sibi populoque Romano gratiam referret, ut (was so ungrateful, Cæs. B. G. 1, 35).—senatus consultum tantum vim habet (is of so little worth, C. Fam. 1, 7, 4).—Hegesias se ita putat Atticum (so good, C. Brut. 83, 286). By Crel. (e.g. quales pauci, teneris annis assuefacti sumus, tales adulti manemus, so we are in manhood). ~~Ita~~ 'sic, like our 'so', ita est = 'such', 'a good man, for so we was', vir bonus, sic enim fuit. [So s. = but moderately or indifferently, sic [e. g. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95, Deus Quid ridet? Get. Si, tenuerit. Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 9, Crit. Quid vos, quo pacto hie i satiane recet? Mga. Nemo i sic, ut quimus, alunt]. So much for to-day, in hunc diem hactenus; reliqua differamus in crastinum.

So CALLED, quem, quam, quod vocant, dicunt. qui, quæ, quod dicitur. *Not sic, ita dictus, nominatus, appellatus.*

So FAR, LONG, MANY, MUCH, SOON, TRUE, WELL ...as. See AS.

SOAK, v. || TRANS. macerare (to put a thing in water, in order to soften it, as *flax, flesh*).—aqua perfundere (to wet well with water, as *corn*).—madefacere (g. t., to make quite wet). To be soaked with rain, pluvia or imbre madefieri. || INTRANS. madefieri. madere. madescere.

SOAKING, maceratio (by steeping in water).—perfusio (by pouring water on).

SOAP, s. sapo, ōnis (Plin.). A piece or ball of s., bulla saponis.

SOAP, v. saponē linere or oblinere qd.

SOAP-BOILER, \*saponis coctor. \*qui saponem coquit

SOAP-HOUSE, \*officina saponis.

SOAP-SUDS, \*aqua saponē infecta.

SOAR, sursum or sublime ferri. subvolare (to fly up, of birds and things). To s. aloft to heaven, in cælum ascendere; sublimem abire; ad deos abire (of persons dying): to s. aloft to a higher region, in cœlestem locum subvolare.

SOB, v. singulire (Cels.).—singultare (Q.).

SOB, s. singultus, ūs.

SOBBINGLY, cum singultu (with a sob, C.).—modo singultantem (as those who sob, Q.).

SOBER, || That avoids excess in drinking, sobrius (C.).—qui crapulam vitat. qui modice bibit. || Moderate, sobrius. temperans. temperatus.

SOBERLY, sobrie (prop.). temperanter. temperate (fig.).

SOBRIETY, || Abstinence from excessive drinking. Crel. with sobrius. || Moderation, sobrietates (Sen.).—temperantia (C.).

SOCAGE, servitus. servitium. In s., servus; or by Crel., e. g. Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit (in s., C. Rep. 3, 9, 16).

SOCIABLE, commodus (suiting his manners to those of others).—affabilis (ready to speak, condescending in conversation).—sociabilis (inclined to intercourse with others).—congregabilis (apt to unite in a flock or herd).—facilis (as a quality of character). Not s., in sociabilis. morosus (sullen).

SOCIABLENESS, socialitas (as prevailing in a society, Plin.).—mores faciles (as a person's character).

SOCIABLY, socialiter.

SOCIAL, socialis (inclined to union and companionship).—sociabilis (capable of or inclined to union and companionship with others).—congregabilis (also capable of being easily united with others in a herd or set; e. g. apum examina, C.).—facilis (easy of access, companionable). S. life, vitæ societas; societas conjunctionis humane; caritas atque societas humana: to bring uncivilized men to the habits of s. life, homines dissipatos congregare, et ad (or in) vitæ societatem convocare: to lead a s. life (i. e. life of friendly intercourse with one's companions, societatem caritatis coire cum suis: man is a s. animal, homo est animal sociale; natura nos sociabiles fecit; natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem: the s. union, civilis societas; hominum inter homines societas; societas or consortio humana; consociatio hominum; societas generis humani; conjunctio congregatioque hominum; societas hominum conjunctioque; convictus humanus (all C.).

SOCIETY, || Union, societas. To live in s., congregatos esse (esp. of animals; opp. solivagos esse; see C. Tusc. 5, 13, 88); societatem caritatis coisse inter se (sm. natural inclination): man is born for s., homines naturâ sunt congregabiles; natura nos sociabiles fecit; natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem; natura impellit hominem ut hominum cœtus et celebrationes et esse et a se obiri velit. || Companionship. To give one's s. to abg, esse cum quo (to be with him); qm comitari; ci comitem se addere or adjungere (to accompany abg as an attendant): in the s. of abg, cum quo: to shun the s. of abg, cs aditum sermonemque defugere: to seek the s. of abg, cs consuetudinem appetere: bad s. spoils good manners, malignus comes quamvis candido et simplici rubiginem suam affricat (Sen. Ep. 7, 6). || Union of several persons for a common end, societas (esp. of literary societies, trading companies, &c.).—sodalitas (of colleagues; e. g. of certain priests at Rome; then, g. t., of any s. in which any secret exists; e. g. of freemasons with us).—factio (a party, esp. for a bad purpose; see

Trajan ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 36 [43], 1).—collegium (a corporation; e. g. of merchants, artisans, priests, &c.). To enter into s. with abg, societatem cum quo facere, inire, coire (g. t.); rationem communicare cum quo (to make common cause with abg); societatem contrahere cum quo (to enter into a partnership): to receive abg into a s., qm in societatem assumere or ascribere (g. t.); qm in collegium cooptare (into a corporation): to dissolve a s., societatem dirimere: human s., societas humana, hominum, or generis humani: civil s., societas civilis. || A body of persons united for one object, cœtus, conventus hominum or amicorum (g. t., an assembly of friends).—circulus (a social circle).—congressus (an assembly which meets together for some purpose).—acroasis (an assembly of learned persons in which abg is read).—sodaliciū (an assembly of colleagues, esp. of certain priests and others, in order to celebrate the private worship of a deity with feasting): a s. of friends, congressio familiarium: a large s., frequentia, celebritas; celeberrimus virorum mulierumque conventus: to be fond of attending s.'s and meetings, circulos et sessulunculas conectari.

SOCK, soccus (worn by comic actors, Plaut.).

SOCKET, myxus (in a candlestick or lamp, i. e. the part in which the wick stood; Mart. 14, 41).—tubus (a tube).—vagina (a sheath).—theca (a case). S. of the eye, \*cavum oculi.

SOCKLE (in architecture), podium (Vitruv.).

SOD, caespes (gleba = a clod). To cover a roof with s., \*caespite tegere or contegere.

SODA, soda (i. t., prepared).—nitrum (in its natural state).

SODALITY. See SOCIETY.

SOEVER, cunque (added to a word; e. g. quiscunque, whosoever).

SOFA, lectus (g. t.).—lectulus. lectica lucubratoria (esp. for reading or study).—gratûbus (a low couch).—hemicyclium (of a semicircular form, for two or three persons, esp. for conversation, &c.).—stibadium (Plin. Ep.).—signa, âtis (Mart., of a semicircular form). Arms or side of a s., pluteus (e. g. plutei fulcra, Propert.). S. cushion or squab, torus lecti.

SOFT, || PROP. mollis (not hard; opp. durus).—tener (tender; opp. asper).—mitis (gentle, mild). Very s., præmolliis: s. boiled eggs, ova mollia or sordilia. A s. hand, manus mollis (O.). A s. voice, vox lenis: a s. air, aer tepidus. See also GENTLE, MILD. To grow s., see SOFTEN. || FIG. mollis, tener.

SOFTEN, || PROP. mollire, emollire, mitigare (trans.); emolliri, mollescere, emollescere, mitigari (intrans.). || FIG. mollire, emollire, commovere animum cs; qm, cs animum, lenire, dlenire, mitigare (trans.); molliri, leniri (intrans.). To s. down abg in the telling, ad qm in mollis referre qd (T. Ann. 14, 39).

SOFTLY, molliter (g. t.).—leniter, placide. ele-menter. pacate (gently, mildly, quietly).

SOFTNESS, mollitia.—mollitudo (as an abiding quality).

SOHO, heus! eho! heus tu! (Ter.)

SOIL, || Ground, earth, terra, (terræ) solum (surface of the ground).—ager; soli natura, ingenium; solum (in respect of its natural quality and its produce). A rich s., solum pingue. A thin s., solum macrum et exile. A loose or close, moist or dry s., solum solum vel spissum, humidum vel siccum. || Dung, ster-cus (of men and animals).—excrementum, usually pl. excrementa, orum, n. (of men and animals; post-Aug., but Class.). || A spot, stain, vid.

SOIL, v. qd qd re inquinare (to cover with dirt; the strongest term).—contaminare (to s. more slightly, esp. by use or frequent handling).—turbare (to take off the freshness of a thing; ~~not~~ not deturbare).—maculare (with spots).—spurcare. conspurcare (so as to make foul or loathsome). To s. one's fingers (fig.), se sceleribus contaminare (C.); flagitiis se dedecorare (S.); contamine-re, inquinare, polluere (C.).

SOJOURN, s. and v. See ABIDE, ABODE; DWELL, DWELLING.

SOLACE, v. See CONSOLATION.

SOLACE, s. See CONSOLATION.

SOLANDER, \*scabies.

SOLAR, solaris. solarius. or by gen. solis. A s. eclipse, solis defectus or defectio; sol deficiens (see ECLIPSE). The s. year, annus qui solstitiali circum-agitur orbe (L. 1, 19, extr.).—annus solstitialis (Sere. P. Æn. 4, 653). The ancient Romans reckoned a lunar year, the latter a s., Romani veteres ad lunæ cursum, et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digesserunt.

SOLD, a. part. of TO SELL.

SOLDER, s. ferrumen (Plin.). 'Soft s.' (Sam Slick),

palpum (e. g. mihi obtrudere non potes palpum, *Plant. Pseud.* 4, 1, 35).

**SOLDER**, v. ferruminare. conferruminare (to s. together, *Plin.*).

**SOLDIER**, miles (v. pr.; s. collective for milites).—armatus (an armed man, usually pl. *Plin.*) bellator, pugnator, proclator, a warrior, poet. —home or vir militaris (as when we say 'a good s.', 'a distinguished s.', in speaking of a veteran or general: *Plin.* only the poets and later prose writers employ militaris for miles). Of or belonging to a s., militaris. A raw or fresh s., miles tiro, or tiro only (C., *Cæs.*); miles tirunculus (*Suet.*). An old or veteran s., veteranus: s.'s with respect to their profession, homines or viri militares. A common s., miles gregarius, or miles only. The common s.'s, milites gregarii; militum or armatorum vulgus. A brave or good s., miles fortis, strenuus, bonus, acer (C.); ad pugnandum alacer or paratus; studio pugnae ardens, incensus atque incitatus (C.). A cowardly, bad s., miles ignavus, timidus (C.), pavidus (S.). S.'s of the line, (milites) legionarii: to turn s., to enlist as a s., nomen dare, or profiteri, militare (L.); sponte militiam sumere (T.). To go out as a s., militatum abire (Ter.). In militum disciplinam proficisci (C.): *Plin.* these phrases are not to be employed in the sense of 'to turn s.', 'to enlist as a s.', 'to become a s.'. To be, serve as a s., militare; militum munus sustinere; stipendia merere, mereri (C., L.); militiam tolerare (V.), colere (O.). A s.'s wife, uxor militis: a s.'s child, puer (puella) militaris: a s.'s life, vita militaris. A s.'s cloak, sagum: a s.'s dress, vestitus militaris; habitus gregalis (of the common s., T. Ann. 1, 59): s.-like, militaris: in a s.-like manner, militum more, modo (C.); militanter (L.).

**SOLDIERY**, milites, pl.; miles armati, pl.

**SOLE**, adj. solus, unus.—unicus (e. g. filius, filia, &c.—illa villa solius tua, you have s. possession of). See *ALONE*, ONLY.

**SOLE**, s. *The bottom of a foot, planta.* *Plin.* not solus in this sense. To find no place for the s. of one's foot, locum, ubi consistat, non reperire. *The bottom of a shoe, soles.* *A fish, \*pleuronectes platissa (Annn.).*

**SOLE**, v. \*calcels soles suffigere.

**SOLECISM**, vitium error.—*\*solus barbarismus, a fault in single words, as though one should say Mæcenum for Mæcenatem, or should use an outlandish word, e. g. canthus, for ferrum quo rote vincuntur; solæclismus, a fault in grammar or construction, e. g. non feceris, for ne feceris; acyrologia, Gr. or Lat. improprium, an erroneous combination of words, as, hunc ego si potui tantum sperare (for timere, dolorem; Q. 1, 8, 6).*

**SOLELY**, solum, tantum. See *ONLY*.

**SOLEMN**, solemnus (festive, ceremonial).—gravis, severus (grave, serious). To take a s. oath, persancte jurare or de jure; jurare per plures (or omnes) deos.

**SOLEMNITY**, *Gravity, seriousness, by Crel. with the adj.* *A festive or formal celebration, solemn* (*Plin.* solemnitas is late)—cerimonia (a solemn religious ceremony).—pompa (a solemn procession). To keep a festival with great s., \*diem festum magno cum apparatu celebrare (cf. T. Hist. 2, 95, 1).

**SOLEMNIZE**, *To celebrate, agere, agitare (v. pr., festive, birth-days, holidays, &c.).*—celebrare (to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly; e. g. birth-day, marriage-feast: less frequently of a festival). To s. a day as a festival, diem prosequi (*Np. Alt. 4, estr.*). To s. a festival for three days, diem festum agere triduum; per triduum; public games, ludos facere or committere. To s. divine service, sacra procurare; sacris operari: res divinas rite perpetrare: but, in the modern sense, better \*rebus divinis interesse (of the officiating minister).

**SOLEMNLY**, solemniter (in a festive or ceremonial manner).—graviter, severè (gravely, seriously).

**SOLICIT**, *To seek for, ask, petere, expetere (to petition for)—querere (to seek with pains and exertion).—consecrari (in pursue zealously)—captare, aucupari (to snatch eagerly at sth.; all these with an acc.). To s. the favour of the people, aurum popularem captare; gratiam ad populum querere: one who s.'s (for an office), petitor; candidatus (see CANDIDATE). The act of soliciting, petitio, ambitio (canvassing).—prensatio (taking voters by the hand, in order to gain their favour).—ambitus (by unlawful means; whereas ambitio, in the best age, was only by lawful means). *To attempt ob'y's mind, sollicitare qm or cs animum (e. g. pretio, pecuniâ); pellicere qm.**

**SOLICITOR**, *One who solicits, qui petit &c.; petitor; and see the verb.* *A legal assistant or adviser, causidicus (in a depreciating sense). See ATTORNEY.*

**SOLICITOR-GENERAL**, advocatus fisci (legal assistant of the treasury in judicial proceedings; *Enrop.* 8, 18 [10], init.).

**SOLICITOUS**. See *ANXIOUS*.

**SOLITUDE**. See *ANXIETY*.

**SOLID**, densus, condensus (consisting of compressed parts; opp. rarus).—spissus (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, incompressible; opp. solutus).—solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opp. cassus, pervius).—confertus (pressed together, crammed, as it were; opp. rarus).—artior or artior (compressed into a small space).—pressus (of an orator's style, concis e, nervous).—brevis (also of style, &c.). S. fo-d, cibus plenus: s. learning, doctrina or eruditio accurata, subtilis, recondita, exquisita (*Plin.* not solidus; yet solida gloria, solida utilitas are correct). To make s. (according to the above distinctions), densare, condensare, spissare, conspissare, solidare: to become s., densari, &c. (pass. of the above verbs); spissescere, solidescere.

**SOLIDLY**, solidè, dense, spisse. See the *adj.*

**SOLILOQUY**, \*sermo cum ipso habitus (comp. C., sermo intimus cum ipse secum [qs loquitor], of a purely mental s.). *Soliloquium frat in Augustin.* S. meditatio (Q.) or sermo intimus may be used for a mental s. To hold a s., ipsum secum loqui: intra se dicere (Q.); also secum loqui; solum secum colloqui: he held the following s., hæc secum colloquutus est: ipse secum hæc locutus est.

**SOLITARY**, *Single, vid.* *Lonely, remote from others, solitarius, solivagus (living alone, of men and animals).—solus, desertus (without inhabitants, of places; opp. celebr, frequens). A s. life, vita solitaria (g. t.); vita inculta et deserta ab amicis (friendless): to lead a s. life, vitam solitariam ago; in solitudine vivere; tempus solum in secreto vivere; vitam agere segregem (Sen. Benef. 4, 18, 2); hominum conventus fugere (to avoid society); solitaria natura esse (of animals which frequent s. places, Farr. R. R. 3, 16, 4): a s. place, locus solus or desertus (opp. locus frequens or celebr); locus ab arbitris remotus (where one has no witnesses).*

**SOLITUDE**, solitudo (state and place).—orbitas (loss of children).—viduitas (widowhood).—solitudo liberum, viduarum (the condition of orphans or widows).—locus solus or desertus (a solitary place; opp. locus celebr or frequens); locus ab arbitris remotus (private and retired): to live in s., see 'to lead a SOLITARY life': to retire into s., se conferre or se recipere in solitudinem; vitam solitudini mandare (g. t.); a publicis negotiis se removere; de foro decedere; se ab omni parte republicæ subtrahere (to retire from political life): to seek s., solitudines captare: to wander about in s., full of deep sorrow, in locis solis mestum errare.

**SOLO**, unus, cantus. To sing a s., solus qs cantat. To play a s., \*solus qs fidulus canit; on the flute, solus qs tibialis cantat.

**SOLSTICE**, solstitium (at the beginning of summer).—bruma (at the beginning of winter).—*Plin.* It is un-*Class.* to say solstitium æstivum, for solstitium, or solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma. At the s., solstitiali die (in summer).—brumali die (in winter).

**SOLSTITIAL**, solstitialis.

**SOLUBLE**, qui (que, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest; dissolubilis (C.).—solubilis (*Amman.*).

**SOLUTION**, *The act of dissolving, &c., Crel. by the verb.* *An answer, solutio, dissolutio (both of a captious question).—explicatio, enodatio (of a perplexed or obscure matter). See ANSWER.*

**SOLVE**, solvere (a riddle, a question).—dissolvere (a question).—enodare (perplexed or captious questions; for such we may also say, [captiosa] solvere; [captiones] explicare, discutere). To s. a doubt, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvare; dubitationem tollere; dubitationem ei eximere.

**SOLVENCY**, solvendi facultas; or Crel. by the *adj.*

**SOLVENT**,  *Able to pay, qui est solvendo (C.).—qui est ad solvendum (Plin.).—Idoneus (e. g. debitor). To swear that one is not s., bonam copiam ejurare. Able to dissolve, qui corpus qd solvere, dissolvere, potest.*

**SOME**, aliquis (any, indefinite).—ullus (opp. nullus, empty after negations).—quispiam (nearly = aliquis, but always implies a number, out of which any indifferently may be supposed: only used substantively; but

not always; si agricola quispiam &c., C.; see the word in **SOMEBODY**—quidam (a certain one, without specification).—aliqui (indefinite).—nonnulli, or nonnemo, sing. (in ipsa curia nonnemo hostis est, C., several).—aliquot (more than one).—perique, complures (s., and, indeed, several or many).—often aliquid with gen.: e. g., s. indulgentia, qd venie. It is s. consolation to remember, in qā re nonnihil me consolatur quum recordor &c.: s. progress has been made, nonnihil est profectum (C.). S. ... others, alii ... alii; quidam ... alii: s. ... others ... others, quidam (alii) ... alii ... alii (and thus alii may be used successively few times or more; but Cicero also varies it by partim, &c.; see C. N. D. 2, 47, *et cetera*): s. in one direction, others in another, alii alio, &c.: s. in one manner, others in another, alii aliter, &c.: s. few, pauci: s. twenty days, aliquid viginti dies: in s. measure, aliquo modo; aliquid ex parte (partly); aliquid (in s. respect); see *Cæs. B. G. 1, 40, Held.* **Avoid** quidamtenus.

**SOMEBODY**, aliquis, quispiam, aliquispiam, quisquam, ullus. (1) aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, subst.: aliquis or aliqui, aliqua, aliquid, adj. (2) aliquispiam, quispiam (subst. and adj.; but usually quispiam is found as a subst., and aliquispiam as an adj.; Z. § 129). relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial whether individual of that number is thought of. Quispiam often in objections, e. g., s. will say, dixerit quispiam—quidam (a certain one, whom it is not necessary to specify).—**ALIIQUI**, indef. and affirmative; also like our 'somebody,' used for 'a person of consequence,' si vis esse aliquis: ego quoque sum aliquid (C.).—quispiam (subst.) and ullus (adj.) are indef. and negative; therefore also in interrogative clauses, where a negative is implied.

**SOMEHOW** OR **OTHER**, nescio quo modo. nescio quo casu. nescio quo pacto.

**SOMETHING**, **Opp.** to 'nothing,' aliquid (usually with a gen. of the subst. joined with it; e. g. aliquid nummorum; after the particles si, ne, quo, ut, num, we find simply quid, unless there be a particular emphasis; see Kühner, C. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; Hermann, *Phisic.*, p. 731).—paullum aliquid (some little thing, a trifle).—nonnihil (a pretty good deal, also followed by a gen.).—quidquam (in negative propositions).—quidam, quaedam, quoddam (certain, which one cannot or may not mention; e. g. singularis est quaedam natura atque vis animi).—numquid, equid (in questions, *athg.*). A s., nescio quid: to reckon one as s., aliquem magni facere: that is s., but far from being all, est istuc quidem aliquid, sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia: to think s. of oneself, putare se esse aliquid: he seems to be s., aliquid esse videtur. **Opp.** to 'not,' = somewhat, in some measure or degree, paulum (with comparatives, paulo). nonnihil, aliquid (e. g. nonnihil me consolatur, quum recordor). **ALiquantulum**, aliquantulo, always mean 'in a considerable degree.' Its this is implied in a comparative adj.; e. g. soror meliuscula est, 'is something better.'

**SOMETIMES**, aliquando (g. t.).—interdum (now and then).—nonnunquam (rather frequently).—umquam (in interrogative clauses, where a negation or doubt is implied).—quandoque (Cels.). S., though not often, etiam si raro, non tamen nunquam (Q.).

**SOMEWHERE**, **ALICUI**, uspiam, usquam (with the same difference of meaning as between aliquis, quispiam, and ullus; see **SOMEBODY**).

**SOMNIFEROUS**. See **SOPORIFIC**.

**SON** (with reference to parents), filius (opp. puella).—(with reference to sex) puer, sexus virilis (also of several s's, Np.).—stirps virilis (also of all the s's of a family collectively, L.).—so also suboles virilis (T.).

**SON** In the poets, and also in Q., we find natus or gnatus for filius, but it is never thus used as a subst. by the best prose writers; so that we cannot say natus meus, tuus, &c., for filius meus, tuus, &c.; or nati parentum for liberi parentum. In C. Amic. 8, 27, and De Fin. 5, 25, 63, natus is used as a participle. A young s., little s., filiolus; filius parvus: to have a s., another s., filio, filiole augeri (C.); sexu, stirpe virili augeri (Afl. L. and T.): to be abys son, quo natum, prognatum esse (L.); quo ortum esse (C.): to lose a s., filium amittere, perdere: to leave no s., sexum virilem non relinquere (Np.).

**SON-IN-LAW**, gener.

**SON OF MAN** (a title assumed by our blessed Saviour), 'mortali matre natus.'

**SONG**, carmen (g. t.).—canticum (act of singing or the thing sung, as an effect of talent or art).—canticum (that which is or may be sung).—cantilena (as adapted to a well-known air. Döderlein remarks, that cantica and cantilenae are only s's adapted for singing, in which, as in popular ballads, the words and melodies are inseparable, and serve to excite mirth and pleasure, in opp. to speech and that which is spoken: indeed canticum means a favourite piece, still in vogue; cantilena, a piece which, being generally known, has lost the charm of novelty, and is classed with old s's).—cantio (as s. sung, espily as a form of enchantment). It is the old s., cantilena eandem canis (you are always singing the same thing, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem quod sæpe scribis (you are always writing the same); semper ista eademque audio (I am always hearing the same thing); uno opere eandem incudem die nocteque tundit (he is continually doing the same thing, C. de Or. 2, 39, init.).

**SONGSTER**, cantor.—voci et cantus modulator (Col. 1, præf. 3).

**SONGSTRESS**, cantrix.

**SONNET**, carmen (tetradecastichum).

**SONOROUS**, sonans (C.).—canorus (C., sounding well).—sonorus (Tibull., poet. and post-Aug. prose). A s. voice, vox canora.

**SOON**, **Opp.** to 'a short time, brevi tempore, or simply brevi (denoting the short space of time in which aliquid happens).—mox (very s. afterwards, immediately after, always supposes a comparison between circumstances or points of time, of which the one follows after the other).—jam, more strongly jamjamque (in a moment, represents the time of an action as present, which one indicates as impending).—propediem (as s. as possible, to-morrow, denotes a definite point of time up to which any thing may happen). Very s., perbrevis: s. afterwards, or thereupon, paullo post or post paullo; brevi postea; non ita multo post; brevi spatio interfecto: I will s. be here, jam hic adero. **Quickly, immediately, celeriter, cito; see IMMEDIATELY.** As s., statim; post (e. g. Germani statim e somno lavantur, as s. as they get up); ab s., as Feii was taken, post Veios captos; or by an abl., e. g. cs adventu, discessu, as s. as one had come, gone: solis occasu, as s. as the sun had set. **At an early period, mature, mane (early in the morning).** Too s., ante tempus; mature or maturus (see Bremi, *Suet. Cæs. 26*): to do *athg.*, maturare qd facere: as s., simul ac or (when a vowel follows) simul atque: as s. as possible, simul; simul ut; ut primum; quum primum; quum maturime: as s. as I came to Rome after your departure, ut primum a tuo digresso Romam veni: as s. as the meeting was over, ambassadores were sent, ab illā concione legati missi sunt. **Easily, facile, facili negotio.** It is s. said, proclive dictu est (C. Off. 2, 60, 69).

**SOONER**, **Opp.** to *athg.*, potius. citius. prius. S. than, potius quam; citius quam; prius quam; also non tam cito ... quam (putting, of course, the epithet that is preferred after the quam; e. g. quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses, quam ... πολιτικόν, i. e., would sooner call a politician than a rhetorician): I would s. die than &c., mori malo, quam &c.

**SOOT**, fuligo.

**SOOTHE**, qm or cs animum placare (to pacify, calm).—mitigare (to moderate, alleviate).—lenire or delinire (to soften, make less painful or disagreeable). **JN.** cs animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To s. one's anger, cs iram lenire, mollire, permulcere, placare, sedare: to s. pain, dolorem mitigare: to s. grief, levare luctum. See also **ALLEVIATE**.

**SOOTHSAYER**, vates, divinians (an inspired prophet; C.).—vaticinans (O.; very rare, = vates).—faticicus (one who foretells the destiny of man; C.).—fatiloquus (poet. = faticicus).—sortilegus (one who divines by lots; C.).—haruspex (one who foretells events from the appearance of the entrails of victims).—augur (one who foretells from the flight of birds).—fem., vates. mulier faticica, fatiloqua. interpres divum (L.). saga (C.).

**SOOTY**, fuliginosus (full of soot; late).—fuliginus (looking like soot).

**SOP**, s. \*frustum in aquā (embammate, lacte, &c.) intinctum. A s. to Cerberus, \*quasi Cerbero ossum obducere (the prov. being taken from V. Æn. 6, 420).

**SOP**, v. intingere qd in aquā, lacte, &c.—macerare in qm rem (Cat. qd rē).

**SOPHISM**, sophisma, atis, n. (or Lat., as rendered by C., conclusivuncula fallax, cavillatio; wch did not, however, obtain currency).—captio dialectica or sophistica, or simply capito, when the context shows the sense. To detect or expose a s., sophisma diluere; captioem refellere or discutere.

**SOPHIST**, sophistes (C.); also by Crel. qui ostentationis aut questus causā philosophatur (C. Acad. 2, 23, 73).

**SOPHISTICAL**, *sophisticus* (Gell.). captiosus (of things; e. g., a question; C.)—ad captiones repertus (Gell.). *S. conclusions*, conclusuluncum fallaces (C.; vid. in **SOPHISM**): *s. questions*, interrogationes fallaces et captiosae (C.).

**SOPHISTICALLY**, *sophistarum modo*, more (oft. C.). *sophistic* (Appul.).

**SOPHISTRY**, [*A false argument; see SOPHISM*]. *The art or practice of using sophisms*, captiones. Interrogationes captiosae (**SOP**) *sophistic*, = *captiosus*, very late; Appul.).

**SOPORIFIC**, *somnifer* (Plin., O.). *somnificus* (Plin.). \**medicamentum somnum concilians*. *A s. (medicine), sopor* (Np., Sen. **SOP**) *medicamentum somnificum is not Class.*; potius *somnifica* *is altogether without authority*: *to administer a s.*, ei *soporem dare*: *to take a s.*, *soporem sumere* (Sen. Ep. 83, An.) or *potare*.

**SOPOR**, *sorbus*, l. f. (tree)—*sorbum* (fruit).

**SORCERER**, *magus*, *veneficus*, *incantator* (late).

**SORCERESS**, *мага*, *venefica* (O.). *saga* (C.) strix (O.).

**SORCERY**, *ars magica* (L.). *magice* (Plin.). *veneficia*, pl. (C.). *Jx. veneficia* et *cantiones* (*sorceries* and *incantations*).—*magica* (Appul.). *S's.* *sacra magica* (F.); *superstitiones magice* (T. Ann. 12, 59).

**SORDID**, *humilis* (*low-minded*); *opp.* *altus*, *excellens*.—*abjectus* (*despicable*).—*liberalis* (*ungentlemanly*)—*sordidus* (*base and mean*).—*turpis* (*disgraceful*; *opp.* *honestus*).—*impurus* (*vicious*; *opp.* *castus*).—*improbis* (*vile, bad*).—*fedus* (*disgusting*). *A s. spiritus*, *sorde*.

**SORDIDLY**, *humiliter*, *obecte*, *liberaliter*, *sordide*, *turpiter*, *Jx. turpiter* et *nequiter*, *sine dignitate*. [*Sx.* in **SORDID**].

**SORDIDNESS**, *humilitas*, *liberalitas*, *improbitas*, *animus abjectus* or *humilis*, *sorde*, *mens sordibus oppleta*, *indignitas*. [*Sx.* in **SORDID**].

**SORE**, *s. ulcus*, *eris*, *u*. See **ULCER**.

**SORE**, *adj.* [*PAOR*], *sancus*, *atritus* (*made sore by rubbing*). *S. place*, *atrita*, *s. pl.*; *atritus partes*: *to rub s.*, *aterrere*; *aterrando saucire*. [*Fig.*] *Painful*, *distressing*, *gravid*; *acerbus*.

**SORELY**, *graviter*, *egre*, *molante*.

**SORREL**, *s.* [*A plant*], *rumez pratensis* (Linn.; *common s.*)—*oxalis acetosella* (Linn.; *wood s.*)—*\*andromeda arbores* (Linn.; *red s.*, *s. tree*).

**SORRELY**, *adj.* \**(equus) albus subrubens*.

**SORRILY**, *See FOOLY*.

**SORROW**, *tristitia*, *mæstitia*, *mæror* (*great s.*). *Feigned s.*, *tristitia simulata*: *to give way to s.*, *se tradere tristitia*: *to cause s.*, *tristitiam ei afferre* or *inferre*.

**SORROWFUL**, **SORROWFULLY**. See **SAD**, **SADLY**.

**SORRY**, [*Sorrowful*]; *vid.* *To be sorry for*: 1) *To repent*, *regret*, *penitent me* *ca rei*. *I am not s. that I held the same opinion as they did*, *me haud penitent eorum sententiam fuisse*. *I am s. that I was not there*, *dolet mihi non adfuisse*. 2) *To grieve* *over*, *dolere*, *egre* or *molante* *ferre*, *lugere* (*to mourn for*). *To be s. for any one's lot*, *vicem cui dolere*: *one ought to be sorry that* &c., *dolendum est quod* [*Poor, mean, vld.*].

**SORT**, *s.* [*Kind*, *genus*]; see **KNOW**. *Sin' a sort of*, *may be expressed by* *quidam*; *s. g.*, *non perspicit aliam quandam esse in huius deligendis* (C.) or *by omnia*, *s. g.* *omnes* *egritudines*, *metus*, *perturbationes*, *omnia pericula*: *ita* *by nota* (*prop.* *a mark put on althg*); *hence*, *s. g.* *vinum bonum*, *malum notum* (*of a good or bad s.*); *quæcunque vini nota* (*wise of every s.*); *vini nota optima* (*the best s. of wine*; Col.); *cujuscunque notæ cascus* (*cheese of every s.*; Col.); *secundæ notæ mel* (*of the second s.*; Col.). [*Manner*, *vid.*].

**SORT**, *v.* *in genera digerere* (ast. C. de Or. 1, 42, 190). *digerere*, *in ordinem digerere*; *seccernere*, *relicere* (*to reject in sorting*).

**SORTIE**, *excursus*, *eruptio* (*a violent s.*). *To make a s.*, *erumpere*, *facere excursionem* or *eruptionem*: *to make a s. fm a town*, *excursionem* or *eruptionem* *facere* *ex oppido*; *eruptione* *ex urbe pugnare*; *portis se foras erumpere*; *to make a s. upon the enemy*, *egredi e portis et hosti signa inferre*.

**SOT**, *homo ebrius*, *præter modum vino deditus* (ast. C.). *homo in vinum effusus* (Curt. 5, 1, 37). *vinolentus*, *potator* (Plaut.).

**SOTTISH**, *ebrius*, *temulentus*.

**SOTTISHNESS**, *ebrietas*, *vinolentia*.

**SOUL**, [*The spirit of man*, *anima* (*the principle of life*; *also the s. apart fm the body*, *the spirit*: *the s. not = 'the intellect' in the best prose*).—*spiritus* (*the*

*breath of life*).—*animus* (*the living power*, *the sensitive and appetitive nature*, *à Boetio*; *then the whole spiritual nature of man*, *opp.* *corpus*);—*mens* (*the intellect*; *à Boetio*). *To believe the immortality of the s.*, *censere animum semper permanere*, *censere animum immortalem esse*: *fm my s.*, *ex animo*; *vere*: *with all my s.*, *toto animo*. [*A living being*, *a person*, *anima*, *caput*, *homo*. *Not a s.*, *homo*; *there was not a s. in the house*, *nemo natus in edibus fuit* (Com.); *hominum numerus caput xxx milium erat* (30,000 souls; Cæc.). [*Fig.*] *A principal actor*, *leading principle of power*, *auctor*, *princeps* (leader)—*fundamentum* (*grossus suctor*). *He was the very s. of the undertaking*, *dixit auctor*, *actor rerum gerendarum fuit* (ast. C. Sect. 28, 61); *princeps ætæ agææ rei* (L. 4, 48, § 8); *piety is the s. of virtue*, *pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum*.

**SOUND**, *s.* [*A noise*, *sonus* (*the thing*).—*sonitus* (*a sounding*, *the giring of a sound*).—*vox* (*voice*).—*tinuitus* (*clang*, *hinking*, *ringing*).—*clangor* (*clapping*, *flapping*).—*crepitus* (*rustling*).—*creptus* (*clap*, *stomp*, *crushing*, *rattling*).—*sonus* (*tone*, *in music*; **SOP**) *modulatio* *is the melodious combination of s's in music*, *not s. itself*. *To have a s.*, *sonare*: *to give or emit a s.*, *sonum* or *ocem*, &c. *ede*: *a s.*, *sonus*, *of words*, *inanis verborum sonitus* *tinuitus* (T. Dial. 26, in.). [*A probe*; *vid.*] *A shallow sea*, *stretum*. [*A cuttle*, *fish*, *sepia*].

**SOUND**, *adj.*, *sanus*, *validus* (*healthy*).—*rectus*, *integer* (*right*). *I am safe and s.*, *salvus sum* et *incolomis*; *sleep*, *sonnus*, *artus plenus*: *s. a constitutio*, *firma corporis constitutio*; *mens sana* *in corpore sano* (Juv. 10, 356); *to get a s.*, *sanari*, *vehementer vapulare*: *to give a s.*, *beating*, *verberibus* or *flagris implere*; *maie mulcare*, *verberibus* *subigere* or *irritare*; *verberibus mulcare*, *ali comic*; *to give a s. according to*, *graviter* *incredare* *qm*; *acerbe* et *contumeliose* *in qm* *invehiri*.

**SOUND**, *v.* [*INTRA*]. *To give a sound*, *sonare*, *s. num edere* or *reddere* (*prop.*). *That s. well*, *hoo bene sonat* (*prop.*).—*oratio honesta* est (Ag.).

**TO TRANK**, *To s.*, *a signal*, *canere classicum*: *to s. a res*, *receptum*, *receptum*; *signum receptum*: *dare* (L.); *millite tubæ revocare*; *signum receptum*: *dare* (L.); *infare* (*buccinam*, &c.); *to s.*, *the praises of althg*, *magnifice prædicare* *qd*; *buccinatores* *et cel esse* (C. Pl. Fam. 16, 21).

**TO TRY**, [*PAOR*]. *To try*, *the depth of water*, *\*exporatis uti*; *maris altitudinem cataparras tentare* (ast. Lind. Orig. 19, 4); *see Ferunt*, *cataparras*. [*Fig.*] *To try*, *voluntatem* *ca percutari* (C.); *animum* *ca scrutari* (C.); *or* *explorare*; *degustare* *qm* (*used playfully*, *to see what is in him*); *peritente* *ca animum*; *sciscitari* *quid cogitet* (*to try and find out his sentiments*).

**SOUNDING**, *sonans*, *canens* (*rich in tone*; **SOP**) *sonorus* *to poet*. [*A speech*, *oratio* *verbis sonans*].

**SOUNDING-LEAD**, *cataparras*, *m.*, *m.* (*leader*).

**SOUNDLY**, *probe*, *valde*, *vehementes*, *graviter*. *To beat s.*, *acide*, *see the adj.* *To sleep s.*, *acte* [= *actet*] *et* *graviter* *dormitare*.

**SOUNDNESS**, *sanitas* (*of body or mind*; *opp.* *morbus*, *egritudo*).—*integritas* (*of body or mind*; *also*, *completio*, *unimpaired condition of althg*).

**SOUP**, *Jus*. *Hot s.*, *Jus fervens*, *fervidum*; *a s. warmed up again*, *Jus hesternum*.

**SOUP**, *adj.* [*Not sweet*, *acerbus* (*opp.* *mitis*).—*amarus* (*opp.* *dulcis*: *according to Didd.* *acerb.* *of a biting*, *amarus* *of a nauseous*, *bitterness*: *acerbus* *is far more emly used* *fig.* *of a s. in words*, *character*, &c.).—*acidus* (*opp.* *dulcis*; *s. to taste or smell*).—*acer* (*sharp*).—*Jx.* *acer* *acidusque*. *Somewhat s.*, *acidulus*, *subacidus*. *Very s.*, *acidissimus*, *peracerbus*, *acerbissimus*. *peracer*, *acerimus* (**SOP**) *malum acidum* *is an apple s.*, *though ripe*; *m.* *acerbum*, *an apple s.*, *barones unripe*). *To be s.*, *acere*; *acerbum* or *acerbum* or *acerem esse*; *gustatu acido* or *acri esse* *sapore*. *To be turning s.*, *acere*, *coacere*, *s. m.*, *lac acidum* (Plin.); *very s.*, *vinegar*, *acetum*, *acidissimum* (Plin.). *A s. grape*, *uva acra* (**SOP**) *not austera*. [*Cress*, *s. tempered*, *difficilis*, *arousus*, *tristis*, *a s. look*, *acerbus* *sumere vultus* (O.); *severi* (Mart.). *To put on a s. look*, *acerbos sumere vultus* (O.); *severos ducere vultus* (Mart.); *frontem contrahere* (C.); *frontem attrahere*, *adducere* (Sen.). *To make*, *acidum facere*.

**SOUR**, *v.* [*TRAN*], [*PROP*], *acidum facere*. [*Fig.*] *qm* *exacerbare*. [*INTRA*]. *accescere*, *coaccescere*.

**SOURCE**, [*PROP*], *fons* (*the water* *wh* *flows*, *and the spot fm* *wh* *it springs*).—*scaturigo* (*the springing water*).—*caput* (*the place where a spring rises*). [*Fig.*] *fons* (*g. t.*).—*caput* *principium* (*beginning*).—*Jx.* *fons*

et caput; principium t fons, origo (origin).—causa (cause).—Jm. causa atque fons. *fm a good s., i. e. author, bono auctore: fm an authentic s., certo, or haud incerto, auctore. S. of profit, see PROFIT. They were the s.'s, inde ducenda (repetenda); eo referenda; inde originem trahunt.*

SOURNESS, aciditas (late).—acidus sapor (acid taste). *Of temper, acerbitas. morositas. tristitia. severitas. asperitas.*

SOUTH, s. merides. plagu or regio australis. *To look to the s., in meridiem spectare; aspicere meridiem (the latter, Col. 8, 2).*

SOUTH, SOUTHERN, adj. meridianus (S. meridianalis, or meridialis, only in late writers); in meridiem spectans; australis. *The s. wind, auster. ventus meridianus.*

SOUTH-EAST, regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans. *To the s.-e., inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans: s.-e. wind, euronotus (south s.-e.).—vulturnus (s.-e. by south). Libonotus, or Lat. austroafricus, south-west by south.*

SOUTH-WEST, (regio) inter occasum brumalem et meridiem spectans. *S.-w. wind, africus: s.-w. by west wind, subveperus.*

SOUTHEENWOOD, abrotinum, l. m.: or abrotinus, l. f. (Lucan.); \*artemisia abrotinum (Linn.).

SOUTHWARD, in meridiem (e. g. spectare).—ad meridiem (e. g. vergere).

SOVEREIGN, adj. supremus, summus (supreme, highest). *A s. prince, rex sui juris. A s. people, natio dominatrix, or penes quam est summa rerum; populus sui juris: s. power, summa potestas; summum imperium (C. k. summa rerum; omnium rerum potestas (Np.).*

SOVEREIGN, s. dominus, rex, tyrannus (C.). princeps (of the empire), ad quem unum omnis p-tentia collata est (Aft. T. Hist. 1, 1); penes quem est omnium summa rerum (C. de Rep. 1, 26); penes quem est summa potestas.

SOVEREIGNTY, dominatio, dominatus, principatus, summum imperium, summa imperii omnium summa potestas, omnium rerum potestas. [Syn. in DOMINION.]

SOW, s. porca (Cul.). sus (Farr.). femina sus. scrofa (for breeding; Farr.). or by Crci., sus ad partus edendos idonea (Col.).

SOW, v. *TRAXA*, seminare (prop.).—serere (prop. and fig.). *To s. land, agrum seminare: to s. (seed), (semen) spargere (C.), jacere, serere (Plin.). To s. barley, wheat, seminare hordeum (Col.), serere triticum (C.). To s. with athg, serere, conserere qd re (prop.); obserere qd re (prop. and fig.). To s. discord, civiles discordias serere. The sky sown with stars, totum cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum. [INTRANS.] sementem facere; semen spargere (C.), jacere, serere (Plin.); semen terræ mandare; sulco deponere semina; semen ingerere solo (Col.); semen jacere, demittere in terram (Farr.). Prov. As a man s., so shall he reap, ut sementem feceris, ita metes (C. de Or. 2, 65, 261). To reap where one has not sown, ex aliorum laboribus laudem libare (Auct. ad Her. 4, 3, 5). To s. to the flesh, pravus sequi cupiditates (opp. virtuti, sanctitati studere, Bau.).*

SOW-BANE, \*chenopodium rubrum (Linn.).

SOW-BREAD, \*cyclamen europæum (Linn.).

SOW-FENNEL, \*peucedanum officinale (Linn.).

SOW-THISTLE, \*sonchus (Linn.).

SOWER, sator (Col.). seminator (C.). qui semina spargit.

SPACE, intervallum, spatium interjectum (either of place or time).—tempus interjectum (of time); *we seldom find distantia of local s., as in Vitr. 6, 1, 1. To leave a s., spatium relinquere, or intermittere: after a brief s., interjecto haud magno spatio. A s. of two years, biennium.*

SPACIOUS, amplius; latus, spatiosus (roomy).—capax (able to hold much). A s. mansion, ampla domus (C.).

SPACIOUSLY, ample, spatiose.

SPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo (e. g. of a city, urbis).

—laxitas (e. g., of a house, C.).—capacitas (C.).

SPADE, pala (Plaut.). bipallium (with a cross-bar in the lower part of the handle, just above the broad part; by means of wch, a person using the s. could dig more deeply into the earth; Farr., Col., Cat. Ligo = a hoe, mattock). Prov. To call a s. a s., qd its appell. ut appellant it qui plane et Latine loquuntur (Aft. C.); remi quaque suo nomine appellare.

SPALIERS, adminicula, urum, n.: pali. To fasten vines to s.'s, vitæ jugare or adjugare. To furnish with s.'s, vitæ adminiculare; palare et alligare arbores.

SPAN, s. palmus (Farr.); spithama (Plin.); dodrans (id., three-fourths of a foot). A s. wide, palmaris (Farr.); dodrantalis (Plin.); fig., life a s. long, exigua vitæ brevitatis (C. Tusc. 4, 17, 37).

SPAN, v. \*palmâ metiri qd.—\*palmâ amplecti qd (to s. round it).

SPANGLE, s. \*bracteola. \*bracteola micans.

SPANGLE, v. \*bracteolis [micantibus] distinguere. The spangled sky, cœlum astris distinctum (C.).

SPANIEL, \*canis avicularius (Linn.).

SPAR, s. *A kind of stone, lapis specularis (Plin.).* argyrolithus (t. t.).

SPAR, s. *A round piece of wood, canterius (Vitr.). A little s., capreolus (Ces.).*

SPAR, v. *PROPR.* se exercere (or pass. in mid. sense) exerceri (to practise; it being understood fm the context that the persons are boxing; athletæ se exercentes; athletæ, quum exercentur).—\*se exercere pugnis certando (aft. se exercere saliendo, Plaut., and pugnis certare, C.). [Fig.] (de doctrinâ) digladiari inter se, cum quo; certare.

SPARE, adj. *Lean, vid. Superfluous, abundans (see SUPERFLUOUS). S. time, see LEXAURE.*

SPARE, v. *To reserve, servare. reservare. condere. recondere, qd. Nos parcere, comparcere, qd in this sense. To use or apply carefully or parsimoniously, parcere ci rei. To s. pains, expense, parcere labori, impensæ: to s. no pains about athg, graviter, strenue laborare, elaborare in qd re; sedulo agere qd (aft. C.). To s. one's praises, maligne laudare (opp. non maligne, plenâ manu, laudare). To s. the butter, parce uti butyro: to s. one's words, parcere verbis (Sen. Ep. 29, 1). To s. no entreaties, omnibus precibus petere, contendere; etiam atque etiam rogare (aft. C.). To have no time to s., vacui temporis nihil habere. To leave off, omit, supersedere qd re; omittere qd. To refrain fm severity, parcere ci (g. t.).—temperare (to be moderate or gentle).—Indulgere (to be lenient), cl.*

SPARING, *[Of things], angustus, tenuis. Jx. tenuis et angustus, exiguus, parvus. Jx. tenuis et exiguus (S. parvus, in this use of it, only in the poets; the best prose writers apply it exclusively to persons). [Of persons], parvus (n. pr.), restrictus. Jx. parvus et restrictus. tenax. Jx. parvus et tenax, restrictus et tenax, frugi (comp. frugallior, superl. frugalissimus; the positive frugalus was not in use)—malignus. To be s. of athg, parce dare qd (e. g. civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. Oct. 40). So s. was he of time, tanta ci erat parsimonia temporis (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12).*

SPARINGLY, *[Of things], exigue (S. not tenenter). [Of persons], parce, maligne.*

SPARK, *A particle of fire, scintilla (prop. and fig.; the smallest part of athg wch appears first or remains to the last; see C. de Rep. 2, 21; ad Fam. 10, 14, extr.).—igniculi (beginnings, small appearance at first; see Q. 6, Proem. 1; cf. C. Att. 15, 26, 3).—q. significatio ca rei (some sign or symptom of a thing; as, C. Off. 1, 15, 46, puto neminem omnino esse negligendum, in quo q. significatio virtutis appareat, in whom some s. of virtue appear): s. of virtue, igniculi virtutum; virtutum quasi scintillule (C. Fin. 5, 15, extr.). A s. of hope, spes exigua; see GLIMMER of hope. Every s. of hope has disappeared, omnes spes mihi crepta, precisa est. If you have the least s. of feeling, of honour, \*nisi omnem humanitatem, nisi omnem pudorem exulisti. If you have a s. of love for me, si quid in te residet amoris erga me. A showy man, homo elegantior; or prope homunculus bellus (Farr. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 3).—trossulus (a dandy; Pers. 1, 82).*

SPARKLE, scintillare (Plaut.); radiare (Plin.); micare, fulgere, nitere [Syn. in GLITTER] His eyes s., oculi ardent (are, as it were, on fire; C. Farr. 4, 66, 148).—vultus ejus ardere animi micant (with rage).

SPARKLING, ardens, scintillans, micans.

SPARRING, *PROPR.* pugilum exercitatio. [IM-PROPR.] What s. there is amongst the learned, quanta pugna est doctorum hominum (C.). There is a constant s. between the Stoics and Epicureans, pugna perpetua inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos (C.).

SPARROW, passer.

SPARROW-HAWK, \*falco nisus (Linn.).

SPASM, spasmus (Plin.).—distentio nervorum (as a translation of the Greek word, Cels.). To be seized with s.'s, spasmo convelli, tentari, corripui. To suffer fm s.'s, spasmo vexari (Scrib. Larg.), jactari, laborare.

SPASMODIC, spasticus (Plin., afflicted with spasms).—convulsus (convulsed, Suet.).—spasmo similis (like spasms).

SPASMODICALLY, \*quasi spasmo vexaretur.

**SPATTER**, aspergere qd re, or aspergere qd cl.  
**SPATTERDASHES**, \*scortes, pl.; penulæ scortem (Jan.).

**SPATULA**, spatula (Cels.).

**SPAVIN**, \*vitium suffraginum. *A spavined horse, equus suffraginus (Col.).*

**SPAWN**, s. ova piscium.

**SPAWN**, v. ova parere, gignere (C.: fecundare, Solin.).

**SPEAK**, ¶ *To utter articulate sounds as expressions of thought, loqui (to express one's thoughts; opp. tacere or reticere; apply in familiar conversation).—dicere (to enunciate, utter in words; more formally, as in a speech).—fari (rare in prose; used by poets of solemn or set speech).—fabulari, and (if several) confabulari (almost exclusively Com.).—verba facere (of a set speech, by an orator). To learn to s., loquendi facultatem consequi (Cels.). To s. together, or with one another, colloqui, sermocinari. sermonem conferre: to be always (often) speaking of a thing, usurpare qd sermonibus; in ore habere qd: to s. of a thing, narrare qd: to s. good Latin, bene, or scilicet, Latine loqui: to s. plainly, loqui plane, dilucide: to s. generally, loqui generatim, universe: to s. quickly, rapidly, lingue celeritatem incitare; volubili esse lingua (C.); præcipitare sermonem (L.). Not to s. of all of them, remotis his omnibus: not to s. of this, that &c., ut tacem, ut sileam, followed by an acc. and infin.; ut præmittam, followed by quod or an acc. and infin.; præterquam or præter id, quod &c.: to wish to s. with a person, qm velle: to s. evil of a person, secus de qd dicere (C.), loqui (T.); ci male dicere, proba dicere: not to s. a word with one, non unum verbum commutare cum qo (Ter.). To s. to a person, alioqui, appellare, compellere qm. To finish speaking, dicendi or loquendi finem facere (g. t.).—sermonem conficere (to end a conversation).—perorare (to come to a conclusion in a speech). Not to suffer a person to finish speaking, qm or ca orationem interpellare (not to occupy). Let me finish speaking, sine me pervenire quo volo; sine omnia dicam; sine dicam quod cæpi. ¶ *To deliver an oration, orationem habere, agere, or dicere: to s. before the people, orationem dicere ad populum; verba facere apud populum: to s. in public (to an assembly regularly convened), concionari; concionem habere (C.). ¶ To be very expressive, to bear witness, &c., by Crcl. (e. g. huius rei testis esse pugna Marathonica, s. s. for): a speaking argument, example, manifestum, apertum, promptum argumentum, exemplum. A speaking image or picture, imago viva. The thing s. for itself, res loquitur ipsa (C.); si res verba postulare, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur (C. Fam. 3, 2). ¶ *Speak to; see ACCOST, ADDRESS.***

**SPEAKING**, ¶ *The act of speaking, locutio (opp. silentium, taciturnitas).—sermo (exactly in conversation).—dictio (delivery of a speech). ¶ That which one says, speech, sermo. oratio. verba, dicta (pl.): much s., multa verba; loquacitas; verborum intemperantia (Bau.). To avoid much s., ut rem paucis absolvam, dicam; ne multa; ne longus sim: mode of s., verba; dicendi genus: modern writers say, loquendi genus (Muret.); loquendi forma (Ruhnck., Ern.), or formula (Wolf); ¶ *Avoid the Grecism phrasia; also loquendi ratio.**

**SPEAKING-TRUMPET**, \*tubus qui vocem longissime fert.

**SPEAR**, hasta (v. pr.).—lancea (λογχῆ, the lance or comparatively slender s. of the Greeks; used by the cavalry, and also by hunters: Epheerates added greatly to its dimensions: it was used also by the Spaniards; and in the time of the emperors was the ordinary weapon of the Praetorian guards).—pilum (υσσός, the javelin, much thicker and stronger than the Grecian lance: its shaft, often of cornel, was partly square, and free and a half foot long; the head, nine inches long, was of iron. It was used to thrust with: was peculiar to the Romans, and gave the name of pilani to the division by which it was used).—hasta velitaris (the lighter s. of the light-armed).—verutum (the s. or apt of the Roman light infantry).—gæsum (properly a Celtic weapon, but adopted by the Romans: it was given as a reward to any soldier who wounded an enemy).—sparus (a rude missile, used when no better could be obtained).—jaculum. spiculum (g. t. for dart resembling the lance and javelin, but smaller; used by the jaculatores, and in hunting).—sarissa (the long s. of the Macedonians).—rompheus (the Thracian s. with a long sword-like blade).—sibthas (an Illyrian s. like a hunting pole).—framen (a German s., with a short, narrow, but very sharp head).—falarica or phalarica (s. large s. of the Saguntines, impelled by twisted ropes: it had a long iron head, and a ball of lead at the other end, and often carried flaming pitch or tow).—matara, tragula (s. used in Gaul and Spain: the trag, probably barbed). The Aclis and Catela were much smaller missiles).—(Chiefly from Dict. of Antiq.: compare the account under MISSILE, with the Ramahorn.) ¶ *To hurl a s., pilum conicere, also torquere; mittere (tulum, &c.) mittere. The shaft of a s., hastile: the head of a s., acies. cusps. spiculum: to be wounded by a s., hasta vulnerari: to transfix a person with a s., hasta transficere; oneself, indurere se hastæ: to brandish a s., hastam vibrare. A little s., hastula.*

**SPEARMAN**, hastatus (Cicero once uses doryphorus δορυφόρος: but only of a statue by Polyctetus, known by this name).—sarissophorus (one who carries the sarissa: see under SPEAR. ¶ lancearius is late and badly formed).

**SPECIAL**, singuli (e. g. singulæ lites; opp. generales cause, Q.).—singularum partium (relating to separate parts, not to the whole of a thing; e. g. index singularum partium ca rei).—singularis (peculiar).—proprius (only for a particular case or end).—intimus (intimate; of friends and friendship).—¶ *Specialia, opp. generalis, is common in Q., Sen. &c. C. uses Crcl.; thus to generale quoddam decorum he opposes aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis.—Ulp. uses definitus: et generales questionēs et definitæ.*

**SPECIALLY**, singulatim, separatim (apart).—nommatim (by name; expressly)—proprie (individually; opp. communiter; ¶ *not specialiter*). ¶ *Especially, vid.*

**SPECIES**, pars (opp. genus; C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42, genus est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas; pars est, quæ subest generi, ut amor); more rarely, species (in logic).—species (C. Top. 7, 31; in natural history).—forma.

**SPECIFIC**. See SPECIAT.

**SPECIFICATION**, \*index singularum partium.

**SPECIFY**, singulatim enumerare.

**SPECIMEN**, (artis) specimen (exhibited in order that one may judge).—documentum (exactly as an example or pattern, fm which one may copy).—exemplum (an example, sample).—experimentum (by way of proofs or trial). To give a s., (artis) specimen dare, edere (aff. C.), ostendere (L.).

**SPECIOUS**, speciosus (having a fair appearance).—simulatus, fictus, fucatus, fucosus (C.); coloratus (Sen., showy, but false). S. virtus, virtutis species (C.); virtus simulata, non vera (C.).

**SPECIOUSLY**, in or per speciem. specie. simulatione. simulate. fecte.

**SPECK**, SPECKLE, parva macula. labercula (if it distinguere).

**SPECKLE**, v. maculare (Plaut.). Speckled, maculosus (Col.); maculis sparsus (L.). To be speckled, maculari (Plaut.); commaculari (T.); maculis spargi (L.); maculam trahere (aff. Plin.).

**SPECTACLE**, species. aspectus. spectaculum. (Syr. and Phn. in SIGHT.)

**SPECTACLES**, \*perispectillum; or by Crcl., e. g., s. s. were not yet invented, \*nondum oculi arte adjuti erant.

**SPECTATOR**, spectator (C.). To be a s. of a thing, ci rei se immiscere (L.), or admiscere (Ter.). To be an idle s. of a thing, otiosum spectatorem ci rei se præbere (C. Off. 2, 7, 26; opp. non otiosum, non lenio animo spectare qd). A female s., spectatrix (T.); quæ spectat, quæ spectatum venit.

**SPECTRAL**, larvalis (Sen.). \*larvæ similis.

**SPECTRE**, species (any appearance, e. g. mortui, Appul.).—simulacrum vanum (O., deceitful appearance).—umbra (shadow, e. g. mortui, Suet.).—larva (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night).—¶ *Spectrum is not Lat. in this sense: αἰδωμος only in the sense of the Stoics: mostellum found only in the second (spurious) argument of Plaut. Mostellaria.—Appul. has also occursacula noctium.—bustorum formidamina. sepulcrorum terrificamenta (terrific s. haunting graves). To fear s. s., simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by s. s., umbris inquietari. I see a s., obvise mihi sunt species mortuorum.*

**SPECULATE**, ¶ *To think, cogitare de qd rei; studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (philosophically).—de exitu rei divinare (to hazard a conjecture). ¶ To make an adventure for gain, lucra, quæstul servare (to be an habitual speculator, aff. C.).—spe et cogitatione rapi a domo longius (C. de Rep. 2, 4; to go abroad on a speculation).*



**SPECULATION**, *Thought, imagination, &c.*, cogitatio: *s.*, studia cogitationis (C. Off. 1, 6, 19); studia scientiam cognitionisque. *¶ A plan or adventure for gain, spes et cogitatio questus.* To be fond of *s.*, emendi aut vendendi questus et lucro duci. *A turn for s.*, solertia (*fm context*).—mercedi studium or cupiditas, mercedi cupiditas et navigandi (*see C. Rep. 2, 4, 7; for mercantile s.*).—questus studium (*desire of gain*). To undertake or be connected with foreign mercantile *s.*, aleam maris et negotiationis subire (*aff. Col. 1, pref. 3*). To lose all one's money in mercantile *s.*, pecuniam omnem in mercationibus perdere (*Gell. 3, 3*); *fm a love of s.*, mercedi cupiditate; mercedi causā; questus studio.

**SPECULATIVE**, (philosophia) quæ contemplatione rerum continetur; or simply (philosophia) contemplativa (*Sen. Ep. 91, 10*). *A s. genius*, ingenium sollers, acutum; or, *fm the context*, solertia (C.).

**SPECULATOR**, questuosus, qui questus servit. *A s. in corn or provision*, fenerator or tocius ex annonæ caritate lucrans (*Suet. Ner. 45*). *A s. in corn*, dardanarius (*Ulp. &c.*).

**SPEECH**, *Faculty of speech, vox (voice; g. f. for power of utterance; of beats or men)*.—oratio (*power of expressing one's thoughts and emotions in articulate s.*).—lingua (*the tongue; also s.*).—lingum or sermonis usus. To be without the faculty of *s.*, mutus esse; orationis expertum esse (*not to possess the faculty at all*); elinguum esse; lingum usu defectum esse (*to be unable to utter any articulate sound*); one who has been deprived of the faculty of *s.*, cui sermonis usus ablatu est: to deprive any of the faculty of *s.*, see 'to render SPEECHLESS': to lose, recover, the power of *s.*, lingum usum amittere, recipere (*aff. O. Met. 14, 99*). *¶ Manner of speaking, vox, lingua. An impediment in his s.*, linguae hæbitatio. *¶ In address, harangue, allocution* (address of a persuasive, consolatory, or warning kind: a soft *s.*, blandum or lenè allocution, L.).—allocutio (*speaking to*).—appellatio (*addressing a man quietly; e.g. to request any*).—compellatio (*direct address in a s.; rhet. term*).—oratio (*formal studied s.*).—conciò (*address to a popular or military assembly, harangue*).—sermo (*s. of an unprepared, conversational kind*). A set or studied *s.*, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparsa or apparsa et composita: to make a *s.*, orationem habere, agere, or dicere (*g. f.*); concionem habere, concionari (*to the people, troops, &c.*); to make a *s. before any* (*i. e. to him*), verba facere apud qm; to the people, verba facere apud populum: to compose a *s.*, orationem facere or conficere: to prepare a *s.*, orationem meditari or commentari: to learn a *s. by heart*, orationem ediscere: to read a *s.*, orationem de scripto dicere; orationem recitare (*to read any s. before an audience*); an extempore *s.*, oratio subita et fortuita (*opp. commentatio, a prepared s.*); a little *s.*, oratiuncula: to end a *s.*, perorare; dicendi finem facere. *¶ A thing said, dictum, vox, verbum. Cutting s.* (= saying, words), verborum aculei: unkind or abusive *s.*, maledicta, pl.

**SPEECHLESS**, mutus (*dumb*).—elinguis (*deprived of the faculty of speech; e.g. fm fear*). To render any *s.*, qm elinguum reddere; ci usum linguae auferre (*of a thing*; O. Met. 14, 99): to be or become *s.*, elinguum esse; linguae usu defectum esse: I am or become *s.*, vox me deficit; qd mihi vocem intercludit or præcludit (*any deprives me of the power of utterance*). *S. fm amazement*, stupidus.

**SPEED**, *a. festinatio, properatio* (C.). properantia (S. T.). maturatio (*Auct. ad Her.*). With *s.*, festinanter; prope; raptim; propanter; cursim; curriculo: with the utmost *s.*, præprope; properantius; maturius; quam celerrime (C.); quam oclissime (S.); vella remis; remis velleque (C.): to make all possible *s.*, omni festinatione properare (C. Fam. 12, 25, 3); ventis remique festinare (C.); nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliquum facere (*Cæs. B. G. 2, 26*): more haste worse *s.*, sat celeriter fit, quicquid satis bene (*Suet.*); sat cito si sat bene.

**SPEED**, v. *INTRANS.* To hasten, festinare (*to do a thing in a hurried and imperfect manner*).—maturare (*to take care to be in good time*).—properare (*to take care that an opportunity does not pass; C.*).—festinationem adhibere (Np.).—celeritati studere (Cæs.).—accelerare, currere (*to make haste; C.*).—se incitare (Cæs.).—prope tendere, contendere (*qo to hasten to a place; L.*). *INTRANS.* To hasten, accelerare qd (*to endeavour to bring any about quickly*).—maturare qd, or with inf. (*not to put off any which should be done now; but ad mature is only to bring any to maturity*),

*Cæs. B. G. 7, 54*).—representare qd (*to execute any without delay, even before the time*).—præcipitare qd (*to accelerate it too much*). *INTRANS.* To prosper; vid.

**SPEEDILY**. See QUICKLY.

**SPEEDY**. See QUICK.

**SPELL**, *s. carmen* (Plin., H.). cantio (C.). cantus magicus (Col.). incantamentum (charm, incantation; Plin.).—cantium (Appul.). To pronounce a *s.*, carmen incantare (Plin.): *s. bound, (fig.) defixus* (T.).

**SPELL**, v. ordinare syllabas literarum (Priest.; to arrange the syllables and letters)—literas in syllabas colligere. To *s. correctly* (*in writing*), recte ordinare syllabas literarum: to know how to *s. a word*, nosse quibus quæque syllaba literis constat.

**SPELLING**, Crel. with the verb.

**SPELT**, far (Cæs. with Pliny also writes in Latin, zea).—\*triticeum spelta (Linn.).

**SPEND**, *INTRANS.* To lay out, apply, convertere qd in qm rem. conferre qd ad qm rem. ponere, collocare, consumere, conterere qd in qd re. adhibere, impendere qd ci rei. erogare qd in qm rem (fig.) nol ci rei, e. g. in ludos, nol ludis. *INTRANS.* To pass (time), degere, agere. transigere (e. g. diem, vitam, or statum). To *s. (time) in any or with any one*, (tempus) ducere qd re, in a bad sense, to throw it away)—absumere qd re (to *s. uselessly, to waste; e. g. tempus* dicendo, diem frigidis rebus).—extrahere qd re (to wear out, to protract, without any result; always used of spending time in talk, &c., instead of action). To *s. one's whole life in study*, totam vitam in studiis literarum conterere, absumere, or consumere; statim ducere in literas: to *s. one's life in idleness and entertainments*, vitam in otio et conviviis agere: to *s. one's life in travelling*, statum suum consumere in perpetua peregrinatione: to *s. whole days over the fire*, totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agere: to *s. the whole day in running about*, totum diem cursando atque ambulando conterere: to *s. a day with any one*, diem cum qo ponere (C. ad Fam. 5, 21, 3): I spent three days with him, triduum cum eo fui: let us *s. this day merrily*, hilarè hunc consumamus diem (*aff. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23*, where sumamus is only poetic; see Ruhnk. in l.). to *s. the night in a place*, pernoctare qo loco (to pass the night); manere qo loco (to remain anywhere during the night; e. g. in tabernaculo; inter vias et vias; usually with the idea that one cannot travel further or find a lodging elsewhere; see Ruhnk. Suet. Cæs. 39): to *s. the night with any one*, pernoctare cum qo or apud qm.

To SPEND ITSELF, absumi. consumi.

**SPENDTHRIFT**, homo prodigus, profusus, effusus. heluo. gurgis; Jx. gurgis atque heluo. nepos (a young s.).

**SPERM**, semen (Cels.). sperma (Sulp. Sever.).

**SPERMATIC**, spermatikus (L.). or by gen. semina.

**SPEW**, vomere. evomere. vomitum vomere (Plin.).

**SPHERE**, *INTRANS.* sphaera. The celestial *s.*, celestia loca, n. pl. *¶ FIO* munus. munia, lum, pl. To keep within one's *s.*, se rerum suarum finibus continere.

**SPHERICAL**, by Crel. with sphaera. Sphaericus, sphaeroides, lale.

**SPHINX**, sphinx, f. (*Auson.*).

**SPICE**, *s. condimentum* (g. l., *ath by wch food is rendered savoury; also fig. e. g. condimentum amicitiae*).—aroma, atis, n. (*foreign s.*, as cinnamon, ginger).

**SPICE**, v. (clios) aromatibus condire. \*aspergere aromata cibis.

**SPICERY**, \*omne aromatum genus. \*omnia aromata.

**SPICY**, aromaticus (Spartian.); or by Crel. with aroma.

**SPIDER**, aranea (Linn.). araneola. Of a *s.*, araneus: a *s.'s web*; see COBWEB: the *s. orkisi*, \*ophrys aranifera (Linn.): *s.-wort*, \*anthericum lillastrum (Linn.).

**SPIGOT**, obturamentum. embolus. epistomium (Parr.).

**SPIKE**, *s. A n ear of corn, &c., spica. A long nail, clavus spicatus. A jaeolin, spiculum. A kind of lavender, lavandula spica* (Linn.).

**SPIKE**, v. spicare. spiculare. To *s. cannon*, tormenta clavis adactis inutilia reddere.

**SPIKENARD**, spica nardi (Plin.). spica (Serib. Larg.).

**SPILL**, *s. A thin shiver of wood, assula.*

**SPILL**, v. effundere. profundere.

**SPIN, (TAAVS.) nere.** Stamina nere. stamina ducere versato fuso, stamina torta ducere manu, are found in the poets, but are admissible in prose; but fila deducere, stamina torquere digitis or pollice are purely poetical.—lanam tractare (as a business).—pensum facere or peragere (as a task). To s. a web (of the spider), texere telam: to s. off, deducere stamina colo (Tibull. 1, 3, 86): to s. out, deducere (to s. to the end; propr. or fig.); excogitare; comminisci (to think out): to s. out a thing, i. e. to unfold it copiously, uberius or fusius disputare de re; pluribus docere, exponere qd. ¶ **INTRAWS.** = To turn round quickly, in ortem agi, circumagi, or circumferri (rotari is rather poetical); gyros variare (to make circles, as birds do in the air).

**SPINACH, SPINAGE.** \*spinacea oleracea (Linn.).

**SPINAL, spinæ (gen.).**

**SPINDLE, (In a spinning wheel, fusus.** To work a s., fustum versare (O.). ¶ Any slender pointed rod made to turn round, cylindrus, axis.

**SPINE, spina.** One of the vertebrae of the s., spondylus; vertebra (Cels.).

**SPINNER.** \*qui, quæ net, fila or stamina deducit.

**SPINNING, florum deducendorum opus (Bau.).** S. of wool, lanificium: to live by s., lanæ victum querere (Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 48): the art of s., are nendi, stamina or fila deducendi: a s. machine, \*machina staminibus nendis utilis: a s. wheel, \*rhombus cujus ope stamina nentur.

**SPINOUS, spinosus (prop. and fig.).**

**SPINSTER, virgo, innupta, æ.**

**SPIRACLE, spiramentum, spiraculum.** lumen (any opening that admits light and air).—To open s's, spiramenta laxare, relaxare (t.). If 'spiracles' = pores, foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels. 1, præf. p. 14, Bisp.). \*pori (t.).

**SPIRAL, quasi in cochleam serpens.** in cochleam retorturus, muricatum intortus (Plin. 9, 33, 52). A s. line, spiræ; linea tortuosa (not spirallæ): a s. pillar, columna cochleæ (P. Fict. de Regg. urb. Rom. 8, 9): a s. staircase, \*gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes or extructi. ¶ Cochleæ is without authority.

**SPIRALLY, in cochleam speciem.** in cochleam (Cels. 8, 10).—muricatum.

**SPIRIT, (Aithg eminently refined, inflammable liquor raised by distillation, præspiritus (t. t.).**—Liquor acrior (Georges).—liquor tenuissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus (Bau.; Plaut. says, flos vini). Hence ¶ Essential quality, flos, medulla. The s. of Lucret's works, flores æ Lutheri scripta decepti (apl. Plin. 14, 1, extr.). ¶ **FIG.** Liveliness, vivacity (of style), spiritus; sanguis (freshness): to borrow fm poets the art of giving a subject s. and life, a poetis in rebus spiritum petere (Q. 10, 1, 27): in Archilochus we find great s. and life, in Archilochus plurimum sanguinis atque nervorum (Q. 10, 1, 60). ¶ The soul, powers of the human mind, animus (the vital power, the sensitive and appetitive nature, τὸ ζωοποιόν, ὁ διανοῦν; then the whole spiritual nature of man; opp. corpus).—mens (the intellect, ὁ νοῦς).—anima (in the best writers, denotes the principle of life = spiritus, ψυχή; it is only in later prose writers that it obtains the meaning of animus).—spiritus (almost = anima, the breath of life; then also those properties of the mind wch answer to our 'high s.': energy, inspiration, &c.).—ingenium (intellectual powers, talent, eply the creative or inventive faculty). Jm. animus et mens. A great or lofty s., animus magnus, excelsus, altus; ingenium magnum, excelsum: a man of great s., animus magnus; vir magni ingenii: noble or choice s's, clarissima ingenia: as inferior s., ingenium parvum, pusillum; homo parvi ingenii (of a person): a philosophical s., subtilitas (in d'sputando); vir subtilis, sagax (of the person): to have great s., magno ingenio esse; ingenio abundare: to show s., signa dare ingenii. ¶ The prevailing opinion or constitution of mind, also that wch principally guides the actions, animus, mens. studium cæ rei (inclination to aithg). A servile s., animus servilis: a s. of contradiction, \*oboliquendi studium: a s. of novelty, rerum novarum or novandarum studium: a s. of private gain, \*private utilitatis studium: a s. warlike s., gloriæ bellicæ studium: studium bellicum. ¶ Peculiar manner of thinking and acting, ingenium (peculiar turn or constitution of mind).—natura (natural quality or state).—proprietas 'property'.—ratio (peculiar manner and way).—mens (the peculiar mode of thinking; hence, also, the sense attached by a writer to his words; opp. verba; see Paul.

Diq. 19, 4, 19).—voluntas, or (ad Her. 2, 10) scriptoria voluntas (that such a writer means to say, that such he had in his mind when he wrote; opp. scriptum, verba, or literæ = literal meaning, the letter; see C. Cæcili. 23, 65; de Invent. 1, 4, 19), also voluntas conjectura (opp. verborum proprietates).—sententia (idea contained in what is said, &c.; opp. verbum cæ litera; see C. Cæcili. 27, 77).—Id quod ex verbis intelligi potest (opp. to the words themselves). ¶ **GENIUS, in this sense, is not Latin.** Whether the s. should be followed or the letter, verbis standum aut an voluntate (Q): to follow the s. agst the letter, a voluntate et contra scriptum judicare de re (ad Herenn.). the letter agst the s., verba et litteras sequi, negligere voluntatem: to obey the letter, not the s., of a law, command, &c., ad verba c. obedi, non ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi potest, obtemperare: to preserve the s. of an author without tying oneself down to a strictly literal translation, non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omne verborum vimque servare. The s. of eloquence among the Greeks in each successive age can be learnt fm their writings, ex Grecorum scriptis cujuscumque ætatis quæ dicendi ratio voluntasque fuerit, intelligi potest: to comprehend the s. of a writer, mentem (non genium) scriptoris assequi; ad voluntatem scriptoris accedere: the s. of Lælius seems also to breathe in his writings, videtur Lælius mens etiam spirare in scriptis: the s. of the Gk language, \*Grecæ lingue natura: s. of the age; see Aox. ¶ A simple incorporeal being, with the power of thought and will, præspiritus (Sen. Ep. 41, in sacer intra nos spiritus sedet).—anima quæ relicto corpore errare solet (after death, acc. to Plin. 7, 52, 53). The Holy S., Spiritus Sacer; Deus (e. g. Deus tecum est, Intus est, with Sen. l. c.): God is a s., Deus est mens soluta quædam et libera, segregata ab omni concretionem mortali (with C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66): an evil s., daemon (Lucr. 2, 14, seq.); the s's of the dead, lures (g. t.); manes (souls of the dead regarded with awe, as being no longer connected with matter, but like shades); lares (good spirits, worshipped as domestic gods); larvæ, manes (bad spirits, supposed to wander about at night as ghosts); pii (the pure spirits; see C. Phil. 14, 12, 32); umbra, eply with Inferne (shades of the departed in the lower regions): the world of s's, \*quidquid sine corpore viget (every thing incorporeal).—cælestia, lum. s. (in hæcæ).—florum sedes et locus (habitation of the pious, blessed). To enter the world of (happy) s's, plorum sedem et locum consequi.

**SPIRITED, alacer (brisk, lively, in body or mind).**—acer (full of fire and energy).—vividus (lively, energetic).—vegetus (of the mind, lively, quick).—vigens (fresh, strong, in body or mind).—concitatus (impassioned).—animosus (full of high courage; of men, of horæ, O.). A s. speech, oratio fervidior: a s. orator, orator agens; calens in dicendo: to give a s. account or representation of aithg, cæ rei imaginem exprimere quæ velut in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (Afr. Q. 4, 3, 123): a s. contest, contentio acris; certamen acris (Afr.) the battle is s., fit pugna acris certamine.

**SPIRITEDLY, alacri animo, acriter.**

**SPIRITLESS, imbecillus, tardus, tardi or pinguis ingenii (of weak mind).**—frigidus. Inanis. Jm. frigidus et inanis (without vigour or life).

**SPIRITUAL, (Tætæt consists of spirit, incorporeal, corpore carens; in quo nihil est mixtum atque concretum, aut quod ex terrâ natura atque fictum esse videatur; or ab omni concretionem mortali segregatus (see C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66). ¶ Incorporea and incorporeabilia are not found in Classical prose. Pure s. existences, animi per se ipsos viventes (C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37). ¶ Tætæt concerns the mind or spirit, by the gen. animi, ingenii (e. g., s. joys, animi voluptates). ¶ Avoid the barbarous spiritualis. S. goods, animi bona: the s. welfare of mankind, æterna animi felicitas: s. excellences, animi virtutes: with s. eyes, animi oculis. ¶ Not secular, ecclesiasticus (ecclesiastical, Eccl.).—sacer (sacred).—clericorum (gen. pl. of belonging to the clergy, a g. ordo clericorum). A s. person, clericus, ecclesiasticus.**

**SPIRITUALLY, animo, ingenio, mente (opp. sensu).**

**SPIRITUOUS, \*fervidus.**

**SPIT, s. veru, n. verum (Plaut.).** To turn a s., veru versare.

**SPIT, v. (To fasten on a s., \* (carnea) vera transfugere. ¶ To eject from the mouth, spere, expuere. To s. blood, sanguinem vomere, ejicere, extussare; sanguinem per tussim excreare or ejicere; tussis sanguinem extundit (Cels.); sanguinem per s. reddere; sanguinem (ore) rejicere (Plin.): to idg a**

*spitting of blood, excretaiones cruentas inhibere: to s. at or on, qd sputo aspergere or perspergere; inspuere in qd; conspuere; consputare (g. s., in good or bad sense). [Aspuere, Plin. 28, 4, 7, and Insputare, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 21 & 23, are unusual:] to s. in aby's face, inspuere ei in frontem or in cs faciem; os cs sputo perspergere; also consputare qm: to s. forth, out, or up, exsperare (in clearing the throat, or coughing); spueri, expueri (to s. out); sallivare (to emit as spittle, of the murex, Plin. 9, 38, 60); vomere, evomere; ejlicere, rejlicere (to vomit; evomere also of volcanoes); per os reddere (to emit from the mouth): to spit forth flames, ex montis vertice ignes erumpunt; mons ignes vomit (t) or flammis emicat. (Ag.) to s. out venom and gall, acerbissimis virus vomere; against aby, apud qm: to s. out death and destruction, caedem eructare sermonibus.*

**SPIRAL.** See **HOSPITAL**.

**SPITE**, s. odium oculorum, tactum. simulatas obscura (a secret, suppressed dislike or enmity between two parties or persons, openly in political matters; opp. simulatas aperta; Döb. and Herzog. show that simulatas alone does not express our 'spite').—odium inclusum (C. Fam. 1, 9, 54). To cherish s., odium oculorum gerere adversus qm (Aft. Plin. 8, 18, 26); occulta simulatas mihi cum quo intercedit (Aft. Cæs. B. C. 2, 25): in s. of, by the prepp. adversus or in; adv. marking opposition and inconsistency between the two things; in expressing the existence of a state, but implying inconsistency between it and the other assertion. Something was done in spite of a treaty, a decree of the senate, adversus Inducias, senatus consultum: stultus est adversus statem et capitis cantium (in s. of his age and grey hairs); sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant; tamen in toto circumstantibus malis mansit quam diu immota acies; or by abs. absol. with contemptus, neglectus, &c. (e. g., in s. of aby, invito or nolente qm): he proceeds in s. of difficulties, Nec tot difficultates obstant, objiciantur, tamen incepto suo non desistit: he retains his opinion in s. of all contrary arguments, contra spem, neglecta, omnibus adversari rationibus, in sua perseverat sententiâ: you see how poor it is in spite of its fine name, qui tam tanto nomine quam sit parvus vides.

**SPITE**, v. [To be spiteful; see 'To cherish SPITE'.] To show spite or ill-will towards aby, odium oculorum habere cs rei or in qm: to be spited by aby, esse ei in odio, or apud qm in odio.

**SPITEFUL**, malignus (opp. benignus).—malevolus. malevolens (ill-natured)

**SPITEFULLY**, maligne.

**SPITEFULNESS**, malignitas. malignitas multo veneno tincta (Sen.).

**SPIITER**, sputator (Plaut.).—qui sputit, &c.

**SPIITING**, by sputum (spittle); or by the verb. S. box, \*clistula or vas sputo excipiendo collocata (Hor.); \*vas in quod insputur.

**SPIITLE**, saliva. humor oris (whether spit out of the mouth or not).—sputum (only as spit out).—oris excrementa, pl. (post-Aug.) To create s., sputum cläre, vomere, or facere.

**SPLASH**, aspergere qd re or aspergere qd cl.

**SPLAY**, v. luxare (e. g. membrum). [There is no sufficient authority for eluxare].—ejlicere (armum, a shoulder, Veget. of a horse)—movere sua sede, or de suo loco.

**SPLAY-FOOTED**, varicus (O. A. A. 3, 304).

**SPLEEN**, [PROPR.] splen (Plin.).—lien (Cels.). Disorder of the s., morbus lienis (Plaut.); malum hypochondriacum (i. t.). [Fro.] ill-will, bills; indignatio, (cs rei) indignitas, Ira. To vent one's s. upon or agst aby, stomachum in qm erumpere; dolor meus in qm incurat; iram in qm effundere, evomere, erumpere.

**SPLENDID**, splendidus (propr. and impropr.).—spendens. fulgens. nitens. nitidus. [Syn. in Bright.]—micans (glistening, bright).—illustra. magnificus (impropr.; the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing).—Jx. splendidus et magnificus. præclarus (illustratus).—Jx. magnificus et præclarus; lautissimus (very neat and elegant, exquisitely fine).—Jx. magnificus et lautissimus. The s. passages in a poem, eminentia, lum (Q.). s. achievements, magnificæ res gestæ; facta splendida (t). To gain a s. victory, magnifice vincere. A s. reputation, nomen illustre. A s. edition, editio et chartæ et literarum formis ornatis: liber et chartæ et literarum formis ornatis (not editio splendidissima, or liber splendidissimus).

**SPLENDIDLY**, magnifice. splendide. præclare. lautissime. egregie. To live s., largior se invitare (with ref. to food and drink).—magnifice vivere (in respect of magnificence).—luxuriose vivere (g. t., in respect of luxury). The affair went off s., prorsus ibat res.

**SPLENDOUR**, [PROPR.] As a property of a body, splendor (bright lustre; of any colour).—fulgor (strong and dazzling brightness; of light; espily of the colour of fire, or the like).—nitor (of a polished or glossy surface).—candor (clear brightness; espily of the sky, the sun). To give s. to a thing, splendidum or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem induere ei rei. [FIG.] Magnificence, illustratio (quality, splendor of athg great or imposing).—fulgor (of character or reputation).—claritas (renew).—magnificentia (pomp, magnificence). S. in style of living, vitæ cultus: s. of diction, splendor verborum: s. of a name, splendor et nomen: to be still in the s. of glory, recenti gloriâ nitere: the s. of a thing is extinguished, cs rei splendor deletur: to lose its s., obsolescere (of things): to show itself in its s., fulgere qd re (of persons); totum splendēre (of things); enitēre (of things wch attract observation).

**SPLENETIC**, [PROPR.] splenicus. spleneticus. llenosus (Plin.). [FIG.] stomachosus. morosus. tristis. æger animi or animo.

**SPLICE**, jungere. nectere. See **JOIN**.

**SPLINT**, **SPLINTER**, [A fragment split off, fragmentum. A s. of a broken bone, ossis fragmentum (Cels.): to take out s.'s, fracta ossa extrahere (Plin.).] A thin piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place, canalis. canaliculus (Cels.); also pl. ferulæ (the stalks of that plant being used as s.'s), to wch Cels. adds, explaining their use, quæ fissæ circumposcunt ossa in sua sede contincant (Cels. 8, 10, 1). To put on s.'s, ferulas accommodare, or circumponere, or imponere (Cels. ib.); ferulas circumdare (ib.).

**SPLIT**, v. TRANS. \*In assulas tenues findere qd. INTRANS. \*assulatim abscedere.

**SPLIT**, TRANS. findere (g. t.).—diffindere (asunder).—cædere (with an axe; e. g. lignum).—spit (part.), fissus (g. t., as Suet. Cæs. 61, ungula).—bisculus (in two parts, = cloven, ungula, pes, lingua). To s. a rock, saxum diffindere: to s. in the middle, medium secare; ictu findere (with a blow). INTRANS. findi. diffindi. To s. (of stones), rumpi in testas.

**SPLUTTER**, s. [PROPR.] Crcl. with the verb. [IMPROPR.] To make a great s. about athg, magno conatu magnas nugæ dicere (Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8); excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur (C. Leg. 3, 16); laborare sine causâ (C. Fam. 13, 1): what a s. he makes! quas tragedias efficit! (C. Tusc. 4, 34, 73).

**SPLUTTER**, v. tumultuari (may express the noisy spluttering of one in a passion).—ore confuso loqui or blaterare (œ conf. opp. os planum or explanatum).—voce perturbatâ loqui (vox perturb. inarticulate, opp. vox explanabilis; Sen. de Ira, 1, 3, 8).—raptim atque perturbate loqui.

**SPOIL**, v. [To plunder. prædari. prædam or prædas facere or (of living creatures) agere. rapere. rapinas facere. [To devastate; vid. [To corrupt, destroy, TRANS.] corrumpere. depravare. perdere. pervertere. vitare. The dinner is spoiled, corrumpitur cœna (Plaut.). prandium (Ter.): the fish are spoiled, pisces corrumpuntur (Plaut.): to s. fruit, fruges perdere (C.): to s. corn, frumentum corrumpere (Cæs.): to s. one's pleasures, gaudium cs contaminare (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4), acerbare (Stat. Theb. 12, 75); gaudium cs turbare; voluptas cs corrumpitur qd re (t): to s. one's character, depravare, corrumpere mores (C.): to s. a child, indulgentiâ puerum depravare or corrumpere; delictis solvere; molli illâ educatione, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangere (Q.): to be spoiled by a luxurious and indolent life, luxu atque inertia corrumpi (S.): to be spoiled (of children, &c.), remollescere, effeminari. INTRANS.) corrumpi. depravari. perdi.

**SPOIL**, s. præda. raptum. S's, pl. spolia, orum, n., exuvie (the former, arms, standards, and all trophies taken fm an enemy; the latter, only arms taken of the person); spolia opima, orum, n. (arms taken fm a general); manubie (money obtained fm the s's; then the general's share of them; see Interp. ad Np. Cim. 2, 5); scetio (booty divided into portions; then the share wch fell to the treasury; see Interp. ad Cæs. B. C. 2, 23; Ernesti, Clav. C. s. e.).

**SPOKE**, radius (Col., Vitr.).

**SPOKESMAN**, qui loquitur. orator.

**SPOLIATE**. See **SPOIL**.

**SPLIATION**, direptio. spoliatio. expilatio (C.)

or by spolia; e. g. *allorum spolia facultates suas sugere* (C. Off. 3, 5, 22). — *peculatus* (*peculation*).

SPONDAIC, spondalius.

SPONDEE, spondus.

SPONDYL, spondylus (Plin.). vertebra (Cels).

SPONGE, spongia. To wash with a s., spongia abtergere: to squeeze a s., spongiam exprimere.

SPONGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).

SPONSAL, sponsalia. nuptialis. (sponsalitus, Cod. Just.)

SPONSOR, [Surety, vid.] At baptism, sponsor (Test. Bapt. 18). To stand s., \*cs baptismo sponsorem interesse.

SPONTANEITY, voluntarius animi metus (C. Fat. 11, 23). The human mind possesses s., animus humanus ex se ipse sua sponte movetur (Aft. C. N. D. 2, 12, 32).

SPONTANEOUS, [Voluntary, vid.] Of its own accord, Crcl. by sponte, sua sponte (not sponte sua, which is found only in poets and later prose writers; the pronouns are put first for emphasis; see *Iterz. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 9*). — ultro, voluntate, sua sponte, ab ipse. (Seneca introduced the use of spontaneous, ultroque; these words can be adopted only as it is.)

SPONTANEOUSLY. See SPONTANEOUS.

SPOON, cochlear (terminated with a point at one end, broad and hollow at another: the pointed end was for drawing snails, cochlear, out of their shells, and eating them; the broad end for eating eggs, &c.) — ligula (provincial lingua, a flatter s., for eating preserved fruit with; savillum, for scooping up honey, &c.). S-shaped, \*in formam lingulae redactus. The handle of a s., \*manubrium cochlearis or ligulae.

SPOONFUL, cochlear (= 1-24th of the cyathus; used as a measure of medicine). — ligula (Plin.). — lingua (Plin.), semen lonchitidis duabus linguis ex aqua potum; 26, 11, 73). Two or three s's, duarum aut trium ligularum mensura (Plin.): a s. of salt, ligula salis: a large s., cochlear cumulatulum, ligula cum data. To take a s. of any, qd mensura cochlearis bibere: to take a s. of it in water every day, cochlearis mensura in die sumere or sorbere qd in aqua: to give any a s. of any, qd cochleari or cochlearis mensura dare. — cochlearium (Plin., Scrib. Larg.) is another form of cochlear.

SPORADIC, dispersus, diffusus, dissipatus. Jx. dissipatus et dispersus.

SPORT, s. [Play, ludus, jocus. See PLAY. To make s. of any, qm ludere, deludere, illudere. In s., per jocum, per ludum et jocum, per ridiculum. — joco, joculariter (e. g. ci objicere qd).] Mockery, irrisio, derisio, derisus (post-Aug.). — cavillatio, ludibrium. To make s. of, ludibrio (sibi) habere qm or qd: to be the s. of the winds, ventorum ludibrium esse. qd or qm irridere, deridere, cavillari: to make great s. of, acerbis facilius qm irridere: to be made s. of, irrideri, ludibrio esse. [Pursuit of game, venatus. To enjoy field s's, \*venandi studio teneri, multum esse in venationibus, venandi studiosum esse. Fondness for field s's, venandi studium or voluptas or studium ac voluptas.

SPORT, v. [To play, ludere. ludendo tempus terere, ludicra delectari delectatione, lusionibus delectari] To pursue some sport, venari.

SPORTFUL, SPORTIVE, hilaris, hilarus, laetus, solutus, festivus. To be s., animum explere, animo obsequi, oblectare (C.): hilarum se facere.

SPORTFULLY, SPORTIVELY, hilariter, laete, festive, jocose (C.): joculariter (Suet., in jest).

SPORTFULNESS, SPORTIVENESS, hilaris animus et ad jocandum promptus.

SPORTSMAN, venator. S. like, in a s.-like manner, \*venatorum more: of or belonging to a s., venatorius: a s.'s word or term, \*verbum venatorum: a company of sportsmen, \*cohors venatorum.

SPOT, s. [A stain, mark, macula (which marks a thing otherwise of a single colour; also for labe). — labe (which renders unclear; in prose only fig. = stain, blot, blemish). — nota (a mark used for distinction). — naevus (natural s. on the skin). — argo (a s. of rust) — atramentum litura (a blot [so Georges; but Freund gives no instance of litura in this sense, its meaning being that of smearing over, e. g. in erasure] in a waxen tablet: thus litura atramento is to cover with a wash of black paint: — better, nota or labe atramenti, aff. tractata nota m labemque remittunt Atramenta, H.). — rubor (a red s.). — livor, sugillatio (a blue s. on the body; the former natural, the latter in consequence of a blow). — glaucoma, atis, n. (a blue or grey s. on the eye). — sarcion (a vein in a precious stone). — vitium (fig. a fault, stain) To

make a s. in any, maculam facere in qd re: to take away or remove a s., maculam tollere, delere, auferre; fm any, e. or de re (g. s.); maculam (atramenti labem) abluere; fm any, e. re: with any, qd re (to wash out); maculam extrahere (to draw out): to remove a s. fm the body, maculam corporis mederi; fm the face, maculam e facie tollere: to be without a s., omni vitio care. See also BLEMISH, STAIN. [Place, locus. In the right s., suo loco: not to move or stir fm the s., nusquam se vestigio movere: not to remain in one s., nusquam insistere: to be always looking to one s., eadem contueri: not to stir or advance fm the s., nihil promovere.

SPOT, v. maculare, commaculare. maculis aspergere (exply to make s's on alga white). — inquinare (to disfigure by s's). — contaminare (to pollute, fig.) — oblinere (to besmear). — labem or labeculam aspergere ci rei (to affix a stain of infamy to). See TO STAIN, POLLUTE.

SPOTLESS, [PROPR.] sine macula or maculis, purus. [FIG.] integer, castus, candidus. A s. life, vita sine labe peracta (O.); vita pura (H.): s. conduct, mors labe carentes (O.).

SPOTTY, maculatus, maculosus, maculis sparsus.

SPOUSE, conjux (husband or wife). — maritus (husband). — uxor (wife). — sponsus, sponsa ( betrothed).

SPOUT, s. [A tube from which water springs forth, siphon, oris, m.; os, oris, n. (mouth of a vessel).] A cataract, vid. [Under the eaves (for collecting rain-water), canal, qui exipit e tegulis aquam coelestem (Vit. 3, 5, 15).] Tegulae colliciales were the gutter-tiles down which the rain-water flowed (Cat. R. R. 14, 4). [Water-s., typhon.

SPOUT, v. [PROPR.] prosilire (poet. and post-Aug. prose). — emicare (†); se ejaculare in altum (all three of the blood, O. Met. 6, 259). — scaturire (to bubble up; post-Aug., very rare). — exsillire (of water, Lucr. 2, 200) [FIG.] See TO DECLAIM.

SPRAIN, s. Crcl. by the verb: luxatura (dislocation, very late).

SPRAIN, v. convellere (e. g. armos, Col.).

SPRAT, \*clupea spratus (Linn.).

SPRAWL, porrigere manus et crura. Sprawling, stratus, porrectus. To lie sprawling, supinum jacere porrectis manibus et cruribus: resolutum stratis in herbis porrigi (O. Met. 7, 254); \*projectum humi jacere (if one has been struck down): projectus humi (T.).

SPRAY, [A little branch, ramulus, ramusculus, virgula, germen, surculus (spring)] Foam of the sea, spuma.

SPREAD, v. [TRANS.] tendere, contendere (to s. out). — distendere (to stretch apart or asunder). — extendere (to stretch out, extend). — pandere, dispandere (to open, s. out). — explicare (to unfold). To s. nets, plagas tendere (C. Off. 3, 17, 68); r. tia tendere (for an animal, alieu; also fig.). To s. the sails, vela dare ventis; vela tendere or pandere (poet.). [INTRANS.] diffundi (of trees and their branches) — luxuriari (to grow luxuriantly, of plants). To s. far, late diffundi (of branches); vastis or patulis diffundi ramis (of trees), manare, serpere (of a calamity, a rumour; the latter also with the notion of gradual, unobserved progress); increbrescere, invalescere (as customs, &c.); diffundi, evagari (of diseases); luxury s's, luxus excrevit or pululare cepit: to s. further, longius serpere atque progredi (on an exit); to s. further every day, serpere manareque in dies latius: a rumour s's through the whole town, rumor tota urbe manat or discurrit: the doctrine of Pythagoras s. far and wide, doctrina Pythagorae longe lateque fuebant.

SPREAD ABROAD, TRANS. [PROPR.] pandere, expandere, dispandere explicare (as troops, ships, battle array). — extendere (to stretch out, extend). — diffundere (to s. a. in different directions, as a tree spreads its branches). — sternere (to stretch out upon the ground). [FIG.] diffundere, differre, circumferre, disseminare, spargere; dispersere (to scatter). — vulgare; divulgare; pervulgare (among the people). — evulgare, in vulgus edere (to divulge what ought to be kept secret). [INTRANS.] diffundi, se diffundere (of trees and fluids). — se spargere (of trees). — vagari per locum; spargi per locum; late vagari (to wander over a place, of persons). — diffundi et patescere (of a road).

SPREAD, s. By Crcl. with the verb.

SPRIG, surculus, germen, virgula. A s. of olive, virgula oleagina (Np.).

SPRIGHT, See SPRIT.

SPRIGHTLINESS, vigor, animus acer or alacer, hilaritas.

SPRIGHTLY, hilaris, hilarus (either at the moment

or habitually).—alacer gaudio (at the moment). See GAY. *Sis vegetus*; alacer; vigena. [SYN. IN ALERT.]  
 SPRING, *s.* || *The vernal season*, ver. tempus vernum (the time of *s.*). At the beginning of *s.*, primo vere; principio veris; ineunte et inito vere (the former when it begins, the latter when it has begun): it is early in *s.*, prævernal (Plin. 18, 20, 65, no. 2, § 239): that happens or is found in *s.*, vernus: the *s.* of life, sies primus ætatis (K&S ver ætatis is poet.): the beginning of *s.*, veris principium; veris primum: *a s. day*, \* dies vernus; \* dies veris (K&S species verna diel is poet.): *a. weather*, tempestas verna; \* cœlum vernum: it is *a. weather*, cœlum (or aer) quodammodo venat (see Plin. 2, 50, 51): *warm s. weather*, \* vernus cœli tepor. || *A principle of motion*, \* elater. \* spira e ferro recedente facta; \* spira recellens or resiliens. *S. of a watch*, \* elater horologii. || *A leap*, saltus, ūs. || *A fountain*, (prop.) aqua saliens (Suet.); saliens (Vitruv.). salientes (sc. aquæ, C., Vitruv.). || *A source*, origin; vid.

SPRING, *v.* || *INTRANS.* || *To begin to grow*, progeminare (Col.).—emerge (C.).—enasci (Col.). || *To arise*, oriri (q. l.). scaturire. excurrere, at a place, ex (to bubble forth, of fountains).—originem habere (to have its origin any where, of rivers).—proficere (of fountains and rivers).—fluere. manare. proficisci. nasci. gigni. exsistere. erumpere ex qd re (fg., to have its foundation or ground in alth).—sequi qd (to be the consequence of alth). Injurious consequences *s.* from that measure, inutilis res sequuntur illam viam consilii: to *s.* from another quarter, gigni aliunde: *spring* from, natus or prognatus qd (born from); ortus ab qd (descended fm); oriundus ab qd (that derives his origin fm aby of more remote descent): to be *spring* fm a place, fm a person, ortum esse ex qd loco, ab or ex qd; natum esse qd loco, qd (in respect of the place, the rank, or the person fm whom one is derived); oriundum esse ab qd loco or ab qd (of the place or person fm whom our ancestors were descended; hence freq. opp. to natus; e. g. L. 24, 6, Hippocrates et Epicydes nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syraeacis). || *To leap*, salire. To *s.* up, subillire; exsilire (de); proillire (a). || *To fly with elastic power*, dissilire. rumpli. disrumpli. The door *s.* open, Janua se aperit. || *TRANS.* || *To burst*, rumpere. dirumpere. || *PHR.* || *To s. an arch*, camerare, concamerare, conformicare, qd. To *s. a leak*, rimas agere. The ship *s.* a leak, navis rimis fatiscit (V.). To have *spring* a leak, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxari coe pisse (in several places). To *s. a mine*, \* vi pulveris pyrit cuniculum discutere: to *s. a raille*, \* insonare crepitaculo (ast. insonitue flagello, V.).

SPRING-GUN, \* scopetum quod sua sponte dispoñit.

SPRING-TIDE, (maritimus) æstus, quem luna plena (or luna nova, as the case may be) maximum efficit (ast. Cæs. B. G. 4, 29). *S. t.*, maritimi æstus maximus, or quos luna plena maximus efficit (ib.).

SPRINKLE, || *To scatter water by drops*, spargere. aspergere (e. g., water on the ground). To *s.* on alth, aspergere qd ci re. conspergere qd re: to *s.* the ground before the altar, spargere or conspergere humum (ante ædes). To *s.* the roads in order to lay the dust, vias conspergere propter pulverem. || *To spot*, maculis variare (K&S not maculare): sprinkled, maculosus. coloris maculosis. Sprinkled with white, maculis albis: sprinkled with black, maculis nigris: sprinkled with gold, ex aureolo varius: aureis maculis sparsus: sprinkled with blue and yellow, ex cæruleo fulvoque varius.—K&S Sparsus alone can never mean 'sprinkled'.

SPRITE. See SPIRIT.

SPROUT, *s.* germen (as in a bud, &c.).—sursculus (shoot of a tree, that may be used as a setting to propagate the species, tree, &c.).—sarmantum (a useless twig or shoot).—atolo (an injurious *s.* or sucker).

SPROUT, *v.* germinare. egerminare. progeminare. proillire (of trees).—herbescere (of grass, &c.).

SPRUCE, bellus (pretty; misy but not always with praise).—nitidus (carefully and strikingly neat, &c., e. g. quos vides pexo capillo nitidos, C. Cat. 2, 10, [Orelli puts a comma after capillo]).—lepidus (used in a bad sense in C. Cat. 2, 10: ni pueri, tam lepidi, tam delicati, alluding to their fine and effeminate dress, appearance, &c.).—lepidè ornatus (Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 84). K&S comptus almost always refers to neatness, e. g. style, composition, as lepidus often does.—Fm a *s. man* he becomes a rustic, ex nitido fit rusticus (H.). *A s. gentleman*, bellus homunculus (Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 10).—homo tibus de capsulâ (as if come out of a bandbox, Sen. Ep. 115, 2).

SPRUCELY, lepidè, nitide, or lepidè nitideque, concinne. *A s. dressed man*, nitidus (H.). *S. and neatly dressed*, concinne et lepidè vestita (Plaut., of a female). SPRUCENESS, nitor (e. g. in cultu, Q. 8, 5, 34, speaking of dress: Att. ap. Non. has nitiditas).—nitidus or lepidus cultus, vestitus—cultus justo mundior (L., over-fine attire).—concinnitas (Sen.; non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, Ep. 115).

SPUD, *s.* rastellus.

SPLUNGE, *v.* parasitari (Plaut.): upon aby, cs mensâ vivere (ast. alienâ vivere mensâ, Juc. 8, 2).

SPUNGER, parasitus (one who fawns and flatters for the sake of good cheer, Plaut.).—conarum bonarum asscctator.

SPUNGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).

SPUR, *s.* calcar (of a boot; also of a fighting-cock: it is only in the poets that it is improper. = incitement, impulse, &c.; though the whole phrase 'to set spurs to,' 'to need the spur,' &c., is used improper.).—radius (of a fighting-cock)—stimulus, aculeus. Incitementum (fg., = an incitement). To set or put *s.* to, equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus concitare or stimulare (prop.); ci calcaria adhibere or admovere (prop. or fg.); qm stimulare or incitare (fg.). To require the *s.* (improper.), egere calcaribus (opp. egere frenis, C.). Alth is a great *s.* to alth (fg.), est qd maximum cs rei Incitementum.

SPUR, *v.* ci calcaria subdere. qm calcaribus concitare (prop.).—ci calcaria adhibere or admovere (prop. or fg.). To *s.* a horse on, (equum) calcaribus stimulare: to *s.* aby on (fg.), stimulos subdere cs animo; calcaria ci adhibere or admovere or addere; calcaribus uti in qd; qm incitare ad qd.

SPURGE, euphorbia (Plin., Linn.). *S. flax*, \* daphne thymelea (Linn.). *s. laurel*, \* daphne laureola (Linn.): *s. olive*, \* daphne cneorum (Linn.): *s. wort*, \* iris xiphium (Linn.).

SPURIOUS, || *Not genuine*, adulterinus (g. t.; opp. probus, verus).—fictitius (fictitious; opp. verus).—fucatus, fucusus (shewy, but false; opp. sincerus, probus).—subditiuus (Plaut); subditus, suppositus, insitivus (suppositus, e. g., a child, book, will, &c.). || *Illegitimate*, see BASTARD.

SPURN, || *PROPR.* || pedibus qm conculcare or proculcare. || *IMPROPR.* || spernere, aspernari. See DESPISE.

SPURRED (wearing spurs), \* calcaribus instructus.

SPURRIER, \* faber calcarum.

SPURT, *v.* || *TRANS.* || spargere. To *s.* over, spargere or conspergere qd qd re. aspergere qd ci rel. || *INTRANS.* || proillire. emicare. A pen *s.*, \* penna chartam atramento respergit.

SPUTTER, oris humorem spargere (ast. Q. 11, 3, 56, with anger).—indignatione bullire (Appul.).

SPY, *s.* explorator (a professed *s.*, espily in war; one who examines every thing closely on the spot, and reports it to his party).—speculator (a scout; one who observes or watches alth fm a high ground at a distance).—emissarius (one who is sent out by another, whose creature he is).—excursor (one who runs far out to spy).—JN. excursor et emissarius (e. g. istius excursor et emissarius, C.).—delator (one who endeavours to detect dangerous political opinions, &c., and report the holders of them to the magistrates; a police-s.). A female *s.*, speculatrix.

SPY, *v.* explorare. speculari. To *s.* into, introspicere: to *s.* out, perspicere. pervidère.

SQUAB, || A cushion, pulvinus. See CUSHION.

|| A young bird, pullus.

SQUABBLE. See QUARREL.

SQUAD, manipulus (Cæs.). militum manus (C.).

SQUADRON, || (Of troops), turma; by *s.*, turmatim. To divide the cavalry into three *s.*, equites dividere turmatim in tres partes (L. 20, 33). || (Of ships), classis (Nœt). dim. classicula (C. Att. 16, 2, 4). SQUALID, squalidus. sordidus.

SQUAL, *v.* vagire (like an infant).—vagitus edere. See CRY.

SQUAL, *s.* || Cry, ejulatio. ejulatus. vagitus. See CRY.

SQUAL, *s.* || Sudden gust, procella. subita tempestas. ventus turbo, or turbo only. *A s. comes on*, ventus turbo exoritur (Plaut.).

SQUALLY, procellosus (L.). ventis turbidus (O.).

SQUALOR, squalor. sordes.

SQUANDER, effundere. profunderè (to spend lavishly).—conficere, consumere (to consume by lavish expenditure).—JN. effundere et consumere. dissipare (g. t., to scatter abroad, dissipate).—abligurire (to con-

*sume by luxurious or dainty living*.—*lacerare* (to cut up).—*perdere* (to destroy).—*beluati* (to lavish upon immoderate feasting).—*perdere* (to lose) *progrederi* is an old word, revived in the decline of the language; and therefore to be avoided. To *s. one's property*, *rem suam conficere* or *lacerare*: to *s. one's time*, *tempus perdere*; *tempore abuti*.

**SQUARE**, *adj.* quadratus. quadrangulus. *A s. foot*, *pes quadratus*.—*quadrata cubita* soli in quadratum quaternis denariis venundantur (*four cubits s.*). *Ten feet s.*, deni in quadrum pedes: to *build* (e. g. *a forum*) *s.*, in quadrato constituere: *built s.*, in quadrato constitutus. *quadratus. A s. letter*, *littera quadrata*.

**SQUARE**, *s.* *The mathematical figure*, quadratum, tetragonum, or *pure Lat.*, figura quadrata or quadrangula. *Athos of a square shape*, quadra. *S. of a chess-board*, *prope quadra tabulas latruncularum*. [*In architecture*], quadratum, tetragonum (Gr.). [*In military tactics*], orbis (*lit.*, a circle; formed by the Roman soldiers in cases in which modern troops would form a *s.*: the *s.* in this sense, was unknown in ancient tactics; for *prope agmen quadratum* denotes the whole army marching in battle array in the form of a parallelogram). To *form a s.*, orbem facere or colligere; in orbem coire; in orbem se tutari. [*A rule by which workmen form their angles*, norma (Frb.).

**SQUARE**, *v.* quadrare (to make *s.*).—*ad acerrimam normam dirigere*; *rem cum re committeri* (to make to fit or agree). To *s. a number*, in se multiplicare.

**SQUARE-ROOT**, \*radix quadrata.

**SQUARENESS**, *Crcl.* by the *adj.* or verb.

**SQUAREING**, quadratura. *S. of the circle*, circuli quadratura (Appul. *Dogm. Plat.* 3, p. 275, *Oud.*).

**SQUASH**. See CAUSE.

**SQUAT**, *v.* *To sit down on the hams or heels*, conquiniscere (Plaut.). subidere (L.). *To settle*, vid.

**SQUAT**, *adj.* *Sitting low*, humi assidens. subtidens. *Short and thick*, obesus.—*habitu corporis brevis et obesus* (*not quadratus*, *which = of moderate stature, but with knitted together*; corpus quadratum, neque gracile neque obesus, *Col.* 2, 1).—*ventrosus* or *ventrosus* (corpulent, having a large stomach).

**SQUEAK**, stridēre. \*vocem argutam or stridulam edere.

**SQUEAKING**, stridulus; or by *Crcl.* with the verb.

*A s. voice*, stridula et tenuis vox (Sen. *Ep.* 56).

**SQUEAMISH**, fastidiosus.

**SQUEAMISHNESS**, fastidium. fastidium delicatissimum.

**SQUEEZE**, premere, comprimere. To *s. out*, exprimere: to *s. out oil*, oleum exprimere: to *s. out water*, &c., *in a sponge*, spongiam exprimere: to *s. it dry*, aquam plenam spongiam manu premere ac siccare: to *s. oneself into a corner*, compingere se in angulum: to *s. to death* (hyperbol.), *qm* completendo necare (*in affection*, as *apes their young ones*): to be squeezed to death in a crowd, *præ turba elidi* exanimarique.

**SQUIB**, *A small firework*, \*missile pyrium.

*radius pyrium* (Bow.). *A pasquinade*, vid.

**SQUILL**, *A bulbous plant*, scilla (Plin.).

*scilla maritima* (Linn.). *A crustaceous fish*, squilla (C.).

**SQUINT**, *v.* limis or perversus oculi esse. strabonem esse (C., *naturally*).—*limis spectare* (in a single case, Ter.). To *s. at*, limis oculis intueri or aspicere qd or qm.

**SQUINT, SQUINTING**, *s. limi* or perversi oculi.

**SQUINTING**, *adj.* limus. perversus (of the eyes).—*strabo* (of persons, *squint-eyed*).—*qui est limis* or perversus (oculus) (of the natural defect).—*limis (oculus) spectans* (in a single case, Plaut.).—*pactus* or *pactus* (strictly speaking = looking askance, ogling, but *etc.* used as a mild expression for strabo; H.).

**SQUIRE**, armiger (V.).

**SQUIRREL**, sciurus (Plin.). *The common s.*, \*sciurus vulgaris (Linn.): the flying s., \*sciurus volans (Linn.).

**SQUIRT**, *v.* [TRANS.] spargere. [INTRANS.] proillire.—*post*, emicare.

**SQUIRT**, *s.* *A syringe*, siphon. *Water squirted*, scatebra.

**STAB**, *v.* [PROPR.] fodere. figere. transfigere. emdere. vulnerare qm. sicā gladio, pungere, ferire qm. punctum ferire qm: with a dagger, &c., sicā or pugio pungere or compungere. To *s. aby* to the heart, cultum in corde ca defigere (L. 1, 58); scām in corpore ca defigere (C. Cat. 1, 6, 16); gladium infigere ei in

pectus (C. Taso. 4, 22, 50); letum ca corpori infigere; qm letu vulnerare: to *s. oneself*, cultro se pungere, vulnerare, lacerare. [FIG.] To *injure*, destroy, vid.

**STAB**, *s.* letus. plaga. *A s. in the side*, punctio lateris: in the breast, punctio pectoris.

**STABILITY**, [PROPR.] firmitas. firmitudo (Armies).—*stabilitas* (power of standing firmly or steadily, Cæs.). To *give s.* to, confirmare, firmare. [FIG.] firmitas. stabilitas. constantia (opp. mobilitas).—*gravitas* (opp. levitas). *S. of character*, animi constantia propositive tenacitas (Eicht.). *Not to possess s. of character*, non satis firmā animi constantiā munitionum esse.

**STABLE**, *adj.* firmus. stabilis. fixus. See FIAM.  
**STABLE**, *s.* equile. equorum stabulum, or stabulum (g. t., for any stall or s.). *S. door*, janua stabuli (Col.). *S. keeper*, stabuli magister: *s. boy*, stabularius (g. t.).—*agāo* (a groom). To *clean out a s.*, stabulum purgare (a stercore), convertere or evertere. [PROV.] To *shut the s. door when the steed is stolen*, clipeum post vulnera sumere (O.).

**STABLE**, *v.* stabulare (Ferr.).

**STABLING**, stabulatio (pl.).—*stabilatio* (e. g. hiberna, Col. 6, 2, 1, for cattle in winter).—*præsepia* (pl.).

**STABLISH**. See ESTABLISH.

**STACK**, *s.* acervus (e. g. lignorum, stramentorum, feni).—*strues* (e. g. lignorum).—(*not*) *fenile*, rather the barn or yard in which the hay was kept for use: *meta feni*, = a cock of hay; congeries, in the best writers, denotes a heap of things put together without order or regular form; therefore, *not = stack*. *A s. of chimneys*, \*ordo (fumariorum, fumariorum).

**STACK**, *v.* cumulare. acervare (rare).—*conacervare*, construere (e. g. fenum).

**STAFF**, *A stick used for support*, baculum, more rarely baculus (a walking-stick, for use).—*scipio* (for ornament; s. of office).—*fuat* (for striking blows).—*ceptum* (a sceptre).—*pedum* (shepherd's staff). [FIG.] *Prop.*: vid. *In military language*, a number of officers acting together, legati tribunique (ast. Cæs. B. G. 4, 23).—*prætorium* (Cæs., L.). *A s. officer*, tribunus militum (colonel).—*legatus* (general).—*legati tribunique militum* (the s. officers).

**STAG**, cervus: of *s.*, cervinus.

**STAGE**, *A raised platform*, suggestus, the (L.). suggestum (C.).—*catata* (a platform on which slaves were exhibited for sale).—*tabulatum* (made of boards).—*machina*, machinatio (considered as an artificial structure).—*pegma*, kis (Aron). *In Class.* writers = a book-case (C.). or a machine used in a theatre (Sen.). To *prepare a s.*, machinam comparare; machinationem preparare, instruere. *Places for actors in a theatre*, proscenium (space between the scena, scena, and the orchestra; the pulpitum was the part of the proscenium which was nearest the orchestra). Our word 'stage' may be represented by the more general terms, scena, theatrum. Of or belonging to the *s.*, scenicus, theatralis. To *enter upon the s.*, in scenam prodire, produci (of an actor). To *retire from the s.*, de scenā recedere; scenam relinquere (of an actor). To *make one's first appearance on the s.*, see DEBUT. The action is represented on the *s.*, res agitur in scena: on the *s.* = theatrically, in fabulis: to bring upon the *s.*, novam fabulam in scenam inducere, producere. [FIG.] *Places of action or display*, theatrum, scena. To *go off the s.*, a publico, rerum gerendarum theatro recedere: a sole et pulvere in umbram et otium recedere (ast. C.). so *removere a publicis negotiis* (C.). To *quit the s.* = to die, a vitā recedere; vitā decedere (C.). *Degrade in a scene*, statio, stabulum (place for changing horses; v. pr. of the stiv. age; see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4). hospitium ac stabulum, stabulum ac dormitorium (quarters). *A stage-coach*, i. e. coach that travels by s's, vehiculum publicum. *Single step in any process*, gradus.

**STAGE-PRAYER**. See ACTOR.

**STAGGER**, [INTRANS.] titubare (prop., to trip).—*vacillare* (e. g. ex vino).—*labare* (as to fall).—*labascere*, labefieri (prop. and fig.). To *s. home*, titubante pede domum reverti. [FIG.] claudicare. fluctuare. fluctuare animi or in animo; incertum esse; hesitare, dubitare in dubio esse. [TRANS.] *PROPR.* labefecere. labefactare. [FIG.] labefacere, labefactare, collabefactare (O.). To *s. aby's opinion*, labefacere, collabefacere qm: labefactare = opinionem, sententiam: movēre ca sententiam. To *s. aby's fidelity*, fidem ca labefactare, sollicitare. To *s. stagger*, labascere (Ter.). labefieri, labefactari (C.). *Alig s's me* (= make

me almost doubt the conclusion I thought certain), dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur.

STAGGERS, vertigo. To be seized with the s., vertigine corripit: to have the s. vertigine laborare (Plin.). vertiginem pati (Macrob.).

STAGNANT, stagnans (post-Aug.). — reses (a. g. aqua; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8). — lentus. torpens († lacus, Stat.). — piger (singulis). — Jn. stagnans piqueque (e. g. aqua, Plin.).

STAGNATE, stagnare (Plin.). immotum esse (C.). coagulari (to coagulate).

STAGNATION, Crcl. with the verb. S. of trade, mercatura frigida, jaecna, torpens.

STAIN, s. macula (a mark wch variegates). — labes (a mark wch disfigures). — nota (a mark wch distinguishes). All these words prop. or fig.: to denote a s. on the character more distinctly, we may say, macula sceleris; labes turpitudinis or ignominie; nota turpitudinis. A slight s., labecula, parva macula. To get a s., maculam trahere. To take out a s. (prop.), maculam, labem eluere. maculam delere. maculam (e veste) abluere (Plin.). (de veste) auferre (O.). To wipe out a s. (fig.), labem abolere, maculam delere (C.).

STAIN, v. || To mark or disfigure with a stain, maculare (to maculis variare, to spot, sprinkle). — maculis aspergere. rei labem imponere. || To colour, vid.

STAIR, gradus (a single step). — scalæ, arum (a flight of steps, s.). — descensio (a flight of steps leading downwards). To live up three pair of s.s., tribus scalis habitare (Mart. 1, 118, 7): up s.s., contra scalas: down s.s., secundum scalas: to throw aby down s.s., qm per gradus deiecit: to fall down s.s., per gradus precipitem ire.

STAIR-CASE, scalæ, arum.

STAKE, s. || A pale, palus (g. t.). — sudes (flat, and pointed). — stipes (round, uncut). — vallus (a palisade). To fasten to a s., palare qd; alligare qm ad palum (C.). To drive a s. through the body, adigere stipitem per medium hominem (Sen. Ep. 14, 4). || Post at wch a (real or pretended) malefactor is burnt, \*palus (ad quem nocens alligatur igni comburendus); hence fig., for death by fire, as a punishment, pena, quâ qsi igni crematur (as Cæs. B. G. 1, 4); sit fm the context, rogos (funeral pile). To die at the s., igni necari; flammis circumventum exanimari (voluntarily). The condemned must die at the s., damnatum poenam sequi oportet, ut igni cremetur. || A thg laid down at play, pignus. Athg is at s., agitur qd (e. g. caput, one's life is at s.; rarely in this sense agitur de qd, wch = 'athg is treated of', cf. Corti, S. Cat. 52, 10). — in discriminate versatur qd (athg is in a dangerous position or situation; e. g. salus mea). — dimico de qâ re (I am running the risk of losing athg; e. g. de vitâ, de famâ, dimico; cf. Interpp. ad Np. Timoth. 4, 3). Some have their life at s., and others their reputation, alii de vitâ, alii de gloriâ in discrimen vocantur.

STAKE, v. || To fasten by stakes, palare qd. || To wager, hazard at play, ponere (cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76, pono pallium; ille suum annulum opposuit, staked against it). — in medium conferre (Suet. Oct. 71, in singulos talos singulos denarios in medium conferbat, he staked a denarius upon every throw). — qd in pignus dare. Say what you will s., dic, quo pignore mecum certes. Hence, fig., to hazard, fortunæ committere (C.). — aleam jacere (Suet.).

STALE, vetus, vetustus (old). — non recens (not fresh). — vapidus (of liquors). S. bread, panis strictus (Juv. 5, 69); panis vetulus.

STALK, s. (of a plant), stirps (the whole lower part of plants or trees; stem, including the roots; of reeds, Plin.). — stilus (of asparagus, Col.). — caulis (e. g. brassicæ). — (of corn), culmus (as bearing the ear); calamus (as hollow). — pediculus (fruit or leaf s.). — petiolus (fruit s.). — scapus (e. g. lupini, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, fn.). Bean s.s., fabalia, um.

STALK, v. incedere, ingredi. To s. proudly, magnifice incedere: to s. in purple and gold, insignem auro et purpura conspici.

STALKING-HORSE. See PRETEXT.

STALL, || Place for cattle, stabulum (g. t.). — Jubile (an ox s.). || A bench, mensa. || A small house or shed used by a tradesman, taberna (as a place of sale). — officina (as a workshop). || In a cathedra, \*scamnum, subsellum, locus (place, dignity) canonicorum.

STALLION, equus mas. equus admissarius; also simply equus or admissarius, fm the context (Col.).

STAMINA, stamen. pl. stamina.

STAMMER, balbutire (intrans. and trans.). — balbum esse. linguâ hæsitare (intrans.).

STAMMERER, balbus (habitual). — blæsus (unable to pronounce the sibilants s, z, my). — linguâ hæsitans. balbutiens (denoting simply the fact).

STAMMERING, hæsitantia linguæ. There is no authority for balbuties.

STAMP, s. forma (instrument for stamping with). — signum, nota (impression). — species (appearance given to athg). Stamped paper, \*plagula signo reipublicæ notata: the price of s.s. (i. e. a stamped paper), \*pecunia, quæ pro plagulis signatis solvitur (not not signillum). || With the foot, pedis supposio.

STAMP, v. || To impress with a mark, signare (g. t.). — signo reipublicæ signare or notare (to affix a public or official mark upon, e. g. plagulam). formâ publicâ percutere. publice probare (e. g. mensuram). To s. a thing, fig., ci rei speciem cs rei conciliare. || To strike with the foot so as to make a noise, suppedere pedem. terram pede pulsare or percutere. terram pedibus tundere. || To beat; vid.

STAMPER, plattium.

STANCH, v. (sanguinem) suppressere (Cels.). sistere (Plin.). — (sanguinis profluvium) inhibere (Curt.). sistere (Plin.).

STANCHION, adj. firmus, stabilis, constans, certus.

STANCHION. See PROP.

STAND, v. || INTRANS. stare (g. t.). — consistere. resistere (to stand still, halt, not to flee). — collocari (of statues, &c.; not stare). — durare. perdurare. obdurare. sustentare (to hold out, esp. in a contest). — pererrare (of plants wch endure the cold of winter). — manere. esse ratum (to remain unchanged; e. g., if he wished his measures to stand, si suas res gestas manere vellet, Np. Alcib. 10). Nothing will s. of all that &c., nihil earum rerum erit ratum, quas &c. (Np. Alc. 10): tears begin to s. in aby's eyes, lacrimæ oboriuntur cs oculis: to s. by an agreement, stare pacto or conventis; by a promise, promissis stare; by an opinion, in sententiâ suâ manere, permanere, perseverare: to s. by aby, ei non deesse; qm non deserere, destituere, &c.: to s. still, stare in vestigio; consistere in loco (not to walk about, opp. inambulare); consistere, resistere (not to proceed, or to retire; opp. procedere, fugere); subsistere (to halt, stop, of persons, e. g. in itinere; or things, e. g. a clock); insistere (to stop one's course); non resistere (not to sit down): to keep aby standing, qm resistere non jubere.

PHR.) To s. in = to cost, stare or constare, with an abl. of the price: to s. for = to be bound for, sponsorem esse or spondere pro qd [see BAIL, SPONSOR]: to s. high in one's opinion or favour, esse in gratiâ, in honore, apud qm; gratissimum esse ci; gratiâ plurimum valere apud qm: to s. on aby's side, stare ab eo; facere ab eo: it stands in my power, penes me est; est in meâ potestate; situm est in meâ potestate; mea est potestas; also stat per qm (not but not stat apud qm, which is barbarous: how stand matters with you? quo loco sunt res tue? (Ter.): to s. out, exstare; promittere: to stand out against, resistere; obniti: to s. in awe, see TO BE AFRAID: to s. in doubt, see DOUBT, HESITATE: to s. in need, see TO NEED, WANT: to s. on end, stare; horrere (e. g. stant arrectæ horrore comæ, V.; stant comæ, ibid.: horrent capilli, Tib.; comæ, O.: rigent comæ metu, terrore, horrore, ibid.): to s. up, surgere (to rise): to s. as a candidate, munere candidatorum fungi (C.); petere; ambire: to s. good, manere; valere; ratum esse: to s. upon ceremony, magno apparatu qm accipere, excipere, colere: not to s. upon ceremony, nullo, sine ullo apparatu; simpliciter: pray do not s. upon ceremony with me, ne magno apparatu, quæso, me accipias: one who does not s. upon ceremony, homo simplex. || TRANS. pati. perpeti (to endure, suffer; perpeti, to the end). — ferre. perferre (to bear; perferre, to the end). — tolerare. toleranter ferre (to endure with constancy). — perfungi qâ re (to discharge). Jx. perpeti qd et perfungi. sustinere (to hold out). — parem esse ci rei (to be a match for). To s. pain, dolores perpeti, subire: to s. torture, subire cruciatum: to s. trouble, danger, molestia, periculo perfungi: to s. toil, laboribus perfungi; labores perferre: not to be able to s. athg, vinci qâ rei; succumbere or imparem esse ci rei: that can s. athg, patiens, tolerans cs rei (of the silver age): to s. fight, in acie stare ac pugnare (opp. fugere, in castra transfugere); pugnari non detractare.

STAND, s. || A station, statio, locus. || A stop, mora. To be at a s., stare; sistere: to come to a s., subsistere. || Act of opposing or resisting, Crcl. with verbs in OPPOSE, RESIST. || A frame or the like on wch athg is placed, statumen, suggestus



**basis. pec.** | *A set (e. g., a s. of arms), arma, pl.; armatura.*

**STANDARD, s.** | *That wch has been established or stands as a test, a settled rate or measure, mensura (g. i.).—mensura publicæ probatæ (as a measure, Modestini. Dig. 48, 10, 32, no. 1).—pondus publicæ probatum (as a weight, ibid.).* | **FIG.** *A model, rule, regula. norma. lex.* | *An ensign in war, signum militare; or, fm the contest, signum only.*  
 **vexillum** [**SYN.** and **PHR.** in **COLOURS**].

**STANDARD**, *adj.* \*ad publice probatæ mensuræ (or ad ponderis publice probati) normam redactus.

**STANDARD-BEARER**, signifer, vexillarius (L.).—  
vexillifer (*Prudent.*).

STANDING, *part. a. stans. S. upright, erectus: s. water; see STAGNANT: a s. camp, castra stativa, orum, n. pl.: a s. army, (we may say) milites perpetui: a s. festival, festi dies anniversarii.*

**STANDING, s.** *The act of s., status, st.* *A place where one stands, locus.* *Condition, circumstances, status, conditio.* *Rank, position, locus (position in civil relations).* *dignitas (position according to character, family, &c.).* *sort (the state of life to which one has been called or born).* *genus:* *tribus, gens, &c.* *Order, series, sequence.* *One standing or standingly, but the whole number of persons of a certain rank or standing, a class.* *Age. Any of the same s. as another, equals ei; as myself, equals meus.*

STAND-STILL, statio. Instille (*g. th.*, but empty of the apparent standing still of certain stars, stellarum). To be at a s.-s., consistere; vestigio hærere (not to be able to walk on); in dicendo desicere (*in a speech*); in quæ re hærere or inhærere; nescio quid agam or quæ me verum (*of not knowing what to do*); nescio quomodo me expediām: *business is at a s.-s.*, mercatura jacet or frigit; negotia jacent: *every thing is at a s.-s.*, omnia tamquam in quodam incill adhæserunt (*Cæli. ap. C. Fam. 8, 5*).

**STANZA**, *prope* tetrastichon. *A poem arranged in s.'s, \*carmen tetrastichum or tetrastichon (gen. pl.); carmen (Q.).*

STAPLE, s. ¶ *A mart, emporium. forum venalium.*  
—receptaculum peregrinarum mercium. ¶ *A loop of iron, \* hamus (ferreus).*

**STAPLE, adj.** *S. commodities of a country, \* quæ ex terra gignit or parit (its natural products); ea terræ opera et artificia (its manufactures, &c.).*

**STAR, stella (any single s.).**—astrum (any of the larger heavenly bodies, as the sun, moon, planets, or large fixed star).—sidus (a constellation, freq. also astrum :

**MA**strum belongs rather to the style of poetry and science, sidus to common and historic prose). Translated to the s's, stellatus (C. Tusc. 5, 8, 6): born under a lucky s., dextro sidere editus or natus; usulucky, malo astro natus: shooting s., trajectory stellus (C. de Div. 2, 6, 16); stella transvolans (Sen. N. Q. 2, 14); pl. stellarium discursus (Pitts. 2, 36, 86). There is a shooting or falling s., scintilla et stella cadit; stella cadit or preceps cœli labitur; stella volat or transvolat: a fixed s., stella inerrans; stella certâ sede infirmum; pl. sidera quæ certis locis infixa sunt: the courses of the s's, stellarium, siderum cursus (C.): brighter than the s's, clarior sideris (s. g. oculis): a map of the s's, tabula cœlestis; \*tabula complexum cœli exhibens: like a s., in stellis figuram reductus (Cot. 12, 15, astr.).

STAR-GAZER. See ASTROLOGER, ASTRONOMER.  
STAR-LIGHT, sideribus illustris (e.g. *nox*; *T. Ann.*  
1. 50. 3; 4. 5. 11).—~~the~~ stellans and subultrix are

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549,

**STARBOARD, ° latus navis dextrum.**

STARCH, s. amyllum.

STARCH, v. \**lītea amy-lare* or \**amylo solidare*.

**STARCHED.** See **STIFF**.

STARE, v. torpentibus oculis qd or qm intueri (aft. Q. 11, 9, where torp. oc.).—defixis oculis intueri qd. obtutum figere in qā re. To s. aby in the face, oculos defigere in vultu cs (Curt.): to s. with astonishment, stupore.

STARE, s. oculi torpentes defixi. \* obtutus in qâ re defixus.

STARLING, sturnus (Plin.).—\*sturnus vulgaris (Linn.).

**STARRY**, *adj.* stellarum plenus (*full of stars*).—  
 astris distinctus et ornatus (*adorned with stars*).—  
 stellifer, stellatus, stellans *are poetical*. *A s.*  
*night*, nox sideribus illustris (*T. Ann.* 1, 60, 3): *The s.*  
*heavens*, cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum (*C. N. D.*

2, 37, 95): nocturna oculi forma undique sideribus ornata (*C. Tusc.* 1, 28, 68).— ocelum stelliferum or stellans, stellatum or siderum, are poetical.

START, v. [ INTRANS. ) *To start*, concitari terrore et metu. metu concutit. commoveri, percelli re novâ. stupere, stupescere. *To s. back*, resilire; re-

reformer: *to s. at alth.*, refugere, timēre, verērī, horrēre, reformidare qd: *a horas s. s.*, equus consternatur. | *To make a beginning.* incipere. initium facere. | *To*

make a beginning, incipere. incipiam incipere. ¶ To  
set out, abire. proficisci. To s. fm a certain place,  
excurrere; e carceribus emitti (in a race). ¶ To  
burst asunder, dissilliri. rumpi. ¶ TRANS.) To

*cursus*, *excursus*, alibi. (*imp.*) [*rare*] *re-  
cursus*, excitare, alere. | *To set on foot*, rei  
initium facere, aggredi qd or ad qd faciendum  
(e.g. ad hanc disputationem, ad dicendum, C.; also  
*acc. only*, incipit causam, C.; in S. always *acc.  
only*; in poet. and post-Aug. prose, *infig.*)—funda-  
menta rei ponere or jaceré. *To s. a question*, rem com-  
movere (quæ &c., C. Brut. 87, 297). | *To burst*,  
rumpere.

**START, s.** *1. Sudden action of the body from fear, repents terror. 2. A sudden impulse or rousing, impetus. Impulsus. 3. A beginning, initium. 4. A setting out, profectus. To have made a false s., ad carceres revocari (effect for cause). 5. Advance, precedencia, plus vix confection. To have the s. of aby, præcipere iter ei (L. 3, 46); antecedere, antecessisse qm (to have got before aby); the king had got a considerable s., aliquidum vix rex præcepit (L. 26, 19), or longius spatium præperat (e. g. fugis; L. 22, 41); to have scarcely four hours's s. of aby, vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedere (to be hardly four hours' march ahead; Cæs.); Antony had got two days' start of me, biduo me Antonius antecessit (Brut. s. C. Ep. 11, 13).*

**STARTING-PLACE, carcasses, pl.**

**STARTLE**, || **INTRANS.**) *See* **START.** || **TRANS.**) *territare. terrere. terrefacere. ci terrorem inferre, offerre, indicere. incutere. am in timorem concutere.*

**STARTLING**, formidolosus (*Ter.*, *S.*). terrorem injiciens, offerens, inferens. terribilis. horribilis. *A s. speech*, verbum territans (*Plaut.*): *a s. blow*, ictus ad terrendum, terroris causâ, paratus, incussus.

**STARVATION, fames (hunger).—***inedia (abstinence fm food). To die of s., fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici.*

**STARVE, [TRANS.]** *To kill by deficiency of food, fame necare, macerare, suffocare. To s. oneself, fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem: to be starved, to death, fame mori, absumi, perire, or interire (through want); inedia mori; inedia vitam finire; per inedia[m] a vita discedere (voluntarily, to s. oneself to death); fame necari (either as a punishment or otherwise): to s. out, qm fame enecare, conficere; (urbem) fame domare or suffocare; inopia expugnare: starved out, fame enectus, confectus. [To kill with cold, frigore necare, &c. [INTRANS.] To be suffering fm hunger, fame enecari. To be dying of hunger, fame mori, conficere, consumi, &c. (See above). [To be suffering fm cold, frigore, plane frigere (C.); frigore frigescere (C.); frigore extingui, examinari (to die in consequence of the cold); frigore mori (H.; morietur frigore si non Rettulteris pannum).*

STATE, s. | *Condition*, status, conditio (cond. is *lasting*, status *transient*).—locus (the *situation* of a *person* or *thing* as *brought about* by *circumstances*: see *Hert. Cas. B. G. 2*, 20).—causa (any *unusual*, *embarrassing* s., of *which* the *end* is *still uncertain*).—re (circumstances in the widest sense). A good or flourishing s., bonus status; bona conditio; bonus locus; res bona; or secundus; florentes: to be in the same or in a similar s., in eodem loco esse; in eadem causa esse; in eadem res mea causa: to find oneself in a better s., in meliore conditione or in meliore causa esse; meliore loco res mea sunt: to be in a wretched s., in summa infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: to be in a bad s., in deteriori statu esse: to keep *ath* in a good s., qd integrum et incoleme servare; qd restituere: to restore *ath* to its former s., in pristinum restituere; in antiquum statu restituere (g. l.); in integrum restituere (emph. in *jur. publico*); refovere; restituere (as *plants*): to be in *the same* in its original s., in eadem res mea causa esse (as it was); internum sanare (to *remove unimpeded*); hopeless s., res pessima, perditus: *Plautus* is in *worship the same* s., eadem fere causa est *Plinii*: the s. of *affairs*, rerum status: the s. of *affairs* is *entirely unchanged*, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa mutata omnia: the *unfavourable* s. of *affairs*, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the s. of *affairs* (circumstances), pro re: pro re nata: pro rei conditione

statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. *Commonwealth*, civitas (the whole body of persons in the full enjoyment of civil rights and privileges, and lords of the soil).—res publica (with ref. to the public institutions and ordinances, as designed for the common good).—res (with ref. to its power and influence).—regnum (a kingdom).—imperium (an empire). *Office of s.*, munus reipublicæ; magistratus (of a magistrate): business or affairs of s., publica res; publicum negotium: records of the s., s. papers, tabulæ publicæ: a servant of the s., homo publicus; magistratus: great officers of s., summus honoribus fungentes or functi: to enter upon the service of the s., rempublicam or magistratus capessere; ad rempublicam accedere: revenues of the s., vectigalia, fūm, n. pl.; pecuniæ vectigales; publici fructus: a s. prisoner, qui in custodiâ publicâ est: a s. secret, arcanum aulicorum consilium: it is a s. secret, hoc tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenent aulici (see C. de Or. 3, 17, 64): the good of the s., rationes or utilitas reipublicæ; communis omnium utilitas: for the good of the s., e republicâ: a robe of s., vestis forensis (opp. vestis domestica): a s. coach, carpentum; plentium: a minister of s., socius et administrator reipublicæ regende: amicus regis, qui semper adest in consilio et omnium rerum civilium habetur participes (see Np. Eum. 1, 6): council of s., consilium publicum (see C. Mil. 33, 90); consilium reipublicæ (Flor. 1, 1, 15): religion of the s., sacra publica, n. pl.: the helm of the s., gubernacula reipublicæ, civitatis, or imperii: to preside at the helm of the s., ad gubernacula reipublicæ sedere; gubernaculis reipublicæ assistere; gubernacula reipublicæ tractare; clavum imperii tenere: the constitutions of the s., civitatis forma or status; reipublicæ ratio or modus; reipublicæ genus: to give a constitution to the s., rempublicam instituit temperare; rempublicam or imperium constituere. *A higher class of citizens*, ordo. *Pomp, splendour, magnificentia*, splendor, apparatus. cultus, supplex ad ostentationem luxûs comparata (C.).

STATE, v. indicare (to point out, disclose).—edere (to s. publicly).—profricti qd. professionem se rei edere or conficere (to profess, make a public return or declaration).—memorare, commemorare (to mention; of writers, &c.).—auctorem esse se rei (to be a voucher for athg; likewise of writers).—significare (to give to understand by signs).—monstrare (to show, call attention to). To s. athg verbally and explicitly, pronuntiare (see C. Off. 3, 16, 66): to s. his debts, res alienum profiteri: to s. one's income (to a magistrate), profiteri (apud prætorem): to s. one's property too low, censum extenuare: to s. all things accurately, omnia diligenter persequi.

STATE-PAPER-OFFICE, tabularium or tablinum (place in a Roman house where papers were kept).—tabularium (place where public records are kept: later, archivum, archium, grammatophylacum).

STATELY, magnificus, splendidus, lautus.

STATEMENT, ratio, descriptio, designatio (a description, sketch).—iudicium (in a court of justice).—delatio (information, notice).—libellus de qd. datus (in writing; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11).—professio (with or without bonorum, s. of property; or nominis, of one's name: esp. before a magistrate; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 2).—argumentatio, confirmatio (in rhetoric, a e of the grounds or proofs with which one supports his argument).—auctoritas (allegation of a writer; see C. Cæcin. 23, 65). According to the s. of Livy, Livio narrant; Livio auctore or teste; si sequaris Livium auctorem or Livii auctoritatem: to make a s., indicare qm (as an accuser); nomen cs deferre (to give in the name of any one before the judge); accusare qm (to make a formal accusation); dare de qd. libellum (to hand in a written accusation agst any one; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11): to make a s. of athg agst any one, deferre qd. ad qm: to make a false s., calumniari qm: an old woman made this s. to me, id iudicium mihi anus fecit.

STATESMAN, vir rerum civilium peritus, vir regende civitatis peritus or sciens (not vir politicus). *Statesmen*, principes rempublicam gubernantes: as great a s. as a general, magnus bello nec minor pace: to be a great s., reipublicæ regendæ scientissimus esse.

STATICS, staticô (t. t.).

STATION, s. *Place, position, statio*, locus, sedes (of a thing fixed or quite at rest). *Rank*, locus, dignitas, sors. [SYN. IN STANDING.] *Office*, munus, partes, pl. *A place of lodging or rest on a journey*, mansio.

STATION, v. locare, collocare. To s. in several places, disponere: to s. troops, milites constituere (in colle, L.; in fronte, S.): to s. guards round the house,

domum sepire custodibus (Np. Dion 9, 1): to s. guards along the bank of a river, custodias ad ripam disponere.

STATIONARY, immotus, fixus, stabilis, loco se non movens, statarius (miles, pugna, orator).—stationarius is low Latin. To be s., commorari (e. g. Romæ: to be s. of a disease), consistere (opp. increscere and decrescere).

STATIONER, \*chartarius. To be a s., \*chartas venditare.

STATIONERY, \*materia scriptoria. \*charta (see Bremi ad Suet. Ner. 20).

STATISTIC, \*ad civitatum, ad rerum civilium, cognitionem pertinens.

STATISTICS, rerum publicarum scientia, cognitio (C.). *Modern s.*, cognitio regnorum rerumque publicarum nostri ævi (Wytténb.).

STATUARY, *One who makes statues*, fictor (C.). statuarum artifex (Q.). simulacrum sculptor (Jul. Firm.). statuarius (Plin.). qui signa fabricatur (C. Off. 1, 41, 147). marmorarius artifex, or simply marmorarius (Vitruv., Sen.; in marble). *The art of making statues*, ars signa fingendi, fabricandi (aff. C.). sculptura (Plin.).

STATUE, signum (any plastic work; opp. tabula, pictura).—simulacrum (image of a god; see IMAGE).—statua (full-sized image of a person, in marble or brass; ~~the~~ never = the image of a god).—effigies (a bust).—herma or hermes (a s. of Mercury; then g. t., a s. representing only the head with part of the breast of a person, the trunk consisting merely of an oblong stone). A s. of brass on horseback, or on foot, statua ænea equestris or pedestris: to erect a s. to any one, ci statuum ponere, constituere: he stands like a s., taciturnior est statuâ (aft. H. Ep. 2, 2, 83): to make a marble s., facere cs simulacrum e marmore.

STATURE, statura, habitus, corporis statura (C.). *Great or high s.*, statura magna, procera: *little or low s.*, statura parva, brevis: *middle s.*, statura media (L.). *mediocris* (Just. 1, 2): *short of s.*, brevi corpore (Suet.).

STATUTE, lex. According to s., legibus convenienter; legitime. See LAW.

STAUNCH, adj. firmus, stabilis, constans, certus. STAUNCH, v. (sanguinem) sistere, suppressere; profluvium (sanguinis) sistere, cohibere, inhibere.

STAVE, *Plank of a cask*, \*doli lamina. *In music*, \*lineæ quibus notæ musicæ rescribuntur, complementur.

STAY, s. *Continuance, mansio* (C.; e. g. in vitâ).—commoratio, permansio (continued s.; also perseverance in athg; C.). *Fig.* Support, colimen (of persons).—adminiculum, firmamentum, præsidium, subsidium (of persons or things). See SUPPORT, fig.) To be the s. of athg, fulcire or fulcire et sustinere qd.; præsidio or subsidio esse ci or ci rei, &c.; in qd. salus cs nititur: in qd. omnes cs spes sunt sitæ. *Delay*; vid. *Stand-still*, vid.

STAY, v. *Intrans.* To remain at a place or with any one, morari, commorari, versari, at a place, in loco, se tenere, continere se (loco), degere, or degere vitam, vivere loco (to live anywhere).—habitare, sedem ac domicilium habere loco (to dwell anywhere).—considerare loco (to abide any where for a time; v. pr. of sailors who lie any where). To s. frequently at a place, multum versari in loco; locum frequentare: to s. idle at home, sedere disidem domi: to s. in the country, ruri se continere (never to go to town); rusticari (to live in the country, esp. for pleasure): to s. long in town, diu in urbe hære: to s. with any one, commorari (to abide), habitare (to dwell, live), deversari (for a short time), apud qm: hospitio cs uti (as a guest). TRANS. morari, remorari, moram facere ci rei, moram afferre cs or ci rei, moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (to occasion delay in athg).—tardare, retardare (to hinder in the prosecution of a thing; e. g. the pursuit of an enemy, a journey, &c.).—tenere, retinere, sustinere (to check the course, of a person or thing).—reprimere (to check or keep back by force; e. g. fugam hostium, redundantem lacum).—arcere, cohibere (to keep or ward off).—ducere, trahere, extrahere (to protract). To s. any one, morari, demorari, remorari qm (g. t., to cause to tarry); detinere, demorari et detinere qm (to delay any one, to keep back fm a point at which one aims): to stay the course of a thing, moram et tarditatem afferre rei; morari celeritatem rei (e. g. belli).

STAYLACE, \*vinculum astrictorium. STAYS, prps. manillare (used to confine the bosom; Mart. 14, 66), or \*thorax.

STEAD, locus. In s. of, loco or in loco (in the place

off); vice or in vicem (in the room of), with a gen.; pro (for; with an abl.). To be or act in s. of, cs vice fungi (g. t.); cs officio fungi (to discharge the duties of abg's office); vicem cs rei præstare (g. t. of things); ad cs rei vicem addi; in vicem cs rei sumi: to come in s. of, in locum cs or pro qd substitui (to be put in abg's place); in vicem cs, or in locum cs, or simply ci, succedere (to be abg's successor); in cs locum subrogari or suffici (to be elected in abg's room); succedere in vicem imperii cs (to succeed in command); qd expicere (of things).

STEADFAST, firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it; hence unchangeable, of things and persons).—stabilis (not yielding or varying; of persons and things).—constans (steady, consistent; opp. varius, mobilis).—fidus (such may be confidently trusted; of persons and also of things, as, pax fida).—Jm. certus et constans; firmus et constans.—status (fixed, not subject to alteration; e. g. cursus siderum; Plin.).—ratus (calculated; hence settled, immutable; e. g. in omni æternitate ratu immutabilesque siderum cursus). Jm. ratus et certus; constans et ratus; ratus atque firmus.

STEADFASTLY, firme. firmiter. constanter. stabili et firmo animo. See the adj.

STEADFASTNESS, constantia. firmitas or firmitudo (animi).

STEADILY, firme. or by Crel. with the adj.

STEADINESS, stabilitas (s. g. of infantry; opp. mobilitas equitum, C.; and of the s. given to abg by a firm support; also of e. in principle, &c.).—constantia (firm continuance in abg). Jm. stabilitas et constantia.—firmitas (firmness, strength; of things and persons).—firmitudo (of things or persons; e. g. pontis, Cæsar, and of the mind, animi). S. of mind, firmitas or firmitudo animi; firmitudo gravitatis animi; firmitas et constantia (with ref. to the steady continuance in abg; e. g. friendship, C.; opp. ardor guldami); s. of character, gravitas; constantia (in respect of opinion); constantia morum; mores temperati moderatique (in respect of manners and behaviour).

STEADY, v. firmare. confirmare. stabilire.—Jm. confirmare stabilireque qd.—stabilitatem dare ci rei. To support and s. abg, qd dat stabilitatem ci rei, quam sustinet (C.).

STEADY, adj. Firm, not moveable, firmus. immotus. fixus. stabilis. Grave, serious, gravis (of dignified gravity; opp. levis).—constans (that acts according to fixed principles, consistent; opp. mobilis, varius). S. old age, ætas gravior; ætas constans. Steadfast, vid.

STEAK, offa (Plaut.). Beefsteaks, carnes bovillæ in carbonibus superimpositæ (Theod. Præc. 1, 7).

STEAL, furtum facere ci (g. t.). furali ci qd, or qd ab qd (secretly: elepere ci qd, basely, is an old word, but retained in the phrase rapere et elepere).—sublegere ci qd; surripere ci qd, or qd ab qd (g. t., whether really or en jest; e. g. multa a Nevio surripulæ, really; puellæ suavius surripere, in jest).—furto abigere (of animals such are driven away by the thief). To s. a little time, qd spatii surripere: to s. out of the town, urbe elabi: to s. away fm a company, clam se subducere circulo: stolen goods, oblatum furtum (as offered for sale, Gaj. Dig.; actio oblata, an action agst abg for offering goods for sale, knowing them to be stolen, Gell.).—res furtiva (Q.), or furtum; furta, pl.

STEALTH, furtum. By s., furtive. clam. clanculum.

STEALTHY, furtivus. tectus (secret, hidden).—clandestinus (clandestine).

STEAM, s. vapor. A pipe or flue for conveying s., vaporarium.

STEAM, v. vaporare (trans. and intrans.).

STEAM-ENGINE, STEAM-BOAT, \*machina, navis, vaporaria, or vi vaporis impulsæ.

STEED, equus. See HORSE.

STEEL, s. chalybs (g. t.). For striking fire the ancients used either a large nail, called clavus, or a second stone; see Plin. 36, 19, 30.

STEEL, v. durare. Indurare (to harden).—confirmare (e. g. animum). To have steeled oneself agst abg, obstinatum esse adversus qd (e. g. adversus muliebres lacrimas, L.).

STEELYARD, statera.

STEER, adj. præruptus. deruptus (stealing).—præceps (precipitous).—arduus (almost perpendicular; hence, difficult of ascent). Jm. arduus et deruptus. A s. place, locus præceps: s. places, prærupta or derupta, orum, a.; præcipitia, lum (Swed.): to have a s. approach, arduo esse ascensu.

STEER, v. mergere in aquam (C.). intingere in aqua (Virg.). madefacere (to moisten, wash).

STEEPLE, \*turrus sedi sacre imposita.

STEELY, prærupte.

STEEPNESS, Crel. with the adj.

STEER, v. [TRAVERS.] (navem) gubernare, moderari, regere. To s. any where, tendere qd; eursum dirigere qd. [TRAVERS.] navigare.

STEER, s. juvenca (a young bullock).—bos novellus (somewhat older; see Farr. R. R. 2, 5, 6).

STEERAGE, The act of steering, Crel. by the verb; or scientia gubernatorum (Cæsar). ars gubernandi (C.). The hinder part of a ship, puppis.

STEERSMAN, gubernator. rector navis. The s. is at the helm, gubernator sedet in puppi calamus tenens (C.): the ship has a good s., navis utilis scientialimo gubernatore (C.).

STEM, s. A trunk, truncus (not caudex or stirps).—arboris corpus (Plin.). Prow of a ship, prora.

STEM, v. obetare. obestere. resistere. Jm. repugnare obestereque. Altho may be stemmed, ci rei repugnari obestique potest: to try to s. the torrent (fig.), obicere qd fluctibus; dirigere brachia contra torrentem (prov. J. Jue.). to s. the torrent of public calamities, fluctus (que) a communi peste depellere (C.). See RESIST, OPPOSE.

STENCH, fætor. See STINK.

STEP, s. A pace, gradus (s. taken).—gressus (a stepping).—passus in the best prose writers always includes the idea of a certain length, a pace. To take a s., gradum facere (prop.); agere et moliri (fig.): to take long s's, magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus: to take short s's, gradum minuire (Q.); parvo procedere passu (O.): not to stir a s. out of the house, domo pedem non efferre; domi or domo se tenere: to take a hazardous s. (fig.), periculum consilium inire; se in eam dare: to keep s. with abg, gradum æquare (prop.); parum esse ci (fig.): s. by s., gradibus; gradatim (up or down, acc. to a certain measure); pedetentim (with great care and caution); minutatim (little by little): to take the first s. in abg (fig.), initium facere cs rei; qd facere cepisse: to tread with a firm s., certo gradu incedere: to urge abg to take a bold s. (fig.), qm ad audendum qd concitare. A foolstep, vestigium. To follow the s's of abg, vestigium insistere (C.). vestigia persequi (C.), legere (O.), premere (T.). A stair, gradus. S's, pl. scale (a flight of stairs).—gradus, pl. (single stairs).—descensio (a place for going down): a flight of s's, gradus scalarum. [Fig.] A degree, gradus. [Measure, ratio, consilium, via. See MEASURE.] To take a s., agere et moliri: to take a rash s., temere or inconsiderate agere.

STEP, v. gradum facere, incedere, ingredi. To s. back, regredi; retrogredi: to s. out = go quickly, pleno gradu tendere; gradum addere, accelerare, corripere: to s. on abg, pedem ponere in qd rei; ingredi qd (to set foot on); intrare qd (to enter); prodire in qd (e. g. in scenam): to s. on shore, exire in terram, in litus: to s. on board a ship, inscendere navem, or in navem: to s. into, inire, introire, intrare, or ingredi qd (e. g. domum inire; domum, or in domum, introire; limen intrare): to s. over, transire: to s. aside, secedere (g. t.); de viâ secedere (fm the road or path, to make room); viam, locum dare; locum dare et cedere (that abg may pass).

STEP-BROTHER, mariti or uxoris frater. levir (husband's brother).—sororis maritus (sister's husband).

STEP-DAUGHTER, privigna.

STEP-FATHER, vitricus.

STEP-MOTHER, noverca; adj. novercalis.

STEP-SISTER, mariti or uxoris soror. glos (Pand.; husband's sister).

STEP-SON, privignus.

STERCORACEOUS, stercorarius. stercorosus (full of dung).

STEREOTYPE, \*formæ literarum fixæ. \*stereotypus (t. t.).

STERILE, infecundus (in reference to procreative power, also of the soil; opp. fecundus).—sterilis (in ref. to productive power, that bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year; opp. fertilis and [in ref. to soil] optimus. fig. in ref. to the female sex).

STERILITY, sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).

STERLING, adj. verus. bonus (e. g. of money, numi; opp. num. adulterini). S. coin of the realm, numus cui publica forma est; numus publicæ formæ (t. e., coin of the realm); numi Angliæ publicæ percussæ (Aft. Appul. Apol. 298, the mention of 'sterling' being especially applied to English money on the Continent). See GUINEA.

STERLING, s. A pound s., prps fm context, libra pondo.

STERN, s. puppila.

STERN, *adj.* austerus. durus. severus. naturā asper.

STERNLY, dure. severe. torve.

STERNNESS, severitas. duritas. austeritas.

STETHOSCOPE, \*stēthoscōpium (s. t.).

STEW, v. \*incluio intus vapore excoquere. \*testā tectā vapore suo qd mitigare. \*in ollā clausā coquere.

STEW, s. *Stewed meat*, 'carnea vapore suo temperata, mollitas (Bax.).' *A brochet*, lupanar. lustrum. fornix. stabulum. (Colloq.) *Difficulty*, angustia. difficultas. *To be in a. angustius se habere*; in angustia esse (*to be harassed with difficulties*); perturbatum esse (*to be perplexed or confused*); incertus or dubius sum, quid faciam; nescio quid agam; nescio quid agam, quo me vertam (*not to know what to do, or whither to turn*): *to put ably in a. s.*, qm or ca animum perturbare or conturbare; qm in angustia adducere.

STEWARD, administrator.—procurator (*manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission*).—villicus (*under-steward of a manor*). *To commit the management of an estate to a. s.*, villicum fundo familieque præponere: *a house-s.*, qui res domesticas dispensat; dispensator.

STEW-PAN, \*olla clausa.

STICK, s. baculum or (*more rarely*) baculus (*a walking-stick for use or convenience*).—scipio (*for ornament, also as a walking stick*).—fustis (*a cudgel*).—ferula (*a little s.*, rod). *To lean upon a. s.*, inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinere (†): *to use a. s.* (*for striking*). fustem ci impingere; qm fuste coercere (*as corrective discipline*; e. g. puerum, H.): *a s. of sealing-wax*, \*scapus ceræ or lacis signatoris.

STICK, v. | TRANS. | figere. infigere. *To s. on or to, affigere ad qd*: *in front of, præfigere ci rei*: through, inserere ci rei or in qd: into, figere or infigere in qd; inserere ci rei or in qd. | INTRANS. | fixum or infixum esse in qd re. affixum esse in qd re. hærrere in qd re. *To have something sticking in one's throat*, faucibus qd obstat (Q.): *a bone s.'s in ab's throat*, os devoratum fauce ca hæret (Phaedr.): *to s. (in speaking)*, in dicendo deficere: *to s. to, inhærrere ci rei or ad qd (prop.)*; hærrere, adhærere rei or ci (prop. and fig.): *to s. close to, so applicare ad qd (to apply closely to)*; prensare qd (*to seize and press*; e. g. ca genua); ci blandiri (*to fauon upon ably*); se applicare ad qm (*in a friendly manner*); se insinuare in ca familiaritatem or familiarem usum, insinuare in ca consuetudinem: *to s. out, emînere*; exstare; see PROEECT.

STICKINESS, lentitas.—tenacitas.

STICKLER, rei defensor acerrimus. *To be a great s. for alth*, acris studio qd defendere; ca rei esse propugnatorum.

STICKY, tenax (tenacious; e. g. wax)—resinaceus (*like resin*).—glutinosus (*like glue*).—lentu (capable of being easily extended or bent; hence 'sticky').

STIFF, *adj.* Rigid, rigidus (*also of statues, signa, C.*).—rigens. *S. with cold, frigore rigens, torpidus, torpens*: *to be s.*, rigere, torpere. | Formal, starched, durus (opp. mollis).—moribus incompressus. *To have s. gait*, durius incedere; in incessu duriorum esse.

STIFFEN, rigidum facere, reddere qd (*to make more rigid*; g. t.).—densare (*to thicken*). *To s. with starch*, (vestem) firmare.

STIFFLY, rigide, dure.

STIFF-NECKED. See OBSTINATE.

STIFFNESS, rigor (rigidity); *also in painting, sculpture, &c.*—mores asperi or duri (Q.; formal and unpleasant manners).

STILE, | PROP. | suffocare qm (C.).—intercludere ei animum, spiritum (L.).—interprimere ei fauces (Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 46).—strangulare (*to strangle*). | FIG. | opprimere. extinguere. *To s. genius*, extinguere vires ingenii: fear, anguish, stifles the voice, metus, angor, præcludit, intercludit vocem.

STILING, *Creci*, with the verbs. *Strangulatio* = strangling; suffocatio, Plin., only mulierum.

STIGMA, nota. labea. nota turpitudinis. macula. stigma, atis (= a branded mark on slaves, &c., was used as 'a mark of infamy,' by Suet., Mart., &c.).

STIGMATIZE, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis ci inuere, qm ignominia notare (*of the censor*).

STILETTO, sira. mucro.

STILL, v. | To suppress, reprimere, sedare. | To pacify, tranquillum qm or ca animum reddere or facere. | To distil, (liqueurs) destillare.

STILL, s. \*alembicum (s. t.).

STILL, *adj.* | Motionless, immotus. stabilis. fixa. *To stand s.*, consistere; see STAND. | Tran-

quil, quiet, tranquillus. quietus. placidus. sedatus

[SYN. and PHR. in CALM]. | Silent, aliens. tacitus. *To be s.*, silere (*not to make a noise*); tacere (*not to speak*); silentium tenere; quiescere.

STILL, *adv.* | Always, vid. | Nevertheless, vid.

| Followed by a comparative, etiam (in the golden age; e. g. tantum et plus etiam mihi debet, C. still more).—adhuc (in later writers; e. g. adhuc difficilior obcuratio est, Q., still more difficult; *to be avoided*).

—also jam (= *hñ*, when there is a progression implied; e. g. non ad maritimos modo populos, sed in mediterranea quoque, et montanis et ferocioribus jam populos, C.—Pr. Intr. II. 865). S. more, magis etiam; multo etiam magis. *The 'still' is also omitted with diminished emphasis; e. g. indignum est a pare vinci, indignus ab inferiore; and 's. more' is often plus, amplius, only; e. g. plus pecunie poscit.*

| Of time, (= yet, up to this or that time) adhuc (up to this time).—(usque) adhuc ad tempus, ad id. ad id locum (up to a past time spoken of: on ad id loc. see Cortis and Fabri on S. Aug. 63, 6. Gronov. L. 27, 7, 17).

—etiam (where 'still' is emphatic, implying that it is surprising the thing, state, &c., should even now exist, inasmuch as it might have been expected to have ceased before this; are you s. muttering? muttis etiam? do you still refuse to speak? tacet etiam? when he was s. asleep, quum iste etiam cubaret).—etiānum (a strengthened etiam; it may be used of the past, apply in oblique narrative of what was the speaker's present; e. g. dixisti paululum tibi esse etiānum nunc moris, &c., C., and in letters: Brutus erat in Neside etiānum nunc, 'is still', &c., it being the writer's present. Also with verb in imperf. subj. with quum, the principal verb being in the perfect; see Pract. Intr. II. 331—334). How long s.?

quādiu etiam &c. f. s. at this day, hodie; hodie etiam; adhuc: do you s. not know me (= my character)? non satis me pernosti etiam qualis sum; and s. more, or s. further (in continuing arguments, &c.). quid vero; verum etiam; et, quod plus est; et, quod magis est; nay, what is s. more. Imo; imo enim vero: and s. more if &c., præsertim si.

STILLNESS, silentium (silence).—quies (repose). S. of the water at sea, malacia (Cæc.); maris tranquillitas (C.). See CALM.

STILTS, grallæ, pl. (Varr. ap. Non. 115, 19; defined by Fest. 'peritice furculas habentes'). The pace of one in s.'s, grallatoris gradus: to go on s.'s. \*incedere grallis; \*super grallis ambulare (prop.); pompam addibere in dicendo (improp. of an author): one who walks on s.'s, grallator (Varr.).

STIMULANT, STIMULUS, incitamentum. Irritamentum (means of incitement)—stimulus (qm. a good).—glorise stimuli. *To have no stimulus*, calcaribus egere.

STIMULATE, stimulare, excitare.—incendere; inflammare; extimulare (poet. post-Class.).

STING, s. | PROP. | sculeus (of insects).—sculeus; spina (of plants). Wound from a s., ictus. | FIG. | sculeus. morsus. The s.'s of conscience, conscientiam stimulus; animi morsus; conscientia angor et sollicitudo, cruciatus (C.).

STING, v. pungere; compungere (g. t. for pricking or causing a pricking pain).—ferire (to strike).—mordere (of a biting pain; e. g. of a nettle).—urere (of a burning, smarting sting; e. g. as that of a nettle, &c.). *To be stung by a serpent*, a serpente pungi or feriri (Plin.); by a nettle, urticæ sculeis compungi: the stinging leaves of a nettle, urticæ folia mordentia. [IMPROP.] mordere (e. g. valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ; conscientia mordere (C.); pungere or stimulare no pungere.

STINGILY, tenuiter, parce. Jn. parce ac tenuiter. libiberaliter, aordide, maligne.

STINGINESS, parsimonia. sordes. libiberalitas (C.). STINGY, parcus. tenax. aordidus. libiberalis (L.).

STINK, s. odor malus. foeditas odoris; also, fm context, odor only.—factor (common Lat. and post-Class., Col., Plin.).—olor (according to Döb., avoided as a too common and coarse word).

STINK, v. male olere.—foetere (less common).—putere (SYN. in STINKING). *To s. of alth*, olere or olere qd (e. g. of garlic, allium).

STINKING, male olens (g. t.).—foetidus (foet, giving forth a strong, bad smell; e. g. anima, the breath; os, the mouth).—putidus (in a state of corruption, putrid; e. g. ulcus).—olidus (having a strong smell; e. g. capra, H.).

STINT, modum facere ci rei. qm circumacribere. coartare, coercere. *To s. one as to time*, in speaking, in breve tempus concludere qm (T.): *to s. oneself for time*, sibi temperare in dicendo, in scribendo (aft. C.):



to *s. one in food*, arte colere qm (*S. Jug. 85, 35*); parce habere qm; ei cibum subducere or deducere: to *s. oneself*, parce vivere; sumptus circumcidere; modum facere sumptibus (to contract one's expenses; also impensas corripere, *Suet.*): to *s. oneself in food*, parce fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem (*1825* defraudare genium suum is rather poet.; opp. defraudare nihil sibi, *Petr.* 69, 2).

**STIPEND**, \*beneficium annuum. annua in beneficium loco praelita, pl. (if necessary, as *t. t.*, \*stipendium; but in *Lat. authors we find stipendium of the pay of soldiers, not of civil officers.*)

**STIPENDIARY**, \*qui beneficio annuo sustentatur (*1825* not stipendiarius in this sense).

**STIPULATE**, pacisci. depacisci. qd convenit ei cum qo or inter aliquos (to agree with any about athg, or among another).—sibi depacisci (to reserve to oneself, to *s. for oneself*).—sibi exipere (to exempt oneself).—stipulari (to cause formally to be promised to oneself).

**STIPULATION**, pactio. stipulatio. conditio. To make a *s.*, conditionem ferre, proponere: to accept a *s.*, conditionem accipere (opp. conditionem aspernari).

**STIR**, v. || **TRANS.** movere. excitare. To *s. the fire*, ignem languentem excitare (cf. *Cas. B. G. 7, 24*); ignem extinctum suscitare (aft. *O. A. 3, 597*): to *s. with a ladle or spoon*, rudiculā peragitare; rudiculā or rudiculis movere. to *s. up*; see **AROUSE**, **EXCITE**.

|| **INTRANS.** moveri. se movere.

**STIR**, *s.* tumultus. turbæ. pl.; see also **CONFUSION**. To make a *s.* about athg, about nothing, &c., multum in agendo discursare (Q.); jactare, venditare qd; qd mirifice extollere, or miris laudibus efferre (to praise highly and officiously).

**STIRING**, sedulus. navus. industrius. laboriosus. strenuus. acer. impiger. A *s. life*, vita negotiosa. *1825* Actuosus used by *C.* only as epithet to virtus, and of the part of an oration wech ought to be the most animated, &c. *Sen.* says vita actiosa; animus actuosus and agilis. *C.* would have said for the first, operosa, semper agens qd et moliens; for the second, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu præditus est semperiterno.—activus is a post-Class. philos., and gramm. t. t. (*Krebs*.)

**STIRUP**, stapia, stapēda (in the *Lat. of the middle ages*).—scala (fm the sixth century; see *Vogel's Hist. of Inventions*, vol. i. p. 431). *S. leather*, \*lorum stapiæ.

**STITCH**, v. consuere. acu consuere qd.

**STITCH**, *s.* || A pass of the needle, \*tractus (acus).—\*ductus (filii). Or by the verb. \*A sharp pain, dolores lateris (or laterum) subiti, qui punctioem afferunt (*Plin.* 34, 15, 44).

**STOCCADO**, pettio. ictus.

**STOCK**, *s.* || The trunk or body of a plant, truncus. arboris corpus. stirps (*1825* not caudex or stipes). *S.* still, immotus; immobilis: to be standing *s. still*, tamquam in incilio qd adherere (*Prov. Cxl. ap. C.*); immotus stare. || A race, lineage, vid. || Great quantity, vis. copia. magnus numerus. || *Store*, copia. apparatus. A large *s.*, vis magna, maxima: to lay in a large *s.* of corn, frumentum vim maximam comparare. || Capital, sors. caput. || (In ship building) *Stocks*, pl. navalia, um, pl. To put a ship upon the *s.*, navem modificare or extruere (in navibuild): to take a ship off the *s.*, navem deducere: a ship leaves the *s.*, navis exit navibuild. || Pl. *Stocks*, hold for the legs, compedes, pl. || *If* = *us*, vid.

**STOCK**, v. suppeditare ei qd. instruere. extruere [rare].—ornare. *Jn.* instruere et ornare qm qd re. *Stocked*, instructus. ornatus.

**STOCKADE**. See **PALISADE**.

**STOCK-DOVE**. See **PIGEON**.

**STOCK-GILLFLOWER**, leucolon (*Col.*). \*cheiranthus incanus (*Linn.*).

**STOCKING**, *s.* We may say tibiale (the sing. occurs, *Paul. Dig.* 49, 16, 14; the plural, *Suet. Oct.* 82). To wear *s.*, tibialibus munire. *1825* The ancient tibialia were in fact bandages, fasciæ or fasciæ, which were worn usually by none but the infirm, and stis in winter by other persons, fasciis vincire pedes, or vestire crura.

**STOIC**, Stoicus. A complete *s.*, germanissimus Stoicus (*C. Acad.* 2, 43, 132). || *Fig.* perfectus e Stoicā scholā sapiens (*Wyttenb.*).

**STOICAL**, || **PROPR.** Stoicus. || *Fig.* lentus. durus. To regard athg with *s. indifference*, non moveri, non duci, non tangi qd re. durum esse ad qd. animus obduruit ad qd. lente ferre qd. See also **APATHY**.

**STOICALY**, || *Fig.* inhumane, lente.

**STOLE**, stōla.

**STOMACH**, || **PROPR.** stomachus (prop. the canal that conveys the food into the belly; then also the *s.*,

including all the digestive organs in man and beast).—ventriculus, venter (belly: as the receptacle of food: venter also for the whole lower part of the body). (See **BELLY**.) A weak *s.*, stomachus infirmus, invalidus, imbecillus (opp. stom. firmus, fortis). To have a weak *s.*, stomacho parum valere.—languenti esse stomacho (a sluggish *s.*, that does not digest properly). This is not good for the *s.*, hæc stomacho aliena sunt, non apta sunt or non convenient. To overload the *s.*, largius se invitare: to injure the *s.* by any (improper) food, stomachicus es rei us vitare (aft. *Suet. Vesp.* 24). An overloaded *s.*, stomachus marces cibi onere (*Suet.*). To have a pain in one's *s.*, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare. torminibus affectum esse. Disorder of the *s.*, stomachi resolutio (*Cels.*); defectus, uum, pl.; dissolutio (*Plin.*). The *s.* is out of order, stomachus dissolvitur (*Plin.*), non consistit. || *Fig.* Anger, Indignation, vid.

**STOMACH-ACHE**. See **BELLY-ACHE**, under **BELLY**.

**STOMACHER**, strophium (*C.*). mamillare (*Mart.*). [These words do not exactly apply: the first was used either to raise or depress the breasts, the latter only for the latter purpose.]

**STOMACHIC**, quod stomachum reficit, recreat, corroborat. A *s.* (medicine), recreantes stomachum succi (aft. *O. Pont.* 4, 3, 53).

**STONE**, *s.* lapis (g. t.).—lapillus (a small *s.*).—saxum (a large *s.*).—gemma (a precious *s.*).—silix (flint) (cotes is a whet-*s.*).—os, ossis. granum (in fruit).—saxum scitile, lapis scitilis (free *s.*).—pumex (pumice *s.*).—magnes (lapis) (a loadstone). Full of *s.*, lapidosus. granosus (of *s.* in fruit). To clear (a field) of *s.*, elapidare agrum. A heap of *s.*, acervus lapidum; lapides in unum locum congesti (*1825* not congestus lapidum); *s.* throw, lapidum coniectus. Set with (precious *s.*), gemmatus. gemmis distinctus: to turn to *s.*, lapidescere. In lapidem (in saxum) verti. || In the human body, calculus (as a disease): to cut for the *s.*, calculus excidere: to cure of the *s.*, ei calculus pelere, discutere, or curare. ei lapillum ejicere. *Prov.* Not to leave one *s.* upon another, domum, or urbem, diruere atque evertere, solo æquare or adæquare. To kill two birds with one *s.*, de eadem fideliā duos parietes deabare (= to despatch two things at once; *Curio*, ap. *C. ad Fam.* 7, 29, extr.).—unā mercede duas res assequi, or uno saltu duos apros capere (= to obtain a double advantage with one effort; *C. Rosc. Am.* 29, 80. *Plaut. Cas.* 2, 8, 40). Not to leave a *s.* untuned, nil intentatum linquere (*H. A. P.* 235); nihil inexpertum omittere (*Cur.* 3, 6, 14); omnia experiri (*Ter.*); nihil reliqui facere (*T.*); nihil sibi reliqui facere (*Cas.*). || A certain weight, \*octo (or quatuordecim, as the case may be) libræ pondus.

**STONE**, v. || To take away stones, (agrum) elapidare. || To clean with a stone, cote despumare (pavimentum). || To kill with stones, lapides in qm conijcere. qm lapidibus co-operire (*1825* not qm lapidibus obruere, which was a false reading in *C. Off.* 3, 11, 48). *1825* qm lapidare is not found in the best prose; wech has only the impersonal lapidat, usually with imbrī or de celo, it rains *s.*.

**STONE-BLIND**, cæcus. See **BLIND**.

**STONE-CUTTER**, **STONE-MASON**, lapicida, æ, m. (*Varr.*)—lapidarius, sc. faber (late).

**STONE-PIT**, **STONE QUARRY**, lapicidinæ (pl.; *C., Varr.*), lautumiæ (pl.; *C., Plaut., L.*), latomia lapidaria (*Plaut.*).

**STONING**, *s.* || The act of destroying with stones; must be expressed by the verbs or phrases mentioned under To **STONE**. Lapidatio means 'a throwing of stones.' *1825* Lapidatio es, is not Latin.

**STONY**, lapideus. saxeus (of stone).—lapidosus. saxosus (full of stones).

**STOOL**, || A low seat, sellula (*T.*). sedecula (*C.*). subscellum. scabellum (a foot-*s.*). || Natural evacuation of the bowels, alvus. To go to *s.*, alvum exonerare (*Plin.*). necessitati or nature parere; secedere ad exonerandum corpus (*Sen. Ep.* 70, 17). To have a *s.*, alvum dejicere (*C.*), solvere, exinanire (*Cels.*).

**STOOP**, v. || **PROPR.** se demittere. caput demittere (*C.*). caput inclinare (*Prisc.*). se flectere (*Cas.*). flecti, incurvescere (*C.*). || *Fig.* To condescend, vid.

**STOOP**, *s.* inclinatio. flexus. Or by the verb.

**STOP**, v. || **TRANS.** morari. remorari. moram facere ei rei. moram afferre es or ei rei. moram et tarditatem afferre ei rei (causa a delay in athg).—tardare. retardare (to retard the prosecution of athg; e. g., of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy). tenere. retinere. sustinere (to *s.* the progress of something; a thief, a carriage, a

**HOSE**.—reprimere (to check forcibly; fugam hostium; redundantem lacum).—arcere. cohîbere (to hold athq off, so that it may not approach).—inhîbere. sistere (sistere, of persons or things; inhîbere, of lifeless objects in motion, currents, or flumen, sistitur; currus inhîbêtur). To *s. aby*, morari, demorari, remorari qm (g. t. for delaying him).—detinere, demorari et detinere qm (to draw him back, with ref. to some object pursued by him).—abruptare (to s. abruptly): to *s. aby* on a journey, retardare qm in viâ; remorari cs iter: to *s. aby's* pursuit of an enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hostem (of a marsh or other obstacle): to *s. the progress* of a war, moram et tarditatem afferre bello; morari celeritatem belli; the onset of an enemy, tardare or retardare hostium impetum: to *s. horses*, equos sustinere (opp. agere, incitare); frenare; refrenare (to bridle: to hold in check): to *s. mischief*, obviam ire ci rei (to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures): *s. thy!* tenete furem! to *s. one's* breath, animam comprimere (Ter.); spiritum retinere (Cels., hold one's breath): to *s. the course* of a vessel, navigium inhîbere: to *s. a sedition*, uproar, &c., seditionem, motus comprimere: to *s. oneself*, se sustinere; se reprimere; se cohîbere: to *s. aby's* mouth, linguam ci occludere; ci os obturare; comprimere linguam cs, or vocem cs, or qm only (All Com.): to *s. payment*, non solvendo esse: to *s. aby* on the high-road, viatorem invitum consistere cogere (Cæs. B. G. 4, 5; not of itself implying robbery). **INTRANS.** To *stay*, abide, manere. permanere. To *s. on* the road, devetere ad qm (in hospitium): to *s. with aby*, in cs domo or apud qm habitare; apud qm or in cs domo deversari (for a time, as a guest); cum qo habitare (to live together); commorari (to be stopping at, or abiding for a time). See **STAY**. To *pause*, consistere. insistere. subsistere. quiescere. 1) in speaking, paulum respirare; in lectione spiritum suspendere (Q. 1, 8, 1); intervallo or intervallis dicere (opp. sine intervallis dicere, aff. C. Or. 3, 48, 185; also uno tenore dicere, to speak without intermission). 2) in reading, distinguere (to observe the proper stops). 3) in singing, intermittere. 4) in writing or printing, interpungere. 5) in drinking, intermittere. Without stopping, sine intervallo; ne intervallo quidem facto; sine ullâ intermissione; uno tenore: to drink without stopping, non respirare in hauriendo (Plin. 14, 22, 28). **To cease**, vid.

**STOP UP**, obturare. obstopare. claudere (shut in).—obstruere. obspire. intercludere. To *s. up* the way, viam præcludere. viam obstruere (barricade).—iter obspire. iter intercludere. interrumpere. To *s. up* with athq, qâ re pro timento uti.

**STOP**, *s. Delay*, mora. impedimentum. or by the verb. **Pause**, intermissio. intermissus (Plin.); or by the verb. **Point** (in writing), punctum. **(On a musical instrument)**, by the Gr. *βόυβακ* or *δαμω*: some say \*epistomium (in a wind instrument); \*manubrium, \*capulum (in a stringed instrument). To open all the *s.*, omnia sonorum itinera aperire (Bau.).

**STOPPAGE**, By the verbs. *S. of the bowels*, alvus suppressa, obstructa (Cels.).

**STOPPING**, interpunctio, or pl. interpunctiones. interpuncta (pl.) verborum (C.). interductus librarii (C., as marked by the scribe). In the *s.*, in interpunctioibus verborum (C.).

**STOPPLE, STOPPER**, obturamentum (Plin.). The *s. of a tobacco-pipe*, obturamentum fumisugil; \*pistilus ardentis herbae Nicotianae comprimenda; inseriervs.

**STORAX**, styrax (Plin.). \*styrax officinalis (Linn.).

**STORE, *s. Stock*, copia. apparatus. To lay in a *s. of provisions*, rem frumentarium providere. A large *s. of athq*, vis maxima cs rei (e. g. of corn). **Magazine**, receptaculum (g. t.).—apotheca, cella (for fruits, wine, provisions, &c.).—horreum (a granary).**

**STORE**, v. **To provide with necessities**, instruere. ornare. **Inst.** instruere et ornare qâ re; extruere (rare). **Stored**, instructus. ornatus. **To lay up**, coacervare. colligere. congerere.

**STORE-HOUSE**, receptaculum (g. t.).—apotheca, cella (for fruits, provision, wine, &c.).—horreum (granary).

**STORE-KEEPER**, promus. cellarius. condus (in a Roman family). *Sts* promus condus or procurator peni (promus = qui promit: condus = qui condit).—horrearius (Ulp. Dig.).—\*horrei administrator (who has the care of such stores as are placed in a horreum, or granary).—\*commœus administrator.

**STORK**, ciconia. \*ardea ciconia (Linn.). *S.'s* bill, geranium (Linn.).

**STORM**, *s. A tempest*, tempestas (v. pr.).—procella (a squall or gust of wind).—nimbus (rain).—imber maximus (a heavy s. of rain; e. g., to arrive anywhere in a s., maximo imbro qo pervenire). A thunder-s., tonitrua ac fulgura, n. pl. (thunder and lightning).—tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque (bad weather, with thunder and lightning).—tonitrua, n. pl. (thunder). A s. rises, tempestas venit, excitatur, oritur, concitatur, nubilatur (h. e. clouds collect or gather).—cooritur tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque (a s. arises with a crash and thunder): a s. rages, tempestas, procella, furit, sævit. To dread a s., tonitrua (ac fulgura) expavescere: to wait till the s. shall have passed by, transitum tempestatis expectare (C. Att. 2, 21, p. in., fig.). **Fig.** tempestas, procella (of troubles, &c.).—impetus (of passion). **Assault** on a fortified place, oppugnatio. impetus. vis. To take a town, &c. by s., vi or impetu capere. vi or per vim expugnare. impetu facto scalis capere. To determine on a s., exercitum ad urbem oppugnandam admovere: to order a s., urbem vi adori or oppugnare; scalis muros aggredi. See also **SIEGE**.

**STORM**, v. **INTRANS.** To rage, vid. **TRANS.** **PROPR.** oppugnare. impetum facere in qd (urbem, castra). vi adori. aggredi (to approach for attack).—vi expugnare (to take by s.). **Fig.** oppugnare (of persons; with or without verbs).—vexare. agitare. exagitare. To s. one with prayers, precibus fatigare. precibus expugnare (when the request is gained). To s. one with letters, questions, &c., obtundere literis, rogitando.

**STORMILY**, tumultuose. turbide. turbulenter. violenter (fig.).

**STORMY**, turbulentus (disturbed, propr., e. g. tempestas; then fig., e. g. tempus, annus, concio).—turbidus (propr., e. g. cœlum, tempestas; and fig., e. g. res, mores).—procellosus (only propr., e. g. ver, cœli status, mare, ventus).—tumultuosus (fig., full of disturbance or tumult; e. g. vita, concio: **PROPR.**, e. g. tumultuosum mare, is only poet.)—violentus (propr., e. g. tempestas, cœli status; and fig. = done or attended with noise or uproar; e. g. impetus, ingenium).—vehemens (violent; e. g. ventus, clamor). *Jn.* vehemens et violentus. A s. sea, mare procellosum (in wch storms are frequent); mare vi ventorum agiatum atque turbatum (in wch a storm rages): to have s. weather, tempestate turbulenta uti: a s. assembly, concio tumultuosa or turbulenta.

**STORY**, **A short and amusing narrative**, fabella (C.). narratiuncula (Q.). **historiola is without authority). To fill one's head with idle s.s., centones sarcire (Plin.). A mere s., res facta; fabula; fabula ficta. **History**, vid. **Floor**, see **FLOOR** = story. Of one s., domus, quæ unam tabulationem habet (see **Vitr.** 6, 5, 7).**

**STORY-TELLER**, narrator. A good s.-t., narrator dulcis (Wyttenb.).

**STOUT**. See **STRONG, HEALTHY**.

**STOUT-HEARTED**, impavidus. intrepidus. fidens. audens. audax. **[Syn. in BOLD.]**

**STOUTLY**, audacter. fidenter. confidenter. impavide. intrepide. libere.

**STOVE**, fornax. dim. fornacula (furnace). **furnus**, an oven; caminus, a kind of s. for heating rooms; focus, a pan or brazier, for the same purpose). Of a s., fornaculis.

**STOW**, ponere (g. t.).—disponere; digerere; collocare (to put in place or order).—seponere, reponere qd (to s. away).

**STRADDLE**, divaricare.

**STRAGGLE**, palari.—spargi (L.). dispergi; dissipari (Cæs.).

**STRAGGLER, STRAGGLING**, dispersus. dissipatus. *Jn.* dissipatus et dispersus, disiectus.—palantes. palati, pl. (e. g. palatos aggressus). To collect the s.s. (after a retreat), contrahere ex fugâ palatos (L.).

**STRAIGHT**, adj. **Not crooked or curved**, rectus (opp. curvus, pravus).—directus (in a s. line).—liberatus (horizontal).—erectus (upright; e. g. incessus).—æquus, planus (even, level). A s. line, linea directa: a s. road, via recta or directa: a s. growth (of a person, tree, &c.), proceritas: to make s. what before was crooked, qd corrigere: to make a s. thing crooked, recta prava facere: to become s., se corrigere. **Direct**, right, vid.

**STRAIGHT**, adv. rectâ viâ. rectâ. recto itinere. recto.

**STRAIGHTEN**, corrigere (Col., Plin.). dirigere, erigere, qd (L.) ad rectum revocare qd (wch before was crooked).

**STRAIGHTWAY.** *See* IMMEDIATELY.

**STRAIN**, *s.* || *Force*, *via intentio* (the straining; *opp. remissio*). || *A musical sound*, *see* MUSIC.

|| *A song*, *carmen*. || *Style*, *manner*, *tone*, *vid.*

**STRAIN**, *v.* || *To stretch*, *contendere*, *intendere*. *To s. every nerve*, *contendere nervos omnes*; *manibue pedibusque obnix facere omnia* (Prov., Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134); *in athg*, *omni virium contentione incumbere in qd* or *laborare in re*; *omni studio incumbere in qd*; *rem magno conatu studioque agere*; *contendere et laborare*, or *omni opae atque operâ eniti*, *ut &c.* *To s. the mind*, *the eyes*, *animum*, *aciem oculorum* *intendere*. || *To force*, *vid.* || *To purify by filtration*, *dellquare* (*by pouring of a liquid*; Col. 12, 39, 2).—*percolare* (*by passing through a strainer*).—*defæcare* (*to clear fm the dregs*).—*despumare* (*to take off the scum, to skim*).—*diffundere* (*to s. by drawing off, wine; see the Interp ad H. Ep. 1, 5, 4*). || *Sprain*, *convellere*.

**STRAINER**, *colum*. *To pass athg through a s.*, *percolare*, *per colum* *transmittere*.

**STRAIT**, *adj.* *See* NARROW, DIFFICULT.

**STRAIT**, *s.* || *A narrow part of the sea*, *fretum*, *euriptus* (*the former the common and pure Latin word; the latter borrowed fm the Greek; with the Greeks and Romans, also apply the s's between Eubœa and Bœotia, hodie Golfo di Negroponte*).—*fauces angustæ* or *arctæ* (*a narrow channel*); *sis bosphorus* (*e. g.* *bosphorus Thracius*, *Cimmerius*). *The s's of Gibraltar*, *fretum Gaditanum* or *Herculeum*. || *Difficultly*, *vid.*

**STRAIT-WAISTCOAT.** *To put in a s.-w.*, *constringere qm* (C.). *Ought not you to have a s.-w. put on you?* *tu mentis esse compos?* *tu non constringendus?* (J. Phil. 2, 38, 97).

**STRAITEN.** *See* CONFINES, LIMIT.

**STRAITLY.** *See* CLOSELY, STRICTLY.

**STRAND**, *s.* || *Itus*, *ors maritima*. *See* SHORE.

**STRAND**, *v.* || *To drive on shallows*, *implingere* (*nævem vadis, saxo*); *in terram deferre*. *To be stranded*, *vado*, *in vadum*, or *iltoribus illidi*; *in terram deferri*; *in litus ejici* (*to be wrecked and cast ashore*). || *To untwist* (*a rope*), *retorquere*, *relaxare*.

**STRANGE**, || *Foreign*, *vid.* || *Fig.* (a) *Unacquainted with athg*. *To be s. (stranger) in a thing*, *in qâ re peregrinum*, *hospitem*, *non versatum esse*; *in qâ re peregrinum atque hospitem esse*; *alienum esse in re* (*not to be trusted with athg*).—*rudem esse in re* (*to have no knowledge of athg*).—*b* || *Unusual*, *insolitus*, *insolens*; *novus* (*new*).—*mirus* (*wonderful, striking*). *To be s.*, *mirum esse* or *videri*. *A thing seems s. to us*, *mirum qd mihi videtur*; *miror*, *demiror*, *admiror qd*; *admiror de re* (*it excites my astonishment*).—*offendit me qd*; *ægre* or *molesie fero qd* (*it is very offensive to me*); *very s.*, *permirum qd mihi accidit*. *This ought not to appear s. to aby*, *mirabile nihil habet e res*. || *Not belonging to oneself or one's family*, *extrarius*, *extraneus* (*the former, that does not belong to one's person, e. g.* *extrarius canis, a dog*; *Suet. Vit. 4: the latter, that does not belong to the family*; *opp. domesticus*; *see* Col. 12, *praf.* § 4. *Suet. Claud. 4*).—*alienus* (*g. s.*, *that does not concern or relate to one*; *emply in respect of possession*; *opp. meus* or *nostris*, *amicus*, &c.). *S. persons*, *extranei* (*opp. familiares*, &c.).—*alienigenæ* (*Cæs. B. G. 6, 31*). *To pass into s. hands*, *in alienas manus incidere*. || *Fig.* (a) *To be s. to a person or thing*, *i. e.* *not suited*, *alienum esse*; *abhorreare* &c. (b) *To be s. (i. e.* *averse, disinclined*), *averso* or *alieno esse* *in qm animo*.

**STRANGE**, *interj.* *papæ!* (Ter.): *nonne hoc mirum est?* *nonne hoc monstri simile est?*

**STRANGELY**, *mirum in modum*. *admirabiliter*. *monstruose*. *miro*, *novo*, *insolito modo*.

**STRANGENESS**, *Crcl.* *with the adj.*

**STRANGER**, || *A foreigner*, *externus* (*not a citizen*; *opp. civis*, *popularis*).—*alienigena* (*born in a foreign country*; *opp. indigena*).—*advena* (*that has come into the country, but was not born in it*; *opp. indigena*: *but propr. advena* *are* *opp. aborigines*, *αὐτόχθονες*, *the original inhabitants*).—*peregrinus* (*propr.*, *one who, as a traveller, stays with us a longer or shorter time, but does not enjoy the rights of a citizen*; *then g. s.*, *one of a foreign nation residing at Rome*; *opp. civis*).—*hospes* (*the peregrinus enjoying civil rights*).—*barbarus* (*not a Roman*; *emply that does not speak the Roman language* or *adopt Roman manners*; *see* *Daehne*, *Mit. 7, 1*). || *Emply* *All these terms (except hospes) are also used adjectively, and frequently together*; *e. g.* *Jx. externus et advena* (*e. g.* *rex*); *alienigena et externus*; *peregrinus et externus*; *peregrinus et advena*; *peregrinus atque*

*troopes*. || *One not of our family*, *extraneus*, *alienus*. || *One not versed in athg*; *see* STRANGE.

**STRANGLE**, *strangulare*, *with or without laqueo* (*to be distinguished fm jugulare = to cut the throat; and suffocare = to suffocate*).—*laqueo interimere* (*H. Sat. 2, 3, 131*: *laqueo gulam frangere*, *S. Cat. 55, 5*, *should be avoided as obsolete*).—*fauces ci* *interprimere*, *interstringere* (*Plaut.*, *Suet.*). *spiritum elidere* (*Suet.*). *fauces elidere* (O.).

**STRANGLES**, \**papus* (t. t.).

**STRANGLING**, **STRANGULATION**, *strangulatio* (*Plin.*). *spiritus interclusus* (*Curt.*). *fauces interpressæ* (*Plaut.*).

**STRANGURY**, *dysuria* (*Gr. in C. Att. 10, 10*; *Cæsar. Aur.*).—*stranguria* (*Gr. in Cels. 2, 1*, *and translated difficultas urinæ*, *C. Plin.*).—*urinæ tormina* (*Plin. 20, 8, 30*). *Suffering fm s.*, *dysuricus* (*Firm.*); *stranguriosus* (*Marc. Emp.*).

**STRAPE**, *lorum*, *corrigit* (*a thin s.*, *emply for tying*).—*taures* (*used in inflicting punishment*).—*habena*, *amentum* (*a thong on a javelin*, &c.).

**STRATEGEM**, *belli ars* (g. t.).—*strategēma*, *itis*, *s.* (*Gr.*) or *pure Lat.* *consilium imperatoris* (C.), *who adds quod Græci στρατηγισμῷ appellant* (*N. D. 3, 6, fm.*). *S's*, *furtâ belli* (*S. Fragm. opp. Serv. Æn. 11, 515*, &c. *Cf. furtis incautum decipit hostem*, *O. Met. 13, 101*).

**STRATIFICATION**, *Crcl.* *with the verb*.

**STRATIFY**, *in struem congerere*, *accumulare*, *extruere*.

**STRAW**, *stramentum* (*Emply stramen is poet.*). *Made of s.*, *stramenticius* (*Emply stramineus, poet.*). *To go to s.*, *in culmum* or *in festucam crescere* (*culmus*, *festuca*, *= the stalk, while standing*); *a bundle or sheaf of s.*, *fascis stramentorum* (*Hirt. B. G. 8, 13*).

**STRAW-BED**, *lectus stramenticius*. *The ancients used s.-b.'s*, *antiquis torus* *et stramento erat*.

**STRAW-COLOUR**, *colour flavens, flavescens*.

**STRAW-YARD**, *cohors*, *cors* (*cohors in lie MSS.*; *Col. Varr.*).

**STRAWBERRY**, *fragum* (*pl. frage*, *V. Plin.*, *s's*). *S. plant.*, \**fragaria vesca* (*Lin.*): *s. tree*, \**arbutus unedo* (*Lin.*); *its fruit*, *arbutum* (V.).

**STRAY**, *v.* *errare*, *errore vagari*, *vagari et errare*. *To s. fm*, *deerrare*, *aberrare ab qd* (*qâ re*), *or simply* (*propr.* and *fig.*) *qâ re*: *to stray fm the road*, *deerrare itinere*; *aberrare viâ*: *the child strayed fm his father*, *puer aberravit inter homines a patre*: *to s. fm one's design*, *aberrare a proposito*.

**STRAY**, *adj.* *errans*, *vagus*.

**STREAK**, *s.* *linea* (*a line*; *emply on paper*).—*lines* (*for distinction*).—*virga* (*a stripe*; *emply of a different colour fm its ground*).

**STREAK**, *v.* *virgis distinguere qd*. *Streaked*, *virgatus* (V.).

**STREAM**, *s.* || *PROPR.* *flumen* (*g. pr.*).—*cursor* (*the flowing of a river*).—*amnis* (*large s.* or *river*).—*torrens* (*mountain-torrent*). *To flow with a rapid s.*, *rapido cursu ferri*: *with the s.*, *secundo flumine* (*not fluvio*); *secundâ aquâ*; *secundum naturam fluminis*: *to swim or flow with the s.*, *secundo flumine* or *secundâ aquâ deferri*: *Prov. numquam diligerè brachia contra torrentem* (*Juv.*): *against the s.*, *adverso flumine*; *contra aquam*: *to s. against the s.*, *contra aquam remigrare* (*Sen. Ep. 122, extr.*); *adversum flumen subire* (*Curt.*: *both propr.* *Emply not fluminibus se obivum ferre*; *the true reading in Cæs. Rep. 1, 4, 7*, *is fluminibus*). || *Fig.* (a) *S. of time*, *cursor temporis*: (*of a speech*, &c.) *flumen* (*e. g.* *velut flumen quoddam eloquentiæ*); *vis* (*great abundance*; *g. t.*).

**STREAM**, *v.* *fluere* (*flow*; *g. t.*).—*ferri* (*to be borne rapidly*; *of rivers*, *cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, &c.*, *and of persons in alarm*, &c.).—*se effundere* or *effundi* (*to pour out*; *propr. of streams discharging themselves into a sea or lake*; *then also of men*, &c.). *To s. out of a gate* *portâ se effundere* or *effundi*.

**STREAMER**, \**vexillum nauticum*.

**STREAMLET**, *rivus*, *rivulus*.

**STREET**, *via* (*having houses on each side*).—*plætæ* (*a broad or open place in a town*; *opp. to more dense or crowded parts*, *lanæ*, &c.).—*vici* (*a main s.*, *with several by-s's*, *forming a whole quarter or ward of a town*). *In the s.* = *publicly*, *in publico* (*opp. in privato*): *to walk in the s.*, *in viâ ire*: *to cross the s.*, *per viam ire*: *to go out into the s.*, *in publicum prodire*.

**STRENGTH**, || *Force*, *vis*; *vires*, *pl. (power)*.—*robur* (*physical ability to endure toil*, &c.).—*nervi*, *laceriti* (*muscular powers, for work*). *Exertion of s.*, *contentio*; *labor*; *virium contentio*: *to possess great s.*, *bonis esse viribus*; *viribus po lere* (S.): *with all my s.*



*as far as my s. permits*, pro mea viribus (865) *not pro v. illi parte*; omnibus viribus; viribus; ut possuin; ut potero; quantum in me, in mea potestate, situm est; quantum per vires licet: *that is beyond my s.*, hoc excedit virium mearum modum; hoc superat vires meas; hoc facere, efficere, non possum: *to lose s.*, vires amittere (C.): *my s. fails me*, vires me deficient (Cae.): *to gather s.*, vires colligere (C., L.); viribus firmari, augeri, crescere (aff. C.): *to recover one's s.*, vires recolligere (Plin.), recuperare (T.), revocare (C.), convalescere (*to recover from sickness*): *to put forth one's s.*, contendere nervos, vires: *to try one's s.*, vires suas exercere; nervos atque vires experiri: *s. of mind*, vis, vires, robur animi; nervi mentis [Efficacy, vis, virtus, efficacitas, efficientia. Cf. *civil or military power or influence*, "la. potentia. opes; pl. copias, facultates (for war).]

**STRENGTHEN**, roborare, corroborare, firmare, confirmare. *To s. the body by food or exercise*, corpus firmare cibo (L.), labore (C.); exercitatio corpus robustum facit (Q. 5, 10, 82): *to s. the nerves*, nervos confirmare (Cae.): *to s. the memory*, memoriam confirmare (C., Q.): *to s. the stomach*, stomachum corroborare: *to s. oneself*, se corroborare or reficere; vires reficere: *a strengthening medicine*, remedium quod valetudinem confirmat, or quod valetudini firmandae, corroborandae adhibetur (865) *not firmamentum in this sense*: *to s. by arguments or witnesses*, confirmare, with or without rationibus or argumentis; probare; comprobare (*to declare to others as true, valid, or fit*): *by alth*, qd re: *by examples*, exemplis comprobare, firmare, affirmare, confirmare (*to s. the truth of alth*); fidem ei rei addere (*to add confirmation or credit to alth*).

**STRENUOUS**, strenuus, fortis, animosus, acer. **STRENUOUSLY**, strenue, fortiter, animose, animo strenuo, animo magno fortique, acriter.

**STRESS**, [Force, vis; see FORCE. [Emphasis, pondus, significatio (emphasis, as t. in Q.).]

**STRETCH**, v. TRANS. Intendere (*that web before was slack*; e. g. chordas, arcum).—contendere (*that web was already stretched, to draw more tightly*; e. g. arcum, tormenta).—extendere (*to stretch out, in length*).—Intendere qd qd re (*to s. alth. over another*).—producere (*so as to lengthen*).—nimis extendere, modum excedere in qd re (*to overstrain, outdo*; e. g. one's authority). *To s. out*, porrigere; portendere (*before one*); tendere; extendere (*at full length*): *to s. out the arms*, brachia proferre (opp. contrahere): *to s. oneself out on the grass*, se abjicere in herbâ (865) *not in herbam*; see C. de Or. 1, 7, 28, Orelli). [INTRANS.] porrigi, pertinere, patere, diffundi, excurrere, procurare, tendere, extendi (865) *not pertinere*). See also EXTEND, REACH. *To stretch, or stretch oneself*, = *to yawn*, pendiculari (= 'toto corpore oscitantem extendi'; Fest.).

**STRETCH**, s. Intentio (opp. remissio), or by Crel. with the verb.

**STREW**, spargere, conspergere. See SCATTER.

**STRATED**, striatus (Plin.).

**STRICKLE**, radius, hostorium (Priscian).

**STRICT**, [Severe, rigid, durus, austērus, severus, acerbus, strictus (Manit., Aulon.)] [Careful; vid.

**STRICTLY**, [Severely, rigidly, dure, austēre, severe, acerbe, stricte (Pand.).] [Carefully; vid.

**STRICTNESS**, [Severity, acerbitas, severitas, austeritas.] [Carefulness; vid.

**STRUCTURE**, annotatio (a note).—explicatio. Interpretatio (exposition). *To make s.*, annotare (de qd re).

**STRIDE**, magnus gressus, grandis or plenus gradus. *To take long s.*, pleno gradu incedere (*of a rapid pace*); magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus (Plant.). *To make great s.*, fig. longe progredi; procedere et progredi; processus (865) *in the best writers never profectum*) facere in re.

**STRIFE**, rixa, iurgium, contentio. *To cease fm s.*, rixari desinere (865) *not deligare* = *to weary oneself with s.*. See DISCORD, QUARREL.

**STRIKE**, [TRANS.] pulsare qd qd re.—percutere qd qd re. *To s. one's head agst the wall*, caput illidere or impingere parieti (*with a murderous intention fm despair*). *To s. the lyre*, pulsare chordas lyrae (t). *To s. with fists*, qm pugnis cadere; qm colaphis pulsare; *with a club*, qm fusti verberare; fusti in qm animalavertere; qm verberibus cadere, or in qm verberibus animalavertere. *To strike alth home*, see HOME, adv. *To s. with the fist and on the face*, cs os manu pulsare; pugnum ei impingere in os: *to s. with the flat of the hand on the cheek*, ci alapam ducere: *to s. with a stick* qm or qd petere baculo: *struck by light-*

*ning*, fulmine ictus, percussus (C.); ictu fulminis attactus (*of trees*; Inscript.); de coelo percussus (e. g. turres, C.): *to be struck dead by lightning*, ictu fulminis deflagrare (C., of Phaeton). [PHR.] *To s. sail*, vela subducere demittereque antennis (prop.). *To s. vella*, subducit se victum tradere ci (prop.); cedere ci (improp.). *To s. a balance*, conferre, conficere rationes: *to s. a bargain with abq*, pasci cum qo; pactionem facere or conficere cum qo (865) *not convenire cum qo*; *but we may say*, res convenit mihi cum qo; convenimus inter nos. *To s. fire*, ignem elidere e silice; ignem silice excudere (see V. Georg. 1, 135). *To strike* (= coin), percutere numos (e. g., with this impression, hac notâ; post-Aug. in this sense). [FIG.] a) *To surprise by novelty*: *a thing's s. me*, moveor or commoveor re; percutit qd animum meum (*produces a sudden and powerful expression*).—res habet qd offensionis (is offensive). b) *To appear unusual*, esse notabilem (*to be remarkable*; of persons and things).—conspici, conspicuum esse (*to attract the attention*; of persons and things; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5, and Suet. Oct. 45). [INTRANS.] (Of a clock), \*Indicare horas. *To cease fm working*, opere faciundo cessare; nolle operam suam mercede collocare.

**STRIKE OUT**, [To destroy, erase, delēre, extinguere (q. t., to destroy).—Inducere (*to erase writing with the blunt end of the style*).—eradere (*to scratch out, erase*). *To s. abq out of a list*, nomen cs eximere de tabulis (of senators); eradere qm albo senatorio (T. Ann. 4, 42, fm); *a name fm a book*, nomen tollere ex libro. *To invent, find, vid.*

**STRIKE TOGETHER**, collidere (e. g. manus). 865 manus complodere is of the s. age.

**STRIKE UP** (a tune), incipere (cantum); (a friendship), pervenire in amicitiam; jungere amicitias; se conjugere, societatem inire cum qo; se applicare ad ca societatem (Np.).

**STRIKING**, notabilis, notandus (remarkable).—insignis; insignitus (*that attracts the attention*).—conspicui; conspiciendus (worthy of observation; see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 45).—mirus (wonderful). *A s. dress*, discentis a ceteris habitus: *a s. likeness*, vera proxima imago; indiscrēta veri similitudo (Plin. 34, 7, 17): *to produce s. likenesses*, imagines similitudinis indiscrētas pingere (Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 14, § 88): *s. thoughts*, sententiae acute or concinnae: *s. remarks*, commode dicta; *on this subject there is a s. remark in Plato*, de qua re praclare apud Platonem est: *a s. example*, exemplum illustre or grande.

**STRIKINGLY**, mirum in modum, admirabiliter, miro modo.

**STRING**, s. [A thread, line, cord, linea, linum.—funiculus (a little rope, Plin.).] Prov. *To have two s. to one's bow*, duobus sellis sedere (Labeo, ap. Sen. Contro. 3, 18, fm). [Of a musical instrument, chorda (χορδή), or in pure Lat. fides (but fides is always used in the plural = 'the strings'; except C. Fin. 4, 27, 75, and in poet.).—nervus (νεῦρον, s. of animal sinews or gut). *To touch the chords*, nervos tangere.

**STRING**, v. inserere lino (*to put on a thread*; e. g. margaritas, Tert. Hab. Mul. 9).—resticulum or resticulas perserere per &c. (*to put a cord or s. through alth*, in order to hang it up; e. g. resticulas per ficos maturas perserere, Parr. R. 1, 41, 5).—nervo, nervis aptare (*to put a s. or s.'s to a musical instrument*). *A stringed instrument*, fides, lumen, pl.

**STRINGENT**, see STRICT, SEVERE. *S. measures*, consilia asperiora.

**STRIP**, s. lacinia (e. g. of cloth, of land).—scidula (chartae). reesgmen (chartae).

**STRIP**, v. [PROPR.] detrahere rem ci. re qm nudare. exuere qm veste (q. t., *to take off one's clothes*).—detrahere ci vestem (*to draw off clothes*).—nudare qm (*to s. abq*; e. g., in order to scourge him).—qm veste or vestibus spoliare (*to deprive or rob of clothing*). *To s. oneself*, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem; corpus nudare: *to s. a tree* (*of leaves*), nudare arborem foliis; detrahere folia arboris; stringere arborem or frondes. [FIG.] qm spoliare (*to deprive*); qm nudare (*to deprive of all his property*). *To s. entirely*, omnibus rebus spoliare; omnibus bonis exuere; evertere fortunae omnibus; ad vivam cutem tendere (Comice), *to shave to the very blood*, Plant.; qm emungere argento; qm perfabicare (*to cheat, defraud of*, Com. to.); *to s. (a narrative or fiction) of its ornaments*, \*ornatum detrahēre, exuere: *stripi of his hypocritical disguises*, evolutis integumentis dissimulationis.

**STRIPE**, s. [A line, linea, limes, virga (fascia, a cloudy streak in the sky, Jur.).] [A blow, plaga, verber (usually pl. verbera).

**STRIPSE**, v. virgile o lineis distinguere. stricare.

**STRIPLING**, adolescens. See **YOUTH**.

**STRIVE**, [To endeavor, niti or anniti ad qd. petere or appetere qd. expectare qd. affectare qd. aspirare ad qd. immineere in qd. (not ad qd) or ci rei.—sequi or persequi, sectari or consecrari qd. studere ci rei. To s. that, niti, enti or id contendere, ut; operam dare, ut; studere, with an infl., or, more rarely, ut; omnibus nervis contendere, ut. ] To contend, vid.

**STRIVING**, contentio. appetitio (cs rei, after althg).—impetus ad qd. consecratio cs rei.

**STROKE**, [A blow, ictus, ōs. plaga, pulsus (remorum). A violent s., ictus validus: a s. of lightning, fulmen. ] Fig. [A loss, damnum. ] Line with a pen, &c., lineam ducere: s's of letters, litterarum ductus: by a single s. of his pen, unā litterarum significatione (C. Man. 3, 7, of single letter producing a great effect). [Act of giving a finishing s. to althg, finire qd; finem ea rei or, more rarely, ci rei facere (to make an end).—ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (to bring to an end).—conficere, transigere qd (to accomplish). ] A masterly effort, facinus, dolus; machina (a s. of crafty policy).

**STROKE**, v. mulcere, demulcere (s. g. ci caput).—palpare, palpari (ci or qm).

**STROLL**, v. obambulare (L.).—deambulare. inambulare (C.).

**STROLL**, s. obambulatio (Auct. ad Her.).—deambulatio (Ter.).—ambulatio (C.).

**STROLLER**, [One who wanders about, qui obambulat, &c.—erro (a vagabond).—homo vagus (a wanderer).—qui circo foris vicosque vagus est (ast. Plant., a loanger). ] A wandering player, \*histrion vagus, paragonus, or rusticanus.

**STRONG**, [Powerful, able to resist, robustus (opp. Imbecillus).—firmus (opp. labans, lubricus, vacillans).—validus, valens (opp. invalidus, debilis).—stabilis (opp. mutabilis, mobilis).—solidus (opp. fluidus, fluxus).—pollens (possessing internal strength or power). Very s., prevalidus; viribus ingens; qui est magnarum virium: to be very s., prevalidus (L.); maximus esse viribus (Suet.). to be s., eximio esse corporis robore (Curt.). virium robore insignem esse (Plin.); corporis firmitate excellere (L.): to grow or become s., convalescere; viribus crescere, augeri: incrementa virium capere: a s. man, vir robustus, validus, valens; magnarum virium: a s. garrison, praesidium firmum (L.): to be s. by sea, in cavalry, classe maritimaque rebus valere; multum valere equitatu. ] Numerosus, numerosus, frequens, magnus. A s. army, exercitus magnus; numero amplius. [Firm, compact (of things without life), robustus, firmus, solidus. A s. door, fores robustae (H.). firmus, solidus: a s. food, cibi robustiores (C.), non faciles ad concoquendum (C.), pleniores, valentes (C.). a s. cloth, pannus firmior, solidior: a s. paper, charta firma, solida, densa: a s. wall, murus firmus, robustus, solidus. ] Fig. e.g., a s. memory, memoria firmior, tenax (Q.), magna (C.): a s. mind, animus robustus, firmus, confirmatus, foris: (of arguments, proof, &c.) convincing, ad pervincendum idoneus; firmus ad probandum (H. or apti for evidence; e. g. proof, argumentum).—gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; cf. C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36).—argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum (i. e., the most s. proof). [Of speech] emphatic, nervosus, gravis, vehemens, potens, fortis. A s. word or expression, vocabulum, verbum, grave, vehemens. [Of spirits] vigorous, &c. S. wine, vinum validum (Plin.), forte (H., Pall.), plenum (Cels.): s. medicine, medicamentum validum, potens, presentissimum, also strenuum (Curt.): the medicine was so s., tanta vis medicaminis fuit (Curt.). ] Vehement, violent, acer, gravis, vehemens, magnus. A s. wind, ventus vehemens (C.), magnus (Cae.). a s. smell, odor gravis, acer, potens (Plin.): a s. voice, vox robusta (Plin.), firma (Q.), plenior, grandior (C.): s. consolation, solatium valens (Sen.), magnus (C.): to be in a s. fever, graviore, vehementiore febris jaceri (Aft. C.).

**STRONGLY**, valde, vehementer, multum, fortiter. vi. See the adj.

**STROPHE**, strophæ (Macrob.).

**STRUCTURE**, structura, conformatio. The s. of the human frame, omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura, or corporis figura only: fm context also corpus (e. g. maximi corpora; immani corpora magnitudine). Incorporatura in un Class.: corporis structura, without authority. The s. of a period, (verborum) compo-

sitio (cf. Q. 9, 4); numeri (rhythm): the s. of a speech, structura orationis.

**STRUGGLE**, v. [To strive, luctari. To s. with althg, cum qd luctari; ci congreddi: to s. through althg, eluctari qd (L., T.); not C. or Cae.). see also STRIVE. ] To contend, vid.

**STRUGGLE**, s. [Effort, nixus, conatus, contentio. See also EXORT. ] Contest, vid.

**STRUMA**, struma (Plin.).

**STRUMOUS**, strumicus (Col.).

**STRUMPET**, strumex, prostibulum. See HARELOT.

**STRUT**, v. magnifice, incedere; or simply incedere. se inferre (Ter.); viden' ignarum, ut se inferat! how he struts!—se jactare (magnificentissime, C.).

**STRUT**, s. By the verb.

**STUBBY**, truncus, curtus.

**STUBBLE**, stipula, A s. field, \*ager tennesus; if necessary, add et stipulae horrens.

**STUBBORN**, pertinax, perversus, obstinatus, offirmatus, contumax. [Syn. in OBSTINATE].—præfractus (not yielding).—perverus (perverus, not so as it should be).—difficilis, natura difficilis (obstinata, difficult to manage or to treat). Jx. difficilis et morosus. [not] refractarius and præfractus are entirely foreign to standard prose.

**STUBBORNLY**, perverse, pertinaciter, contumaciter, præfracte, perversaciter. [Syn. in FORWARD].—obstinato animo offirmatū voluntate.

**STUBBORNNESS**, pertinacia, perversicia, contumacia, animus obstinatus, voluntas offirmatio. [Syn. in OBSTINACY.]

**STUCCO**, opus tectoriorum, or tectorium only (prop. plasterer's work).—gypsum (plaster of Paris).—opus albarium (Ffir.).—marmoratum tectorium, or marmoratum only (a plaster of beaten marble and lime, for covering walls or floors).

**STUD**, [A snail with a large head, clavus. ] Batton, \*orbiculus or \*stibula. [A collection of horses and mares, equaria (Farr.).—equitum (Pand.).]

**STUDENT**, bonarum litterarum studiosus (not studious alone).—doctrinae studiosus, doctrinae studiosus deditus. A s. at the University, academicus (Civ. [Ruhnk.]).—juvenis bonarum litterarum studiosus: fresh (Ruhnk.).—recentes a puerili Institutione thronos (Wyttenb.). to be a s., versari in arce academica (Ruhnk.); lites in academia operam dare, navare (Herm.).

**STUDIED**, mediatus, commentatus, apparatus. S. epile, accurate, melitosa. A s. speech, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparatus or apparatus composita: s. grace, venustas in gesto (weh would make an orator theatrical, Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 26).

**STUDIO**, [Of an sculptor, &c.] officina.

**STUDIOUS**, [Fond of study, studiosus (litterarum, Np.).—litterarum studio deditus or addictus, studiorum amans. Very s., valde studiosus et diligens (C.). ] A s. artist, v. vid.

**STUDIOUSLY**, studioso, attente, diligenter, sedulo.

**STUDY**, s. [Attention of the mind, meditatio, commentatio. ] Pursuit of literature, studium. Studies, studia, pl. litterarum studia; humanitatis studia atque litterarum: in studiis ac literis omne tempus toto animo incumbere: to give oneself to s., in studio consumere (C.); studiis se totum tradere; tempus transmittere inter libros (Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 1): a place of s., studiorum ratio (Murel., Ruhnk.). to begin the s. of althg, qd attingere: I, though I did not begin the s. of GK literature till late in life, &c., ego, qui aetere Graecae literas attigissem, &c. (C.). ] A s. parlour, mensa aparti for literary employment, museum, umbra, umbraculum, studium (Capitol.). ] Subject of attention, studium (Ter., N.).

**STUDY**, v. [To learn.] meditari, commentari, cognoscere, explorare qd. operam dare ci rei; see also TO DAVISE. To s. a speech, orationem commentari (not studere orationi): to s. a charge, meditari accusationem: to s. men's dispositions, hominum animos: explorationem: to s. men's philosophies, law, philosophy, pertentare, scrutari: to s. a medicine, arti leophaem, jus civile, discere (C.): to s. a medicine, arti medicæ discendæ operam dare. ] In s. a. To pursue literary objects, studere literis (C.). and simply studere, but not before the silver age (Plin. Ep., Q., Sen.). we may say also studia exercere ad studia incumbere (to s. hard).—artes studisque deditum esse, studiis, se dedere, studiis doctrinisque deditum esse, literis et optimis disciplinis studere, versari in artibus ingenius. To begin to s., se conferre ad studia litterarum (C.): to s. at college, litterarum studia in academia operam dare (Herm.); in academia scholis

graviore disciplina percipere (*Wyttenb.*): \*litterarum studiorum causâ versari, vivere, in academia; \*versari inter cives academice: *to s. under aby*, discere ab qo; audire qm; operam dare ci; scholis cs adesse, interesse (*ast. C.*).

**STUFF**, *s.* | **Matter**, materies or materia. | **Furniture** or *goods*, supellex, lectilia, *f.*: bona, *pl.* (*goods*). | **A kind of cloth**, pannus (laneus, sericus). | **A flowered s.**, \*textile sericum floribus distinctum. | **Trash**, nugæ, germe.

**STUFF**, *v.* complere. Implere. replere (*to fill*).—*sarcire* (*e. g.*, a cushion; also in cookery).—effarrire. refarcire. *To s. with aith*, qd re proimento uti (*to use a thing for stuffing*): *to s. birds*, \*avium pelles effarcire veris avibus assimulare: *to s. a garment* (with wadding, &c.). \*vestem linteo munitre.

**STUFFING**, quo facitur qd. impensa (*in cookery*, ingrédientia *pro s. a pie*).—tomentum (*esply for cushions*, &c.).

**STUMBLE**, *v.* | **PROPR.** pedem offendere. vestigio falli (*to slip, make a false step*).—labi (*to s. as to fall*). *To s. against* or *upon*, incurrere in qd; offendere ad qd (*e. g.*, *to strike against*); allici ad qd (*to be dashed against with violence*): *to s. blindly upon aby*, cæco impetu incurrere in qm. | **IMPROPR.** *To s. upon aith* (= fall upon aith, meet with it accidentally), imprudenter incidere in qd (with *ado*, *huc*, &c., *e. g.*, of stumbling on a word he did not intend to use, *Proc.* 2, 4, 20); de improviso incidere in qm (*C.*, of stumbling on a person).

**STUMBLE**, *s.* offensio pedis. lapsus.

**STUMBLER**, (of a horse) offensator (*Q. 10, 3, 20*).—cæpitator ('a dairy-cutter', *Serv.* *V. Æn.* 11, 671).

**STUMBLING-BLOCK**, | **PROPR.** offendiculum (only in *Plin.* *Ep.* 9, 11, 1; *not to be adopted*).—offensio (*C.*). | **PRO.** offensio. impedimentum (*C.*).—mora (*Ter.*, *L.*).—quod offensio est cl. quod qm offendit. *If = 'bad example'*, exemplum malum, perniciosum. *To cast a s. b. in aby's way*, in offensioem cs incurrere, cadere; *by bad example*, malo exemplo qm offendere; turpi vitâ ci esse offensioem.

**STUMP**, *Crcb.* *adj.* truncus (*e. g.* manus trunca; candela trunca).

**STUN**, | **PROPR.** exsurdare (*e. prop.*; *e. g.* aures).—obtundere (*e. g.*, the ears, *by loud talking*, or *aby* by asking, qm rogando).—torpore afferre ci rei. torpore hebetare qd (*to deafen, deaden*).—sopire (*to deprive of consciousness*; *e. g.* of lightning). | **FIG.** cs mentem animique perturbare, in perturbationem conjicere. consternare. percutere (*not* percellere). Stunned, stupefactus ac perterritus, afflictus (*deprived of all courage and energy*).—attonitus (*as if struck by a thunder-bolt*). *Ju.* confusus et attonitus. —spe dejectus (*having one's hopes utterly destroyed*).—fulminatus (*as if struck by lightning*, *Petrone*, 80, 7).—exanimatus (*entirely beyond oneself, annihilated*). *To be stunned*, stupere: cs animus stupor tenet.

**STUNT**, impedire. morari. *To be stunted*, male crevisse.

**STUPE**, fovere. fomenta curare. fomenta adhibere.

**STUPEFACTION**, stupor (*prop.* and *fig.*).—torpor, *prop.* (and *fig.*, *T.*).

**STUPEFY**, in stuporem dare. obstupescere. cs mentem animique perturbare. in perturbationem conjicere. consternare. percutere (*not* percellere). *To be stupefied*, obstupescere; stupescere; torpescere; and the pass. of the verbs above; stupere; cs animus stupor tenet: they are all stupefied, as it were, both in body and mind, *by fear*, stupor omnium antioas ac velut torpor insolita membra tenet (*L. 9, 2*).

**STUPENDOUS**, stupendus.—admirabilis (*astoniah-ing*; *e. g.* audacia).—mirus. permirus (*wonderful*).—ingens. immanis (*immense*).

**STUPENDOUSLY**, stupendum in modum.—valde. vehementer.

**STUPID**, stolidus. stultus (stolidus, of one who is defective in judgement; stultus, silly, inconsiderate; both also of things).—ineptus (imprudens, inconsistent; of persons or things).—fatuus (silly; only of persons).—desipiens. insipiens (mad).—inconsultus. imprudens (inconsiderate, imprudent).—amens. demens (without understanding).—vocoas. socors (senseless).—bardus. tardus (*slow in intellect*).—stupidus (dull).—*Ju.* stupidus et tardus; hebes (ad intelligendum, dull, heavy).—hebetatus. retusus. obtusus. brutus (*like a brute animal, without reason*): ingenium retusum; opp. acutum, *C. Div.* 1, 36). *S. as a post*, stipes truncus: *s. as a beast*, æque hebes ac pecus (*C. de Dio.* 1, 22, *extr. fm a poet*): he made his pupils half as a again as he found them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores quam accipere.

**STUPIDITY**, stultitia. tarditas ingenii. recordia. recordia (*Stn. in Stupid*).—stupiditas. stupor (*want of energy, or force*).—vigor animi obtusus. vis animi obtusa (*dullness*). *To do a thing fm sheer s.*, stultitia facere qd: *to act with s.*, stulte et imprudenter facere.

**STUPIDLY**, stolidè. stulte. stulte et imprudenter. insipienter. dementer. [*Stn. in Stupid*].

**STUPOR**, stupor (*prop.* and *fig.*).—torpor (*prop.*; *fig. in T.*).

**STURDILY**, fidenter. confidenter. impavide. audacter.

**STURDINESS**, fidetia. confidentia. audacia. animus audax.

**STURDY**, fidens. non pavidus. parum recrudendus. audax.

**STURGEON**, acipenser (*C.*). \*acipenser sturio (*Linn.*).

**STUTTER**. See STAMMER.

**STY**, | **Pen** for swine, sülle. hara. | **A humour in the eyelid**, crithe (*l. t., Gr., Cel.* 7, 7).—hordeolus (*Marc. Emp.*).

**STYLE**, *s.* | **Instrument used in writing**, stilus. | **Manner, mode**, genus. ratio. *The ancient s. of architecture*, antiquum structure genus: the old or new s. of the calendar, veterum, recentiorum, spatia temporis finendi ratio. | **Manner of speaking or writing**, dicendi, or scribendi, genus. orationis, or sermonis, genus. oratio. sermo. | **A flowery s., fusum orationis genus: historical s., genus historicum: *a book in Xenophon's s.*, liber conscriptus Xenophontis genere sermonis (*not* stilus denotes the characteristic manner, or style, of a single writer; therefore stilus Latinus, Græcus, is not good Latin).**

**STYLE**, *v.* nominare. appellare. vocare. dicere. See CALL.

**STYPTIC**, sanguinem cohibens, sistens, supprimens. *A s.*, medicamentum, or (if the juice of herbs) succus quo silietur sanguis.

**SUAIVITY**, suavitas, dulcedo. *Ju.* dulcedo atque suavitatis. gratia. [*Stn. in AGREEABLENESS*].

**SUB ROSA**. See 'IN CONFIDENCE.'

**SUBALTERN**, alius imperio, or alieno imperio, subiectus, obediens; also inferioris loci, gradus, ordinis. *A s. post*, munus inferioris, minoris dignitatis. *A s. officer*, decanus (one who had the command of ten men); or *propr* succenturio.

**SUBDIVIDE**, discernere qd in partes (*ast. C.*); (iterum) partiri (*e. g.* genus in species partitur, *C.*). *The other division is naturally subdivided into &c.*, altera divisio in (tres) partes et ipsa discedit (*Q. 12, 10, 58*).

**SUBDIVISION**, pars. membrum (*not* subdivisio, *Cod. Just.*); quæ subjecta sunt sub metum, ea sic definiunt (*C. Tusc.* 4, 8, 18; the s.'s of four).

**SUBDUE**, expugnare (*e. pr.*; of place or person).—domare (*to make oneself master of*).—superare (*to gain the upper hand*).—vincere (*to conquer*; both implying less than domare; see *Flor.* 4, 12, 30, Germani victi magis quam domiti sunt).—subigere (*to bring under the yoke*).—in ditionem suam or in potestatem suam redigere; ditionis sue, or sui juris, facere; armis subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere (*to bring under one's power*).—continere. coercere. frangere (*to keep within check or limits*; *esply one's passions*). *To s. thoroughly or entirely*, perdomare. devincere. See also CONQUER.

**SUBJACENT**, subjacens (*Plin. Ep.*). *To be s.*, subjacere.

**SUBJECT**, *adj.* | *Under the dominion of another*, imperio, or ditioni, or sub cs dominationem subjectus (*under the authority of*).—ci parens (obedient to).—ci obnoxius (*under the power of*; *T. has subject, s.*). *To be s. to*, esse in cs ditione, or ditione no potestate; cs juris esse aut haberi; sub dominationem cs, or cs rei subiectum, esse; ci or ci rei obnoxium esse. | *Exposed, liable*, obnoxius. subjectus (*not* subditus).

**SUBJECT**, *s.* | **A matter, point**, res (*a thing, in general*; *e. g.*, a s. of importance, res magna, res magni momenti).—argumentum (*for speaking or writing upon*, *s. matter*).—*not* Avoid materia or materies, = only the materials, thoughts, &c., used in working out a s.; and thence, *weh Quintilian* ventures to use only with *velut præfixæ*; instead of *weh he* [5, 10, 9] recommends the *Class. argumentum*; see *Spald.* in loc.; but *C. says*, materia ad argumentum subjecta)—causa (*the point at issue*).—locus (*a single point, chief point*; *esply of a philosophical system, weh forms the s. of discussion*; *e. g.* omnis philosophia locus, *C. Or.* 33, 118; hic locus a Zenone tractatus est, *C. N. D.* 2, 24, 63).—questio.

**Id quod querimus.** *Id quod posuit* or *propositum est*, *propositum (question proposed, s. of investigation, copy of a philosophical one).*—*positio (a proposition defended; Q. 2, 10, 15. Heyl. Avoid the foreign thesis, although it is used by Quint; see Spald. in loc.).*—*sententia, sententia (principal thought or thought).*—*summa (main s. i. e. g., of a letter, conversation, &c.).* ¶ **Topic** or *matter of discussion, questio, controversia.* res controversa, *disceptatio.* *Often by Crcl. with quod cadit in controversiam* or *disceptationem.* *To make alth the s. of discussion, rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere: the s. under discussion is, who &c., quarritur, quis &c.; questio est, quis &c.; in questione versatur &c.; to change the s., sermonem alio transferre.* ¶ (*In logic*), **subjectum** (*Marc. Cap.*); pars **subjectiva** (*Appul.*). de quo qd declaratur (*Appul.*). ¶ *One under the dominion or authority of another, see SUBJECT, adj.* ¶ *A man, homo. A bad or troublesome s., homo nequam.*

**SUBJECT, v. subijcere.** obnoxium reddere. **SUBJECTION, obedientia** (*obediens*).—*servitus (servitude).* *To retain aby in s., qm in officio retinere. qm in ditlone atque servitute tenere. qm oppressum tenere.*

**SUBJECTIVE, s.** non **subjectivus**; but by *Crcl.*, *e. g., s. man, homo ipse (opp. the objective world), or by meus, ego quidem.*

**SUBJOIN, subijungere.** annexere. adjungere, qd ci rei or ad qd. **subijcere**, qd ci rei. [*Syn. in Adv.*]

**SUBJUGATE, subigere.** vincere et subigere (*to conquer, subdue*).—*domare, perdomare (to make oneself master of, to tame).*—*Jm. subigere et domare; in ditionem suam redigere (to bring completely under one's power).*—*In servitutum redigere (to reduce to servitude).*

**SUBJUNCTIVE, adjunctivus** modus (*Diom.*). **subjunctivus** modus (*Divm. Prisc.*); **conjunctivus** modus, or **conjunctivus** only (*Marc. Capell., Serv.*).

**SUBLIMATE, c.** laus vase qd vi ignis solvere.

**SUBLIME, altus, celsus, excelsus, grandis** (*C.*). **sublimis** (*Q.*). *Very s., magnificus, divinus, augustus* (*C.*). *A s. poem, carmen sublime* (*O.*). *A s. style, genus dicendi sublime* (*Q.*). *To place s. images before the mind, imagines eum amplissimâ dignitate ante oculos constituere* (*C. Tusc. 5, 3, 13*).

**SUBLIME, e.** celsus. **sublate, elate** (*C.*). **sublimiter** (*Q.*).

**SUBLIMITY, altitudo, excelsitas, elatio** (*C.*). **sublimitas** (*Q.*); or by the *adj. S. of style, orationis elatio atque altitudo, grande dicendi genus: s. in expression, sublimitas in verbis; majestas verborum* (*C.*).

**SUBLUNARY, quod infra lunam est** (*C.*). *All s. things are transitory, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum* (*C. Sonn. 4*).

**SUBMERGE, submergere.** in aquam mergere.

**SUBMERSION, Crcl. by the verb.** (*submersio, Jul. Firmic.*)

**SUBMISSION, Usually by the verbs:** obsequium (*T.*), *obediens* (*of subjects*); *sis* by officium (*e. g. magnam partem Gallie in officio tenere, continere, Cæs.*). See also **OBEDIENCE**.

**SUBMISSIVE, qui se subicit &c.; dicto audiens, obediens, obtemperans.**

**SUBMIT, ¶ INTRANS.** se submittere ci. se dedere ci. se subijcere cs imperio, in ca potestatem se permittere. in ca ditionem venire. sub ca imperium ditionemque cadere, sub natum ditionemque cs pervenire. *To s. to the laus, se subijcere legibus* (*Plin. Pan. 65*); *legibus parere* (*C.*). *To s. to an indignity, or = to condescend to alth, descendere, or sub voluntate descendere; to alth, ad qd (o pr.) se demittere; to alth, ad in qd. se submittere; to alth, ad or in qd.—dignari qd facere (not C.; but Catull., Lucr., V., Col., Suet., both positively and negatively).* *To s. to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes: to s. to use flattery, se demittere in adulatorem* (*T.*). *To s. to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium* (*L.*). ¶ **TRANS.** *To refer, referre* (*ad*). See **REFER**.

**SUBORDINATE, adj.** ci **subjectus** or **obnoxius**; cs imperio **subjectus**, **parens** (*subject*).—*Inferior (lower in rank, &c.).—secundus (second in rank).* *To act or play a s. part in alth, secundas tantum aut tertias (sc. partes) agere in qâ.*

**SUBORDINATE, v. subijcere.** supponere (*e. g. a species to a genus*). ¶ *Subordinare is not Lat.; and subijungere, subnectere = to subjoin, to make co-ordinate. To s. one's own interests to the public good, republicae commoda privata necessitatibus potiora*

*habere* (*C.*): *to be s. ci rei subjectum esse or subesse; inferiorem esse qâ re (to be under or lower); satellitem ci ministri (or ministram) esse ci rei (to be in the relation of servant or assistant); ci rei obedire debere (to be bound to obey).*

**SUBORDINATION, discrimina** (*pl.*)—*gradus ordinum (gradation, difference of rank)—disciplina (discipline)—obsequium (obediens); also in an under sense, modestia (e. g. in milite modestiam desiderare, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52). A spirit of s., obsequi amor: quest of s. among the troops, immodestia, intemperantia militum* (*Np.*); *to maintain strict s., severo regere disciplinam militarem* (*Suet. Cæs. 48*).

**SUBORN, qm subijcere** (*Cæs.*).—**subornare** (*C.*).—(*homines*) **comparare** (*L.*).—**immittere** (*S.*).

**SUBORNATION, Ex Crcl.; e. g. qo instigante, impellente, impulsore; cs impulsus facere qd.**

**SUBPENA, s.** denunciatio testimonii (*C. Place. 6, 14*).

**SUBPENA, v. testimonium ci denunciare** (*C. Roar. Am. 38, 110*).—or **absol. denunciare** (*e. g. non denunciavi, C. Place. 15, 35*). *Aby is subpenned, ci denunciatus est (sc. ut adesset; cf. C. Verr. p. 826, Zumpt. and Q. 5, 1, 9: duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntarium, aut eorum, quibus in iudiciis publicis lege denunciari solet).*

**SUBSCRIBE, subscribere, with an acc. or dat. (prop., to ratify by a signature; hence sby. with a dat. only, to approve, s. t.).**—qd **subnotare** (*to sign one's name at the foot of alth*).—**nomen suum notare ci rei** (*e. g. epistole*).—**nomen subsignare; nomen profiteri** (*to add one's name to a subscription list*). *To a one's name, nomen subscribere, also simply subscribere; nomen subnotare: to s. for a book, libri emptorem se profiteri* (*nomini subscripsione*).

**SUBSCRIBER, qui nomen subscribit, &c. S. to a book about to be published, emptorem libri se profectus or professus. We confidently hope to have a large body of s. to that work, non paucos illud opus patronos naturum esse confidimus, qui nominis sui subscriptione favoris documenta sint daturi: s. s. names will be received until the end of June, nomen profecti poterunt empturi usque ad finem mensis Junii.**

**SUBSCRIPTION, nomen subscripsio** (*the act of subscribing*).—**nomen subscriptum** (*a name subscribed*).—*By s., subscriptions lego.*

**SUBSEQUENT. See LATRE.**

**SUBSEQUENTLY. See ATRE.**

**SUBSERVE, ci opem ferre, auxiliari, opitulari, succurrere, subvenire** (*subservire, Plaut. = to be subject to, serve*). [*Syn. in Adv.*]

**SUBSERVIENT, ¶ Subject, vld. ¶ Conducive, utilis, commodus. See CONDUCTIVE, USEFUL.**

**SUBSIDE, residere, considere, remittere** (*of winds and stormy passions*).—**subsiderere** (*of winds and waves*).—*abire, decedere, remitti* (*of fevers, &c.*).—*decrescere* (*aequora, undae decrescunt, O.; admirato decrescit, Q.*). *The wind has already subsided, venti via omnis cecidit.*

**SUBSIDIARY, by adjumento, auxilio, &c.; utilis ad.**

**SUBSIDIZE, pecuniam conferre, dare** (*to give a supply of money*).—**subsidium, auxilium mittere** (*to send aid*).

**SUBSIDY, collatio** (*contribution of money to the Roman emperors*).—*stips; collecta, m (a contribution).*—**subsidium, auxilium** (*aid*).

**SUBSIST, constare, consistere** (*to have a continued existence; opp. to non-existence*).—*esse* (*to be*).—*valere* (*to acuti, be valid*).—*exerceri* (*to be observed or kept*).—*vigere* (*to be in force; as when we say a law or institution subsists in all its force*). ¶ *Obtinere in this sense is quite unclassical; see Kloiz, C. Tusc. 5, 41, 118.*

**SUBSISTENCE, ¶ Real being, by Crcl. with the verb.** ¶ *Life, vita.*

**SUBSTANCE, ¶ That which is or has being, res, res creata** (¶ *Avoid ens and essentia*). *A living s., animans (muni); animal: an intellectual s., mens; natura intelligens, mente or ratione praedita. ¶ A essential part, natura (element)—corpus (body).*—*natura atque vis, vis et natura.* ¶ *substantia is found in Q., Sen., and later writers; often by esse or esse in verum naturâ. ¶ Means of life, facultates, res, omnia ad vitam necessaria* (*C.*). ¶ *The chief part of a thing, medulla, flos, vires atque nervi, summa, caput rei.* ¶ *Reality, as opposed to appearance, veritas, or by ipse (e. g. to have the appearance of virtue, but not the s., speciem virtutis prae se ferre, non virtute ipse praeditum esse). To have some s., stabilitas qd habere* (*C., of a philosophical opinion*).

**SUBSTANTIAL**, *Belonging to the nature or being of things, solid, verus (true, real).* — *principuus (chief)* — *ad rei ca naturam pertinens. in rei ca natura positus, situs (essential).* — *substantialis, Eccl.* — *gravissimus, maximus (weighty, important).* *A s. difference, discrimen in ipsa natura cs rei posium: the s. part of a thing, interiora, pl. (opp. to the more outside): natura (opp. to the accidents).* *Possest of substance or competent wealth, qui est solvendo, dives. See RICH.*

**SUBSTANTIALLY**, *re. natura genere. S. different, ipsa natura diversus, separatus.*

**SUBSTANTIATE**, *firmare. firmum reddere. See CONFIRM.*

**SUBSTANTIVE** (*in Grammar*), *nomen substantivum (Gramm.).*

**SUBSTITUTE**, *v. qm in locum alterius substituere. qd in locum or in vicem cs rei reponere. To s. one word for another, aliud verbum reponere (Q. 11, 2, 49).*

**SUBSTITUTE**, *s. vicarius (one who administers an office in the place of another, epi in the place of one who still retains his office, either in public or in private life).* — *procurator (an agent, either in public or in private life, one who acts on behalf of another during his absence).* *To be or act as a substitute, aliena fungi vice (to be a vicarius); procurare (to be a procurator); cs vice or officio fungi (as vicarius); cs negotia or rationes procurare; ci procurare (as procurator): to procure a s. for aby, ci vicarium expedire (e. g., to serve as a soldier, L. 29, 1, 8); for oneself, vicarium mercède conducere (e. g., to serve in the militia, &c.).*

**SUBSTITUTION**, *Crci. with the verb.*

**SUBTERFUGE**, *latebra (qu. a hiding-place, a pretext) — devetiliolum. devetiliolum ac flexio (an evasion).* — *excusatio (an excuse).* — *causa simulata or speciosa (an alleged specious reason).* *To seek a s., devetiliola, or devetiliola flexioneque querere; tergiversari (to twist and turn oneself in every direction, in order to escape alth); to find a s., rimam quam reperire (Prov., Plant. Curc. 4, 2, 24): to have a s., latebram habere: he answered by a s., alio responsonem suam derivavit: without s., directe or directo (in a straightforward manner).*

**SUBTERRANEAN**, *subterraneus. A s. passage, crypta: to put into a s. caverna, qm sub terrâ demittere in locum saxo conceptum (L.): the s. deities, dii inferi or inferni.*

**SUBTLE**, *[PROP.] Thîn, fine, subtilis, tenuis. exilia. [FIG.] Acute, nice, subtilis, acutus. See ACUTE.* *[CRAFTY, artful, astutus, versutus. callidus.*

**SUBTLETY**, *[FINENESS, subtilitas, tenuitas (Plin.).] Acuteness, acies, acumen, subtilitas, acies ingenii. [CRAFT, astutia, versutia (natural).] — calliditas (acquired by practice).*

**SUBTRACT**, *[To take away, subtrahere. de trahere. deducere. adimere. auferre. [In computation] to deduct, deducere (but not subtrahere or detrachere in this sense).*

**SUBTRACTION**, *by Crci. with deducere (e. g. addendo deducendoque videre, quæ reliqui summa sit, C. Off. 1, 18, 59, by addition and subtraction).*

**SUBURB**, *suburbium (C.).*

**SUBURBAN**, *suburbanus (C.).*

**SUBVERSION**, *SUBVERT. See OVERTHROW.*

**SUBVERSIVE**, *by Crci. with evertre or subvertre.*

**SUCCEED**, *TRANS. To follow, sequi, subsequi.*

**See FOLLOW.** *[To follow another in a post or office, succedere ci or in cs locum (q. l., to take the place of another). — in cs locum subrogari or suffici (to be elected to an office in the place of a person dead or discharged): the former, of election by the comitia; the latter, of election by the people.] To s. one on a throne, succedere regno in locum cs. [INTRANS.] To have a prosperous issue, succedere, procedere (the former rarely with bene or prosper, the latter rarely without one or the other; cf. Her. Cas. B. G. 7, 26). It has succeeded to my wish, ex sententiâ successit (opp. parum processit): a thing s. with me, succedit mihi qd (it has a good result or issue); prospero or ex sententiâ eventit qd (it has the desired result).*

**SUCCESS**, *successus, ūs (L., T.). — eventus felix, bonus, or optatus. — often by Crci. with the verb; epi in such phrases as 'to meet with s.' and the like. Elated with s., successu rerum ferocior (T.): to be elated with s., successu quo tumere (Just. 39, 2, 1); successu exultare (V.).*

**SUCCESSFUL**, *felix, fortunatus, beatus, faustus, secundus, prosper, bonus. [SYN. AND PHR. in FORTUNATE.]*

**SUCCESSFULLY**, *felicitèr, fortunate, beate, fruste, prosperè, bene (well). — ex sententiâ (according to one's wish).*

**SUCCESSION**, *usually by Crci. with the verb (but successio in Class. for 'a following in an office, &c.): or successio in cs locum (Pseud. C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17). Order of s., metatis privilegium (privilege of birth, Justin. 2, 10, 2): the kingdom came in order of s. to Astyages, regnum per ordinem successiois ad Astyagem descendit: of these (sons), Artamenes, as the eldest in order of s., claimed the throne, ex his Artamenes maximus natu metatis privilegio regnum sibi vindicabat: to leave a kingdom to aby by the order of s., regnum ci per manus tradere: a war (respecting the order) of s., bellum propter ordinem successiois in regno constatum, gestum, &c.: in s., delnceps; continenter (without interruption); not continue or continuo; ordine (in order); alter post alterum; alius post alium (one after another; the former, of the latter, of several); often also by continuus (uninterrupted); e. g. three days in s., triduum continuum; tres dies continue: to go through all in regular s., per omnes in orbem lre.*

**SUCCESSIVE, SUCCESSIVELY.** *See 'IN SUCCESSION.'*

**SUCCESSOR**, *successor (always, except in connexion, with a gen. of the office to which one succeeds); usually by Crci., qui in cs locum succedit, sublegitur, substituitur, subrogatur, or sufficitur: a s. on a throne, qui succedit (in cs locum) regno: to give a s. to any one, qm in cs locum substituitur, sublegere, subrogare, or sufficere (by election); ci successorum dare, mittere (by removing him; Suet. Oct. 88. Dom. 1): a person receives a s., ci succedunt (q. l.); cs successorum accipit (he is removed; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, extr.).*

**SUCCINCT, SUCCINCTLY.** *See BRIEF, BRIEFLY.*

**SUCCORY**, *cichorium (Plin.). \*cichorium intybus (Linn.).*

**SUCCOUR**, *s. auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium. ops. [SYN. AND PHR. in AID.]*

**SUCCOUR**, *v. succurrere ci. auxilium ferre ci. auxiliari ci. esse ci auxilio. optulari ci. [SYN. AND PHR. in AID.]*

**SUCCULENCE, succus.**

**SUCCULENT**, *succi plenus, succosus (Col.). succulentus (Appul.).*

**SUCCUMB**, *succumbere, cedere rel. See YIELD.* *SUCH, talis (relatively qualis, s. an one; as: also = Gk. τοιοῦτος, so great, so good, &c.). — ejusmodi. hujusmodi (of that or this kind or sort). — hujus or ejus generis, id genus (of that kind). — often is or hic only (e. g. mater... ejus ea crudelitas, ut nemo eam matrem appellare possit). And more s., et quæ sunt generis ejusdem; et id genus alia; and several s., atque ejusdem generis complura: s. is the nature of man, natura hominum ita est comparata (not instituta) ut &c.: s. is the fact, sic res est; ita res se habet: he is just s. as I wished him to be, ut volebam eum esse, ita est (Ter.): in s. wise, tali modo; eo modo; ita; sic: of s. sort, talis; ejusmodi; ejus generis.*

**SUCK**, *v. [TRANS.] sugere (v. pr.). — bibere (s. wp, drink in; e. g. spongia aquam bibit). To s. in, imbibere, bibere (e. g. colorem): to s. in false notions with one's mother's milk, errores cum lacte nutricis sugere: a sucking pump, antlia aquas sugens, bibens: to s. out, exsugere. [FIG.] To exhaust, enfeebles, exhaurire; exinanire; expilare (to exhaust the strength of a country); defenrare; fenore trucidare (to drain with usury): to s. the life's blood out of anyone, cs medullam perbibere; cs sanguinem or qm absorbere (Com.). [INTRANS.] sugere, sugere mammam matris. A sucking (pig, &c.), lactens (with subst.); a sucking; subrumus only in the language of peasants: to let alth s., ad ubera admittere qm (of animals); ad mammam matris admovere qm (of a person making a young animal s.); subrumare belongs to the language of peasants; mammam dare or præbere ci (of a mother): to s. still, he still s. his mother's teats, adhuc sub mammâ (or sub mammis, of several) haberi: a sucking-epoon or boat, \*rostrum ad sugendum factum.*

**SUCK**, *s. by the verb, or by Crci. with mamma or uber; e. g., to give s., mammam dare or præbere; uber dare (Plin.); nutritre infantem admoto ubere (Phædr.).*

**SUCKING**, *s. suckus, ūs (Plin.); or by the verb.*

**SUCKLE**, *ci mammam dare or præbere (of women and animals): lactare is without good authority in this sense). — qm ad ubera admittere (of animals). — qm uberibus alere (opp. to feeding in any other way; of women and animals). — qm lacte suo nutritre (of a mother, instead of employing a wet-nurse; Gell. 12, 1):*



*also nutritre only (Just.); nutritcare (of a sow suckling so many pigs; Farr.).*

**SUCKLING, s.** *The act of giving suck; by the verb.* *¶ An infant at the breast, (infans) lactens (LXX) subrumus, a term used by the peasants. Romulus, when yet a s., Romulus parvus et lactens.*

**SUCTION, suctus, ds (Plin.), or by the verb.**

**SUDATORY, adj.** sudatorius; or by the verb, or sudatio.

**SUDATORY, s.** sudatorium (Sen.). sudatio (Farr.).

**SUDDEN, subitus (opp. ante provisus, of the manner in which a thing comes upon or appears to us).—repens or repentinus (opp. expectatus, meditatus et preparatus; of the manner in which a thing happens).—non ante provisus, improvisus (unforeseen).—nec opinatus, inopinatus (unexpected, nearly in the sense of subitus).—inexpectatus, non expectatus (nearly in the sense of repentinus). We often find JN. subitus et repentinus; subitus atque improvisus; subitus inopinatusque; repentinus et necopinatus; inexpectatus et repentinus; improvisus atque inopinatus. *A. storm, tempestas subita; tempestas improvise conciliata (i. e., which takes one by surprise); tempestas repentina (i. e., which arises hastily; fig. in C. Sect. 67, 140): a. s. arriat, adventus necopinatus: to die a. s. death, repentina morte perire, or repentino mori (i. e., s. with respect to the person who dies. LXX) subita morte perire, or subito mori, would mean 'to be carried off unexpectedly, as far as one's friends or relatives are concerned'.***

**SUDDENLY, subito, repente, repentino, derepente (LXX) derepentinus (late).—improvisus, ex or de improviso, nec opinato, ex necopinato, inexpectato, ex inexpectato, praepter opinionem improviso (C. Ferr. 2, 74, 182). repente ex inopinato (Suet. Galb. 10).**

**SUDDENNESS, by the adj. or adv.**

**SUDORIFIC, sudorem ciens, movens, faciens, eliciens (Plin.). diaphoreticus (med. t. t.).**

**SUDS, aqua sapone infecta.**

**SUE, ¶ To request, pray for, rogare, orare qm qd. flagitare. efflagitare qd a go (with eagerness and impetuosity). To s. the gods, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere: to s. humbly althg fm aby, supplicare ci pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter qd a go; orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to s. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to s. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to s. for votes, ambire; prearsare (absol.; i. e., to go about soliciting votes, to shake hands, &c. LXX) ambire honores, &c., is not Latin). ¶ At law, lege agere cum qo (LXX) not in qm) es rei et de re; legibus experiri de re; qm in jus vocare. See 'to bring an ACTION'.**

**SUET, adeps renium (Plin.).**

**SUFFER, ¶ TRANS. To endure, bear, ferre, pati, perpeti, tolerare, perferre, sustinere. JN. ferre et perpeti, pati ac ferre, pati et perferre, perpeti ac perferre [SYN. in ENDURE]. To be able to s. hunger and cold, inedias et algoris patientem esse: the heat is so great that one's hand cannot s. it, tam vehemens calor ut manus apposita patiens ejus non sit: not to be able to s. any one, ab eo animo esse alieno or adverso (to be averse); odium habere or gerere in qm (to hate); ci esse infensum atque inimicum (to entertain hostile feeling): not to be able to s. althg, alienum esse, abhorrere ab qā re (to be disinclined or averse); qd mihi odio or in odio est (to detest). ¶ To undergo (an evil), accipere qd (to be affected by althg); affici ab qā re (to be affected or afflicted with althg). To s. a defeat, cladem accipere: to s. shipwreck, naufragium facere (not pati): to s. loss, damage, damnum, detrimentum, jacturam facere (not damnum or jacturam pati); detrimentum capere, accipere.—LXX naufragium pati (only in Sen. Herc. Oet. 118), damnum pati (only in Sen. de Irā, 1, 2, 3, in an amended passage, and Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 19), and jacturam pati (only Col. 1, praef. 11) are wrong, because in Class. Latin pati is always = equo animo ferre, to bear with patience; e. g. damnum pati (L. 22, 41; Lucan. 8, 749). ¶ To permit, pati (to allow).—sinere (to let to hinder; see LEX)—ferre (to bear).—pati qd fieri (to s. althg to be done).—permittere (to allow, not to forbid; opp. vetare. LXX) tolerare in this sense would be wrong). I will not s. it at all, non feram; non patiar; non sinam (C. Cat. 1, 5, 10): should I s. this? egone hoc feram? the matter s.'s no delay, res dilationem non patitur. ¶ INTRANS. To be sensible of an evil or pain, mala ferre, perpeti, affectum esse qā re (to be affected by).—premi qā re (to be oppressed with). To s. (fm pain), dolores ferre, pati: to s. (fm want),**

inopla premi, laborare: to s. (fm injustice), injuriam pati, ferre: (at the hands of aby), qm mihi injuriam facit, inferi: the patient s.'s much (pain), aegrotus magnos dolores patitur, or magnis doloribus cruciatur: to s. fm althg = to be sick of, aegrotum esse re or ex re; laborare ex re: to s. very much in the eyes, gravi oculorum morbo affectum esse: to have suffered much (of ships), gravius afflictas esse (Cass.). the regiment suffered severely in the engagement, legio vehementer proelio erat attenuata: his honour s.'s, ejus estimatio in ea re agitur: the country suffered much in this war, hoc bellum reipublice erat calamitosissimum, his health has suffered much, ejus valetudo valde afflictas est: the ships suffered much fm the storm, tempestas naves afflictauit: to s. (punishment), poenam dare; supplicium pati: to s. for a fault, &c., luere (to atone for); poenas cs rei dare, luere, or persolvere (to give satisfaction for): to make aby s. for a fault, poenas cs rei ab qo expetere (opp. impunitum ci qd omittit [S. J. 31, 13], ignoscere ci qd, veniam dare ci cs rei; to pardon: I will make you s. for this, hoc non impunitum feceris; hoc tibi non sic abibit.

**SUFFERABLE, tolerabilis, tolerandus (opp. intolerabilis).**

**SUFFERANCE, ¶ Endurance, toleratio (act of suffering).—tolerantia (power of suffering; C. Paradoc. 4, 1, 27).—perpassio (act of suffering steadily): JN. perpassio et tolerantia—patientia (capability of bearing; absol. and cs rei; e. g. frigoris, famis). ¶ Permission; vid.**

**SUFFERING, s. ¶ Act of enduring, perpassio (LXX) passio is quite un-Class.).—toleratio (C. Fin. 2, 29, 94; both with a gen. of the thing suffered). ¶ Pain, grief, dolor (bodily).—aegritudo (mental). LXX Later writers use aegritudo also of bodily s. (Ramsk.). See PAIN. ¶ Misfortune, malum. S.'s, res adversae; mala; calamitas: to be involved in s.'s, in res adversas incidere: to endure s.'s, mala ferre, perpeti: to bring s.'s upon any one, mala ci inferre; qm calamitate afficere (of things).**

**SUFFICE, sufficere, satis esse. See SUFFICIENT.**

**SUFFICIENCY, quod satis est. See PHRASES in ENOUGH. A. s. (of property, &c.), victus (what one can live on); quod satis esse videtur (what is probably enough): to have a s., habere in sumptum (C.); rem habere; habere, unde commodum vivam: not to have a s., deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus (Gell.).**

**SUFFICIENT, quod satis esse videtur or visum est (enough).—par (a match for).—satis idoneus (proper, fit, as it ought to be); also by satis (enough) with a gen. LXX Sufficientes absol. is late. 'Sufficient' may often be translated by is (= such) followed by a relative clause with posse, &c. (e. g. Deiotarus non eas copias habuit, quibus inferre bellum populo Romano posset). I am not s. for these things, \*non in sum, qui haec facere &c. possum: to leave a s. garrison, praesidium, quod satis esse videtur (visum est), relinquere: s. eloquence, satis eloquentie: s. knowledge of althg, \*satis idonea cs rei scientia: to have strength s. for althg, sufficere ad qd: to be s., satis esse; suppetere ci rei; for a person or thing, sufficere ci, ad qd [see ENOUGH]: to have s. to live on, habere in sumptum (C. ad Fam. 9, 20, 1, Manut.; opp. deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus, Sen. Benef. 2, 10, 1, Gronov.); rem habere (C. Off. 2, 21, 73).**

**SUFFICIENTLY, satis (LXX) sufficienter is late. More than s., plus quam satis est; satis superque; abunde (abundantly). 'Sufficiently' is also ita expressed in Latin by satiari (to satisfy) or satiari (to be satisfied); e. g. to manure the land s., agrum stercore satiari: to sleep s., somno satiari.**

**SUFFOCATE, suffocare qm (C.). intercludere ci animam, spiritum (L.). To be suffocated, suffocari (C.); intercluditur mihi anima or spiritus; intercluso spiritu extingui (Curt.). Suffocare and suffocari also fig.**

**SUFFOCATION, suffocatio. spiritus interclusus. Or by the verb.**

**SUFFRAGAN, suffraganeus (t. t.). chorepiscopus (Ecccl.). \*episcopi vicarius.**

**SUFFRAGE, See VOTE.**

**SUFFUSE, suffundere. Eyes suffused with tears, oculi suffusi lacrimis: a face suffused with blushes, facies multo rubore suffusa.**

**SUFFUSION, suffusio (Plin.). Use the verb.**

**SUGAR, s. saccharum (Plin. 12, 8, 17; of the s-cane): a s-baker, \*sacchari coctor: s.-basin, \*pyxis sacchari: s.-candy, \*saccharum crystallinum: s.-loaf, \*meta sacchari (fig., of a conical hill, collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen fastigatus, L.): s.-paper,**

\*charta crassior sacchari metis amilendis: *s. plum*, amygdalum saccharo conditum (*a large s. p.*); \*spira saccharo condita (*a small s. p.*); *s. a. house*, \*officina saccharo coquendo: *a s. case*, arundo saccharifera (*Bau.*); saccharum officinarum (*Plin.*): *sweet as s.*, dulcissimus; mellitus; \*sacchari dulcedinem habens.

SUGAR, v. \*saccharo condire qd.

SUGARED, \*saccharo conditus. \*saccharinus; \*mellitus (*honeyed*).

SUGGEST, suggerere, subficere ei qd (*to prompt*).—monere qm qd; or monere qm, *followed by ut (to give warning)*.—cl inloere (*to incite, to inspire*; *to inspire is poet. and poet-Aug.*). *To s. to any one the idea that* qd., mentem ei dare, ut &c.; in eam mentem qm impellere, ut &c.: *a speech such as anger and dissimulation s.*, sermo qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit (*T. Ann. 2, 57, 3*): *to s. what one ought to say or answer*, subficere, quid dicat qd; admonere, quid respondet qd.

SUGGESTION, monitum. consilium. *Or by the verb. At abys's s.*, qd monente; qd auctore: *to follow the s.'s of others*, aliorum consilia sequi. *See also HINT.*

SUICIDAL, qui sua manu se occidit.

SUICIDE, || *Self-destruction*, mors voluntaria. mors accessita (*Plin.*). mors quaesita or sumpta (*T.*). finis voluntarius (*T.*). *To commit s.*, mortem or necem sibi consciscere; mortem or vim sibi inferre; vim afferre vitae suae; manu sibi exhaurire vitam; manus sibi afferre; se ipsum vitam privare; vitam durius consulere; sese morte multare; se ipsum interimere; se interficere; ipsum interemptorem sui fieri (*Sen. Ep. 76, 12*); voluntaria morte perire (*P. Patere*); de se statuere (*T.*).—*to s. se interficere occurs in Sulpic. in C. Ep. Fam. 4, 12, 2, and L. 31, 18, 7. C. also has Crassum suapte manu interfectum, Or. 3, 3, 10: se occidere is quoted by Q. fm a lost oration of C., cum ipse sese conaretur occidere; Qm 4, 10, 69. To drive aby to commit s.*, ad voluntariam mortem perducere or propellere; qm cohere, ut vita se ipse privet: *to dissuade aby fm committing s.*, efflicere, ut manus qd a se abstinat. || *A person who commits self-destruction*, interemptor sui (*Sen.*), or qui sua manu mortem sibi consciscit. *See the preceding meaning.*

SUIT, || *TRANS.* *To adapt*, accommodare qd ei rei or ad rem. facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re (*to make althg s. another thing*). *To s. the words to the thoughts*, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus: *a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons*, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis. || *To dress; vid.* || *INTRANS.* *To fit well*, aptum esse or apte convenire ad qd. apte convenire in qd (*e. g. calcei ad pedes apti sunt or apte conveniunt*).—bene sedere (*to sit well*; *of a coat, vestis, &c.*). || *To be fit for a person or thing*, (= *be suitable for*), decere (*become*).—aptum esse ei, or ei rei, or ad qd. accommodatum esse ei rei or ad qd. convenire ei, or ei rei, or cum qd re. congruere ei rei or cum qd re [*syn. in AGRIS*]. *Not to s. althg*, abhorere a re: *the name does not s. him* (= *is not applicable to him*), nomen non convenit or cadit. || *To be agreeable to*, ei gratum esse (*v. pr.*); ei placere (*to please*); ei arridere (*to make a good impression on*); *not to s.*, ingratus esse: *a thing s. me*, qd gratum juvat (*poet.*); delectat me qd or delector qd re: *these things do not s. us*, ea ingenii nostri non sunt: *this spot exactly s. my taste*, hic mihi praeter omnes locus ridet or arridet (*af. H. Od. 2, 6, 13*).

SUIT, || *Action at law*, lra. causa; *see ACTION*. *Costs of a s.*, litis summa; impense in litem factae (*Paul. Dig. 3, 3, 30*). || *A set (of clothes)*, vestimenta, orum, pl.; synthetis (*a complete suit, Mari. and later writers*). || *Petition*, vid.

SUITABLE, SUITED, accommodatus ei rei or ad rem (*adapted*).—aptus ei rei or ad qd (*appropriate*).—conveniens. congruens (*congruus is not Lat.*).—consentaneus ei rei or cum re (*that agrees with*).—decorus ei rei or ei (*becoming*).—dignus qd or qd re (*worthy*). Jn. aptus et accommodatus. aptus consentaneusque. congruens et aptus. aptus et congruens. commodus (*in due measure*).—opportunus (*proper, fit; epi of situation or position, then of time, of age, &c.*).—idoneus (*fit, adapted by nature*). Jn. opportunus et idoneus. commodus et idoneus. habilis et aptus. *Very s.*, percommodus; peropportunus; peridoneus (*to althg, ei rei or ad qd*): *a s. opportunity*, occasio idonea or commoda et idonea; opportunitas: *not s.*, alienus: *a s. punishment*, pro modo poena: *a s. speech*, decora oratio: *s. to time or circumstances*, consentaneus temporis; ad tempus accommodatus; ... and persons, aptus

consentaneusque temporis et personae: *to be s.*, convenire ad qd; consentire or congruere ei rei or cum qd re; respondere ei rei; (*of climate, food, &c.*) salubrem esse: *not to be s.*, gravem, parum salubrem esse.

SUITABLENESS, convenientia. congruentia (*Plin. Ep., Sen.*). *Rather by the adj.*

SUITABLY, apte (*e. g. dicere*, qd disponere).—ad qd apte, accommodate, or apposite.—cl rei conveni-ent, congruent. Jn. apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque. idonee. apposite. commode.

SUITE, comitatus. comites (*g. i. attendantes*).—cohors. assaele (*eply of a governor going into a province*).—delecti (*chosen companions*).—atipatio, stipatores corporis (*as a body-guard*; *also st by Crcl.*; *e. g. qui eunt or proficiantur cum qd*; qui sunt cum qd; quos qd secum ducit; qui qm sequuntur, comitantur). *To be in the s. of a prince*, inter comites ducis aspi; ... of a praetor, assaelem esse praetoris: *to join the s. of aby*, se comitem ei adungere: *one of aby's suite*, assaele ca.

SUITOR, || *Petitioner*, petitor. supplex. || *A wooer*, amasius (*Plant.*).—amator. petitor (*Appul.*, nec quisquam, cupiens ejus nuptiarum, petitor accedit).

SULKY, SULLEN, morosus, difficilis. Jn. difficilis ac morosus durus. *A s. brow*, frons caperata.

SULLENLY, morose, dure.

SULLENNESS, morositas, natura difficilis.

SULLY, inquinare. polluere (*to stain, pollute*).—maculare. commaculare. macula aspergere (*with spots*). *See also STAIN.*

SULPHUR, sulfur or sulphur. Sulphureous (*of s.*), sulphureus: *full of s.*, sulphureous: *saturated with s.*, sulphureatus.

SULTAN, \*Imperator Turcicus.

SULTANA, SULTANESS, \*Imperatoria Turcici conjux.

SULTRINESS, aestus fervidus (*H. Sat. 1, 1, 38*).

SULTRY, fervidus. aestuosus (*e. g. dies*). *It is s.*, sol aestuat: *the most s. part of the day*, fervidissimum diel tempus.

SUM, *e. A sum*, summa. *A small s.*, summa: *a large s. of money*, magna pecunie summa; pecunia magna or grandis. || *Whole contents*, summa. caput. *The s. of all*, summa summarum; *see also SUBSTANCE, SUMMARY*.

SUM, SUM UP, v. ca rei summam facere. rationem cs rei inire, decere, subducere. calculos ponere, subducere.

SUMACH, rhus, gen. rhois, c.—\*rhus coriaria (*Lin.*).

SUMMARILY, breviter (*shortly, g. t.*).—paucis (*se. verbis*). breviter (*in few words*; *e. g. reddere*, exponere, exprimere).—strictim. carptim (*but slightly, not at length*; *opp. copiose*). Jn. breviter strictimque,—prae-*ciise (touching the principal heads, with omissions*; *opp. plene et perfecte*).—presse or pressius (*in a compressed form, but fully and sufficiently*; *e. g. definire*).—arto (*or arcte*).—anguste (*in small compass*).

SUMMARY, adj. brevis. angustus. concisus. astrictus. pressus. Jn. contractus et astrictus. [*SYN. IN SHORT.*] *A s. narration*, narratio brevis: *to be s. (of a speaker)*, brevem (*opp. longum*) esse; brevitem adhibere in qd re; brevitati servare: *to take a very s. view of a subject*, perquam breviter perstringere qd atque attingere.

SUMMARY, s. summa. epitome. summarium. brevium (*the latter word common in Seneca's time, Sen. Ep. 39: the former in earlier use*).

SUMMER, s. and adj. aestas (*opp. hiems*).—tempus aestivum. *The beginning, middle, and end of s.*, aestas hiems, media, exacta: *a wet, dry, hot s.*, aestas hiems, pluvia carens, perfervida: *towards the end of s.*, aestate summa, prope exacta: *s. is almost over*, non multum aestatis superest (*C.*): *it is almost s.*, aestas imminet, instat: *to spend the s. at a place*, aestatem agere qd loco (*to s. aestivare qd loco, Suet. Galb.*; *is not to be recommended*): *of or belonging to s.*, aestivus: *a s. evening*, vespere aestivus: *s. quarters (for troops)*, aestiva. pl.: *the s. holidays*, vacationes aestivae; feriae aestivae (*Ruhn.*): *a s. freckle (a spot on the skin)*, lentigo (*Plin.*); lentacula (*Cels.*): *a s. flower*, flos aestivus or solstitialis: *s. fruit*, fructus aestivus; fructus qui aestate provenit; frumenta aestiva. pl. (*Plin.*): *a s. house*, aedes aestiva: *a s. residence*, aestivus locus (*C. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 1*); aestiva, orum, pl. (*prop. s. quarters*; hence ironed, *C. Verr. 5, 37, 96*; *of the summer residence of an effeminate and indolent person*): *Præneste, a delightful s. residence*, aestiva Prænestae deliciae (*Flor. 1, 11, 7*); *heat of s.*, fervor aestivus (*Plin.*); aestivi solis ardores (*Juv.*): *in the hottest part of s.*, flagrantissimæ aestate (*Gell. 19, 5, 1*): *a s. dress*, vestis aestiva levitate (*Plin. 11, 23, 27*).



**SUMMER-HOUSE**, \* *sedes æstivæ* (*sedes* not *stivum*).

**SUMMIT**, [Prop.] *Top of a mountain, &c.*, cacumen, culmen (cacumen = *that which runs up to a point*; hence of the *s.* of a pyramid, of a tree, &c.; culmen = 'the highest part'; both also of the top of a mountain). — *fastigium* (prop. the gable of a roof, represents the *s.*, as that which is most striking or conspicuous; but never in prose for the *s.* of a mountain). — vertex (crown of the head; hence, top, *s.*, e. g. of a mountain). — also freq. by *Crci.* with summus; e. g., the summit of a mountain, summum jugum montis; mons summus; (with historians) summum montis or collis. [Fig.] Height, fastigium; or, mly, by *Crci.* with summus, supremus; e. g., the *s.* of glory, gloria summa. To raise oneself to the highest *s.* of human greatness or power, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli: to stand at the *s.*, stare in fastigio. See also *HIGHER*.

**SUMMON**, [To call out or forth, provoke (to challenge to a contest, whether in jest or in earnest). — vocare, evocare ad bellum, &c., also simply evocare (to call out to military service). — appellare (to go to by way of request, or in a threatening manner). — cohortari (to exhort, encourage to a performance). — appellare cohortarique. depocere (to press or urge to a performance, also to challenge to a contest). — admonere (to warn with threats; e. g. a debtor to payment). To *s.* *aby* as a witness, testem qm citare or excitare: to *s.* a town, an enemy, to surrender, postulare ut urbe tradatur; denunciare urbi ut se dedat (with threats); hostem ad deditionem invitare (in a gentle manner); denunciare hosti ut se (urbemque) dedat (in a threatening manner); to *s.* to fight, to battle, lacessere prelium, pugnam. [To cite (before a court), citare (of the herald; a defendant, reum; a witness, testem; see *Ernesti*, Cl. C. s. v.). — qm in Jus vocare or in iudicium adducere (of the plaintiff or accuser himself; the former in civil, the latter in criminal cases).] In iudicium vocare or accersere is not Lat. [To convene, convoke, convocare; see *CONVENE*. A summoning of Parliament, ordinum convocatio (convocatio is used in a similar sense, *Auct. Orat. post Red. in Sen. 15, 38*).]

**SUMMONS**, [A message to call *aby* to one, accitus (but only in *abl.* accitus; it may have a gen. of the person who summons, but not an *adj.* also; thus, 'on a *s.* fm his brother, fratri accitus; but 'a hasty *s.* fm his brother, must not be cito fratri accitus, *Krebs*). *Crci.* by accire, accersere, advocare. [As legal form, evocatio (g. *t.* for summoning a person before a court, &c.). — vocatio (before a court; *Farr. in Gell. 13, 12*). — in Jus vocatio.]

**SUMPTUARY**. A *s.* law, lex sumptuaria (C.). — lex quæ modum faciat sumptibus (L.). — lex cibaria (with ref. to food).

**SUMPTUOUS**, sumptuosus. magnificus. splendidus. lautus. See *COSTLY*.

**SUMPTUOUSLY**, sumptuose. magnifice. splendide. laute.

**SUN**, *s.* sol, dux et princeps et moderator luminum, C. *Sonn.* Sc. 4, 10; sol astrorum obtinet principatum; Sol conficit conversionem annuum quinque diebus et sexaginta et trecentis, quartâ fere diei parte additâ, C. N. D. 2, 19, 49. The *s.* enters Cancer, sol Introitum facit in Cancrum (Col. 11, 1, 49); is in Capricorn, constat in Capricorno: fm *s.* rise to *s.* set, ab orto usque ad occidentem solem: the course of the *s.*, solis cursus or circuitus; solis lustratio (C. N. D. 1, 31, § 7, ed. *Orelli*); solis anfractus reditusque (C. Rep. 6, 12, § 2, ed. *Orelli*). — *disk of the s.*, *Pin.* 2, 3, 21. The light or rays of the *s.*, solis radii: grapes ripen in the *s.*, uvæ a sole mitescent: to be in or to have the *s.*, solem accipere; sole uti; sol expositum esse (of places): to put *abq.* in the *s.* (s.-shine), in solem proferre (*Pin.*); in sole ponere *qd* (Col.); sol or solibus exponere (to lay in the *s.*, expose to the *s.*): to dry *abq.* in the *s.*, *qd* in sole assiccare (g. *t.*); in sole pandere (to spread abroad in the *s.*, in order to dry); to be dried in the *s.*, in sole stecari: to bask in the *s.*, apicari: to walk in the *s.* (s.-shine), in sole ambulare: the villa has plenty of *s.*, villa plurimum solis accipit: the room is very warm in winter, because it has a great deal of *s.*, cubiculum hieme tepidissimum est, quia plurimo sole perfunditur (*Pin.* Ep. 6, 24); a room has the *s.* on all sides, cubiculum ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur: a room has the *s.* all day long, cubiculum toto die solem accipit; cubiculum totius diei solem fenestris amplissimè recipit: a room has the morning and the evening *s.*, sol in cubiculo nascitur conditurque: a room has plenty of *s.*, cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur: cubiculum plurimum sol implet et circumit:

without *s.* (= shady), opacus: the path of the *s.*, orbita solis (Q.), or, fm context, simply orbi: linea elliptica quâ sol cursum agit circum terram (*Serv. ad V. Æn.* 10, 216); spot on the *s.*, quasi macula solis (ast. C. *Sonn.* Scip. 6); *s.* rise, solis ortus (C. *Cæs.*); sol oriens, ortus (L.); lucis ortus, exortus (*Car.*); also simply ortus (C.); *set*, after *s.* rise, solis oriente; sol ortus; lucis ortâ: about *s.* rise, sub ortu circa ortum; sub exortu lucis appetente iam luce (T.); *s.* set, solis occasus; sol occidens (C.); he came a little before *s.* set, panilo ante quam sol occideret. venit (L.); *s.* shine, solis fulgor, candor, nitor: *s.* we had some gleams of *s.* shine to-day, sol hodie subinde e nubibus emicabat: an eclipse of the *s.*, solis defectio, defectus, obscuration (*Pin.*); Avoid the *s.*, ictus solis; *Pin.*; deliquium solis, late: a stroke of the *s.*, ictus solis; also simply soles (*Pin.*); morbus solstitialis; sideratio (as a disease) of the *s.*, morbi solis; sideratio (or simply solarium modern); solarium desertum (opp. solarium ex aquâ, C. N. D. 2, 34, 87; *Ernesti* uses solarium lineare): to be a workshipper of the *s.*, solem pro deo venerari: in their religion they are chiefly worshippers of the *s.*, in superstitionibus atque cultu deorum præcipua soli veneratio est (ast. *Justin.* 41, 3, 6).

**SUN**, *s.* in sole ponere (to put out in the sun). — in-solare (to expose to the light or heat of the sun). To *s.* oneself, apicari.

**SUNBEAM**, radius solis. — pl. sol. soles.

**SUNBURNT**, adustioris coloris (L. 27, 47, 2; of a person) — adustior colore (*Pin.* 2, 58, 59; of a stone).

**SUNDAY**, \*dies solis, dies Dominica (*Eccl.*) — dies Deo sacra (ast. O. *Fast.* 2, 52). A *S.* service, \*sacra die solis facta (ast.). *S.* clothes, vestis seposita (ast. *Tibull.* 2, 5, 8), or diem sollemniorem ornatus (ast. Col. 12, 3, 1). Of *S.*, \*dominicus; every *S.*, \*dominicalis.

**SUNDER**. See *DIVIDZ*. *Partz*, *ASUNDER*.

**SUNDRY**, varii diversi. *Jw.* varii et diversi. *S.* ways, varie diverse, non uno modo. At *s.* times, sæpe, sæpenter, sæpius.

**SUN-FLOWER**, \*heliannthus annuus (*Linn.*).

**SUNNING**, insolatio ea rei. — apicatio (of oneself).

**SUNNY**, apicus; soli or solibus expositus (exposed to the sun). *S.* spot, loca aprica or solibus exposita.

**SUP**, cenare. cenam (the Roman sense, *rich was an evening meal, though answering rather to our dinner*, or \*cibus vespertinum, nocturnum, sumere.

**SUPERABOUND**, abundare. superare (be in abun-dance). — circumfluere (qm circumfluere *Car.*). — *Jw.* circumfluere atque abundare (nimis) redundare qd re (copy in something *abund.*). See also *ABOUND*.

**SUPERABUNDANCE**, abundantia affluentia (the having somewhat more than one needs). — ubertas (a large supply, without ref. to what is required). *S.* of provisions, copie (*Cæs.* B. G. 1, 30). *S.* of goods, superfluitas bonorum: *s.* of all things, omnium rerum abundantia.

**SUPERABUNDANT**, abundans. affluens. copiosus.

**SUPERABUNDANTLY**, abunde. satis superque. abundanter. cumulate.

**SUPERADD**. See *ADD*.

**SUPERANNATED**, ad munera corporis senectâ invalidus (unfit for bodily service fm the weakness of old age. But *Pin.* invalidus alone is simply — without strength or power, weak). — annis et senectâ debilis (that has lost the strength of his limbs through old age). Of soldiers, &c. See *INVALID*.

**SUPERB**, magnificus. splendidus. lautus. opiparus. *Jw.* splendidus et magnificus. magnificus et lautus. magnificus et præclarus.

**SUPERBLY**, splendide. magnifice. laute. ample. opipare.

**SUPERCILIOUS**, superbus. arrogans. insolens (*Syn.* in *ARROGANT*). alios prae se contemnens. fastidiosus. nimis admittor sui.

**SUPERCILIOUSLY**, insolenter. arroganter.

**SUPERCILIOUSNESS**, fastidium. arrogantia. superbia. insolentia. nimis sui admittatio aliorumque prae se contemptio.

**SUPERMINENCE**, præstantia; or by the *adj.*

**SUPERMINENT**, eminentissimus (Q.), and later writers). — præstans. egregius. *Jw.* eximius et præstans; singulari eximiosque (e. g. virtus); eximius et præclarus. To be *s.*, supereminere. See *EXCEL*.

**SUPEREROGATION**, supererogatio (e. t., occurs in Q. in the sense of a paying over and above).

**SUPEREROGATORY**, supererogatorius (e. t.). ex abundanti.

**SUPEREXCELLENT**, eximius. præstans. egregius ac præclarus (*Syn.* in *EXCELLENT*).

**SUPERFETATION**, *Crcl.*, *ast. Farr. R. R. 3, 12*: quæ quum cætuos habent recentis, alios in ventre habere reperiuntur; or by superfetare (c. g. lepus superfetât: *Plin.* 8, 55, 81).

**SUPERFICIAL**, [*Paor.*] *Crcl.* levis (of persons and things, not thorough, slightly made or done).—parum diligens (acting or done without due care).—parum accuratus (of things, carelessly done).—parum subtilis (of persons or things, not thorough or complete).—*Crcl.* Avoid superficialis and perfurctus. A. s. actor, levis auctor (Q.). A. s. scholar, homo leviter eruditus; qui leviter attingit literas (ast. C.). To have a s. knowledge of literature, leviter imbutum esse literis (Q.). primoribus labris literas gustasse, attingisse (C.); opp. habitare, bene versatum esse in literis (ast. C.).

**SUPERFICIALITY**, leviter strictim (C.). in transitu (Q.). levi brachio (C.). *Crcl.* Avoid per transveniam; and observe that perfurctio belongs to later Lat.). To touch or handle atq. s., strictim, leviter, extremis ut dicitur digitis attingere, primis ut dicitur labris attingere qd (C.).

**SUPERFICIES**. See SURFACE.

**SUPERFINE**, subtilissimus (the finest).—longe præstantissimus (the best).

**SUPERFLUITY**, redundantiâ (C.; *Ag.*) superfluitas (Plin.).—id quod ei superat (c. g. de eo, quod ipse superat, alii gratificari volunt (C. *Fin.* 5, 15, 42). See SUPERABUNDANCE.

**SUPERFLUOUS**, supervacaneus (Plin.). in the best age supervacuum was only poet.; supervacuum was not earlier than the third century. Jn. supervacaneus atque inutilis. It is s. supervacaneum est; non or nihil attingit; alienum est; aliud with an *in* sign.

**SUPERHUMAN**, quod supra hominem, or supra hominis vires est (exceeding human power); also quod supra hominem est Deoque tributum (c. g. ratio).—ultra humanas es rei fidem (c. g. ultra humanarum virium fidem, with reference to strength; ultra humani ingenii fidem, with ref. to talents, &c., ast. ultra humanarum irarum fidem ævire). S. size, forma (viri) aliquid amplius humanâ (L. 1, 7); of s. size, humanæ or mortali specie amplior;—divinus or singularis et pene divinus (divine)—immanis (colossal). S. strength, vires humanas majores; vires majores quam pro humo habitu. He processes almost s. talents, in eo plus ingenii est, quam videtur natura humani ferre posse; of almost s. talents, ingenio singulari et pene divino (of Aristotle); audite sunt voces, quasi ex qo numine, supra humanas (c.; see T. *Am.* 16, 25).

**SUPERINDUCE**, addere (to add).—afferre. parere (causa, bring on)—ferre, efficere (produce).

**SUPERINTEND**, ei rei præesse (to be or preside over alq.).—qd procurare (for another in his absence). To s. the domestic affairs, domum regere, domesticam agere curam (in general);—res domesticas dispensare (with regard to receipts and expenditure).

**SUPERINTENDENCE**, cura (management; s. rei).—gubernatio, moderatio (government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publicæ).—gestio (the managing, c. g. negotii).—curatio procuratio (management, a taking care of alq.). To commit the command of alq. to aby, ci qd curandum tradere; curam s. rei ci demandare.

**SUPERINTENDENT**, qui rei præest, antistes (Plin.). propri., of a temple and sacred services; seld., and only in the div. age, for s. in general).—præfectus (rei); or, for perspicuity, superintendens (L. 1).

**SUPERIOR**, adj. superior (higher; also, more powerful, excellent, or nobis).—later alios præcellens, excellens, eminens, præstant, virtute superans (in merit).

**SUPERIOR**, s. præses (president).—magister (master).—præfectus (not without a gen. or dat. of the office in the best style).

**SUPERIORITY**, By the adj. or Crcl.; c. g., s. of numbers, numerus superans; or, fm the context, numerus only (c. g. fretus numero copiarum suarum, relying on his s. in numbers); also multitudo. See EXCELLENCE.

**SUPERLATIVE**, eximius, egregius, præclarus (Syn. in EXCELLENCE). summus, optimus, maximus. Jn. eximius et præstant; eximius et præclarus; singularis eximiusque. The s. degree (in grammar), gradus superlativus (Gramm.).

**SUPERLATIVELY**, summe.

**SUPERNAL**, celestis, supernus (O.).

**SUPERNATURAL**, divinus (divine).—Incredibilia (incredible).—prope singularis (almost unique).—

Incredibilia et prope singularis et divinus.—*Crcl.* prodigiosa, portentosa, quod præter naturam existit, means s. in a larger s. See also SUPERHUMAN.

**SUPERNATURALISM**, ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt. \*supernaturalismus.

**SUPERNATURALIST**, qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicit. \*supernaturalista.

**SUPERNATURALLY**, divinitus, vi superâ et celesti, supra quam natura potest.

**SUPERNUMERARY**, adj. ascriptivus, or ascriptivus (of soldiers; for each later writers said supernumerarius). To be s., postea additum esse, quum jam numerus completus esset.

**SUPERSCRIBE**, inscribere (superscribere, Gell.).

**SUPERScription**, inscriptio, titulus, Index.

**SUPERSEDE**, I To come in the place of, in locum es rei succedere rem inutilem reddere. I To set aside, cashier, loco suo qm movere (c. t.) removere, abire, submovere a munere (esp. fm a public office).—abolire ei magistratum (a magistrat).  
**SUPERSTITION**, superstitio, falsa religio. Silly and contemptible s., superstitiones pene aniles. To all with superstitione qm imbure; es animum superstitione implere: to deliver fm s., superstitione qm liberare or levare: to destroy or eradicate s., superstitionem funditus tollere; superstitionis omnes stirpes ejicere.

**SUPERSTITIOUSLY**, superstitiosus (of persons and things).—superstitio imbutus, superstitiosis obnoxius, capti quadam superstitione animi (of persons). Religious in this sense is found only in Gell. 4, 9, fm a poet). S. practica, superstitiones.  
**SUPERSTITIOUSLY**, superstitiosus.

**SUPERSTRUCTURE**, exedificatio (C. de Or. 2, 15, 63, but only *fig.* of composition). Having laid the foundation of your work, don't grudge us the s., ne graveris exedificare id opus, quod instituiti (C.).

**SUPERVENE**, supervenire, de improvise adesse (suddenly).

**SUPERVISION**. See SUPERINTENDER.

**SUPINE**, adj. I With the face upwards, supinus, resupinus. I Negligent, careless, indolent, supinus (post-Aug., Q.). socors, otiosus. Jn. otiosus et supinus; supinus securusque (Q.).—negligens.

**SUPINE**, s. (in grammar), supinum (ac. verbum).

**SUPINELY**, supine, accorderit, negligenter.

**SUPINENESS**, negligentia, socordia, incuria, supinus animus († Calull.).—accordia atque desidia.

**SUPPER**, cena (in the Roman sense). For perspicuity it may be necessary to say cibus vespertinus or nocturnus (ast. cibus meridianus, Suet.). I The Lord's supper, cœna Domini. \*cœna, or mensa sacra, eucharistia (Eccl.). To partake of the Lord's s., \*sumere cœnam Domini; \*ex sacra cenâ sumere cibum. To go to the Lord's s., \*accedere ad mensam sacram: to celebrate the Lord's s., \*celebrare eucharistiam.

**SUPPLANT**, supplantare (prop., to trip up the heels).—vincere (C.). præcurrere qm (Np.). antevertere ci (Ter., to get the start or upper hand of).—privare qm s. favore or gratiâ (to displace in the esteem of aby).

**SUPPLE**, flexibilis, mollis, tractabilis (prop. and *fig.*).

**SUPPLEMENT**, supplementum (a fresh supply).—additamentum (alq. added).

**SUPPLEMENTAL**, *Crcl.* with the subst., or with the verb, supplere, supplemento explere.

**SUPPLESS**. By the adj.—flexibilitas (Solin.). tractabilitas (Vir.).

**SUPPLIANT**, supplex, rogator, qui supplicat, rogat, &c.

**SUPPLICATE**, supplicare, orare supplicibus verbis, obsecrare, obtestari. Jn. obtestari atque obsecrare, orare et rogare. See also PRAY.

**SUPPLICATION**, obsecratio, obtestatio (a beseeching by things sacred or dear to aby).—preces supplices (humble entreaties). Earnest supplication, precum constantia (T. Germ. 8, 1).—preces infimæ, embatantes in the most submissive term.—*Crcl.* See also PRAYER.

**SUPPLY**, v. I To fill up what is deficient, supplere (to add what is wanting).—complere, explere (to complete).—reficere, redintegrare (to restore, repair). To s. a loss, quod perit, doperit, explere: sub s. s. in thought, intelligere, supplere, qd (Plin.) sub audire was used in this sense in the silver age, but subintelligere is not Latin).—to supply the place of aby, obire es vices (Plin.); fungi es vice (L.).—

vicarium *cs esse* (to act in his stead).—succedere in *cs* locum (to occupy his room). [To yield, afford, dare, praebere. [To furnish; vid.]

**SUPPLY, s.** [That by which a deficiency is filled up, supplementum, complementum, explementum. (S.) complementum rem perficit; supplementum id quod deorat adjicit. [Provision, quod datur ad quod considerat as given or provided], facultates, opes, copiae, res (things considered in themselves, as for the purposes of use). A good s. of alth, copia, vis: s. of food, *cs*; for an army, commestus, frumentum. res frumentaria: to get, or take care of, s., rem frumentariam providere, comparare, frumentum conferre. commestum petere: to furnish s., commestum supportare (Cae. B. G. 3, 23); subhere (L.); adducere (Cae.); frumentum subministrare (Cae.): to be without s., re frumentaria laborare (C.) or premi (Cae.); rei frumentariae difficultate affectum esse (Cae.): to be short of s., angustâ re frumentaria uti.]

**SUPPORT, v.** [To prop, fulcire, statuminare, administrari (c. p. arborum). [To maintain, nourish, alere (prop. of living creatures, to nourish, provide with food; hence fig. of things, e. g. spem, libertatem).—sustinerè, sustentare (to praeserere vi fallens; of persons or things). [To aid, assist, befriend, favere ci, *cs* rebus or paribus (to s. bene in will and action).—ci studere; *cs* esse studiosum (to s. by affection and kindness).—juvare, adjuvare qm (applicabile both to persons and to fortunate circumstances).—esse ci adjumento; adferre ci adjumentum (applicabile to persons only).—fovère qm, fovère *cs* tollere qm, sustinère *cs* fovère qm; gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare qm (to s. ably in reference to civil honors).—benevolentia qm prosequi, benevolentiam ci praestare, or in qm conferre (ab eo hinc kindness, good-will, &c.).—suffragari ci (to give him one's vote, interest, &c.). [To endow, bear, tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perficere. Able, unable, to s. alth, patiens, impatiens rebus.]

**SUPPORT, s.** [PROP.] 1. A prop, fulcrum (copy of the leg of a bed, sofa, &c.).—cultura (Virg., Plin.).—id quo fulcitur, sustinetur, firmatur, &c. by or under (Col.). statuminiatio (Virg., alth placed in the foundation or ground-work of a building).—adminiculum (prop or other s. of a young tree; e. g., a vine).—pedamentum, pedamentum (poet. as s. of a tree). To place a s. under alth, qd fulcire or statuminare. Fig. 1. A stay, pillar, column (prop. a round wooden pillar supporting a building; then fig. of a person on whom alth, e. g., the state, a business, a family, rest, firmamentum (that which makes alth firm; e. g., the state, reipublicae).—firmamen only in O.).—adminiculum (the person or thing on which alth leans for s.).—praesidium (a protection of persons or things, e. g. praes. generis).—subsidium (the person or thing to which one flies in time of need; e. g. Balbus esse praesidium senectutis nostrae). S. in canvassing for an office, &c., suffragio (C., vote and interest); to be s. of a person or thing, qm or qd fulcire (e. g. amicum, rempublicam).—ci esse praedio or subsidio (e. g. *cs* senectuti). Jx. fulcire et sustinère. To be the s. of a family, domum fulcire et sustinère: Chryseippus fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum: to give alth by alth as s., dare ci adminiculum qm. 'Support' may also be translated by Cael. Alth is my only s., omnes meae spes sunt in qo sitae; solus qs me sustentat: you will be the only remaining s. of the state, tu eris unus, in quo nitatur salus civitatis (C.). to rest on (or have) more s., pluribus munimentis insistere (T.). [Sustenance, food, victus (said of all the necessities of life).—alimenta, pl. (prop. nourishment; hence, in a legal sense, of the necessities of life). To furnish s., ci victum or alimenta praebere. ci vestitum et cetera quae opus sint ad victum praestare: means of s. (a profession, trade, &c.), quaestus.]

**SUPPORTABLE, tolerabilia, tolerandum.**  
**SUPPORTER, s.** [A supporter, vid.] [One who supports, by the verbs.]

**SUPPOSABLE, quod arbitrari, &c. potest.**  
**SUPPOSE, v.** [To imagine, think, arbitrari, putare, vidèri with an inf., or mihi vidètur qd opinari, rer. animorum or in animum inducere, existimare, docere (Sax. and Phr. in Belgica). [To require as previous to, potest, facere, rem esse. Fac s. for a moment (of an improbable supposition). S. that the soul does not remain after death, *cs* animos non remanere post mortem: s. that you could, *cs* potuisse. For 'supposing that,' 'even supposing that,' see 'granting,' 'even granting that,' in GRANT.]

**SUPPOSITION, opinio,—conjectura (conjecture):** so by Cael. with the verbs. A mere s., opinio, opinio commentum, no third s. is possible or conceivable, tertium nihil inveniri potest; tertium esse quidquam nego. Even on the s. that, see 'even granting that,' in GRANT.]

**SUPPOSITIVUS, suppositus (Plant.); subditus (L.); subditivus (Plant., C.); subditus (Plant., Suet.); suppositivus (Varr.; e. g. filius subditivus, Suet.); librisubditivus (C.).**

**SUPPRESS, opprimere, comprime. reprimere (more or less).—supprimere, extinguere (entirely), qd. To s. a rebellion, comprime reditionem, tumultum, s. a rumor, rumorem extingui (C.): the report was suppressed for fear of the king, suppressa fama est propter metum regis (L. 5, 1): to s. the truth, veritatem deprime (O.): to s. grief, angustiam, reprimere (C.): to s. tears, laughter, sighs, anger, lacrimas or fletum, risum, gemitum, iracundiam, reprimere: suppressed laughter, suffrenatus risus (Varr. ap. Non. 456, 9): to s. a book, a name, reprimere libros (Suet.); nomen *cs* (T. Hist. 2, 96).**

**SUPPRESSION, By Cael. with the verbs.**  
**SUPPURATE, suppurare (trans. and intrans.).—in pus verti (to form matter; intrans.).**

**SUPURATION, suppuratio (Plin., Cels.); or by the verb.**

**SUPREMACY, dominatus, principatus, summa rerum, imperium. To hold the s., dominari, summum imperium habere, summa est penes me potestas.**

**SUPREME, summus, supremus. S. lord or ruler (of man), rerum omnium dominus; (of God), regnator omnium, cuius nominis parent omnia: God is s., regnator omnium Deus; cetera subjecta et parentia (T. Germ. 39, 5).**

**SUPREMELY, summe, praecipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime. (Sax. in ESPECIALLY.)**

**BURCHARGE, 'nimium onus imponere ci rei. 'nimio pondere onerare qd. To be overcharged with business, negotiis obrutum or oppressum esse: to s. oneself (with eating and drinking), se ingurgitare.**

**SURE, certus, firmus, stabilis, constans, fidus. Jx. certus et constans, firmus et constans, status, ratus. Jm. ratus et certus, ratus atque firmus, constans et ratus, stabilis, fixus, ratus, certus, ratus, firmus, fixus. (Sax. and Phr. in CERTAIN.)**

**SURELY, I wish certainly, certo, certe (certo objective: certe subjective. Certo rarely occurs in C. except in certo case, which is more common than certe certe).—Liquido (clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true)—haud dubie, sine ulla dubitatione, profecto ('assuredly'), a strong assertion that the thing is so: also 'surely,' 'doubtless' in assumptions).—nam (= profecto, stands always at the beginning of a sentence, and only before personal pronouns).—nam (in the judgement of common sense and mind).—nimium (of an assertion which it would be strange if you did not grant: e. g. nimium recte: omnibus regibus... hunc regem nimium anteponebat, C.). I am s. persuaded, persuasum esse mihi; persuasi mihi. I shall s. do, &c., certum est mihi (qd facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statutum habeo. —'Surely' may be often translated by non dubito, quin, &c.; non dubium est (or videtur esse) quin. This may s. be accomplished, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. It appeared for this letter that he would s. arrive before that day, protinus ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (C.). I am s. aware, certe (certainly).—vero (assuredly; an emphatic assent).—recte (a polite form of assent).—ita, ita est, sic est (just so), ita plano (exactly so; just so).—etiam, sane, sane quidem (concessive forms).—At least, at all events, saltem, certe, certe quidem, si tamen. If not... yet s., al non... at saltem... al non... certe.]**

**SURENESS, firmitas, stabilitas (Assuredness, steadiness), or by adj. certus, exploratus, non dubius, &c.**

**SURETY, sponso, fidejussor, vas, vadium, m.; praes (one who gives security). (Sax. in BAIL.)—obees (a hostage).—vadimonium (security given). To be s. for alth, alth, sponso, praedem esse pro qo; intercedere pro qo (also intercedere pecuniam pro qo: to be his s. by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question).—praestare qm, qd, or de re (to be s., to answer for, in a wider sense).—spondere, fidem interponere pro qo, vadem fieri ejus standi (to answer for alth's appearance).—praedem fieri pro qo and *cs* rei; obidem *cs* rei fieri, also vadem *cs* dare ci pro qo. See more in BAIL.]**

**SURETYSHIP, sponso, fidejussio.**

**SURF**, locus aestuosus, fluctus in litus saxorum esse videntes. *The s. runs high*, crebri fluctus ex alto in litus evolvuntur (L. 4, 2).

**SURFACE**, superficies in this sense is found in *Plin.*, *Col.*, and later writers, but is not *Class.*: the best writers explain the meaning by summus in agreement with a substant.; e. g. *summa corpora* (Q. 10, 2, 16); *amphorae summas* (Np. *Han.* 9, 2); *summa cutis* (Cels. 3, 6, p. 137, Bip.).

**SURFEIT**, v. nimis Implere, replere qd qd re. rei satietatem parere et creare. fastidium movere. *To be surfeited with food*, &c., onerari epulis, vino (S.); *epulla refertum esse* (C.).

**SURFEIT**, s. satietas (too much).—fastidium (loathing).

**SURGE**. See **SURF**; **WAVE**.

**SURGEON**, chirurgus. *pura Lat.*, vulnerum medicus, or medicus qui vulneribus medetur.

**SURGERY**, [Profession of a surgeon, chirurgus, or ars chirurgica. ea pars medicinae, quae manu medetur] (*Cels. praefat.* p. 13, Bip.). [Place, or room for surgical operations, officina chirurgi or chirurgus].

**SURGICAL**, chirurgicus (*χειρουργικός*, Hyg. *Pub.* 274). *A s. operation*, curatio, quae manu editur or quae corpori manu adhibetur.

**SURGICALLY**, chirurgice.

**SURLIN**, morosus, austerus. *dure*.  
**SURLINESS**, morositas, mores austeri, asperi, difficiles, difficultas (C.; *rare*).

**SURLY**, morosus, austerus, difficilis.

**SURMISE**. See **CONJECTURE**.

**SURMOUNT**, superare or transire qd. defungi or perfungi qd re (*Sursum exhaurire qd. e. g. labores, is poet.*). *To s. difficulties, obstacles, difficultates* (C.). *Superare* (Vell.); impedimenta superare, vincere (C.). See also **CONQUER**; **OVERCOME**.

**SURNAME**, cognomen, cognomentum (very rare in C.—agnomen, *late*). *To give a s. to any one*, cognomen imponere, indere, cl: *to assign a s. to any one*, cognomen qm appellare: *Aristides bore the surname of Just*, Aristides cognomine Justus appellatus est: *to derive a s. fm alius*, cognomen trahere ex re.

**SURPASS**, excedere, superare, exsuperare. *It s. my power*, id virium mearum modulum superest, excedit, id efficere, perficere nequeo: *it s. his belief*, hoc excedit fidem (Vell.); est supra humanam fidem (Plin.); hoc est supra quam cuiquam creditur (S. *Cat.* 5, 3); *it s. all imagination*, supra quam quicquam mensa, cogitatione, fingere possit. ne cogitari quidem potest (aff. C.).

**SURPLICE**, vestis linteas religiosaque (Suet. *Otho*, 12).—stola sacerdotalis.

**SURPLUS**, reliquum, reliquiae, residuum (*remains*).—*by* or *Crel.*: e. g. quod redundat ex or de qd re (e. g. quod redundat de vestro frumentario quantum; ad quos aliquantum ex quotidianis sumptibus, &c., redundet). *Small as my income is, I shall have some s.*, ex meo tenui vectigali qd tamen redundabit (C.); *there is a s. revenue*, ex vectigalibus superest pecunia, quae in aërio reponatur (aff. *Np. Han.* 7, 5).

**SURPRISE**, v. [To astonish, qm in admirationem conjicere. in stuporem dare, obstupescere (to astonish). *Crel.* by nihil mirum videtur, &c. *You s. me by* &c., mirum mihi videtur, te &c.: *to be surprised*, obstupescere; obstupesci; stupefieri (to be astonished; also stupor me invadit; qd stupidum me tenet); mirari, admirari, demirari qd (acc. with inf. or quod): *I am surprised at your not writing to me*, miror te ad me nihil scribere: *I am surprised at your not laughing*, miror quod non rideas, or te non ridere. [To come upon unexpectedly, opprimere qm (with or without incantum, imprudenter, improviso). *To be surprised by the enemy*, adventu hostium occupari].

**SURPRISE**, s. [Astonishment, miratio, admiratio. *To excite s.*, admirationem efficere, movere, habere: *to feel s.*, admiratione affici, admiratio me incendit: *to fill any with s.*, qm in admirationem conjicere: *to throw oneself into an attitude of s.*, in habitum admirationis se fingere (Q.). *To my s.*, mirum mihi videtur; miror. [Sudden arrival or attack, adventus repentinus, impetus repentinus, incursio subita. *To take a place by s.*, impetu facto capere: *to take any by s.*, opprimere qm; occupare adventu].

**SURPRISING**, stupendum, admirabilis, mirus, mirificus, mirabilis.—*Sic inrens, immanis* (Aug., *immane*). *A s. amount of money*, immanes pecuniae: *to perform s. curae*, mirabiliter mederi agrotis (Plin.).

**SURPRISINGLY**, stupendum in modum.—mirum

in modum.—mirandum in modum.—mirabiliter.—valde.

**SURRENDER**, v. [TRANS.] *To give up, yield*, concedere qd, cedere qd or qd re; *to aby*, cedere ci qd or qd re, concedere ci qd, transcribere ci qd (to s. in writing, Dig.). *To s. a part of a thing*, cedere ci qd de qd re: *to s. one's share in alth*, cedere parie suā: *to s. the possession of a thing to aby*, cedere ci possessione ca rei: *to s. the throne to aby*, concedere ci regnum, imperium. [INTRANS.] *To capitulate*, arma conditione ponere, arma per pactionem tradere.—certis conditionibus hosti tradi.—de conditionibus tradendae urbis agere cum qo (to treat about capitulating, L. 37, 12). *To s.*, ad conditiones deditiois descendere: *to refuse to s.*, nullam deditiois conditionem accipere. conditiones rejicere, recusare: *to consent to s. on terms*, ad conditiones accedere; certis conditionibus de deditioe cum hoste pactari.

**SURRENDER**, s. deditio, traditio (a fortified place or town).—adlocatio (of an office, munera, L. 6, 16).—or *Crel.* by the verb.

**SURREPTITIOUS**, [Done by stealth, furtivus, clandestinus, occultus, surrepticius (Plaut.).] [Fraudulent, fraudulentus].

**SURREPTITIOUSLY**, [By stealth, furtim, clam, clandestine].—*Fraudulently*, fraude, fraude malā, fraudulenter (Col., Plin.).

**SURROUND**, circumdare ci rei qd or rem qd re.—cingere qd re, circumstare (stand round).—circumdare (sit round).—circumstare (place oneself round, with accessory notion of pressing).—circumcludere. *To s. a besieged city*, circumvallare (s. with palisades); vallo et fossa munire or cingere; circummunire; munitione seipre (with works generally); stipare (to s. in masses); seipre or circumseipre (with a hedge or other defence). *Carthage is quite surrounded with ports*, Carthago succincta est portibus: *to s. with walls*, mœnibus cingere; mœnia seipre.

**SURROUNDING**, qui circa est or sunt.

**SURTOUT**, amiculum (C.).—*Q. has epitogium for a garment worn over the toga*.

**SURVEY**, [To look at attentively, oculis intrare or obire. See also **CONTEMPLATE**, **CONSIDER**.] *To measure land*, &c., metiri, dimetri.

**SURVEYING**, mensurarum ratio (see Col. 5, 1, 3).—geometria (art of measuring land; or of belonging to s.).—geometricus. *To understand s.*, mensurarum rationem nosse.

**SURVEYOR**, mensor (g. 1, 3; see Col. 5, 1, 3).—decempedator (one that measures a piece of land with a rod, C. Phil. 13, 18, 37).—finitor (one that assigns and fixes boundaries: e. g. in a distribution of land).—metator (one that measures out alth, and fixes marks [metas] at the boundaries; e. g. the place for a camp, for a town; see C. Phil. 14, 4, 10).—geometres (a land-measurer, one who measures a country, forests, &c., in order to discover the superficial contents, &c.).

**SURVIVE**, superstitem esse, with a dat. (rarely with a gen. in the best writers).—superesse, with a dat. (rarely survive in the alior age).—vita superare, with an acc. *To s. only a short time*, non diu superstitem esse.

**SURVIVOR**, (alteri) superstes.

**SURVIVORSHIP**, *Crel.* with the adj.

**SUSCEPTIBILITY**, agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollities, quae naturae (i. e., aptitudo) receptivae impressiones, emotiones, &c.: C. *Att.* 1, 17).—*ca rei percipiendae* or sentiendae facultas, Usualy by *Crel.* with the adj.

**SUSCEPTIBLE**, capax (g. 1, able to contain alth).—docilis rei (that easily learns what he hears; e. g., pravi H. *Sat.* 2, 2, 52).—*natus factusque* ad qd (constituted for).—mobilis ad qd (excitable; see L. 6, 6). *A heart very s. of alth*, mollis animus ad accipiendum qd (aff. C. *Att.* 1, 17, 2): *to be s. of alth*, qd admittere or suscipere (to admit, receive); qd sentire (to know a taste for); *not to be s. of alth*, qd re non moveri (or non tangi; qd me non tangit or in me non cadit (e. g., dolor): *to be no longer s. of alth*, omni sensu carere; omnem sensum exuissae: *to render one s. of alth*, qm ca rei sensu imbui.

**SUSPECT**, suspicari (alth of aby, qd de qo).—suspicionem habere ci rei (to have a shagging with respect to alth; e. g., periculi). *To s. that* &c., suspicari or venit ci in suspicionem, both followed by an acc. and infn. *Suspected*, suspectus; *suspicious* (strongly suspected): *to be suspected*, suspectum esse; in suspicionem esse: *suspicionem non carere*; a suspicione non remotum esse; *of alth*, suspectum esse de qd re: *to be suspected by aby*, ci in suspicionem venire: *to render or cause to be suspected*, qm suspectum reddere; qm in

suspicionem vocare or adducere; suspicionem in qm conferre.

**SUSPEND**, *|| To hang athq on athq*, suspendere qd ci rei or (de, a, ex) qd re. *To be suspended*, pendere (prop. and fig.); *on or fm athq*, a (de, ex, in) qd re.—dependere (prop.); *both pend. and depend. denote the hanging loose fm a fixed point without a support under the thing*; *on athq*, (de, ex) qd re. *To be suspended fm the ceiling of a room*, dependere de laquearibus, de camera (e. g. a lamp, &c.). *|| To defer*, differre. proferre. conferre.—procrastinare. Jn. differre et procrastinare.—producere. prolatere.—relicere in or ad. protrudere (Syn. in DEFER). *To s. hostilities*, facere or inire indutias: *to s. one's judgement*, in dubio esse; dubitare. *|| To check, interrupt*, vid. *|| To leave off*, intermittere (v. propr.).—omittere, dimittere (= to leave off entirely).—abjicere (not to continue).—desinere (to cease to practise; e. g. artem).—desistere re or a re (to desist fm). *To s. payment*, bonam copiam ejurare (lit., to declare upon oath that one is insolvent, C. Fam. 9, 16, 7). *|| To remove fm an office*, loco suo (ad or in tempus) qm movere.—(ad or in tempus) removere, amovere, summovere qm a munere.

**SUSPENSE**, dubitatio. *To be in s.*, animo or animi pendere; in dubio esse; dubitare; dubium esse; incertum esse: *to keep aby in s.*, \*qm incertum habere.

**SUSPENSION**, by Crel. with the verb. *S. of hostilities*, indutiae: *to agree to a s. of hostilities*, consentire ad indutias: *during a s. of hostilities*, per indutias: *after the s. of hostilities*, indutiarum tempore circumacto.

**SUSPENSION-BRIDGE**, \*pons pensilis or pendulus.

**SUSPICION**, suspicio. *To excite s.*, suspicionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, praebere, dare, or afferre: *to entertain s. of aby*, de qo suspicionem habere; *of athq*, suspicari de, or super, qd re: *I have a s. that*, venit mihi in suspicionem (with an acc. and inf.); *to regard aby with s.*, qm suspectum habere: *to fall under s.*, in suspicionem cadere, venire, or vocari; suspicio cadit in me, or pertinet ad me: *to bring under s.*, qm in suspicionem vocare or adducere; suspicionem in qm conferre: *to free oneself fm s.*, suspensio se exsolvere; injectas suspiciones diluere: *to avoid s.*, suspicionem cs rei vitare: *a s. attaches to or falls upon aby*, suspicio pertinet ad qm; *convenit in qm from its being natural that he should have done it*; C. Rosc. Am. 23).

**SUSPICIOUS**, *|| Apt to suspect*, suspiciosus. suspicax (very seld. L., T.). *|| That is suspected*, suspectus. suspiciosus (very s.). *T. uses suspicax* (e. g. silentium).

**SUSPICIOUSLY**, suspiciose (e. g. dicere qd, i. e., so as to excite a suspicion agst somebody in the minds of one's hearers, C.).

**SUSTAIN**, sustinere (in nearly all the meanings of the English word, wch is derived fm it; onus, causam, se, personam civitatis, qm or necessitatem cs opibus suis, mala, labores, alio impetum hostis, Cæs.).—sustentare (to hold upright).—servare. conservare (to keep, preserve; e. g. rem familiarem conservare).—tueri (to maintain, keep up). Jn. tueri et conservare alere (by nourishment; then also g. t., to support, maintain). Jn. alere et sustentare. sustentare et alere; and (in the sense of propping up, supporting) fulcire et sustinere. *To s. oneself*, se servare; se conservare; salutem suam tueri; alii, sustineri, se sustentare; by athq, qd re (to prolong one's life by, &c.): *to s. aby's life*, qm (integrum) conservare; ci salutis esse; salutis auctorem esse ci (g. t., to save one's life); ci sanitatem restituere (to restore one's life, as a physician) *to s. one's credit*, fidem suam tueri; expedire: *to s. the part or character of aby*, agere qm or pro qo (to s. e. g. t. as is incorrect; see Benecke, Justin. 1, 6, 16); agere, sustinere cs personam (to s. e. g. t. agere cs personam is incorrect); vicem cs implere (to take the place of aby).

**SUSTENANCE**, See SUPPORT.

**SUTLER**, lixa, m, m.

**SUTURE** (with surgeons), sutura (i. t.).

**SWADDE**, infantem incunabulis colligare (Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 52); infantem fasciis involvere.

**SWADDLING-CLOTHES**, panni. incunabula, pl.

**SWAGGER**, se jactare. See STRUT, BRAG.

**SWAGGERER**. See BRAGGART.

**SWAIN**, pastor; pastor ille Corydon.

**SWALLOW**, a. *|| A bird*, hirundo: *a s.'s nest*, nidus hirundinis: *s.-tail* (in joinery), securicula (Virg.): (if double) subceus, adis: *a s.-wort*, \*Aclepias

vincetoxicum (Linn.). *|| The throat*, gula (Plin.) fauces, pl. (C.).

**SWALLOW**, v. glutire (prop.; *to gulp down*; post-Aug.).—absorbere (to take down, things dry and liquid).—devorare (prop.; *to swallow greedily, to devour, dry food*; also fig.: *to put up with it*; e. g. molestiam, C.).—exsorbere (fig.; *to bear athq or put it with it*; e. g. difficultatem, C.).

**SWAMP**, s. palus, ūdis. locus palustris. locus uliginosus [Syn. in FEX]; stagnum (covered with standing water).

**SWAMP**, v. *|| PROPR* mergere. demergere. ceno ac palude mergere qm (T.). *To s. a vessel*, navem deprimere (Cæs.); suppressere, demergere (L.); navem in alto mergere (L.). *|| FIG.* malis mergere qm: *to be swamped*, demersum esse (e. g. quavis sint demersæ leges cs opibus, emergunt tamen aliquando, C.).

**SWAMPY**, palustris. uliginosus.

**SWAN**, cygnus. cygnus (C.); olor (V.); \*anas olor (Linn.). *s.-down*, pluma cynea (Ov.): *swan's song*, cantus olorom (Plin.); cantus olorinus (Sidon.); vox cynea (C. de Or. 3, 2, 6; Prop.); extremæ morientis voces; tamquam cynea vox (C.); carmen cygneum. *All his geese are s.*, arcem facit e cloacâ; arces facit, or facere solet, e cloacis (aft. C.).

**SWARD**, caespes. locus gramineus or gramine vestitus: *the green s.*, caespes; caespes vivus or viridis: *to cast oneself upon the s.*, se abjicere in herbâ (C. de Or. 1, 7, 28).

**SWARM**, s. apum pullities (Col.; of bees).—examen (apum, C.; also of other things).—vis, turba (great number).

**SWARM**, v. examina condere (V.).—examinare (Col.; of bees).—affluere. abundare (to abound): *to s. about aby*, circumvolitare qm.

**SWARTHY**, fuscus (C.); dim. subfuscus (T.); ex rubro subniger (Cels.); adusti coloris.

**SWATH**, striga (Col.).

**SWATHE**, s. fascia.

**SWATHE**, v. fasciis involvere. ligare.

**SWAY**, v. See RULE, SWING.

**SWAY**, s. *|| Power*, imperium. dominatio. *|| Motion to and fro*, vacillatio. motus.

**SWEAR**, *|| INTRANS.* *To take an oath*, jurare. *jururandum jurare or dare* (that; acc. with infn.). *To s. to athq*, *jururandum firmare* (to confirm by oath).—*jurare qd or with acc. and infn.* (to s. that a thing really is so; e. g. morbum, to s. that a person is sick, to s. to a sickness).—*adjurare*, followed by acc. and infn. (to assure upon oath that a thing is or is not so, that one will or will not do athq).—*jurare in qd* (to lay an oath upon athq: e. g. in litem, i. e., to s. that a person is really indebted to one, to s. to one's accusation; but espily to bind oneself by oath to athq, to undertake upon oath; e. g. in foedus, in legem): *I s. (as a witness) to evidence*, juro testimonium dicens: *I can s. to it with good conscience*, liquet mihi jurare: *I will s. to it* that &c., dabo jururandum. *|| To use profane language*, diras, impias voces edere: *to curse and s.*, \*maledicere ci, qm execrari, et diras, impias voces, dira verba, diras exclamations addere. *|| TRANS.* *To put upon oath*, *jururandum or jururandum or ad jururandum qm adigere*: *jururandum ab qo exigere* (g. it.).—*qm sacramento rogare or adigere* (a soldier). *Sworn*, juratus. *A swearing or swearing in*, adactio jurandi (L. 22, 38).

**SWEARER** (profane), \*dirarum jactator. qui male precatur, male imprecatur ci.

**SWEAT**, s. sudor. *A cold s.*, sudor frigidus (Cels.), or gelidus (Virg.); frigidus sudor mihi occupat artus (Ov. Met. 5, 632); gelidus manabat corpore sudor (F. Æn. 3, 175): *to put into a s.*, sudorem movere (Cels.); facere, cieri, vocare (Plin.); elicere (Cels.): *in a s.*, sudore madens, diffuens, perfusus: *to be in a s.*, sudare (C.); sudorem emittere: *to be in a great s.*, multo sudore manare (C.), or diffuere (Phadr.): *to check or suppress s.*, sudorem coercere, inhibere, sistere, sedare, reprimere (Plin.): *earned by the s. of one's brow*, sudore partus; multo sudore ac labore partus.

**SWEAT**, v. *|| INTRANS.* sudare. sudorem emittere. sudore manare. *FIG.* *The walls s.*, parietes madent (Plaut.), or asperguntur (aft. aspergo parietum, Cato, Plin.): *to s. blood*, sudare sanguine or sanguinem. *|| TRANS.* sudorem movere (Cels.), facere, cieri, evocare (Plin.), elicere (Cels.).

**SWEPT**, v. verrere (e. g. pavimentum, ades, vias). *To s. down*, detergere: *to s. off*, abstergere: *to s. out* (i. e., cleanse by sweeping), evertere. evertere et purgare

(to remove by sweeping, as dung from a stall; and, to cleanse by sweeping, as a stall).—vertere (to s., cleanse, s. g. a house).—purgare, depurgare, emundare (s. t., to cleanse): to s. clean (sg., of plander), evertere et extergere (s. g., temple, of Verres: C.).

**SWEET.** *Act of sweeping; by the verbs.* *A chimney-sweeper.* \*carolinus deterendi artifex.—*Compass of a stroke, ambitus. circuitus. circum-actio.* *Space, spatium.*

**SWEET.** *Prop.* dulcis (s. *prop.*; opp. amarus, austerus, asper). *S. as honey, mellius: cloyingly s., languide dulcis (Plin.).* *Fig.* Of sounds, dulcia, suavia, mollis, blandus: a s. voice, vox dulcis, suavis, mollis. *Off. smell, suavis. Jucundus (C.); mollis (Plin.).* *Agreeable, pleasant, suavis, jucundus, dulcis: s. sleep, somnus dulcis or jucundus (C.), mollis (V.), levis (H.): the s. name of liberty, dulce nomen libertatis (C.).*

**SWEETBREAD,** glandula vitulina (Plin.).

**SWEETEN,** qd dulce facere, reddere (with sugar).—\*saccharum ci rei incoquere (apud Plin. 34, 17, 48).—\*saccharo condire (apud to preserve). *To alleviate, vid.*

**SWEETHEART,** dilecta (s. t.; s. g. Plin. 35, 11, 37). *Amata does not occur.*—amica (in a diabolical sense). *My s., amor noster, delicias mea. voluptas nostra: to have a s., qm diligere (with ref. to a particular person, in a good sense); amare (in a bad sense): to have many s.s., multos amare.*

**SWEETLY.** *Prop.* By the adj.; s. g. to taste s., dulci esse sapore. *Fig.* dulciter, blande, molle, suaviter.

**SWEETNESS.** *Prop.* dulcedo, (dulcedudo, rare; C.). *Avoid dulcitas, such is late.* *Fig.* dulcitas, dulcedo (s. g. dulcedo, suavitas, orationis. dulcedo cantus, glorie, C.).

**SWELL.** *V.* *INTRANS.* tumescere. Intumescere, extumescere (to contumescere very late); turgescere (to intumescere very late).—crescere, accrescere (to grow).—augeri, augescere (to increase). *To be swollen, turgere, tumere (Didd. makes turg. denote actual fulness, tumere, apparent fulness, but real emptiness: but this does not always hold: tum. seems, however, to be used esp. of unnatural, unhealthy cases; turgere, though not exclusively, of natural, healthy ones: the seed, corn, a grape, &c. s.s., semen turgit; frumenta turgent; gemmae in laeto palmitis turgent; uva turgit mero: the body is swollen with poison, corpus tumet veneno). Hec eyes are swelled with weeping, humina turgent gemitu (Prop.): his face is swelled for a blow, ora turgent ab letho (O.).* *Fig.* To s. with passion, turgere (Plaut.).—turgescere, tumere (C.; of swelling with any vicious passion); (vitrea) bilis turgescit (Pers.). *To be swelled with pride, &c., infatum, elatum esse, tumidum esse, in Sen. and T.; but rare). My heart s. with joy, letitia magna perfuror, letitia et gaudio exultat. IN TRANS.* tumescere (to cause to s.).—augere (to enlarge; s. g. sumen).—implere (to fill).—inflare, inflationem habere, facere, or parere (to inflate): to s. the sails, vela tendere or intendere; vela implere (to fill them): swollen sails, vela turgida or tumida (the former when they have caught the wind, the latter when filled with useless air; so Didd.; but ppe with too nice a distinction).

**SWELL,** s. (of the sea), status (maris).

**SWELLING,** adj. tumidus, turgidus. S. words, ampullae, laticatio, laticantia. See also BAGGING.

**SWELLING,** s. tumor (s. t.).—tuber (a projecting tumor, boli, &c.).—panus (inflammation of the glands of the neck, under the arms, &c.). *A s. on the legs, tumor crurum.*—bona (s. on the legs in much walking; Fest. p. 25).—scirrhoma, kila, s.; scirrhus (a hard s. without pain, but dangerous). *A s. grows hard, tumor occalcit: a s. goes down, tumor detumescit.*

**SWERVE,** decedere, declinare. See DECLINE;

DEPART.

**SWIFT,** adj. citus, celer. velox: s. of foot, pernix, pedibus celer (to celeriter is poet.): s. horse, equus celer or velox. See QUICK, RAPID.

**SWIFT,** s. *A bird, apus (Plin.).* \*hirundo apus (Linn.).

**SWIFTLY,** cito, celeriter, festinanter, velociter.

**SWIFTESS,** celeritas, velocitas, pernicitas (Aeschylus); or by Caeli, with the adj. The s. of a stream or river, rapiditas fluminis: s. of time, temporis celeritas.

**SWIG, SWILL,** v. glutire, haurire.

**SWIG, SWILL,** s. haustus, potus. *A good s., largus haustus, et one s., uno haustu, potu.*

**SWILL,** s. *A wash for pigs, colluvies (Plin. 24, 19, 116).*

**SWIM.** *Prop.* nare, natare. *To s. in or upon, lunare. Innatare ei rei; at or near, adnare qd (Cael.); adnatare ei rei (Plin. Ep.); across, tranare; nando tralicere. To s. with, equitare, the stream; see STREAM.* *Fig.* redundare. Inundari, madere, perfusum esse, circumfluere (s. g. sanguine redundare, madere, or perfusum esse, fletu or lacrimis perfusum esse. lacrimis madere, delictis diffuere, circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere).

**SWIMMER,** natator (Varr. L. L.). *To be a good s., bene, perite, natare posse: I am not a good s., non valde bonus natator sum (Murel.).*

**SWIMMING,** natatio (Suet.). *To save oneself by s., nando in tutum pervenire (Np. Chabr. 4, 4): the art of s., ars natandi: a s. place, natatio (Cels.): a s. school, \*locus quo ars natandi traditur.*

**SWIMMINGLY,** facile, prospero.

**SWINDLE,** fraudare. Imponere ci. qm emungere argento, circumducere (Crem.).

**SWINDLER,** fraudator, circumscriptor, praestigator, quadruplator.

**SWINDLING,** frans, fraudatio, dolus malus, ci circumscriptio.

**SWINE,** sus (s. t.).—porcus (considered as tame an kept for food).—pi. pecus suillum (Col.). *Of or be longing to s., suillus; porcinus: s.s. flesh, (caro) suilla or porcina: a drove of s.s., grex suillus.*

**SWINEHERD,** subulcus (Col.).—suarius (Plin.).

**SWING.** *V.* *TRANS.* jactare (hoc illic). agitari, moveri. *To enjoy the amusement of swinging, oscillare (Schoel. Bob. ad C. Planc. 9).—ocillatio moveri (Fest. p. 193).—tabula interposita pendente funibus se jactare (Hygin. Astron. 3, 4, p. 36, ad Muncher).—pendula machina agitari (Schoel. Bob. t. t.).*

**SWING,** s. *Act of swinging, oscillatio (late), or by Caeli, with the verb.* *A apparatus for swinging, \*oscillum.—laquei pensiles (Gloss. as explanation of oscillum).—pendula machina.*

**SWINISH.** *Prop.* suillus, porcinus. *Fig.* beluinus (brutish)—stolidus, hebes, stupidus (stupid).

**SWIPE,** tollere, onis, m.

**SWITCH,** virgula.

**SWIVEL,** prop. verticula or verticulus. \*rota versatilis. \*organon versatile. *A kind of gun, \*tormentum versatile.*

**SWOLLEN,** tumidus, turgens. *A s. style, inflata oratio; verborum tumor.*

**SWOON,** s. subita defectio (Suet. Catil. 50); in more modern Lat., deliquium, syncope (Med. t. t.).

**SWOON.** *V.* animus qm linquit, deficit (Curt.).—anima deficit (Cels. 1, 17).—animus linqui qd cepit (Curt.).—animus linqui (Sen. de Ira, 1, 12, 2).—animus qm relinquit (Cels. B. 6, 38).—intermori (L.).—collabi (Suet.).

**SWOOP,** pulsus, as. pettio.

**SWORD,** gladius,—ensis (in poetry, for the sword wielded by heroes; and in L. for that of a pignistic Gaul).—spatha (a long and very broad sword, such as those of the Gauls, Britons, and Germans; not used by the Romans till the times of the emperors).—scintilla (savage, scimitar of the Persians, Medes, Scythians, &c.).—ferum (iron; used, like our steel, metal, for sword).—mucro (point of the sword; hence meton. for the whole sword, with ref. to its point and sharpness; but only in the higher styles of composition, and in suitable phrases: s. g. to fix one's plunge one's sword into ab's body, mucronem figere in q. q.). *To have a s. by one's side, gladio (or ense, or acinace, spatha, ferro) succinctum esse: to lay aside one's s., latius gladio (or ense, &c.) succinctum nudare: to draw one's s., gladium (or ensen, &c.) vaginā educere; or only gladium educere; gladium stringere or destringere (poet. nudare): to sheathe one's s., gladium (or ensen, &c.) in vaginam recondere: to seize one's s. (for defence), arma capere: to settle a dispute with the s., qd gladio decernere: to let the s. settle a dispute, rem gladio gerere: to perish by the s., hostium gladio or manibus perire: to perish either by the s. or by famine, vel hostium ferro vel inopia interire: with fire and s., ferro ignique, ferro atque igni; ferro flammisque; ferro, igni, quacun- que vi (said. in the reverse order; but C. Phil. 13, 21, 47, has igni ferroque): to conquer ab's s. in hand, qm manu superare: the hilt of a s., capulus, the blade, lamina: the point, mucro, the sheath, vagina: the belt, balteus: a stroke with a s., ictus gladii: s.-bearer, \*qui gladium fert.*

**SWORN,** juratus, jurejurando firmatus (established by oath). *A s. enemy, ci infestissimus; adversarius capitalis.*

**SYCOMORE**, *sycomorus* (Cels.).—\**ficus sycomorus* (Linn.).

**SYCOPHANT**, *syphanta* (Ter.).—assentator. adulator (Auct. ad Her.). To play the s., adulari.

**SYLLABIC**, *by syllabæ* or *syllabarum*. \**syllabicus* (s. i.).

**SYLLABLE**, *syllaba*. The last s., syllabæ postrema (Plaut.); extrema; ultima (C.). the last s. but one, penultima (Gell.). to count s's, syllabas dinumerare: by s's, s. by s., syllabatim (C.): of one s., of two, three s's, monosyllabus, dissyllabus, trisyllabus.

**SYLLOGISM**, status ratiocinativus (C.; cf. Q. as quoted in next word).—syllogismus (Q. passim).

**SYLLOGISTIC**, ratiocinativus (C.; Cicero... statum syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat, Q. 5, 10, 6).—syllogisticus (Q.).

**SYLPH**, \**syphilus*. \**sypha* (s. i.).

**SYMBOL**, *A sign*, *imago*, *signum*. *A confession of faith*; see Cære.

**SYMBOLICAL**, *symbolicus* (according to the analogy of symbolice in Gell.).—or by Crel. with *imago*, *signum*.

**SYMBOLICALLY**, *symbolice* (Gell.).—per signum (or signa).—sub imagine.

**SYMBOLIZE**, *SEE AGERE*.

**SYMMETRICAL**, *symmetros* (Vir.).—\**symmetrim* conveniens, respondens.

**SYMMETRICALLY**, \**symmetrim* convenienter.

**SYMMETRY**, *symmetria* (Vir.—*Plin.* 34, 8, 19, says, non habet Latinum nomen Symmetria).—commensus (Vir.).—commodulatio (Vir.).—congruentia et æqualitas (Plin. Ep.).—convenientia partium, coniunctio.

To pay the greatest attention to s., *symmetriam* quam diligentissime custodire (Plin.).

**SYMPATHETIC**, \**a concordia rerum petitus*. \*In convenientia et conjunctione naturæ positus, altus. *S. treatment* (in medicine), \**curatio a concordia rerum, a cognatione naturæ et quasi consensu, ducta, repelta*.

**SYMPATHETICALLY**, \**per quandam naturæ conjunctionem et convenientiam*.

**SYMPATHIZE**, *To have a common feeling, to agree, consensire, congruere, convenire. The mind sympathizes with the body, animus corporis doloribus congruit* (C. Tusc. 5, 1, 3); *the loudstone sympathizes with iron, magnæ concordiam habet cum ferro* (Plin. 34, 4, 42). *To display fellow-feeling with another, unâ gaudere (in joy)*.—*esse casum* or *vicem dolere (in sorrow)*.—*esse misericordiam* tribuere or impertire. *To profess sympathy with any, coram suum dolorem declarare ci: to manifest sympathy with any's misfortunes, ci miseria a se non aliena arbitrari: a sympathizing friend, amicus qui unâ gaudet (in joy)*.—*amicus qui meum casum dolet; \*qui vicem luctumque amici dolet (in sorrow)*.

**SYMPATHY**, *Natural harmony or agreement, naturæ quasi consensus, quam ὁμοθυμία Græci vocant* (C. N. D. 3, 11).—*concordia rerum, quam ὁμοθυμία appellaverat Græci* (Plin. 37, 4, 15).—*also simply, concordia rerum* (Sen. Ben. 6, 22.—*sympatheia*, Vir.). *Fellow feeling with another (in joy and sorrow), humanitas* (Np. Dion. 1, 4); *(in grief or distress), misericordia, doloris sui coram declaratio* (afr. Sulpic. in C. Ep. 4, 5); *a letter of s., litteræ consolatorie: in feel s., æque dolere* (C. ad Fam. 4, 6, in.).

**SYMPHONIOUS**, *symphoniacus* (C. has symphoniaci, sc. pueri or servi, musici, choristæ).—*consensus concinens, concors, consensiens*.

**SYMPHONY**, *symphonia* (C.).—\**concentus musicalis*. \**opus musicum adibus tibique canendum*.

**SYMPTOM**, *Sign*, *vid.* *Sign of a disease; pt.*, *signa* (C.).—*indicia* (Cels.).—*ca morbi propriæ notæ* (Cels.).—*valetudinis significationes* (C.). *Dangerous, bad, alarming s's, terrentia, tum: if the alarming s's continue, si terrentia manent* (Cels. 3, 2); *if any unfavorable s's follow, si mala indicia subsequuta sunt* (Cels.): *every s. of inflammation, omne indicium inflammationis* (Cels.).

**SYNAGOGUE**, *synagoga*, æ (Eccl.).

**SYNCHRONISM**, \**ompositio rerum uno eodemque tempore gestarum*.

**SYNCHRONISTIC**, *ejusdem temporis*. (res) *gestæ uno eodemque tempore*.

**SYNCOPE**, \**litteram, syllabam, detrudere de verbo*.

**SYNCOPE**, *synope*, es (-a, æ), f.

**SYNDIC**, *cognitor civitatis* (C.; in the ancient sense).—*syndicus* (Pond.; modern).

**SYNDICATE**, \**munus syndicti (the office of syndict)*.—*syndict, pt. (the syndics)*.

**SYNECDOCHE**, *synecdoche* (Q.). By s., *per synecdochem*.—*synecdochicè* is late.

**SYNOD**, *conventus* (C.).—*synodus* (Cod. Just. and Amm.).

**SYNONYM**, *vocabulum idem declarans or significans; usually pl. verba idem declarantia, idem significancia* (Q.). To be a s., idem declarare, significare valere: *a number of s's, collecta vocabula quæ idem significant* (Q. 10, 1, 7).

**SYNONYMOUS**, idem declarans. idem significans, quod idem declarat, significat, or valet. quo idem intelligi potest (cf. C. Fin. 3, 4, 14; Q. 10, 1, 7).—*cognominatus* (Cicero), e. g. verba: *a sure reading, C. Partii*. 15, 63). Some expressions have the property that they are s. with several words, sunt alia hujus naturæ, ut idem pluribus vocibus declarent.

**SYNOPSIS**, *synopsis* (Pand.).—*epitome, summærium, breviarium*. See COMPEND.

**SYNTACTICAL**, \**syntacticus*. \**ad syntaxim pertinens*.

**SYNTACTICALLY**, *grammaticè* (e. g. loqui, Q.; who distinguishes it fm Latine loqui).

**SYNTAX**, *verborum constructio* (C.).—*syntaxis* (Gramm.).—*verborum consecutio* (Gramm.).

**SYNTHETICAL**, \**per conjunctionem or colligationem*.

**SYRINGE**, s. siphon; *dim siphunculus* (Plin.).—*oricularius elyter* (a s. for injection into the ears, Cels.).

**SYRINGE**, v. conspergere qd qd re.

**SYRUP**, \**syritus* (Med. t. i.). See GEORGES.—*Kraus gives syrupus*.

**SYSTEM**, *forma, formula, or descriptio disciplinæ (outline of a scheme or doctrine)*.—*disciplina (a doctrine; e. g., of a philosophical sect)*.—*ratio (the rules or principles of a science or art)*.—*ratio et disciplina, ars (the theory of an art)*. Juxta ratio et ars, artificium (an artificial s. or theory; a s. memoria).—*sententia (opinion, principle; g. t.)*. The s. of the Stoics, ratio, or ratio et disciplina Stoicorum: *a good, complete, or well-arranged s., ratio bene instituta; ars perpetua præceptis ordinata; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina; satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina: a bad or imperfect s., ratio male instituta: to reduce to a s., certam quandam æ rei formulam componere; formam cæ rei instituire; qd ad artem redigere; qd ad artem et præcepta revocare; qd ad rationem revocare: to compose a s., artificium componere de qd re (e. g. de jure civili): to be reduced to a s., in artis perpetua præceptis ordinatæ modum venire* (see L. 9, 17): *to have been reduced to a s., arte conclusum esse: e. of government, descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris constituta* (C.).

**SYSTEMATIC**, *ad artem redactus; ad artem et ad præcepta revocatus; ad rationem revocatus; perpetua præceptis ordinatus. A s. compendium or treatise, libri in quo omnia artificii et viâ traduntur* (see C. Fin. 4, 10; or see may say, libri in quo præcepta ordinate traduntur; libri in quo artis præcepta alia ex aliis nexa traduntur). Not libri systematici.

**SYSTEMATICALLY**, *must be expressed by Crel.; e. g. es rei rationem artemque tradere, or qd artificii et viâ tradere (to treat of s.)*. Not systematicus qd proponere or docere.

**SYSTEMATIZE**, *certain quandam philosophiæ formulam componere* (C. Acad. 1, 4, 17).—*philosophiæ formam instituire* (ibid.).—*artem efficerè, instituire* (C. de Or. 1, 41, 183).—*ad artem redigere qd* (C.).—*ad rationem revocare qd* (Id. de Rep. 2, 11).

## T.

**TABARD**, \**toga loricam tegens*. \**caduceatorie vestis*.

**TABBY**, *maculosus, maculæ coloris*.

**TABERNACLE**, v. tabernaculum, taberna.

**TABERNACLE**, s. habitare (qd loco). *domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere* (qd loco).

**TABLATURE**, *In music*, \**orbis, ambitus mellicus* (Bau.). *Paintings on walls or ceilings, (opus) tectorum, udo tectorio diligenter inducti colores* (Vir.).

**TABLE**, *A board on which meals are spread, mensa; dim. mensula* (Plaut.).—*monopodium (a table with a single pillar or leg)*. To sit at s., *assidere mensæ* (according to the modern fashion); *accumbere mensæ* (in the Roman manner): to sit down to s., *assidit mensæ* (according to the modern fashion); *accumbere mensæ* (in the Roman fashion): to cover a s., \**intestum*



superinijcere mensae (i. e., to lay the cloth): to set food on a t., mensam exstruere epulis: to clear the t., mensam tollere (according to the Roman custom). || *A meal, entertainment, cena. cenatio. convivium. epulae (S.);* mensa (Curt.): at t., apud mensam (Plaut.); super mensam (Curt.); super mensas (H.); better, super cenam (Plin. Ep., Suet.); inter cenam (C.); inter epulas (S.); super vinum et epulas (Curt.): to purchase fish for t., ad cenam pisces emere: to invite to t., qm invitare, vocare, ad cenam: to be at aby's t., cenare apud qm (C.); cum qd (H.): to rise fm t., a mensa surgere (Plaut.); desurgere cenā (H. Sat.): a good t., lautus victus; epulae conquisitissimae: to keep a good t., laute, lepide cenare: the pleasures of the t., delectatio conviviorum; oblectamenta convivialia; voluptates epularum: to enjoy the pleasures of the t., delectari conviviis. || *Any long or broad board, tabula; tessera (small).* || *For writing on, tabula, tabella; codicilli, pugillares (small tablet, memorandum book).* || *A written list, charta, tabula (e. g. tabulae historicae, chronologicae).*

TABLE-BEER, \* cerevisia cibaria.

TABLE-CLOTH, linteum in mensā ponendum or positum (linen): see *Appul. Apol. 308, 19*.—gausape or gausapes (woollen, wove on one side), or \* mensae linteum, only. To lay the t.-c., mensam linteō sternere (aft. tricinlum sternere, Mart.); \*linteum superinijcere mensae.

TABLE-SERVICE, mensae vasa, orum, pl.; abacorum vasa, pl. (on a sideboard). vasa escaria, pl.—repositoria (supports for plates; waiters). T.-s. of silver, argentum escarium. argentum escarium et potiorum; or simply, argentum, when the context fixes the sense: of gold, aurea mensae vasa, pl.

TABLE-TALK, sermo natus super cenam.—fabulae conviviales (T. Ann. 6, 5). Agreeable t.-t., oblectamenta sermonum convivialia (aft. L. 39, 6); jucundi inter epulas, super cenam, habiti sermones (aft. C.).

TABLET, s. tabula (of wood).—lamina (of wood or metal).—tessera (of wood, square).—charta (of any material; e. g. of lead).—tabellae, pugillares (when consisting of several leaves).

TABOUR. See TABOURINE.

TABULAR. By gen. of tabula. ut tabula.

TACIT, tacitus. See SILENT.

TACITLY, tacite. tacito. See SILENTLY.

TACITURNITY, taciturnitas. pectus clausum.

TACK, v. TRANS. || To join or unite, rem rei or cum re jungere, connectere, conjungere. rem rei or ad rem annectere. || INTRANS. In navigation, rursus prorsum navigare pedibus prolatis (aft. Plin. 2, 47, 48). || *pedem facere* or proferre, ventum obliquum capere, &c., are = to sail with a half wind.

TACK, s. || A small nail, clavulus. || The act of turning about ships at sea; by the verb.

TACKLE. See IMPLEMENTS.

TACKLING, s. armamenta, orum, n. pl. (Np. navalia, sub. instrumenta, is found in this sense only in V. Aen. 11, 329; in L. 45, 23, and Plin. 16, 11, 31, it is = naves). To destroy the t. of a ship, navem armamenti spoliare. navis armamenta fundere (Suet.).—navem exarnare (said of a storm).

TACT, naturalis quidam sensus (e. g. non arte qd sed natural quodam sensu judicare qd); ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only (ad qd L., of t. in conduct towards others; in the sense of 'adroitness' generally, it is not Lat.).—sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia; ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (natural adroitness, in a particular respect). By a certain t., naturalis quodam bono (Np. Thras. 1).

TACTICS, || Military, res militaris. He made many improvements in military t., multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (Np.). || Fig. ars. domus. ratio agendi.

TADPOLE, rānula (Appul.).

TAFFETA, \* pannus sericus tenuissimus.

TAG, s. \* ligula. \* acus astrictoria.

TAG, v. \* ferro, ligula, acu praefigere.

TAG RAG AND BOB TAIL, faex populi. homines bjectissimi, perditii (C.).

TAIL, cauda (Np. not coda). A little t., cauda parva. caudicula (in later writers): to wag the t., caudam movēre or jactare (cl): to drop the t., caudam sub alium reflectere: the t. of a comet, stellae crines: to tie up a horse's t., \* caudae setas in nodum colligere.

TAILOR, sartor (Plaut.); vestifica, f. (Inscr.). To be a t., vestes facere.—\* sartorium artem, vestificum exercere. The t. makes the man (Prov.), homo ex veste,

aut ex conditione, quae vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo aestimatur (aft. Sen. Ep. 47, 14).

TAILORING, \* ars sartoria; \* ars vestes faciendi; vestificina (Tertull.); vestificum (Gloss.).

TAINT, v. || PROPRI. vitare. corrumpere. inficere. contagione qm labefactare. || FIG. inficere vitii. imbueri erroribus, vititi.

TAINT, s. By the verbs; or vitium, contagio (prop. and fig.).

TAKE, || TRANS. sumere (to remove that wch is at rest; to t. athg to oneself in order to use or to enjoy it, &c.).—capere (to t. hold of; then to make oneself master of a thing in order to possess it: hence = to capture, e. g., a town).—rapere (to snatch away, carry off hastily).—arripere (to snatch to oneself suddenly, unexpectedly).—accipere (to accept a thing offered; opp. dare, tradere, &c.; but the former words rather denote a taking of one's own accord).—deprehendere (to catch, t. in the act; e. g., of stealing).—tollere (to t. up).—promere, depromere (to bring or fetch forth, for the purpose of use).—auferre (to bear or carry forth or away; hence also simply 'to take', in good or bad sense; and then = eripere, surripere, furari).—eripere (to snatch out, t. with violence; implying resistance on the part of a person in possession).—surripere (to purloin, t. by stealth).—furari (to steal).—expugnare (to take by storm, prop. or fig.). Not to t. athg, qd non accipere. qd accipere abnuo (courteously to refuse acceptance): to t. to pieces, dissolvere qd (e. g., moveable towers, turres ambulatorias, Hirt.; hence of taking to pieces puzzles, &c.).—in memoria (suā) discipere: to t. in the hand, in manum sumere; in manum capere (to seize with the hand): to t. in hand (a book, a writing, &c.), in manus sumere (e. g. Epicurum): to t. money, pecuniam sumere (to t. to oneself for any use, as Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 40, a me argentum, quanti est, sume).—pecuniam capere (to t. it whether the other party be willing to give it or not).—pecuniam accipere (to t. it when another offers it; hence also = to suffer oneself to be bribed). To t. up money on interest, pecuniam mutuari or mutuum sumere. || To assume, vid. To t. the name of king, regium nomen sumere. regium nomen alii asciscere. PHR. To take for granted; see ASSUME (end of article). To t. upon oneself, a) To undertake a thing, suscipere (not to decline; opp. recusare).—recipere (to undertake a thing readily, and to answer for a good result; cf. Müller, C. de Or. 2, 24, 101). b) To promise, to answer for, in se recipere (v. pr.; e. g. periculum).—praestare qd (e. g. culpam, cs factum): I t. it upon myself, ad me recipio. To t. out athg (i. e., to reach or fetch out or forth), promere, depromere ex de or de, &c. (to fetch a thing out of a place in order to use it).—eximere ex, de, &c. (to t. away a thing, whether for the purpose of removing it or of applying it to a different use).—demere de or ex, &c. (in order to remove it; e. g. secures e fascibus).—auferre ex, &c. (to t. away a thing in order to gain possession of it; e. g. pecuniam ex arario). That passage I have taken literally fm Dicæarchus, istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicæarcho transtuli. To t. for athg; a) To receive payment for athg, accipere pro re. b) To interpret, as, accipere in qd (e. g. in contumeliam). To t. (i. e. receive) into, recipere in qd (e. g. in ordinem senatorium); assumere in qm (e. g. in societatem). To t. with one, qd auferre (to t. away with oneself).—qm secum educere (to t. out with oneself).—qm secum deducere (to lead any one away fm a place with oneself).—qm abducere (to lead or t. any one fm one place to another). To t. fm a person or thing, demere de, &c. (fm a thing, prop.).—demere ci qd, eximere ci qd or qm ex re (to t. athg fm a person, fig.; i. e., to free him fm athg). To t. a thing or person in athg = to make or compose athg out of a material, facere, or fingere, or effingere, or exprimere qd ex qā re. To t. a thing or person to or as athg; a) To apply to athg, adhibere qm ad or in qd; b) To choose one to athg, sumere (only in the comic writers capere) qm, with an acc. of that to wch the person is chosen; e. g., to t. one as an umpire, qm arbitrum; to t. one as a general, qm imperatorem. To t. to oneself; a) To receive into one's house, qm ad se, domum ad se, or, simply, domum suam recipere; qm tecto et mensā recipere (to one's house and to one's table. b) To put in connexion with oneself, pecuniam in crumenam suam condere. γ) To eat or drink, sumere (food and liquids; e. g. venenum).—cibum modicum cum aquā (Cels.).—assumere (Lucr.: Cels. passim: e. g. nihil assumere, nisi aquam).—capere (food).—potare or bibere (to drink; e. g. medicamentum).—accipere (medicine, poison, &c.). To t. nothing (no food), cibo se abstinerē: to t. a little (food), gustare (as a luncheon,

see *Giesig*, *Plin. Rp. 3, 5, 11*: to give one *athg* to *t.* (to drink, &c.), cf. qd potandum præbere. To *t. well* or in good part, in bonam partem accipere. belle ferre. boni or æque bonique facere. boni consulere: to *t. ill* or in bad part, in malam partem accipere. ægre, graviter, moleste, indignè ferre. male interpretari: to *t. kindly*, benignè audire (to listen kindly) to, in mitiorem partem or mollius interpretari. mollius accipere (indulgently): to *t. thankfully*, grato animo interpretari: to *t. coolly*, æquo animo accipere: to *t. as a reproach*, accipere in od contumeliam. vertere ad contumeliam: to *t. athg said in joke as if said in earnest*, quod dictum est per jocum, id serio prævertere (*Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 40*): to *t. a thing differently fm what was meant*, accipere in aliam partem ac dictum est. To *t. rest*, quiescere, requiescere, quiescere et respirare (*g. t.*), acquiescere, conquiescere, quietem capere, quieti se dare (*fm bodily exertion*).—se reficere (*fm exertion of body or mind*).—animum relaxare (*of mind*). To *t. root*: see *Root*. To *t. a sketch of athg*: see *SKETCH*. To *t. put up with* (an insult), accipere. To *t. catch*, vid. [INTRANS.] To succeed, please, vid.

TAKE AFTER, *t. a. to be like, imitate, follow*, similem fieri cs or ci (to become like).—qm imitari (to imitate).—cs ingenium or mores inducere (to adopt the character or manners of any one): to have taken after any one, cs mores referre, qm reddere et referre: to *t. after the father*, patris similem fieri (*825* Com. patrisare); in *athg*, patrem in qâ re imitari: he *t.'s* more after his mother than after his father, matris similior est quam patris.

TAKE AWAY (without force), demere qd qâ re. detrahère qd ci rei. legere qd ex or a qâ re: with force, or unjustly, adimere ci qd. detrahère ci qd (to withdraw fm).—eripere ci qd (to snatch fm). To *t. away the baggage fm the enemy*, hostem exuere impedimentis: to *t. away an office fm any one*, abrogare ci munus: to *t. away the command fm any one*, adimere ci imperium.

TAKE BACK, To *t. back an article sold, on the ground of its being defective*, redhibere qd.

TAKE IN, [To comprehend, capere, percipere, with or without animo or mente. Jx. percipere et cognoscere, cognoscere et percipere (*g. t.*).—accipere (of a pupil who attends a lecture). To *t. in athg quickly*, qd celeriter percipere (*ast. Q. 1, 10, 34*). qd arripere: to *t. in greedily*, avidè arripere qd; quickly or easily, quæ traduntur, celeriter, non difficulter, accipere. To *t. deceive, cheat*, vid.

TAKE OFF, [To remove, demere qd qâ re. detrahère qd ci rei (to draw off).—legere qd ex or ab qâ re (to gather).—levare qm qâ re (to *t. a burden fm any one*). To *t. off a limb*, membrum amputare: to *t. off the beard*, barbam ponere: to *t. off the hat*, pilum deponere (in order to lay it aside).—caput aperire (out of compliment to any one); capite aperto salutare qm: to *t. off a cloak*, pallium deponere (opp. se amittere pallio). *825* not exuere se pallio, wch = to draw off, opp. inducere. To *t. abate*, remittere ci qd de summâ or pecuniâ. [To pour away, draw, exprimere imaginem cs rei (*g. t.*).—formam (the whole figure) cs describere. delineare imaginem rei (in outline): in gold, wax, &c., exprimere qd auro, cerâ or in cerâ. To *t. barlesque, mimic*, vid.

TAKE OUT, eximere ci rei, de or ex qâ re (to remove fm).—exicipere de or ex qâ re (to fetch out).—promere (to draw or fetch forth) ex, &c. To *t. out a tooth*, dentem eximere; fm any one, ci dentem exicipere or evellere. To *t. take out horses*, &c., (equos) disjungere. s. jungere (*Virg.*).

TAKE ROUND, circumducere (e. g. per sedes). To *t. any one round in order to show him objects worth seeing*, ducere qm ad ea quæ visenda sunt et unumquidque ostendere (*C. Varr. 4, 59, 132*).

TAKE UP. See *Adopt*; *Answer*; *Occupy*; *Patronize*.

TAKING, s. Crcl. With verbs in TAKE. The *t. of honey*, &c., exemptio; e. g. alvi apiarii (*Varr.*); favorum (*Col.*).

TAKING, adj. See *ATTRACTIVE*; *CHARMING*.

TALC, \*talcum (*Linn.*). *825* lapis specularis, lapis phengites = mica.

TALE, [That wch one relates, a narrative, story, fabula, narratio, fabella. A mere t., fabula ficta. Acta et committentia fabula: nursery t.'s, fabula atque committentia narrationes: to tell (relate) a tale, enarrare, denarrare, qd. fabulam narrare. That wch one counts, a number, numerus: double t., numerus duplicatus: the *t. is right*, numerus convenit: to tell (count) a tale, numerare, dinumerare (*C.*); numerum inire (*Curt.*); numerando percensere.

[IMPROPR.] This is the old t., hoc vero tralaticium est (e. g. me exquisisse qd, in quo te offendam, C.).

TALE-BEARER, SUSUITO (ὀψοφύλαξ, late; *Sidon Ep. 5, 7*).—delator (*Tac.*); calumniator (*C.*); sycophanta (*Ter.*). To be a t.-b., delationes facitare: not to listen to t.-b.'s, delatoribus aures non habere: to listen to t.-b.'s, delatoribus aures patefacere.

TALENT, [A certain weight or sum of money, talentum. Ability, indoles, natura, ingenium. nature habitus (natural, innate talent).—virtus (acquired by effort and practice; opp. ing-nium).—facultas, ingenii facultas (ability). Talenta, ingenium; (of several), ingenia.—indoles (singular). Jx. natura atque ingenium. *825* ingenii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, not = cleverness, adroitness, in general; but tact, address, skill in the art of pleasing. A man of t., ingeniosus: a man of great t., peringeniosus: oratorical t., facultas dicendi. ingenium oratorium. virtus oratoria: a t. for writing, ingenium et virtus in scribendo: to have but little t., non maximi esse ingenii; for athg, ad cs rei intelligentiam minus instrumenti a naturâ habere: good t.'s, ingenii bonitas. magna: facultates ingenii: good natural t.'s, nature bonitas. naturale quoddam bonum: to possess good t.'s, bonâ indole prædium esse. ingenio valere or abundare: to possess great, remarkable t.'s, præstantissimo ingenio prædium esse. excellentis ingenii magnitudine ornatum esse: to possess moderate t.'s, mediocri ingenio esse.

TALENTED (in bad English; e. g., a talented man, for a man of talents'), ingeniosus, peringeniosus. eximii ingenii, magno ingenio præditus.

TALISMAN, amuletum (*Plin.*); \*imaginacula magica. sigillum magicum. To serve as a t., amuleti naturam obtinere, amuleti ratione prodese.

TALK, s. sermo (*g. t.*), a conversation of several persons on any subject).—voices, pl. (loud talk).—fama, rumor (fame, report; see *REPORT*). There is a t., &c.; see *REPORT*. To become the common t., in sermone hominum venire; in ora hominum, or vulgi, abire, pervenire: to become the t. of ill-matured people, incurere in voculas malevolorum: to make athg the t. of the town, per totam urbem rumoribus differre: to be the common t., or the t. of the town, in sermone hominum venire (*C. Verr. 2, 4, 7*); esse in ore hominum or vulgi; esse in ore et sermone omnium; omnium sermonibus vapulare: to be the t. of the town for one whole summer, qd unam æstatem aures refecit sermonibus.

TALK, v. loqui, colloqui (rarely fari, wch is poet.). fabulari, confabulari (of very familiar conversation). To *t. much of athg*, sermone qd celebrare. ex bris sermonibus qd usurpare (*C.*): to teach children to t., parvulus verba edocere (*Plin. Paneg. 26*): children learn to t., pueri loqui discunt: when the parrot learns to t., psittacus quum loqui discit (*Plin. 10, 42, 58*): birds that learn to t., aves ad imitandum vocis humane sonitum dociles (*Curt. 8, 9, 16*); aves humano sermone vocales (*Plin. 10, 51, 72*): to t. over athg with abg, colloqui qd cum qo, usually colloqui de re (see *Interp. ad Np. Them. 9, 4*).—conferre qd; consilia conferre de re; communicare cum qo de re (to communicate about athg).—agere, disceptare cum qo de re (to treat, discuss). To *t. over*, coram conferre qd: to t. with the fingers, digitis loqui (*O. Trist. 2, 453*); per digitorum gestum significare qd (see *O. Trist. 5, 10, 36*): talking with the fingers, digitorum signa, pl. (*Q.*); digitis nalkant voluntatem indicantes (*Q.*).

TALKATIVE, garrulus, loquax [*Syn. in GARRULOUS*].—affabilis (who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending).—lingua or sermone promptus (ready to talk).

TALKATIVENESS, loquacitas, garrulitas.

TALL, altus. procerus (*C.*). A t. man, homo procerus, procerâ statura; procerò corpore (*Sen.*); homo celsum or excelsus.—longus homo (a t. fellow; logger-head, contemptuously). A t. tree, arbor alta or procerâ (*Plin.*): a very t. poplar, populus procerissima (*C.*); Octavianus usus est calceamentis altiusculis, ut procerior quam erat videretur (*Julius, Suet. Oct. 73*): taller than others, corporis proceritate elatior aliis atque celisior: plants of taller growth, plantæ majoris incrementi: trees wch do not grow t., arbores non magni incrementi.

TALLNESS, altitudo proceritas.

TALLOW, sebum. A t. candle, \*candēla sebatā. sebaceus (*Appl. Met. 4*): to make t. candles, sebare candelas (*Col. 2, 21, 3*).

TALLOW-CHANDLER, \*candelarum fusor.

TALLOWY, sebosus (*Julius of tallow, Plin. 11, 37*,

86).—sebacæta (made or consisting of tallow, *Appul. Met. 4*).

TALLY, a. tessera.

TALLY, v. See AGREE; MATCH.

TALMUD, \*Talmud. \*corpus magistrorum Judaeorum. To be conversant with the T., \*magistros Judaeos intelligere.

TALMUDICAL, \*Talmudicus.

TALMUDIST, \*Talmudicus. \*Talmudia interpretandi peritus. \*magister Judaicus.

TALON, unguis (Plin.); ungula (Plaut.); but the latter usually of quadrupeds). To strike with the t's, ungulas injicere (Plaut.); \*ungulibus vulnerare, ledere.

TAMARIND, \*tamarindus (Linn.).

TAMARISK TREE, tamārix (also in Linn.).

TAMBOURINE, tympanum. To play on the t., tympanum pulsare.

TAME, a. ¶ *Not wild, gentle, clear (by nature; opp. ferus, immanis).—mansuetus (tamed, by art; opp. ferus).—domitus (broken in; opp. ferus, ferox). T. animalia, animalia domestica, or mansuetifera (if once wild). ¶ Fig. Cowardly, weak, animo defectus (Plin.); qui deficit animo (Cæc.); qui animo est abjecto, demisso (C.); demissus, fractus (C.). ¶ Fiat, insipid, jejūnus, languidus, exilis.*

TAME, v. ¶ *PROPR.* domare (e.g. beluas, C.); mansuetifacere (e.g. leones, Plin.). ¶ *FIG.* domare, refricare, coercere, mansuetifacere, mollire.

TAMER, domitor.

TAMPER, ¶ *To meddle, vid. ¶ To practise secretly, occultum cum quo agere; qm or ca animum tentare or sollicitare (often with abl. of the means, pecunia, minis, &c.).—qm aggredi (to attack a person; e.g. varis artibus). To t. with subjects or soldiers, ca animum ad defectionem sollicitare.*

TAN, ¶ *To prepare leather, subigere, depaere (to work thoroughly).—conficere, perficere (to prepare). Fine tanned leather, aluta tenuiter confecta. ¶ To make tawny, imbronus, colorare (of the sun; e.g. quum in sole ambulem, naturā fit, ut colorer, C. de Or. 2, 14, 6; so Q. 5, 10, 81).—cutem adurere or infuscare (Plin.).—sole colorare (Sen.).*

TANGENT, \*linea tangens. \*linea circulum contingens.

TANGIBLE, quod sub tactum cadit (C.). tactilis (Lucr.). ¶ *Avoid tangibilis (Laotant.).*

TANGLE, v. See ENTANGLE.

TANGLE, a. Crcl. by turbatus, implexus, impeditus.

TANK, cisterna, lacus, castellum (a large reservoir connected with an aqueduct).

TANNER, coriarius, coriorum confector (late).

TANTALIZE. See TEASE.

TANTAMOUNT. See EQUAL.

TAP s. ¶ *A gentle blow, plaga levis. ¶ A pipe for a barrel, epistomium, fistula.*

TAP, v. ¶ *To strike gently, leviter ferire. ¶ To broach a vessel, (tēberā) dolum aperire (with ref. to our method).—dolum relinere (to take off the pitch; opp. oblinere, to cover with pitch, Ruhnck. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51).—promere vinum de dolo (to draw wine from the cask, H. Epod. 2, 47).—de dolo haurire (to drink wine immediately from the cask, C. Brut. 83, 387). To t. for the drops, cutem incidere.*

TAP-ROOT, \*radix maxima or altissima.

TAPE, tænia.

TAPE-WORM, tænia (Plin.); \*tænia solum and vulgaris (Linn.).

TAPER, a. cereus, i; candēla cerea.

TAPER, adj. \*pyramidis formam habens. \*in pyramidis formam reductus, erectus (pyramidal).—cono similis. \*in conū formam reductus (conical).—cacuminatus, fastigatus (running to a point).

TAPER, v. in acutum or in tenuitatem desinere.—fastigatum esse.

TAPESTRY, tapes, tēs, m.; pl., tapētes (Plaut.); tapētum (V.).—aulæum (a hanging, curtain).—textile stragulum (C.); stratum (Np.; for use, as a carpet, covered, &c.). On walls, vestie, velamentum parietum; to hang (walls) with t., (parietes) tapētis exornare, vestire.

TAPIS. To bring upon the t., commemorare qd. mentionem ea rei facere, inferre, or injicere. movēre or commovēre qd. in medium proferre qd. commemorare et in medium proferre.

TAR, a. pix liquida (Vitr., Plin.); also simply pix (Virg., Vitr.): a t. pot., pixla plecta liquidas servandæ.

TAR, v. pice (liquida) illinere or ungere or munire; picare qd (Plin., Suet., Plin.).

TARANTULA, \*aranea tarantula (Linn.); \*lycosa tarantula (Latr.).

TARDILY, tarde, lente (of body or mind).—tardo pede, tardo gradu, tardo passu (with slow step).—leniter (gently, and so slowly; e.g., to act, flow).—paulatim, pedetentim (gradually). JN. lente et paulatim. segniter (sleepily; of the mind)—diu (a long time); e.g. diu mori, perire, &c.). to go or move t., tarde in or ingredi, tardo pede or gradu incedere, lente incidere (of persons and animals).—tardē moveri (of things; e.g., of a machine, &c.).—lente or (as praise) leniter fluere (of a river).—tardius procedere (of undertakings, &c.). to travel t., iter facere tarde; to advance or proceed t., tarde procedere (e.g. t.); lente et paulatim procedere (cautiously and gradually).

TARDINESS, tarditas (bodily or mental; of persons and things).—segnitia, segnitias (slowness, of character; phlegmatic disposition). ¶ *Not lentitudo, in this sense, in the best writers.*

TARDY, tardus (that moves or operates slowly; of the mind, slow of comprehension, either indifferently or as blame; opp. celer, velox).—lentus (considerate; not hasty and precipitate, as praise only; and per euphemismum as a censure; opp. citius, celer).—segnis (sleepy; denoting want of energy; opp. promptus; all these of persons or things). piger (lazy; as a consequence of natural heaviness or dullness, of persons; then also by personification, of things; as, remedia pigriora, in Col. 2, 17, 3).—lenis (that flows gently; of rivers).—longinquus (that lasts long, and so that passes away slowly; e.g. noctes).—serus (too late). The t. course of a river, fluminis lenitas (as praise).—segnis fluminis cursum (as a censure): t. of foot, male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): t. in business, tardus in rebus gerendis: t. in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo; lentus in discendo.

TARE, ¶ *A kind of plant, ervum (also Linn.). ¶ A weed that grows among corn, apica inanis (Plin., an empty ear).—avena sterilis (among oats).—¶ A mercantile term, interitum (loss, waste).*

TARGET, ¶ *A shield, vid. ¶ A mark to shoot at, scopus (Suet. Dom. 19).*

TARIFF, \*formula portoria exigendi (list of duties to be paid).

TARNISH, TRANS. rem obscurare; præstringere nitorem rei; hebetare, præstringere qd (properly: speculorum fulgor hebetatur, is tarnished); obscurare, obruere (fig.); then also decori officere (L. 1, 53, to t. one's reputation). ¶ INTRANS. obscurari; splendorem, candorem amittere (C.); also hebescere (T.).

TARRY, morari; moram facere. See DELAY.

TART, adj. acidus. See SHARP, SOUR.

TART, a. arctipticus panis dulcor (off. Plin. 18, 11, 27). A t.-pan, arctopta (Gr., Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4): a baker of t's, pistior dulcarius (late).

TARTAR. To catch a t., carbonem pro thesauro invenire (Plaut.).

TARTLET, \*arctipticus panis dulcor, minoris forme.

TARTLY, TARTNESS. See SHARPLY, SHARPNESS.

TASK, s. pensum, pensum imperatum (a day's work appointed; fm the practice of weighing out wool for spinning); opus (work to be done). To set or prescribe a t., pensum imperare; to set oneself a t., proponere sibi qd faciendum; to be equal to a t., operi sufficere; to perform a difficult t., quod est difficillimum, efficere; to take one to t., reprehendere qm.—castigare qm verbis (to reproach).

TASK, v. pensum ei imperare. To t. oneself, proponere sibi qd faciendum. See also CHARGE.

TASSEL, cirrus. A row of t's, funbriz.

TASTE, I. objectively A) PROP. as a property of things, sapor (¶ gustus for sapor is un-Cicer.). To have a pleasant t., jucundo sapore esse. Jucunde sapere: atqz loses its t., ca rei sapor non permanet integer: to have a t. that does not belong to it, alieno sapore infici (non alienum saporem ducere): to have a bitter t., amarum saporem habere: t. in the month, sapor in ore relictus: to have a t. in the month after atqz, restere qd: pears leave a sourish t. in the month, pira acidulum saporem in ore relinquunt: the wine leaves a pitchy t. in the month, vinum respicit plicem. B) FIG. The good t. of atqz, elegantia (e.g. of a poem): the bad t. of atqz, insuluitas (e.g. villæ). ¶ Inelegancia is not Lat.). II.) Subjectively, as belonging to a person. A) PROP. ¶ The power or sense of tasting, gustatus, gustus (opp. odoratus, aspectus; but C. uses gustatus only): ¶ sapor is quite un-Class. in this sense). B) FIG. 1) By way of trial; slight participation, &c., gustus (gustum tibi dare volui = a short specimen;



**Sen.**—3) **Sense of the beautiful, &c.** gustatus: *for alth*, *cs rei* (e. g. facinorosi vere laudis gustatum non habent. *C. Phil.* 2, 45, 115 [so *Or.*, *al. gustum*]).—**sensus** (*perception of*: *for alth*, *cs rei*). *To form one's t.*, *animum ad elegantiam informare: to have a t. for alth*, *qā re delectari, gaudere: to have no t. for*, *abhorreere a rei*; *qd suo sensu non gustare: to acquire a t. for alth*, *cs rei sensu quodam imbuti: to give aby a t. for an art*, *cs arti veluti gustatu quodam imbutere qm: alth is according to my t.*, *qd elegantie meae esse videtur: alth is not to my t.*, *res non sapit ad genium meum* (see *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 28); *res non est mei stomachi* (see *C. ad Pam.* 1, 8, 5). *Hence taste, in a more restricted meaning = a the power and then the readiness to observe and feel the beauty or deformity of an object, iudicium* (so far as it rests on a right judgement; *sapor is here not Lat.*).—**Intelligentia** (*understanding and appreciation of*: *a good or correct t.*, *elegantia* (as *a fine tacti possessione*).—**iudicium** (*Intelligentia* (*correct judgement*).—**elegantia**: *venustas* (*sense of the beautiful*). **Sensu** pulchritudinis or pulchri *not Lat.* *Critical t.*, *teretes aures* (*critical in judging of language, music, &c.*). *A man of t.*, *elegans*; *politus*; *venustus: a man of admirable t. on every subject*, *homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus: bad t.*, *pravitas iudicii* (Q.). *A person of no t.*, *homo exiguū sapiens*; *homo sine iudicio*; *homo parum elegans: a fastidious t.*, *fastidium delicatissimum: to possess the fine t. of aby*, *cs elegantia tinctum esse: to have t. in any matter*, *in qā re sensum qm habere*; *elegantem cs rei esse spectatorem* (*on a subject of wch the eyes can judge*): *to have no (or little) t.*, *exiguū sapere: to have a good t.*, *recte sapere: with good t.*, *scite* (e. g. *to dress oneself, coli: to prepare a banquet, convivium exornare*).—**commode** (e. g. *salutare*).—**scienter** (*scientifically*; e. g. *tibilis cantare*).—**manu elegant** (*with tasteful hand*; e. g. *effingere scenam*): *to my t.*, *quantum ego sapio*; *pro me sapientiā* (see *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 73); *quantum equidem iudicare possum*. **b)** *Manner of thinking or acting arising from taste of a particular kind*, *ingenium*.—**mos** (*the former, of character of mind: the latter, of practice*): *a. for Gothic*, *ingenium Gothicum*. *Of artistic t.*, *stylus* (*style*).—**manus** (*hand*; *the execution of a particular artist*).

**TASTE, v.** **TAVER.** **gustatu** (**gustu** is late) *explorare* (*to try by the t.*, *prop.* **gustu** libere is poet.).—**gustare** (*to enjoy a little of alth*; *then fig.* = *to become slightly acquainted with*). *To t. alth*, *de gustare qd*; *gustare de re* (*to take a slight t. of alth*; *then also fig.* = *to become acquainted with the pleasures of alth*; e. g. *de gustare vitam*; *de gustare honorem*): *to t. beforehand*, *prægustare* (*prop.*): *to t. the charm of life*, *gustare suavitatem vitæ: to enable the people merely to t. of liberty*, *tantummodo potestatem gustandi libertatem populo facere: to t. adversely*, *calamitate affici*. **INTRANS.** *sapere*, *qo sapere esse: to t. of alth*, *sapere or resipere qd* (*prop.*): *redolere qd* (*fig.*): *to t. bitter*, *amaro esse sapore: to t. well*, *jucunde sapere: suavi esse sapore*.

**TASTEFUL**, *elegans* (*one who possesses and uses correct discrimination: of things, recherché*).—**non insecutus**.—**venustus**. *T. dress*, *cultus amœnus: t. in the choice of words*, *elegans*; *verborum delectus*.

**TASTEFULLY**, *scite*, *scienter*, *commode*, *manu elegant*, *elegant*, *venuste*. [**SYN.** in **TASTE.**]

**TASTELESS**, **PROPR.** *nihil sapiens*. *Is to somewhat t.*, *cs rei sapor nullus est: it is growing t.*, *cs rei sensus non permanet integer*. **PRO.** *ineptus*, *infectus*, *insulzus* (*vapid, of persons and things*).—**inelegans** (*exply of style*). *A t. age*, *ætas infecta*.

**TASTELESSLY**, *inepte*, *infecte*, *insulze*, *inelegant*.

**TASTELESSNESS**, **PROPR.** *\*sapor cs rei nullus*. **PRO.** *insulzus* (*with respect to outward arrangement or beauty: e. g. ville*).—**inscitia** (*want of knowledge and judgement*). **PRO.** *Inelegantia is found only in Gaji Instit.* 1, § 84. (*Goroch*). *T. in dress*, *cultus parum amœnus*.

**TATTER.** See **RAG.**

**TATTLE**, *balbutire* (*to speak inarticulately, like a child*).—**garrilo** (*to prate in a familiar or frivolous manner, fm fondness of speaking*).—**blaterare** (*to talk much about nothing, with ref. to the foolishness of what is said*).—**harrilari** (*to talk senseless stuff, like an insane soothsayer*).—**alucinari** (*to speak without any thought or consideration*).—**nugari** (*to bring forth stupid, trifling matter*). *These three may trans. with acc.*.—**fabulari**, *confabulari*, *fabulari* *inter se*, *sermones cœdere* (*λόγους ἀλλήλοις*; *of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way*).—**effutire** (*qđ, or absol. C.*).

**TATTTLER**, *garrulus*, *loquax* (*the garrulus is tire-some fm the quality, the loquax fm the quantity, of what he says*).—*qđ siliree tacenda nequit*.

**TATTLING**, *garrulus* (*loquax*).—**garrulitas**.—**loquacitas**.—**confabulatio** (*good-natured chattering conversation of one or more; late*).

**TATTOO**, *s.* *\*sonus tympani vespertinus* (*Bau.*: *receptus, signal for retreat, in the Roman sense*). *To beat the t.*, *\*revocare milites signo vespertino* (*Bau.*: *receptui canere, in the Roman sense*).

**TATTOO**, *v.* *corpus notis compungere* (*C. Off.* 2, 7, 25).—*notis persignare*.—*notis inscribere* (see *Plin.* 18, 3, 4). *To t. oneself*, *corpus notis compungere or inscribere*; *corpus omne notis persignare: tattooed, notis compunctus*; *virgatus* (*Val. Fl.* 2, 159).

**TAUNT**, *a.* *convictum*, *contumelia*.

**TAUNT**, *v.* *contumeliā facere in qm*, *verborum contumeliis lacerare qm*, *contumeliā qm insequi ob-jurgare*, *cavillari*, *exprobrare ei qđ*.

**TAUNTING**, *contumeliosus* (*insulting*).—*amarus* (*bitter*).—*acerbus* (*sour*).—*asper* (*rough*).—*mordax* (*biting*).—*invidiosus* (*calculated to raise a prejudice against the person attacked*).—*aculeatus* (*stinging*).—*probrosus*. [**SYN.** in **CONTUMELIOUS**, **CHIDE**.] *T. words*, *verborum aculei*.

**TAUNTINGLY**, *contumeliose*, &c. See the *adj.*

**TAUTOLOGICAL**, *idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans*.

**TAUTOLOGY**, *ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio*, *repetitio*, *iteratio* (*verborum, rerum, nominum, Q.*).—*crebra repetitio* (C.).—**tautologia** (*Marc. Cap.*). *To avoid t.*, *vitare*, *fugere*, *repetitionem ejusdem verbi* (*ast. C.*).

**TAVERN.** See **INX.**

**TAWDRY**, *speciosus*, *T. dress*, *cultus speciosior*, *quam pretiosior*. [**IMPROPR.** *oblitus* (*of style*; e. g. *exornationes oblitam reddunt orationem*).

**TAWNY**, *\*nigricans* *e gilvo* (*of a yellowish dark colour*).—*fuscus*, *adustus* (*brownish, smoky*).

**TAX**, *a.* *vectigal* (*q. l.*, *only on land*, *Particular parts of this were decumæ, the tenth of corn; scriptura, the tenth of pasturage; portorium, harbour dues, customs, for wch also the g. t. vectigal is used*).—**tributum** (*poll tax, property-tax*).—**stipendium** (*like tributum, a kind of contribution imposed on conquered people, after a sale of property*).—**vicesima** (*a twentieth, five per cent.*; *hereditatum, manumissionum*).—**quadragesima** (*a fortieth*).—**oneris** (*burdens borne by citizens*). *A door-t.*, *ostiarium: to lay or impose a t. on*, *vectigal*, *tributum* *imponere* (*ei* or *ci* *rei*); *tributum indicere* (*on persons*; **PRO.** *not rei*): *to pay taxes*, *be tributary*, *vectigalia penitere*: *to pay the t.*, *tributa vectigalia pendere: to collect t.*, *vectigalia &c. exigere: a collector of t.*, *t. gatherer*, *vectigalium exactor: to be a t. gatherer*, *vectigalia exercere: to remit t. for five years*, *tributum in quinquennium remittere ei: to petition for a reduction of t.*, *magnumindem operum deprecari apud qm: to exempt from t.*, *a tributis vindicare* or *tributis liberare qm: free fm t.*, *immunis tributorum* (*opp. vectigalis*).

**TAX**, *v.* *vectigal*, *tributum imponere ei* or *rei*, *tributum indicere ei* (**PRO.** *not rei*); *see also* **ASSESS.**

[**IMPROPR.** *Nature seems to have taxed her creative powers to the uttermost, natura* (*in hoc*) *quid efficeret* *posset*, *videtur experta*.

**TAX-GATHERER**, *exactor vectigalium*.

**TAXATION**, *taxatio* (*Plin.*). *Crel.* by the verb.

**TEA**, *\*The plant*, *\*thea* (*Lin.*). *Black t.*, *\*thea Bohea* (*Lin.*): *green t.*, *\*thea viridis* (*Lin.*). [**IN-** *fusion or decoction of the leaves of the plant*, *\*potio* *e thea cocta*.—*\*calda* *Sinensis*, *\*thea only*. *To invite aby to* (*drink*) *t.*, *\*invitare qm ad thea potum una sordendum, bibendum: to drink a cup of t.*, *\*pocillum thea haurire*.

**TEA-CADDY**, *\*pyxis* *thea*.

**TEA-CHEST**, *\*cista* *thea*.

**TEA-CUP**, *\*pocillum anatum in scutellā positum, or, fm context, \*pocillum anatum only*.

**TEA-KETTLE**, *\*abñthem* *thea*.

**TEA-POT**, *\*hircus* (**PRO.** *not cantharus*) *thea*.

**TEA-SPOON**, *cochlear*, *cochlearium* (*Plin.*).—*ligula* (*more shallow, Col.*).

**TEA-TRAY**, *\*abacus disponendis scutellis calda Sinensis*.

**TEACH**, *docere* (*q. l.*).—**præcipere**, *præcepta dare de re* (*to give precepts, rules*).—**tradere** (*to deliver: e. g. the history or rules of an art, &c.*).—**profiteri** (*to profess or t. publicly*).—**ostendere**, *declarare* (*to show, prove*). *To t. aby*, *qm instituire, erudire* (*to instruct him; the latter copy of a beginner*); *qm condocere* (*to train*).

or *t. an animal*: to *t. a person* *athq.* docēre qm qd (Eg. *different fm* docēre qm qd or de re = *to give accurate information on a definite subject*): instituire, erudire qm qd re, in qd re; tradere ci qd (see above): imbueri qm qd re = *to imbue with imperceptibly, but completely*: also = *to give a smattering of*. [Prov.] To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs; see Ego.

TEACHABLE, docilis, qui cito qd discit. To be *t.*, docilem se prębere ad qd.

TEACHER, doctor (one acquainted with an art or science who instructs others in it, and imparts to them elementary knowledge of it; the art or science which he teaches is expressed by a gen. or an adj.: e. g. a *t. of eloquence*, doctor dicendi, doctor rhetoricus).—magister (master of an art or science, as presiding with authority over learners).—pręceptor (one who gives instruction or rules for the practice of a science or art; cf. C. de In-ven. 1, 25, in.; de Or. 3, 15).—pędagōgus (ωδωγωγός, a slave who had the oversight of children, and gave them some elementary knowledge; see Q. 1, 1, 7, eqq.).—litteratus, litterator (learned in languages, who lectured on the poets).—professor (a public teacher; e. g. sapientię; professor grammaticus).—ludi magister (a schoolmaster). Jx. magister atque doctor. pręceptor et magister. dux et magister. 'Teacher' may also be expressed by Crcl.; e. g. qui doctoris partes agit; qui magistri personam sustinet; qui docēre se proficitur: *t. of an art*, qui proficitur qm artem, &c. (Eg. *but* qui proficitur without an object, as in Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 3, is not Class.). a good *t.*, magister ad docendum aptus: to be a *t. of a science*, qd docēre (g. *t.*)—qd proficitur (to be a public *t.*): to be the *t. of* aby, cs doctorem esse (g. *t.*)—cs studia regere (to direct the studies of aby; e. g. docēre qm fidibus canere, or simply fidibus; docēre qm equo armisque; docere qm Latine loqui, or simply Latine): to have aby as a *t.*, habēre qm doctorem, magistrum, pręceptorem; uti qd doctore, magistro: in *athq.* qd magistro in qd re uti; qd auctore in qd re versari: to look for a *t. for one's children*, pręceptorem suis liberis querere: to put oneself under aby as a *t.*, se dare ci ad docendum.

TEACHING, ¶ Instruction, institutio, eruditio, disciplina. ¶ Doctrine, system of instruction, doctrina, pręcepta, orum, n. pręceptio. See also INSTRUCTION, DOCTRINE.

TEAL, pręps querquedula (Farr.).—anas crecca (Linn.).

TEAM, jugum. A *t. of horses*, equi jugales.

TEAR, s. lacrima. T. *t.*, lacrimę, pl. fletus, ds. With *t.'s* (in the eyes), lacrimans; oculis lacrimantibus; illacrimans; fletus: a flood of *t.'s*, magna vis lacrimarum: with a flood of *t.'s*, cum or non sine multis lacrimis; magno (cum) fletu: to shed *t.'s*, lacrimas effundere or profundere; lacrimare; flere (Eg. *lacrimari means 'to be moved to t.'s'*): I shed *t.'s* of joy, gaudio lacrimo or lacrimas effundo; gaudio lacrimę mihi cadunt or manant: to refrain fm *t.'s*, cohibēre lacrimas; fletum reprimere, lacrimas sistere (to suppress *t.'s*): not to be able to refrain fm *t.'s*, lacrimas tenēre non posse: *t.'s* come, lacrimę oboriuntur; flow, manant; burst forth, prorumpunt or erumpunt; fletus erumpit: to yield or give way to tears, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimis indulgere (O. Met. 9, 142): to shed a flood of *t.'s*, vim lacrimarum profundere: to bedew or moisten with *t.'s*, qd lacrimis opplere (Eg. lacrimis lavare qd is found only in the comedians): to draw forth or excite *t.'s*, lacrimas concitare or excitare: to move aby to *t.'s*, lacrimas or fletum ci movere: to wipe away *t.*, abstergere ci fletum (see C. Phil. 14, 13, 34): a *t. soon dries*, lacrima elto arecit; nihil facilius quam lacrima inarescit et lacrimę inarescunt.

TEAR, v. [TRAUS.] In partes discindere (into pieces).—discerpere (to pluck to pieces).—concernere. scindere. concindere. lacrarere (to lacerate). To *t. one's hair*, abscindere comas; vellere comam: to *t. aby away fm aby's arms*, qm a or ex complexu (not complexibus) cs abripere: to *t. oneself away fm aby's embrace*, ex complexu cs se eripere: to be torn by wild beasts, a feris laniari or dilanari: to *t. off or away* (a part fm a whole), abscindere (Eg. not abscidere = to cut off): to *t. oneself away*, se propere (ex loco). avolare. alare. scindere: to *t. open*, divellere (to separate hastily); abscindere; discindere (to separate with violence); a garment, vestem discindere: to *t. open* a wound, vulnus suis manibus divellere (prop.; Hirt. B. Afr. 88): to *t. up*, concerpere. concindere: to *t. up* a letter, epistolam samplere, concindere, or concerpere. [INTRANS.] rumpl. dirumpi.

TEARFUL, lacrimans. lacrimosus.

TEASE, negotium facessere; negotium or molestiam

exhibere ci. To *t. aby with athq.* obtundere qm qd re (e. g. literis, rogitando).—obstrepere ci (e. g. literis); with entreaties, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam ci afferre. molestiam qm afficere. ci qd re molestum or gravem esse.—Sis agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovere, sollicitare, &c.

TEASEL, \*dipsacus fullonum (Linn.).

TEAT, papilla.

TECHINESS, morositas. difficultas (C., rare).—natura difficilis, asperitas.

TECHNICAL. A *t. term*, vocabulum artis; vocabulum artificibus usitatum: *t. terms*, verba artis propria (Q. 8, 2, 13); vocabula quę in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria; vocabula artis; verba or vocabula quibus philosophi or artifices (as the case may be) utuntur quasi privatis ac suis; vocabula ex artis propria necessitate concepta: to use a *t. term*, \*ut in arte dictum; \*ut more artificum loqui: to employ *t. terms* in teaching, verbis in docendo quasi privatis uti ac suis.

TECHY, morosus. difficilis. natura difficilis. Jx difficilis et morosus.

TEDIOUS, molestus. tedilli plenus. tedium creans (e. g. oratio, narratio molestā, tedilli plena, quę facit ut temporis moram sentiamus). A *t. speaker*, odiosus in dicendo: a *t. war*, bellum diuturnum ac lentum: a *t. affair*, res lenta (L.); negotium lentum (C.).

TEDIOUSNESS, molestia. lente.

TEDIOUSNESS, molestia. gravis tarditas. temporis molestia.

TEEM, [PROPR.] See PREGNANT. [FIG.] See ABOUND.

TEETH, v. dentire.

TEETHING, dentitio. To assist the *t.*, facilem pręstare dentitionem infantibus.

TEGUMENT, tegmen (tegimen, tegumen). tegumentum. involucrium. integumentum. velamen. velamentum.

TELEGRAPH, s. \*telegraphum, quod dicitur (t. t.). 'To communicate by telegraph' may be nearly expressed by per homines certis locis dispositis in singula diei tempora quę aguntur cognoscere, et quid fieri volumus imperare (see Cass. B. G. 7, 16).

TELESCOPE, \*telescopium. To look through a *t.*, \*oculis armatis spectare qd or prospicere in longinquum. It appears that certain telescopic tubes, without glasses, were in use among the ancients.

TELL, [To utter, speak, say, dicere. rem verbis exsequi or enuntiare. See BREAK, SAY.] To narrate, relate, narrare. commemorare. qm de re certior fieri. It is you this in perfect confidence, hæc tibi soli dicta puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aures dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim (Eg. *not sub rosa* hoc tibi dixerim, *whch is not Lat.*). See INFORM, NARRATE, RELATE. [To count, numerare. numerum inire. dinumerare. See COUNT.]

TELL-TALE, delator (Suet. Cal. 15). To listen to *t.'s*, delatoribus aures patefacere (Ost. C. Off. 1, 26 91; opp. delatoribus aures non habēre, Suet. Cal. 15).

TEMERITY. See RASHNESS.

TEMPER, s. [Dux mixturę, mixtio (Vitruv.).—mixtura (Plin.).—concreto. temperatio (C.).] Disposition of mind, animi affectus (in the best prose writers).—natura. indoles. animus. To be in a good *t.*, letum esse; alacrem esse animo: to be in a bad *t.*, stomachari; tristem, morosum esse. [Coolness, evenness of mind, animus æquus. With *t.*, æque animo; placide; sedate; placate; tranquillo animo.]

TEMPER, v. [To mix, mingle, temperare qd qd re. miscere, permiscere qd ci rei or qd re. [To form (mould) to a proper degree of hardness, durare. indurare (e. g. ferrum, Plin.).—temperare (ferrum, Plin.).] To moderate, mollify, mollire. emollire. mitigare. lenire. temperare (e. g. calorem solis, vitriam, C.).]

TEMPERAMENT, [Of body, (corporis) affectio, constitutio (C.).—habitus (T.).] See HABIT. [Of mind, indoles. via. affectio. natura. animus. Ingenium. To be of a warm and sanguine *t.*, natura esse acrem et vehementem, or vehementem et ferocem; ingenio esse violento: to be of a mild or gentle *t.*, animo esse miti.]

TEMPERANCE, temperantia (general and habitual self-government).—moderatio (the avoiding of excess, as an action).—continentia (opp. to libido; command over all sensual desires).—modestia (as an habitual preference of the modus, or true mean; the three last words are qualities).—abstinentia (abstaining fm desire for what is another's). Jx. temperantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia.

C. *Of. 3, 26, has moderatio continentis et temperantie.*

TEMPERATE, temperans. temperatus. continens. modestus. moderatus (*rare*). *Jm. moderatus ac temperans. temperatus moderatusque. Of t. habito (in eating and drinking), sobrius (not given to drinking); parvo et tenui victu contentus; parvus in victu: a t. life, vita moderata, modica, or temperata (see abstemius, temperate, espy as to drinking wine; used only in H. for abstemius). A t. climate, cœli temperies; t. zone, orbis medius (Plin.).* [SYN. IN TEMPERANCE.]

TEMPERATELY, temperanter. modeste. moderate. continenter.

TEMPERATURE, temperatio. temperies. affectio (cœli).

TEMPEST. See STORM.

TEMPESTUOUS. See STORMY.

TEMPLE, *[A sacred building or place, sedes sacra (as the habitation of a deity; sacra must not be omitted unless the name of the deity is added, or when the context otherwise fixes the sense).—templum (a place dedicated to a deity, with all its precincts).—sanum (a place set apart for a temple; thence also a temple itself).—delubrum (as a place of purification and expiation). A small t., ædicula sacra; sacellum: to dedicate a t., deo ædem (ædiculam) or templum dedicare: to rob a t., sacrilegium facere, admittere, or committere. Temples (of the head), tempora, pl. (rarely in the singular; Cels.).*

TEMPORAL, *[Relating to time, temporalls (post-Aug.). Of this world, externus (relating to outward things).—humanus (relating to men and human affairs). Terrenus and terrester only in Eccl. writers. T. affairs, res externæ: t. possessions, bona hujus vite; bona fluxa, caduca. Secular (not ecclesiastical), profanus (opp. sacer). Belonging to the temples, Crel. by tempus or tempora. temporalls (e. g. vena, Veget.).*

TEMPORARY, in tempus structus (built for a present purpose, but to be afterwards taken down).—subitarius (hastily put together).—brevis et ad tempus (lasting but for a time).—caducus (quickly perishing).—non duraturus (not lasting). A t. theatre, subitarily gradus et scena in tempus structa (T. Ann. 14, 20); temporarium theatrum (Plin.).—temporarius is post-Class., except in *Np. Att.*, temporaria liberalitas: to run up the buildings, subitaria ædificia extruere (T. Ann. 15, 29).

TEMPORIZE, *[To delay, vid. To comply with the times and occasions, tempore servire. Inservire temporibus (Np. Alc. 1, 3).—temporis causâ facere qd (Np. Att. 9, 5; to accommodate oneself or submit to the times, to suit oneself to circumstances).—duabus sellis sedere (to play a double part).*

TEMPORIZER, homo bilinguis (a double-tongued man).—temporum multorum homo (a time-server, Curt. 5, 3, 4).—prævaricator (guilty of shuffling conduct). You are a temporizer, duabus sellis sedere soles (Laber. ap. Sen. Controv. 3, 18, extr.). See TIME-SERVER.

TEMPT, *[To attempt, vid. To solicit to ill, entice, tentare, sollicitare qm or ca animum. pellere qm. To t. the enemy across the river, by pretending to retreat, hostes cedendo sensim citra flumen pertrahere (L. 21, 54).*

TEMPTATION, *[To tempt, sollicitatio, sollicitatio; usually by the verb. To yield to t., ad scelus sollicitanti cedere; succumbere culpæ.*

TEMPTER, qui qm tentat, sollicitat, &c. tentator (*rare*).

TEN, decem. with subalt. used only in pl., dēni, m. a. (distrib.) deni. Consisting of t., containing t., denarius t., o'clock, hora decima: a t., (decas, Ædis, Ter.) numerus denarius (Plur.): the figure t., numeri denarii figura: t. times, decies: t. times as much, decuplum, or rather decies tanto plus (L.); decies tanto amplius: t. years old, decennus (Plin., Q.); or rather, decem annos natus (C.); decem annorum (C., Np.).

TENACIOUS, tenax (*prop. and fig.*). See also FIRM.

TENACIOUSLY, tenaciter (*prop. and fig.*). See also FIRMLY.

TENACIOUSNESS, TENACITY, tenacitas (*prop. and fig.*). See also FIRMNESS.

TENANCY, by Crel. with conductus or locatus (e. g. contract, law of t., pactum, formula, lex conducti, locati).

TENANT, a. conductor (one who rents).—incola (as inhabitant).

TENANT v. See INHABIT.

TENANTABLE, habitabilis (habitable, C.). Not t.,

inhabitabilis (uninhabitable, C.): to keep a house in a repair, sarta tecta ædium tuæ.

TENANTRY, clientes, pl. (in the Roman sense).

TENCH, tinca (Auson.); \*Cyprinus tinca (Linn.).

TEND, TRANS. curare. procurare (to attend to, take care of).—colere qd. deservire ei rei (to take proper care of).—dare operam ei rei (to bestow pains or attention upon). To t. one's office, colere, obire munus [INTRANS.] PROPRI. tendere iter or cursum. tendere. pergere. [FIG.] tendere. spectare.

TENDENCY, inclinatio (*prop. and fig.*); proclivitas. propensio. animal inductio (of the mind and will). A strong t., studium. appetitus (of the mind or will): to have a strong t. to alth, proclivum, propensum esse ad qd; studio teneri ei rei; appetere qd.

TENDER, s. [Offer, vid. A small vessel waiting on a larger, navicula; navigium.]

TENDER, adj. tener (t., sensitive; dim. tenellus).—mollis (soft, gentle).—blandus (showing visible signs of affection).—amoris plenus (full of love).—amans (mly with gen. of a person tenderly beloved; e. g. uxoris).—pius (full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.).—indulgens (overlooking faults); Jm. amans indulgensque.—delicatus (of too fine feelings, tastes, &c.).—effeminatus (effeminate).—affectuosus in very late writers; Mucrob., Cassiod., Ter. T. upbraiding, molles querim: to write a t. letter to aby, literas amoris plenas dare ad qm: very t. words, verba blandissima, amantissima.

TENDERLY, blande. amanter. pie [SYN. IN TENDER]. To look t. at aby; prpe molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609): to behave t. towards, ci multa blandimenta dare. [Softly, tenero or tenerius (post-Aug.). molliter. delicate. To bring up children too t., molliter educare liberos.]

TENDERNESS, [Affectionate feeling, pietas (as exhibited towards parents, &c.).—indulgentia (as shown in overlooking faults, &c.).—amor blandus. amor.—blandimenta (blandishments; winning, petting ways).—Softness, molities. teneritas.]

TENDON, nervus (Cels.).

TENDRIL, brachium (Cul.); (of a vine), pampinus. clavícula (C.). To put forth t's, in pampino, in surculos crescere: to clasp with t's, brachis, clavícula amplexi qd, inhaerescere ei rei: to cut off the t's of vines, vites pampinare. pampino viti detergere.

TENEMENT, domicilium. habitatio. sedes [SYN. IN ANODE].

TENET, placitum. dogma (opinion or doctrine of a philosopher).—præceptum (C.). The t's of the Stoics, ratio Stoicorum. See OPINION.

TENFOLD, adj. decemplex.

TENFOLD, adv. decies. To bear t., afferre cum decimo (C.); cum decimo (Farr.).

TENNIS, Tennis-ball, \*pila pennata. To play at t., pila pennatâ ludere.

TENON, cardo (Vir.; tignum cardinatum): decorated t's, cardines securiculati.

TENOIR, sententia (tenor; Pand.) See DRAFT, MEANING.

TENSE (in Grammar), tempus, oris (Gramm.).

TENSION, tensio (Hygin., Vir., post-Class. rare).—tensura (post-Class., Hygin., Veget.). Mly by Crel. with extendere (e. g. funem).—intendere (e. g. chordas, arcum).—contendere (arcum, &c.).—intendere qd qd re (e. g. sellam loræ).

TENT, tentorium (of cloth or skins, a military, moveable t.; Sen., Hist.).—tabernaculum (C.: the word used by Cæs. uses for a soldier's t.; it denotes properly, a slight hut or habitation, made of boards, skins, &c.; but more durable and serviceable than tentorium; we often find pelles, pl., for tents). The general's t., prætorium: to pitch a t., tabernaculum statuere, constituere (Cæs.); collocare, ponere (C.; also absol.); tendere (T., Curt.): to strike t's, tabernacula detendere (Cæs., L.): a t. bed, lectus in tentorio collocandus. lectus castrænsis: a little t., tentoriolum (Hist.): a t.-roll, paxillus tentorii.—A roll of limt put into a core, turunda (Cat.); penicillum (Cat., Plin.).

TENTATIVE, quod tentat, &c. By a t. process, by t. methods, experiendo. See TRY, ATTEMPT.

TENTER-HOOK, hamus. uncus (larger).

TENTH, decimus. A t., decuma; decuma or decima pars.

TENTHLY, decimo.

TENUITY. See THINNESS.

TENURE, Crel. by possidere. tenere. habere qd, or possessio. esse in possessione rei, possessionem rei habere (C.); possessionem ex rei tenere (Np.).

TEPID, tepidus. See LUKEWARM.

**TEREBINTH**, terebinthus (*Plin.*). \*platacia terebinthus (*Linn.*).

**TERGIVERSATE**, tergiversari.

**TERGIVERSION**, tergiversatio.

**TERM**, s. *Space of time, spatium (g. t.)*.—temporis intervallum (*interval*).—dies certa dies praestituta. tempus finitum, definitum (*a fixed, appointed t.*). To *be* or *appoint* a t., diem statuere, constituere, praefinire; tolerably long, diem statuere satis laxam (*e. g., before the expiration of wch payment must be made*; quam ante, &c.; see *C. Ath. 6, 1, 16*): to *request* a t. of a few days, petere paucorum dierum interjectum (*of a defendant*; *T. Ann. 3, 67, 2*): to *grant* a t. of some days to a debtor, ci paucos ad solvendum dies prorogare: to *request* fr. aby a short t., ad qd parvam exiguū temporis usuram cs rei postulare (*see C. Agr. 3, 1, 2*): the t. expires, exit dies (*e. g. Induciarum, L. 4, 30. cf. 22, 33*). *At the universities, in the course of law, terminus (t. t.)*. *A word, verbum, vocabulum. nomen.* *Conditio*, vid. *Relatio* n. ratio; pl., t. of friendship, &c.; by *Crci.*; *e. g., res mihi cum qo est*; mihi cum hominibus his et gratia et necessitudo est (*I am on good t. with*; *Caes. ad C.*).—al mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum omnibus (*C. if I were on less friendly t. with*).

**TERM**, v. See **CALL**, NAME.

**TERMAGANT**, mulier rixosa or jurgiosa.

**TERMINAL**, *At certain periods, certis diebus*; certis pensationibus (*of payments*). *Of or in a term at the universities, &c., terminalis (t. t.)*.

**TERMINATE**, *TRANS.* terminare qd (*to put a limit to althg, with regard to place*).—concludere (*e. g., a letter*).—finire (*to end*).—finem facere cs or ci rel. finem ci rei imponere, constituere (*to put an end to*). To t. his speech, finem dicendi facere. perorare.—ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (*to bring althg to a conclusion*—to accomplish it).—conficere. transigere qd (*to settle*).—componere qd (*to t. amicably*).—finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere ci rei (*to put an end to althg, with regard to duration*): to t. a war, pacem facere (*not concludere*): to t. a business, expedire negotium (*to settle it*).—profligare negotium (*by a violent exertion*): to t. a dispute, &c., controversiam componere or dirimere (*dir., also of terminating althg by sudden intervention*; nox praelium diremit). See **END**. *INTRANS.* finem habere or capere. desinere (*to cease*).—finem or exitum habere (*of time or an event*).—terminali (*of space*).—cadere or exidere (*in end in such a letter or syllable*; *of words*): to t. in a long syllable, longā syllabā terminari; cadere or exidere in longam syllabam: the matter is not yet terminated, res nondum finem invenit: to t. badly, fœde finire. See also **END**, **CEASE**.

**TERMINATION**, conclusio (*the closing or finishing point*; *C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 16*, in extremā parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii tui).—finis, exitus (*end, ultimate result*).—extrema pars (*last part of a matter*). To bring a thing to a t., qd ad finem or ad exitum adducere: to come to a t., ad finem venire. T. of a word, terminatio or exitus: to have an a or e for its t., exitum habere in a aut in e: to have for its t., cadere or exidere in &c. (*of words*): to have the same t., similes casus habere in exitu. similiter cadere. See **END**.

**TERMINOLOGY**, artis cs vocabula, &c. See **TECHNICAL**. The only difference between Zeno and the Peripatetics lies in their t., inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil præter verborum novitatem interest.

**TERNARY**, *Crci.* by terni (ternarius, *Col.*; consisting of three).

**TERRACE**, solarium (*Plaut.*; *g. t. for any projection, &c. attached to a house, for the purpose of receiving the sun*; balcony, &c.; *Plaut., Suet., Aug. ap. Macrob.*).—pulvinus (*Varr.*; in a garden).

**TERRAQUEOUS**, \*qui ex terrā et aquā constat.

**TERRENE**, **TERRESTRIAL**, terrenus, terrā natus, sctus (*consisting of earth*).—terrenus, terrester (*relating to the earth, living on the earth*); often also humanus (*opp. celestis, divinus*). T. affairs, res humanae (*opp. not res terrenae*); humana, pl.; interiora, pl.: t. goods, bona hujus vite. bona fluxa, caduca.

**TERRIBLE**, *PROPR.* terribilis (*causing fright*; terrificus is poet. only).—horribilis, horrendus (*causing horror*).—atrox (*fearful, frightful*; *e. g. death, bloodshed*).—immanis (*monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel*; *e. g. animal, deed, character*).—fœdus (*causing indignation, abominable*; *e. g. projects, war, fire, or conflagration*).—dirus (*dire*).—trux (*causing a shudder*; *e. g. of looks*).—Incredibilis (*that cannot be conceived, e. g. stupidity, stupiditas*). To be the bearer of some t. news, miros terrores afferre ad qm.

**TERRIBLY**, *PROPR.* terribiliter or horrendum in modum. *FIG.* fœde, fœdum in modum, atrociter.

**TERRIER**, *A kind of dog, \*canis terrarius (Linn.)*.

**TERRIFIC**. See **TERRIBLE**.

**TERRIFY**, perterrere. perterrere qm. pavore percellere cs pectus. See also **FRIGHTEN**.

**TERRITORY**, territorium (*land belonging to a town*; *if = country, district, region, &c., ager, terra, regio, fines*; *Don.* dicitur as not *Class. in this sense*). The t. of the Helvetii, ager Helvetius: the Trojan t., ager Troas: to enter the t. of aby, intra fines cs ingredi: to add a district to the t. of aby, cs finibus regionem adjicere (*also fig.*; *e. g. ars diendi non habet definitam regionem*); locus (*fig.*; *e. g. locus philosophiæ proprius*).

**TERROR**, metus, terror. See **FEAR**.  
**TERSE**, tersus (*Q.*; *e. g. auctor tersior est Horatius*); pressus, brevis, sententiis densus, creber (*Syn. in Conwisk*).

**TERSELY**, breviter, paucis (*sc. verbis*). breviter strictissimeque. præcise, presse or pressus (*Syn. in Conwisk*).

**TERSENESS**, brevitas (*dicendi*). breviloquentia. \*stricta brevitas.

**TERTIAN**, tertianus (*C.*). A t. fever, tertiana (*sc. febris, Celz.*).

**TESSELATE**, tessellare. in tessellat formam figere qd. A tessellated pavement, pavimentum tessellatum. pavimentum tessellis or vermiculatis crustis stratum. See **MOAIC**.

**TEST**, s. *PROPR.* obrussa (*Sen.*).—*FIG.* tamquam obrussa (*C.*). See also **PROOF**.

**TEST**, v. See **PROVE**, **TRY**.

**TESTACEOUS**, testaceus (*Plin.*; *e. g. operimentum, Plin. 11, 37, 55*).

**TESTAMENT**, *Will*; vid. *A name given to each of the two divisions of the Bible, testamentum (vetus, novum; Eccl.)*.

**TESTAMENTARY**, testamentarius (*t. t.*; or rather by *Crci.* with testamenti or testamentum).

**TESTATOR**, testator (*Suet. Ner. 17, and Jct.*); or by *Crci.*, is qui testamentum facit (*C. Verr. 2, 18, 46*).

**TESTATRIX**, testatrix (*Ulp.*); ea quæ testamentum facit.

**TESTIFY**, testari (*g. t.*). attestari, testificari. testimonio confirmare (*to establish by a witness*).—testimonio esse, testem esse (*to serve as a witness: the former of a thing, the latter of a person*).—testificari, affirmare (*to affirm, assure*).

**TESTILY**, stomachose, asperè, acerbe.

**TESTIMONIAL**, testimonium (*a testimony, whether oral or written*; *e. g. testimonio quæ recitari solent*; opp. præsentēs testes: so legitē testimonio, *C. Mil. 17, 46*).—scriptum testimonium.—\*litteræ cs rei testes.—litteræ commendatiæ (*C.*; a letter of recommendation). A t., or letters t., \*litteræ dimissionis testes (*of servants or soldiers*): testimoniale, \*litteræ missionem honestam significantes (*g. t.*).

**TESTIMONY**, testimonium (*whether oral or written*). To bear t., testimonium dicere: to bear important t. in favour of aby, grave testimonium impertire ci (*C.*): to bear t. for aby on any point, ci perhibere testimonium cs rei. See **WITNESS**, **EVIDENCE**.

**TESTY**, stomachosus, acerbus, diffidilis.

**TETHER**, numella (= genus vinculi, quo quadrupedes deligantur, *Fest.* As an instrument of torture, both the head and feet were inserted in it [*Non. 144, 25, sq.*]; hence, this was probably the case when it was used as an instrument for confining cattle to their pasture, &c.); prps pedica (*g. t. for fetter*), or funia.

**TETRARCH**, tetrarches (*C.*).

**TETRARCHY**, tetrarchia (*C.*).

**TETRASTIC**, carmen tetrastichum (*Q.*). tetrastichum (*sc. carmen, Mart.*).

**TETTER**, lichen, or pure Lat. mentagra (*see Plin. 26, 1, 2*).

**TEXT**, *Words of a writer, oratio or verba scriptoris*; oratio contexta (*the words of the author, as opp. to commentaries; the last, Diom. 446, 24, P.*).—\*exemplum (*in the same sense, so far as the text is written or printed, i. e. perhaps in such sentences as, 'the annotations wech we have added after the Greek t.,' annotations quæ post Græcum exemplum exhibemus*). To correct the t. of an author, \*verba scriptoris a corruptione sordibus judicando emendare. *A portion of Scripture chosen as a subject of discourse, Argumentum: to preach on a t., argumentum proposito orationem acram habere. Argumentum proposito e sacro suggestu dicere. —*TEXTUM or TEX-



tus, *its are allowed as t. st.* by most writers on the subject; even J. A. Wolf uses them, *its with, and its without* ut it dicam. *qui* (quod) dicitur or vocatur.

TEXTILE, textilis (C.).

TEXTURE, textura (Plaut., Prop.).

THAN, *ast. comparatives, and verbs of comparison, (e.g. malo, praestari, quam; if the object of comparison be expressed in the nominative, where we may ask the question, who? or whom? 'than' may be expressed in Latin by the simple abl.; e.g., virtus is better t. gold, virtus est praestantior quam aurum or praestantior auro. Ast. the comparatives amplius and plus (more), minus (less), minor (younger), major (older), with ref. to number, quam is frequently omitted, and the number is in the case wch would be required without quam; e.g., there are more t. six months, amplius sunt sex menses: he missed more t. two hundred soldiers, plus ducentos milites desideravit: less t. three hundred perished, minus trecenti perierunt: he is more t. twenty years old, major viginti annorum est (cf. Grotef. § 219, obs. 3; Zumpt, § 483). T. that, quam ut or quam qui (quæ, quod, &c.), followed by a subjunctive: the town was stronger t. he could capture, urbs munitione fuit, quam ut quæ primo impetu capi potuisset (cf. Grotef. § 283, 3; Zumpt, § 580): 'than in proportion to', *ast. a comparative, is expressed by L. and later writers simply by quam pro* (wch, however, does not occur in C. and Cas.; e.g., the battle was harder t. in proportion to the number of combatants, proclium atrocius erat quam pro pugnantium numero; see Zumpt, § 484, extr.). After 'no other' (or interrog., 'what other?') 'than' may be expressed by nisi or quam, but with this distinction, that nisi requires the exclusion of all other ideas; quam is used only comparatively; e.g., the history was no other t. a compilation of annals, erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio (i. e., it was this and this only; C. de Or. 2, 12, 52): virtus is no other (or nothing else) t. perfect nature carried to the highest degree of excellence, virtus nihil aliud est, quam in se perfecta et ad summum producta natura (i. e., it is as much as, is equivalent to; C. Legg. 1, 8, 25; cf. Grotef. § 269, a) obs. 3; Dölke, pp. 285 and 291).*

THANE, dominus.

THANK, gratias agere, persolvere (with words; see THANKFUL for the construction); gratiam referre, reddere, tribuere. beneficium respondere. beneficium remunerari (by action); gratiam habere. gratum esse erga qm. beneficium memoriam conservare. memorie mentem gratiam persolvere. gratâ memoria beneficium (beneficia) prosequi (in the heart); —re ipsâ atque animo esse gratum (in deed and in heart). To t. most earnestly, maximas, incredibiles, singulares gratias agere ci. amplissimè or singularibus verbis gratias agere ci: I t. you, benigne dicis (in accepting an offer): to have to t. one for athg, ci qd debere (athg good); ci qd acceptum referre (good or bad); to t. (i. e., merely to t., and so to refuse or decline), qd gratiâ ref. accepta non accipere (to feel obliged by an offer, but not to accept it; see L. 22, 37). —recusare (to refuse). —deponere (to decline). —deprecari (to accuse oneself): I t. you! benigne (dicis)! benigne ac liberaliter! recte (not as an answer to a proposal or offer; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51): I t. you for your kind invitation, bene vocas; Jam gratia est (Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 38).

THANKFUL. By Crci. i. e., To feel t. to one for athg, gratian (rarely gratias) habere ci (χαρίν δέχαι or εὐδέναι τι, when the thing for wch one feels t. is either not expressed, as Cic. de Orat. 1, 24, extr., or it follows in a clause of its own with quod, as Cic. in Catil. 1, 5, 11; or in a clause subjoined by a relative agreeing with the person, wch is put in the dative; as, I feel most t. to him for having, &c., ego illi maximam gratiam habeo, qui me eâ pœnâ multaverit. C. Tusc. 1, 42, 100). To be t. fm the bottom of the heart, gratiam habere, qui me fecerit, &c.; but ista the indicative is used, to add more weight to the cause as a fact of actual occurrence: habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quæ mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit = for she has increased, &c. (see Pr. Intr. App. 17).

THANKFULNESS, gratus animus. See GRATITUDE.

THANKLESS, ingratus. Immemor beneficii.

THANKLESSNESS. See INGRATITUDE.

THANKS, gratia (in the pl., when it expresses great number or variety of t.'s). —grates (solennia, religious thanksgiving; ~~not~~ not used in any other sense in good Classic prose). To deserve or merit t.'s, gratiam mereri. gratiam inire apud qm or ab qo. gratum facere

ci: to owe t.'s to any one, gratiam ci debere: to give or return t.'s to any one, gratias agere or persolvere ci (χαρίν ἀπολογέαι or χάριτας λένειν, by word of mouth or writing, followed by quod or qui, ~~not~~ not by pro re). —gratiam ci referre, reddere: for athg, pro re (χαρίν ἀποδίδοναι, to show oneself thankful by act; and dead: ~~not~~ rarely gratias referre; in C. Phil. 3, 15, 39, it is found among other plurals). Not to return t.'s due, gratiam negligere: to reap t.'s, gratiam capere: deserving of t.'s, gratus (app. ingratus; cf. Ruhn. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 6). —qui bene meruit (of persons). You will get no t.'s for it, tibi ingratum erit: to require or demand thanks, gratiam exigere ab qo: to receive with t.'s, in gratiam accipere. grate accipere or excipere: t.'s be to God! est Deo gratia!

THANKSGIVING, grates, pl.; gratiarum actio (a returning of thanks). —grati animi significatio (as expressed). —preces grati in Deum animi (of Christian t.). A public t., supplicatio. gratulatio (with festivity; ~~not~~ not festum or dies festus gratiarum actionis): to order a public t., gratulationem decernere. superis decernere grates (O.). —to celebrate a public t., gratulationem facere (e.g. republicæ bene gestæ).

THANKWORTHY, propter quod gratia debetur, gratiæ debentur (prop.). —laudabilis, laude dignus (praiseworthy).

THAT, conj. A) Serving to connect an idea with the chief proposition. This idea is either 1) the simple subject of the predicate connected with the copula in the chief proposition, or c) the verb wch occupies its place. Then 1) if this idea be general and not compounded, the simple infinitive, or another noun, is used; e.g. It is a chief duty t. one assist him who is most in need of our help, (hoc) maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opus indigant, ita eum potissimum optulari. Nothing is more pleasant than t. i. we be loved by all, nihil suavius est, quam ab omnibus diligi or quam amor omnium.

2) If the idea be limited to a single person, the accusative and infinitive is used. To this belong especially the impersonal expressions, 'it is pleasant, delightful, and, &c.; 'it is probable, clear, evident, true, profitable, just, necessary, lawful' (licet, after wch the person with the infinitive is used in the accusative, if the permission be taken as general, but in the dative, if it refer only to a single person); see Krebs, § 437. (See also Several of these modes of expression take also quod and ut after them in certain cases; see below, Nos. IV. and V.) Examples: I am delighted t. you are well, gratum est to valere: it grieves me t. we have been almost too late in learning, dolet mihi, nos pœne sero scisse, &c.: it is true (proved) t. friendship can exist only between the good, verum est (constat), amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse: it is not permitted t. a man often be what he wishes, non licet hominem esse pœpe ita ut vult. This idea may also be expressed by another noun with the pronoun possessive; as, it is pleasant (delightful) t. you are restored, grata est confirmata tua valetudo.

3) If it be a compound idea, either the infinitive with an adverb, or another noun with an adjective or participle, is used; e.g., nothing is more to be desired than t. one may live happily, nihil magis optandum quam beate vivere or quam vita beata: nothing was so prejudicial to the Lacedæmonians as t. the constitution of Lyncurgus was taken away, Lacedæmonis nulla res tanto erat damno, quam disciplina Lyncurgi sublata. Or the idea is II.) The simple object of the verb in the chief clause. Then we find either the noun in the accusative, with or without the pronoun possessive, or another noun in the genitive, or the accusative and infinitive. To this belong a) All the verba sensuum et affectuum, i. e. wch express perception and feeling, knowing, recognizing, remembering, expecting, believing, &c.; see Grotef. § 240. Zumpt, § 602, sqq. Hence, also, after fac when = finge, i. e. imagine, picture to yourself; e.g. fac imagine t. you were in my place, fac, qui ego sum, esse te; eum to esse finge, qui ego sum. ~~not~~ After the verbs 'to hope, swear, promise, vow, threaten,' the accusative and future infinitive are used, and after 'to hope,' also, the present infinitive, if in the next proposition the subject be only of the present, and the perfect infinitive, if the subject be of the past; see Krebs, § 442. Grotef. § 220. Zumpt, § 605, 2. b) The verba declarandi, i. e. the verbs of 'saying, narrating, showing, reminding, convincing, teaching, proving, (efficere, &c.); see Grotef. and Zumpt, locc. citâ. c) Nearly allied with all these are the ideas 'to settle, fix, will, forbid, impose, grant,' (i. a thing is so, &c.), wch (if the object of the verb is named, simply as such, but not as a wish or end in view, for in this case ut follows; see below, V.), take after them an accusative and infinitive; see Zumpt, §

614 sq. **THA** a) The phrases 'they say, it is said' (dicunt, traidunt, ferunt, produnt, perhibent), admit a change into the passive form, when the accusative becomes the nominative: e. g., they say t. *Romulus was the first king of Rome*, dicunt Romulus primum regem Romanorum fuisse, or Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicitur. they say t. you were present, dicunt vos adfuisse, or vos dicebantini adfuisse: see *Grotef.* § 173. 3. *Zumpt.* § 607. b) After non dubito, 'I doubt not', C. always uses quin: it is only in the sense of 'I do not hesitate' t. a simple infinitive follows: see *Grotef.* § 238, b. 3 and 240, obs.; *Zumpt.* § 540. Or, III.) The idea is a local or other definite addition to the chief clause, which may be resolved into a noun in the ablative with a preposition. Then the infinitive is changed into the gerund or the participle future passive; e. g., the tribunes prevailed by this, t. they threatened, &c., tribuni pervicere denunciando, &c.: men learn to do evil by this, t. they do nothing, nihil agendo homines male agere discunt: justice consists in this, t. we render to every one his own, iustitia in suum cuique tribuendo cernitur. Or, it is, IV.) Description or circumlocution of the subject, where that 'may be exchanged with 'who, which,' &c. It is then to be rendered by quod. To this belong especially the expressions, 'there is reason, there is no reason,' eat (habeo), non est, nihil est (after weh, however, we may also employ cur in Latin, as 'why' in English); see *Krüg.* § 618, Not. 6 (on the difference of the construction of quod with the subjunctive and indicative); *Zumpt.* § 562: also the expressions, 'it is pleasant, delightful to me, it pains me,' &c. Examples: There is no reason t. you should fear, t. you would envy, nihil est quod (i. e. illud, quod) timeas, quod invidias illis: it pains me t. you are angry, dolet mihi quod stomacharis. To this also we may add the expression, 'add to this,' eo or ut accedit, after weh quod is used if a new reason is brought forward, at which a concomitant circumstance is added, to be for the first time brought under consideration; see *Krebs.* § 428, 3 and 434; *Hera.* *Cas. B. G. 3.* 13. 2) Of the object, where that in English may be exchanged with 'since' or 'because.' Likewise by quod. This case can occur only after verbs weh, being originally transitive, have become intransitive by use. To this belong chiefly verbs of the affections and their expression; as, to be glad (gaudere), to be sad (dolere), to wonder (mirari), &c.; after weh quod (3iv) is used when a definite fact is mentioned, but si (ei) if the thing appears as a mere conjecture or representation. Again, the verbs 'to thank, to congratulate, to praise, to accuse' in all weh cases we can ask the question 'for what?' on what account? see *Grotef.* § 234 A.; *Zumpt.* § 629; *Krebs.* § 427. 3) Of a definite addition or complement; where, in English, 'that' may be exchanged with 'so far as.' Likewise by quod; e. g., I have never seen you, that I know, non ego te, quod (quantum) sciam, umquam vidi: see *Grotef.* § 234 A.; *Zumpt.* § 559; *Krebs.* § 349, 10. V.) In all three cases ut is used if the nature, aim, purpose, operation, or consequence, supposition, permission, exhortation, wish, or command, is to be marked as the subject, object, or definite addition or complement of a chief proposition. For special uses of ut, see *Grotef.* § 235 sq.; *Zumpt.* § 616 sq.; *Krebs.* § 414 sq. **THE** After the words dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus, for ut, with is (hic), &c., the Latins use qui (quum, quod, &c.); e. g., pleasure does not deserve, t. a wise man should consider it, voluptas non est digna ad quam sapiens respiciat: see *Grotef.* § 236, 4; *Zumpt.* § 568; *Krebs.* § 344 (666) dignus with an infinitive is not Classical; see *Proschner.* Q. 10, 1, 96, p. 87; *Krebs.* § 344. In like manner, qui for ut, is, &c.; e. g., quum sum, ejus aures laedi nefas sit: see *Grotef.* § 236, Obs. 3 and 4; *Zumpt.* § 556 sq.; *Krebs.* § 343. But we find also ut, is, &c., if an operation is to be signified, or else for the sake of perspicuity (especially if a qui, &c., be near); see *Krebs.* § 344 A. **CONCLUDING REMARKS:** a) The construction with 'that' not does not alter in the cases mentioned under Nos. I. II. III. IV. and V. Only after the verbs 'to fear, to care,' 'that' not is ne non; more rarely ut; 'that' is ne: see *Grotef.* § 239, Obs. 5; *Zumpt.* § 553; *Krebs.* § 452: again, after the verbs 'to keep off, hinder, deter,' 'that' not is quominus: see *Grotef.* § 228, c; *Zumpt.* § 543; *Krebs.* § 439. b) After a negation see *And* quin

for qui (quum, quod) non, if no emphasis lie on the negation; in like manner also for qui non (why not?): see *Zumpt.* § 538. c) Ne is used for ut non, if the whole proposition is negated; but ut non if the negative refers only to one word; see *Hera.* *Cas. B. G. 3.* 17. d) Our 'that—not at all,' 'that—not by any means,' is expressed in Latin by ut ne, where ne must, for the most part, be placed separately from ut immediately before the idea which it precludes; e. g., t. I should not by any means do this, ut hoc ne facerem. e) 'I say, maintain, affirm, that not' (no, &c.), is usually expressed by nego with an acc. and inf.; e. g., he maintains t. there are no gods, deos esse negat. f) Denoting time: quum, ex quo (from the time t.): until t., dum, donec, quoad: it is many years ago t. I saw him, anni sunt plures, ex quo eum non vidi. C) Denoting emotions or passions: a) in wishes; t. oh! t. would t. ut! utinam o!—God grant t. &c. t. faxis Deus, ut &c. —oh t. not! utinam ne! b) in exclamation and in indignant interrogative, the Latins usually adopt an (apparently) independent accusative and infinitive: e. g., oh! me unhappy! t. thou shouldst for my sake have fallen into such trouble! me miserum! te in tantas verunas propter me incidisse! see *Grotef.* § 241, II.; *Zumpt.* § 609.

**THATCH.** a. tegulum arundinum (*Plin.* 16, 36, 64); tegulum cannarum or cannularum.

**THATCH.** v. stramento integere (with straw).—teglum arundinum operire domum (with reeds; *Plin.*). **THAW.** s. tabes (liquefcentis nivis, L. 21, 36).

**THAW.** v. TRANS. liquefacere, solvere (ice).—regulare (to clear f. ice); then *fig.* see *Sen.* *Ep.* 67, 1. **THAWING.** liquefcere. liquefieri. tabescere calore. tepidum molliit et tabescere calore, solvi (of ice).—regulare. regulari (of things which are freed f. ice; the latter also *fig.* = to become lively or cheerful; see *Sen.* *Ep.* 67, 1).

**THE.** **As** an article, not to be rendered by any corresponding word. But **THE** if a substantive with the article is followed and defined by a relative clause, it should be translated by is (ea, id). **Emphatic;** may its be represented by ille, illa, illud, or is, ea, id, or iste, a, ud. That is t. man, is est vir iste: is this t. man who? hincne est ille, qui? Alexander t. Great, Alexander iste magnus. **Before a comparative,** hoc, eo, &c.; e. g., he did t. more easily persuade them to it, id hoc facilius eis persuasit: (in order) that ... t. more easily, &c., quo facilius, &c. **The—that; quo—eo; eo—quo;—tanto—quanto** (**THE**). Observe, however, that the clause with quo, quanto, often precedes. T. denser t. atmosphere, t. nearer to t. earth, eo crassior aer est, quo terris propior: t. shorter t. time, t. happier it is, tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est; cf. *Grotef.* § 164; *Zumpt.* § 487. **Sic quam—tam** (with superlative; e. g., quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, S. *Jug.* 31, 14; but this is rare). In general propositions, instead of the comparative, we find the superlative with ut quisque ... ita; e. g., the better a man is, t. more backward he is to esteem others bad, ut quisque est vir optimus, ita diffidit alios improbos suspicatur; cf. *Grotef.* § 164. Then also the particles *ut* connect the two propositions and the verb sum are omitted, in weh case quisque is put after the superlative; e. g., t. wiser a person is, t. more calmly does he die, sapientissimus quisque equissimo animo moritur; cf. *Grotef.* § 252, obs. 4; *Zumpt.* § 710. T. sooner t. better, quam primum. primo quoque tempore or die (**THE**). quantumvis is quite unclassical.

**THEATRE.** theatrum. scena (as we say, the stage; prop. and *fig.*)—cavea (pars pro toto: C. opp. cirius; ludii publici ... sunt cavea et circoque divisi, *Leg.* 2, 38). The parts of a t., according to modern usage, may be thus rendered; pit, cavea prima; boxes, cavea media; gallery, cavea ultima or summa. A temporary t. see **TEMPORARY.**

**THEATRICAL.** theatralis (with ref. only to the theatre, as a building; but not to be used with ref. to the actors, their poetry, art, manners, &c.: in ref. to weh scenicus must be used: hence consensus theatralis is right, but ludii theatralis wrong; for ludii scenici).—scenicus (resembling the habit, manners, art, &c. of the stage-players; opp. to what happens in ordinary life). Also histrionum. gen. (in ref. to the actors). Affected and t. gestures, histrionum gestus inepti: to clasp the hands together and strike one's breast is t., manus complodere scenicum est, et pectus cedere (C.; not theatral). *Alth* presents a somewhat t. aspect, qd velut theatri efficit speciem.

**THEATRICALITY,** scenice or velut scenice (Q. 6, 1, 38).

**THEFT**, furtum (g. t., also literary t.; see *Vitr.* 1, pref. 7; for *weh* <sup>1825</sup> only moderns use *plagium*).—peculator (of public money). To commit t., furtum facere: upon any one, ci: to commit literary t., auctorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare (to copy a writer word for word without naming him, *Plin. H. N.* pref. § 22); es scripta furantem pro suis prædicare (see *Vitr.* 7, pref. 3).

**THEME**, propositio, propositum. id quod propositum est (a subject proposed).—quæstio, id quod quæritur (a subject of enquiry).—argumentum (contents, subject-matter).—causa (the subject).—thema, âtis, n. (post-Aug.); Lat. positio, or quod positum est (a sentence proposed as the subject of discussion or debate). To depart fm one's t., a proposito aberrare, declinare, or egredi; very far, longius labi: to return to one's t., ad propositum reverti.

**THEN**, || At that time, tunc (opp. nunc, when an event took place at the same time with another); tum (opp. jam, after another thing had happened).—illo or eo tempore, illâ or eâ ætate (g. t., at that time). <sup>1825</sup> Tum and tunc temporis belong to later writers, esp. to Just., and ought to be avoided. T. at length; t. first, tum demum; tum denique: now and t., interdum (opp. semper).—numquam (opp. nunquam).—aliquando (at times; at one or another time). || Emphatic in argument, after enumerations, deinde (see *Turs.* 2, 248, 5, ext. 1). || Therefore, igitur. itaque.—quare, &c. See THEREFORE. || Thereupon, vid.

**THENCE**, || From that place, inde. ex eo loco; at the beginning of a proposition, if it refer to althg going before, unde, ex quo loco (fm *wh* place).—illinc, isthinc, ex illo loco (fm *that* place).—indidem, ex eodem loco (fm the same place). 2) Denoting a reason; therefore, inde. ex eâ re. hinc, hac ex re; at the beginning of a proposition, relatively, unde, qâ ex re.

**THENCEFORTH**, ex eo tempore; ex qo (tempore, fm *that* [weh] time); postea (afterwards).

**THEOLOGIAN**, theologus (t. t.).  
**THEOLOGICAL**, theologicus (t. t.); also by gen. \*sacrarum literarum. A t. treatise, \*liber qui est de theologiâ, qui spectat ad literas sacras, sanctas: a t. student, theologicus studiosus (*Ruhn.*); \*sacrarum literarum cultor.

**THEOLOGICALLY**, theologicè (t. t.).  
**THEOLOGY**, theologia (t. t.); \*literæ sacræ, sanctæ; \*rerum divinarum scientiæ. To study t., literis sacris (in academiâ) operam navare (*Eichst.*); sacræ theologie studia excolere (*Græv.*).

**THEOREM**, præceptum (*C. Fat.* 6, 11, as a translation of the Greek word, *weh* Gell. first uses as Lat., theorema).

**THEORETICAL**, quod in cognitione versatur. in cognitione et æstimatione positus. quod ab artis præceptis proficiscitur (aft. *C. Fat.* 6, 11). To have a t. knowledge of althg, qd ratione cognitum habere: to have both a t. and a practical application, ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque afferri: to have merely a t. knowledge of althg, doctrinam ad usum non adjungere.

**THEORETICALLY**, ratione. ex artis præceptis.  
**THEORY**, ars (the fundamental principles of an art or science; see *Auct.* ad *Her.* 1, 2, 3; *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 27, 30; then, both in sing. and pl. = the rules of art; also a book of instruction: see *Cic.* *Brut.* 12, 48; *Q.* 2, 15, 4, *Spald.*, and 18, 1, 15, *Frotsch.*).—artificium (system; an art or science; see *Cic.* de *Or.* 1, 32, 146, and 2, 19, extr.); doctrina. præcepta, orum, pl. Jn. ars et præcepta (the principles or rules of an art or science; see *Cic.* de *Or.* 2, 11, in.).—ratiocinatio (*Vitr.* 1, 1; opp. fabrica, the scientific knowledge that can explain and justify its works on the principles of architecture). To construi a t., artem componere: a moral t., conformatio officiorum (*Cic.* *Fin.* 5, 6, 15): t. and practice, ratio atque usus: to combine t. with practice, doctrinam ad usum adjungere: *you must combine t. with practice, discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes: to refer althg to a t., qd ad rationem revocare, or ad artem et præcepta revocare: it is not enough to know the t. of virtue, without putting it in practice, nec habere virtutem satis est, quasi artem gam, nisi utare.*

**THERE**, || In that place, istic (in letters; of the place to *weh* the letter is going).—illie (of a third place).—ibi (t., when a place has been already mentioned; as, *Demaratus sed fm Corintho* to *Tarquinius*, and there settled, *Demaratus fugit Tarchinius Corintho*, et ibi fortunâ suas constituit).

**THERE**, || Employed for emphasis with the verb *subst.* What is t.? quid (quidnam) est?—is t. any news? num

quidnam novi?—t. is (one), are (some) ... who &c., est, pl. sunt, non desunt (t. are not wanting &c.).—veniuntur, reperuntur (t. are found), qui &c. (followed by the indicative, when the relation of the predicate to the subject is represented as actual, but by the subjunctive when this is represented only as necessary or possible; e. g., t. is a God who forbids, est Deus, qui vetat: t. are philosophers who maintain, sunt philosophi qui dicunt: t. are persons who maintain, sunt, qui dicant, i. e., who are ready to maintain, who would maintain; whereas dicunt would represent their maintaining as a fact): t. are cases or instances in *weh* &c., est ubi (followed by a subj.): t. is no ground or reason for &c., non est (causa), cur (followed by a subj.): t. is a point up to *weh* &c., est quatenus (followed by a subj.): cf. *Grotef.* § 236, 6; *Zumpt.* § 563; *Krebs.* § 45): t. is nothing more doubtful, nihil est magis dubium: t. is no third, nihil tertium est (whereas tertium non datur = no third is granted or conceded): t. is no happiness without virtue, vita beata sine virtute nulla est: t. are very few (many) springs in this country, fontes in hac regione rari (frequentes) sunt: t. is abundance of fruit this year, hic annus secundissimus est; magnum proventum frugum fructumque annus hic attulit (aft. *Plin.* Ep. 1, 13, 1).

**THEREABOUT**, || Of quantity, ferme. plus minusve. plus minus. See ABOUT. || Of place, See NEAR.

**THEREBY** (denoting a means or instrument), eo, eâ re istibus. per eam rem. per eas res, or at the beginning of a propos., by a relative pronoun, qâ re, &c. Ss. fm the context, 'thereby' is expressed by a participle joined with a pronoun; e. g., he encountered many dangers, but was not t. alarmed, multa pericula subit, sed neque hæc perperuss, &c.

**THEREFORE**, igitur (consequently).—ergo (on that account).—itaque (and so). <sup>1825</sup> adeo, inferential, is bad Latin; see *Limden. Ruhn.* *vita duumv.* p. 5.—proinde (accordingly).—ideo (in consequence).—licet (on that account).—igitur and ergo are also, like the English 'therefore', 'then', rightly used for resumming the connexion after a parenthesis (<sup>1825</sup> ergo igitur and ergo propterea are not Class., being found only in early and late writers; *Krebs* remarks that the phrase itaque ergo occurs several times in *L.*); also, in drawing an inference after a series of observations, 'therefore' is rendered by quæ quum ita sint (since these things are so). If the clause with 'therefore' does not contain a strict inference, but only explains the results of a ground or reason previously assigned, the word is not translated, but the demonstrative pronoun of the clause is simply changed into a relative; e. g., the works of Xenophon are useful in many respects, therefore read them carefully, libri Xenophontis ad multas res peritiles sunt, quæ legite studiosæ: t. also, ergo etiam (this phrase has been rejected by some critics without reason; *Krebs*).

**THEREIN**, (in) eo, (in) iis, pl. (in that thing, those things).—eo loco (in that place). See also THERE.

**THEREOF**, de ejus rei, &c.

**THEREUPON**, inde, deinde, or contr. dein (after that, then).—exinde, or contr. exin (immediately after).—postea, post (afterwards); when althg is spoken of, only in respect of time, as later than another, or than the present; whilst inde, deinde, and exinde, denote that althg follows upon another).—tum (then; with ref. to an event going before).—qo facto (after this had happened or been done).

**THERewith**, eo. iis. eâ, illâ, hac re (denoting instrumentality).—cum eo, iis, &c. (denoting inconsistency).

**THERIAC**, theriaca, æ, or -e, &c. (*Plin.*).

**THERMOMETER**, \*thermometrum (t. t.).

**THESIS**, thesis, positio.

**THEY, THEIR, THEM**. See Hæ.

**THICK**, densus. condensus (consisting of compressed parts; opp. rarus).—spissus (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impenetrable, impenetrable; opp. solutus).—solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opp. cassus, pervius).—confertus (pressed together, crammed, as it were; opp. rarus).—artior or artior (compressed into a small space).—turbidus. turbatus. fæculentus (muddy, not clear). The thickest part of the wood, opacissima nemorum (*Col.*): t. darkness, crasse tenebræ (*C.*): a t. wood, silva densa (*C.*): condensâ (pl.) arborum (*Plin.*): opaca seples (*Plin.*): nemus nigrum or obscurum (*V. Sen.*): nemus atrum horrenti umbrâ (*V.*).

**THICKEN**, || TRANS. densare. condensare. spissare. conspissare. a. lidare (*Syn.* in *Thick*). || IN-

TRANS. densari. condensari. spissari. spissescere. solidescere.

THICKET, frutices, virgulta, *pl.* (a collection of several bushes near each other).—fruticetum, frutetum (a place overgrown with bushes, &c.).—spinetum (overgrown with thorns).—viminetum (full of withies).—locus crebris condensus arboribus (*afst. Hirib. B. Afr. 50*).—locus teneris arboribus et crebris viris sentibusque obestus (*afst. Cms. B. G. 2, 17*).

THICK-HEADED. *See STUPID.*

THICKLY, dense spissae. solide. confertim. arctius [*SYN. in THICK*]. frequenter. frequentissime (to be *thickly* inhabited, habitar, &c.; see *INHAUNT*). *T.* planted with trees, condensus arboribus; crebris condensus arboribus: *to plant or set t.*, dense serere, ponere: *to place t.*, densare, comprimere.

THICKNESS, densitas. spissitas (close coherence of the single parts; *e. g.* densitas aeris)—soliditas (firmness). *T.* of hearing, gravitas auditus: *to be affected with a t. of hearing*, gravitate auditus laborare: *t. of voice*, vox obtusa, fusca.

THICK-SET, compactus (*Plin. Ep. i. Suet.*).

THICK-SKINNED, callosus (*prop.*). durus (*fig.*). *To become t.-e. (fig.)*, callum fieri; concalescere; occalescere; percalescere.

THIEF, fur (*q. t.*; also a literary *t.*, and as a term of reproach).—homo trium literarum (because fur consists of three letters [*Com.*], *Plant. Aul. 2, 4, 46*).—plagiarius (one that steals freemen as slaves, a man stealer; only in *Mart. 1, 53, 9*, of a literary *t.*, where he compares his writings to manumitted slaves: so that plagiarius is always a man-stealer).—raptor (a robber). *A petty t.*, furculculus: *a t. that robs the treasury*, peculator; deceptor; erarri; fur publicus (*opp. fur privatorum*); furtorum = who robs private persons: *to make out any one to be a t.*, arguere qm fur: *to accuse any one as a t.*, cum eo agere furti: *petty thieves are hanged*, great ones run away, dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas (*Juv. 2, 63*); fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque compedibus etatim agunt; fures publici in auro atque in purpura (*M. Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, extr.*); non rete accipit tenditur, neque milvo, qui male faciunt nobis, illis qui nil faciunt tenditur (*Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16, sq.*); sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur (*Sem. Ep. 87, 20*): *a receiver or harbourer of thieves*, furum occultator et receptor (*afst. C. Mil. 19, 50*); furum receptor et receptor (*Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 13*; *Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3, &c.*): *a den of thieves*, furum receptaculum (*afst. L. 34, 21*); locus praedarum et furtorum receptrix (*afst. C. Verr. 4, 18, 17*): *a nest of thieves*, locus furum occultator et receptor (*afst. C. Mil. 19, 50*).

THIEVE. *See STEAL.*

THIEVISH. furax. tagax (*Lucit.*).

THIEVISHLY, furtim. furto (*by stealth*).—furaciter (*like a thief*).

THIEVISHNESS, furcatus (*Plin.*).

THIGH, femur. *T.-bone*, os femoris.

THIMBLE, munimentum ab acis injuriis digitum tuum. *See* Mun. digitale would mean a guard of the measure of a finger. Varro has digitabulum in the sense of a finger-stall, a sort of glove used in marring olives.

THIN, adj. tenuis (*v. pr.*, not thick; *opp.* crassus).—subtilis (*fine, tender*).—tritius. attritus (worn thin).—gracilis. exilis. macer (*lean*; *opp.* obesus).—rarus (not close together; *opp.* densus).—angustus (narrow, small in the opening; *e. g.*, the neck of a vessel; *opp.* latus).—liquidus (watery).—dilatatus (mixed with liquids, made *t.*; *e. g.*, wine, colours). *Very t.*, pratenus; per-tenuis: *to grow or become t.*, macrescere; rarescere; liquecere.

THIN, *v. tenuare*. extenuare (*prop.*). attenuare (*prop.* and *fig.*). emaciare. liquefacere. diluere. minuere. absumere. consumere (*fig.*, to lessen, consume, &c.). *To t. trees, &c.*, collucare (thoroughly); inter-lucare (here and there); intervellere (to cut off branches here and there; *opp.* not sublegere in this sense).

THINE. *See THY.*

THING, res (in all the senses of the English word).—negotium (business)—ens (*phil. t. t.*, a being, *ta óvra*). *The Latins also express 'things' by the use of adjectives in the neut. pl.; as, shameful t's*, turpia: *wonderful t's*, mira: *t's future*, futura: *or they employ proper substantives; e. g.*, silly, trifling t's, nugae; ineptiae: *a tedious, vexatious t. (i. e., business)*, lentum, molestum: *negotium before all t's*, ante omnia; imprimis; praecipue (especially): *that is not the right t.*, qd doli subest (there is some cheating in it); hoc monstri simile est (it seems contrary to nature).

THINK, *¶ To have ideas with consciousness. 1) Without an object*, cogitare. Intelligere. no-tiones rerum informare. *2) With an object*, a) *To think of alth; i. e.*, to imagine, conceive, qd cogitare. qd cogitatione comprehendere, percipere or con-plecti. qd mente concipere. qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of alth in the mind).—qd conjecturâ informare. In these parts I thought of nothing but fields and rocks, nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam: that cannot be thought of, id ne in cogitationem quidem cadit: *i. e.* for a moment that you were in my place, cum te esse fingi, qui ego sum; fac, qui ego sum, esse te: *to t. oneself such or such an one*, qm sentire, intelligere talem (*see C. Ecl. p. 141*). b) *To think on alth*, = *to meditate upon*, cogitare de re; meditari rem or de re; rem versare in animo, or repu-tare in animo. *¶ To believe, suppose, be of opinion*, arbitrari. rerl. censere. existimare. ducere. animo or in animo inducere. autumare [*SYN. in BELIEVE*]. 'I think' (inserted parenthetically), credo. opinor (credo, like *ar. doxai*, implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions: puto inserted without a de-pendent word or clause in Class, but rare; Krebs). Sis meâ quidem opinio. ut ego existimo. ut mihi visus sum. quomodo mihi persuasuo (as I persuade or flatter myself; parenthetically, *C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6, end*). *¶ To have in the mind*, cogitare (with an infin.); agitare animo (or secum) qd: I thought of going to Rome, cogitabam Romam ire (where ire may be omitted; *see C. Att. 16, 2, 4*). *¶ To remember, recordari*. reminisci. meminisse [*See REMEMBER*]. *cs rei memoriam* com-prehendere. rei *cs memoriam* habere. *To t. no more of a thing*, *cs rei memoriam* deponere; rem ex memoria deponere. *¶ To consider, revolve in the mind*, cogitare cum or in animo, or simply cogitare qd or de qd re. considerare in animo, cum animo, secum, or simply considerare qd or de qd re (*to consider care-fully*).—qd agitare mente or animo, or in mente or cum animo (*to turn over in one's mind*).—perpendere, pen-sitare qd (*to weigh and ponder*).—(secum) meditare ne qd re or qd *to t. over*, consider how alth ought to be done or to be).—secum or cum animo reputare qd (*to t. over alth past or present, or of which the mind has form-d a conception*).—apud animum proponere (*to place be-fore the mind*; *Sulpic. ap. C. ad Div. 4, 5, end*).—de-liberare (*to deliberate*). *T. of this one thing*, hoc unum cogita: *I t. over many important subjects*, versantur in animo meae multae et graves cogitationes: *to t. seriously on alth*, toto pectore cogitare de re; diu multumque secum reputare qd; animo contemplari qd; inten-dere cogitationem in qd. *¶ To be of a certain opinion*, be disposed in a certain way, cogitare. sentire. *To t. affectionately towards any one*, amabiliter cogitare in qm: *to t. ill of any one*, male opinari de qo (*see Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 51*): *to t. one thing and say another*, aliter sentire, aliter loqui; aliud clausum in pectore. aliud promptum in lingua habere (*S. Cat. 10, 5*). *¶ To judge, judicare*. sentire. *Ju. sentire et judicare*.—statuere. *To t. differently at different times on the same subject*, alias aliud isdem de rebus et sentire et judicare (*C. de Or. 2, 7, 30*): *to t. the same*, idem sentire; idem mihi videtur: *to t. with any one*, as he t's, *cs sententiam* sequi: *to t. differ-ently*, aliter sentire; quite differently, longe dissen-tire; longe alia mihi mens est. *¶ To have regard, care, consulere*, prospicere ci or *cs rebus*, rationibus, curare qd. rationem *cs rei* habere or ducere. respicere qd. *To t. of a person in one's will*, in testando memo-riam esse *cs* (*afst. L. 1, 34*); legare ci qd in testamento (*opp.* in testando immemorem esse *cs*).

THINKER, usually by the verbs. Intelligens auctor or magister, or auctor et magister. A speculative *t.*, philosophus (in this sense always in *C.* in his philo-sophical treatises): an acute *t.*, homo acutus ad excogi-tandum.

THINKING, adj. cogitans. Intelligens (that has dis-tinct ideas).—cogitationis participes (that has the power of thought). *a t. being*, mens (*C. N. D. 2, 5, extr.*), *see the verb*.

THINKING, *s.* *See THOUGHT, MIND.*

THINNESS, tenuitas. raritas. gracilitas. exilitas. *See the adjective.*

THIRD, tertius. Every *t.*, tertius quisque: *e. g.*, every *t. month*, tertio quoque mense: *for the t. time*, tertium: *for the second and t. time*, iterum ac tertium; iterum tertiumque: *that comes on every t. day*, ter-tianus (as *agnus, &c.*): *the t. part*, tertiae (with or without parties): *a t. (= another)*, tertius.

THIRDIY, tercio. *See also the forms of division given under FIRST.*

**THIRST**, *a. sitis* (*prop. and fig.*).—*cupiditas* (*fig., desire*); *for alth.*, *cs rei*. *T. after liberty*, *sitis libertatis*: *t. after truth*, *cupiditas veri videndi*; *studium veri reperiendi*: *to have a t. after alth.*, *sitis qd. to have or suffer t.*, *sitis*; *siti cruciari* (*violent f.*): *to die of t.*, *siti enecari*, *mori*: *to cause or occasion t.*, *sitim facere*, *gignere*, *afferre*, *stimulare*, *accendere*: *to quench t.*, *sitim restinguere*, *extinguere*: *to remove t.*, *sitim explere*, *depellere*, *reprimere*; *sitim hausu gelidæ aquæ sedare* (*by a draught of cold water*): *he ought to quench his t. only with cold water*, *potione aquæ tantum a siti vindicare debet*.

**THIRST**, *v. sitire* (*prop. and fig.*).—*To t. violently*, *siti cruciari*; *sitis fauces urit* (*poet.*): *fig.*: *to t. after alth.*, *sitis qd.*; *cs rei cupiditate flagrare*; *rem ardentem cupere*.

**THIRSTILY** (*fig.*), *sitienter*, *ardenter*.

**THIRSTY**, || *That thirsts*, *sitiens* (*prop. and fig.*; *after alth.*, *cs rei*).—*situlosus* (*of the ground*).—*cs rei cupiditate flagrans*; *cs rei avidus*, *appetens* (*fig.*, *very desirous of a thing*). || *That causes thirst*, *situlosus*. *sitim faciens*, *gignens*, *or stimulan.*

**THIRTEEN**, *rarely* *tredecim* (*L. 36, 45, & Frontin. Aquad. 33*); *usually* (*in C. only*) *tres* *et tres*, *or tres et decem* (*see C. Ross. Am. 7, 20; 35, 99; L. 37, 30, 8*). *Every 1.*, *terni dēni*, *or dēni terni*: *t. times*, *tredecies*.

**THIRTEENTH**, *tertius decimus*, *decimus et tertius* (|| *rarely* *decimus tertius*, *Gell. 18, 2. extr.*: *never tertius et decimus*). *For the t. time*, *\*tertium decimum*.

**THIRTIETH**, *tricesimus* *or* *trigesimus*.

**THIRTY**, *triginta*. (*distrib.*) *tricēni*, *æ*, *a* (*used also for 'thirty' with subst. wch have no singular*). *A space of t. years*, *tricennium* (*Cod. Just. 7, 31*); *triginta anni*: *the males attain at the most to the age of t. years*, *vita maribus tricenis annis longissima*: *t. years of age*, *tricenarius*; *triginta annorum*: *that lasts t. years*, *triginta annorum*: *thirty times*, *tricies*; *trigesies*: *t. times as large*, *as small*, &c. \**Triginta partibus major*, *minor*, &c.: *months of t. days*, *cavi menses* (*opp. plenti menses, those of t. one*, *Censorin 20*).

**THIS**, *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc* (*for wch qui, quæ, quod must be used at the beginning of a new proposition when 'this' refers to a person or thing already mentioned: in Eng. we use in such cases 'and' 'for' 'but' 'hence' 'therefore' 'now' &c.; wch in Lat. must be omitted before qui for hic; see Krebs, § 570*).—*ille* (*is often used in Lat. with ref. to a statement to follow, where in Eng. 'this' is used*). In quoting *abys* words, *hic* is however generally used: *illud animarum corporumque dissimile*, *quod &c.*; *but*, in *hanc ferè sententiam locutus est*. *T. and that*, *ille et ille*; *ille aut ille* (= *several*, *indefinitely*; *e.g.* *commendo vobis illum et illum*). *As antecedent to a relative, is the regular un-emphatic pron.*, *but hic, iste, ille, can all be used with their proper meaning*: *ista quæ a te dicta sunt* (*iste us demonstrative of second person*); *hæc, quæ a nobis disputata sunt* (*i.e., as just present to our thoughts*); *qui illa tenet quorum artem instituere vult*. *T. here*, *hicce*, *hæcce*, *hocce*: *t. and that*, *ille et ille*; *nonnemo* (*many a one*): *this...that*, *hic...ille* (*often also ille...hic, where ille refers to the latter, hic to the former; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 11*); *alius...alius* (*the one...the other*): *t. of mine*, *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*: *t. of yours*, *iste*, *ista*, *istud*: *t. of his*, *ille*, *illa*, *illud* (*all in the gender. &c., of the following subst.*): *t. time*, *nunc* (*and, when past time is viewed as present, tunc*); *in present* (*now*, *at t. time*): *hic*, *hac* *in re*, *hac* *in causâ* (*in f. case*): *in t. case*, *hac* *in re*; *hac* *in causâ*; *si res ita se habet* (*if the thing be so*); *si hic causâ incidit* (*if t. case shall have happened*): *of t. year*, *huius anni*; *hominorinus*, *hornus* (*born or produced in t. year, of fruits and animals*); *the latter*, *prps acidentis, only in poets*: *on t. side*, *citerior*: *t. side of*, *citra* (*prep. and adv.*): *t. too* (*as adding an attributive in the way of climax*); *et, is,que, atque*: *and t. too*, *not, neque* (*is* (*e.g.* *unam rem explicabo, eamque maximam*). || *In oblique narration, where the speaker would use 'this', hic, the reporter sometimes retains the hic, and sometimes changes it into 'that', ille, adapting the statement to his own position*; *thus*, *Marcellus respondit*, *Non plura per annos quinquaginta benefacta Hieronis, quam paucis h. annis malefacta eorum, qui Syracusas tenuerint, erga populum Romanum esse* (*L. 25, 31, where Marcellus would himself use his annis*; *but in 25, 28, occasionem, qualis illo momento horæ sit, nullam deinde fore, where the speaker would use hoc momento*).

**THISTLE**, *carduus*. *A piece overgrown with t's*, *carduētum*: *the head of a t.*, *\*cardui cacumen*.

**THITHER**, *illuc*. *istuc*. *illo*. *in eum locum*, *eo t'io* (*that place*).—*ad id.* *ad eam rem*. *eo* (*to that point or state*).

**THONG**, *lorum* (*g. t.*; || *loramentum* *is not Class.*).—*habēna* (*with wch alth is kept or drawn in, or the contrary, as a rein, &c.*).—*corrigia* (*used for binding together, as a shoe-let*).—*amentum* (*a t. fastened to a javelin*).—*taurea* (*a leather t.*).

**THORN**, || *PROP.* *spina* (*a t. or prick on plants; also the thorn-bush*).—*sentis*. *vepres* (*a briar*). *Black t.*, *prunus silvestris* (*Cels.*): *Glastonbury t.*, *\*cratægus* (*Lin.*): *of t's*, *made of t.*, *spineus*. || *Fig.* *spina*. *molestia*. *cura*. *To be a t. in the side of aby.* *ci inivimus* *or odiosum esse*; *qm pungere*, *urere*: *I am a t. in your side*, *stimulus ego nunc sum tibi* (*Comice*).

**THORNBACK**, *\*raja clavata* (*Lin.*).

**THORNY**, *spinosus* (*only prop.*).—*laboriosus*. *arduus*. *ærumnosus* (*fig., troublesome*). || *Dissendi spinæ and spinosum dissidenti genus signify 'a subtle investigation', not a 'thorny' one* (*see C. Fin. 3, 1, 3; 4, 28, 79*).

**THOROUGH**, || *Complete*, *verus*, *germanus* (*but before another adp. vere must be used, not verus: a t. Ciceronian, \*vere Ciceronianus*).—*subtilis* (*of a person, that performs alth with ingenuity, accuracy, or precision: of a thing, done with such ingenuity, &c.*).—*acutus*; *in alth*, *qâ re* *or ad qd faciendum* (*of a person, who penetrates to the very ph of a matter; of a thing, made or done by such a person*).—*accuratus* (*made or done with care and exactness; only of things*).—*exquisitus*. *Jn. exquisitus* *et minime vulgaris*. *reconditus* *et exquisitus* (*above the ordinary; of persons and things*). || *Solidus* *is used by good modern writers in the sense of 'thorough', but without any ancient authority*. *A t. scholar*, *exquisitâ doctrinâ homo* (*who possesses more than ordinary learning*); *vir omnibus artibus perpolitus* (*a varied and extensive information*): *a t. philosopher*, *philosophus subtilis*; *philosophus acutus*: *t. scholarship*, *doctrina exquisita*: *to have a t. knowledge of the Lat. language*, *bene* (*more strongly optime*) *Latine scire*: *to have a t. acquaintance with Lat. literature*, *in Latinis literis multum versatum esse*. *'Thorough' may often be transl. by summus, maximus, with or without omnium*; *by caput or princeps with a gen.*; *by totus ex qâ re factus est* *or constat*; *versatus est in omni genere cs rel*. *In Plaut. by compounds with the Gk. tri* (*trifur; triscurria*): *a t. rogue*, *trifurcifer* (*Com.*); *caput scelerum* (*Plaut.*); *princeps flagitiorum* (*C.*); *veterator*. *Sis by a superlative alth: a t. fool*, *stolidissimus*, *stultissimus*. || *That goes through, per locum penetrans*, *locum lustrans*.

**THOROUGH-BRED**, *honesto genere natus*.

**THOROUGHFARE**, *transitus*, *transitio pervia* (*through houses, courts*).—*Janus* (*a passage, such as those leading fm the forum at Rome into the neighbouring streets*). *Having a t.*, *transitorius*; *pervius* (*through wch one may make way*; *opp. inivius*): *a forum with t's*, *forum transitorium* (*Eutop. 7, 23*): *a house with t's*, *domus transitoria* (*Suet. Ner. 31*).

**THOROUGHLY**, *prorsus* (*opp. 'in some degree, or almost', quite, without exception*).—*omnino* (*opp. magnâ ex parte, &c.*; *completely, quite*).—*plane* (*quite*; *opp. pæne*).—*in or per omnes partes*, *per omnia* (*in every respect*).—*penitus* (*through and through; e.g. amittere, perspicere, cognosce. &c.*; *opp. magnâ ex parte, and to 'superficially'*).—*Funditus* (*fm the foundation, utterly; esply with verbs of perishing, destroying, defeating, rejecting, depriving*). *See QUITTE*. *Sis bene penitus* (*e.g. qui bene penitus... in istius familiaritatem esse dedit*, *C. Ferr. 2, 70*). *To treat t. on any subject, subtiliter or accurate atque exquisitè disputare or disserere de re: to examine a thing t.*, *qd penitus pernoscere*: *to know alth t.*, *qd penitus perperspice*; *qd perspexisse planeque cognovisse: to make oneself thoroughly acquainted with alth*, *animus pervolvitur in re* (*see C. de Or. 2, 35, 149*).—*insinuio me in qd* (*see C. Tusc. 5, 12, 34*).—*penitus insinuio in qd* (*C. de Or. 2, 35, 149*). || *That Cicero used not only insinuare* (*intrins.*), *but also se insinuare, is satisfactorily shown by Zumpt, C. Ferr. 3, 68, 157*; *I have made myself t. acquainted with a thing*, *res penitus mihi nota est* (*C. de Or. 2, 35, 149*).

**THOU**, *tu* (*pron. pers.*); *usually omitted in Latin, except for sake of emphasis or distinction*; *but* (1) *If two actions of the same person are distinguished, the pronoun is usually expressed with the first*. (2) *When two actions are related of a person wch seem inconsistent with each other* (*e.g. 'You who did this, also did that'*), *the first may have qui; the second is with the second*.



person (e. g. qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere... is per municipia coloniasque Galliae... ecurristi; C. Phil. 2, 20).

THOUGH. See ALTHOUGH.

THOUGHT, cogitatio (act of thinking; and as concrete, a t.).—cogitatum (a t.).—mens (understanding; then = opinion, view).—sententia (an opinion, esp. if well founded; then = a good or just t.).—opinio (a mere opinion, supposition).—suspicio (conjecture, suspicion).—consideratio, meditatio, deliberatio, cogitatio (reflection, deliberation, consideration).—consilium (design, plan, intention).—dictum (a thought uttered; a saying).—locus (a chief point or matter in philosophical questions; as Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57, quem locum multo etiam accuratius explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo luso die, quo excessit e vita; so also Cic. Lael. 13, 46, &c.). A quick or sudden t., a flash of t., cogitatio (repentance).—inventum (invention): a wise t., callidum inventum: a wonderful t., mirum inventum: a witty t., facetiae. sales. facete, saepe, acute dicta: the t.'s, cogitata mentis; sensa mentis or animi; quae mente concipiuntur; quae animo cogitamus, sentimus, versamus: the t. enters my mind, ad cogitationem deducor (I am led to the t.).—subit cogitatio animus: succurrit mihi res (athg occurs to me).—venit mihi in mentem (athg suddenly occurs to me, strikes me.—<sup>1825</sup> venit mihi in opinionem is unusual; see Bremi ad Np. Milt. 7, 3).—Induco animum (I hit upon the idea), with an infin. (as C. de Divin. 1, 13, p. in.), or with ut (C. Rosc. Am. 19, in.; L. 2, 5, 7).—adducor in suspensionem (I am led to suspect).—<sup>1825</sup> venit mihi in suspensionem is unusual; see Bremi, l. c.). To pass from one t. to another, cogitare aliam rem ex alia re: to turn or direct all one's t.'s to athg, cogitationes omnes or animum totum ad qd intendere; cogitationes omnes conferre in r-m; toto animo cogitare de re; omnem suam mentem et cogitationem ad qd incitare; omni cogitatione ferri ad rem; totum et mente et animo in qd insistere. To pursue a t., versari in cogitatione es rei: not to collect or concentrate one's t.'s, aliud or alias res agere; non attendere: to be in deep t., deep in t., in cogitatione defixum esse: after due t., re diligenter pensam or considerata; initia subductaque ratione; omnibus rebus circumspectis: the matter requires t., res habet deliberationem; res cadit in deliberationem: to divert ahy's t.'s to athg, in cogitationem es rei qm avertere: to give the t. of athg to aby, ci cogitationem es rei injicere: to suggest to aby the t. that, qm ad eam cogitationem deducere, or in eam cogitationem adducere, ut &c.: to put athg out of aby's t.'s, abducere es animum a re: to dismiss athg fm one's t.'s, cogitationem de re abjicere; non amplius cogitare de re: dismiss these t.'s, abducas velim animum ab his cogitationibus: what are your t.'s? quas cogitationes volvis? This is my only t., nihil cogito nisi hoc: to supply athg (a word, &c.) in t., intelligere; intelligi velle (when the writer himself is spoken of). <sup>1825</sup> subintelligere is not Lat., and subaudire is not Class.: to enter into aby's t.'s, et in sensum et in mentem es intrare (Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 109); ad sensum opinionemque es penetrare (Cic. Partit. 36, 123): to know aby's t.'s, quid es cogitit scire: my t.'s (opinion) on the subject are quite different, longe mihi alia mens est: these are my t.'s on the matter, haec habui quae de ea re dicere (I had this to say on the subject); (forensium) rerum haec nostra consilia sunt (Cic. Att. 4, 2, extr.): wrapt in t., defixus cogitatione.

THOUGHTFUL, gravis (opp. levis).—providus. cautus (prudent, cautious; of persons).—prudens (acting or pronouncing with consideration; of persons, judgments). See also CONSIDERATE.

THOUGHTFULLY, provide. caute. prudenter.

THOUGHTFULNESS, gravitas (consideration; opp. levitas).—cautio, circumspectio, prudentia (caution, circumspection, prudence, &c.).

THOUGHTLESS, temerarius (acting without due reflection).—securus (unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety).—imprudens (fm want of proper foresight, opp. paratus).—socoors (stupidly t.).—incuriosus (wanting activity and proper care; indifferent).—negligens (opp. diligens); in qd re negligens ac dissolutus; parum accuratus.

THOUGHTLESSLY, inconsulte (inconsiderate, without due reflection); sine cura. secure. incuriose (post-dug.). negligenter. indiligenter.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, inconsiderantia, temeritas (want of due reflection).—securitas (freedom fm care and fm fear of danger).—imprudencia (want of foresight).—scoordia (want of thought, observation, &c.).—incuria (want of activity and good heed; indifference).—negligentia (negligence and indifference).

THOUSAND, mille (a t., is properly a subst., indeclinable in the sing., but found only in positions weh admit a nom. or an accus. As a subst., it governs the gen.; e. g. mille hominum, mille passuum; but mille is also very frequently used as an indeclinable adj., and that in the place of all the cases).—milia, tum, n. (several t.; the declinable pl. of mille). The number of thousands is denoted either by the cardinal numerals or by distributives, e. g. duo or bina, decem or dena, milia; the objects enumerated are put in the gen. after milia, e. g. trecenta milia armatorum, unless followed by one of the numeral adj., e. g. habuit tria milia trecentos milites. <sup>1825</sup> The subst. is very rarely put in the same case as milia; as in Virg. Aen. 9, 132, tot milia gentes arma ferunt Italiae. <sup>1825</sup> None but the poets express the number of t.'s by the indeclinable mille, preceded by numeral adverbs; as, bis mille equi, for duo or bina milia eorum. Octavius left a t. sesterces to each of the praetorian soldiers, Octavianus legavit praetorianis militibus singula milia novorum (<sup>1825</sup> not millenos numeros): you shall give a t. talents every twelve years, dabitis milia talentum (<sup>1825</sup> not millena talenta) per duodecim annos. When 'thousand' is employed to denote a large indefinite number, the Latin is mille or sexcenti; e. g. a t. new plans, mille nova consilia: a t. such things, sexcenta similia. multa similia: a t. thanks, summas gratias ago: containing a t. milliaris: captain of a t. chiliarchus; (the number), a t. chiliaris; or Lat. (in late writers) numerus millenarius: by t.'s, milia; e. g. milia crabronum coeunt: a t. fold, millies tantum (<sup>1825</sup> there is no good authority for miliecuplus): a t. times, milies: in a t. way, mille modis.

THOUSANDTH, millesimus.

THOWL, scamus (C.).

THRALDOM. See BONDAGE, SERVITUDE.

THRASH, || To beat, verberibus caedere or castigare. verberibus or flagris implere. male mulcare. verberibus subigere or irrigare (Com.); verberibus mulcare; with a stick, fic fustem impingere; qm fuste coercere (H.). || To beat out corn, e spicis grana excutere, discutere, or exterere, frumentum detere (g. tt.).—messum peticis flagellare, spicas baculis excutere (with long sticks).—spicas fustibus tundere or cudere (with clubs or mallets).—frumentum pulsibus tribularum detere. messum tribulis exterere. a spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo (these three by a machine; prob. a roller drawn by oxen).—spicas exterere pecudibus or jumentorum ungulis. spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto (by oxen).—messim exterere eorum gressibus (by horses). We find frumentum in area terere (H. Sat. 1, 1, 45); terere culmos (Virg.).

THRASHER, \*qui excutit flagello grana frugum, &c. See the verb.

THRASHING, tritura (Col.).

THRASHING-FLOOR, area (C.); or, more fully, area in qua frumenta deteruntur (ast. Col. 1, 6, 23).

THRASHING MACHINE, \*machina grana frumenti excutendis; or prps tribula or tribulum (V. Georg. 1, 164; O. Met. 13, 803; Farr. R. R. 1, 52; Plin. H. N. 18, 30: this was a thick heavy board, armed underneath with spikes or flints, and drawn over the corn by a yoke of oxen).

THREAD, s. || PROPRI. filum (g. t.). linum. linea (thicker; composed of several t.'s twisted together). To draw a t., filum ducere, trahere: gold t.'s, aurea fila; aurum netum (spun gold; Alcim. Avit. 6, 36): silver t.'s, argentea fila. \*argentum in filum ductum. PROV. To hang by a t., admodum tenui filo suspensum esse (Val. Max.): in summum discrimen deductum esse. in summum discrimine versari. tenui filo pendere (O.): not to have a dry t. about one, imbre, pluvia, sudore (as the case may be) madidum or madafactum esse. FIG. The t. of a discourse, cursus or series narrationis: to cut off the t. of a discourse, incidere or praecidere orationem (not filum orationis abrumpere: filum is the texture of a discourse; the nature, &c. of an argument): to resume the t. of a discourse, redire ad id unde devertimus: unde exorsa est oratio, eo reverti: but to resume the t. of our discourse, sed jam unde hae degressa est, eo redeat oratio: sed jam, unde exorsa est oratio, eo revertatur: the t. of a screw; by the Gk. περιστροφή (we find pl., rugae per cochleam bullantes, Plin. 18, 31, 74).

THREAD, v. || To put a thread through (a needle), conficere filum in acum (Cels.).—filum per acum trajicere. filum in acum inserere (ast. C. 2, 20, 3). || To put on a thread, lineam per rem perserere

*oft. Farr.*; lino inserere (*Ter.*). **||** *To wind oneself through a place, penetrare per locum. pervadere locum or per locum.*

**THREADBARE**, tritus, obsoletus (*the latter of clothes or the wearer*).—attritus (e. g. toga attrita, *Mart.*).

**THREAT**, minatio, comminatio (*act of threatening*).—denunciatio (*a threatening declaration*).—minae (*threatening words, t's*). **||** *To throw into t's, minas jacere, jactare; agi ab, minis qm insequi.*

**THREATEN**, **||** *TRANS.* **||** *PROPR.* minas jacere, jactare. minis uti. **||** *To t. one with atq, qd ci minari, minitari, comminari (g. t.); denunciare ci qd (to give a threatening notice); intentare ci qd (by preparations made, arma ci intentare); to t. one with fire and sword, minitari ci ferrum flammamque, or ferro ignique; to t. one with war, arma intentare ci; we are threatened by him with blows, verbera minatur; verbera nobis intentantur. || *FIG.* imminere. impendere. *A war with the Parthians t's us, bellum nobis impendit a Parthis; the enemy's camp t's the city, castra hostium imminet portis. || *INTRANS.* Something t's (i. e., is near at hand), res imminet, instat, impendit; war, danger t's, impendit bellum, periculum: it t's for rain, imbres imminet; nubiliatur, or nubilare crepit (*it is becoming overcast*).**

**THREATENING**, a. minatio, comminatio (*a threat*).—denunciatio (*menacing declaration*)—minae (*threats, menacing words*).

**THREATENING**, adj. **||** *PROPR.* minax, minitabundus (*of persons*). **||** *FIG.* instans, imminens, praesens (*impending*). **||** *To withdraw fm the t. storm, impendentem effugere tempestatem (Np.); to assume a t. character, imminere (see Np. Em. 10, 3); in a t. manner, minaciter.*

**THREE**, tres, tria, trini, trinæ, trina (*t. together; also = t. at once, usually with substantives wh have no singular, but also otherwise*).—terni, m. a (*coesy t. distrib.*); also = t. at once *A space of t. days, triduum: every t. days, ternis diebus; tertio quoque die (on every third day); after t. days, post ejus diei tertium diem: t. years old, trimus, trimulus (t. never = lasting t. years); tres annos natus (t. years old; of persons); trinum annorum (that lasts t. years); also t. years old; trienis (that lasts t. years): a space of t. years, triennium: t. pounds, trepondo: in t. parts; see THREEFOLD: t. parts (of a whole), dodrans: consisting of t., ternarius: t. words with you, te tribus verbis volo (Com.); to say atq in t. words, qd in tribus verbis dicere: there are t. of us, nos sumus tres: t. and a half, tres et semis; tres et dimidium; dimidium super tres (2 to 4); non sequitur, wh denotes the relation of 3 to 4).*

**THREEFOLD**, triplus (*three times as much, τριπλάσιος*)—trigeminus or tergeminus (*triple*).—tripartitus (*divided into three*).—triplex (*consisting of three parts, τριπλούς*).—terni, m. a (*see THREE*). **||** *To make a t. division, trifariam or tripartito dividere: to make t., triplicare.*

**THREESCORE**, sexaginta. *See SIXTY.*

**THRESHOLD**, limen (*prop., and fig. in poetry*).—initium (*fig. beginning*). **||** *To cross aby's t., limen cs intrare or lufre: the t. of a speech, prima orationis verba, exordium, proemium (2 to 3) not initium in this connexion): the t. of an art or science, elements, rudimenta, incunabula, pl. (2 to 3) *The word in its fig. sense may often be rendered by Uci, with primus.**

**THRICE**, ter. *T. as much, triplum: t. more, triplo plus: to multiply t., triplicare.*

**THRIFT**, **||** *Carefulness, cura, diligentia. See CAREFULNESS. ||* *Frugality, frugalitas. See FRUGALITY. ||* *Profit, lucrum. See PROFIT.*

**THRIFTILY**, **||** *Carefully, caute, diligenter. ||* *Frugally, frugaliter. parce. Jn. parce et frugaliter.*

**THRIFTY**, **||** *Careful and industrious, cautus ac diligens, providus, diligens. ||* *Frugal, frugalis, parcus.*

**THRILL**, s. **||** *A sharp sound, sonus acutus, sonus vibrans (a warbling; Plin. 10, 29, 43).—tinnitus (a tinkling). ||* *A sharp, piercing sensation; by the verb.*

**THRILL**, v. **||** *To make a sharp sound, acute sonare, resonare, tinnire. It t's in my ears, aures meae tinnunt, personant: aures strepunt (L. 22, 14). ||* *To feel a sharp or tingling sensation, micare, agitare, moveri. To t. with joy, gaudium percipere: lætitia exultare, gestire, or effert; gaudio exillire.*

**THRIVE**, crescere (*to grow; prop. and fig.*).—provenire (*of trees, corn, &c.; also fig., as Plin. Ep. 3, 19,*

*extr., of studies*).—convalescere (*fig., to grow strong; see C. Rep. 2, 14, init.*). **||** *To well, bene, felicitur provenire (prop.). ||* *Incrementa capere (fig.): wealth unjustly gotten never t's, male paria male dilabuntur (Posta ap. C. Phil. 2, 27, init.). ||* *to cause to t., qd lacum sacre (prop.); rem alere (fig., C. Tac. 1, 2, 1, honos alit artes); rem augere; incrementum asferre ci rei.*

**THROAT**, jugulum (*v. pr.*). faux, usually pl. fauces (*the upper, narrower part near the entrance of the t.*)—gula (*the gullet, wh conveys the food fm the mouth to the stomach*)—guttur (*the entrance of the wind-pipe; also the gullet and wind-pipe*). **||** *To cut aby's t., qm jugulare; jugulum ci perferre; gladium demittere cs in jugulum (Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28): to huce a good t. (to be able to speak loudly) in clamando robustum esse.*

**THROB**, v. palpitare. salire (e. g. cor salit or palpitat).

**THROB, THROBBING**, a. palpitatio; or by the verbs.

**THROE**, dolor (*in pl. also = pangs of childbirth, cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 12, &c.*)—also dolores puerperæ, Plant.; dolor quem in puerperio qs patitur, Sen.). *See PANG.*

**THRONE**, solum (*v. pr.*).—**||** *thrōnis is not found in the best prose writers; and solum in its fig. sense, for 'royal dignity,' is poet.*—sedes or sella regia (*prop.*).—regnum (*fig., kingdom, regal power*)—imperium (*fig., empire*). **||** *To sit upon a t., sedere in solio, or in sede regia (prop.): regere esse; regnare (fig.): to ascend a t., \*in solium eacendere (prop.); regnum occupare; regnum or imperium adipisci: regni or regno, imperii or imperio, potiri; regnare capere (fig.): one comes to the t., imperium or regnum transit ad qm: to aspire to the t., regnum appetere; regnum occupare velle: to succeed to the t., succedere regno ci, or succedere regno in cs locum: to call to the t., qm accire in regnum or ad regnandum: to raise to the t., summam rerum deferre ad qm (deferre ci regnum ac diadema; H. od. 2, 2, 22): to restore to the t., restituere qm in regnum; reducere qm: to drive fm the t., ci regni dignitatem adimere; ci imperium abrogare; ci regnum auferre or eripere; qm regno apoliare; regno pellere or expellere.*

**THRONG**, a. turba, &c. *See CROWD, s.*

**THRONG**, v. infuere, &c. *See CROWD, v.*

**THROSTLE**, **||** *A bird, \*turdus musculus (Linn.).*

**THROTTLE**, s. *See THROAT.*

**THROTTLE**, v. ci elidere spiritum, fauces, or colulum (*v. pr.; although the two last occ. only O. Met. 12, 142, and Sen. Herc. Est. 1235: to be distinguished fm suffocare = to suffocate, choke; fm strangulare = to strangle: and fm jugulare = to cut the throat*).

**THROUGH**, adv. *See THROUGHOUT.*

**THROUGH**, prep. **||** *Of space and time, per; but this is usually expressed by compound words. ||* *Denoting a means, per (easily if a living being be the means; rarely if it be a thing). The Latins usually express the means, if it be a thing, by a simple abl.; as, to gain the favour of others by flatteries, aliorum benevolentiam blanditiis colligere; see Grotef. § 217 and 218, Obs. 2; Zumpt, § 455. Hence also with the gerund the prep. is always omitted; as, the human mind is nourished by learning and thinking, hominis mens discendo alitur et cogitando. Sic also the Latins employ the participles utens and usus (as the Greeks χρῆσθαι and χρῆσθαι); e. g. proleis secundis usus. ||* *Denoting cause and operation, per (by occasion of)—a. ab (denoting immediate operation, eply after passive and intrans. verbs; as, interire ab qo)—propter (denoting an efficient cause, after trans. or intrans. verbs; e. g. ii propter quos hanc auarissimam locum asperimus); or it may be expressed by ductus, adductus, motus, excitatus, &c.; e. g. pulchritudine ductus; or in this case we may use propter, ob, causâ; if the notion of hindrance or impediment be included, we may use prohibitus or impeditus instead of ductus (e. g. negotiis impeditus).—cs opéra (by the efforts of any one; as, eorum opéra plebs concitata est).—cs or cs rei beneficio (t. the kindness of; e. g. sic Gyges repente annuli beneficio rex exortus est, t. the ring). If things without life are specified as a cause, the relation is usually expressed by the abl. without a preposition; as, this has happened t. your fault, vestra culpa hoc accidit (see Grotef. § 213, Obs. 2, sqq.; Zumpt, § 452). ||* *Denoting extension of space and time, = throughout, per; e. g., t. all the provinces of your empire, per imperii tui provincias: the report spreads t. all Africa, fama per omnem Africam divulgatur. Here also the Latins form compounds with per: e. g., t. and t., penitus (to the innermost part, entirely; e. g. perspicere, nosse).—per omnes*



partes (i. all parts, &c.). The Latins also express it by verbs compounded with *per*; as, *percutere*: also with *trans*; as, *to pierce* it and *l* with a sword, *qm transigere gladio*. To be carried *l*, *valere* (of a law, plan, &c.).—perform (of a proposed law).

**THROUGHOUT**, *adv.* *prorsus* (altogether, entirely, without exception; as, *prorsus omnes*).—omnino (perfectly; opp. *magnæ* ex parte, &c.).—plane. In or per omnes partes. per omnia (in every respect).—penitus. funditus (thoroughly, in the foundation). Nothing *t*, nihil omnino: *t*. or for a great part, omnino aut magnâ ex parte. Sometimes 'throughout' is rendered by *totus*.

**THROUGHOUT**, *prep.* See **THROUGH**.

**THROW**, *v.* *jacere*. *jacere* (to do it repeatedly or constantly).—*mittere* (to send it forth to a person or persons; e. g. *tela tormentis missa*).—*conjicere* (*prop.*, to *t*. together; either of many doing it at once, or of bringing many things or persons together; e. g. *to t. their knapsacks in a heap*, *conjicere sarcinas in acervum*, *L.*; *soldiers into a town*, *milites in locum*; *aby into prison*, *qm in maledicta*; also *pila in hostes*; *maledicta in qm*).—*injicere* (*to t. into*, and also upon or over; e. g. *pallium cl. C.* of *rei* or in *qd*, *petero qm qâ re* (t. *atq* at *aby*).—*jaculari* (to hurl, by swinging the hand round). To *t.* stones, lapides *jacere*; at *aby*, lapides *mittere* or *conjicere* in *qm*; lapidibus *petero qm*: to *t. atq* at *aby's* head, *In caput cs qd jaculari*: to *t.* money amongst the people, *numos spargere populo*, *In plebem*: to *t.* money into the sea, *pecuniam in mare jubere mergi*: to *t. oneself* at *aby's* feet, *se ad cs pedes*, or *ci* ad *pedes* *projicere* or *abjicere* (*cs* or *ci* equally right; *Krebs* was too hasty in condemning *cl*, which he allows in his 2nd ed.): to *t.* a cloak around or about one, *pallium circumjicere* or *pallium injicere* *ci* (*C. N. D. 3, 34, 83*): to *t. oneself* into *atq*, *Injicere* *ci* (*in qd*, e. g. in *medios ignes*, *C.*): *irruere in qd* (e. g. in *mediam aciem*): to *t. light* on *atq*, *lumen* or *multum luminis* *cl* re *afferre*: *aby* overboard, *qm* in *alto ejicere* e *navi* (*C.*): *merchandize* overboard, *jacuram facere* (of a voluntary loss). *Throw* a way, *abjicere*. *projicere* (with also *fig.*): one's *arma*, *arma abjicere* or *projicere*; one's shield, *scutum manu emittere*.—**FIG.** To *t. away* *m.*, *pecuniam* *profundere*: to *t. oneself* away (i. e. by misconduct, &c.), *se abjicere* (not *se* *projicere*, *wh. C. Att. 9, 6, 6*, = 'to expose oneself rashly to a danger,' 'to *t.* one's life away'). *Throw* down, *sternere*. *prostrernere* (stretch on the ground).—*affligere* (*dash down*).—*dejjicere*. *deuturbare* (*cast down*).—*evertere*. *subvertere* (*overthrow*). To *t.* a man down, *qm* ad *terram dare*; *qm* terræ or ad *terram affligere*; *qm* ad *terram arietare* (*Curt. 9, 7, 22*): to *dash* him down violently: to *t. oneself* down, *se abjicere*; *corpus sternere* or *prostrernere*; on the grass, *se abjicere* in *herbâ* (not in *herbau*; see *C. de Orat. l. 7, extr.*; at *aby's* feet; see above, 'throw at *aby's* feet': to *t. oneself* down *fm* a wall, *dejjicere* *se* *de muro* (*Cæs.*): precipitare *se* *ex muro* (*C. Frag.*): to *t. down* a statue, *statuam evertere* (*C.*); a citadel, *arcem evertere* (*C.*); a house, *domum evertere* (*C.*), *subvertere*, *proruere* (*T.*); a horse, *equum evertere* (*prop.*). *Throw* off, *ponere*. *deponere* (*lay aside*).—*exuere* (*put off*).—*abjicere* (*fling away*). To *t. off* a yoke, *jugum exuere*; *jugo* *se* *exuere*; *jugum exuere* (*slip it off*); the dogs, *canibus vincla demere* (*O.*); canes *immittere* or *instigare* (*in feras*). *Throw* on, *se* *THROW UPON*. *Throw* out, *jacere*. *ejicere*. To *t. out* many very intelligible hints, *multas nec dubias significationes jacere* (*Suet.*). *Throw* up, *sublime jacere* (*ast. Plin. 11, 2, l. 5*); earth, *terram adaggerare*; about a tree, *arborum aggerare*; a mound, *aggerem jacere*, *extruere* (*fig.*): *per* = vomit, &c., *rejjicere* ore, and simply *rejjicere*, *per* = ore reddere (e. g. *sanguinem*).—*exsacrare* (*to spit out*); e. g. *sanguinem*, *pituitam*.—*exsacrare* *per* *tussim*, *extussire* (*to cough up blood, phlegm, &c.*).—*expuere* (*to spit out*); e. g. *blood, &c.*.—*evomere*. *eructare* (*to vomit forth*; hence of volcanoes, *ignes evomere*, *Sil. Ital. 17, 598*; *flammas eructare*, *Justin 4, 1, 4*). *Throw* upon, *superinjicere*. To *t. oneself* upon a bed, *decumbere in lecto*: *oneself* down upon *atq*, *se abjicere in qâ re* (not *in qd*); *gravel* upon a road, *glacra superstruere viam*; *oneself* upon (a body of troops, &c.), *conjicere* *se in qm* or *qd*; *impressionem facere* (e. g., on the left wing, in *sinistrum cornu*); *invadere qm*, *the blame* upon *aby*, *culpam in qm* *conferre* (*if* *fm oneself*); *culpam* or *causam* in *qm* *transferre*, *vertere*: to *t. cold water* upon *atq*, *spem* *cs* *incidere* or *infringere*; *consilium* *cs* *improbare*, &c. (according to the meaning): to *t. myself* upon a person, *spem* *reponere*, *construere* in *qo* (see **CAST**): upon *aby's* compassion, *ad misericordiam* *cs* *confugere*.

**THROW**, *||* *A cast*, *jactus*.—*missus*.—*jaculatio*—*conjecto* (e. g. *tolorum*) [*SYN.* in *CAST*, *v.*].—*ictus* (a successful cast, a hit). A stone's *t*, *lapis* *jactus* or *conjectus* (e. g. extra lapidis, tell, &c.), *jactus* or *conjectum esse*: a *t.* of dice, *jactus* or *missus talorum* or *tesserarum* [*SYN.* in *DIX*, *DICE*, where the names of the *t.*s will be found]. *Risk*, *venture*, *alea*. To *venture atq* at a *t.*, *qd* in *alea* *dare* (*prop.* and *fig.*); *qd* in *discrimen* *committere*, *vocare*, *deferre*, or *adducere*; *qd* *discrimini* *committere*: often *by* *agitur* *qd* or *de qâ re* (*atq* is at stake); or *by* *dimicare* *de qâ re*. *My life* is *ventured* upon the *t.*, *de vitâ dimico*; *de vitâ* in *discrimen* *voco*: to be brought to the last *t.*, in *ultimum discrimen* *adduci* (to be brought into the greatest danger); *ultima audere*, *experiri*; *ad extrema* or *ad ultimum auxilium* *descendere* (to be trying one's last chance): *it is our last t.*, *ad extrema perventum est*; *res est ad extremum perducta casum*.

**THROW**, *licium*, *pl. licia*, *fimbrie* (the threads we hang loosely at the end of a piece).

**THRUSH**, *||* *A bird*, *turdus* (*Plin. II., &c.*). *||* *A kind of disease* in the month, *aphthæ* (*Cels., Marc. Emp.*).

**THRUST**, *v.* *trudere* (*g. t.*).—*pellere* (to drive).—*fodere* (so as to pierce) *qm* or *qd qâ re*.—*Perfodere* in this sense only in inferior or poetical prose; in *Class.* *prose* it always means 'to thrust through.' *Thrust* at, *petere*. *Thrust* down, *detrudere*. *Thrust* into, *trudere* in (*fig.* not *intrudere*). *detrudere* in *pellere* in. *Thrust* out, *extrudere* (*v. prop.*).—*expellere* (to drive out).—*exturbare* (to drive out with violence).—*ejicere* (to cast out). *JN.* *Intrudere* et *ejicere*. *externare* (to drive away *fm* a territory or a house).—*excludere*. *removere* (to exclude, shut out). To *t.* one out of the senate, *qm ejicere* e *senatu*; *qm* *movere* *senatu* or *de senatu*; *qm* *movere* *loco senatorio*.

**THRUST**, *s. petio* (a blow aimed).—*plāga*. *ictus* (a blow inflicted). In other cases usually by the verb, *trudere*, &c. To make a home-*l.*; see **HOME**, *adj.*

**THUMB**, *s. pollex*. *digitus pollex*. Of the size of a *t.*, *pollicaris*: of a *t.*'s breadth, *latitudo pollicaris*; *latitudo* *digit* *pollicis* (*ast. Cæs. B. C. 3, 13*): of the thickness of a *t.*, *crassitudo* *digit* *pollicis*; *crassitudo* *pollicaris*: of the length of a *t.*, *longitudo* *digit* *pollicis* (*ast. Cæs. B. C. 3, 13*): a *t.*'s length, *longitudo* *digit* *pollicis* (*ast. Cæs. B. C. 3, 30*): a *t.* screw, \**tormentum pollicibus* *admovevum*.

**THUMB**, *v.* \**pollice* *terere*.

**THUMB-STALL**, *digitabulum* (a finger-stall).

**THUMP**, *s. colaphus* (with the fist).—*ictus* *plāga* (a blow).

**THUMP**, *v.* See **BEAT**.

**THUNDER**, *s. tonitrus*, *Os* (in the *pl.* also *tonitrua*; but no where the singular *tonitru*; see *Ramshorn*, § 30, 5).—*fulmen* (flash of lightning with *t.*; also *fig.* *verborum fulmina*).—*fragor* (a crash, peal; e. g. *fragor cœli* or *cœlestis*). The *t.* of artillery, \**tormentorum fragores*: *t.* of eloquence, *sonitus* (*cf. C. Att. 1, 14, 4*); the *t.* of the Vatican, *fulmen pontificale* (*ast. L. 6, 39*, *fulmen* *dictatorum*): to hurl the *t.* of the Vatican at *aby*, \**fulmine pontificali* *qm* *percellere*.

**THUNDER**, *v.* *tonare*. *intonare* (both *impers.*, *trans.* or *intrans.*, *prop.* or *fig.*; *tonare* as *intrans.*, *intonare* as *trans.*, of a powerful speaker). It *t.* incessantly, *continuu* *cœli* *fragor* *est*: to be afraid when it *t.*, *tonitrua* *expavescere*: a thundering speech, *oratio fulgurans* *cs* *tonans* (*cf. Q. 2, 16, 19*); *verborum fulmina* (*C. Fam. 9, 21, 1*).

**THUNDERBOLT**, *fulmen*. *fulminis ictus*. It came like a *t.* after him, *hac re* *gravissime* *commotus* *est*.

**THUNDERSTRACK**, (*PROP.*) *fulmine tactus* or *percussus*. *de cœlo* *tactus* (*poet.*).—*fulguratus* (*Varr.*). *FIG.* *attonitus* *percussus*. *obstupefactus*. *territus*. *exterritus*. *perterritus*. *perturbatus*. (*animo*) *consternatus* (*beside oneself* with agitation).—(*animo*) *confusus* (*confounded*).—*commotus*. *permotus* (*deeply moved*).—*Sis afflictus*. *percussus*. *attonitus*. *fulminatus*. *exanimatus*. *JN.* *obstupefactus* *cs* *perterritus*. *confusus* *et* *attonitus*.

**THURSDAY**, \**dies Jovis*.

**THUS**, *sic* (*so*).—*Ita* (under such circumstances).—*hoo* *modo*. *ad hunc modum* (in this manner). The affair stands *t.*, *sic* *res* *est*. *res* *ita* *se* *habet*.

**THWART**, *obstare*. *repugnare*. *obniti*. *reniti*. *adversari* *qm* (*fig.* not *cl.*). *JN.* *adversari* *et* *repugnare*.—*obstare* or *officere* *ci* and *cl* *rei* *cs* (with this difference, that *obst.* means merely to be in *aby's* way; off, however, to be opposed to him in a scolding manner; e. g., to *t.*

*thy's plans, as consilia obstatre or officere, observing, however, the difference of meaning just alluded to.*—*retardare qm. in alio, ad qd faciendum or a qd re faciendum, in qd re (to t. alio in alio, or in the execution of alio; e.g. in his privilege, in suo jure).* To t. *thy's designs, as consilia pervertere: to see one's hope thwarted, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: to t. one's whole plan, conturbare et omnes rationes: if accidents and engagements had not thwarted his projects, nisi qd casus aut occupatio ejus consilium premittat: to t. alio in every thing, omnia adversus qm facere: to t. one another's designs, obtracere inter se (of two rivals): to t. one's own interest, repugnare utilitati suae.*

**THY** (You), tuus (but in Lat., when it does not stand in opposition, and especially when it refers to the subject of the proposition, it is usually not translated: see *Krebs*, § 113; *Grosch*, § 135, Obv. 1; *Zumpt*, § 768; *Kruger*, § 406, 3, Obv. 4). *Is it thy (your) duty or part, tuum est, &c.*

**THYME**, thymum. *Common t.*, \*thymus vulgaris (Linn.). *Cretan or Grecian t.*, \*Satureja Capitata (Linn.). *Wild t.*, \*thymus serpyllum (Linn.): the blossom of t., epithymon.

**TIARA**, thāra, m. f. (Sen., O.) or thīras, m. m. (V.). **TICK**, s. [A kind of vermin, rictus (Varr., Col.).] The covering of a bed, \*tegmentum culcitae. [Credid, vid.] Sound of a clock, &c., \*ictus machinationis, quā horae moventur.

**TICK**, v. \*ictum reddere, in context with machinatio, &c.

**TICKET**, s. scheda. scida. scidula (as a piece of paper, &c.).—tessera (as a token).—libellus. tabella (hung up or exposed to view).

**TICKLE**, scidā, scidula, tessera, notare qd. **TICKLE**, titillare qd. (also fig.; e.g. sensus: but in C. always with quasi prefixed: see *Fih.* 1, 11, 39; *Off.* 2, 18, 63).—quasi titillationem addhibere ei rei (fig.; e.g. sensui).

**TICKLING**, titillatio (when used in a fig. sense, always with quasi).—titillatus (only in abl. titillato).—Or by the verb.

**TICKLISH**, [PAPA.] qui titillatu facile movetur. \*titillationis minime patiens. [Fro] a) Of persons, excitable; e.g. he is very t. on that subject, \*hac re facile offenditur. b) Of things, lubricus et anceps (nice, critical, dangerous).—difficilis (difficult to manage).

**TID-BIT**. See *TIT-BIT*.

**TIDE**, [Alternae ebb and flow of the sea, mētus, aestum accessus et recessus (C.). reciprocatio mētus, aestus maris reciproci (Plin.).] mētus maritimi accedentes et recedentes (C. N. D. 2, 53, 103). With the t., mētus secundo (opp. \*mētus adverso): when the t. is coming in, mētus crescentes: quum ex alto mētus se incitat; going out, minuente mētū (Cae. B. G. 2, 12); mētus marini undae recedunt (C.); mētus maris resident, se resorbunt: the t.'s are governed by the moon, marinarum aestum accessus et recessus motu lunae gubernantur (C. Div. 2, 14, 34): there are two t.'s every twenty-four hours, mētus maris bis affluunt biacre remaneat vicinis quaternisque semper horis (Plin. 2, 97, 99). *Spring-t.*, vid. (Fig.) history shows the t. of political affairs, in historia vidēre licet quod modo opae civitatum crescant ac decrescant. [Time, vid.] *Course*, cursus, ūa. See *COURSE*.

**TIDILY**, compe, nitide.

**TIDINGS**, nuntius. See *NEWS*.

**TIDY**, compe, nitidus. See *NEAT*.

**TIE**, v. ligare. alligare. deligare. ligare, attingere (to draw; bind tightly).—religere. revincire (to bind backwards). To t. on to, qd in re illigare: to t. alio to a post, qm alligare ad palum: to t. alio to a chariot, qm illigare in currum or religare ad currum: to t. one's hands behind one's back, manus religare; manus illigare or religare post tergum: to t. up, substringere: to t. up the hair, capillos in nodum colligere (O. Met. 3, 170); obliquare crimem nodoque substringere (T. Germ. 38, 2): to t. up to or on alio, alligare, deligare, attingere ad qd; illigare in qd re: to t. up a vine, vites capistrare or perstringere (to bind fast); adjugare vites (to trellis work); vites arboribus applicare (to treas).

**TIE**, s. vinculum (prop. and fig.).—nodus. copula (fig.). There is a closer t. among kinmen, arctior colligatio est societatis propinquorum: the strict t. of friendship, amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudo.

**TIER**. See *ROW*.

**TIERCE**, tertia pars.

**TIERCET**, \*cantus ternarius.

**TIFF**, [Drink, vid.] Angry feeling, see *PASSION*.

**TIGER**, tigris, is or tidis, m. or f. (of the male; of

the female (tigris) only f.)—\*fella tigris (Linn.). Of or like a t., tigrinus: acotiled like a t., \*maculis tigrinis varius, \*parvus.

**TIGHT**, strictus, astrictus (opp. resolutus, as a garment).—strictus et singulos artus exprimens (e.g. vestis).—contensus (opp. laxus, as a rope).—angustus, artus (narrow, close, vid.). A t. shoe, calcus astrictus (as a commendation: see *H. Ep.* 2, 1, 147); calcus urens (that galls the foot): to sit tightly, angus'e sedere.

**TIGHTEN**, stringere, attingere.—tendere. contendere. (STR. in TIGHT.) To t. the reins, irenos lubrēre, habenas adducere.

**TIGHTLY**, astricte, arte. See the adj.

**TIGHTNESS**, Crel. with adj. or verb.

**TIGRESS**, tigris, is or tidis, f.

**TILE**, s. tegula. Imbrex (a gutter t.).

**TILE**, v. tegulis odudere or tegere. A tiled roof, tegulum, pl.

**TILER**, \*contegulator.

**TILING**, tegulum, pl. To let down through the t., per tegulas demittere (C. Phil. 2, 18, 45).

**TILL**, prep. See *UNTIL*.

**TILL**, s. See *DRAWER*.

**TILL**, v. See *CULTIVATE*.

**TILLAGE**, See *CULTIVATION*.

**TILLER**, [Cultivator, vid.] Rudder of a boat, clavus (s. prop.).—This word, although often used for the rudder or helm, denotes, strictly speaking, the tiller or handle, so called from its resemblance to a nail.

**TILT**, s. [A vaulted covering, \*arcus, ūa. \*lin-team crassius tegumento serviens. A military game, \*certamen hastis concurrentium. \*hastiludium (a modern word). To hold or celebrate a t., \*celebrare equitum certamen hastis concurrentium (Pollian. Ep. 12, 6).

**TILT**, v. [To cover with a tilt, \*lin-teo crassiore arcu obtegere.—] To join in the military game so called, hastis concurrere, certare, concertare, contendere cum qo.—] To set in a sloping position, \*in praecepti locas, ponere qd a.g. dolium).

**TIMBER**, lignum (a beam, post, &c.).—trabe (a large beam). Long perpendicular t's, mali: horizontal t's, templa, orum, m.: rough t., materia.

**TIMBREL**, tympanum, dis. tympanileum.

**TIME**, [Measure of duration, tempus (s. t.).—spatium (a space).—mās (an age, relative; having ref. to men who live during a certain period, and are affected by the events of it).—Intervalum (an intervening space).—mēum (chiefly poetical, for an indefinite space of t.).—aenaculum (a whole generation; after the age of Augustus, for 'an age, indefinite space of time').—tempestas (a definite space of t., period; classical, but not used by C. in prose).—diēs (an indefinite duration of t.; usually fem. in this sense). In our t., nostrā memoria: before my t., ante meam memoria (Plin. Ep.). t. present, praesent, future, tempus praesens, praeteritum, futurum: former t., tempus prius, superius: ancient t., tempus vetus, vetustum: summer t., tempus aestivum: a t. of peace, of war, tempus pacatum, bellum: the shortness of t., temporis brevitās, angustia (C.); exiguatās (Cae.); length of t., temporum longinquitas, longum temporis intervalum, diuturnitas, vetustas: the course of t., cursus temporis (C.); a short, long t. before, brevi, longo, tempore ante, brevi abhinc tempore, paulo ante, multo ante: after a long, short t., longo, brevi, tempore interjecto (C.); parvo intermissio temporis spatio (Cae.); at that t., eo tempore (C.); at tempestate (S.); id tempore, per id tempus (C.). In the mean t., interim (during the interval).—Interea (during the same t.; while such or such a thing was going on; usually with conjunctions, interea dum or quod). After some t., post aliquot annos (but ~~est~~ not post qd tempus) in course or progress of t., tempore procedente (Plin. Ep.; Val. Max.); temporis progressu, intervallo (C.); temporis successu (Jual.); die (C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39). ~~est~~ not cum tempore). Return immediately, I will be back again in no t., revertore ad me extempore. Continuo hic ero (Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 43). [Space of time in which alio may be done; season, opportunitas, leisure, tempus, spatium. To have t. (for alio), vacare (ei rei), spatium (ad qd) habere: to have no t., otium, vacuum tempus mihi non est (~~est~~ not tempus non habeo), non vacat, non vaco, otium non suppetit, non datum, non concessum est; also, egge tempore (C.): to have t. enough, satis temporis mihi est, satis otii datum mihi est (off. C.): to ask for t. to

*finish a thing*, postulare spatium ad quam rem conficiendum (Cæs. B. C. 1, 3): *to take t.* for *athg.*, tempus sumere ad qd: *aby is a great economist of his t.*, magna est cæs parsonia temporis (Plin.): *to speak agst t.*, dicendi morâ diem extrahere (Cæs.): *t. for consideration*, deliberandi or consultandi spatium: *to demand t. for consideration*, tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandi causâ sibi postulare: *to take t. for consideration*, consultandi or deliberandi spatium sumere: *t. to begin a battle*, tempus proclii committendi, or *with an inf.*: *it is t. to*, tempus est, *with a gen. gerund.*, or *an inf.*: but *hæc* with this difference, *that the gerund is used when tempus takes after it the genitive as its object and tempus est = otium est*, spatium est, *vacat*, *it is the right t.*, or *there is sufficient t. for doing*, &c.; but *the infinitive is employed when tempus est = tempestivum est*, 'it is now high t. to,' when the *inf.* may be regarded as the subject, and tempus as the predicate; e. g. tempus est nunc majora conari (L.); and jam tempus est ad id, quod institutum, accedere (C.); nunc corpora curare tempus est (L.); Tib. Graccho breve tempus ingenii augendi fuit (C.); nec gloriandi tempus adversus unum est (L.). For the *inf.* we see *And ut*; e. g. tempus est ut eam ad forum (Plaut.); tempus est, ut uxorem duces (Ter.). Not to lose t., tempus non amittere (C.): *the t. is up*, the set t. is come, tempus constitutum adeat: *t. is t. the past*, tempus abiit, effluxit, præterit: *at the right t.*, tempore. In tempore. suo tempore. ad tempus (C.); per tempus (Ter.): *at the wrong t.*, alieno, non opportuno, tempore, non opportune. Intempestive. before the t., ante tempus (C.); ante diem (O.); alieno, haud opportuno, tempore (C.): *there is no t. to lose*, maturato opus est (L.); nulla mora est (Np.); nec ulla mora est (Ter.); periculum in mora est: *he said there was no t. to lose*, rem differendam esse negabat (Afr. C.): *fm t. to t.*, nonnumquam; interdum: *there is no more t.*, serum est. Jam integrum non est. tempus rei gerendæ effluxit, præterit (Afr. C.): *to beguile the t.*, tempus fallere. | *State of things during a certain period*, tempus; tempora. pl.: *to suit oneself to the t.*, temporis servire, cedere: *according to t. and circumstance*, pro tempore et pro re (Cæs.); re et ex tempore (C.): *hard t.*, tempora dura, aspera, iniqua, tristia (C.): *the spirit of the t.*, sæculi, ætatis ingenium (aule ingenium, T. Hist. 2, 71.—*hæc* not sæculi genius; temporis indoles: *but we may say, with ref. to human character*, sæculi mores, Flor. 8, 12, 7; temporum mores, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 3): *the peculiar complexion of the t.*, temporum ratio et natura: *not to suit these licentious t.*, ab hujus sæculi licentiâ abhorre (C. Cat. 20, 48). | *Part of the day*, hora: *what t. is it* quota hora est? | *Turn; repetition*. By vicis, vicis, pl. (nom. def.), or otherwise by Crcl.: *Three t.'s a day*, tribus per diem vicibus (Pallad.); *for the third t.*, tertis vice (ibid.): *six t.'s seven make forty-two*, septem sexies multiplicata sunt duo et quadraginta: *six times seven feet = six forty-two*, pedes duclimus sexies septenies, sunt duo et quadraginta; pedes sexies septeni sunt duo et quadraginta: *eight t.'s eight make sixty-four*, octo in sex multiplicata sunt quatuor et sexaginta (see Col. 5, 2, 1 sup.): *many t.'s greater*, multis partibus major: *for the first, second, third t.*, primum, iterum (rarely secundum), tertium, &c.: *for the last t.*, postremum, ultimum: *another t.*, alias, alio tempore: *this t.*, nunc; hoc tempore: *enough for this t.*, sed hæc hactenus (in narrative, &c.): *many t.'s*, sæpius: *t.'s out of number*, sexcenties: *at different t.'s*, non uno tempore, separatim temporibus, semel atque iterum, semel iterumve. Iterum ac sæpius (more than once): *for the t. being*; e. g., the governor of Gaul for the t. being, quicumque Galliam obtinet: *one t. = once*, vid. | *In music*, numerus, numeri (g. t. measured part in parts of a whole).—*modi* (measured duration of the notes). Regular or good t., numerorum moderatio: *a beating of t.* (with the feet), ictus modulantium pedum: *brats of t.*, numerorum percussiones. percussio numerorum modi: *to keep t.*, concantum, or modum percussio numerum, or numerum, in cantu servare: *to brat t. with the hand*, manu certam legem temporum servare. digitorum ictu intervalla (temporum) signare; *with the feet*, sonum vocis pulsus pedum modulari: *with hands and feet*, pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signare: *in t.*, in numerum (*hæc* not ad numerum; see Lucr. 2, 631; V. Georg. 4, 175). numerose, modulate

**TIMELY**, adj. maturus (early).—tempestivus (in good or proper time).

**TIMELY**, adv. tempestive. In tempore.

**TIME-PIECE**, horologium, horarium.

**TIME-SERVER**, homo multorum temporum.—quid duabus sellis sedere solet (Læb. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 18, An.). *To be a t.-s.*, ad id unde qd status ostenditur, vela dare (C.); se ad motum fortune movere (Cæs.); fortunam applicare sua consilia (L.); semper ex auspicii temporum mutatione pendere (Curt. 4, 1, 27).

**TIME-SERVING**, s. utriusque partis studium, or Crcl.—*prævaricatio* (in an agent, &c.). *This is what you have gained by your t.-s.*, hunc fructum refers ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio.

**TIMID**; **TIMOROUS**, timidus, trepidus, anxius, formidulus, plenus. [Syn. and Phr. in AFRAID; FEARFUL.]

**TIMIDITY**, metus, timor. See PHR.

**TIMIDLY**, TIMOROUSLY, cum metu or timore.

**timide**, anxie, trepide. Jm. tripide anxioleque.

**TIN**, a. plumbum album (*hæc* stannum, in antiquis scriptis, denotat a compositione of silver and lead: it began to be used in the sense of 'tin' in the fourth century). *T. ware*, 'res (vasa) e plumbo albo factæ (facts): e. s. mine, 'fodina plumbi albi.

**TIN**, v. *To overlay with t. on the inside*, 'intus plumbo albo (stanno) obducere.

**TINCTURE**, s. | *Colour*, vid. | *Extract of the finer parts of a substance*, 'tinctura (t. t.). 'liquor medicatus. | *IMPROPR.* *To have the slightest t. of alk.*, primis ut coloris labris gustasse qd (e. g. physiologiam, C.).

**TINCTURE**, v. See COLOUR; IMBUE.

**TINDER**, fomes, litis (Plin.). *To make or prepare t.*, fomitem parare: *to burn t.*; see t. in kindling a fire, admofo fomite excitare flammam (Luc. 8, 776); *fig. materies* (S. Cat. 10, 3): *t.-box*, ignarium (Plin. 16, 40, 76).

**TINGE**, See COLOUR.

**TINGLE**, | *To have a sharp vibratory sensation*, prurire: *the ear t.'s*, auris verminat prurigne (Mart.). *the skin t.'s*, cutis prurit or formicat (Plin.). See also TINKLE.

**TINGLING**, pruritus, prurigo (Plin.). See also TINKLING.

**TINKER**, 'senorum rector (mender).—faber ænarius (maker).

**TINKLE**, tinnire, or, in wider sense, sonare.

**TINMAN**, artifex plumbarius, or plumbarius only.

**TINSEL**, | *PAOR.* 'pannus spissiore bombyce textus et auro argenteo pictus (brocade).—'bracteola coruscans or micans (a spangle).—'aurum or argentum tremulum (sparkling gold or silver on a dress, &c.) | *FIG.* res speciosa, mera species, nugæ speciosæ.

**TINT**, See COLOUR.

**TIP**, s. cacumen, apex, vertex. *T. of the nose*, cacumen nasi (Lucr.), or by summum, extremum; e. g., *t. of the finger*, digitus extremus: *to touch alk. with the t. of the finger*, digitis extrema attingere (*hæc* digiti primores and digitus primus = the fore part of the finger, the first joint).

**TIP**, v. | *To give a point or top to alk.*, acuerre (Cæs.); *exacuerre* (V.); *acuminare*, cuspidare, apiculare qd (Plin.). | *To take off the point or top of alk.*, decacuminare qd (Col.).

**TIPPET**, 'collare.

**TIPPLE**, potare, perpotare (with totos dies, ad vesperum, or the like).

**TIPPLER**, potator (Plaut.); ebriosus, temulentus, vinolentus (C.).

**TIPPLING**, perpotatio (C.).

**TIPSY**, See DRUNK.

**TIPTOE**, | *PROPR.* *To stand on t.*, in digitos eigi (Q. 2, 3, 8): *to go on t.*, ambulare summis digitis (Sen. Ep. 111, 3): *digitis suspendere pedem* (Q.); *suspensæ gradu placide go ire pergere* (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27). | *FIG.* *The t. of expectation*, expectatio erecta (L.): *to be on the t. of expectation*, expectatione intentum esse (S. Jug. 44): *suspense animo expectare qd* (C. Att. 4, 15, 10): *intentum expectare qd* (Cæs.).

**TRADE**, 'inanis verborum pompa. 'species ac pompa in dicendo.

**TIRE**, | *To fatigue*, 1) TRANS. fatigare, defatigare, qm (C.); lassare qm (Sen.—*hæc* lassare only post.; e. g., Plaut., Mart.). *To t. oneself*, se defatigare (Ter.); *by great exertions*, se laboribus frangere. 2) INTRANS. fatigari, defatigari (C.); lassitudine confici (Cæs.); *ad languorem dari* (Ter.). | *To dress, ornare*, vestire. See DRESS.

**TIRED**, fatigatus (by action).—*lassus* (by suffering or enduring). Very t., defatigatus, defossus, lassitudine confectus (Cæs.): *t. with a journey*, lassus de viâ (C.): *t. with walking*, ambulatio lassus (Plin. Ep.).

**TIRESOME**, laboriosus (propr.). onerosus. molestus. importunus (fig.). To be *t. to* aby, negotium facessere. negotium onerosum molestiam exhibere ei.

**TIRO**, elementarius (easily in writing and reading, Sen. Ep. 36, 4).—*thro*, rudis. tiro ac rudis in qā re (exercit. in alio). *thro* A boy in a new service is novicius, applied by the ancients to a new slave.—peregrinus, or hospes, or peregrinus atque hospes, in qā re (exercit. in alio); see C. de Or. 1, 53, extr., fateor enim, calidum quendam hunc, et nullā in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere).

**TISSUE**, || *Phora*. (a web).—compago (in a more general sense). || *Fig.* (a series) or by *Crel.*: e. g., the whole story is a *t. of falsehoods*, tota narratio ficta est, ineris mendacis constat: *my life is a t. of misfortunes*, vita mea est continua calamitas, semper objecta fuit rebus adversis.

**TIT-BIT**, mattea (a small and delicate morsel of food, Sen. Contr. 4, 27, Petr.).—cibus delicatus. pl. cuppedia, orum, n., or cuppedia, arum, f.; cibi delicatissimi (g. t.). res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ (exquisite delicacies for the table).—bonæ ros (the best bits, at table, as distinguished from the rest of the food, Np. Ages. 8, 5; where it is, perhaps, only a translation of the corresponding *αὐτὰρ*).—ganæ opera, um, n. (as articles of excess).—gulæ irritamenta (as far as they excite the palate). *tit-bit* Such expressions as *escæ molliculæ*, *scitamenta*, belong only to the comic writers; *lavitæ* is a magnificent style of living). To eat only *tit-bits*, unum quidque quod est bellissimum edere (ost. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51): this bird is now reckoned among the best *tit-bits*, hæc nunc hæc inter primas expetitur: *fond of tit-bits*, \*cuppediorum studiosus (ast. Suet. Cæs. 4, 6).—*fastidii delicati* (that can relish none but dainty food).

**TITHE**, s. decuma. decuma or decima pars. To pay *t.s.*, decumam, decumas pendere,olvere: a *t. of the produce*, decumanum frumentum (C.): *land subject to t.s.*, decumanus ager (C.).

**TITHE**, v. decumas i nperare, imponere (to levy *t.s.*).—decimare (to decimate, to take by lot every tenth man for punishment).

**TITHEABLE**, decumanus (e. g. ager).

**TITHER** or **TITHING-MAN**, decumanus.

**TITHYMAL**, tithymalus (Plin.). lactaria (herba, Plin.). \*euphorbia (Linn.).

**TITILLATE**. See TICKLE.

**TIT-LARK**, \*alauda pratensis (Linn.).

**TITLE**, || An inscription, title. inscriptio (g. t.). Index (of a book; on a strip of parchment [membranula] outside the roll or volume).—nomen (of a writing).—præscriptio (of an edict, decree, &c.). To give a *t. to* a book, inscribere librum: the book bears the *t.*, libro Index est. liber in-criptus est or inscribitur. || An honorable name or appellation, nomen (g. t.).—appellatio (employed orally in addressing one).—ornamentum. dignitas (as denoting honour or rank; *tit.* Not titulus, in this sense, in good prose). To have a *t.*, appellari: to give a *t.*, qm appellare.—decem prætoris viris consularia ornamenta tribuit (the *t.* and rank of consul). An empty *t.*, nomen sine honore. inanis appellatio: a military *t.*, honor militaris (L.). || Claim of right or privilege, vindicia. postulatio. To have a *t. to* alio, jure quodam suo postulato posse. Justam postuland causam habere. sibi vindicare, sumere or assumere qd.

**TITLE-DEED**, instrumentum auctoritatis (Scæv.).

**TITLE-PAGE**, index (a title; C.).—\*plagula indicem libri continens, exhibens.

**TIT-MOUSE**, \*parus (Linn.).

**TITTER**. See LAUGH.

**TITTLE**, pars minima. punctum.

**TITTLE-TATTLE**. See CHATTER.

**TITULAR**, \*nomen sine honore habens. \*nomine, non re.

**TO**, || Of place, denoting direction or motion towards a point, ad (or in) ... versus; also (but regularly only with the names of towns) simply ... versus (to denote proximate direction, *ἐνι, κατά, εἰς, towards*).—in with an accusative (to denote straight direction or the attainment of a limit, *ὑπὸ, ὑπέρ, up to*).—ad (to specify immediate proximity, *ὑπὸ, ὑπέρ, immediately before, or at*): e. g., to go to Brundisium, Brundisium versus ire: to come to Rome, ad Romam venire (i. e., to the immediate neighbourhood of Rome). The names of towns and villages, as well as the substantive domus, to the question 'whither,' are put in the accusative without *ad* or *in*; but also with the names of small islands

(very rarely of large ones, as Sardinia, Crete, Sicily, Britain) these prepositions may be omitted: e. g., to come to Rome, Romam venire (to the city i. s. f.). But the prop. is expressed (1) when there is any antithesis [usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigavit: not always, however: e. g. ad Ardea Romam venerat, L. 4, 7]; (2) if an appellative, as oppidum, urbs, locus, stands in apposition [ad Cirtam oppidum, S. Jug. 81]; (3) when only the neighbourhood of a town, or a part of it, is meant: omnes Galli ad Alesiam proficiscuntur (Cæs. B. G. 7, 76; Krüger, 387). With domus the preposition is used when it means not 'home,' 'house,' as residence, but as 'building' or = 'family'; and with rus = 'particular estate.' To return home, domum redire: to march to Cyprus, Cyprum tendere. || To denote the limit at which motion ceases or ought to cease, ad, usque ad (of approximation to a certain point: *tit.* ad usque is not Classical).—In, usque in (of the general direction, as far as the neighbourhood of, &c.).—tenus (oft. its substantive; denoting the definite limit or point of termination). This is expressed also by fine (likewise oft. its substantive; as, to the breast, pectoris fine; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 47). The preposition is very frequently omitted in Latin, as having been already expressed in the verb: e. g., to go up to any one, qm aggredi. With the names of towns, 'as far as to' is expressed by usque without a preposition, (whereas usque ad Romam would be, as far as to the neighbourhood of Rome). To the skin, ad cutem: to the half, to the third, in dimidiā partem, ad tertias (sc. partes; e. g. aquam decoquere): the water in one place came up to the middle, at another, scarcely to the knees, alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat, alibi genae vix superavit: to the other side of the Alps, trans Alpes usque: to that point, usque: to that place, usque isthinc: to this point, hucusque (as far as to this place; post-Aug.).—hactenus (so far, up to a definite point, and no further, *enly in a speech*; e. g. Np. Att. 19, 1). || In comparison of, ad (in relation to).—præ (in comparison of, &c.). To us he is fortunate, præ nobis beatus est: to esteem others as nothing to oneself, præ se alios pro nihilo ducere: Decimus is nothing to Persius, Decimus nihil ad Persium: the earth is to the whole heaven but a point, terra ad universi cœli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet. Ss the *Crel.* is comparaveris cum, &c., may be used; e. g., to him I am a child, si me cum illo comparaveris, infans sum. || As a sign of the infinitive, 'to' is usually expressed by the form of the Latin verb or construction of the sentence; e. g. canere, dicere desit, or canendi, dicendi finem fecit, he ceased to, &c. me rogavit ne hoc facerem, he begged me not to do this. || To denote design or intention, e. g. huc vult salutatam, tu salutaturus, ut salutare, ad et salutandum, tu salutandi causâ: dedit mihi libros legendos; non vivimus ut edamus, sed edimus ut vivamus (Sen.). || To denote possibility, e. g. hic est quod spectetur. hæc ex re nullus percipi potest fructus. eo loco semper eum invenire, videre, potes. || To denote necessity or right, e. g. quid in hæc faciendum est? nisi tibi scribendæ sunt litteræ, multa tibi debeo. || 'To,' as a sign of the infinitive after substantives, is often rendered in Latin by the gerund in di; e. g. mala et impla consuetudo est contra deos disputandi (C. N. D. 2, 67, 108, an evil and impious custom to dispute): nemo potest non maxime laudare consilium tuum, quod cum spe vincendi simul abieci certandi etiam cupiditatem (desire to contend, C.); legendi semper occasio est, audienti non semper (Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9, opportunity to read; to hear). || Tempus est is followed either by the gerund or by the inf. *tit.* After adjectives and adverbs, when the object is defined by a verb, *enly* after such as denote 'possibility, facility, difficulty, necessity, duty, inclination, or the like,' we find in Latin the gerund or supine; e. g. nihil est dictu facilius. facile est intellectu ad intelligendum. facile est ad credendum. studiosus audienti, discendi, cupidus bellandi. || Denoting a purpose or destination, ad, or a dative; e. g. aquam ad bibendum, ad lavandum petere. sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant. mæris ferundis natum esse. ad metalla condemnare qm. || Denoting a final cause or end, often by a dative, or by in, per; e. g. est mihi qd gloriæ. honori, utilitati, emolumento esse. hoc mihi est detrimentum. A *so* by e, ex, e re meâ, e republicâ. To that end, ad eum finem (T.); eo consilio, iâc mente (C.). || Denoting

*change of property or quality, usually by in; e. g. in pulverem, in lapidem, in aquam mutari, verti. To come to nought, ad irritum cadere, revolvī: to turn to money, vendere qd. ¶ In addressing a letter, fasciculus qui des M'Curio inscriptus (C. Att. 8, 5; to M. Curius). ¶ After words denoting likeness or unlikeness, a simile datus (ast. similitudo, also a genitive); e. g. ci similem esse.*

TOAD, bufo. \*rana bufo (Linn.).

TOAD-STONE, \*lapis bufonius, also \*bufonitis (t. t.). TOAST, v. ¶ To dry or heat at the fire, frigere, torrere qd. ¶ To drink the health of aby, propinare cs salutem (Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16).—libare alienae salutis.

TOAST, s. ¶ A piece of bread dried at the fire. \*tosta panis offa or offella. \*panis tostus. ¶ A health drunk to aby, salus.

TOBACCO, \*tabacum. \*herba Nicotiana; or simply Nicotiana (Linn.). To smoke t., tabaco, quod dicitur, uti (Hyffens); \*fumum Nicotianae haurire: a t. pipe, fistula tabaci (Gesner); or \*fumisugium (t. t.); he is fond of t., multum utitur tabaco.

TOE, digitus pedis; or simply digitus. The great t., pollex pedis; or simply pollex: fm top to t., ab imis unguibus usque ad summum verticem; ab ungulicula ad capillum summum; a capillo usque ad ungues; ab imis unguibus ad summos capillos; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos: to stand on tip-toes, erigi in digitos: to go upon the t.'s, summis digitis ambulare; suspensio gradu ire; pedem summis digitis suspendere.

TOGETHER, ¶ At the same place or time, simul; eodem tempore (at the same time).—unā (at the same place). To bring t., in unum locum cogere: to sleep for several hours t., plures horas et cas continuas dormire (ast. Suet. Oct. 78). ¶ In company, in unum, conjuncte (C.). conjunctim (Caes.) or conjunctus (agreeing with a subst.). All t., ad unum omnes; omnes; cuncti (opp. diversi); universal (opp. singuli). ¶ This word is often expressed in Latin by the use of compounds with con.

TOIL, v. laborare. To t. excessively, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: to t. at a/hg, elaborare in qā re; operam dare ei rei: to t. greatly at a/hg, multo super et labore facere qd; deasurare et laborare in qā re. See LABOUR.

TOIL, s. labor. opera. fm labor et opera. See LABOUR. TOILETTE, animi mulieribus apparatus (Val. Max. 9, 1, 3). To spend time at the t., occupatum esse inter pectinem speculumque (Sen. Brev. Vit.): to be making one's t., ornari.

TOILSOME, laboriosus (v. propr.).—operosus (costing much pain).—arduus. difficilis (difficult).

TOKEN, signum. See SIGN.

TOLERABLE, ¶ That can be borne or suffered, tolerabilis. tolerandus (opp. intolerabilis).—patibilis (endurable, philos. t. t., C. Tusc. 4, 23, 51). To endure t., lenire; mitigare (to assuage, soothe); levare (to lighten). Use makes toil more t., consuetudine levior fit labor. ¶ Considerable, tolerabilis, mediocriter, modicus, non exiguus, satis magnus, non contemnendus, aliquantulus (moderate).—quem, quod æquo animo spectare, audire possis (that one can endure to see or hear; of actors and plays, of an orator and his speech; see C. de Or. 1, 5, 18).

TOLERABLY, tolerabiliter, mediocriter, modice, aliquantulo, satie. To speak t., ita dicere, ut æquo animo ferri possis; \*orationem habere, quam æquo animo audire possint auditores, &c.

TOLERANCE, indulgentia (indulgence).—facilitas (absence of severity or harshness, &c.).—\*animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens (in religious matters).

TOLERANT, mitis (gentle, mild).—Indulgens (indulgent).—facilis (easy, not hard). To be t. (in religious matters), \*hominum de rebus divinis opiniones et sententias leniter ferre.

TOLERATE, tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, ferri. See BEAR. ¶ In religious matters; see TOLERATION.

TOLERATION (in religious matters), \*in rebus divinis sentiendi, quæ velis, libertas. In a free state there should be universal t., in civitate liberæ religiones liberæ esse debent (ast. Suet. Tib. 28).

TOLL, s. \*vectigal viarum stratarum. ¶ vectigal in viâ publicâ profectuscentibus pendendum. ¶ Portorium = custom-house dues, duty on goods imported, or duty for license to sell goods about the country.

TOLL, v. (as a bell at a funeral) \*oblitus cs campanæ sono indicare.

TOLL BOOTH, taberna portorii (a toll-house).—carcer (a prison).

TOLL-GATHERER, portitor, exactor portorii, qui portorium (vectigalia) exigit.

TOM THUMB, salaputium (Catull., Sen.).

TOMB, tumulus (a mound).—sepulcrum, sepultura (C.).—conditorium (grave, Plin. Ep., Suet.).—monumentum sepulcri, or ets in the same sense, simply monumentum or sepulcrum (with a monument). A family t., monumentum hereditarium (that has passed down by inheritance); sepulcrum patrum (in which our fathers are buried; see C. Rosc. Am. 9, 24); monumentum gentile; tumulus gentilitius (a family tomb; see Suet. Ner. 50; Vell. 2, 119, extr.). to be buried in a family t., gentilitii tumuli sepultura honorari: in the family t. of the Domitii, the Julii, gentili Domitiorum monumento condī; tumulo Juliorum inferri.

TOMBSTONE, lapis cs memorie inscriptus.

TOME, See VOLUME.

TO-MORROW, cras, crastino die (C.).

TOPE, ¶ PROPRIETY. sonus, sonitus (g. t.).—vox (sound of the human voice or of a musical instrument).—vocis genus. Variety of t.'s, sonorum varietas. ¶ FIGURE. Manner of speaking, vox (as to the sound of the voice).—sermo (as to the substance of what is said).—sonus (as to the general drift or bearing of a speech or composition). A moderate or calm t., sedata vox: to speak to aby in a harsh t., asperare compellere qm: to reproach in a gentle t., molli brachio qm oburgare: to speak in a lofty t., magnifice or superbe loqui: to speak in a low t., summis loqui: to utter one's t., allocutionem vertere; personam mutare. ¶ Colouring, tonus (Plin. 35, 5, 11).—also color (see H. Sat. 2, 1, 60, fig., color vitæ, the t., colouring, of one's life).

TONGS, forceps. To take hold of with the t., apprehendere qd forcipe: to turn (iron) with the t., versare (ferrum) forcipe (V.).

TONGUE, ¶ PROPRIETY. The organ of speech, lingua. A slammering t., lingua titubans, hæstans: a ready t., lingua prompta (C.), implaga (S.); mobilitas linguae (C.): an unbridled t., lingua petulans: a boastful t., lingua largiloqua: to cut out aby's t., linguam ei excidere: to cut the t. (so as to set it free), linguam scalpello resectam liberare (C. Div. 2, 46, 96): to put or thrust out the t., linguam ejicere, exserere (L.): to hold the t. (fig.), linguam continere (C.); moderari (S.): to have utiq upon one's t. (i. e., to be desirous to utter it, to be just on the point of saying it), velle qd proloqui; gessit animus qd eloqui: I have his name upon the tip of my t. (but cannot remember and give utterance to it), nomen illius versatur in primoribus labris; nomen intra labra atque dentes latet (the latter forced; Plaut.). ¶ Language, lingua, sermo. See LANGUAGE. ¶ Of land (= a promontory), lingua, or sully, eminens in altum lingua (L. 44, 11).—lingula (Cæs. B. G. 3, 12, of which the fashionable pronunciation was ligula; see Mart. 14, 120). ¶ Of a balance, examen. ¶ Of a buckle, lever, &c. ligula; also acus in fibula (of a clasp or buckle, Trebell. Poll.).

TONNAGE. The t. of a vessel was estimated by how many amphoræ (i. e., Roman cubic feet) it contained: e. g. navem quæ plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset (L. 21, 63): navis quarum minor nulla erat dum millium amphorarum (Lent. ap. C.). ¶ Tonnage-dues, portorium.

TONSIL, pl. glandulæ (Cele.). pl. tonsillæ (Cele., C.).

TOO, ¶ Over and above, overmuch, nimis, nimium. T. much, plus justo; nimio plus, præter modum: neither t. much nor t. often, nec nimis valde, nec nimis sæpe: t. many, nimium multi, m.; nimis multa, m.: t. long, nimium diu: t. long a time, tempus nimium longum: a little t. much, paulo nimium. ¶ This word is often expressed by the mere force of the adj. in the positive degree, or by an adv.: e. g., t. soon, maturus; mature: t. late, serus; sero: t. long, longus: t. narrow, angustus. Obs. When = immoderately, extra modum, ultra modum; e. g. ultra modum esse verendum.—Sic by the comparative; e. g. Thymistocles liberius vivebat (Np. Them. 1, 2; t. freely): si tibi quædam videbuntur obscuriora, cogitare debetis (C. Fam. 7, 19, 1; t. recondite): versus syllabā unā longiorem aut breviorē pronuntiare (C. Purad. 3, 2; t. long or t. short). Also by quam qui (quam, quod): to go t. far in a/hg, modum excedere in qā re; credibile non est quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus (and night t.). ¶ Also, vid.

TOOL, instrumentum. pl. utensilia, instrumenta.

¶ IMPROPER. To make a t. of aby, est volutate uti qd.

TOOTH, dens (v. propr.); also fig.: e. g., of a comb, anchor, rake, &c.). A hollow t., dens cavus (g. t.); dens

**exerens (rotten):** the front teeth, dentes priores, primi, or adversi (*tooth* primores, 'the first teeth,' *Plin.*); primores septimo mense signi dentes...septimo eodemdecide anno: the back teeth, dentes intimi or genuini (*C.*); maxillares: the side teeth, dentes medii; upper and lower teeth, dentes superiores et inferiores; prominent teeth, dentes exserti (*g. t.*); dentes brochi (of animals; in country dialect, an animal that has such teeth, brochus); prominence of teeth, brochitas (*Plin.*); double teeth, dentes duplices (*C.*); eye-teeth, dentes canini; false teeth, dentes empti (*Mart.*); loose teeth, dentes mobiles (*e. g.* firmare, *Plin.*); having or furnished with teeth, dentatus; dentibus instructus: without teeth, edentulus (*Plaut.*); dentibus carens; edentatus (*partic.*); to have good teeth, bonis dentibus esse: to knock the teeth out of one's head, malas ei edentare; dentilegium qm facere (*Com.*); to pull out a tooth, dentem eximere, excipere, extrahere, or evellere (in *Juv.* also excutere; the pulling out or extraction of a t., evulsio dentis: to wash the teeth, dentes colluere; teeth are loose, dentes labant; are not loose, are fast, dentes bene haerent; fall out, cadunt, excidunt, or decidunt: a t. that has fallen out, dens deciduus: teeth come again, dentes recrescunt or renascuntur: the second teeth, dentes renati et immutabiles (*Plin.*); to get teeth, dentire: to show one's teeth, dentes restringere: to gnash with the teeth, dentibus fremere, also fremere aloue; stridore sacre dentibus: with the teeth, mordicus or morsu (*e. g.* qd auferre): to snatch away sm ab'y's teeth (*Ag.*), faucibus eripere ei qd: little tooth, denticulus: chattering of the teeth, crepitus dentium: gnashing, stridor dentium. || *Fig.* Of an anchor, dens: of a comb, dens, or better, radius: of a saw, dens. The t. of time, vetustas (*e. g.* monumenta vetustas exederat, *Curt.* 3, 4, 10); or, more poet., tempus edax rerum (*O. Met.* 15, 231). *to* but not dens or dentes ævi.

**TOOTH-ACHE**, dolor dentium (*Cels.*). To suffer from the t.-a., laborare ex dentibus; tentari dentium dolore; dentes mihi dolent (*Plaut.*); dentes dolent (*C.*); dentium dolore cruciari (when very severe): the t.-a. is one of the worst of pains, dentium dolor maximus tormentis annumerari potest (*Cels.*).

**TOOTH-BRUSH**, \*peniculus dentibus purgandis, fricandis.

**TOOTHLESS**, edentulus (*Plaut.*).—dentibus carens (*Plin.*).—dentibus vacuus (*T.*). To be t., dentes non habere; dentibus carere.

**TOOTH-PICK**, denticulipium (*Mart.* 7, 53, 3).—spina (of wood or metal, *Petr.*).—penna (of a quill, *Mist.* 14, 22)—lenticulus (of wood, *Mart.* 6, 74). To use a t.-p., dentes spinâ peridere (*Petr.*); os fodere lenticulo (*Mart.*); dentes penâ levare (*Mart.*).

**TOOTH-POWDER**, dentifilium (*Plin.*).—sm context, pulvisculus only (*Appul.*). *to* Avoid mundicia dentium (*Appul.*).

**TOP**, s. || Height, summit, vid. || For playing with, turbo (*g. t.*); also = rhombus, i. e., a magic reel or whirl; see *Voss. V. Ecl.* 8, 68).—trochus (a humming-t.). To whip a t., turbinem (trochum) pelere; turbinem (trochum) flagello torquere (*Pers.* 3, 51, where for turbinem we have buxum; i. e. turbinem buxum, a t. of box-wood); turbinem verbere ciferi (*Tibull.* 1, 5, 3); trocho ludere (to play with a t., *H. Od.* 3, 27, 57): the t. spins, turbo (trochus) movetur or versatur.

**TOP**, v. || To excel, surpass, vid. || To top off the top of a tree, decacuminare (arbores).

**TOP**, adj. summus.

**TOP-SAIL**, superrum.

**TOPAZ**, topazius (*Plin.*).

**TOPE**, potare, vino se obruere, gravare, dies noctesque bibere, pergracari (*Plaut.*).

**TOPER**, potator (*Plaut.*).—ebrius, vinolentus, temulentus, bibax (*Gell.*).

**TOPIC**, argumentum (subject-matter, argument; *to* not materia in this sense).—locus communis (common place).—questio, controversia, res controversa, quod cadit in controversiam or disceptionem (subject under discussion).

**TOPICAL**, \*topicus (*l. t.*).

**TOP-KNOT**, \*tænia in laxiore nodum collecta.

**TOPOGRAPHICAL**, \*ad locorum descriptionem pertinet. \*locorum descriptionem continens.

**TOPOGRAPHY**, locorum descriptio (*C. de Or.* 2, 15, 65).

**TOPSY-TURVY**, perturbare, permiste. To turn t.-t., summa deorsum versare; miscere ac perturbare omnia (*C.*).—miscere summa imis (*Vell.* 2). Here every thing is turned t.-t., hic summa deorsum versantur, or summa imis miscentur, or cœlum terrâ et mare cœp' miscentur (*aff. Jur.* 2, 25).

**TORCH**, fax (of wood, covered with a combustible

material, as fat, oil, wax; apply a burning torch).—tæcia (a piece of pine or other resinous wood, used for giving a light).—funale (of tow, covered with a combustible material). A small t., facula: burning t., faces or tmde ardentibus; faces collucentes (as giving light): to wave a t., facem concutere: to light a t., faces ex ignibus inflammare.

**TORCH-BEARER**, qui facem præfert ardentem (*C. Cat.* 1, 6, 13). *to* Trefider is poet.

**TORMENT**, s. cruciatus, &c. (any pangs, natural or artificial; applicable to pangs of conscience).—tormentum (apply pangs caused by an instrument of torture: both often in pl.).—also cruciamentum (a torturing, cruciamenta morborum, *C.*). To be in t., cruciari; excrucuari; dis cruciari; torqueri.

**TORMENT**, v. cruciare, excruciare, torquere, stimulare, angere, vexare. To t. with questions, qm rogando obtundere: to t. to death with questions, qm rogando enecare: to t. with entreaties, qm precibus fatigare: to t. with complaints, qm queriis angere.

**TORMENTOR**, qui cruciat, excruciat qm.

**TORNADO**, procella, ventus procellosus.

**TORPEDO**, torpido (*C.*). \*Haja torpido (*Linna.*).

**TORPID**, torpens, torpidus (post-Aug.). To be t., torpere.

**TORPIDNESS**, TORPOR, torpor, torpido (*Ag.*; rare, not in *C. or Cæs.*).

**TORRENT**, torrens (*Plin.*). A mountain t., torrens monte præcipiti devolutus: a t. of rain, imber torrens modo effusus (*Curt.* 8, 4, 5): a t. of tears, vis magna lacrimarum; plurime lacrimæ: a t. of words, flumen verborum (*C.*); quoddam eloquentie flumen (*C.*); multa verba (*C.*); turba inanum verborum.

**TORRID**, torridus. The t. zone, zona torrida semper ab igni (*P.*); zona torrida (*Plin.*); ardore (*S. Jug.* 18, 9). See also Hor.

**TORTILE**, torius, obtortus, tortilis (poet.).

**TORTOISE**, testudo. T.-shell, testa testudinis; also simply testudo (with the poet.); chelyon: of or belonging to a t. or to t.-shell, testudinæ.

**TORTURE**, s. || Torment, vid. || Pain, as a punishment, tormenta, orum, n. (t. applied in order to extort confession; then = the instrument used for that purpose: such were equuleus, the rack; fiducula, ropes or cords so used; tabulæ; the two former were for stretching out the limbs, the latter for pressing the body together; ignis, fire; see *Sen. de Ira*, 3, 19, 1, *Ruhk.*).—carnificina (the act of torturing; then also the place of t., *L. 2, 23*).—carnificina locus (place of t., *Suet. Tib.* 62).—cruciatus (the pain occasioned by being tortured; also *fig.*). Examination by t., questio ac tormenta: to examine by t., tormentis querere or questionem habere; tormentis querere or fiducula exquirere de qo; tormentis interrogare qm: to put any to t., qm dare in tormenta or in cruciatum; dedere qm tormentis; tormenta ci admovere: to be obliged to submit to t., carnificinam subire; tormentis excrucuari; in equuleum conjici or imponi or ire: to bear or endure t., vim tormentorum perferre: to maintain the truth under t., vim tormentorum adductum in veritate manere: not even to be satisfied with his execution, unless it was accompanied with t., ne simpliciter quidem genere mortis contentum esse (*L. 4, 24*).

**TORTURE**, v. torquere (prop. and *fig.*).—extorquere, excarnificare (prop. and *fig.*).—in equuleum imponere, injicere, conjicere (prop.).—cruciare, excruciare (prop. and *fig.*).—cruciatus ci admovere, cruciatus qm afficere (to be tortured). To be tortured by conscience, conscientia morderi (*C. Tusc.* 4, 20, 45); agitari conscientie angore fraudulencia cruciatus (*C. de Legg.* 1, 14, 40); me stimulat conscientie maleficiorum meorum (*C. Parad.* 2, § 18).

**TOSS**, v. jactare (up and down).—agitare (to and fro). To t. in a blanket, qm impositum distentæ lodi in sublime jactare (*aff. Suet. Or.* 2).

**TOSS**, s. jactus, ßs. jactatio, jactatus, &c. (tossing).

**TOTAL**, adj. must be rendered by various turns of expression suited to the connexion; for the words totus, universus, omnis, commonly given by lexicographers, can rarely or never be used. Crcl. with plane, prorsus, &c. To destroy an enemy with t. slaughter, hostem occisione occidere: to show t. ignorance in any, plane hospitem esse in re.

**TOTAL**, s. summa.—solidum (the whole debt; opp. to a small portion of it). To allow each item separately, and yet not allow the t., singula sera probare, summam quæ ex his confecta sit non probare.

**TOTALITY**, universitas (*C.*) summa, or by totus omnis.

**TOTALLY**, prorsus (opp. 'in some degree,' or 'almost,' quite, without exception)—cinnamo (opp.

magnā ex parte, &c.; completely, quite; also 'altogether' = in one lot [e. g. vendere], opp. separatim, Plin.).—plane (quite; opp. pæne; e. g. plane par: vix —vel plane nullo modo, C.).—in or per omnes partes. per omnia (in every respect).—penitus (through and through, thoroughly, quite; e. g. amittere, perspicere, cognoscere, &c.; opp. to magnā ex parte, and to 'superficially').—funditus (from the foundations, utterly; epi with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving). T. or in great measure, omnino aut magnā ex parte.—With ref. to a person, 'totally' may be transl. by the adj. totus; e. g. totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est.

TOTTER, vacillare (to be unsteady).—nutare (to nod to a fall).—titubare (to stagger).—labare (to slip down). TOTTERING, vacillatio, titubatio.

TOUCH, s. tactio. tactus (act of touching).—contagio (contact, in good or bad sense; hence also = contagion). ~~NOT~~ Not contagium in Class. prose.

TOUCH, v. || PROPR. || tangere. attingere.—attractare. contractare (to feel, handle).—manus afferre ci rei (to lay hands upon, to attack violently; e. g. alienis bonis).—invadere qm or qd, irruere in qd (to attack).—violare qd (to destroy). Not to t. alth (i. e., to abstain fm), qd not tangere, or non attingere, sese abstinere re: to t. not a fraction of the body, de præda nec terrorem attingere. || FIG. || To affect, hurt, vld. To t. the honour or character of any, detrudere de famā cs. violare cs existimationem. impugnare cs dignitatem.

TOUCH AT A PORT, \*ad) portum adire.—~~NOT~~ Portum tangere (V. EN. 4, 612) = 'to arrive at, reach a port.'

TOUCH UPON, || PROPR. || tangere. attingere. contingere. See BORDER. || FIG. || tangere. attingere. mentionem cs rei inchoare (to mention cursorily). To t. upon alth slightly, or with few words, leviter tangere. breviter or strictim attingere breviter perstringere. paucis percurrere (in passing).—leviter in transitu attingere. leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere; with very few words, or very slightly, perquam breviter p-ratringere atque attingere primoribus labris gustare, et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attingere: to t. only on the principal points, rerum summās attingere (opp. res explicare, to go into detail; see Interp. ad Np. Pelop. l. 1); to t. upon each point separately, singillatim unamquamque rem attingere.

TOUCH-HOLE, \*rimula per quam scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

TOUCHING, prep. quod attinet ad qd; sit de, ad. T. the book which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabit: t. the retention of our liberty, I agree with you, de libertate retinendā tibi assentior: t. Pomponia, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pomponiam, si tibi videtur, scribas velim: t. my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia me tibi assentior: t. your request, that &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut &c.

TOUCHING, adj. quod qm or cs animum tangit; or otherwise by verbs in AFFECT.

TOUCH-PAN, scopi alveoli (Dav.).

TOUCH-STONE, || PROPR. || cotula. lapis Lydius (Plin.). \*schistus Lydius (Linn.). || FIG. || obrussa cs rei (C. Sen.). lex, norma, quā spectetur, ad quam exigitur, qd. To apply a t.-s. to alth, qd ad obrussam exigere (Sen.): this is a t.-s. for alth, hæc est cs rei obrussa (Sen.).

TOUCHY, stomachosus. acerbus.

TOUGHL, lentus (not brittle; opp. fragilis).—tenax (tenacious; propr. and fig.).—difficilis, arduus (fig. difficult).

TOUGHLY, lente (tenaciter, Solin.).

TOUGHNESS, lentitia (Plin.). By Crcl. with the adj.

TOUR, iter (a journey, g. l.).—excursio (a journey for pleasure: C.).—peregrinatio (a journey in a foreign country). See also JOURNEY.

TOURIST, viator (a traveller, g. l.).—peregrinator, peregrinans (traveller in a foreign country).

TOURNAMENT, \*ludus equestris. \*decurso equestris. \*ludicrum equitum certamen. They held a t., \*Indicantes inter se certabant equites (aff. Liv.).

TOW, s. stupa (Cæs., Liv.).

TOW, v. navem remulo trahere (g. l.); abstrahere (to t. it away; Cæs.); adducere (to t. it to the person giving the order, &c.; Cæs.). To t. his prize to Alexandria, navem remulo victricibus suis navibus Alexandriam deducere: to t. vessels out of port, navem in altum remulo trahere (Sisen. ap. Nov. 57, 29); into port, navem ad portum suum remulo (præeunte)

ducere (Paul. Nol. Ep. 49). To t. a vessel through or over (a strait, &c.), navem adigere (= ἀναγκάσαι) per &c. (e. g. per æstuarium adegit triremes; T. Ann. 11, 18). Sailors or men who towed vessels, equiones nautici (Farr. ap. Nov. 116, 1). To take aby in t. (fig.), qm fovere ac tollere, qm sustinere ac fovere, or gratia atque auctoritate sua sustentare.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, || Denoting direction of one object towards another, either at rest or in motion. a) In a state of rest, ad, in, with an acc.—versus (wards, i. a place, is usually put after the name of the place; and if this be not the name of a town, ad and in are also used). T. the east, ad orientem: t. the south, ad meridiem versus: t. the west, ad occidentem: t. the north, ad or in septentriones: to tie t. the north and east, spectare in septentriones et occidentem solem: t. Rome, ad Romam versus: t. the ocean, in oceanum versus. b) In motion, in with an acc., adversus: t. the mountain, adversus montem: to advance t. the town, t. the enemy, adversus urbem, adversus hostem, castra movere. Hence c) Of the direction of an inclination or action t. a person or personified object = in respect of, with reference to, as concerns, &c. erga (almost always with the notion of good-will).—adversus (of inclination and aversion): in, with an acc. or abl. (with this difference, that the acc. distinctly sets before us the reference to a person; the abl., on the other hand, rather shows that the action is to be represented absolutely, yet still in ref. to some person; the construction of in with the absol. is usual after expressions denoting hatred, cruelty, rage, &c.; cf. Bremi, Np. Dion, 8, 2; Phoc. 4, 3; Kritiz, S. Cat. 9, 2): liberat t. the soldiers, liberalis erga milites; faithful t. friends, fideles in amicis, or in amicos: to show clemency towards aby, clementia uti in qm: the people entertained such a hatred t. it, in hoc tantum fult odium multitudinis: to give vent to one's rage t. aby, aversum exercere in qd: to use force t. aby, vim adhibere in qd: the goodness of God t. men, divina bonitas erga homines: love t. aby's country, amor in patriam. Where, however, no obscurity exists, the Latins frequently express the direction of an inclination or aversion, &c., by the simple gen.: e. g., love t. one's country, caritas patriæ; hatred t. slavery, odium servitutis: to be seized with compassion t. aby, misericordia cs capli: cf. Grotz, § 177, 4; Zumpt, § 423. Frequently also, after verbs, 'towards' is expressed by the case of the verb; e. g., to be inspired with love t. aby, qm amare, diligere.

TOWARD, TOWARDLY, adj. docilis (teachable, tractable).—obsequens, obsequiosus (willingly according to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut. Capt. 2, 58).—facilis, officiosus (compliant; ready to render a service). T. in alth, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for alth).—inclinator or propensus ad qd (easy to be induced; inclined for alth).

TOWARDNESS, TOWARDLINESS, docilitas (teachableness).—propensa voluntas (ready disposition).—facilitas (readiness).—obsequium, obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others; the latter, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29).—officium (kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to aby).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service: O. Pont. 3, 2, 17).

TOWEL, mantile or mantile (~~NOT~~ not mappa, i. e., a table-napkin).

TOWER, s. turris. Moveable t.'s, turres ambulatorias (i. e., on wheels; Hirt.). To t. a turret, a turret excite or educate: the T. (as a prison) career: to shut up in the T., carcere. In carcere, in carcerem includere: warden of the T., custos turris (or carceris).

TOWER, v. See To RISE. To be in a towering passion (Colloq.), iracundiā exardescere, inflammari, efferr.

TOW-LINE, remulcum. See To Tow.

TOWN, urbs (opp. rus). oppidum civitas. municipium. colonia. prefectura [Svyn. in CITY]. A maritime t., urbs maritima; oppidum maritimum; civitas maritima: the talk of the t., res nova per urbem divulgata; fabula urbis: what is the news of the t. t. quid novi in urbe accidit? a t. council, senatus, us (in large t.'s).—decuriones, pl. (in small t.'s) a t.-councillor, senator. decurio.

TOWNSMAN, civis.

TOY, s. || A plaything, crepundia, pl. (rattles, Ter.); puerilia crepundia (Pal. Max.); oblectamenta puerorum (C. Porod. 5, 2). || A trifle, vid.

TOY, v. See To PLAY.

TOYMAN, \*qui crepundia vendit.



TOYSHOP, \*taberna propendiorum.

TRACE, vestigium (prop. and fig.; track, footstep; mark of something formerly present, or actually present, but not plainly discernible).—indiciū (mark, token, sign). JN. indicia et vestigia (pl.).—significatio (symptom, cs rel.; e. g. nulla timoris significatio). To leave a t., vestigium facere: there were no t.'s, nulla exstant vestigia (L.). Not a t. is to be seen! nec nota nec vestigium exstat or apparet! (Prov.; Farr. ap. Non.).

TRACK, s. || A trace, vid. || A path, vid.

TRACE, TRACK, v. qm vestigia sequi (Eg. C. auty ca vestigia persequi, for 'to tread in the footsteps of aby.' = to imitate, follow).—investigare, presso vestigio persequi qm or qd (to t. out).—indagare, odorari; JN. indagare et odorari (to follow by the scent); odorari et vestigare (all prop. and fig.). To t. a deer, ee vestigia animadvertere, quo cervus se receperit.

TRACKLESS, invius (L., Plin.). viā carens. sine viā. ubi nulla apparet via.

TRACT, || A region, tractus, ūs. regio. An immense t. of country, Immensa et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo (C. N. D. I. 20) || A small tractise, libellus. commentatio. (tractatus, ūs, Plin.).

TRACTABLE, qui regi potest (prop. and fig.; see Sen. de Irā, 2, 15, extr.).—tractabilis (C.; fig., that is easy to manage; of persons.—Eg. molliis is too yielding).—obsequens, obsequiosus, ci (that readily complies with the wish or advice of another; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 46; Capt. 2, 3, 58).—obediens (usually with a dat. of the person; humbly or servilely obedient).—facilis (compliant, good-tempered).

TRACTABLENESS. By the adj.

TRADE, s. mercatura (esp. of the merchant).—mercatio (commercial transaction, buying and selling; Gell. 3, 3).—negotium, or pl. negotia (the business wch aby carries on, esp. as corn-merchant or money-lender).—commercium (commercial intercourse; S. Jug. 18, 6; Plin. 33, 1, 3; with atq, cs rel. Plin. 12, 14, 30; then also = freedom of t.). Wholesale t., mercatura magna et copiosa; retail t., merc. tenuis. To carry on a t., rem gerere. rem gerere et lucrum facere (of a lucrative business).—mercaturam or (of several) mercaturas facere (esp. of foreign t.).—negotari (by buying and selling; of money-lenders, corn-factors, &c.): to carry on a t. in atq, vendere or venditare qd. commercium cs rel. facere (e. g. turis, Plin.). To carry on a large wholesale t., mercaturam facere magnam et copiosam. To go to Tarentum for purposes of t., abire Tarentum ad mercaturam: the spirit of t., mercandi studium or cupiditas (see C. de Rep. 2, 47).—questūs studium (desire of gain): the Roman merchants carry on a t. with Gaul, Romani mercatores ad Gallos commerciant.

TRADE, v. See 'to carry on a trade,' in the preceding word.

TRADER, TRADESMAN, mercator (a merchant).—negotians, negotiator (one engaged in inferior or less honorable traffic).—qui in arte sordida versatur (as distinguished fm a professional man).—qui quæstum colit (considered as seeking gain).

TRADE-WIND, ventus, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit (of the prevailing wind of a particular district; Cæs.). [Etesiae, the wind that blows in the Mediterranean during the dog-days; explained by Gell. 2, 2, venti qui certo tempore, quum canis oritur, ex aliā atque aliā parte cœli spirant.]

TRADITION, s. || Delivery of events to posterity by oral report, fama (v. pr., not to be used in the pl. in the sense of stories, accounts handed down). Crcl. by the phrases posteris tradere or prodere qd; ad posteritatem propagare qd; memoriz prodere qd (to hand down by t.). A thing has been handed down by t., sermone hominum posteritati res prodita, tradita est. || An account thus handed down, \*narratio a parentibus tradita. \*narratio ore propagata; memoria (Eg.) traditio is late in this sense). A mere t., fabula; res fabulosa; historia fabularia.

TRADITIONAL, tralatitius, a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus (handed down fm forefathers).—patrius (fm a father: e. g. ritus).

TRADUCE, calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design).—criminari qm apud qm. de famā or exaltatione cs detrahere. de qo absente detrahendi causā maledicere. contum: lo-eque dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134). ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am traduced, detrahitur de meā famā.

TRADUCER, obtricator, calumniator.

TRAFFIC. See TRADE.

TRAGEDIAN, tragicus, actor tragicus. T.'s, tragici (opp. comici); cothurnati (opp. calceati; Sen. Ep. 8, 7).

TRAGEDY, tragedia. To write t.'s, tragedias facere: to act t.'s, tragedias agere.

TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, || PROP. || tragicus. Tragico comic piece, tragicomœdia (Plaut. Amph. Prol. 59). || FIG. || tristis, luctuosus, miserabilis, atrox (Eg. not tragicus in this sense in good prose). So much concerning the t. end of Alexander of Epirus, hæc de Alexandri Epiensis tristit extu: a t. event, casus miserabilis.

TRAGICALLY, || PROP. || tragice. || FIG. || miserabiliter; or by Crcl. with the adj. To end t., tristem exitum, or tristes exitus habere (of persons or things): atq ends t. for aby, qd ci luctuosum or funestum est.

TRAIL, trahere. See DRAG.

TRAIN, s. ordo (row, order).—series (series, line, succession).—tractus, ūs (atq drawn along after one). A t. of gunpowder, &c., ductus igniaris: a t. of artillery, cohortes tormentariz; tormenta, pl.; \*apparatus tormentarius: a railway t., ordo vehicularum viam ferro stratum percurrentium; \*vehicula juncta viam ferro stratum percurrentia. See also RETINUE, PROCES-ION.

TRAIN, v. || To draw; vid. || To educate, condocere. fingere. Instituire (to instruct one, so that he may be able to do atq, ad qd; e. g. boves ad aratrum, Col. 6, 2, 8; canem vestigia sequi, Sen. Clement. 1, 16).—assuefacere qm qd re (to t. him to the habit of it; e. g. disciplinā, officio, C.).—docere qm qd (to t. one atq).

TRAIT. See FEATURE (prop. and impropr.).

TRAITOR, perduellis, perduellionis reus, majestatis reus (reus, as accused)—civium or rei publicæ pericula (C. Cat. 1, 12, 29; S. Cat. 51, 25. See TREASON).—proditor (that has an understanding with a foreign enemy, and acts in concert with him agst his country; then also g. t., one who injures the interests of his country). To be a t., pericidlo patriæ obstrictum esse.

TRAITOROUS, perfidus, or by Crcl. with subst. under TRAITOR, or verbs under BETRAY.

TRAITOROUSLY, perfide (Sen.). Rather by Crcl.

TRAMMEL, s. vinculum. catena. See FETTER.

TRAMMEL, v. vinculis astringere. See FETTER, HINDER.

TRAMPLE, || PROP. || conculcare (C.). proculcare (L.). pedibus proterere qd (Plaut.). proterere qd (Cæc. L.). || FIG. || conculcare; obterere, pervertere qd. To t. upon the rights of the people, jura, majestatem populi obterere (L.): to t. upon divine and human laws, jura divina atque humana pervertere (C.).

TRACE, accessus mentis et animi factus a corpore (Gell. 2, 1, 2). animi vis sejuncta a corporis sensibus. animus abstractus a corpore. mens sevocata a corpore (C.).—Eg. ecstasis is late.

TRANQUIL. See CALM, adj.

TRANQUILLITY, || Calmness, tranquillitas, quies. || Composure (of mind), animi tranquillitas. animus tranquillus. animi æquitas. animus æquus (t. of the mind).—mentis or animi status (the state in wch the mind finds itself; see C. Parad. 1, 3, extr.). To disturb aby's t. of mind, animum cs perturbare, perturbare; animum cs de statu or de sede suā demovere; animum cs perturbatum loco et certo de statu demovere; mentem a sede suā et statu demovere: to lose one's t., de gradu (or de statu suo) dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; by atq, qd re: to have lost one's t., sui or mentis or animi non compotem esse; minus compotem esse sui; mente vix constare: to preserve one's t. of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to maintain t. in a matter, n. n. perturbari in re.

TRANQUILLIZE. See CALM, v.

TRANQUILLY, || Quietly, calmly, quiete, placide. || With a tranquil mind, quieto animo. tranquille. placide. placato animo. sedate. sedato animo. JN. tranquille et placide; sedā et placideque.

TRANSCAT, (de re) agere, transigere (cum qo). See DO, PERFORM.

TRANSACTION, res (g. t.).—negotium (business). Mercantile t., negotium; mercatura; mercatio.

TRANSCEND, superare (v. pr.).—vincere. See EXCEL, SURPASS.

TRANSCENDENCE, præstantia.

TRANSCENDENT, eximius, præstantissimus, singularis.

TRANSCENDENTA', quod sensu or scialibus



*alen* with *venandi causa* (prop.). *laqueos ponere* or *disponere* (for *aly*, cf. *prop.* and *fig.*): to fall into a t., in laqueum (laqueus) cadere: to remain fast in a t., in laqueis hærere (poet. *all three also fig.*). [*Fig.*] *insidiam* (ambush); *laquei* (snarers): *decipuli* or *decipulum* = a t., *fig. before and aft. the Class. age*, and *now* where in the proper sense): to lay, place, or set a t., insidiari; for any one, insidias ei tendere, ponere, facere, or parare; dolum ei necare; laqueos ei ponere or disponere: to allure any one into a t., in fraudem pellicere qm: to fall into a t., in insidias incidere; in laqueos se inducere; in laqueos cadere or incidere: *I fall into the same t., eadem capior vi, quâ alios captam hâve* to have fallen into a t., laqueula irretitum veni. See *SNARE*. [*Claptrap*, dulces exclamatiunculae theatri causâ productæ (see *Q. 11. 3. 179*): *claptraps* as used by an orator. *Claptraps* for the gallery, verba ad summam cæcæm spectantia.

*TRAP*, v. [*To entrap*, captare laqueis (prop.).—irretire laqueis (prop. and *fig.*). See *ENTRAP*.] *Adorn*; vid.

*TRAP-DOOR*, janus penicillis (in solo descensum præbens ad quem intrare sunt).

*TRAPPINGS*, ornatus, ūs (g. t.).—*phalæx* (prop., of horses; i. e., little golden or silver crescent-shaped plates, with which the neck, head, &c., of horses were ornamented; also of persons, especially military men, but worn too even by women; *Publ. Syr. op. Petron. Sat. 55*). To adorn with t., phaleris ornare: adorned with t., phaleratus. See *ORNAMENT*. [*Horse-trappings*, ornamentum equi (g. t.).—*phalæx* (see above).] [*IMPROPR.*] *The trappings of woe*, insignia lugentium (C.).

*TRASH*, gerræ, nugæ, trices, pl. (trifles).—res vilissima (a worthless thing).—res nihili.

*TRASHY*, villa, nihili.

*TRAVAIL*. See *LABOUR*.

*TRAVEL*, a. iter. See *JOURNEY*.

*TRAVEL*, v. iter facere (to go on a journey).—*peregrinationes suscipere* (to go into foreign parts).—*peregrinari*, *peregrinationem abesse* (to be on one's travels). To t., to a place, proficisci; tendere; contendere qo: to t. day and night, die nocteque continuare iter: to a place, diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere qo: to t. through a place, iter facere per locum; transire per locum: to t. by a place, præter locum transire; locum præterire: to t. over, obire (to go through); circumire (to go round); lustrare (to visit in travelling); peragere (to wander through); percurrere (with or without celeriter, to t. through quickly).

*TRAVELLER*, iter faciens (one who is on a journey).—*viator* (a pedestrian).—*peregrinator*, *peregrinans* (one who is in a foreign country).—*hospes* (a guest remaining for a time with any one).—*advena* (a stranger in a place).

*TRAVERSE*. See *CROSS*.

*TRAVESTY*, ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum retorquere (*Étichet.*). ridiculum readere. in locum vertere.

*TRAY*, ferculum (g. t.; also for placing meat on the table).

*TREACHEROUS*, perfidus, perfidiosus, dolosus (tricky).—*subdŭsus* (secretly plotting, &c.).—*falsus* (false).

*TREACHEROUSLY*, perfide (*Sen.*). perfidiosè (C.).

*TREACHERY*, perfidia, proditio (act of a traitor).

*TREACLE*, *ŭs* (spume of sugar, sacchari spuma). [*Theriac*, theriaca, æ, or theriace, es, f. (*Plin.*).

*TREAD*, v. pede insistere. To t. firmly, firmiter insistere: to t. softly, placido, suspensio pede incedere; suspensio gradu *re* (prop., in walking).—*parce ac molliter facere* (*fig.*, to go cautiously to work).—*lenius agere* (to make use of gentle means; opp. *acerbis agere*, as in *L. 39. 25*): to t. upon, pedem ei rei imponere; ei rei insistere; pedem ponere in qâ re (C.): to t. under foot, calcare (prop. and *fig.*). See also *TRAMPLE*. To t. grapes, uvas calcare (*Cat.*): to t. clay, terram argillaceam calcando præparare: to t. in the footsteps of another, vestigia cs persequi; vestigia cs ingredi, insistere; qm vestigia consequi. [*Of birds*, calcare (Col.).

*TREAD*, a. vestigium (footstep, mark or impression of the foot; also a step).

*TREASON*, proditio (treachery). *High t.*, perduellio (the crime of one who undertakes alth against the freedom of the citizens and the public safety); crimen majestatis, or (in later writers) crimen læsæ majestatis (the offence of one who wrongs the dignity and disturbs the tranquillity of the Roman people and the government; us, by betraying an army to the enemy, by

sedition, &c.; see *T. Ann. 1. 72. 2*: in later times, an offence against the sacred person of the prince; of *Heinricus Ant. Rom. Synl. 4. 18. 46* sqq. In the time of the republic, the Romans, spite the orators, expressed 'high treason' against the state by periculum patriæ, or by the more general term scelus; both opo to pietas; see *C. Sull. 2. 6*; *Of. 3. 21. 83*; *Cat. 2. 1. 1*; *11. 25*): to commit or be guilty of high t. (against the Roman people), majestatem populi Romani minuire or lædere: to commit t. against one's native country, patriæ periculo obstringi or se obstringere: to declare alth to be t. against the state, indicare qd contra rempublicam factum esse.

*TREASONABLE*, perfidus, perfidiosus; or by *Crcl.* *TREASONABLY*. By *Crcl.* (perŭde, *Sen.*)

*TREASURE*, s. thesaurus. copia (store of precious things; prop. and *fig.*)—*gaza* (the same, but empty of royal t.).—*opes*, divitiæ (wealth, riches). To amass t., opes, divitiis colligere; thesaurum parare (*Plant.*): opes cumulare (*Cur.*): to bury or hide a t., thesaurum defodere, obruere (C.), occultare (L.): to find a t., thesaurum fodere (C.), effodere (*Peir.*): public t., ærarium; thesaurus publicus (C.): that man is a t. to me, mihi ille vir thesaurus est (*Plin. Ep. 1. 23. 5*). the t's of talent and industry, copie ingenti et acerrimi studii (*Wolf*). My t. i. delicie meæ voluptas meæ: amores mei!

*TREASURE*, v. (opes) cumulare. (opes, divitiis) colligere (to amass riches).—thesaurum occultare (to hide a treasure).

*TREASURER*, ærari præfectus (*Plin. Ep. 5. 15. 5*).—custos gazæ (*Np. Dat. 5. 3*).—under the later *Empp.*, thesaurarius, thesaurarius (*Cod. Just.*). comes largitionum sacrarum. comes thesaurorum (*Ammian.*).

*TREASURY*, ærarium, the aurum publicus (of the state).—*ŭsus* (of a prince). To lay up in the t., reponere pecuniam in thesauro, in thesauris: to bring into the t., pecuniam invehere in ærarium (C. *Of. 2. 22. 76*); ferre (L.) or referre (C.) in ærarium; pecuniam ærario conferre (*Vell.*): to exhaust the t., pecuniam ex ærario exhaurire (*Vell.*).

*TREAT*, v. [*TRANS*.] To use in a certain manner, qm tractare, habere; well, ill, &c., bene, male, &c. To t. one kindly, liberaliter habere or tractare qm: to t. with respect, honorifice tractare qm: to t. with the greatest respect, summo honore afficere qm: to t. one with indulgence, indulgenti tractare qm; indulgere ei (see *Herz. Cas. B. G. 1. 40*): to t. one in a hostile manner, in hostium numero habere; pro hoste habere or ducere: to t. one in the same manner as another, qm eodem loco habere quo alium: to t. with contempt, contumeliose agere (de). [*To manage*, tractare qm or qd (v. pr.).—curare qm or qd (to attend to, wait upon).—disputare, disserere de re (to handle; of a literary subject). To t. a disease, curare morbum; adhibere morbo curationem: to t. a patient, qm tractare, curare: to suffer oneself to be treated (of a patient), se curari pati: to suffer a patient to be treated by another physician, ægrotum alii medico tradere. [*To handle, discuss* (a subject), agere rem, or de qâ re (in general; see *Ochs. C. Cel. p. 230*).—disputare, disserere de qâ re (of the disputations of learned men; and disserere coply of a connected discourse; see *C. Cel. p. 12 and 35*).—sermonem habere de re (to maintain a conversation; of two or more).—dicere de qâ re (to speak of).—scribere de qâ re, scripturâ persequi qd (to write of). A book with t's of qd, liber qui est or qui est conscriptus de &c. (*Plin.*) but not simply liber de &c.): the books with usually t. concerning contempt of death, libri quos scribunt de contemnendâ morte: to t. briefly of alth, paucis abolvere qd. [*To entertain*; vid. [*TRANS*.] To negotiate, agere de re. postulare conditiones cs rel. To t. with any one, agere cum qo de qâ re (in general); colloqui cum qo de qâ re (by word of mouth); colloqui per intermedium cum qo, et de qâ re mentionem facere (by the intervention of a third party): to t. for a thing, cum qo agere (&c.), ut.

*TREAT*, s. See *ENTERTAINMENT*.

*TREATISE*, liber, libellus (*Plin.*) not disertatio, which always denotes a verbal discussion).

*TREATMENT*, [*Usage*, tractatio. Kind t., comitas; humanitas; harâ t., asperitas; sævitas (crudelty); mild, gentle t., lenitas; indulgentia (indulgent t.): bad, shameful t., contumelia; unworthy t., indignitas (see *Herz. Cas. B. G. 2. 14*): to receive good t. fm any one, liberaliter ab eo haberi et coli. [*Management, administration*, tractatio, cura, curatio (e. g. curationem adhibere morbo, or admoveere, to cure a t.).

*TREATY*, fœdus (a public t., confirmed by the authority of the senate and people; also between two or

*more individuale*).—sponsio (a t. concluded, or a peace made by mutual consent and solemn promise of the generals of armies, but not ratified by the senate and people of the two belligerent nations; see L. 9, § 5, in non fœdere pax Claudina, sed per sponsionem facta est). To make or conclude a t. with any one, fœdus cum qo facere, icere, ferire, percutere; fœdus jungere cum qo; fœdus jungere ei; fœdus inire cum qo: to conclude a t. of marriage; see TO MARRY: I am in t. with any one, mihi cum qo fœdus est letum: to observe a t., fœdus servare; fœdere stare; in fide manere (opp. fœdus negligere; fœdus violare, rumpere, frangere; fœdus violare et frangere).

TREBLE, *adj.* triplus (*thrice as much*).—trigeminus or (*more poet.*) tergeminus (*repeated three times*).—tripartitus (*in three parts*).—triplex (*consisting of three divisions*).—terni, *m.*, a (*three at once; e. g. soles terni*).

TREBLE, *v.* triplicare (*Gell.*).

TREBLE, *s.* in music, vox attenuata, acuta (*Auct. ad Her.*). soni acuti (C). summa vox (H. Sat.). To sing t., summâ voce canere: to go *fm* the highest t. to the deepest bass, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (C. de Or. 1, 59, 201).

TREBLY, triplum (*thrice as much*).—tripartito (*in three parts*).—trifariam (*in a threefold manner; e. g. trifariam or tripartito dividere*).

TREE, arbor (g. t.).—planta (*for transplanting*).—mater (*fm* *we* grafts or scions are taken). A little t., arbuscula: concerned with or belonging to t.'s, arborarius: of a t., arboreus (e. g., the fruit): a place planted with t.'s, arbutum (*esp.* a place where vines grow on other t.'s); pomarium (*an orchard*): to plant a field with t.'s, arbustare agrum (Plin. 17, 23, 35, No. 23, or § 201): to grow to a t., arboreescere: the t. of a saddle, forma sellæ equestria.

TREFOIL, trifolium (Plin., Linn.).

TRELLIS, clathri pl. typ. cancelli = lattice-work with larger openings. T.-work, opus clathratum: made of t.-work, clathratus.

TREMBLE, tremere (g. t.). contremiscere. Intremiscere (*all three esp.* to shake with fear: of persons and things).—horre (to shudder, of persons).—micare (*to move to and fro, as a leaf, &c.*). I t. all over, or in every limb, totus tremo horreoque (Ter.): toto pectore tremo (C.); omnibus artibus contremisco (C.): to t. at althg, ad tremere, contremiscere, extimescere: I do not t. at this danger, hoc ego periculum non extimesco (C.): to write with a trembling hand, vacillante manu scribere, epistolam exarare: the earth t.'s, terra moveretur or movet (movet in L. 35, 40, &c.), or quatit (*is shaken*): the earth begins to t., terra intremiscit.

TREMBLING, *ptcp.* *adj.* tremens, tremebundus (*in a single case*).—tremulus (*also of a lasting state: all three, of persons and things*). Written with a trembling hand, vacillantibus literis scriptus (Aft. C. Pam. 16, 15, 2; of littera manu pressa tremente labat, O.). A t. hand, manus tremebunda or tremula (e. g., of a drunken man); manus intremiscens (e. g., of a surgeon performing an operation): a t. voice, tremebunda vox.

TREMBLING, s. tremor, horror (*shuddering with cold, &c.*). T. seizes me, contremisco; exhorreo; horror me perfundit (C., poet.); tremor, horror occupat membra mea, artus meos.

TREMENDOUS, terribilis, formidolosus, reformidandus, metuendus, timendus (*formidabilis only poet.*). [SYN. in FEARFUL.]—ingens immanis (*huge, monstrous*). Very t., horribilis; horrendus; severus: a t. storm, tempesta turbulentissima, vehementissima: to be t., formidini, terrori esse ei.

TREMENDOUSLY, horrendum or terribilem in modum; also formidolosè (C).

TREMULOUS. See TREMBLING.

TRENCH, fossa (g. t.). dim. fossula (Col.). Incille, or fossa incilla (a t. in a field for drainage, a drain). To draw or make a t., fossam ducere (Plin.); facere; fodere (L.); percutere (Plin. Ep.); deprimerè (Hirt.); cavare (Plin.): to a certain point, fossam perducere qo: to make a t. before a place, fossam præducere (Cass.): to surround with a t., (oppidum) fossâ circumdare (C.): to guard the entrance by a large t., aditum vastissimâ fossâ cingere (C. de Rep. 2, 6).

TRENCH UPON. See ENCRUACH.

TRENCH, cattilus (ligneus).

TRENCHING, in husbandry, pastinatio.

TREPAN, *s.* in surgery, terebrâ, modolo porforare calvariam (Aft. Cel.).—foramen facere terebrâ.—cerebrum excidere (Cels.). To cheat; vid.

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TREPIDATION, tremor, trepidatio. See FEAR. TRESPASS. See TRANSGRESS, TRANSGRESSION. To t. (*in shooting, &c.*). in alienum fundum ingrediti venandi aucupandi gratiâ (Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 3).

TRESS, cirrus (natural; Mart.).—cinclusus (arti-

ficul; Plant.).

TRESSEL, fulcrum \*machina (g. t.). The t. for a table, pppe \*pedes mensæ pilæscilicet.

TRIAL, Examinatio, tentatio, spectatio, examen, deliberatio, reputatio, consideratio [SYN. in EXAMINATION]. A t. *emph.* conatus, periculum, experimentum [SYN. in ATTEMPT]. tentamen (*only in O., but probably current also in prose*). An unsuccessful t., res infeliciter tentata: to make a t., periculum facere (ca rei); conatum facere or incipere. Legal trial, questio (the inquiry). To put any on his t., qm lege interrogare, quærerè ex qo, questionem habère de or ex qo, questionem ponere in qm: for althg, audire de qâ re; questionem habère or instituere de qâ re; qm lege ca rei (or ca rei only) interrogari or to put upon one's t., lege interrogari. See ACQUITTAL for more phrases. Trials = misfortunes sent to try us, calamitates virtutis spectandæ causâ divinitus allatæ; also labores (hardships).

TRIANGLE, triangulum, trigonum, figura triquëtra. An equilateral t., trigonum æquilaterum; paribus lateribus: a right-angled t., trigonum orthogonum. To divide a square by a diagonal line into two equal t.'s, quadratum lineâ diagoni, or diagonali, in duo trigona æquâ magnitudine dividere: to construct an equilateral t. on a given line, in datâ lineâ triangulum æquilaterum constituere.

TRIANGULAR, triangulus, trigonus (having three angles).—triquëtrus (having three sides).

TRIBE, tribus, Æs (*in all the senses of the English word*). By t.'s, t. by t., tributum.

TRIBULATION, mæstitia, mæror (sorrow, grief).—miseria, ærumna, res miserræ (calamity). See CALAMITY, SORROW.

TRIBUNAL, tribunal (judgement-seat).—judicium (judgement). To summon any before a t., qm in iudicium vocare: to appear at a t., in iudicium venire.

TRIBUNATE, TRIBUNESHIP, tribunatus, Æs.

TRIBUNE, tribunus.

TRIBUNITIAL, tribunitiis; or by gen. tribunorum.

TRIBUTARY, vectigalis (g. t., that pays taxes).—tributarius (that pays toll- and land-tax; both these of persons and things).—stipendiarius (that pays a fixed yearly sum; of persons, esp. in conquered or subject states). To render t., vectigalem or stipendiarium facere: to be t., vectigalis, tributa, or stipendia pensitare: to be t. to any, stipendiarium esse ei.

TRIBUTE, tributum. See TAX.

TRICE, punctum or momentum temporis. minimum temporis punctum.

TRICK, s. ars, dolus.—artificium; techna (Com.). To play t.'s, dolos nequiter, prouidere (Com.): a juggling t., præstigitum (deception, delusion).—circulatorie præstigitæ (of a juggler; Tert. Apol. 23).—fabula (as it were, a comedy, which one plays for the purpose of deceiving; e. g. Cornificius ad suam veterem fabulam rediit, Cic. Alt. 4, 2, 4); at cards, \*paginæ (lusorie) capte, or captandæ.

TRICK, *v.* To deceive, fraude or dolo capere, eludere, fucum facere ei, fraudare, fraudem or falsitatem ei facere. To t. any out of althg, qm fraudare or defraudare qâ re: out of money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argenteo, qm emungere argenteo, perfricare qm (all Com.). To t. ad orn., exornare. See ADORN.

TRICKERY, dolus, doli malus, doli atque fallaciam. ars, artes, pt.; machinæ, fraus. [SYN. in DECEIT.]

TRICKISH, dolosus subdoliis, fallax.

TRICKLE, manare (to flow).—stillare, distillare qâ re (in drops).

TRIDENT, tridens (Plin.); cuspa triplex (O.); also cuspiis only (O.); fuscina (C.).

TRIED, probatus (t. and found good).—spectatus (prop., repeatedly and closely examined; both of persons and things).—igni spectatus. Igni perspectus (that has stood the test of fire, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38; of friendship, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 9, 23)—cognitus (known; of things). Thoroughly t., per omnia expertus: t. by experience, probatus experimento: of f. fidelity, fœdela: a man of t. virtue, homo cognitâ virtute: men of t. morality, viri quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est.

TRIENNIAL, trietericus. A t. feast (i. e., one cele-

*brated every three years, trimerica (sacra), orum, n.; trimeria, Idia, f.; triennia, um, n. (sc. sacra; O. Met. 9, 642, Bach.).*

**TRIPLE**, *a. res parva. res minuta. paulum. paululum* (SYN. in *LITTLE*).—opus minutum (*a work of art in miniature*).—munus leve. munusculum (*a little present*).—res parvi momenti (*altn of small importance*). It may also frequently be expressed by the *adj.* parvus, levis, perlevis. *T's*, minuite; res parvæ or minutæ; nugæ (*insignificant t's*)—apinæ (*bagatelles, nonsense; Mart. 1, 114, 2, sq. of his epigrams: this is a t., hoc leve est; id parvum est: it is no t., est qd; non leve est: these are t's, hæc parva sunt; hæc nugæ sunt (inconsiderable things, not worth caring for; e.g., these are t's, but it was by not despising these t's that &c., parva sunt hæc, sed parva ista non contemnendo &c.; L. 6, 41); sunt apinæ triquetæ et si quid villius istis (scarcely worthy of regard; Mart. 14, 1, 7; of things): is that (circumstance) a t.? num parva causa est? that is no t. in my sight, non parvi illud existimo: to reduce a very difficult thing to a mere t., rem facilem ex difficillimâ redigere (Cæs. B. G. 2, 27): he accomplished the matter, worth certainly was no t., id quod erat difficillimum, effect: to give oneself up to t's; to trouble oneself about t's, minutiarum esse studiosum (L. 6) but not redviam curare, *whch has the meaning only fm the context; Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128): altn is a mere t. to me, qd mihi locus or ludus est: to injure a person not even in the nearest t., ne minimâ quidem redere qm: to buy for a t. (at a low price), parvo emere, ære paucio emere: to be knocked down at a t., numo addici (at an auction).**

**TRIPLE**, *v. nugari. alucinari (C.); ineptire (Ter.); ludere (H. Ep.).*

**TRIPLEX**, homo nugax (C.).—cunctator (*Idl-r*).  
**TRIPLEX**, *a. ineptus*.—minutiarum studium (*af. minut. studiosus*). Away with this t. tolle has ineptias.

**TRIFLING**, *adj. levis. exiguus. parvus. parvus dictu (e.g. res, opp. magni momenti res) (SYN. in INCONSIDERABLE)*.—minutus (*insignificant*).—abjectus (*common, low*).—mediocris (*not great*). Accuracy or care in t. matters, minutie subtilitas or diligentia: trifling investigations, questiones minutæ. *A t. present, leve munus; munus levissime (once, C. Fam. 9, 12, extr.): for a mere t. cause, leviori de causâ (Cæs.): such t. matters, tantulæ res: such t. occupations or engagements, tantularum rerum occupationes (the business, trouble, &c., such t. matters cause): no t. sum, nuni non mediocris summæ: to propose t. questions, res minutas querere; minutas interrogaciones proponere: to be fond of t. pursuits, minutiarum esse studiosum: to consider altn as a t. matter, qd parvi facere, or (T.) in levi habere.*

**TRIG**, (rotam) sufflamare (Sen.).  
**TRIGGER** (of a wheel), sufflamen, Juv.; (of a gun), \*higula (sclopeti).

**TRILATERAL**, triquëstrus, tribus lateribus.

**TRILL**, *s. sonus vibrans.*

**TRILL**, *v. vocem vibrare (Titinn. ap. Fest., explained by vocem in cantando crispare, Fest.).*

**TRIM**, *adj. comptus. nitidus.*

**TRIM**, *v. componere (to adjust)*.—ornare. exornare ('o adorn, decorate). To t. one's hair, see 'To dress the hair': to t. trees, arbores putare or amputare (to clip, prune; opp. immittiere)—tondere (to clip, as hedges, &c.)—collucare or interlucare or subluare (to thin)—intervellere (to cut away boughs or branches).

**TRIMMER**, temporum multorum homo (*a time-server*). Prov. qui duobus scellis sedere solet.

**TRINE**, trinus. *T. aspect (in astrology), trigonum.*

**TRINITY**, trinitas (Eccl.). *Prps by Crcl., triplex Dei natura (af. Just. 44, 4, 16).*

**TRINKET**, mundus muliebris. *pl. delicæ muliebres. merces lepida ad nitidioris vitæ instrumenta veritentes (af. Plin.).*

**TRIO**, *Union of three voices, \*cantus musicorum ternarius. Three together, tres. trini, æ. a.*

**TRIP**, *v. i. TRANS.* supplantare qm (C.).—qm pedibus subductis in terram arriere (*Curs.*). *INTRANS.* *i. in trouble*, (ad rem) pedem offendere. See **STUMBLE**. Here I have caught you tripping, for &c., teneo te, inquam, nam &c. *i. To move along lightly and quickly, celeriter ire; oculus se movere; currere (to run).*

**TRIP**, *s. i. Stumble*, pedis offensus, lapsus (so as to fall). *A short journey, excursio. iter breve.*

**TRIPARTITE**, tripartitus (C.).

**TRIPE**, intestina, *pl. (fendicæ, Arab.).—umasum (of oxen, Hor.).—omentum (porci, Juv.).*

**TRIPLE**, triplex. See also **TABLE**.

**TRIPLER**, \*versus teruli.

**TRIPOD**, tripus, *Idis (C.).*

**TRIPEME**, triremis (C.). *Avoid trieris (τρίρης), which is in some Codd. Np. Aicib. 4, 3.*

**TRISYLLABIC**, trisyllabus (Parr.).

**TRITE**, tritus, contritus; Juv. communis et contritus. *T. rules, omnium communia et contrita præcepta: t. things, res pervulgatæ or vulgi rumoribus exagitatæ; summum jus summa injuria factum est jam tritum sermone (Prov., a t. saying; C.).*

**TRIUMPH**, *a. PROPR.* in the Roman sense, triumphus (*a larger, a regular t.*)—ovatio (*smaller or incomplete*). To celebrate a t., triumphare. triumphum agere, habere (de quo populo, ex qâ regione, oever), or ovare (if only the ovatio): to lead aby a t., qm ducere in triumpho, per triumphum: to obtain a t., triumphum deportare: to decree a t., triumphum ci decernere. Fig. triumphus, victoria (victory)—exultatio (Tac.).—læticia exultantis, gaudiens (C.).

**TRIUMPH**, *v. PROPR.* triumphare. triumphum agere, habere (ovare, to celebrate an ovation)—victorem invehi in capitolium cum insigni illâ laureâ (C.).—triumphantem inire urbem (L.). To t. over aby, or a country, triumphare, triumphum agere de quo, ex qâ terrâ. Fig. vincere; victoriam referre, reportare (to conquer)—triumphare. exultare (to rejoice).

**TRIUMPHAL**, triumphalis. *A t. arch, arcus triumphalis: a t. car, vehiculum triumphale (C.); cursus triumphalis (Plin.): or, fm context, simply cursus: t. procession, pompa triumphalis.*

**TRIUMPHANT**, triumphans. *A t. gen-ral, imperator triumphans. (C.) triumphator is late.*

**TRIUMVIR**, triumvir.

**TRIUMVIRATE**, triumviratus, Æ.

**TRIUNE**, trinus (Deus), Eccl.

**TRIVIAL**, levis. parvus.—trivialis (Surd., common)

See **TRIFLING**.

**TROCHÆIC**, trochæicus.

**TROCHÉE**, trochæus.

**TROOP**, *s. turba, grex, globus (an irregular multitude; turba in disorder; grex, without form or order; globus, group, thronging mass)—caterva (of soldiers or others; crowd)—cohors (as a regiment, &c.)—manus (a band of men)—exercitus (a host, poet.)—multitudo (a great number). A t. of soldiers, militum manus or caterva: a t. of players, scenicorum grex: in t's, catervatim.*

**TROOP**, *v. colre. convenire. se congregare (in great numbers)—confuere. frequentes convenire.*

**TROOPER**, eques, Itin, m.

**TROOPS**, milites, pl. See **ARMY, SOLDIER**.

**TROPE**, tropus (Q.). verbi translatio (C.). verborum immutatio (C. Or. 17, 69).

**TROPHY**, trophæum (C.). To erect a t., trophæum ponere, statuere, sistere, constituere.

**TROPIC**, tropicus (t. i.); circulus tropicus (Hygin.). The t. of Cancer, orbis, circulus, solstitialis (Gell.): the t. of Capricorn, orbis, circulus, brumalis (Gell.).

**TROPICAL**, *Relating to a tropic, by gen. circuli tropici, &c. i. Figurative, translativ.*

**TROT**, *s. \*gradus citatus.*

**TROT**, *v. \*gradu citato ire. currere. To t. after, citato equo subsequi qm or qd. equo vectum sequi qm or qd.*

**TROTH**, fides. To plight one's troth, fidem suam obligare; fidem ci dare: in t., ex bonâ or optimâ fide.

**TROTTER**, *A rough t., succussor, succussator (Lucil. ap. Non. 16, 30 sqq.). To be a rough t., succussare gressus (Attil. ap. Non. 16, 28 sq.).*

**TROUBLE**, *s. i. Pains, labour, opera. virium contentio. labor. negotium. studium. (SYN. in LABOUR.) With great t., ægerime. vix (scarcely).—multâ operâ. magno labore. multo labore et sudore. multo negotio: without any t., facile. facili negotio: but nil nullo negotio or sine negotio: to give oneself t., multam operam consumere: to lose all one's t., operam or operam et oleum perdere. frustra niti: to take t. for aby, niti pro q. ci operam præstare or dicare: to take t. about altn, studere, operam dare or navare ci rei (for the purpose of obtaining it): to take t. to do altn, niti. eniti. laborare. elaborare. Juv. eniti et efficere. eniti et contendere. contendere et laborare (all with ut): to take great t., omnibus viribus contendere. omnibus nervis conniti. omni ope atque operâ eniti (all with ut). Don't put yourself to any t., noli tibi molestiam exhibere: to take much t. to no purpose, multam operam frustra consumere: to have t. in altn, operam*

sustinere in qā re: *to take or undertake the t., operam capere, suscipere, obire: to spare no t., operam labori non parcere: to submit to the t., equo animo laborem ferre: to relieve aby fm the t., ci laborem demere: I need not put myself to this t., hoc labore superaccede possum: it is not worth the t., non tanti est: it is worth the t., operam pretium est: don't give yourself any t. for me, noli meā causā laborare. § Annoyance, molestia. —onus (burden). —cura (anxiety). —incommodum. —to give aby t., ci negotium facessere or exhibere (facere dondū, Krebs): molestiam ci afferre, exhibere: molestiā qm afficere: some t., qd aspergere molestiā (i. e., as a drawback: the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind). To be a t. to aby, ci esse molestiā (Plaut.), oneri (L.), onerare qm (C.). § Affliction, vid. To rest fm his troubles, a vitæ laboribus quietem capere. § Commotion, vid.*

**TROUBLE**, v. § To tease, annoy, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibere ci. To t. aby with aby, obtundere qm qā re (e. g. literis, rogatione); obstruere ci (e. g. literis); with entreaties, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam ci afferre; molestiā qm afficere; ci qā re molestum or gravem esse. § To disturb, disquiet, agitare (prop., to put in motion; e. g., the water: hence to disturb, e. g., any one, the mind). —exagitate (prop., to hunt up: hence to rouse, harass, e. g., one's neighbours, the state). —vexare (to attack). —lacerare (to provoke to battle). —carpere (to weaken by single, repeated attacks). —commovere (to disturb the mind). —solicitare, sollicitum facere (to render any one anxious or sollicitous). —pungere (with a pointed instrument, to touch sensibly). —turbare, conturbare, perturbare (to perplex or confuse, to put out of tune). That's me, hoc male me habet. hoc me commovet, me pungit. § To give pain, afflict, contristare (in conversational style, in Cael. ap. C. Ep. 8, v, estr.; frequently in Sen. and Col.). Usually expressed by a Crel. with dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere. dolore qm officere. I am troubled, doleo. dolet mihi. ægre or moleste fero: to t. oneself about aly = to be vexed or harassed on account of it, dolere or merere rem or re. dolorem ex re accipere, capere, suscipere, haurire. molestiam trahere ex re: (much), magnum dolorem ex re accipere. ex re magnum animo molestiam capere. § To trouble oneself about aly = to care for it, laborare de re. curare qd. cura (Crel. not curare cordique) mihi est qd: not to t. oneself about a thing, negligere, non curare qd: he has enough to trouble himself about, is rerum suarum satagit (Com.): not to t. oneself about aly at all, omni curatione et administratione rerum vacare. nihil omnino curare (of the heathen deities). —solutio et quietio esse animo (to live without care; of men): to trouble oneself to inquire or ask after aly, curare, quærerē qd; acquirere de qo or de qā re; as rei rationem habere or ducere: I do not t. myself about any one, nihil curo qm: to t. oneself about other people's concerns, aliena (negotia) curare. curare quæ ad me non pertinent. anquirere de alieno: not to t. oneself about household concerns, omittre curas familiares: not to t. oneself about the opinions of others, non curare quid alii censeant: why should I t. myself about it? quid mihi cum illā re (what have I to do with it)? I do not trouble myself about it, nihil hoc ad me (sc. pertinet).

**TROUBLER**, turbator. Or, usually, by Crel. with verbs under **TROUBLE**; e. g. qui ci negotium facessit, &c., or homo molestus, &c.

**TROUBESOME**, molestus. gravis (burdensome). —incommodus. iniquus (inconvenient). —durus (hard, oppressive). —operosus, laboriosus (full of labour). —odiosus (to each one has a disinclination). —difficilis (difficult). Jm. gravis et incommodus. gravis et odiosus. laboriosus molestusque. odiosus et molestus. Very t., permoletus. perincommodus: t. times, res misere; tempora misera, dura; iniquitas temporum: exceedingly t. times, summo et difficillimo republicæ tempore (C.): a t. office, provincia molesta et negotiosa: in a t. manner, permoeste, perincommode: to be t., degravare (e. g., of a wound, L. 7, 24): to be t. to, molestiam ci afferre, exhibere; gravem, molestum esse ci; oneri esse: (by speaking), gravem esse es auribus; aures es onerare verbis: (by asking), obtundere qm rogando: (by letters), obtundere qm; obstruere ci literis: (with entreaties), fatigare qm precibus: if it be not t. to you, nisi molestum est; si tibi grave non est: I fear I am t. to you, vereor ne tibi

gravis sim: a t. fellow, homo molestus or odiosus: send away these t. fellows, abige muscas (C.).

**TROUGH**, alveus: dim. alveolus (Crel. labrum, a cut, tub).

**TROUCE**. See **PUNISH**.

**TROUT**, trutta (Gloss.). \*salmo fario (Linn.); fario (probably the salmon-t., Ancon. Mosell. 130); aurata (the golden t., \*sparus aurata, Linn.).

**TROW**. See **BELIEVE**; **THINK**.

**TROWEL**, trulla. To lay on mortar with a t., trullare (Vitr.).

**TROWELLING**, trullisatio (Vitr.).

**TROUSERS**, feminalia (Suet. 667. Not femoralia). braccæ (bracæ, T.). or, if necessary, laze braccæ, to distinguish fm braccæ strictæ, breeches. Wearing t., braccatus (C.): to wear t. and stockings in winter, hieme nudi feminalibus tibialibusque (Suet. Aug. 82).

**TRUANT**. See **VAGUE**, **IDLER**. To play the t., \*scholam non obire.

**TRUCE**, inducie, pl. To make a t., Inducias cum hoste facere (C.); inire (Plin. Ep.): pacisci (C.): to sue or ask for a t., petere Inducias (Np.): postulare ut sint Inducias (C.): to grant a t., dare Inducias (L. 1, 18): to maintain a t., Inducias conservare (Np.): to observe or respect a t., Jura Induciarum servare (Cæc. B. C. 1, 85): to break a t., Inducias per scelus violare (ib. 2, 15): during a t., per Inducias (S.): a t. of thirty days having been concluded, quum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactæ Inducie (C. Off. 1, 10, 33): the t. having expired, postquam Induciarum dies præterit (Np. Ages. 3, 1): Induciarum tempore circumacto (L. 27, 30), the t. had not yet expired, nondum Induciarum dies exierat (L. 30, 35).

**TRUCK**. See **BARREN**.

**TRUCKLE**, se venditare ci. adulari qm. See **CROUCH**.

**TRUCKS**. \*currus volubilis.

**TRUDGE**, pedibus ire. I cannot t. it, pedibus ire nonqueo (Plaut.): to t. off, se amoliri. se auferre: come, t. along, amove te hinc; ab.

**TRUE**, § Not false, real, verus (g. t.). sincerus, germanus (uncorrupt, pure, genuine). Jm. verus et sincerus. To see aby in his t. colours, qm evolutum integumentis disimulations nudatumque perspicere (C.): a t. scholar, vir vere doctus: a t. Stolo, verus et sincerus Stoicus. germanus Stoicus: not a syllable of it is t., tota res ficta est: it is t., verum est. res ita se habet. res veritate nititur (g. it.). non nego. concedo. fateor (as forms of giving assent): it is not true, falsum est: to be found or proved true, exitu comprobati: dreams come t., somnia evadunt or eveniunt (C.). § Faithful, vid. § Exact, rectus. § In forms of protestation and swearing: 'as true as', ita or sic with the subj. followed by ut, with the subj. if a wish is to be expressed, the indic. if an assertion is to be made: 'as true as I live, I shudder', &c., ita vivam (or ita deos mihi velim propitios), ut—perhorresco: or (with ita vivam thrown in parenthetically) perhorresco, ita vivam, &c. 'As true as I am alive, I should like', &c., ita vivam (or ita mihi omnia, quæ opto, contingant) ut velim, &c. § In answers of partial assent followed by an objection. True...but; see **GOOD**.

**TRUFFLE**, tuber (Plin.). \*Lycoperdon tuber (Linn.). A t.-hunter, \*tuberum investigator: a t. dog, \*canis tuberibus investigandis aptus doctusque.

**TRULY**, vere, ad veritatem. sincere. To speak t., vere loqui. In veritate dicere. sincere pronunciare.

**TRUMP**, s. \*pagina coloris primi or præcipui.

**TRUMP**, v. \*pagina coloris præcipui vincere.

**TRUMP UP**, confingere. To t. up a charge or accusation, crimen or qd criminis or in qm confingere. See **FABRICATE**; **INVENT**.

**TRUMPERY**, nugæ. geræ. trices, pl. (trifles). —scruta, orum (old clothes, &c.; frippery).

**TRUMPET**, s. tuba (a long straight bronze tube, in creasing in diameter, and terminating in a bell-shaped aperture). —lituus (slightly curved at the extremity: the lit. was used by the cavalry, the tub. by the infantry. Acro ad Il. Carm. 1, 1, 25). —buccina (a horn-t., resembling the shell, buccinum; spiræ and gibbous originally made of a shell, then of horn, and prps of wood and metal. Its chief use was in proclaiming the watches of the day: it was also blown at funerals and before sitting down to table). —cornu (horn; invented by the Etruscans: first of horn, afterwards of brass: curved in the shape of a C, with a cross piece to steady it; non tuba directi, non æris cornus flexi, O. See Dict. of Antiqu.). To blow the t., tubā canere: at the sound of the t., tubā accinente; the sound of a t.,

tubum or buccinae sonus: the *t. sounds*, buccinatur (of course, only if it is a buccina): though they did not hear the *t.*, non exaudito tubum sono (Cicero). *Classicum* was properly a 'signal,' though also used for the instrument, *my a cornu, with which it was sounded*; Dict. of Antiqu. To sound one's own *t.* (Prov.), de se ipsum prædicare (C.); se ipsum laudare.

TRUMPET, *v.* [TRUMPER.] To blow a *t.*, tubū or buccinā canēre, cornu or buccinam infare. [FIG.] To spread a story, publish, buccinatorum esse ca rei (C. Fil. in Cic. Ep. 16, 21, 4, Coritt.).—canere, canare (to publish), render famous; see Virg. Æn. 4, 190; Fal. Flacc. 2, 117.—vulgare, divulgare (y. *t.*, to spread among the people).—prædicare (to boast before all).—vendere, facere (to brag, speak fully).

TRUMPETER, tubicen, buccinatorum ca exultationis esse (C.); to be one's own *t.*, de se ipsum prædicare (C.); se ipsum laudare.

TRUNCHEON, \*scapulo, insigne Imperii.

TRUNDLE, volvere (trans.). volvi (intrans.).

TRUNK, 1. The body of a tree, stirps (the stock, as the emitting supporting principal part of a tree, opp. to the branches and leaves, as growing from it and dependent upon it; it includes the whole stem with the roots).—truncus (the naked, dry part of the tree, opp. to the branches and leaves, and even to the top itself, as its ornament; in short, so far as it answers to the *t.* of the human body, as distinguished from stirps; trunk means the lower part of the stem; stirps, the higher). 2. In good prose stirps (in poetry syn. with truncus or stirps) is only 'pole,' caudex, a 'block' or 'log' of wood, cut up or not, too short to be recognized as a stem or trunk (Dodd.). 3. Of the human body, truncus (corpora). [PROBOSCEIS, rostrum of an elephant, proboscis, Ydis (Plin.); manus (C.).] [CHEST, arca, cista, capsa, armarium, scriptorium, pyxis. Little *t.*, arcula, capsula, cistula, cistellula. (Syn. in Box.)]

TRUNKMAKER, qui arca, capsa, &c., conficit. (Not caparius in this sense.)

TRUSS, *s.* 1. A bandage used for hernia, \*fascia hernialis, fascia, cui imo loco pila assuta est ex panniculis fasciis (Cels. 7, 20, in.). To put on or apply a truss, fasciam ad repellendum intestinum ipse illi subiecit (Cels. loc. cit.). 2. A bundle (of hay, straw, &c.), fascis, fasciculus.

TRUSS, *v.* colligare, ligare (to bind together).—colligere (to collect; draw up). To *t.* up, see PACK.

TRUST, *s.* 1. Confidence, fiducia (v. pr. laudabile *t.* in things *actually* can rely on, *such* is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves).—confidentia (a blamable, presumptuous *t.*, particularly in one's own strength; opp. fortitudo and discretion).—audacia (confidence arising from contempt of danger: it may imply either pride or disorder).—audentia (laudable confidence: spirit of enterprise).—fidencia ('Fidentia est per quam magna honestas in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiducia certā cum spe collocavit, C.).—fides (faith in a man's honour).—spes firma, spes certa (confident expectation).—firma animi confido. animus certus et confirmatus. [FIRM IN CONFIDENCE.] 2. Credit, fides. See CREDIT. [Deposit, vid.]

TRUST, *v.* 1. To entrust, *q.* credere, concedere (Com., rare in C.).—commendare et concedere, committere, permittere (the latter, to leave *aliquid* to *aliquid* for the purpose of getting rid of it oneself; the former, to make *aliquid* morally responsible for *aliquid*).—mandare, demandare (to charge *aliquid* with the management of *aliquid*).—deponere *quod* apud *quem* (as a deposit, to be kept).—*ca* fidel *quod* committere or permittere, tradere in *ca* fidem (to commit to *aliquid*'s good faith).—*quod* *ci* delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do himself). To *t.* *aliquid* with one's secrets, occultis suis *ci* credere; with one's most secret thoughts, arcanos sensus credere *ci* (V.); with one's plans, consilia sua *ci* credere; with one's life, vitam suam *ci* credere or committere; *aliquid* with all I have, summam fidem rerum omnium *ci* habere; with one's reputation, exultationem suam committere *ci*. famam *ca* fortunæ suæ credere *ci* (C.); *aliquid* with an office, a command, munus, imperium *ci* dare or mandare; also imperio *quem* prædicare; summam imperii *ci* tradere, or ad *quem* deferre (Np.); with the defence of a city, \*urbem *ci* tuendam dare; *aliquid* with a letter, epistolam, literas *ci* committere. [To confide, fidere or confidere *ci* or *ci* rei, credere *ci*, fidem habere or tribuere or adjuvare (all four without distinction, C. de Dic. 2, 55, 113; 2, 59, 122).—fretum esse *quod* or *quod* re (rely on).—adusiam habere *ca* rei. To *t.* oneself, 274

adusiam in se collocare: to *t.* too much, nimis *ca* fidere: to *t.* *aliquid*'s virtue, credere *ca* virtuti (S.); not *t.* *aliquid*'s eyes, ears, oculus, auribus non credere: not to *t.* *aliquid*, *ci* diffidere, *ci* fidem non habere. A man to be trusted, homo certus or fidus. [See CONFIDE.]

TRUSTEE, fiduciarius. Not fidelcommisarius, *such* is the person who is to receive the benefit of a fidelcommisum: fiduciarius denotes the person laid under an obligation of delivering it.

TRUSTWORTHY, TRUSTY, fidus, fidells (faithful)—certus, constans. *Vir*, certus et constans, firmus et constans (firm, constant).

TRUTH, veritas (t. in the abstract; as a quality).—verum (t. in the concrete; that which is true: hence we must render the phrase 'to speak or say the *t.*' not veritatem dicere, loqui, but verum or vera dicere; dicere quod res est). The exact *t.*, strict *t.*, summa veritas; severitas: a universally acknowledged *t.*, perspicua omnibus veritas; historic *t.*, historice fides; also historica fides (O. Am. 3, 12, 42): the *t.* of the Christian religion, vera, quæ doctrina Christiana tradit, præcepta: half *t.*, quæ non satis explicate percepta et cognita sunt: according to *t.*, ex re: it is an established *t.*, pro vero constat: to be a lover of *t.*, veritatis amicum, diligentem, or cultorem esse: to be blithed to the *t.*, a vero averum esse: to perceive the *t.*, quæ vera sint, cernere: to say the *t.* (in concessions), verum, aliquid volumus; verum, si scire vis: to tell *aliquid* the *t.*, *ci* vera dicere.

TRY, 1. To attempt, rem or rem facere tentare, experiri, conari, periclitari (qm or qd; s. g. periclitari Romano, Np.).—periculum facere *ca* or *ca* rei.—moliri (to endeavour to effect a great and difficult work).—audere (to attempt a great and dangerous work). 2. Probare in this sense is without Class. authority. To *t.* my strength, tentare qd possum: let us *t.* our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit: I tried what I could do, tentavi quid possem: to *t.* if *quid*, experiri al *quid*. 3. To put to the test, tentare, examinare, explorare (Syn. in EXAMINE). To *t.* (gold, &c.), qd ad obusum exigere: to *t.* by fire, igni spectare qd and (s. g.) qm (C.). To *t.* *aliquid*'s fidelity, *ca* fidem inaspicere (O.): to *t.*, or *t.* on, a garment, vestem probare or experiri: to *t.* a horse, equum tentare: to *t.* a medicine, medicamentum usu explorare (Cels.). To put upon trial, interrogare, quærere; see TRIAL. To *t.* a cause, causam cognoscere (of the judge); iudicem esse de *quod* re; iudicem sedere in qm (of a juror, &c.). To *t.* tempt, vid.

TUB, alveus (long, like a trough).—labrum (broad, large, like a vat).—lucus, sinus (round).

TUBE, tubus (dim. tubulus, Farr.).—fistula, canalis, canaliculus. (Syn. in COMMIT.)

TUBERCLE, tuberculum (Cels.). See SWELLING.

TUBEROUS, tuberosus (Farr.).

TUBULAR, tubulatus (Plin.).

TUCK, *s.* (in a garment) \*pars sinuata, replicata, inflexa.

TUCK, *v.* \*vestis partem replicare, sinuare, inflectere.

TUCK UP, colligere.

TUESDAY, dies Martis (t. t.).

TUFT, crista (on birds; a helmet, &c.). A *t.* of wood, foccus: a *t.* of hair, crines in fasciculum collecti (in a knot).—crines densiores et prolixi (natural): a *t.* of trees, fruticetum; virgultum.

TUFTED, cristatus (having a plume, &c.).—densus (close together).

TUG, *v.* trahere. To *t.* at, moliri qd. See PULL, STRIVE.

TUG, *s.* tractus (pull).—nslus, molitio (effort).

TUITION, institutio, disciplina. Not instructio. To entrust to *aliquid*'s *t.* (puerum *ci* in disciplinam tradere: to be under *t.*, in disciplina esse).

TUMBLE, *v.* 1. INTRANS. cadere, labi, prolihi (forwards).—currere (to fall down: of men and animals).—ruinam facere or trahere (to fall down in ruins; of buildings, &c.). See FALL. [TRANS.] deturpare ruginas cogere.

TUMBLE, *s.* casus, *us*, lapsus, &c. See FALL.

TUMBLER, 1. One who shows feats of tumbling, petarista, m. m. (Farr.). 2. A large drinking glass, poculum, cyphus. See CUP.

TUMBLE, plantum (C.).

TUMID, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus (all of persons and things). A style is *t.*, oratio turgida inflata est. See also TURGID.

TUMOR, tumor, tuber. See SWELLING.

TUMULT, tumultus (Roman term for any sudden outbreak; s. g., of slaves, peasants, allies).—motus.



**motus concursusque** (*t. in the state*).—**seditio** (*mutiny against the government*).—**vis repentina** (*sudden t.*).—**turbas**. *T. among the citizens*, **seditione domestica**: *to excite a t., turbas dare or facere* (*Ter.*); **tumultum facere** (*S.*), **concitare**; **seditionem facere**, **concitare**, **commovere**, **concire**: *to cause a violent t. in the camp, maximas in castris turbas efficere* (*C.*); *to cause fresh t.'s, novos tumultus movere* (*H.*); *to cause t.'s in a state, tumultum injicere civitati* (*C.*); **turbas ac tumultus concitatore esse** (*C.*); **tumultum edere** or **præbere** (*L.*): *to quell a t., tumultum sedare* (*L.*); **comprimere** (*T.*): **seditionem sedare**, **lenire**, **tranquillam facere**, **comprimere**, **extinguere**: *a t. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit; breaks out again, sed. recurdescit; decreases, sed. languescit; is appeased, sed. conticescit.* | **Any violent motion, motus. Jactatio. Jactatus** [**SYN. in AGITATION**].—**tumultus** (*of the sea, the body; also of the mind, mentis t.*)—**vehementior animi concitatio**, **animi permotio** (*of the mind*). See also **AGITATIO**.

**TUMULTUOUS**, **tumultuosus**, **concitatus**, **commotus**.

**TUN, a.** | **A large cask, dolum** (*very large*).—**seria** (*of a long shape*). | **A liquid measure**, \*centum urna.

**TUN, v.** \***In dolum, seriam, infundere.**

**TUNE, a.** | **Harmony**, **sonorum concentus**, **nerorum** or **vocum concordia**. *In t., consonans: out of t., absonus* (*not of the right tone, that sounds badly*); **dissonus** (*that does not agree in tone, not in harmony; opp. consonans*): *to be out of t., absonum esse* (*to sound ill; also in later writers, absonare*); **dissonare**; **discrepare** (*not to harmonize*). | **An air**, **modi. moduli. cantus**, **tas. canticum**.

**TUNE, v.** **vides** *ita contendere nervis* (*or with Crcl. numeris*), *ut concentum servare possint* (*see C. Fin. 4. 27, 75*): *to t. a number of instruments*, \***accommodare instrumentum musicum ad aliud**; \***efficere** *ut qd cum qd re concinat*; \***efficere** *ut res concentum servant.*

**TUNEFUL**, **canorus**, **musculus**.

**TUNIC, tunica**. *A t. with sleeves, tunica manicata*: *long t.*, **tunica talaris**; *an under t.*, **tunica intima** (*Gell. 10. 15*): **wear** *a t.*, **tunicatus**.

**TUNICLE**, **tunica** (*Cels., Plin.*).—**tunicula** (*Plin.*).

**TUNNEL**, **canalis**, **tubus**, **canaliculus**. [**SYN. in CONDUIT**.]

**TUNNY**, **thynnus** or **thunus**. \***scomber thynnus** (*Linn.*).

**TURBAN**, \***hāra** (*Turcica*).

**TURBID**, **turbidus** (*s. propr.*).—**occnosus**, **limosus** (*waddy*).

**TURBOT**, **rhombus** (*Plin.*).—\***pleuronectes maximus** (*Linn.*).

**TURBULENCE**, | **Restless disposition**, **ingenium turbulentum** or **inquietum**; **ingenium turbidum** (*T.*). | **Tumult**, **vid.**

**TURBULENT**, **turbulentus** (*restless, unquiet*).—**seditiones** (*engaged in a disturbance*).—**rerum evertendarum** or **rerum novarum cupidus**, **rerum mutationis cupidus** (*disposed to overthrow the existing constitution*). **rebellans** (*that rises against its conquerors; of a vanquished people*). **Jux. seditio** *ac turbulentus* (*s. g. civis*).—**inquietus** (*restless*).—**turbidus** (*disturbed; s. g. civitas, T.*). *To be t., novas res querere; novis rebus studere.*

**TURBULENTLY**, **turbulente**, **turbulenter**, **seditiose**, **turbide**.

**TURF, a.** **caespes** (*a spot covered with t., a grass plot; also a tuft of grass, with the earth in which it grows*); **herba** (*young, tender grass, on which one may lie*). **Fresh t.**, **caespes vivus**: *to cut t.*, **caespitem circumcidere** (*Cas. B. G. 5. 42*); *to lie on the t.*, **se abjicere** *in herbā* (*not in herbam*); *a seat of t.*, **sedile caespitis obductum**; **sedile** *ex* or **de caespite vivo factum**; **sedile gramineum**.

**TURF, v.** **caespitem ponere** *rel. congerere rem caespitis*. \***caespite obducere** (*to cover with t.*).

**TURGID**, **tumidus**, **turgidus**. *A t. style, oratio, quæ turget et inflata est* (*C.*); **genus dicendi**, **quod immo-dico tumore turgescit** (*Q.*); **turgida oratio** (*Petron.*); **oratio tumida**, **tumidior** (*Q.*).

**TURGIDITY**, **tumor**, or **by the adj. T. of style**, **verborum pompa**, **verborum tumor**, **inflata oratio**, **am-pulle**: *to be chargeable with t.*, **adhibere** *quandam* *in dicendo speciem atque pompam*; **ampullari**.

**TURMOIL**, **turba**, or **turbæ**, **pl.**—**perturbatio**, **tumultus**, **tas**. *T. of the mind or passions, perturbatio*; **vehementior animi commotio** or **concitatio**; **turbidus animi commotus** (*C.*); **mentis tumultus** (*H.*): *to allay the t. of the mind*, **motus animi tranquillare** or **sedare** (*C.*). See also **COMMO-TIO**.

**TURN, a.** | **Circular motion**, **conversio**, **circum-actus** (*corporea*). **usually by the verbs.** | **Winding**, **bend**, **flexus**, **us**, **occurus** *ac recurus*, **ambages**, **pl.** (*winding, circuitous route; also in abl. sing., ambage*).—**anfractus** (*a break in the continuity of alth's direction; s. g., of a horn, the course of the sun, &c., but espily of a road; hence, sm conat, anfr. for a t. in the road*). *A river that has many t.'s, amnis sinuosus flexibus* (*alt. Mæander a. t., Plin.*). | **A walk to and fro**, **ambulatio**, **spatium**: *to take a t.*, **ambulationem conficere** (*in quo loco*): *to go to take a t.*, **ire** or **abire** *ambulationem* or **deambulationem**: *after two or three t.'s, duobus spatiiis tribuere factis: a little t., ambulatiuncula. | **A change leading to a result**, **commutatio**, **by eventus, exitus** (*event*); or **by Crcl.**; *s. g., fortune takes a sudden t.*, **fortuna subito convertitur** (*Np. Att. 10. 2*); **celeriter fortuna mutatur** (*Cas. B. C. 1. 59*): *all things take an unfavorable t.*, **omnia in pejorem partem vertuntur ac mutantur** (*C. Rose. Am. 36. 103*): *things take a good, bad t.*, **omnia nobis secunda, adversa incidunt** (*C.*); *the war takes an unfavorable t.*, **res inclinat** (*L.*): *to take a different t.*, **alterare**, **cedere**, **mutare** (*C.*): *all things have taken a different t.*, **omnia versa sunt** (*C. Rose. Am. 22. 61*): *the affair takes an unexpected t.*, **res præter omnem opinionem cadit, cedit** (*alt. C.*): *to take a good or favorable t.*, **in liti-orem** or **mellorem statum mutari**: *to give a t. to alth.*, **rem vertere**, **convertere** (*C.*); **rem totam inclinare** (*L.*): *to give a different t.*, **rem alterare**, **alio modo**, **vertere**; **rem alio vertere**, **convertere** (*alt. C.*): *to give a more elegant t.*, **to elegantius facere** (*qd* (*C.*)). | **Dis-position** (*of mind*), **vid.** | **Mode of expression**, **conformatio**. *To give a good t. to a sentence, sententiam apte conformatre*; **qd elegantius dicere**: *various t.'s of expression, varie figure et verba*. | **Order, course**, **usually by Crcl.** *with some of the cases of vicis, which does not occur in the nominative; s. g., in t.*, **vicem**: *it is your t. now, nunc tunc sunt partes* (*see Phædr. 4. 3, 25. 102*); *ordo to tangit or ad venit is not Latin*: *by t.'s, = alternately, alterna, a. pl.*; **invicem**; **per vices** (*not alternis = one after the other, non vicissim = in return*; **vicibus** means *'by turns'*, **'alternately'**, *but it is found only in poetry and later prose writers*). | **Office** (*good or bad*). *A good t.*, **officium** (*a kind-ness*).—**beneficium** (*a benefit*): *to do ably a good t.*, **ci benigne facere**, **de qd bene mereri**: *to do a bad t.*, **injuriam**, **huvr.** | **Inclination of the scale**, **libramentum** (*s. propr.*).—**mantissa** (*preponderance*). | **Fig.** *That wch occasions a change in a thing or in its termination, momentum* (*s. propr.*).—**discrimen** (*critical or decisive point*). *To give the t. of the scale, momentum habere*; **discrimen facere**: *to give the turn of the scale to a thing, momentum facere* (*ci rei* or *in a thing*) *in re*; **momentum afferre** *ad rem*; **rem inclinare** (*to bring near to decision*); **rem decernere** (*to decide*): *trifles frequently give a t. of the scale to important matters, ex parvis sæpe magna-rum rerum inclinationes pendunt.**

**TURN, v.** | **To give a certain direction**, **vertere**, **convertere**. *To t. oneself or itself, se convertere*; **converti**: *to t. the eyes to any place, oculos qd convertere*: *to t. upside down, topsy-turvy*, **ima summis miscere** or **mutare**; **summa imis confundere**; **omnia turbare et miscere**; **omnia in contrarium vertere**; **caelum ac terras miscere**: *to t. inside out, invertere*: *to t. the thoughts to, animum advertere ad rem* (*See ATTEND*): *to t. the thoughts fm a subject, animum or cogitationes ab qd re*: *to t. the back, verti*, **converti** (*to t. round*).—**se vertere** or **convertere** (*in sight*).—**abire**, **decedere**, **discedere** (*to go away*). | **To apply**, **vid.**: *to t. to one's own use or advantage, uti qd re* (*to use*); *in rem suam convertere* (*qd* (*to apply to one's benefit*)); **fructum capere** *ex re*. | **To move round, change** (*position*), (*trans.*) **torquere**, **contorquere**, **circumagere** (*s. g. rolas trassitiles*). *To t. alth round, in orbem torquere* or **circum-agere**; **rotare** (*to t. like a wheel*).—(*intrans.*) **se torquere** or **convertere**, **se versare** (*voluntarily*).—**circumagi**, **volvī**, **ferri** (*involuntarily*). *To t. in a circle, in orbem circumagi*; **se gyrrare**; **rotari** (*rather poet.*). **Fig.** *The whole dispute t. on this question, circa hanc consulta-tionem disceptatio omnis vertitur*: *to t. up the nose at aby*, **ludum ci suggerere** (*C. Att. 12. 44*). | **To give another direction to**, (*trans.*) **vertere**, **convertere**, **torquere** (*fig.*, *to t. aside, to woad; s. g. jus*). (*intrans.*) *to t. oneself, se vertere*; **vertere**; **se convertere**; **converti**: *to t. with every wind, ipsa pluma aut folio facilius moveri*; **mobili esse animo** (*See also CHANGE*): *his brain is turned, mente capta est*; *de or ex mente exit*; *mente alienatus est: is not your brain turned?* *satū sanus est to t. fm one party to another* (*i. e., to*

*change sides*, defletere, desicere *cl a qo.* [To *change* = *convert*; see *CONVERT.* To *into* money, vendere. [To *fashion*, *form*, conformare, effingere. [To *incline* (a scale), (trans.) inclinare. (intrans.) inclinari or inclinare in (ad) alteram partem. The scale *t's*, altera lant propendit or deprimitur (cf. C. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; Acad. 2, 12, 38). FIG. The scale of fortune *t's*, fortuna vertit, convertitur, or se inclinat. [To *trans-late*, vid. [To *form* on a lathe, tornare (also *fig.* to make with niceness, &c.; e. g. versus H.).—detornare (to *t. off*, velare annulos, Plin. 13, 9, 18; *fig.* sententiam, Gell.).—tornio facere, exorno perficere, ad tornum fabricare (prop., to make in a lathe).—perficere qd in torno (Vir.). To *t. cups* of terebinthus, callosos tornos facere ex terebintho (Plin.). [INTRANS.] To *change its colour*, varium fieri (e. g. the grapes are beginning to *t.*, uva varia fieri cepit).—flavescere (to *t. scar* or yellow; cf. leaves, &c., e. g. folium sagi, Plin.). [To *apply for aid*, vid.: *whither shall I t.?* quo me vertam?—*he knew not whither to t.*, quo se verteret non habebat.

**TURN ABOUT, VERSARE.** See also **TURN ROUND.**

**TURN ASIDE, [TRANS.]** defletere, detorquere (by force). [INTRANS.] defletere, declinare de re (e. g. vid.). devterere.

**TURN AWAY, TURN FROM, [TRANS.]** To *avert*, avertere, amovere. To *t. away the eyes* *fm* any one, oculos defletere ab qo; to *another*, oculos ab qo in alium avertere. FIG. To *t. away one's mind* or thoughts, animum or cogitationes avertere ab qd re and ab qo. [To *dismiss*; vid. [INTRANS.] amovere se. defletere.

**TURN BACK.** See **RETURN.**

**TURN DOWN, INVERTERE.**

**TURN IN, [TRANS.]** To *double back*, inflectere, replicare (to fold back). [INTRANS.] To *be doubled back*, inflecti. [To *enter* (a house), domum *cs* intrare, apud qm devterere.

**TURN INTO.** See **CONVERT, TRANSFORM.**

**TURN OFF, [TRANS.]** To *dismiss*; vid. [To *give a different direction* to; e. g. to *t. off water*, derivare (to draw *fm* or to a place).—deducere (to lead or move away to a place, or downwards).—avertere (to give another direction to). To *t. off a river*, flumen derivare, avertere; through a new channel, flumen novo alveo avertere. [INTRANS.] To *take a different turn*, se defletere; e. g. hinc silva, via, se flectit sinistrorsum (i. e. to the left). [To *corrupt*, putrescere, vitari (of fruit, meat, &c.).—putrescere (to go to decay). That has turned off, putridus; rancidus (rancid; e. g., meat).

**TURN OUT, [TRANS.]** To *drive away*, ejicere. To *t. one out of one's house*, qm domo ejicere (except in this construction ejicere *mi* takes *ex* or *de*). [To *seek* (a word in a dictionary), vocabulum in lexico quaerere. [INTRANS.] To *issue*, have a certain end or result, evenire, exitum habere (to have an issue).—cadere (to fall out). To *t. out well*, bene, belle evenire, prospere procedere, or succedere (to succeed); *cf* res fausta, felicitas, prospereque eveniunt (prosperously; C. Muren, 1); to *t. out badly*, male, secus cadere: to *t. out* agreeably to one's wish, ex sententia succedere (opp. aliter cecidit res ac putabam; praeter opinionem cadere). I feared how it would *t. out*, verebar, quorsum id casurum esset, or quorsum evaderet: I am afraid how it will *t. out* with him, vereor quid de illo, or quid illi fiet: how has it turned out with you? quae quidvis acceperit? I. out as it may, utcumque res ceciderit or cessura est: to see beforehand how a thing will *t. out*, de exitu rei divinae.

**TURN OVER, [TRANS.]** To *unsettle*; vid. [To *revolve*, revolvere. To *t. over the pages of a book*, librum evolere (librum consulere is = 'to consult a book'; libros adire only of the Sibylline books): to *t. over a new leaf* (Prov.), ad bonam frugem se recipere (C.).

**TURN ROUND, [TRANS.]** Versare (to *t.*, sit to one side, sit to the other; also to *t. in a circle*).—circumagere (to *t. r.* to another side, or to move round in a circle).—invertere (to *t. about*, to invert).—convertere (to *t. r.* and *r.* and, with the terminus ad quem, to direct to a place by turning round; hence followed by ad or in with an acc.).—circumvertere (to *t. r.* about).—intorquere (to move to one side by turning; e. g. oculos ad qd).—contorquere (to move quite round by turning).—retorquere (to *t. back*; e. g. oculos ad qd). [INTRANS.] se convertere (of persons and things).—versari or se versare, se circumagere, circumagi (the first of persons & things, the latter only of things with *t.* round).—circumferri, circumverti (only of things; e. g. wheels, the heavenly bodies).—se gyrate (to *t. oneself r.*; e. g., with

the head; Veget. 3, 5, 2). To *t. oneself r. in a circle*, in orbem circumagi, or se circumagere (rotari is, poet.): to *t. oneself r. to any one*, se convertere ad qm; se circumagere ad qm.

**TURN UP, [TRANS.]** reflectere, recurrere (crookedly). [INTRANS.] reflecti, recurrari. [To *happen*, vid. TURN UP/DOWN. See **TURN.**

**TURN COAT, transuga, desertor (a deserter).**—proditor (a traitor).—homo levissimus, modo harum, modo illarum partium (S.). To *be a t.*, defecisse or descivisse a partibus (e. g. optimatum).

**TURNERY**, opus torni factum, or ad tornum fabricatum (turner's work).—are tornandi (the art).

**TURNING.** See **TURN.**

**TURNING-POINT, flexus, ſs (C.).**

**TURNIP, rapum; rarely rapa, m. f. (Col., Plin.).**—dim. rapulum (H.). napus, l. m. (a naves, kind of t.; Col.).—\*brassica rapa (Linn.). A t.-field, rapina; napina, m. f. (Col.).

**TURNKEY, \***cuatōs carceribus impositus, janitor carceris (C.).

**TURNPIKE, \***repagulum. T.-road, via lapidibus strata, munita, manu facta; also via aggerata (ast. Curt.); via agger (T. Hist. 2, 24); trames aggerata (ast. T. Ann. 1, 63); also simply via (C.): to make a t.-road, viam lapide sternere (Ulp. in Dig.), consternere (Plin.); viam aggerare (ast. T.); viam publicam sternere (Eichst.); t.-gate keeper, exactor redituum ex viarum munitione (ast. C. Font. 4, 7); toll at a t., vectigal in via publica proficiētibz pendendum; or pro portu portorium (see *Hern. ad Cæs. B. G.* 4, 1).

**TURNSPIT, \***(homo, servus, canis) carnem veru transfixam ad ignem versans. \*(machina) veru versando (Bau.).

**TURNSTILE, \***obex versatile.

**TURPENTINE, terebinthina resina (Cels.).** The t.-tree, terebinthus, l. f. (Plin.); \*platacia terebinthus (Linn.).

**TURPITUDE, improbitas, nequitia, ignavia; or by Cels. with turpia, improbus, abjectus.**

**TURRET, turricula (Vir.).**

**TURTLE, \***testudo mydas (Linn.).

**TURTLE-DOVE, turtur (C.); \***columba turtur (Linn.).

**TUSH, phui apaga!**

**TUSK, \***dens praedae capiendae, excipiendae, factus, destinatus; or, *fm* the context, simply dens.

**TUTELAGE, [Minority, aetas pupillaris. —Guardianship, tutela. (PBR. in GUARDIANSHIP.)**

**TUTELARY, praeses. A t. deity (of a place),** deus praeses loci; deus qui loco praesidet; deus, cuius tutela, or in cuius tutela locus est (not deus tutelaris or nomen tutelae; the t. deities of a kingdom, di praesides Imperii).

**TUTOR, s. educator (in a physical or moral respect; originally of parents; afterwards also of instructors).—nutriticus (one who takes care of the physical training; Cæs. B. C. 3, 108 and 115).—magister, formator morum et magister (a teacher and moral trainer or t.; see Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 2).—pædagogus (one who has the charge of a child; in Rome, a slave).—custos rectorque (as t. and governor; see Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4, adolescenti nostro...in hoc lubrico aetatis non preceptor modo, sed custos etiam rectorque querendus est).—educator praceptorque (instructor and teacher; T. Ann. 15, 62, extr.). To be t. to the young princes, educationi liberorum principum praesse: the place of t. to the princes, praefectura ad institutio filiorum regum, or filiorum principum: to be a t. of youth, formare vitam juvenutis ac mores (ast. Plin. Pam. 47, 1). a private t., praceptor domesticus; to keep a private t., praepetorem or magistrum domi habere: to have a private t., \*domestic praepetore uti; domesticas disciplinas habere: to become a private t., \*munus praepetoriae domesticae suscipere; puerum suscipere regendum (ast. C. Att. 10, 6, 2); to look out for a private t., \*praepetorem domesticum quaerere (ast. Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4).**

**TUTOR, v. doceo. Instituire. See TEACH.**

**TUTORSHIP, \***praefectura et institutio (juvenum or filiorum *cs*).

**TWANG, s. clangor, sonitus, ſs.**

**TWANG, v. clangorem or sonitum dare, sonare.**

**TWEEZERS, vellella, m. f. (Plant., Mart.)** (forceps = pinces).

**TWELFTH, duodecimus. Every t., duodecimus quisque: for the t. time, duodecimum: a t., pars duodecima; uncla.**

**TWELFTHLY, duodecimo.**

**TWELVE, duodecim, duodēni (distrib., and with**

substantives that are used only in the plural, s. g. duodecim litteræ = duodecim epistolæ; or duodecim litteræ = t. letters of the alphabet. T. times, duodecies: t. times as much, duodecim partibus plus: t. hundred, mille et ducenti; milleni et ducenti (distrib., or with substantives found only in the pl.): t. hundred times, millies et ducenties: the t. hundredth, millesimus ducentiesimus: of t. years (in duration), duodecim annorum: t. years old, duodecim annos natus: t. thousand, duodecim millia; duodena millia (distrib., &c.): t. pounds in weight, duodecim pondo; duodecim libras pondo (valens): a t. pounder (cannon), \*tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens.

TWELVEMONTH. See YEAR.

TWENTIELTH, vicesimus. Every t., vicesimus quique: for the t. time, vicesimum.

TWENTIETHLY, vicesimo.

TWENTY, viginti, viceni (distrib., and with substantives that are found only in the pl.; see TWELVE). A space of t. years, viginti anni; vicennium (\*Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8): a man t. years old, homo viginti annorum; homo viginti annos natus: t.-fold, twenty times as much, vices tantum: the field bears t.-fold, ager effert or efficit cum vicesimo: t. times, vices: t. thousand, viginti millia: t. thousand times, vices millies: the t. thousandth, vices millesimus.

TWICE, bis. T. as much, duplum; alterum tantum (as much again): t. q. big, altero tanto major (so longior, &c.): duplo major: t. as much, duabus partibus plus: once or t., semel atque iterum: t. a day, bis in die (CAG. 64).

TWIG, surculus (a live shoot, fit for grafting)—stolo. sarmentum. Dead, dry t.'s, ramalia. ~~See~~ frons = a green bough; ramus = a branch.

TWILIGHT, lux incerta or dubia (poet.). lumen incertum or obscurum. In the cold zones there prevails only a kind of t., from the frozen snow, in zonis frigida maligna est se pruinâ tantum albicans lux (Plin. 2, 68, 68): it was already seven o'clock, and there was still only a feeble t., jam hora diei prima, et adhuc dubius et qual languidus dies (Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6). Morning t., diluculum: evening t., crepusculum (v. propr.)—tenebre (shades of evening).

TWIN, geminus (~~See~~ vopiacus = a t. born after the premature birth or the death of the other; see Plin. 7, 10, 8). T.'s, gemini; fratres gemini (q. t.); gemini pueri (if both are boys): to have t.'s, geminos parere or eniti; uno partu duos parere simul; geminam stirpem edere: to have two t. boys, duos virilis sexus simul eniti: a t. brother, sister, frater geminus, soror gemina. | T.'s twins (a constellation), Gemini; astrum geminum.

TWINE, v. | TRANS. circumvolvere. circumplicare. | INTRANS. se circumvolvere (e. g. arboribus). circumvolvi. circumplecti. To train vines so that they may t. round the props, vitas erigere, ut claviculari suis adminiculis complectantur or apprehendant (Afr. C. N. D. 2, 27, 120): the vine t.'s itself about every thing, vitis claviculari suis quasi manibus, quicquid est nacta, complectitur.

TWINGE, s. dolor (q. t. for pain)—cruculatus, ßs. pl. faces dolorum (C. Off. 2, 10, 37)—acres dolorum morsus (C. Tusc. 2, 23, 53).—(in the insectines), tormina. tormenta. pl.

TWINGE, v. dolorem ei facere, incutere, inurere (q. t., to give pain)—torquere. To be twinged, dolore angî, premi, cruciari; aceri doloris morsus est; dolor me invadit, in me incurat.

TWINKLE, micare (v. propr., as the stars, &c.).—scintillare (to sparkle)—coruscare (to glitter, gleam, as arms, &c.). ~~See~~ splendēre = to shine; fulgēre = to be bright.

TWINKLING. By Crcl. with the verb: s. g., the t. of the stars, stellæ micantes. (~~See~~ splendor, fulgor = sheen, brightness; Plin. has scintillatio oculorum, 20, 3).

TWIRL, s. gyros.

TWIRL, v. | TRANS. in gyros agere. In orbem torquere. versare. circum agere. | INTRANS. gyros peragere or odere. in gyros ire (C.). in orbem torquēri. orbem volvere (Plin.). se gyrare (Veget.).

TWIST, v. | TRANS. torquere (s. pr.; propr. and fig.).—flectere (to plait, braid, intertwine)—obtorquere (to t. round, wrench). To t. together, connectere. Inter se implicare, conjungere inter se sique implicare: to t. off, detorquere: to t. one's neck, collum ei torquere, obtorquere. | INTRANS. se torquere or flectere. flecti.

TWIT, objicere or exprobrare ei qd oburgare qm de qd re. ei qd criminali dare. He t.'s me with having been qd. objicet mihi me fuisse &c. (C.)

TWITCH, v. vellicare (propr. and fig.).

TWITCH, s. vellicatio (Sen.); or by the verb.

TWO, duo, bini (distrib., or with substantives found only in the pl.; see TWELVE). T. days, bidium: t. years, biennium: of t. years, biennis. bimulus. duos annos natus (t. years old). ~~See~~ biennalis is un-Class.; biennalis is doubtful; for, instead of bienni, aff. Suet. Galb. 15, the last modern edd. read bienni. Off t. months, bimen-is. bimestris: t. pounds weight, duo pondo. duas libras pondo (valens): of t. pounds weight, bilibris: t. and a half, duo semis. duo et semis: t. asses and a half, sestertius: t. feet and a half broad, latus pedes duos semis: he does not know how many times t. make, non didicit bis bina quot sint: in t., ruptus (broken).—fractus (broken with violence).—scissus (cleft, rent); or by verbs, epi with dis; as, to break in t., frangere, diffringere; to strike in t., discutere; to cut in t., dissecare; to be in t., ruptum or fractum esse. dehiscere, hiare (to have a chink). To do t. things at once; kll t. birds with one stone (Prop.). de eadem fidelis duos parietes dealbare (Cwr. C. Ep.).

TWO-FOLD, bipes.

TWOFOLD, duplex (double, not single; of two separate things).—duplus (twice as large or much).—geminus (double).—bilus. bipartitus. anceps (double; of a whole; see Bremi ad Np. Them. 3; Hera. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 26).

TYPE, | Model, exemplum. forma. | Acted prophecy, imagerum futurarum (Lactant.).—ca rei significatio (e. g. lignum sanguine delibutum crucis significatio est: Lactant. de Ver. Sap. 30).—figura (e. g. passionis; id. ib.). | Coll., Metal printing letters, literarum formæ (cf. C. N. D. 2, 37, 93).—\*typi (t. t.). | Coll., Printed letters, litteræ, pl.; characteres, pl. In large t., maximis litteris.

TYPICAL, \*typicus (t. t. in theology; Sedul. 3, 208); or by the verb.

TYPICALLY, \*per imaginem. \*per typum (t. t.).

TYPIFY, rei futuræ imaginem fingere (Afr. C.). ~~See~~ not adumbrare = to sketch out, describe.

TYPOGRAPHER, \*typographus (t. t.).—\*libros typis, literarum formulæ excrescendi artifex.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, \*typographicus (t. t.).

TYPOGRAPHY, \*ars typographica (t. t.).—\*ars libros typis excrescendi, formulæ describendi.

TYRANNICAL, tyrannicus (C.; in the Roman sense, regius, superbus).—crudelis, sævus. immanis (cruel). t. a disposition or conduct, crudelitas, superbia. animus sævus, crudelis.

TYRANNICALLY, crudeliter ac regie (in the Roman sense); superbe crudeliterque.—tyrannice (s. g. statuere in qm; C. Verr. 3, 48, est).—tyrannica crudelitæ (e. g. qd vexare; Just. 42, 1, 3). To act t., crudeliter ac regie facere, crudelissime se gerere: to rule or govern t., crudelē imperiumque dominationem exercere (Afr. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

TYRANNICIDE, tyrannicidum (the killing of a tyrant; Sen., Plin., Q.); tyranni interfector (Lis.); tyrannicida (Plin.); tyrannocidus (C.; one who has killed a tyrant).

TYRANNIZE, | To govern as a tyrant, tyrannidem exercere. Tyrannum agere, dominari (regnare, in the Roman sense). | To act cruelly and imperiously, crudeliter facere. To t. over aby, superbe crudeliterque qm tractare, tyrannice statuere in qm, crudelē, sævum esse in qm (Afr. C.); tyrannicum imperium exercere in qm (Ruhnk.); tyrannico imperio premere qm (Murel.).

TYRANNY, | Tyrannical government, tyrannis (C.); imperium sævum (S.; in the Roman sense), dominatus, ßs. dominatio (S.); dominatio impotens (L.). Severe, cruel t., dominatus superbus, crudelis, immoderati imperii crudelitas. To deliver the state fm t. (of the Roman kings), civitatem ex regis servitute eximere (L.). | Cruelty, crudelitas. immanitas, sævitas.

TYRANT, | In the ancient sense, an absolute ruler, epiq one who had made himself master of a state hitherto free, not necessarily including the idea of cruelty or injustice, tyrannus (see Bremi ad Np. Mith. 8, 3). | An absolute ruler (in the Roman sense), dominus; Jv. dominus et tyrannus: a cruel t., tyrannus gravis, crudelis (C.), sævus, violentus (L.). In a wider sense, a cruel, domineering person, homo superbus, crudelis, sævus. To play the t., in suos sævire, suos crudeliter superbe tractare.

TYRO. See TINO.

## U.

**UBIQUITY**, omnipræsentia (*Ecclesi.*), or *Crci.* with \*omnia præsentem numine suo implere; \*omnibus locis præsentem esse.

**UDDER**, uber, —sûmen (*of a sow*). *A distended u.* (*Prior*), uber lacte distentum.

**UGLINESS**, deformitas, turpitudine, obscenitas. *foeditas* (*Syn.* in *Ugly*).

**UGLY**, deformiter (*e. g.* sonare).—turpiter. tetre (tetterime).—obscenè. fœdè. (*Syn.* in *Ugly*.)

**UGLY**, deformis (*offending one's taste, &c.*; *opp.* formosus, = *δυσειδής*).—teter (*hideous, shocking; making one shudder fm feeling one's security disturbed; it applied to what produces this impression on the senses* [teter naribus, auribus, oculis, *Lucr.*] or the mind [locus, tenebræ, &c.]; also vultus; = *βλασphemος*).—turpis (*offending the moral sense; exciting disapprobation, contempt; opp.* honestus; = *αἰσχος*).—fœdus (*offending natural feelings; exciting loathing, &c.*, *μασπος*; *e. g.* fœdâ specie, *Lucr.*).—obscenus (*dirty, foul; offending decency and good manners*). *Jn.* teter turpisque; teter et immanis (*e. g.* belua, *C.*). Dreadfully u., insignis ad deformitatem: a face dreadfully u. by nature, vultus naturâ horridus ac teter (*Suet.*). *Althg* is an u. trick or habit, qd deformate est (*e. g.* de se ipsum prædicare). To make *althg* u., qd deformare (*opp.* exornare); qd turpare or deturpare (*post-Aug.*, in *prose*).

**ULCER**, ulcus, êris, n. (*g. t. for any festering sore*).—suppuratio (*as discharging pus*)—fistula (*an u. which grows out in the shape of a pipe, a fistula; see Np. Att. 21, 3*). apostêma, êtis, n. (*ἀποστήμα*), or, pure Lat., abscessus, ūs (*an abscess*).—vomica (*in the lungs or other intestines, which often breaks out and discharges pus; fm vomere*).—carbunculus (*a pestilential u., red with black or pale yellow pustules; see Cels. 5, 28, No. 1*).—cancrôma, êtis, n.; carcînôma, êtis, n.; pure Lat., cancer (*a cancer, considered by the ancients as incurable by any means; a curable kind of it was called carcôthes; see Cels. 5, 28, No. 10*).—epinyctis, syce (*a u. in the corner of the eye, which is always dropping*).—ægilopium, ægilops (*a quasi fistula in the corner of the eye*).—*cribbe* (*κρίβη, êtis*; *see Cels. 7, 7, No. 2, tuberculum parvum, quod a similitudine hordei à Græcis κρίβη nominatur*). Full of u.'s, ulcerosus: an u. is forming under my tongue, sub lingua qd abscedit.

**ULCERATE**, *||* TRANS. ulcerare (*C.*).—exulcerare (*Varr.; Cels.*). *||* INTRANS. suppurare (*to have pus forming beneath; as trans., post-Aug.*).—exulcerari.

**ULCERATED**, exulceratus.—ulcerosus.—suppuratus (*Plin.*).

**ULCERATION**, suppuratio.—ulceratio (*only as an ulcerated place, ulcer*).—exulceratio (*Cels.*).

**ULTERIOR**, ulterior. *U. views, objects, &c.*, ultiora (*opp.* præsentia; *e. g.* struere, petere).

**ULTIMATE**, ultimus. *See LAST.*

**ULTIMATELY**. *See 'at LAST.'* (*See* ultime *Appul.*). To be an u. tory, \*ultra modum optima-tum partes amplecti. *So of other opinions.*

**ULTRAMARINE**, color cæruleus or cyaneus.

**ULTRAMONTANE**, transmontanus (*L.*). *To entertain u. opinions, \*de Papæ potestate eadem fere sentire atque transmontani solent pontifici.*

**UMBER**, *||* The fish, \*salmo thymallus (*Linn.*). *||* The earth, \*umbra, \*terra umbra.

**UMBILICAL**. The u. chord, umbilicaris nervus (*Tertull., Carn. Christi*).

**UMBRAGE**, *See SHADE, OFFENCE, &c.* To take u. at, see 'to be OFFENDED at.'

**UMBRAGEOUS**. *See SHADY.*

**UMBRELLA**, \*umbraclum contra pluvias mu-niæns. *U. tree, \*magnolia tripetala (Linn.).*

**UMPIRE**, arbiter (*one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a judex is bound to decide by law; also in all the senses of the English word*).—disceptor (*one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged; e. g., in disagreements and verbal disputes*). To choose *aby* as an u., qm arbitrum or disceptor-torem sumere: to appoint an u. between two parties, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as u., esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos: qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere: to be u. in a cause, arbitrum esse in d; cs rei arbitrium est penes qm; dirimere or disceptare (*to adjust or settle a dispute*).—qd componere (*to settle it in an amicable way*). The decision of an u., arbitrium. *See ARBITER.*

**UNABASHED**, \*pudore non (or nullo) deterritus. —\*pudore nullo revocatus (*a qâ re*). *Crci.* qm non pudet (*cs rei*). If = shameless, impudens. To do *athg* u., sine pudore facere qd (*Q.*); \*pudore dimisso facere qd (*pud. dimitt. C.*).

**UNABLE**, non potens *cs rei* or ad qd faciendum (*e. g., u. to hold their arms, non potentes armorum tenendorum; to restrain the legion, non pot. ad legionem cohibendam*).—hebes ad qd (*u. fm dullness, e. g., u. to understand, hebes ad intelligendum*); but *my Crci.* with non posse, nequire.

**UNACCEPTABLE**, \*quod ci gratum acceptumque non est; or injucundus, ingratus, insuavis. *See UNPLEASANT.*

**UNACCOMPANIED**, incomitatus.—sine comitatu.—solus (*alone*).

**UNACCOMPLISHED**, infectus. With one's object u., re infectâ. *See UNFINISHED.* To remain u., exitum or eventum non habere, non evenire (*esp'y of prophecies, dreams, &c.*).

**UNACCOUNTABLE**, *||* Of *weh* no reasonable account can be given, cujus nulla ratio afferi potest. inexplicabilis.—inexpugnabilis (*too knotty to be explained; C. Pat. 9, 18*); *stis* mirus, &c. *See STRANGE.* To be u. on any principles of equity, nullam habere rationem æquitatis (*cf. C. Ferr. 2, 3, 85*). *||* Not having to render an account, cui ratio non est reddenda. *Sts* liber (*free, &c.*).

**UNACCOUNTABLY**. *See STRANGELY.*

**UNACUSTOMED**, insuetus (*of persons, and also of things, that one is not accustomed to*); to *athg*, *cs rei* or ad qd.—insolitus (*who is not used to do *athg*, of persons; or that *athg* is not accustomed to do, of things*); to *athg*, *cs rei* or ad qd (*cs rei, S. e. g.* civitas insolita rerum bellicarum; it is also used absol., the thing to which the person is u. being understood fm the context; *C. Ferr. 2, 1, 37*).—insolens (*not used to *athg**), *cs rei* or in qâ re faciendâ.—inexpertus (*that has not tried or experienced *athg**); to *athg*, ad qd). *Jn.* inexpertus et insuetus ad qd. *U.* to labour, laboris insuetus; insolitus ad laborem; to the sea, insuetus navigandi.

**UNACKNOWLEDGED**, ignocitus,—quem (quam, quod) qd non agnoscit (agnovit, agnorat). To remain u., a nemine cognosci. *He had left a son, who, though u. at the time of his birth, he had on his death-bed declared to be his own, filium, quem ille natum non agnorat, eundem moriens suum esse dixerat (Np.).*

**UNACQUAINTED**, *cs rei* ignarus (*the ign. has no acquaintance with, being without notitia; the inscius has no knowledge of, being without scientia*).—*cs rei* imperitus (*unskilled in it*).—inscius *cs rei* (*unknown in *athg*; not having the rules and principles of an art imprinted on one's memory; implying blame. Did.*).—rudis *cs rei* or in qâ re (*not ad qd in C.*; raw, unsinstructed in *athg*). *Jn.* inscius *cs rei* et rudis (*C.*).—nescius (*one who has not heard of or experienced something, whether fm his own fault or not; e. g.* absens et impenditiss malli nescius; *Plin. Did.*). To be quite u., with *athg*, in maximâ *cs rei* ignorance versari. *See* ignotus, in this sense, is *Class.*, but rare; illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant (*C. Fom. 5, 12, 7*). ignotos fallit, notis est derisus (*Phædr. 1, 11, 3; so Np. Ages. 8*).

**UNADORNED**, non monitus.

**UNADORNED**, inornatus (*g. t. as well with ref. to dress as to oratorical embellishment; mulier, comæ; orator, verba*).—incomptus (*not arranged, undressed; e. g., caput; then, without oratorical embellishment, e. g., speech*).—simplex (*natural, plain; e. g., crinis*). *See* purus, of speech, stands in C. usually for 'free fm foreign words and idioms;' see *Ernesti, Læs. Techn. Lat. Rhet. p. 315*.

**UNADORNEDLY**, inornate (*e. g., dicere*).

**UNADULTERATED**, sincerus (*without extraneous matter; pure, genuine, as its naturo is*).—integer (*left in its real natural state; opp.* vitiatum). *Jn.* sincerus integerque,—probus (*standing the test; opp.* malus, *e. g.* goods). *See* GENUINE.

**UNADVISABLE**, inutilis (*useless*).—supervacaneus (*superfluous*). To be u., ci or ci rei non conducere, also ad qd, ci parum prodessere.

**UNADVISED**. *See IMPRUDENT, INCONSIDERATE.*

**UNADVISEDLY**. *See IMPRUDENTLY, INCONSIDERATELY.*

**UNAFFECTED**, simplex (*simple, natural*).—candidus (*clear, pure; of style, &c.*, candidus *Herodotus*; genus dicendi candidum).—infectus (*post-Aug., Q.*; *e. g.* infecta jucunditas *Xenophontis, Q.*).—sine arte formosus (*with ref. to u. beauty*)—sine molestâ diligens (*accurate without visible and painful efforts*;

*e. g. elegantia; C. Brut. 38, 143). An u. character, simplicitas.*

UNAFFECTEDLY, *simpliciter*.—sine arte (*e. g. formosus*).—sine molestia (*without painful effort; e. g. accurate, diligens*).

UNAIDED, non adjutus, &c.—sine auxilio. sine cuiusquam ope (*e. g. sine tua ope, C.*).—nullius auxilio adjutus, &c.—solus (*alone*). *Quid u., inops auxilii (having no means or resources to help himself; opp. opulentus)*.—auxilio orbatu or destitutu (*deprived of the aid one has had or fairly expected*).

UNALLOWABLE, quod admitti non potest.—quod non licet.—inconcessus (*post-Aug. and very rare; V., Q.*).—impermisus (*+ H.*).—reitus (*forbidden*).

UNALTERABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE.

UNALTERED. See UNCHANGED.

UNAMBIGUOUS, non ambiguus. See PLAIN, UNEQUIVOCAL.

UNAMBITIOUS, ¶ *Not ambitious, minime ambitiosus (e. g. homo, C.).*—\*laudis or gloriæ non cupidus (non avidus, non appetens). qui laudis studio non trahitur, qui cupiditate gloriæ non ducitur (*ast. Q.*).—(¶) inambitiosus (*unpretending; i. e. g. rura, O.*) [*pretending, inambitiosus (?)*]. See UNPRETENDING, UNAFFECTED.

UNAMIALE, inamabilis (*poet. and post-Aug. prose*).—\*parum amabilis. *Sis morosus. difficilis. morosus et difficilis. inhumanus.*

UNAMIALENESS, difficilis (*difficillima*) natura (*Np. Att. 5*).

UNANIMITY, consensio sententiarum (*u. in voting*).—omnium consensus (*the common opinion of all*).—concordia. consensus. conspiratio et consensus (*agreement; harmony in the disposition of mind*).—unanimitas (*u. fraternal concord, fraternitas, L. 40, 8*). *There was a perfect u. of opinion, omnium in unum congruerunt sententiae. To disturb the u. that existed between several persons, concordiam qm turbare or disjungere; also unanimes distine (L. 7, 21). See CONCORD.*

UNANIMOUS, unanimus (*of one mind; opp. discord; in prose, L. 7, 21, 5*).—concor (*also opp. discord; of persons or things*). *With ref. to votes, it is necessary to use Crcl. To be elected consul by the u. votes of the people, cunctis populi suffragiis consulem declarari: to be u., concidere. conspirare. consentire, or (stronger) ad unum omnes consentire: with ref. to this point, all are u., hoc inter omnes convēnit; in hoc omnes consentiunt; omnes in eā re unum atque idem sentiunt: not to be u., dissentire. discerpere (de re). See UNANIMOUSLY. The opinions were u., omnium in unum congruerunt sententiae.*

UNANIMOUSLY, unā voce. uno ore (*if the agreement is expressed orally*).—clamore consentienti (*if it is expressed clamorously; e. g. poscere pugnam*).—uno consensu. omnium consensu.—ad consensu uno (*according to the wish of all*).—unā mente (*with ref. to the mind or inclination*).—uno animo atque unā voce (*with ref. both to the inclination and its expression; e. g. qm defendere; praelium poscere*).—cunctis suffragiis (*by all the votes; e. g. regem qm declarare*).—omnibus sententiis (*e. g., to be acquitted or condemned*).—communi sententiā (*by the joint votes, or unanimous opinion or resolution of all; e. g. statuere qd*).—ita, ut ad unum omnes consentient (*e. g., to decree, decernere*). *They decree u., ad unum omnes decernunt: to be acquitted u., omnibus sententiis absolvi (so, to be condemned, condemnari).*

UNANSWERABLE, quod convelli, infirmari, revinci non potest. contra quod dici nihil potest. firmus. invictus. *To convince aby by u. arguments, qm necessariis argumentis vincere. This appears to me u., hæc mihi quidem videntur non posse convelli (C.).*

UNANSWERABLY. *To prove alth u., qd necessarie demonstrare, or qd its probare, ut confutari (infirmari, &c.) nequeat.*

UNANSWERED. *To leave u., ad qd non respondere (whether orally or by writing).*—ad qd non rescribere (*by writing*). *An u. letter, literæ, ad quas non rescripsimus.*

UNAPPALLED. See UNTERRIFIED.

UNAPPEALABLE. See IMPLACABLE.

UNAPPROACHABLE. See INACCESSIBLE.

UNAPT, ¶ *Not given to do alth a qd re averus, alienatus, alienus.* [*Dut. vid. ¶ Unfit, unsuitable, vid.*]

UNAPTLY, parum apte. See INAPPLY.

UNARMED, inermis or inermis (*g. l.*).—armis exutus (*stript of one's arms*). *The soldiers bring u., quum inermes essent milites.*

UNASKED, non rogatus.—voluntate (*fm one's own free will, unbiased; opp. vi or invitut et coactus*). *Jn. iudicio et voluntate, —sponte suā (tua, &c.). —sponte (without external influence, ἐκωντως). Jn. suā sponte et voluntate, —ultro (of one's own accord, without being asked first, ἀντροπῶν, opp. ex jussu or jussus); Jn. sponte et ultro. U. for, non petitus. ¶ Uninvited, vid.*

UNASPIRING, qui ad altiora non nititur.—qui sorte suā contentus vivit (*contented*). See UNAMBITIOUS.

UNASSAILABLE, Crcl. quod impugnari or oppugnari non potest.—inexpugnabilis (*that cannot be attacked with success; propr. and impropr.*).

UNASSAILED, intactus. See UNMOLESTED, UNTOUCHED.

UNASSISTED. See UNAIDED.

UNASSUAGED, non lenitus, non mitigatus, &c. See TO ASSUAGE.

UNASSUMING, simplex (*natural, free, unembarrassed*).—modestus (*modest, retiring; opp. immodestus superbus*).—demissus (*humble, plain; opp. acer, acerbus*).—probus (*contented; opp. improbus*). *Jn. probus et modestus; probus et demissus. U. behaviour, modestia (opp. immodestia, superbia).*

UNASSUMINGLY, simpliciter. modeste.

UNATTAINABLE, quod assequi conseq̃ui, &c., non or nullo modo possumus (queas, &c.). *Diogenes said that the pleasures he enjoyed were u. by the Persian monarch, Diogenes dixit suas voluptates regem Persarum conseq̃ui nullo modo posse. To pursue an object that is u., sequi, quod assequi non queas.*

UNATEMPTED, intentatus (*nihil, H.; iter, T.*)—inexpertus. *To leave nothing u., nihil inexpertum. omittre; omnia experiri.*

UNATTENDED, incommittatus. sine comitibus. U. to. See UNHEEDED.

UNATESTED (*e. g., of a document*). \*exemplum, cui fides non habetur.—\*parum certæ auctoritatis.

UNAUTHENTICATED, sine auctore (*e. g. rumo res*) satis quidem constantes, sed adhuc sine auctore.—incertus. *To believe any u. report, levem auditionem habere pro re competita (Cæsar).*

UNAUTHORIZED, non justus. alienus. *To be u., facienda qd jus or potestatem non habere; jure qd facere non posse. To be guilty of an u. interference, qd invito se inserere or immiscere ci rei.*

UNAVAILABLE. See USELESS.

UNAVOIDABLE, inevitabilis (*post-Aug.*); better Crcl.: *e. g. quod evitari non potest. quod evitare or effugere non possumus (that cannot be escaped or shunned; e. g., fatum, mors)*.—necessarius (*grounded on a necessity of nature; e. g., death, mors*). *To be u., non esse recuandum.*

UNAWARES, præter optulionem. (ex) inopinato improviso. (ex) insperato. *To attack aby u., qm improviso or qm imprudentem adori.*

UNAWED, qd parum revērens (*Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 24, 11*). Crcl. qd re non commotus. immotus (*mis t and post-Aug. prose; both = unmoved*). *U. by alth, cui nulla est ca rei verecunda (L.; of the habili)*

UNBAKED, crudus (*e. g., of bricks*).

UNBAPTIZED, non baptizatus (*Eccl.*).

UNBAR, pessulum reducere (*to draw back the bolt or bar*).—reserare (*unbolt*).—aperire (*g. l., open*). *claustra (januæ) pandere (Cæcilius), laxare (V.), relaxare (O.); all port.*

UNBEARABLE, intolerabilis. intolerandus. non ferendus (*v. pr. of persons and things*).—importunus (*of persons and things, avaritia*). *This is u., hoc ferre or tolerare nequeo. The cold is u., intolerabile est frigus.*

UNBEARABLY, intoleranter. *To boast u., intolerantissime gloriari.*

UNBECOMING, indecorus (*not becoming, violating propriety; opp. decorus; e. g. risus*). *Indecens does not belong to standard prose; dedecorus and dedecorous stand for 'dishonouring, disgracing'.*—turpis (*ugly, whether physically, opp. pulcher; or morally, opp. honestus; e. g. dress, manners, word*).—illiberalis (*not worthy of a free-born man, i. e., gentleman, opp. liberalis; e. g. locus*).—parum reverendus (*violating delicate and modest feeling; e. g. verba, verba*).—Indignus (*unworthy of the person; e. g., in an u. manner, indignum in modum*).—dishonestus (*dishonorable, immoral, opp. honestus*).—alienus (*alien; not suited to the nature of alth; with dat., abl. [is gen.] or ab*). *U. behaviour, indignitas; mores turpes; turpitudine: u. treatment, indignitas; or (if insulting or repeated) indignitates. To be u., indecorum (turpem, &c.) esse; de*

decere or non decere; for *aby*, qm. **INDECERE** is post-Class. It is *u* to *§c.*, indecorum est or dedecet or non decet, with *infin.*—deformare est (it has an ugly look), with *infin.*: *athg* is considered very *u*, qd ab honestate remotum ponitur; qd turpe putatur.

**UNBECOMINGLY**, indecore. indecenter (post-Class.)—indigne. inhoneste. turpiter.—indignum in modum.

**UNBECOMINGNESS**, indignitas.

**UNBEFITTING**. See **UNBECOMING**.

**UNBEPRIENDED**, \*amico carens.—desertus ab amicis (left in the lurch by them).

**UNBELIEF**, *prps* dubitandi obstinatio (generally)—impietas (in the Christian sense).—obstinata incredulitas (Appul.).—infidelitas (Eccl., Aug.). By their *u*, non credendo (e.g. conjunctionem nascentem corroborare).

**UNBELIEVER**, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat (g. t.).—qui veram religionem non proficitur (in the Christian sense). *Unbelievers*, barbari Christum aversantes (of barbarous nations); infideles (Eccl. Salvan., Aug.).—injusti ac Deum nescientes (Lactant.).

**UNBELIEVING**, infidelis (Eccl.).—obstinatus contra veritatem (Q. 12, 1, 10).—Deum nesciens (Lactant.).—incredulus (with ref. to a particular statement, † and post-Aug. prose; H., Q.).

**UNBELOVED**, minus carus.—inamatus († Sil. 12, 526).

**UNBEND**, *To make straight what had been curved*, corrigere (seld.; not C.; Cat., Plin.).—(pram) qd rectum facere. *To relax the tension of athg*, retendere, remittere (both †; to *u*, a bow, arcum). *To IMPROPR.* velut retendere qd (Q.). To *u* the mind, animum remittere, or relaxare.

**UNBENDING**. See **INFLEXIBLE**, **RIGID**, **STIFF**.

**UNBEWAILED**, infetus (†).—indefectus (†0.).—indeploretatus (†).

**UNBIASED**, simplex (simple, natural, without preconceived notion).—liber, solutus; *exly* together, liber et solutus (free fm prepossession).—integer (free fm partiality). *Jn.* integer ac liber (e.g. mind, animum).—*An u*, judgement, iudicium integrum: *u*, in one's judgement (in council), liber in consulendo. To be quite *u*, in a matter, neque ira neque gratia teneri; ab odio (or amicitia), ira atque misericordia vacuum esse: *in an u*, manner, simpliciter (e.g., to speak, dicere).—libere, ingenuè (freely; e.g., to confess, confiteri), to speak for *aby*, dicere pro qo).—integre; *Jn.* incorrupte interteque (without being bribed; e.g., to judge, iudicare).—sine ira et studio (without any private like or dislike; T. Ann. 1, 1, extr.). Use your own *u*, judgement, utere tuo iudicio; nihil enim impedit (i. e., don't let me bias you either way; C.).

**UNBIDDEN**, injussus, injussu cs (not by *aby*'s command).—ultra (spontaneously; of our own accord; opp. jussus or cs jussu).

**UNBIND**,olvere, resolvere.—dissolvere (opp. connectere, coagmentare). **UNRELIGARE** (†). *If* = *un-chain*, vid.

**UNBLAMABLE**, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus (not to be blamed).—probus (such as it ought to be; then also honest, moral).—ab omni vitio vacuus (free fm any fault, whether physical or moral; of persons and things).—integer, sanctus (in a moral point of view; of men and their actions, &c.). To be *u*, nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit; a reprehensione abesse; sine vitio esse; omni vitio carere (to be without faults).—sine labe esse, omni labe carere (to be without any stain on one's reputation).

**UNBLAMABLY**, sancte, sanctissime (e.g. vivere), sine vitio, sine labe.

**UNBLEMISHED**, purus.—integer (opp. contaminatus).—incontaminatus, impollutus (both post-Clc.).—castus (chaste; morally pure). *Jn.* castus et integer. integer castusque, castus purusque. *An u*, life, purissima et castissima vita.

**UNBLEST**, funestus (producing one or more corpses, and thus bringing on death; fatal).—luctuosus (causing mourning, mournful, accursed; e.g., war).

**UNBLOODY**, incurrentus (L.; not C. or Cas.).

**UNBOLT**, pessulum reducere (i. e., to draw back a bolt). To *u*, a door, reserare, aperire (g. t.). See **UNBAR**.

**UNBORN**, nondum natus, nondum in lucem editus.

**UNBOSOM ONESELF**, se ci totum patefacere (to open oneself to him; declare all one's thoughts).—effundere ci (e.g. omnia, que sentio; illa, que tacebat; both C.).—secreta pectoris aperire (T. Germ. 22, 17).—detergere ci intimos suos affectus (Sen. Ep. 96, 1).

**UNBOUGHT**, non emptus.—inemptus († and post-Aug. prose).

**UNBOUNDED**. See **BOUNDLESS**, **INFINITE**.

**UNBRIDLED**, infrenatus (without bridle)—effrenatus (but fig. of the mind; lust, desire, passion, &c.). **INFRIN**, † and post-Aug.; effrenus, once L. *propr.* equus, *mlty* †. *Jn.* solutus effrenatusque (e.g. populi, C.); effrenatus et indomitus (e.g. libido, C.); effrenatus ac furiosus (e.g. cupiditas; C.); effrenatus et præceps (e.g. mens, C.).

**UNBROKEN**, *propr.* non fractus.—integer (whole). *IMPROPR.* indomitus (e.g. equus; Auct. Her.).—\*domitori nondum traditus. *Jn.* intractatus et novus (of a horse).

**UNBROTHERLY**, non (or parum) fraternus. *In an u*, manner, \*parum fraterne. \*non ut frater in decet.

**UNBUCKLE**, difibulare (Stat. Theb. 6, 570).—refibulare (Mart. 9, 28, 12).

**UNBURDEN**, exonerare (L. and post-Aug.; *propr.* and fig.; e.g. conscientiam suam, Curt.; se, Curt.; quæ tantum amicis committenda sunt, in quaslibet aures exonerat, Sen. Ep. 3). To *u* oneself or one's mind of athg (i. e., to tell *aby* what is on one's mind), denudare ci qd (L.); detergere ci qd (e.g. intimos suos affectus, Sen.); aperire (e.g. secreta pectoris, T.).—patefacere se totum ci. See exonerare above.

**UNBURIED**, inhumatus (uninterred).—insepultus.

**UNBUTTON** a coat, \*vestem diloricare (post-Aug. not vestem discindere = to tear it open).

**UNCALLED**, non vocatus.—invocatus.

**UNCANCELLED**, \*non or nondum inductus, deletus, &c. See **CANCEL**.

**UNCANDID**, obscurus (opp. candidus, ingenuus, C.). \*parum simplex (ingenuus, &c.). *Sit* tectus, occultus. *Jn.* tectus et occultus (dark; reserved; concealing one's real thoughts).

**UNCASE**, \*ex (de) thecâ promovere.

**UNCEASING**, perpetuus (continued to the end without any break; e.g. risus).—continuus, continens (hanging together; one following another without any intermission; e.g. incommoda labor).—assiduus (constantly going on; e.g. imbres).

**UNCEASINGLY**, perpetuo.—continenter (continue or -o un-Class.)—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso, assidue (assidue un-Class.), usque.

**UNCERTAIN**, incertus (u. also = undecided or unsettled).—dubius (doubtful; both opp. certus, of persons and things; e.g., spes, the chances of war, belli fortuna).—anceps (doubtful, as to the result; e.g. chances of war, but not in this sense of a single battle; see **UNDECIDED**).—ambiguus (ambiguous, having a double meaning, not to be relied upon; e.g., faith, fides). Very *u*, perincertus (S. frag. ap. Gell. 13, 4, 4). To be *u*, incertum or dubium esse (g. t., of persons and things).—incertum mihi est, in incerto habere (g. t., of persons).—animi or animo pendere (to be undecided).—dubitatioem æstare (to be uneasy; to be in great doubt wch resolution to adopt; see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74).—districturn e-se (to waver wch of two parties to join; see C. Fam. 2, 15, 3; the three last of persons).—in incerto or in dubio esse (g. t., of things).—non satis constare (not to be fully received as a settled point; not to be entirely without doubt; of things). All *mlty* followed by some interrogative, such as quid, utrum, an, &c. The history of this year, also, is in some degree *u*, et hujus anni parum constans memoria est *u*, what to do, incertus, quid faceret: to make or render *aby* *u*, ci dubitationem injicere: to make *athg* *u*, qd ad or in incertum revocare; qd in dubium vocare or revocare (to make it doubtful = raise a doubt about it): to leave *athg* *u*, qd in medio or in incerto or in dubio relinquere: to prefer the certain to the *u*, certa incertis præferre.

**UNCERTAINTY**, dubitatio (u. in wch one is kept; the act of doubting). The *u* of war, Mars belli communis. To be in a state of *u*. See 'to be UNCERTAIN.' To relieve *aby* fm his *u*. (= hesitation), dubitationem ci tollere: to be in great *u*, what to do, dubitatione æstare (see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74); to remain in *u*, in incerto relinquî (of things). To prefer a certainty to an *u*, certa incertis præferre.

**UNCHAIN**, catenâ solvere; *mlty*, fm context, solvere only; e vinculis eximere, vinculis solvere or liberare.

**UNCHANGABLE**, immutabilis (immutabile).—constans (remaining the same, constant).—stabilis (standing firm)—ratus (fixed, unalterable; e.g. cursus lunæ; astrorum ordines)—perpetuus (lasting uninteruptedly; e.g., right, jus). God is *u*, \*in Deum mutatio non cadit.

**UNCHANGABLENESS**, immutabilitas (C. Fat. 9, 17)—constantia (constancy)—perpetuitas (lasting duration). *U*, of one's sentiments towards *aby*, constans *in* am voluntas.

**UNCHANGEABLY**, constanter. perpetuus.  
**UNCHANGED**, immutatus. —integer (*entire; remaining in the former state*). *U. sentiments towards abj. constans in qm voluntas. To remain u., non mutari.*

**UNCHANGING**. See **UNCHANGEOABLE**.

**UNCHARITABLE**, durus (*hard, &c.; of persons or things*). —inhumanus, humanitatis expertus (*rough, with no human softness, &c.; the latter only of persons*). —non beneficus neque liberalis (*not ready to do kind and liberal actions*). —malignus (*having or proceeding from the desire of hurting another; of persons or things; e. g. juris interpretatio, C.*). To put an *u.* construction on *aliquid*, qd male interpretari.

**UNCHARITABLY**, inhumane. \*parum amanter (*in no loving spirit*). —duriter. immericoorder (*e. g. factum. Plant.*). —liberaliter (*factum, Plant.*).

**UNCHASTE**, impurus (*g. i. not pure, vicious; of persons, their sentiments and manners*). —incestus (*not pure, not chaste; with ref. to religion, purity of manner or morals; of persons and things; e. g., conversation, sermo; words, voces; deus, flagitium; love, amor*). —impudicus (*without shame, violating all chaste feeling; of persons, e. g. woman, mulier*). —libidinosus (*delivering oneself up to one's passions and lusts; lustful; of persons and things; e. g. love, amor*). —parum vercundus (*indecent, void of any proper feeling of decency; also of things, e. g. words*). —obscenus or obscenus (*exciting disgust by its sight, or by being heard; dirty, unchaste, of things; e. g., words, gestures, and motions of the body*). Very *u.*, omni libidine impudicus: an *u. life*, vita *pa. um* verecunda (*shameless, immoral*). —vita libidinibus dedita (*sensual, voluptuous*). *u. love*, amor impudicus. impudicitia (*copy of the female sex*). —amor libidinosus libidines (*copy of the male sex; see Interp. Suet. Oct. 71*). to be *u.*, libidines consertari.

**UNCHASTELY**, impudice (*later only*). —parum caste (*immorally; both, e. g., to live, vivere*).

**UNCHASTITY**, impunitas. impudicitia. libidines. *SYN* in **UNCHASTE**. See also *Interp. Suet. Oct. 71*.

**UNCHECKED**, non impeditus (*unbridled*). —liber (*free*).

**UNCHEWED**, non manducatus.

**UNCHRISTIAN**, impius (*g. i.*). —\*quod Christianum (or *oe*) non deest.

**UNCIRCUMCISED**, non recutitus. \*non circumciscus. Tertull. (*Monog. 11*) *uses* impræputiatus.

**UNCIVIL**, inurbanus (*contrary to the manners observed in towns*). —rusticus (*countrified, rustic, peasant-like*). To be *u.*, ab humanitate abhorre.

**UNCIVILIZED**, incultus, rudis (*uncultivated, rude*). —ad humanum cultum civilemque nondum deductus (*aff. C. de Or. 8*). —politoris humanitatis expertus (*without the refinement that softens men's manner*). —\*ad humanitatem nondum informatus, qui propria humanitatis artibus politus non est (*aff. C. Rep. 1, 17*). An *u. nation*, gens barbara, immanis, or immanis atque barbara (*opp. humana atque docta*). *u. life*, vita fera agrestisque; *u. ages*, minus erudita sæcula (*C. Rep. 2, 10, with ref. to learning*).

**UNCIVILLY**, inurbane, rustice.

**UNCLASP**, diffidulare (*Stat.*). —refidulare (*Mart.*). —refidere (*g. t. for unknaps*).

**UNCLE**, patruus (*father's brother*). —avunculus (*mother's brother*). *Grand u.*: 1) *On the paternal side*: p. trusus magnus (*the brother of grandfather*; *Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15*). —patruus major (*the brother of a great grandfather*; *T. Ann. 12, 22, 2, and Paul. ib. § 16; in Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 3, called also propatruus*). —2) *On the maternal side*: avunculus magnus (*the brother of a grandmother*; *Cic. Brut. 62, 223; Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15; in T. Ann. 4, 75, called also avunculus*). —avunculus major, pronunculus (*the brother of a great-grandmother*; *Paul. l. c. § 16; Gaj. l. c. § 7. In Felt. 2, 59, 2, and Suet. Oct. 7, and Claud. 3, however, avunculus major = avunculus magnus*). A great-great-*u.*, abavunculus = avunculus magnus (*the brother of a great-great-grandmother*; *Paul. Dig. § 17*). —patruus maximus or abpatruus (*the brother of a great-great grandfather*; *Paul. ib. § 17; Gaj. l. c.*).

**UNCLEAN**, non mundus. Immundus (*præ- and post Class. and post. —impure*). —spurius (*filthy, nasty; disgusting to the eye or nose; fig. of moral impurity*). —obscenus or obscenus (*exciting disgust, horrible, loathing, when seen or heard; e. g., pictures, speeches, &c.; versus obscenissimi, C.*). —nordius. horridus. squidius. *U. language*, verborum turpitudine (*opp.*

rerum obscenitas, C.). To use *u. language*, verbis obscenis uti. obscena dicere, obsceno jocandi genere uti. See **DIRTY**, **IMPURE**. Immundus, præ- and post. Class., post.

**UNCLEANNESS**. See **DIRTINESS**, **FILTH**, **IMPURITY**.

**UNCLEANSED**, non purgatus.

**UNCLOSE**. See **TO OPEN**, **TO DISCLOSE**.

**UNCLOTHE**. See **TO UNDESS**.

**UNCLOTHED**, nudus.

**UNCLOUDED**, serenus (*also improp. animus, O.*). —sodus (*see CLOUDLESS*). With a heart *u.* by menses, omni deterus pectora nube (1, *Stat.*). A calm *u. brow*, frons tranquilla et serena (*C.*).

**UNCOIL**, evolvere (*e. g. intestina, Cels.*) —explicare (*to unfold; e. g. [1] orbes, of a serpent; O.*). The uncoiling of a cable, rudens explicatio (*C. Divin. 1, 56, 127*).

**UNCOINED**, infectus (*opp. signatus; e. g. argentum*). —non signatus formæ rudi ponderis.

**UNCOLLECTED**, non collectus.

**UNCOLOURED**, purus.

**UNCOMBED**, impexus (*t.*).

**UNCOMELINESS**. See **UGLINESS**, **UNBECOMINGNESS**.

**UNCOMELY**, invenustus, inelegans, inconcinuus.

**UNCOMFORTABLE**. See **INCOMMODIOUS**.

**UNCOMFORTABLENESS**, incommoditas (*once C.; mly præ- and post-Class.*).

**UNCOMFORTABLY**, incommode (*-ius, -issime; e. g. incommodissime navigare, C.*).

**UNCOMMEDED**, non commendatus. sine ulâ commendatione.

**UNCOMMISSIONED**, injuvas.

**UNCOMMON**, rarus (*that is sold, met with; or that happens seldom*). —eximius (*distinguished from the rest by peculiar advantages*). —egregius (*excellent in comparison with others*). —singularis (*unique, singular in its kind*). —insignis (*of distinguished excellence*). An *u. person*, homo non publicus sapientis (above the ordinary calibre; sapor = natural tact, &c., in choosing what is right).

**UNCOMMONLY**, raro (*seldom*). *JN*. insolenter et raro. —eximie, egregie (*very highly; e. g. placere*). —Very *u.*, admôdum raro.

**UNCOMPOUNDED**, simplex. —cul nihil admixtum est. The soul of man is *u.*, nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex (*C.*).

**UNCONCERN**, securitas. See **INDIFFERENCE**.

**UNCONCERNED**, securus (*without care; e. g. not incuriosus, uchi is not Class.*). *U.* about aliquid, securus de qre, or pro qre (*e. g. de bello, pro salute*). —negligens et rei (*not caring for, e. g. the law, legis; friends, amicorum*). To be *u.*, securum esse; about aliquid, negligere with acc. See **INDIFFERENT**.

**UNCONCERNEDLY**. See **INDIFFERENTLY**.

**UNCONDEMNED**, indamnatus (*C.*).

**UNCONDITIONAL**, simplex (*simple; taken simply*). —absolutus (*not depending on any other subject or circumstance; absolute; e. g. simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione; e. g., necessity, necessitudo; C. Invent. 2, 57, 171). —purus (standing, as it were, simply and independently; with no exception to it; e. g., judgement, judicium, as C. Invent. 2, 50, 60)*).

**UNCONDITIONALLY**, simpliciter, absolute (*Scæv. Dig. 33, 1, 19*). —sine adjunctione, sine exceptione (*without condition, without exception or reservation*).

**UNCONFINED**. See **FREE**.

**UNCONNECTED**, interruptus (*interrupted*). —disruptus (*dispersed, as it were; broken up into pieces or small bits; e. g., speech*).

**UNCONQUERABLE**. See **INVINCIBLE**.

**UNCONQUERED**, invictus.

**UNCONSCIOUS**, inscius (*not knowing it, opp. conciscus*). *U.* of any crime, conciscus sibi nullius culpæ. I am not *u.* that *sc.* non sum inscius &c.

**UNCONSCIOUSLY**, me inscio (*without my thinking of or about it; opp. me conciscio*). —me inactente (*without my knowledge, opp. me sciente*). Often translated by *ad.* inscius or imprudens. See **INADVERTENTLY**.

**UNCONSECATED**, non consecratus. profanus.

**UNCONSTITUTIONAL**, non legitimus. —non justus. —\*legibus civilatis (patrim, &c.) contrarius.

**UNCONSTITUTIONALLY**, non legitime (*juste*).

—\*contra leges (et instituta) civilatis, patrim, &c. —\*contra mores et exemplum populi (Romani, &c.). To have acted *u.*, but not unjustly, non lege sed juste factisse (*Q. 8, 4, 45*).



UNCONSTRAINED, non vi coactus (in coactus, not before the side age).—liber. See VOLUNTARILY.

UNCONTAMINATED, incontaminatus (post-Cic.).—impollutus (post-Cic.).—purus. Integer. castus. See PURE. UNDEFILED.

UNCONTROLLABLE, impotens (incapable of restraining itself, or of being restrained; of persons or things; homo, animus, letitia, &c.).—As applied to desires, passions, &c. See UNBIDDEN.

UNCONTROLLED, liber (free), or solutus ac liber (e. g. motus).—infinitus (not limited, of sovereign power, &c.).—impotens (unable to restrain oneself, or to be restrained; of persons or things; also of sovereignty, dominatus, C.).—non coercitus (by althg. qd re).

UNCONVINCED, non adductus ac credendum. or Crcl. *Ably* is u., ci persuasum non est: I have always remained u., mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit (C.; with acc. and infin.).

UNCOOKED, incoctus (pre-Aug.).—crudus (raw).

UNCORD, solvere (opp. vincere, &c.).—funes (funiculos) solvere or laxare.—vincula cs rei laxare (Np.).

UNCORK, \*corticem extrahere.—rellinere (i. e., to remove the resin, &c., that covered the cork; Plaut.).

UNCORRECTED, non emendatus (e. g., copy, exemplum libri).

UNCORRUPT. See INCORRUPT.

UNCOURTEOUS. See IMPOLITE.

UNCOUTH. See STRANGE, ODD, CLUMSY.

UNCOUTHLY. See STRANGELY, ODDLY, CLUMSILY.

UNCOUTHNESS. See STRANGENESS, ODDNESS, CLUMSINESS.

UNCOVER, detegere (g. t., faciem, caput, &c.). To u. a roof, detegere domum (g. t.); tectum nudare tegulis (to take off the tiles): to u. half a temple, ædem ad partem dimidiam detegere. To u. oneself, caput aperire (C.); detegere caput; see 'Take off one's Hat.'

UNCOVERED, non tectus (without a deck; of a ship, boat).—aperitus (open on all sides; e. g., vessel, head; hence unprotected, e. g., side, latas).—inopertus (u., unveiled; e. g., head, caput).—nudus (without clothes, naked). With his head u., capite aperto (C., &c.); capite detecto (Suet.); capite inoperto (Sen.).

UNCREATED, non creatus.

UNCTION, unctio. Inunctus (as act).—unctura (with ref. to the kind or manner of anointing). Extreme u., \*unctio extrema (as Rom. Cath. sacrament). | U. as quality of a religious discourse, \*verba religione perfusa, mollia verba, verba animum commoventia.

UNCTUOUS. See OILY.

UNCULTIVATED, ¶ PROPRI. incultus (e. g., field, district, opp. cultus or consultus).—vastus ab natura et humano cultu (of what is also naturally wild and desolate; e. g., mountain; S. Jug. 48, 2). To be u., vacare (of countries, districts). | PLO. agrestis.—rudis (rude, u.).—incultus (u., whether in manner or mind).—impolitus. Intonsus (unpolished). JN. intonsus et incultus. Inurbanus (uncourteous).—invenustus (without attractive beauty).—inelegans (tasteless).

UNCURL, pp. \*crispas cincinnos iterum corrigere. —\*cincinnos (crines calamistratos) laxare. ¶ Not solvere crines or capillos (= to unwind the hair, &c.).

UNCUT, immisus (that has been suffered to grow; e. g., trees, opp. amputatus; also of hair).—intonsus (not shorn; of the hair, then also of trees).—Integer (whole, not cut into, opp. accisus).

UNDAUNTED, impavidus (not afraid or fearful).—Inrepidus (without trembling or being disheartened).—animosus (courageous, bold).—fortis (brave). JN. fortis et animosus.

UNDAUNTEDLY, impavide. Intrepide. fortiter.

UNDECAYED, integer (whole, not diminished).

UNDECAYING, immortalis (undying).—non caducus.

UNDECEIVE, errorem ci eripere (C. Att. 10, 46).—errorem tollere (C.).—errorem demere (T. H.).

UNDECIDED, nondum iudicatus (not yet decided in a court; e. g., lawuit, illa).—Integer (not having undergone any decision, and therefore remaining just as it was).—dubius (doubtful, of things; e. g., combat, battle, prælium; victory, victoria; then also of persons who cannot make up their minds to decide for either party; undetermined, irresolute).—incertus (uncertain, as well of things as persons; e. g., victory, victoria; issue, result, exitus, eventus).—ambiguus. anceps (doubtful, with regard to the success of althg; e. g., chances of war, belli fortuna; but prælium anceps =

'a double combat; and of prælium ambiguum or pugna ambigua there are no instances). T. de u., in dubio esse: to remain u., integrum relinqui or esse: the battle remained u., Inerto eventu dimicatus est. sic est pugnatum, ut æquo proello discederet: for some time victory was u., aliquandiu dubium prælium fuit: the battle began at noon, and at sunset was still u., a meride prope ad solis occasum dubia victoria pugnatum est: the debate or discussion remained u., disceptatio sine exitu fuit: to leave althg u., qd integrum or qd in medio relinquere (to leave off in the midst of it): he ordered the matter to be left u. until his return, rem integrum ad reditum suum esse iussit: I am u. what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam.

UNDEFENDED, indefensus (both of a town [JN. desertus et indefensus, L.], and in a court of justice). Unheard and u., inauditus et indefensus (T.; not C. or Cas.).

UNDEFILED, impollutus (post-Aug.; virginitas, T.).—incontaminatus (post-Aug.).—Integer (opp. contaminatus, C. Top. 18).—purus. castus. JN. castus et integer. Integer castusque. castus purusque. See UNBLEMISHED.

UNDEFINED, non definitus.—Infinitus (indefinite; opp. definitus; e. g., quæstio, C.).—nulla definitio declinatus. Sis dubius. incertus. suspensus et obscurus (e. g., verba, T.). To leave althg u., qd non definire: qd in incerto relinquere.

UNDENIABLE, Crcl. It is u., negari non potest.

UNDER, sub; 1) with a bl. in answer to where? a) with ref. to something extended over and covering an object. U. the earth, sub terrâ: u. a shabby cloak, sub palliolo sordido (C.); or b) with ref. to what is elevated high above or by an object, sub muro consistere. sub monte consistere. so Ag. sub oculis cs esse (L.). Impropr. sub armis esse, habere (u. arms).

—2) with acc. in answer to whether? hence, u. the earth, water, &c. will take acc. after verbs of motion.

[L. has sub terrâ viri demissi sunt in locum saxo conceptum, here the state that follows is dwell upon rather than the act. Key's Gramm. p. 336.] a) beneath the lower side of althg, sub terras ire (P.). b) with ref. to the lower part of an elevated object, sub ipsa monia progressus (T.); missus sub muros (L.); sub montem succedere (Cas.); and so sub oculos cadere, venire. —3) with both cases also impropr. in the sense of subjection, dependence, subordination, &c.; u. his command, huius sub imperio; so sub Hannibale magistro; quædam sub eo [Hiero] fortuita ac tristia acciderunt (Suet.); so, u. the presence, sub titulo [æquandarum legum, L.]; sub specie [liberandorum civitatum, L.]; u. a condition, sub conditione: u. the condition, sub ea conditione [ut, ne, &c.; e. g. ut ne quid ... scriberet]: u. three conditions, sub conditionibus his (L.). u. penalty of death, sub pena mortis (e. g. denuntiare qd, Suet.). So with acc. after verbs implying motion. To fall under the power of the laws, sub potestatem legum cadere (C.): to fall u. the dominion of the Roman people, sub populi Rom. imperium cadere (C.): to reduce u. the power of the Athenians, sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere (Np.).

so sub legis vincula qd conieciere (L. See Krüger, in voce Sub).—subter (hence, u., with acc. or abl., mly the former: subter radices Alpium; virtus omnia subter so habet; cupiditatem subter præcordia locare, C.).—infra (below, beneath: infra lunam nihil nisi mortale). In a few combinations in its use (e. g., to walk u. the shade of plane-trees, in umbrâ platanorum ambulare); and in references to lexicographers, scholiasts, &c. u. the word *purpa*, &c. must be in (not sub) voce *purpa* (Froelach, ad Muret. l. p. 244). To have althg concealed u. his garment, qd veste tectum tenere: u. aby. see sub above: u. aby's guidance, quod ducere: to fight u. a general, sub quo militare: to be u. the laws, legibus obnoxium esse: u. aby's auspices, auspiciis (not sub auspiciis) cs: to have a horse shot u. one, equum acie sub feminibus amittere: u. these circumstances, his rebus; quæ quum ita sint (assent, &c.); in hoc (or in tali) tempore (= in this so critical a time: here in must be expressed): to be u. (= below) aby, infra qm esse. inferiorem quo esse. | With ref. to time. U. so many (e. g. 30) years old, (1) minor triginta annis (L. 22, 11).—(2) minor triginta annis natus (C. Ferr. 2, 49, 122).—(3) minor triginta annos natus (Np. 23, 3).—(4) minores ... octonum denum annorum (L. 38, 38). Other forms are, minor (triginta) annis. nondum (triginta) annos natus. (tricesimum) annum nondum egressus. Not to be able to arrive u. seven days, intra septem dies venire non posse

not to be able to sell *athq* u., minor pretio qd non vendere. *All agreed that the number of Carthaginian cavalry was not under two hundred*, constabat non minus ducentos Carthaginenses equites fuisse (L.): u. *thirty days*, minus triginta diebus (e. g. reversum esse). *Under* is its translated by sub-, the inseparable preposition of a verb; e. g., to lie u., subjacere: to place u., supponere, subjicere: to be u., subesse: to spread u., subternere. *To place ducks eggs u. hens*, anatum ova gallinis supponere (Varr.: also *supp.* colla oneri, olivam prelo, &c.): corn is placed immediately u. the roof-tiles, frumentum tegulis subjacet (so monti subjacere, Plin.): to be u. the power of fortune or chance, subjectum esse sub fortunæ dominationem. *To include athq* u. another (of logical subdivisions, the meaning of words, &c.), subjicere or supponere qd ei rei (e. g. species, quæ sunt generi subjectæ; quatuor partes, quæ subjunctur vocabulo recti; hule generi partes quatuor suppositæ, C.): to reduce cities u. the Roman power, urbes sub imperium populi Romani diticonemque subjungere (cf. novas provincias imperio nostro subjunxit, Vell. 2, 39, fin.). For 'to be u. sail', 'to tread u. foot', &c., see the subtt.

UNDER (as adj.), inferior, &c. *Sis by secundus*; sub- in composition (e. g. suppromus). *The u. lip*, labrum inferius.

UNDER-AGE. See MINOR.

UNDER-BUTLER, suppromus (Plaut.).

UNDER-COOK, \*coquus secundus.

UNDER-DONE, non bene percoctus (Plin. 22, 35, 78).

UNDER-GARMENT, tunica interior. — \*vestis interior.

UNDERGO, || *To suffer, endure. To u. athq*, subire qd.—suscipere or recipere qd (to take upon oneself; susc. a task, burden, &c., for the purpose of bearing it; rec., to take upon myself voluntarily the burden, &c., of another person, and make oneself responsible for it, &c.).—sustinere qd (to support or endure a burden). *To u. danger*, pericula subire, ingredi or suscipere; pericula adire (C.), obire (L.): to u. a voluntary martyrdom, cruciatum subire voluntarium (C. Off. 3, 29, 105; see also SUFFER, ENDURE). || *To pass through, suffer. To u. a change*, mutationem habere; mutari.

UNDERGROUND, sub terrâ (e. g. habitare with verbs of rest; in L., the state after the act being considered, we have qm sub terrâ dimittere in locum sadoz consensum).—subterranea. *An u. cellar*, hypogæum or hypogæum (Vitr.).

UNDERHAND, clandestinus (e. g. colloquia cum qo; consilia, &c.).—occultus (hidden; e. g. consulta, L.). *As ade. clam*, occulte (occultus)—ex occulto.—secreto (e. g. secreto in obscuro de qâ re agere, Cas.).

UNDERIVED, simplex verbum, quod ab alio nullo dictum or ductum est.

UNDER-LEATHER, \*corium inferius.

UNDER-LIEUTENANT, \*succenturio secundus.

UNDERLINE, \*lineam ducere subter qd. \*lineâ conspiciam reddere qd. *not lineâ subnotare qd. In Appul. it is, in lineâ subnot., 'to set down on a line.*

UNDERLINGS, \*mini-trl inferiores.—magistratus minores.—qui secundas partes agunt. *Aby's u.'s*, cæ ratellites et ministri. *Aby's creatures and u.'s*, cæ a-ecies; cæ canes, quos circum se habet (if they are doing his dirty work in plundering others, C.).

UNDER-MASTER, hypodidascalus (ὑποδιδασκαλος, C. Fam. 9, 18, 14).—subdoctor (Aron.).

UNDER-MILLSTONE, meta (opp. catillus, the upper one).

UNDERMINE, || *Præc.* suffodire (to hollow underneath by digging).—subruere (g. l., to overthrow from beneath; e. g. a wall).—cuniculo or cuniculis subruere or subtrahere (to make a mine under for the purpose of destroying; e. g., a wall.—Plin. uses cavare oppida crebris cuniculis). *A town that is undermined*, a cuniculis suffossam oppidum. || *Fig.* subruere (to overthrow, destroy; e. g. libertatem).—evertere (to overthrow; e. g. rempublicam).—labefactare (to make to totter or fall; e. g. rempublicam, amicitiam, justitiam).

UNDERMOST. See LOWERMOST.

UNDERNEATH. See BELOW.

UNDERPART, pars inferior. inferiora (pl. adj.).—infima or ima pars (undermost).

UNDERPAY, parum (non satis, maligne, &c.) solvere.

UNDERPIN. See UNDERPROP.

UNDERPLOT, \*res minoris momenti — \*altera quasi fabula.

UNDERPRIZE. See UNDERVALUE.

UNDERPROP, fulcire. suffulcire (the latter mig præ- and post-Class.).—statuinare (with a pole).—subtrudere qd (to underbuild; e. g. saxo quadrato). *To u. with rafters, &c.*, qd trabibus fulcire.

UNDERRATE. See UNDERVALUE.

UNDER-SECRETARY, \*secretarius secundus (as i. i. for the sake of intelligibility).

UNDERSELL, minoris vendere, quam ceteri (or quam alius qs, naming the person undersold).

UNDER-SERVANT, \*famulus inferior or inferioris ordinis.

UNDERSTAND, || *To take in, to comprehend, accipere (to take in, grasp with the mind).—intelligere (v. propr.; athq. qd; and also intelligere qm, to appreciate aby's character, motives, or method of acting; opp. qm ignorare; e. g. parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebatur, was not understood by).—comprehendere, amplecti, or complete, with or without mente (to comprehend, form a notion of).—percipere (to perceive). To u. imperfectly, qd parum accipere or minus intelligere: to u. thoroughly, penitus intelligere qd: to u. a writer, scriptorem intelligere, scriptoris cogitationem assæqui et voluntatem interpretari: he who fixes his attention on a writer's own statements, u.'s him far better than he who &c., multo propius ad scriptoris voluntatem accedit, qui ex ipsius eam literis interpretatur, quam ille, qui &c.: as far as I u., quantum ego video or intelligo: do you u. what he says? num intelligis, quod hic narret? I u., teneo. Intelligo, dictum puts: I do not u., you, nescio quid vells: what am I to u. by this? quid hoc sibi vult? quorsum hoc dicis? to give to u., ci qd significare: to u. by (i. e., to attach such or such a notion to), intelligere, with a double accusative; e. g. quem intelligimus divitem (C.), whom we u. by a rich man; quid hoc loco honestum intelligit (C.)? what do we u. by moral good? or, intelligi velle, with a double accusative; or dicere, with a double accusative; *not* intelligere qd sub qâ re, or per qd, wech modern writers have its employed in this sense. What are we to u. by this word? sub hac voce quem subjicienda est sententia? quæ res subjicienda est hulo nomini? to u. by (i. e., to mean, to intend), dicere, significare (with a double accusative; e. g. eum enim significari murum ligneum, Np); *not* intelligere. || *To have a knowledge of, to be skilled or versed in, qd intelligere (to have a clear insight into or acquaintance with; e. g. multas linguas).—scire qd, or with an infinitive (to have a clear distinct knowledge of athq).—instructum esse qd re or ab qâ re. doctum or eruditum esse qd re. cæ rei non ignarus esse. peritum esse cæ rei: not to u., qd nescire or ignorare. cæ rei ignarus esse: to u. Latin, Latine scire. doctum esse Latinis literis. Latine lingue peritum esse: to u. Greek as well as Latin, parem esse in Græcæ et Latine lingue faculiate. nec minus Græce quam Latine doctum esse. || *To supply in thought (opp. express), intelligere. simul audire (of a reader; quum subtrac-tum verbum aliquid satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut Cælius in Antonium 'stupere gaudio Græcus', simul enim auditur 'cepit' = cepit is understood; Q.).—intelligi, or audiri velle (of a writer; hoc nomine donarunt ea, quæ non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt, Q.). *not* in this sense, subaudire and subintelligere are not Class.; supplere is not Latin.***

UNDERSTANDING, || *Intellect, mens.—intelligentia.—intelligendi vis or prudentia. SYN. and phrases in INTELLECT. || A agreement, vid.*

UNDERTAKE, incipere (to begin, epy in a bold or spirited manner).—aggrèdi qd or ad qd (to attack).—sumere (to take in hand).—suscipere (to take upon oneself).—recipere (to become responsible for).—moliri (to endeavour to accomplish something difficult or laborious; this is construed also with an infinitive).—conari (to begin something that requires effort and pain; usually with an infinitive).—audere (to attempt something dangerous or hazardous; usually with an infinitive). *To u. a work or labour, laborem sumere, suscipere, or recipere: to u. a war, bellum incipere, sumere, or suscipere: to u. a journey, iter incipere, aggrèdi, or inire (to enter upon).—iter suscipere (as a business or charge). || Engage; see ENGAGE, intrare. || *To undertake the care or charge of, curare.—tuert (to keep in one's sight or care).—recipere, suscipere (to take upon oneself, the latter epy fm one's own impulse; all followed by an accusative). To u. the charge of aby, curare**

de qd diligenter (to take care of).—prospicere or consulere cī. consulere et prospicere cā rationibus (to consult his good).—qm tueri or defendere (to protect, defend him).—qm tueri et defendere, or qm tueri elque consulere; suscipere or recipere cū: adesse cī (to be in a court of justice). To u. the entire charge of aby, totum qm suscipere at tueri: to cease to u. the charge of aby, qm abjicere: not to u. aby's cause, deesse cī (to be in a court of justice): to u. the care of atq. curam cā rei suscipere.—tueri et defendere rem (to defend).—causam suscipere or recipere; causam tueri (in a court of justice). To u. the care of the commonwealth, the state, suscipere salutem reipublicae: to u. the management of atq. in good earnest, incumbere in rem (to be not cī rei): with the utmost zeal, omni cogitatione curāque incumbere in rem: not to u. the care of a thing, rem negligere.

UNDERTAKER, libitinarius (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). To be an u., libitinam exercere (Val. Max. 5, 2, 10). (to be) pollinctor, the slave who superintended the washing and anointing of the corpse; he was in the service of the libitinarius: designator, the person who arranged the funeral procession, Sen. l. c.; hence included under our notion of u.).

UNDERTAKING, n. Inceptio (a beginning).—inceptum (an act begun).—conatus, ūs. conata, orum, pl. (a bold or vigorous beginning).—facinus (a bold or daring deed).

UNDERVALUE, \*qd minoris, quam debeo (debeam, &c. or quam par est, erat, &c.), aestimare.

UNDERWOOD, silva caedua (= either 'silva, quae in hoc habetur ut caedatur,' or (Serr.) quae succisa rursus ex stipitibus aut radicibus renascitur, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 30; Cat., Varr., Col.).—virgulta, orum (brambles, &c. growing thick together).

UNDERWRITE, ¶ To write one's name under. See SUBSCRIBE. ¶ To ensure (a vessel), &c., \*cavere pro re (e. g. pro nave).

UNDERWRITER, qui cavet de or pro re.

UNDESERVED, immeritus (that one has not merited; e. g. laus).—indignus (unworthy; e. g. indignissimam fortunam subire).—salus (unfounded, without cause; e. g. invidia).

UNDESERVEDLY, immeritum in modum. Immerito. Quile u., immeritissimo.

UNDESERVING. See WORTHLESS.

UNDESIGNED. See UNINTENTIONAL.

UNDESIGNEDLY. See UNINTENTIONALLY.

UNDESIGNING, simplex. ingenuus.

UNDESIRABLE, minime cupiundus (expetendus, optandus, &c.). To seem very u., minime cupiundum videri: atq. is very u. in itself, qd nihil in se habet (glorie), cur expetatur.

UNDETERMINED, dubius (doubtful).—incertus (uncertain). To be u., magnā consilii inopiā affectum esse: I am u. what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam. See UNDECIDED.

UNDEVELOPED, nondum patefactus. To be still u., nondum patefactum or detectum esse: a boy whose intellect is still u., puer ambigui ingenii (Plin. Ep. 4, 2, in.).

UNDIGESTED, indigestus. crudus (raw).—imperfectus (Cels.).—non concoctus.—reses in corpore (Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3). ¶ IMPROPER. crudus (e. g. lectio).—quod in memoriam it, non in ingenium (Afr. Sen.).—quod multā iteratione mollium non est (see quotations in DIOSCOR.).

UNDIMINISHED, hlibatus (untasted; hence, not lessened; e. g., divitie; magnitudo; gloria; imperium).—Integer (not impaired; e. g., opes; vectigalia; exercitus).

UNDISCERNIBLE. See INVISIBLE.

UNDISCIPLINED, inexercitatus (unexercised).—rudis (raw). Jm. rudis et inexercitatus (e. g. miles, C.).—tiro, or tiro miles (lately-enlisted recruit; opp. veteranus: also impropr. in qā re tiro ac rudis).—\*armis or disciplinā militari nondum assuefactus (armis me assuefacere, C.; disciplinā assuefactus, Cax.).

UNDISCOVERABLE, quod inveniri (reperiri) non potest. Atq. is u., qd non invenio, or reperire non possum. ¶ Indeprehensibilia, Pseudo-Q.; e. g., error.

UNDISGUISED, apertus (open).—nudus (naked).—\*sine ullis simulationum involucribus (sim. invol., C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 5).

UNDISMAYED. See UNDAUNTED.

UNDISPUTED, res cuius nulla est controversia or quae in controversiam deducta (or adducta) non est, or non controversa, non dubius, minime dubius.—(to be) inconroversus is a d ubifut reating in C Or. 1, 57, 211.

the best MSS. having in controversis for inconroversis. —certus (opp. dubius, controversusque, C.).—haud ambiguis (e. g. rex, S., an u. king, or whose title is u.). To assume atq. as an u. truth, qd pro certo sumere: this is an u. truth, \*hoc verum esse nemo negavit: the far is u., controversia nulla eat facti.

UNDISTURBED, nullo motu perturbatus (u.; quiet; dignitas). ¶ IMPERTURBATUS, of the slier age, is to be avoided on the same ground on which imperterritus is rejected by Q. 1, 5, 65.—To live u., in otio et pace vivere: to leave aby u., qm non vexare (not molest aby); qm non interpellare (not to interrupt aby in his work, not to call his attention fm it): to remain u., non vexari; non interpellari (not to be called off): they let him pass through their country u., cum bonā pace eum per fines suos transmisserunt.

UNDISTURBEDLY, quiete. placide. otiose.—sine (molestia) interpellationibus.

UNDIVIDED, indivisus (not cloven; e. g., hoof, ungula equi).—non separatus (sejunctus, &c.).—communis (joint). To receive u. applause, omnibus probari: u. praise, uno omnium ore laudari; ab omnibus laudari: not cloven, non fissus (of the hoofs of animals; also indivisus or solidus, opp. bisulcus).

UNDO, ¶ PROPR. solvere. dissolvere. resolve. expedit (to disentangle; all, e. g., a knot). To u. the string by wch a letter was fastened, epistolam solvere; epistolae vincula laxare (Np. Paus. 4, 1). ¶ To recall or reverse what has been done, qd infectum reddere; in integrum restituere. See UNDOER. ¶ To ruin, vid.

UNDOING, ¶ Act of making undone, Crel. with qd infectum reddere. ¶ Ruin, vid.

UNDONE, infectus. To be as good as u., pro infecto, esse: to make what has been done u.; see To UNDO: leaving u. what he had intended to do, infectis illi, quae agere destinaverat (Cax.).

UNDOUBTED, or UNDOUBTFUL, non dubius.—certus (certain). To be u., nihil dubitationis or nullam dubitationem habere. ¶ Indubius and indubitatus do not occur b-fore Tac. and Plin.

UNDOUBTEDLY, haud dubie. certe. See CERTAINLY. ¶ As an answer, certe. sane or vero (often with the verb used in the question).—sane quidem. Sis recte. optime (of courteous assent). Do you grant: u. this? dāne hoc nobis? U. id, do sanc (Pract. In. r. 11, 148, 149).

UNDRESSED, exuere qm veste (g. t., to take off aby's clothes).—detrahere cī vestem (to draw off his clothes).—nudare qm (to strip him; i. e., in order to scourge him).—qm veste or vestibus spoliare (to deprive of clothing). To undress oneself, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem (to put off one's clothes): an undressing room, apodytērion (empty at the baths).

UNDRESSED, nudus (naked).—inornatus (unadorned; e. g. muller, come).—incoctus (prae-Class., Plaut.; caro, Fab. Pict.).—crudus (raw; e. g., leather, corium, Varr.; broom, spartum, Col. = non malleatum, id.).—rudis (in its natural rough state; of stones (saxum, Q.) and other materials).

UNDUE. See IMPROPER, ILLEGAL, EXCESSIVE.

UNDULATE, undare. fluctare.

UNDULATION, Crel. with undare or undis moveri.

UNDULATORY. The u. theory, \*ratio eorum, qui lucem (non rectis emissam esse linela, sed) quasi undis quibusdam moveri doent.

UNDULY. See IMPROPERLY, EXCESSIVELY.

UNDUTIFUL, implus (wickedly violating the pietas that should be observed towards parents, &c.; impius erga parentes, Suet.).—inofficious (neglecting to perform kind offices, &c., in qm, C.). See DISOBEDIENT.

UNDUTIFULNESS, impietas (in qm).

UNEASILY, moleste (with trouble to oneself, &c.).—male (g. t., ill; e. g. quiescere, opp. bene quiescere, of a sick person; Plin.).—inquiete very late. To breathe u., aegre ducere spiritum; spiritus difficilis redditur.

UNEASINESS, pavor (the u. of a person in fear, of a coward, of one terrified)—solicitude (u. on account of an evil threatening fm a distance).—trepidatio (restlessness of body as a sign of u.).—timor (uneasy fear of atq.).—aestus (great u., anxious embarrassment). ¶ Inquietudo late (Sen.). Fall of u., anxius; trepidans or trepidus; sollicitus: to suffer much u., angore cruciari: to cause u. to aby, anxie curis implere cā animum; sollicitudinem cī struere; trepidationem cī injicere.

UNEASY, 1) Of things, qui (quae, quod) corpori resistit (of beds, cushions, &c., culcitra).—inquietus

(troubled; e. g. *nox*).—2) *Of persons*, anxius, sollicitus (troubled; anxius, *emph* of the uneasiness caused by present evils; sollicitus, by future or threatening ones; see *Gloss.* C. *Fin.* 2, 17, 55).—pavidus, trepidus or trepidans (see *UNPAVENS*). To be *u. about alth*, anxium esse re or de re (*said, with acc. or gen.; on account of alth*, pro qo): to make *u.*, angere, sollicitare or sollicitum habere (to cause uneasiness to ab); anxium et sollicitum habere; afflictere (to make very *u.*): to make *ab* very *u.*, vehementer angere; vexare: vivere; cruciare; discruciare: to be *u.*, angere; animo sollicito esse; animo tremere, pavere: about *alth*, (animo) angere de re: about *ab*, angorem capere; sollicitatus esse pro qo: to be extremely *u.*, angore confici, mestuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angeli intemisi sensibus: *to feel u.* (*fm apprehension*), about *alth*, timere qd: *to make dreadfully u.*, miseris modis sollicitare: *to make oneself u.*, se afflictere: about *alth*, de qd re; anxie ferre qd.

**UNEDIFYING** (of the orator or his oration), frigidus, jejunus.

**UNEDUCATED**, ineruditus, indoctus (*unlearned*).—rudis (*raw, &c.*)—nulla disciplina assuefactus (*not accustomed to discipline*)—male educatus (*ill-educated*).

**UNEMPLOYED**, otiosus (*at leisure; having no public office; of persons; unemployed, of time, &c.*; also *not put out to interest, &c. of money, pecunie*).—fortuitus (*making holiday*).—nulla occupationibus: *u. ap. citus* (C.). To be *u.*, otiosus esse; nihil negotii habere. Money or capital is *u.*, pecunie otiose j. cent: *even my leisure hours have never been u.* mihi ne otium quidem unquam otiosum fuit (C.).

**UNENCUMBERED** (*with debts*), liber (*of persons and things*, e. *Brut.* C. *Dis.* 11, 10 *ast.*).—*pro alieno liberatus* (*who has paid off all his old debts*).—An *u. estate*, pradium solum (*opp. pradium obligatum*).

**UNENDOWED**. To *u.*, "possessiones donatas non habere. See To Expow.

**UNENGLISH**. \*quod alienum est or abhorret a proprietate lingue Britannicæ (*with ref. to language*).—quod abhorret or recedit a more or moribus Britannorum (*of customs or conduct*).

**UNENLIGHTENED** (*of men*), rudis (*uncultivated*, as *O. East.* 2, 292, rude vulgus).—impolitus. Ineruditus (*without education*). *opp.* eruditus, as *C. de Or.* 2, 31, 153, genus hoc eorum, qui sibi eruditi videntur, hebes atque impolitus. *U. ages of the world*, minus erudita hominum secula (*C. Rep.* 2, 10).

**UNENVIED**, non invidiosus (*not exciting envy; of things*)—sine invidia.

**UNEQUAL**, impar (*denotes inequality as to quantity, either arithmetically [as odd, of numbers], or as involving a relative weakness*).—dispar (*refers to quality, without distinguishing on which side of the comparison the advantage lies; but also used generally, disparēs cunctis, of u. length, &c.*).—inequalis (*g. t., opp. æquis, equalis; e. g., of the sides of a triangle; then impropr. of what is not regular, autumnus, &c.*).—disparilis (*very rare, but Class.*). aspiratio terrarum, C.; pabulum; formæ, Farr.; vites, Col.). *Equal in boldness, u. in prudence*, par audaciâ, consilio impar: *u. in numbers*, nequaquam numero pares. *U. of things relatively to each other*, disparēs inter se. ¶ *Not equal to a task*, imparem esse ei rei (*opp.* parem esse; e. g. *negotio*).—qd sustinere non posse (e. g. *molem*).—cs vires non sufficiunt (*Cæs.*: ad qd, Q.).—qd ferre non posse (e. g. *to be u. to the labour*, ferre operis laborem non posse, *Cæs.*). ¶ *U. marriages*, impares nuptie. *Because she had made an u. marriage*, quod juncta impari esset (i. e., with a person of inferior rank, *L.* 6, 349).

**UNEQUALLED**. See INCOMPARABLE.

**UNEQUALLY**, inæqualiter.—impariter (H.).—dispariter (Farr.).

**UNEQUIVOCAL**, haud ambigua.

**UNEQUIVOCALLY**, haud ambigue. relictis ambiguitatibus.

**UNERRING**, certus (*curs; also of a deity, oracle, &c.*).—qui errare non potest.

**UNERRINGLY**. See CERTAINLY.

**UNESSENTIAL**. \*ad rem ipsam, or ad naturam rei, non pertinens (*not belonging to the nature of*).—\*cum ipsa re, or cum naturâ rei non conjunctus (*not closely connected with*).—assumptivus. adventicius accessitus (*added fm something external*). See ESSENTIAL.

**UNEVEN**, iniquus. Inæqualis (*opp.* æquus, æqualis).—asper (*rough; opp.* levialis).

**UNEVENNESS**, iniquitas (*opp.* requitas).—asperitas (*roughness; opp.* levitas).

**UNEXAMINED**, non exploratus (*not inquired into in general*).

**UNEXAMINED**, unicus, singularis (*unique*).—novus (*new*).—inauditus (*unheard of*).—novus et inauditus. inauditus et novus. *This is quite u.*, nullum est hujus facti simile.

**UNEXCEPTIONABLE** (e. g. *u. witness*), testis locuples or probus: *testimony, testimonium firmum or certum*.

**UNEXECUTED**, imperfectus (*post-Aug.*). To leave *u.*, omittere (*to omit, leave, leave alone; e. g., a plan, consilium*).—abjicere (*to renounce, give up, e. g., the building, edificationem*).

**UNEXERCISED**, inexercitatus.—rudis (*raw*).—tiro (*a freshman, a recruit; all three with in qd re*). *Jn.* tiro ac rudis in qd re.

**UNEXPECTED**, inexpectatus.—inopinatus (*unlooked for; what happens when least expected*).—neoplinatus (*hardly presumable, that is hardly looked upon as possible*).—repentinus (*that happens all on a sudden*).

**UNEXPECTEDLY**, præter opinionem. (ex) inopinato, improvise, (ex) insperato, præter expectationem, repente. To fall upon *ab* *u.*, qm necopinantem or imprudentem opprimere.

**UNEXPLORED**, inexploratus (*L., not C. or Cæs.*).

**UNEXTINGUISHED**, inextinctus (*an Ovidian word*).

**UNFAING** (e. g. *glory*), gloria immortalis.—*immarcescibilia, post-Clas.* (Terrell.).

**UNFAIR**, iniquus (*of persons and things; opp. æquus, e. g. judge, law, condition*).—injustus (*unjust, of persons and things; opp. justus, meritis, debitis, e. g. interest*).—immeritus (*undeserved, with preceding negative; e. g. laudes haud immeritis*). *It is u.*, iniquum or injustum est (*with acc. and inf.*): to make *u.*, demand, iniquè postulare: *to show oneself u.*, iniquum esse in qm. *An u. proceeding*, inique or injuste factum: *to ask alth that is u.*, iniquum postulare.

**UNFAIRLY**, inique, injuste.

**UNFAIRNESS**, iniquitas.

**UNFAITHFUL**, infidelis (*not faithful*).—infidus (*not to be depended on*).—perfidus, perfidiosus (*habitually false, perfidious*). To make *ab* *u.*, qm fido dimovere: *to ab*, qm dimovere a qo: *to become u.*, fidem movere: *to be u. to ab*, ab qo deficere: qm deserere. *My memory is u.*, memoria labat, mihi non constat, or me deficiat; memoria labor: *to be u. to one's duty*, ab officio discedere or recedere: *to be u. to oneself*, se se despicere or discedere.

**UNFAITHFULLY**, perfidiose (C.); perfide (*post-Aug.*); infideliter (*very late; Salscian.*). *Infide* non found.

**UNFAITHFULNESS**, infidelitas.—perfidia (*faithlessness*). *Syn.* in *UNFAITHFUL*.

**UNFASHIONABLE**, \*horum luxurie non conveniens. res, quâ hujus ætatis homines non delectantur or quæ hujus ætatis hominibus displicet. To practise an *u. degree of economy in alth*, potius ad antiquorum diligentiam quam ad horum luxuriam facere qd (*ast. Farr.* R. 13, 6).

**UNFASTEN**. See UNFIX.

**UNFATHOMABLE**, infinita or immensa altitudine. —Fig. Inexplicabilis (*not to be unravelled*). *U. darkness*, spissæ tenebræ. spissæ caligo.

**UNFAVORABLE**, iniquus, non æquus (*unavailable, troublesome, emph of locality; opp. æquus, e. g. ground, locus*).—alienus (*foreign to, not to the purpose; opp. opportunus, e. g. locus, tempus*).—adversus (*adversæ, agat ab; opp. secundus, e. g. wind*). *U. situation, circumstances, res adversæ: u. conjunctures*, tempora iniqua. To send an *u. report of ab* to the Senate, qd secus de qo senatui scribere (*L.* 6, 53, mid.).

**UNFAVORABLY**, animo iniquo; maligne.

**UNFEATHERED**. See UNFEEDER.

**UNFED**, impastus (t).

**UNFEELING**, durus, ferus, ferreus. Inhumanus (*fig., hard, unsympathizing, inhuman*). To be *u.*, durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumanum esse ingenio: *very u.*, omnem humanitatem exulisse or abjecisse. obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exulisse. omnem humanitatis sensum amississe. *I am not so u. as not &c.*, non sum ille ferreus, qui &c.: *to render u.*, ferreum, inhumanum reddere: *to render very u.*, obducere callum cs animo; omnem humanitatem ex torquere (*the latter, to deprive, as it were, of all human feeling by violence*): *to grow or become u.*, abjicere humanitatem suam.

**UNFEIGNED**, verus (*true; opp. simulatus*).—sincerus (*genuine, opp. fucatus*).

**UNFEIGNEDLY**, vere.—sincère, simpliciter.—sine fuce et fallaciis.—animus or ex animo (*fm the heart*). *Jn.* ex animo vereque (e. g. diligere qm).

**UNFETTER.** See UNSHACKLE.  
**UNFETTERED,** qui est sine vinculis.  
**UNFINISHED,** imperfectus.—inchoatus (only in its beginning). *An u. building, ædes inchoatæ.* See **IM PERFECT.**

**UNFIT,** non aptus (unsuitable, unapt, of persons and things); for *athg.* ad or in *qd.*—non idoneus (not serviceable, not proper for a given purpose; of persons and things); for *athg.* ei rei, ad *qd.*—inutilis ei rei or (mly) ad *qd.* (not serviceable for a purpose)—inhabilis ('not manageable,' hence, also, *u.*, &c.); of persons or things, ei rei or ad *qd.*—minus commodus, incommodus (inconvenient, unpleasant, e. g. conversation, colloquium).—alienus (foreign to, unfavorable, espy of place and time); for or to *aby* or *athg.* ei or ei rei, a *qo* or a *qâ* re.—ineptus (unapt, absurd, of things).—minime aptus.—iners (*fm* laziness, &c.; e. g., *u.* for business). *Paper u.* for writing on, charta inutilis scribendo. *U.* to be eaten, ad vescendum hominibus non aptus (afr. C. N. D. 2, 64, 160); very *u.* for *athg.* ad or in *qd.* alienissimus; for *aby*, or *athg.* a *qo* or a *qâ* re.

**UNFITLY,** incommode. inepte.  
**UNFITNESS,** inutilitas: the *u.* of *aby* for business, inertia. See UNSUITABLENESS.

**UNFIX,** religere (opp. figere, affigere).  
**UNFLEDGED,** implumis.

**UNFOLD,** explicare (prop. and fig.).—aperire (to open, also fig. = to lay down).—explanare (fig., to lay down, or explain with words). To *u.* itself, explicari; se evolvere: to *u.* itself or its blossoms (of flowers), florem aperire or expandere; dehiscere ac sese pandere. For *fig.* sense, see also **DEVELOP.**

**UNFOLLOWED.** See **UNHEEDED.**  
**UNFORBIDDEN.** *Athg* is *u.*, licet (it is permitted).—licitum concessumque est (it is granted).—nihil impedit, quominus &c. (there is nothing to prevent our doing this, quominus hoc faciamus).

**UNFORESEEN,** improvisus. See **UNEXPECTED.**  
**UNFORGIVING.** See **IMPLACABLE.**

**UNFORGOTTEN,** nondum oblivioni traditus; quod immortalis memoriæ q's retinet (afr. C. and Np.).

**UNFORMED,** informis (shapeless)—non formatus, &c.

**UNFORTIFIED,** immunitus. non munitus.

**UNFORTUNATE.** See **UNLUCKY.**

**UNFORTUNATELY.** See **UNLUCKILY.**

**UNFOUNDED.** See **GROUNDLESS.**

**UNFREQUENTED,** minus celebr. inceleber (not visited by much company)—desertus (deserted, opp. celebr., of places, &c.).

**UNFREQUENTLY.** See **SELDOM.**

**UNFRIENDLINESS,** tristitia, asperitas. inclementia.

**UNFRIENDLY,** inimicus. *If = unfavorable to, vid.*

**UNFRUITFUL,** infecundus (with regard to productive power; also of the soil; opp. fecundus).—sterilis (with regard to the effect of the productive power; that bears no fruit; also of the soil, the year; opp. fertilis and [with ref. to the soil] optimus; and of women).

**UNFRUITFULNESS,** sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).—infecunditas (post-Aug., Col., T.).

**UNFULFILLED,** irritus.—infectus (not accomplished). To remain *u.*, exitum or eventum non habere; non evenire (of dreams, prophecies, &c.).

**UNFURL.** To *u.* sails, vela dare ventis; vela tendere or pandere (*fm*).

**UNFURNISHED (house),** domus nuda atque inanis (opp. exornata atque instructa, but of one, of wch the furniture has been plundered). *U.* with *athg.* imparatus a *qâ* re (e. g. a militibus, a pecuniâ). Utterly *u.* with the necessary means, omnibus rebus imparatissimus (Cæ.).

**UNGENAIVLY.** See **CLUMSY.**

**UNGENEROUS,** || With ref. to distribution of money, illiberalis. *U.* conduct, illiberalitas.—|| With ref. to sentiment, non or minime generosus.—liberalis.

**UNGENTLE,** asper.—horridus.—immitis (appears first in *L.*, and afterwards rather in poetry than, in prose).

**UNGENY/EMANLY,** illiberalis. *An u.* action, illiberalis facinus (Ter.).

**UNGENTLY,** aspere.

**UNGIRL,** discingere.—recingere (in Aug. poetæ, &c., epyl. O.).

**UNGIRLY,** non cinctus. discinctus.

**UNGODLINESS.** See **IMPIETY.**

**UNGODLY.** See **IMPIOUS.**

**UNGOVERNABLE,** impotens (unable to restrain itself or himself; of persons, the mind, passion, &c., animus, animi motus). Jx. ferocis impotensque (C.).—ferox atque impotens (e. g. ferocis, Suet.). what a burst or outbreak of an *u.* temper! quæ effrenatio impotentis animi! C.).—indomitus (unlamed).—effrenatus (unbridled). See **UNBRIDLED.**

**UNGRACEFUL,** invenustus. inelegans.—inconcinus (without the grace of symmetry and proportion).

**UNGRACIOUS,** iniquus (unfavorably disposed).—minus familiaris (e. g. vultus, Suet.).—parum comia (uncourteous).

**UNGRACIOUSLY,** parum familiariter. \*parum comiter. minus familiariter vultu (e. g. respicere qm).

**UNGRAMMATICAL,** vitiosus (incorrect).—barbarus (not Latin, Greek, &c.).

**UNGRATEFUL,** ingratus (not mindful of a benefit received, but also in the sense of not paying or rewarding *aby's* pains).—beneficis, beneficiorum immemore (unmindful of a past favour, unthankful as to character or sentiment).—ingratus in referendâ gratiâ (unthankful, not displaying gratitude).

**UNGUARDED.** See **GROUNDLESS.**

**UNGUARDED,** immunitus (unfortified).—incustoditus (unprotected; of persons and things).—sine custodiis (without escort). *U.* words, &c. or words that escape *fm* *aby* in an *u.* moment, verbum, quod ex *cs* ore excidit or quod excidit fortuito, or quod *qo* imprudenter excidit.

**UNGUARDEDLY,** temere (rashly). To say *athg* *u.*, *qd* (ex *cs* ore) excidit fortuito.

**UNHALLOWED,** non consecratus (opp. sacratus).—profanus (opp. sacer).

**UNHAPPILY.** See **UNLUCKILY.**

**UNHAPPINESS,** miseria (opp. beatitudo). infelicitas (Plaut.; very rare).

**UNHAPPY,** infelix.—miser. See **MISERABLE.**

**UNHARMONIOUS,** discors, discrepans.—dissonans (L.).

**UNHARNESSED,** helcio amovere equum; helcium dimovere ab equo (both in Appul.).

**UNHEALTHINESS,** 1) Of men, ad egrotandum proclivitas (a predisposition for any illness; C. Tue. 4, 12, 28).—tenuis or incommoda or infirma or infirma atque ægra or mala valetudo; valetudinis imbecillitas, or (*fm* context) valetudo only (weak health).—corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas (bodily weakness).—2) Instead of in valetudo in C., Orelli has introduced every where valetudo, the reading of the best MSS. (see his notes to C. Att. 7, 2, 1.)—2) Unhealthy nature of a place, &c., pestilens loci natura; of the season, pestilentia, gravior or intemperies cæli.

**UNHEALTHY,** || Sickly, morbosus (præ- and post-Class. [including Varro], e. g. servus, Cat.; pecus, Varr.)—valetudinarius (not C.; pecus, Varr.; opp. sanum pec., and as subst., Sen.).—ad egrotandum proclivis (predisposed to disease, subject to disease; cf. C. Tue. 4, 12, 27 and 28).—invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus (imbecillitas later only). affectus valetudine. Jx. invalidus et æger. æger atque invalidus. infirmus atque æger (weak, indisposed, suffering, with ref. to the body as well as the state of health, valetudo).—valetudine infirmior (having weak health).—causarius (post-Aug.; containing something that prevents activity, &c., corpus, partes, Sen.; so Plin. In *L.* = 'invalid soldier'). To be *u.*, valetudine incommodâ (or infirmâ, or tenui) esse; et valetudine et naturâ esse imbecillum; semper infirmâ atque etiam agrâ valetudine esse (if continually). How miserably *u.* (*aby*) was, quam tenui fuit aut nullâ potius valetudine. || Unfavorable to health, insaluber (not healthy, opp. saluber, e. g. ager, fundus; vinum).—bonæ valetudini contrarius (injurious to health; e. g., alimenta).—pestilens (containing morbid substance or particles; hence, *u.*, bad, opp. saluber; e. g. ædes, annus, aer; aspiratio; natura loci).—gravis (oppressive, and thus injurious to health, dangerous, e. g. cælium; anni tempus; locus). Jx. gravis et pestilens (e. g. vapores, aspiratio).—vitiosus (injurious, impregnated with noxious elements, opp. saluber; e. g. regio). *u.* weather, pestilentia et gravitas cæli. intemperies cæli.

**UNHEARD (or),** inauditus.—novus (new); Jx. inauditus ante hoc tempus ac novus.—portenti similis (strange, rare in the highest degree, almost miraculous). Sulla, aft. the victory, displayed the most *u.* of cruelty, Sulla post victoriam auditio fuit crudelior: that is a thing *u.* of, nullum hujus facti simile. || Untried, his defence not listened to; see **UNTRIED.**

**UNHEEDED,** non calefactus.

**UNHEEDED,** neglectus. To leave *athg* *u.*, neglig-

gere (s. g. es praecepta), non obtemperare (s. g. es dictis); *aby's advice*, es consilium spernere (†); *aby's warning*, qm momentum spernere (†) or non audire: *not to let aly pass u.*, qd in pectus suum dimittere (s.).

UNHEEDFUL. See INATTENTIVE.

UNHESITATINGLY, sine ulla dubitatione.—non hæsitant (s. g. respondebo, C.).

UNHEWN, rudis (s. l. for *what is in its rough, natural state*).—infabricatus (of *timber*; V. *Æm.* 4, 400). U. *stone*, saxum cæmenticium (opp. sax. quadratum, *Petr.*).

UNHINGE, [PROP.] de cardine vellere (violently, † V.).—[IMPROP.] qm or es animum de statu (omni) dejicere, or certo de statu demovere (C.).

UNHISTORICAL, contra historice fidem dictus or scriptus. *The u. ages*, minus erudita hominum secula (ut fingendi proclivis esset ratio, quum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, C. *Rep.* 2, 10). U. *narratives*, fabulæ (opp. facta, C.).

UNHOLY. See GODLESS, IMPIOUS.

UNHOOK, refigere (s. t. for *unha*).—diffibulare. *reñibulare* (what had been buckled).

UNHOPED (FOR), inexpectatus (s. g. gaudium). See UNEXPECTED.

UNHORSE, qm de equo dejicere or deturbare.

UNHURT, illæsus. See UNWOUNDED.

UNICORN, monoceros, ôtis (the *fabulous quadruped, and the constellation*).—\*monodon, ontis (the *sea-unicorn*, L.).

UNIFORM, semper eodem modo formatus (always formed in the same manner, as Q. 9, 3, 3, quotidianus ac semper eodem modo formatus sermo; of the *language of every day life*).—similis atque idem. similis semper (similar and almost one and the same, *ast. Pto.* 10, 35, 52; C. de *Ino.* 1, 41, 76).—unius generis (opp. ex pluribus partibus constans, L. 9, 19, 8, comparing the *Grecian phalans* to the *Roman legion*; hence = composed of exactly similar parts).—æquabilis (equal: u. *motion*, motus certus et æquabilis, C.).—uniformis (post-Aug., T.); Jx. simplex et uniformis.

UNIFORM, s. militaris ornatus (C.).—habitus or cultus or vestitus militaris.—[IMPROP.] sagum = the *Roman military dress*; hence *saga sumero*, ad *saga* ire, &c.

UNIFORMITY, similitudo (s. g. in omnibus rebus similitudo est satisfactio mater, C. de *Ino.* 1, 41, 76; similitudo casuum, T.).—æquabilitas (s. g. motus, vite, actionum).

UNIFORMLY, semper eodem modo (Q. 9, 3, 3).—similiter semper (C. de *Ino.* 1, 41, 76, where we read similiter semper ingredi argumentationem).

UNIPAIRED, integer (whole).—intactus (un-touched).—inviolatus (unviolated).—invulneratus (unwounded).—inoccursus (unlashed, *spoli in no part*).—incolumus (unhurt).

UNIMPASSIONED, placidus. quietus. quem animi motus, perturbationes non tangunt (*calm, free from emotion or passion, tranquil, as a commendation; all of persons*).—sedatus. placidus. summissus. lenis (*gentle, calm; opp. fortis, of speech, as a commendation*).—lanquidus (*feeble, weak, of speech, as blame*).—animi perturbatione liber or vacuus (*without violent emotion of mind*).—cupidiatis or cupiditatem expers. omni cupiditate carens. cupiditate privatus. cupiditate intactus (*free from desires*). To be quite u., ab omni animi perturbatione liberum or vacuum esse; omni perturbatione animi carere.

UNIMPEACHED, non accusatus.

UNIMPEDED, non impeditus.—expeditus (*without encumbrances or difficulties*).—liber (*free*).

UNIMPORTANT, levis, &c.—See INCONSIDERABLE; INSIGNIFICANT. \*u., tantulus (*of things, Cas.*): to represent althg as u., rem elvare or verbis extenuare: to consider althg as u., qd parvi facere; qd in levi habere (T.): *as u. reason*, levior causa: to interest oneself about u. matters, minutulus esse curiosus: *he always looked upon althg as u.*, qd ei semper res levissima fuit (opp. res sanctissima). *Seemingly u.*, primo aspectu levis (s. g. res).

UNIMPROVABLE, omnibus numeris absolutus. perfectus (*finished*).—omni villo carens (*quite faultless*).

UNINFORMED, [Not informed (of althg, or that althg is so), non edoctus. [Uninstructed; see UNEDUCATED.]

UNINHABITABLE, inhabitabilis. To be altogether u., omni culta vacare.

UNINHABITED, non habitatus.—desertus (C.). U. *districts*, loca deserta (*Np. Æm.* 8, 5).

UNINJURED, in quo nihil est vitii (*that has no injury, no flaw, &c. eply of buildings; opp. vitiosus*).—

illæsus (unhurt, unviolated; opp. læsus).—integer (whole, intact; opp. læsus).—incolumis (undamaged; opp. afflictus, vitiosus; s. g., ship, navis).—salvus (*safe, in good condition; s. g., letter, epistola*). *If the walls and the roof are u.*, si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecti vitio.

UNINSPIRED, \*divino spiritu intactus.—sine quo affatu divino (C.). *Not u.*, non sine inflammatione animi (orum) et quodam affatu quasi furoris (C., of *poetical inspiration*).

UNINSTRUCTED, integer or rudis et integer (whose mind is not injured by wrong notions received, but is a tabula rasa, to receive the impressions a teacher wishes to make; s. g. discipulus, C.). See UNEDUCATED.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, quod fugit intelligentie nostræ vim et notionem.—quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest.—non apertus ad intelligendum.—obscurus (*dark, obscure; s. g. narratio*). See INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

UNINTENTIONAL, fortuitus.—non cogitatus.—incogitatus (post-Aug., *Sen.*).

UNINTENTIONALLY, imprudenter. per imprudentiam. inconsulte. temere. Jx. inconsulte ac temere. temere ac fortuito.—casu (by accident). *Often by the adj.*, inscius, imprudens (s. g. feci qd).

UNINTERESTING, jejunus. jejunus et aridus (*dry, of writings and their authors*).

UNINTERRUPTED, continens. continuus (immediately following one another without any break).—contextus (*hanging together, not interrupted; s. g., voluptates; cura*).—assiduus (*continuous, continually present; hence of things that are always extant, or at hand; s. g., rain, work*).—perpetuus (*perpetual, lasting to the very end, continual, everlasting; s. g., happiness, friendship*).—perennis (*through years or for ages, lasting continually*). Jx. continuus et perennis (s. g., *motion, motio*).

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, continenter (not continue and continuo are not Class.). uno tenore. perpetuo.

UNINVESTIGATED, inexploratus. non exploratus.

UNINVITED, invocatus. U. *guest or visitor*, umbra (i. e., whom an invited guest brings with him, as his friend and companion; see H. *Sat.* 2, 8, 21).

UNION, [The uniting, junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, consociatio (SYN. in JOIN).] United body, societas (body united for a common purpose; society).—concursus (the coming together of things; s. g. honestissimum studiorum).—conjunctio (the joining, assemblage, of things).

UNIQUE, unicus. singularis. To be u. in its kind, in suo genere singulare esse.

UNISON. See HARMONY.

UNIT, monas, kdis, f.; pure Lat. unitas. Number is the aggregate of u's, numerus perfectus ex singularibus rebus, quæ provideri apud Græcos dicuntur.

UNITE, [TRANS.] See TO CONNECT; TO JOIN. [INTRANS.] See TO CONCUR; TO COALESCE.

UNITY, [PROP.] unitas. unitatis ratio. To reduce althg to u., qd ad unitatis rationem reducere. [CONCORD, vid.]

UNIVERSAL, universus. generalis (concerning the whole).—communis (common, of or belonging to all).—vulgaris. tritus (used in common, every where usual).—vulgaris communis. —Sis to be rendered by omnis; s. g., universalis laus followed, omnium consecutus est iustus. The Universal Father, communis omnium parens. operum (or rerum) omnium parens et effector. summus or maximus mundi parens.

UNIVERSALLY, in universum. universe. generalit. generaliter. generatim atque universe (all in general; opp. sigillatim or per singulas species).—communiter (opp. separatim).—si rem omnem spectas. U. known, omnibus notus: u. beloved, omnibus gratus acceptusque.

UNIVERSITY, \*academia. \*universitas literarum or literarum. To be at the u., \*inter academias cives versari. \*in academia studiorum causa versari.

UNIVOCAL, univocus (Mart. Capell.).—\*vox, cui una tantum res subicitur.—haud ambiguus.

UNJUST, injustus (violating the duties which we owe to others; of persons or things).—injuriosus (encroaching on the rights or privileges of others; very rare; Ter. *Andr.* 2, 3, 2; and C. *Off.* 3, 23, 89; of persons or actions).—injuriousus (who is given to commit injustice, to wrong others; also improper, pes, ventus, †).—iniquus (unfair, and of whatever betrays unfair dealing). The 'injustus' acts contrary to established right and law; the 'iniquus' against morality. An u. war, bel-

lum implum, injusta arma (e. g. Inferre ei, L.): it is u., iniquum or unjustum eat: to make an u. demand, iniqua postulare: to be u. towards aby, iniquum esse in qm. U. towards aby, injurious in qm (C.), adversus qm (Sen.): *ath* is u. towards one's country, qd injustum in patriam eat. To make an u. decree, injuriose decernere: *how* u. it is, *that* qd., quam inique comparatum est, ut (Ter.), quod (C.: of social arrangements, &c.). An u. will, testamentum improprium or inofficiosum (Inoff., when nothing is left to one's nearest relations).

UNJUSTIFIABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (e. g. vitium).—Iniquissimus.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, iniquissimo modo.

UNJUSTIFIED, non purgatus. non excusatus.

[Syn. in To JUSTIFY.]

UNJUSTLY, injuste. inique (e. g., to act, facere).—Injuriose (e. g. decernere; qm injurious tractare). To act u., injuste or (Np.) male et injuste facere.

UNKIND, inofficiosus (not apt to perform kind offices to one; in qm).—parum benignus.—inhumanus. humanitatis expert (of persons).—iratus (angry).—alienatus (behaving like a stranger). Not so much as an u. word, ne vox quidem incommoda.

UNKINDLY, inhumane. irate. To look u. upon aby, qm minus familiari vultu respicere.

UNKINDNESS, inhumanitas. asperitas. An u.,

\*inhumane factum.

UNKNOWING. See IGNORANT.

UNKNOWINGLY. See IGNORANTLY.

UNKNOWN, ignotus (not known, as a stranger).—incognitus (not recognised as such or such a one). U. to me or myself, me nescio (without thinking of it, or giving it a thought; opp. me conscio).—me insciente (without my knowledge; opp. me sciente).—me invito (against my will). To remain u., a nemine cognosci.

UNLABOURED. An u., but correct style, purus sermo et dissimilis curae (Q. 8, 3, 14).

UNLADE. See To UNLOAD.

UNLAMENTED: e. g., to die u., a nemine deploratum mori. See UNMOURNED.

UNLAWFUL, inconcessus (poet. and Q.). non concessus. vitiosus.—nefas (agst the laws of God and man).—non legitimus (neq legitimus to be avoided)—iniquus. non justus. U. means, artes male: to be u., non velle; illicitum esse. [On illicitus, see ILLICIT.]

UNLAWFULLY, contra legem or leges.—præter leges or jus.—contra jus fasque. contra fas et jus (agst the laws of God and man).

UNLAWFULNESS, Crcl. To deny the u. of athg, regare qd legi (-ibus) repugnare or contrarium esse.

UNLEARN, dediscere qd.

UNEARNED, indoctus (untaught).—ineruditus (uninstructed).—illiteratus (unlettered). To be u., nescire literas.

UNEARNEDLY, indocte.

UNEAVEINED, non fermentatus. nullo fermento.

UNLESS, nisi. ni.—si non (nisi is used when the whole conditional clause is negative, without particular stress on any one notion contained in it: si non is used when there is emphasis on one notion: i. e., the verb, which is contrasted with the opposite affirmative proposition expressed or understood. But even where there is opposition, nisi is its used; i. e., the opposition is not marked: e. g. matris verbis Philocomasium accessit, ut si itura siet Athenas, tecum eat: nisi eat, te solum esse navim, Plant. Mil. Glor. 4, 4, 48; Haase ad Reisig. p. 457). U. perchance, nisi forte. nisi vero (often ironical: with indic.; hence not nisi forte aptius et commodius esset scribere, &c., but est). In C. nisi vero [ = ei mi qd ] often introduces a supposition, the manifest absurdity of which is to establish the truth of the other supposition, previously stated to be true (Hand. iv. p. 233). *Ex.* An excepted case (added correctively) is more emphatically stated by nisi si; e. g. noli putare me ad quinquam longiores epistolas scribere, quam ad te, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, &c. So nisi si quis est, &c. (C.). *Ex.* præterquam si is post Closs.: e. g., Plin. 8, 25, 39.

UNLET (= not let), non locatus (unoccupied).

UNLIKE, dissimilis (different in quality, inwardly or outwardly: with gen. or dat., but more frequently with the gen. when internal unlikeness is meant: *Ex.* dissimilis is not Class.).—diversus (entirely different in nature or kind: a qd or a qd re)—dispar, ei or ei rei (not altogether like, different in some respects, or in some points of character). Jx. dispar ac dissimilis. To be u., dissimilem esse, with gen. or dat. (of persons or things); abhorrere a qd re: to be somewhat u., nonnullam dissimilitudinem habere cum qd re: to be u. each other, dissimiles esse inter se (of persons or

things); abhorrere inter se (of things): to become u. oneself, desciscere a seipso.—alius plane factus est, ac fuit antea (he has become quite u. himself): it is not u. him, hoc non alienum est ab ejus moribus.

UNLIKELY, non verisimilis (or veri similis).—non probabilis (not easily proved; hence, not credible). It is not u. that qd., verisimile est (with acc. and inf.: sit with ut); fieri potest ut &c. (it is possible that &c.). A statement does not seem u., qd non sine veritatis specie dicitur.

UNLIMITED, infinitus.—immensus.—summus (the highest). Of u. extent, immensus et interminatus (of a plain). U. power, infinita or summa potestas: u. sovereignty, imperium summum, quum dominatus unius omnia tenentur; quum principia arbitrium, or libido regis, pro legibus est (see Just. 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3).—dominatio.

UNLOAD, exonerare (e. g. navem, plaustrum). U. a waggon, exonerare plaustrum: a carriage (of any kind), vehiculum onustum exinare: beasts of burden, jumenta deponere onera; jumenta sarcinis levare. (*Ex.* deonerare qd ex qd re occurs in the golden age only. *Ex.* in the sense of 'to take away.')

UNLOADED, exoneratus.—vacuus (empty).

UNLOCK, subditi clavi presulo reducere (i. e., with such a key as drew a bolt back, Appul.).

UNLOOKED FOR. See UNEXPECTED.

UNLOOSE. See LOOSEN; UNTIE.

UNLOVELY, inausivus. inveniendus. inveniendus.

inamoenus. For the difference between these words, see LOVELY or AGREEABLE.

UNLUCKILY, infelicitur. misere. male. Athg turns out very u., male or secus qd cadit.

UNLUCKY, infelix (unfortunate, either as bringing or threatening misfortune: e. g., day, combat, result of an undertaking, rumour; also of him to whom fortune is unpropitious: *Ex.* *Ex.*—infortunatus (not favoured by fortune; of persons who with regard to their circumstances, or in other respects, are no favourites of fortune or have bad luck: *Ex.* *Ex.*—miser (of persons who are suffering from any evil, so as to claim our compassion; miserable: then also of things, wretched).—non prosper (not prosperous, not answering a man's expectation or hopes; of things: e. g., progress, result, circumstances).—inaustus (of an unpropitious appearance: e. g., day, omen, &c.); also Jx. infaustus et infelix.—calamitosus (connected with great damage and loss; e. g., war, conflagration).—funestus (causing mourning, bringing destruction; e. g., war, letter, omen, &c.).—sinister (prop. being to the left; hence of unfavourable auspices, esp. of birds: also of omens, opp. dexter, but only in the latter sense, of the Greeks, since with the Romans the left was considered the lucky side in auspices and divinations: thus, 'avis sinistra, &c.).—adversus (contrary to one's wishes; adverse; e. g., battle, circumstance, result of an undertaking; opp. secundus).—malus (of bad quality; e. g., pay, times, omen; opp. bonus). I am the most u. person, nemo me est miserior.

UNMADE, non factus or non confectus.—non stratus (not made; of beds).

UNMAN, \*facere ut qd se virum esse obliviscatur (aff. ut te ... virum esse meminisses, &c., C.).—formidine perterritum qm loco et certo de statu demovere (C.).—animum es frangere, infringere.—percellere qm (for the moment, by a sudden shock).

UNMANAGEABLE, impotens regendi (prop. e. g., horse, equus, L. 35, 11).—qui regi non potest (prop. and fig.; see Sen. de Irâ, 2, 15, &c.).—impotens (improp. of passions, minds, &c.). A ship almost unmanageable fm its size, navis inabilis prope magnitudinis (L.): a multitude that is u., multitudo inabilis ad consensum (L.; i. e., that cannot be brought to agree together, to act in concert).

UNMANLY, viro indignus (unworthy of a man). effeminatus (effeminate).—mollis (weak; e. g., vox, educatio; mens, animus). Jx. effeminatus et mollis.—illiberalis (unworthy of a free-born man, ignoble, vile; e. g., mind, mens; deed, facinus).

UNMANNERLY, inurbanus, illiberalis, impolitus, agrestis, inhumanus, incultus, intonsus. Jx. intonsus et incultus. An u. fellow, homo agrestis; homo inurbanus, rusticus (ill-bred, unmannerly).

UNMARRIED, cælebs, vidua (the former of a man, the latter of a woman, whether the person was previously married or not; opp. maritus, marita; see Suet. Galb. 5; L. 1, 46, 7). The u. life, the u. state, vita cælebs; cælibatus (of a man); \*conditio viduae: to live u., in Tert. de Virg. Vel. 9, called viduatus: to live u., cælibem (viduam) esse; cælibem vitam vivere: *Ex.*



**remain u.**, numquam viro nubere (*never to marry a husband*); numquam uxorem ducere (*never to take a wife; both of single persons*); remanere, permanere in exilatu (*of widowed persons*); matrimonium abstinere: *to have always remained u.*, uxorem numquam habuisse.

**UNMASK**, personam capiti ca detrahere (*prop. and fig.*; see *Mask*, 3, 43, 3).—animum ca nudare. evolvere qm integumentis dissimulationis sum nudareque (*fig.*; *to disclose the real sentiments of aby.*, *L. 34, 24; C. de Or. 2, 86, 350*).

**UNMASKED**, integumentis dissimulationis sum evolutus (*See the verb*).

**UNMAST**, "malo or malis privare.

**UNMATCHED**. See **UNEQUALLED**.

**UNMEANING**. *An u. word, vox inanis*: *an u. sentence*, "sententia, quae intelligi non potest: *to talk u. stuff*, voces inanes fundere.

**UNMEET**. See **UNFIT**.

**UNMERCIFUL**, immisericors (*without compassion*).—*durus (hard)*.—*ferreus (without feeling, iron-hearted)*.—*inhumanus (inhuman)*.

**UNMERCIFULLY**, immisericorditer.

**UNMERCIFULNESS**, animi duritia or durities (*hardness*).—*inhumanitas (inhumanity)*.

**UNMERITED**. See **UNDESERVED**.

**UNMINDFUL**, immemor; *of abq.*, *ca rel.*—*negligens ca rel.* *To be u. of aby's interests*, commodis ca deesse. *See FORGETFUL, INATTENTIVE*.

**UNMINGLED, UNMIXED**, merus (*neat; of wine*).—*purus (pure)*.—*simplex*.—*cul nihil admixtum est, nihil concretum (uncompounded; of the soul; C.)*.

**UNMOLESTED**, intactus. inviolatus. *Jx* intactus inviolatusque. integer intactusque or et intactus. integer atque inviolatus. See **UNTOUCHED**.

**UNMOOR**. See "to weigh ANCHOR." adding oram precipere: ancoralia incidere (*i. e.*, *to cut the cable by which the ship was fastened to the anchor*).

**UNMOURNED**: *e. g.* *to leave aby's death u.*, *ca mortem negligere*, non laborare *ca morte*. See **UNBEWAILED, UNLAMENTED**.

**UNMOVED**, immotus. *To remain u. by abq.*, non moveri or non commoveri qd re (*not to be affected by it; g. t.*).—*repudiare qd (to disregard; i. e.*, *aby's request, ca preces)*.—*non laborare de qd re (not to grieve or fret; e. g.* *de ca morte)*.—*misericordiam non recipere. To remain u. by aby's tears*, repudiare *ca lacrimas: I am u. by abq.* *qd me non commovet*.

**UNMUFFLED**. See **UNVEIL**.

**UNMUSICAL**. See **UNHARMONIOUS**.

**UNMUTILATED**, integer (*whole; opp. truncus*).

**UNNAIL**, refingere qd (*g. t.*), or "clavis extractis refingere".

**UNNATURAL**, parum naturalis.—quod præter naturam existit (*which is against nature*).—monstrous (*contrary to nature, with ref. to size, bulk, shape, or whether physical or moral existence*).—portentous (*terrific, exciting fear, horror, &c.*, *by its u. appearance*).—*inmanis (huge, relating to unusual shape, size, bulk, force, causing amazement or fear, whether fm its physical or moral qualities)*.—*ascitus (borrowed or taken fm others, not natural, but affected; opp. natus)*. *Jm* desires, cupiditates, quæ ne naturam quidem attingunt; *Hydines monstrous (u. iusta)*: *an u. son, monstrum filii*.

**UNNATURALLY**, contra or præter naturam.

**UNNECESSARILY**, præter rem. præter necessitatem.

**UNNECESSARY**, non necessarius (*that need not necessarily be or exist*).—quod non opus est (*not requisite, not necessary for use*).—*supervacaneus (superfluous; i. e.* *supervacuus and superfluous are neither of them Classic)*.—*vanus (vain, in vain; a. g.*, *metus. It is u. to name them, eos nihil attingit nominare*.

**UNNERVE**, enervare.—debilitare (*to weaken*).—*emollire (to make effeminate)*.—*ca nervos incidere (by abq.* *qd re, C.)*.—*nervos omnes elidere (C.)*.

**UNNOTICED**. *To leave u.*, prætermittere (*g. t.*, *to allow to escape, to pass, not to mention*).—*prætermite, also with silentio (to pass over in silence)*.—*tacitum pati (quod, &c., L. 7, 1, in.)*.—*prætermite negligentia (fm neglect or carelessness; e. g., in reading, &c.)*.—*negligere (to take no notice of, to pay no attention to)*. *To remain u.*, non conspicui (*not to be seen by the eye*).—*prætermitti (to be set aside, not to be mentioned)*.—*negligi (not to receive any attention)*.—*to remain u. by aby.* *qui præterire or fugere (i. e.* *non ci or qm latere)*.—*to pass one's life u.*, vitam silentio transire. *See the adv.* *latenter (in concealment)*.—*clam (without aby's knowledge)*.—*furtim (secretly, vid.)*.

**UNOBJECTIONABLE**. See **UNEXCEPTIONABLE**.

**UNOBSERVABLE**, inobservabilis.—quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest (*scarcely observable*). See **IMPERCEPTIBLE**.

**UNOBSERVED**, non animadvertus, non observatus. *inobservatus (and post-Aug.)*. *To be u.*, non conspicui. See **UNNOTICED**.

**UNOBSERVED**. See **UNHINDERED**.

**UNOCCUPIED**, non occupatus (*that has no business or occupation*).—*laborare vacuus (that has no exertion to bear)*.—*vacuus negotiis (that has no business)*. *To be u.*, opere faciundo vacare; jacere, sedere (*to sit without doing abq.*, *to sit at home idle*). See **DISENGAGED, UNEMPLOYED**.

**UNOFFENDING**. See **HARMLESS**.

**UNOPENED**, non apertus.—*clausus (shut)*.

**UNORGANIZED** (*e. g.*, *bodies*), corpora nulla coherendi natura (*astr. C. N. D. 2, 32, extr.*).

**UNOWNED**, non agnitus. quem (quam) nemo agnovit.—"quod nemo suum esse dixit".

**UNPACK**, vacuum facere (*to empty; e. g.*, *a chest*). *eximere (to take out; e. g.*, *acina de dolo; hence 'res de sacrisinis, arcæ, &c.)*.

**UNPAID**, non solutus (*not settled; of a debt, &c.*).—*residuum (that remains to be paid)*.—*cul non satisfactum est (that has received no payment yet; of the creditor)*.—*I of a letter*, "pro cuius vectura merces solvenda est".

**UNPALATABLE**, nihil sapiens (*insipid*).—*voluptate carens (giving no pleasure)*.—*injuvundus. insuavis. To be u.*, nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere: *a herb that is not u.*, herba cibo non insuavis (*Plin.*).

**UNPARALLELED**. See **INCOMPARABLE, UNEQUALLED**.

**UNPARDONABLE**, major quam cul ignosci possit (*too heinous to be pardoned*).—quod nihil excusationis habet (*inexcusable; e. g.* *vitium*).—*inexpiables (that cannot be atoned for; e. g.*, *scelus; fraus*). *A sin, therefore, is not the less u., because &c.*, nulla est igitur excusatio peccati, si &c.

**UNPARDONABLY**, *Crcl.* *To have sinned u.*, "ita peccasse, ut peccati venia ad ignoscendum dari non possit (*astr. C.*)", or "majora peccasse, quam quibus ignosci possit".

**UNPATRIOTIC**. *To be u.*, "patriæ salutis parum consulere or prospicere. male de republica sentire".

**UNPAVED**, saxo or lapide non stratus.—*non immunitus (= open, free, C. Cæcin. 19, 54)*.

**UNPEG**, "cultellos ligneos refingere (*astr. cult. lign. confingere, Viir. 7, 3*)", or *refigere (g. t., to make, unfasten)*.

**UNPEOPLE**. See **DEPOPULATE**.

**UNPERCEIVED**. See **UNOBSERVED, UNNOTICED**.

**UNPERFORMED**, infestus.

**UNPHILOSOPHICAL**, *Crcl.* *Ath is u.*, "qd philosophia repugnat, or a philosophia alienum est: *it is u. to &c.*, "philosophi non est or philosophum non decet (*with acc. and inf.*)".

**UNPIN**, solvere, reßbulare.

**UNPLYING**, immisericors.—*durus. ferreus (hard-hearted)*.

**UNPLEASANT**, injucundus. non jucundus.—*ingratus (not grateful to one's feelings; i. e., such as one does not like)*.—*insuavis (not sweet; i. e., to the taste, the smell, &c.; hence, not pleasant to the moral sense)*.—*gravis. molestus (felt to be heavy, oppressive, annoying, &c.)*.—*odiosus (hateful, intolerable)*. *Jx* odiosus et molestus (*of things*). *Ath is u. to me*, gravior or molestus fero qd: *very u.*, qd per moleste fero: *to find a smell u.*, odore offendi: *to a modest man it is u.*, *to &c.*, grave est pudenti (*e. g.* *petere qd*). *More under DISAGREEABLE*.

**UNPLEASANTLY**, injucunde. odiose. moleste. graviter.

**UNPLEASANTNESS**. See **DISAGREEABLENESS**. *displeasance may be used in pl. hæc cogitatio omnes molestias extenuat et diluit*.

**UNPLIANT**. See **INFLEXIBLE**.

**UNPLOUGHED**, inaratus.

**UNPOETICAL**, "a poetarum ratione alienus. *This word is u.*, "hoc vocabulo poetæ non utuntur".

**UNPOLISHED**, rudis. impolitus. iueruditus. See **UNCULTIVATED, CLOWNISH, RUSTIC**.

**UNPOLLUTED**. See **UNSTAINED**.

**UNPOPULAR**, *I Disliked by the people*, invidiosus (*disliked fm being an object of envy; of persons or things; si is invidiosus et multis offensus esse videtur*; qd invidiosus est ad bonos; *where observ that 'to be u. in aby's eyes'*, *is invidiosus esse ad qm*).—*non gratus (not in favour; with aby. apud qm)*. *A u. thy man, but as u. as C. Catilius, homo honestus, sed*

non gravior quam C. Calpurnius est. *To be u., in odio esse (with abq. cl); in invidia esse; invidiam habere: to be very u., in summo or magno odio esse; in magna invidia esse: to make oneself u., odium (cs) suscipere; suscipere invidiam atque odium apud qm: to make abq. u., in invidiam qm inducere or adducere; magnum odium in qm concitare: to make abq. u., gravem offensionem in rem qm concitare: to become u., in odium or in invidiam venire: without becoming u. with the female, nulla sententia mala gratia: to become u. in consequence of abq., excipere offensionem ex qo facto. § Not adapted to the comprehension of the unlearned, intelligentia vulgaris remotus.—ad sensum popularem vulgaris parum accommodatus, or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam parum accommodatus (aft. the phrases for POPULAE, vid.).*

**UNPOPULARITY**, offensio popularis (opp. gratia popularis, C.).—allena et offensio populi voluntas (u. into which abq. has fallen. C. Tusc. 5, 37, 106).—invidia (u. arising from envy).—odium (hatred). *To bring into u., in invidiam inducere; in (summam) invidiam adducere; odium in qm concitare; invidiam cl. confare (L.): to court u., quasi de industria in odium offensionemque cs (e. g. populi Romani) incurrere: to draw u. upon oneself, odium suscipere; suscipere invidiam atque odium apud qm. With his great and deserved u., in tanto mortali odio, iusto praesentem ac debito.*

**UNPRAISED**, non laudatus.—illaudatus (post-Aug.).—laude non ornatus.

**UNPRECEDENTED**, unicus, singularis (unique of its kind).—novus (new).—inauditus (unheard of).—novus et inauditus. Inauditus et novus. *He replies that to allow abq. to march through a Roman province would be quite u., negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare (Cae.).*

**UNPREJUDICED**. See UNBIASED.

**UNPREMEDITATED**, subitus (sudden, made on the spur of the moment).—incogitatus (Sen.).—\* non cogitatus. An u. speech, oratio subita or subita et fortuita (opp. commentatio et cogitata).

**UNPREPARED**, imparatus. U. with abq.; see UNFURNISHED.

**UNPRETENDING**, simplex (simple, natural).—modestus. *Sto probus et modestus; probus et modestus. U. behaviour, modestia.*

**UNPRINCIPLED**, male moratus, malis or corruptis moribus. *Sto inhonestus, turpis, turpis atque inhonestus. U. character, mores turpes or corrupti.*

**UNPRODUCTIVE**, infecundus (seld., but Class.; ager arboris infecundus, S.: opp. fecundus).—sterilis (with ref. to productive power; bearing no fruit; also of the soil, a year, &c.).

**UNPROFITABLE**, inutilis. *Sto frivolus, futillis, inanilis. Jv. frivolus et inanilis; futillis et frivolus. See USELESS.*

**UNPROFITABLY**, inutiliter. See USELESSLY; IN VAIN.

**UNPROLIFIC**. See UNPRODUCTIVE.

**UNPROMISING**, Crcl. quod minimum (nihil, &c.) spei affert, injicit, &c. *It is a very u. symptom, when a boy's judgement outstrips his fancy, illa mihi in pueris natura minimum spei dederit, in qua ingenium iudicio praesumitur (Q. 2, 4, 7). I look upon him as an u. boy, who &c., non dabit mihi spem bonae indolis, qui &c. (Q. 1, 3, 2).*

**UNPRONOUNCEABLE**, ineffabilis (e. g., name, word, Pliu. See remark in UNUTTERABLE).—quod dici or pronuntiari non potest.

**UNPROFITIOUS**. See INAPPROPRIATE, UNFAVORABLE.

**UNPROTECTED**, indefensus.

**UNPROVED**, argumentis non firmatus or non confirmatus.

**UNPROVIDED**, *U. furnished (vid.)*, imparatus (with abq., a qd re). *U. provided for: e. g., children, liberi, quibus nondum prospectum est; daughter, filia non collocata.*

**UNPROVOKED**, non laesissus. *Sto ultro.*

**UNPRUNED**, immissus (opp. amputatus, e. g., vitis, rami, &c.).—intonsus (prop.: unshaven, but also of trees). *To leave a vine u. (for some purpose), immittere vitem. See UNCUR.*

**UNPUBLISHED**, nondum editus (not yet out).—ineditus (\*O. Post. 4, 16, 39).

**UNPUNISHED**, impunitus (not punished).—incastigatus (not chastised).—inultus (not revenged). *Jv. inultus impunitusque. To go u., impune esse, non puniri.—inultum decedere (e. g., injuria, C.).—sic abire (of offences). For 'to escape u., and other phrases, see 'to escape (&c.) with IMPUNITY.*

**UNQUALIFIED**, *U. unfit, non idoneus (ad qd) § Not softened or abated, simplex et absolutus (unconditional; opp. cum adjunctione).—Crcl. U. severity, 'severitas nulla comitate condita. § Not possessing the legal qualification, lege (qd) exceptus (excluded by some enactment).*

**UNQUENCHED** (e. g., fire), inextinctus, non sedatus (improp.: e. g., thirst, hunger).

**UNQUESTIONABLE**. See INDISPUTABLE.

**UNQUESTIONABLY**. See INDISPUTABLY.

**UNQUESTIONED**, non interrogatus.

**UNQUIET**, inquietus (not C. or Cae.; of the mind and character, L.); animus, ingenium; impetens semperque inquietus, Vell., of a person)—anxious. sollicitus (STX. in ANXIUS).—turbidus (improp., of a confused turbulent state of affairs; res, tempus; also cogitationes, T. is the first who uses it of men of turbulent characters, &c.).—turbulentus (stormy, &c., prop. and also improp.; of 'a stormy year, annus; and of restless men, who are always exciting disturbances; turbulent).—seditiosus (inclined to plot against the existing order of things; of persons or things, e. g., a life).—tumultuosus (full of disturbance, confusion, tumult, &c.; e. g., of sleep, somnus per somnia tumultuosus: an u. life, vita tumultuosa; of persons, it is only used in the sense of raging, storming, &c., in a noisy, passionate way). U. spiritus, ingenia inquieta et in novis res avida (L.).

**UNQUIETLY**. See RESTLESSLY, UNEASILY.

**UNQUIETNESS**. See RESTLESSNESS.

**UNRAVEL**, evolvere (unroll, &c.).—explicare (unfold; prop. and fig.; opp. perturbare, impire).—enodare (to untie a knot; prop. and fig.; juris laqueos, Gell.).

**UNREAD**, *§ Not read, non lectus. To leave u., non legere. § Not well read in, not conversant with, lectione non exercitus (oft. Gell. 7, 1); also non versatus in literis or in libris. In veteribus scriptis non volutatus (with ref. to the ancient authors).—rudis literarum Graecarum (with ref. to Greek authors).*

**UNREASONABLE**, rationi repugnans (agst reason).—iniquus (unfair). *To be u. in one's demands, iniqua postulare.*

**UNREASONABLY**, inique (unfairly).—injuria (wrongfully; opp. iure).—nulla ratione.—dementer, insane (madly).

**UNRECLAIMABLE**. See INCORRIGIBLE.

**UNRECLAIMED**, non emendatus.—qui ad bonam frugem nondum se recepit (aft. C.).

**UNRECONCILED**, non placatus.

**UNREGISTERED**, in acta publica non or nondum relat.

**UNRELENTING**. See INEXORABLE.

**UNREMITTED**. See CONTINUAL.

**UNREMITTING**. See CONTINUAL, UNWEARIED.

**UNREPEALED**, non abrogatus, &c. See TO ABROGATE.

**UNREPENTED**, cuius me (te, eum, &c.) non poenituit.

**UNREQUITED**. See UNREWARDED. *To leave abq's affection u., qm non redamare; amoris amore non respondere: to lei kindnesses received go u., beneficia non reddere; beneficia beneficiis non respondere.*

**UNRESENTED**, inultus (unrevenged).—impunitus (unpunished). *To remain u., impune esse: to leave u., inultum sinere.*

**UNRESERVED**. See FRANK, OPEN.

**UNRESERVEDLY**, aperte (openly; e. g., to speak, loqui).—libere (frankly; e. g., to own, profiteri). *To declare one's sentiments, feelings, &c. u., patetacer se totum cl.*

**UNRESISTING**, non resistens or repugnans.

**UNRESTRAINED**, non impeditus (not hindered).—effrenatus (unbridled; of desires, rage, &c.).—indomitus (untamed).—impetens (unable to restrain itself; e. g., animus). U. impetens, indomitus impetus (e. g., vulgi).

**UNRETURNED**. See UNREQUITED. *To leave a salutation u., salutem non referre.*

**UNREVENGED**, inultus.

**UNREWARDED**, premio non affectus.—inhonoratus (not honoured with a reward in the shape of a gift).—sine premio or pretio. sine mercede (without wages). *To leave abq. u., qm inhonoratum or qm sine pretio or premio dimittere.*

**UNRIG**, navis armamenta demere (of sailors, when the ship was to be propelled simply by oars; opp. tollere armamenta).—navis armamenta demittere (of sailors when threatened by a storm).—fundere navis armamenta: navem exarmare; navem armamenta spoliare (of a storm which destroys the rigging of a ship).

UNRIGHTEOUS. *See* IMPIOUS.UNRIGHTeousNESS. *See* IMPiETY.UNRIP. *See* RIP OPEN. 'Friendships should not be *unripped but unstitched*' (Collier, *quoting Cato ap. C.*), amicitie dissolvendæ magis quam discindendæ (Cato ap. C.).UNRIPE, immaturus (as well of fruit, &c., as of men).—crudus (still raw, opp. maturus et coctus, of fruit: *See* acerbus, of fruit, does not mean 'unripe', but *harsh to the taste*). Half u., subcrudus (*See* semicrudus later only).

UNRIPENESS, immaturitas.

UNRIVALLED. *See* INCOMPARABLE, INIMITABLE.

UNROASTED, crudus (of meat).—non tostus (of coffee).

UNROLL, evolvere. explicare (unfoid).

UNROOF, nudare tecto. detegere (domum). tectum nudare tegula (unfile).—demoliri tectum.

UNRUFFLED, 'nullo motu perturbatus. tranquillus. æquus (even, calm; e. g. animus).

UNRULINESS, effrenatio Impotentis animi.—Impotentia.—*See* ferocia, ferocitas.UNRULY. *See* UNGOVERNABLE, and (for passions, &c.) UNBIDDEN. U. spiritus, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (L.).

UNSADDLE, 'stratum detrudere equo; and prps stratum solvere (Sen. Ep. 80, 8, equum empturus solvi jubes stratum).

UNSADDLED, non stratus.

UNSAFE, non tutus. Intutus (L., T.; not C. or Cæs.).—periculosus (dangerous).—Infestus (that cannot be travelled or sailed on without danger). To render u., infestum reddere or habere (e. g. t.); infestare latrocinis (by robbers; of a road or district, &amp;c.); in'estare latrocinis ac prædationibus (the sea or water by pirates): to be u., infestari latrocinis (of the high roads, &amp;c.).

UNSALEABLE, invendibilis.

UNSALTED, sale non conditus.

UNSALUTED, insalutatus (V. Æn. 9, 288).

UNSATISFACTORY, ineptus, non idoneus (not suitable for the purpose in hand).—in quo non acquiescas (in which one cannot acquiesce).

UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est (of persons, with ref. to the claims they have advanced, their demands, &amp;c.).—non expletus. non salatus (not filled or satiated; of desires, passions, &amp;c.). I remain u., qd mihi non probatum est (athg has not compelled my assent, approval, &amp;c.): I remain u. by athg, mihi non satisfactum est qd re.

UNSAVOURY. *See* UNPALATABLEUNSAV, qd, ut indictum sit, revocare (L. 5, 15, 10). illa (dicta) retexere (C. Fin. 5, 28, 84). *See* RECENT, RETRACT.

UNSCREW, 'cochleam (-as) retorquere or 'remittere. To u. athg, 'cochleis qd retorquere (ast. prelum ... si non cochleis torquetur, Vitr. 6, 9).

UNSCRIPTURAL, 'libris divinis or literis sanctis repugnans, or parum conveniens.

UNSEALED, non obsignatus (e. g. t., not sealed).—aperitus or resignatus (with its seal broken; resignatus also of a will).—solutus. vinculis laxatis (the strings being loosened; of a letter, &amp;c.).

UNSEARCHABLE, 'Pæopr. quod reperiri non potest. 'Imppr. quod excogitari non potest: quod mente consequi or compelli nemo potest (ast. C.).

UNSEASONABLE, intempestivus (that does not arrive or happen at the proper time, mal à propos, importune; opp. tempestivus; e. g. letter, desire, fear).

—importunus (unfit, inconvenient, with ref. to the place where athg happens, and also of circumstances out of place).—immaturus (prop., not yet ripe; hence fig., that takes place before the right time; e. g. advice, counsel).

—præcox (prop., getting ripe before the proper time; hence of what happens too early, premature; e. g. joy, gaudium).

UNSEASONABLY, intempestive. importune.

UNSEASONED, non conditus (not seasoned with spices, &amp;c.).—humidus (wet, green; of timber, materia). To be made of u. timber, ex humidâ materiâ factum esse (Cæs.).

UNSEEMLY. *See* UNBECOMING.

UNSEEN, invisus.—invisitatus (Vitr.: = unvisited, L.).

UNSELFISH, qui utilitate communi non sua cupiditate impellitur (ast. C. Off. 1, 19, 63).—qui id potius incietur, quod universa, quam quod sibi utile sit.—qui privatæ utilitati non servit, qui omnia suis commodis non metitur (Cf SELFISH).—abstinens (abstain-

ing fm what belongs to others, strictly honest; opp. avarus). To be u., sum utilitatis immemorem esse; id potius intueri, quod universa (or alteri) quam quod sibi utile sit; to act unselfishly, or in an u. manner, liberaliter agere; innocenter agere.

UNSELFISHLY, innocenter. liberaliter. sume utilitatis immemor.

UNSELFISHNESS. *See* DISINTERESTEDNESS.UNSERVICEABLE. *See* USELESS.

UNSETTLE, 'To make uncertain or fluctuating (of what had been fixed), ci dubitationem injicere (to instil doubts into any's mind).—qd ad or in incerto revocare. qd in dubio vocare or revocare (to make athg doubtful). To leave athg unsettled, qd in medio, or in dubio, or in incerto relinquere. 'To disturb or unkinge the mind, ca mentem or animum perturbare (to perplex, agitate, &amp;c.).—animus loco et certo de statu demovere (to u. it by a sudden shock; C.). 'To bring into disorder, turbare (e. g. statum civilitatis).—perturbare (stronger; e. g. civitatem).—miscere (to turn topsy-turvy; e. g. rempublicam). To u. every thing, omnia prurbari or miscere.

UNSETTLED, in medio or in dubio or in incerto relictus (not settled; of disputed points, &amp;c.).—turbatus. perturbatus (disturbed, thrown into confusion).—fluctuans (with ref. to opinion, resolution).

UNSHACKLE. *See* UNCHAIN.UNSHAKEN. *See* UNMOVED.

UNSHAPEN, informis (that is without a determinate form or frame).—deformis (disagreeable fm its want of proper form or shape). U. state or condition, deformitas.

UNSHAVED, intonsus.

UNSEATHE, e. vaginâ educere. vaginâ nudare; and with gladium stringere, destringere.

UNSHIP, exponere (any where, in locum or in loco).

UNSHOD, pedibus nudis (with naked feet).—exalcatus (Suet., Mart.).—disalcatus (only Suet. Ner. 51; both = having put one's shoes off).—non calcatus (e. g., of a horse).

UNSHORN, intonsus. immixtus (e. g. barba, capilli).

UNSHIFTED, incertus ('Appul. Met. 7, p. 194, 37).

UNSIGTLINESS. *See* USELESS.UNSIGTLTY. *See* UOLY.

UNSTIRLIKE, non ædiorius.

UNSKILFUL, imperitus (inexperienced or unpractised, raw; in athg, ca rei).—ignarus, in athg, ca rei (ignorant of, with gen. of the art or science).—inscitus (betraying a want of proper knowledge and judgement; of persons and things; e. g. joke, jocus).—rudis, in athg, in qd re (uninformed in any art or science).

UNSKILFULLY, imperite (in an inexperienced manner).—inepte. incommode (unsuitably).—inscite (without proper knowledge or judgement).

UNSLAKED, 'Of lime, vivum. U. lime, calx viva (Vitr. 8, 7). 'Of thirst, non expletus (C.). non extinctus or restinctus or sedatus (all t.).

UNSOCIAL. *See* UNSOCIABLE.UNSOILED. *See* UNBEMISSED.

UNSOLICITED, non rogatus (unasked).—ultra (voluntarily).—ultra oblatas (offered without any solicitation).

UNSOLVED, non solutus. To leave u., non solve-

re.

UNSPHICATED, sincerus. simplex. Jv. simplex et sincerus.—non fucosus (e. g., an u. neighbourhood, vicinitas non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, &amp;c., C.).

UNSOUGHT, non quaesitus.

UNBOUND, 'With ref. to truth, pravus. pravus et perversus (of opinions). To be u. in faldâ, hereticum esse (Eccl.). 'veram Christi legem non sequi; infectum esse opinionum pravitate. 'With ref. to logical cogency, ad probandum infirmum (nugatoriusque). levis et infirmus. levis et nugatorius. Inanis et levis (weak, of arguments). That is an u. argument, nullum (vero) id quidem est argumentum. 'With ref. to health. *See* SICKLY, UNHEALTHY. 'Rotien: vid.

UNOWN, non satus.

UNSPARED. To leave nothing u., nulli rei parcere.

UNSPARING, 'Severe, inclémens (opp. clémens).—acer. acerbus (opp. lenis).—crudelis (opp. clemens). 'Liberal, vid.

UNSPARINGLY, inclementer. acerbe. acriter crudeliter.

UNSPREAKABLE. *See* UNUTTERABLE.UNSPOTTED. *See* UNSTAINED, UNFILED.

UNSTABLE, instabilis (that does not stand fast or un-

*firm ground*; *a. g. gradus, incessus*.—*vagus* (*errant about, not settled*; of persons and things; hence = *inconstant*; *e. g. vita, life*; *vultus, look*).

UNSTAINED, *purus*. *integer* (opp. *contaminatus*).—*incontaminatus* (opp. *contaminatus*).—*impollutus* (opp. *pollutus*; *these two post-Ciceronian*).—*castus*. *incorruptus*. *inviolatus*. *U. by civil blood, castus a crude civil*. *U. immaculatus, post.*; once in *Lue*. [*Stm. in PURE*.]

UNSTAMPED, non *signatus* *forma*, sed *rudi pondere* (of metals, silver coin, &c.).—*publice non probatus* (of measures, weight, &c.).

UNSTEADILY, *instabilis* (et *lubricus*) *gradu* (with *unsteady gait*; *Curt*).—*mutabiliter* (*changeably*; *Varr.*). *U. Not leviter = slightly*.—*inconstanter* = *inconsistently, illogically*.

UNSTEADINESS. See *INSTABILITY, INCONSTANCY, FICKLENESS*.

UNSTEADY, *instabilis* (not *firm, regular, &c.*; *prop. and impropr.*). See *INCONSTANT*. *An u. hand* (in *writing*), *vacillans* *literarum* (*C.*): *an u. gait*, *instabilis ingressus* (*L.*), *gradus* (*Curt.*): *an u. line* (of soldiers), *instabilis et fluctans acies* (*L.*): *an u. hand*, *tremebunda* or *tremula manus* (*e. g. of a drunken man*); *manus intremiscens* (*e. g. of a surgeon*). *An u. light*, *intremulum lumen* (*† V.*). *If = immoral, profigate, vid.*

UNSTITCH, *dissuere*. See *quotation in UNRIP*.

UNSTOP, *relinere* (*what had been stopped with resin, pitch, &c.*).—*solvere* (*g. t.*).

UNSTRUNG, *nervis non intentus*.

UNSUBDUED. See *UNTAMED*.

UNSUCCESSFUL, *† Of persons* (see *UNFORTUNATE*). *To be u. in alig.*, *qd. ei non satis ex sententiâ procedit*, or *male, parum, &c. procedit*. *Even the greatest orators are u. in their attempts*, nonnumquam etiam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententiâ eventus dicendi procedit (*C.*).—*† Of things*, *cassus* (*empty, hollow*; hence *profitless, of labours*).—*inanis* (*empty, unsubstantial*; *inanes contentiones*).—*irritus* (*as good as undone, irrit. ineptum, labor*). *Jm. vanus et irritus*; *irritus et vanus*. *To make u. attempts, operam perdere, or frustra consumere or contere*; *oleum et operam perdere*. *To be u., successu carere* (*†*) *ad irritum cadere*.—*male procedere*.

UNSUCCESSFULLY. See *IN VAIN*.

UNSUITABLE. See *UNFIT, UNBECOMING*.

UNSUITABLENESS. See *UNFITNESS, UNBECOMINGNESS*.

UNSULLIED. See *UNBLEMISHED*.

UNUSPECTED, non *suspectus*. *Aby is u., omnis suspicio abest a qo*; non *convenit in qm suspicio*; *alio is u., nulla subest in qâ re suspicio*.

UNUSPECTING, nihil mali suspicans (*C. Cluent.* 9, 27).

UNTAINTED, non *infectus*.

UNTAMED, *† Propri.* *immanusuetus* (*propri., not tame, not withdrawn fr. its savage state*; of *living beings*). *† Impropr.* See *UNGOVERNABLE*.

UNTASTED, *ingustatus* (*that has never been tasted before*; *† H.*).

UNTAUGHT, non *edoctus*.

UNTEENABLE, *infirmus*. *levi. Jm. levis et infirmus* (*weak*; of arguments, &c.).—*quod defendi non potest*.

UNTENANTED, *vacuus* (*empty*).—non *locatus* (*not let*).

UNTERRIFIED, non *territus, &c.* See *TERRIFY*.

UNTHANKFUL. See *THANKLESS, UNGRATEFUL*.

UNTHANKFULLY. See *THANKLESSLY, UNGRATEFULLY*.

UNTHANKFULNESS. See *THANKLESSNESS, INGRATITUDE*.

UNTHINKING. See *INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHTLESS*.

UNTHRIFTY. See *UNECONOMICAL, PRUDIGAL*.

UNTIE, *solvere*. *dissolvere*. *laxare* (*to make loose*). *To u. alig. or aby, qd. or qm nodo vinculum solvere*; *to u. a knot, nodum solvere, expedire* (*prop. or fig.*).

UNTIL, *conj. dum*.—*donec* (*in this sense very rare in C.*; not found in *Cæs. Freund*).—*quoad* (*with ref. to the mood, the subj. is used when there is any closer connection between the principal and accessory clauses than that of defining the time*; *i. e. when the event up to which alig. lasted, or before which it did not occur, or did not cease, was an object aimed at, desired, conceived possible, or pointed out generally as an indefinite future event*. *Hand says the subj. is used when the force might be given by 'no longer than till', non diutius quam, or 'not before', non prius quam*. *The subj. is most commonly used in pres., imperf., or*

*pluperf.*; *the indic. in the perf. or fut. perf.*; *Cf. Pract. Intr. ii. 641—645, 656, 657, 667*. *The continuance is more strongly marked out by adding usque eo, or eo usque, in the principal clause; et usque ad eum finem* [*dum, C.*]).

UNTIL, *prep. (of time)*: *u. the present moment*, adhuc usque ad hunc diem (*u. this day*); *u. to-morrow*, in crastinum; *u. late at night*, ad multam noctem; *u. daylight*, ad lucem; *u. the evening*, ad vespertum.

UNTILE, tegulas demere (*Ferr. 2, 3, 60*).—*detegere* (*e. g. villam, ædem*).—*tectum nudare tegula*.

UNTINGED. See *UNCULTIVATED*.

UNTIMELY. See *UNSEASONABLE*. *An u. birth*, abortio (*the act of bringing forth*); abortus (*the u. birth, and the thing prematurely born*).

UNTINGED, non *tinctus* (*qâ re*).

UNTIRED, indefessus (*rejected by Klotz, on the ground of its not occurring in prose before the post-Aug. period*; but 'non defatigatus, wch he recommends instead, can only be used to deny aby's being tired on a particular occasion').

UNTO. See *TO*.

UNTOLD, *† Not narrated, mentioned, indictus* (*unsaid*).—non *narratus, &c.* *To leave aby u., silere qd.*—*omittere, prætermittere qd. (to pass it over)*.—*† Uncounted, non numeratus*. *To trust aby with u. gold, concedere ei marsupium cum argento* (*Plaut.*).

UNTOUCHED, *intactus*. *To leave nothing u., processu nihil intantum neque quietum pati*; *to leave aby u., qd non tangere*. *If = 'to pass over in silence', see UNTOLD or PASS*. *† Unmoved, vid.*

UNTOWARD. See *STUBBORN, UNFORTUNATE, UNLUCKY*.

UNTRACTABLE. See *PROVARD, UNGOVERNABLE*.

UNTRANSLATABLE, quod totidem verbis reddi non potest.

UNTRIED. *To leave nothing u., nihil inexpertum omittere*; omnia experiri. See *UNTRAINED*. *† Not tried* (*judicially*), *incognita causâ*. *Indicta causâ, re inorata*.—*inauditus* (*unheard*; *post-Aug. in this sense*; *T.*).

UNTRIMMED, *immissus*. *Intonsus* (*e. g. barbâ immissâ et intonso capillo, Siscenn. ap. Non.*; *imm. capilli, V.*). See *UNCUT*.

UNTRODDEN, non *tritus* (*of ways*).

UNTROUBLED, non *veatus*.—*securus* (*without anxiety*).—*† "nullo motu perturbatus* (*unruffled, &c.*). *† Imperturbatus should be rejected for the same reasons that Q. urges agel imperturbatus, i, 5, 65*.

UNTRUE, *† False, vid.* *† Faithless, vid.*

UNTRULY. See *FALSELY, FAITHLESSLY*.

UNTRUTH. See *FALSEHOOD*.

UNTURNED. *To leave no stone u., manibus pedibusque entit. omnia experiri*. *ad omnia descendere*.

UNTUTORED, *† non* or *nullo ante edoctus* (*aff. jam antedocti, quæ interrogati pronuntiarent, tatorum what to say*; *Cæs.*).

UNTWINE, *† retorquere*.—*retexere*.—*revolvere* (*U. twist*, *† e. g. fila, stamina, t.*).—*solvere* (*g. t.*).

UNUSED, *† Unaccustomed, vid.* *† Not used*; *not employed, inusitatus*. *non usitatus* (*not in use*; *e. g. verbum*).—*prætermisus* (*omissus* (*allowed to slip away without being employed*; *occasio, tempus, &c.*).

UNUSUAL, *insoluitus* (*that one is not accustomed to*; and thus that one does reluctantly; also that has not been observed or practised either for some time or not at all, opp. *solitus*; *e. g. labor, spectaculum*; *verba*).—*inabens* (*that one has not yet become accustomed to*; *e. g. word, verbum*).—*minus usitatus*. *inusitatus*. *non usitatus* (*not customary, not in use*; *e. g. word, verbum*).—*inauditus* (*not heard yet, e. g. word*).—*novus* (*something new, and therefore still uncommon*); *Jm. inauditus et novus*.—*non vulgaris* (*not commonly occurring, not common not of every day use or occurrence*; *e. g. recommendation, commendatio*).—*egregius* (*peculiar in its kind*).—*singularis* (*unique in its kind, singular*).—*ingens* (*enormous, denoting dimensions, e. g. greatness, magnitudo*; *number, numerus*).—*solito major* (*greater than usual, e. g. ornament, apparatus*). *to say something u., contra morem consuetudinemque qd loquit.*

UNUSUALLY, *insolenter* *† Insolite, see Class. i.*—*egregie* (*exemplarily, in a distinguished manner, e. g. egregie fidelis*).—*†* *It may also be rendered by solito, followed by the comparative of an adjective*; *e. g. u. great, solito major* (*e. g. armament, apparatus*); *un u. rapid river, citatior solito amnia*.

UNUSUALNESS, insolentia, novitas (Syn. in UNUSUAL).

UNUTTERABLE, ineffabilis (unpronounceable: *fm offering a physical difficulty to the organs of speech; e. g. name, word; Plin. 5, praefat. in § 1, and 28, 2, 4; quod dici or pronunciarum non potest, would often be unmanageable*) — infandus (dreadful, shocking, that one hardly dares to describe in words; *e. g. fact, pain*). — inenarrabilis (not to be related in words, not to be described, *e. g. labour, pain, labor*). — incredibilis (incredible; *e. g. pleasure, longing*). — inauditus (unheard of, *e. g. magnitude, cruelty*). — immensus (immense, *e. g. size, difficulty, desire*). — maximus (very great, *e. g. pain, dolor*).

UNUTTERABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (beyond all description). — incredibiliter (incredibly). — intoleranter (insupportably; *e. g. to grieve, dolore*).

UNVARNISHED, IMPROPR. sincerus (opp. fucatus). — simplex (opp. plinatus); *fm. simplex et sincerus* — nudus (naked, plain; *e. g. veritas*) — non fucatus, fuce non illitus (propr. and impropr.). *To tell us a tale, vere simpliciter dicere, vere libere profiteri (non nudam veritatem dicere)*.

UNVEIL, velamen ex capiti detrahere (oft. *Mar. 3, 43, 3*). *To u. oneself, caput aperire*. — *¶ Pro.* To u. a thing (*i. e. make manifest*), nudare. denudare. patefacere. palam facere.

UNWALLED, muro or mœnibus non cinctus, septus, &c. — immunitus (unfortified). *The city had been formerly w. fuerat urbs quondam sine muro (L.)*.

UNWARILY. See INCAUTIOUSLY.

UNWARINESS. See INCAUTION-NESS.

UNWARLIKE, imbellis (not martial). — a bello alienus (not inclined for war). — pacis amans (loving peace).

UNWARRANTABLE. See UNJUSTIFIABLE.

UNWARRANTED, *¶ Not warranted, Cret.*; *To buy a horse that was w.* — equum pure emere, non sub conditione, ut, si malus (or morbosus) emptus sit, reddidit eum non liceat (*i. e. to buy it unconditionally [pure, Jct.]*), so that you cannot return it, if diseased; (oft. *Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 14*). Si malum emptum forent, nobis istas reddidit haud liceret. *¶ Unauthorised, unjustifiable, vid.*

UNWARY. See INCAUTIOUS.

UNWASHED, linctus.

UNWEARIED, indefessus (F., T.: see UNTIRED). *fm. indefessus et assiduus (T.)*. — Impiger (v. propr.; with ref. to the character). — sedulus (busy, active, stirring about). — assiduus (Syn. in INDUSTRIOUS). — strenuus (industrious, strenuous). *U. industry, acre discendi studium (in one's studies)*.

UNWEAVE, retexere (*e. g. telam*).

UNWELCOME, non acceptus, ingratus.

UNWELL. See IL, POORLY. *I am very w., sum admodum infirmus (C.)*.

UNWEPT, infletus (†). infletus (†). indeploratus (†).

UNWHOLESOME. See UNHEALTHY.

UNWIELDINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti (the clumsy mass of a body; *Curt. 9, 2, 21*). See CLUMSINESS.

UNWIELDY. See CLUMSY.

UNWILLING, invitus, nolens (not choosing; being u. to do athg.).

UNWILLINGLY, non libenter, ægre. gravate. invite; or by adj., invitus, non libens. — coactus (by compulsion). *To do athg. u., sit gravari qd facere (e. g. graviari literas dare). Very u., perinvitus.*

UNWILLINGNESS. See DISINCLINATION.

UNWIND, retexere. restorquere. revolvere (*e. g. sese*).

UNWISE, insipiens (v. propr.; different fm. desipiens, *i. e., silly, fm weakness of intellect*). — stultus (foolish). *What is more u. than qd. i. quid stultius est, quam qd. i. See Foolish.*

UNWISELY, insipienter, stulte.

UNWITTINGLY. See UNCONSCIOUSLY.

UNWITTY, insulcus (without wit or spirit). — indicus (without pleasant humour, not amusing). — ineptus (childish, insipid, absurd).

UNWOMANLY, eum mulierum naturâ non congruens or conveniens. — ut minime decet mulierem.

UNWONTED. See UNUSUAL.

UNWORTHILY, indigne.

UNWORTHINESS (of a person or thing), indignitas.

UNWORTHY, indignus; of athg, qd re, or qui with subj. (not deservin, whether in a good or a bad sense; hence generally with the object that the person

does not deserve. *Living alone makes use of the construction with 'ut' the infn. is poet.* — immeritus (undeserved, of things). — alienus (at variance with; *e. g. ejus dignitas, quam mihi quisque tribuit; dignitate imperii, &c.*). *Am u. person, homo nulli re bonâ dignus: u. treatment, indignitas (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 14)*. *To do something u. of one's character, position, station, &c., minuere suam dignitatem.*

UNWRAP, explicare (*e. g. vestem, mercem*). — evolovere (to unravel).

UNWRITTEN, nondum scriptus (not yet written).

To leave u., non scribere.

UNWROUGHT, rudis. — infectus. See UNCOINED.

UNYIELDING. See INFLEXIBLE, UNBENDING.

UNYOKE, abjungere (F. Georg. 3, 518). — diajungere (to u. fm each other). — demere ci jugum (to take the yoke off a horse, oz, &c.). *¶ Ov. Met. 7, 324, &c. H. Od. 3, 6, 42*. — jumenta exuere jugo.

UP, *¶ To be up (= not a-bed), vigilare (to be awake)*. — lecto surrexisse (to have left one's bed). — *¶ To walk up and down, ire et redire; inambulare. To bring nothing up, nihil emoliri (of a person who coughs; Cels.)*. *To lie up three pair of stairs, tribus scalis habitare: to rise up agat aby, exsurgere contra or adversum qm (T.); cooriri in qm; imperium ca detrectare: to come up to (= as high as) althg, aquare qd (e. g. summa equorum pectora, of water; also tenuis esse, aft. abl. of thing; e. g. alibi umbilico tenius aqua erat; alibi genus vix superavit. L. 26, 45, extr.): up the stairs, contra scalas: up the stream, adverso flumine: up the mountain or hill, in adversum montem; adversus collem or ellum: to come up with; see TO OVERTAKE. Up the country, in interiora regionis: to get up, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or lecto; surgere cubitu: to rise up to speak, surgere ad dicendum (see RISE); fm my youth up, a puero, a parvo, a parvulo, — ab adolescentia, ab adolescentulo, ab ineunte ætate; a primâ ætate or adolescentia, ab initio matris, a primis temporibus ætatis. To hold up, a) = lift up, vid. b) keep fm falling, sustinere, sustentare (propr. and impropr.); fulcire (to prop up; also fig.); stabilire (to make firm, establish; e. g., a state; the authority of a law). To climb up, see CLIMB. To run up, see RUN (UP). To keep u. with; see KEEP.*

UPBraid, verbis catigare (to chide with words, justly, whereas all the following words imply injustice). — increpare or increpitare, with and without voc, vobis, verbis (to u. loudly, and with harsh, abusive language). — objurgare (to u. reproachfully). — corripere (to reprehend). — convicium ci facere (to abuse). See TO REPROACH.

UPHILL, adversum (prep.) collem (e. g., to charge u. a., adversum collem impetum facere). — sursum (upwards; e. g. enit).

UPHOLD. See TO SUPPORT.

UPHOLSTERER, qui conclavia (cubicula, &c.) ornat. — qui suppellectilem venditat. — suppellectilarius opifex (aft. suppel. servus, Up.).

UPLAND, editus, editor. U's, regio montana.

UPON, see ON. U. my honour, see HONOUR. U. condition, either abl. only, or with sub u. condition of his not writing any more, sub câ conditione, ne quid postea scriberet. It is now and then (not in C.) followed by si: e. g. librum tibi câ conditione daret, si reciperes te correcturum esse (Cæcin. ap. C. Fam. 6, 7, 4). *Up (1) 'A book on friendship' must be liber, qui est de amicitia, &c. (2) Super takes the acc. after a verb of motion; e. g. he sat down u. an asp, super aspidem assidit (C.) (but not after ponere; see ON): to be thrown headforemost u. the stakes, super vallum præcipitanti (S.). (3) 'Upon this' &c. (in the continuation of a narrative) is often translated by the abl. absol., the participle being such as describes the previous action; e. g. quo facto; also by tum, hic, &c. (4) Upon, often = concerning, about, &c., super with abl.; e. g. hac super re scribam ad te, more commonly de qd re scribere. (5) It is also used accusatively; e. g. sorrow u. sorrow, novus super eteternum luctus (L.); wound u. wound, vulnus super vulnus (L.). (6) With the 'upon' of rest, the acc. is used of extension in space = on the upper surface of athg; e. g. super tabernaculum Daril imago solis fugebat (Curt.); collis erat, collemque super planissima campi Area (O.). — To be quartered upon aby, collocari apud gos.*

UPPER, *¶ Locally, superus, — superior (of two). — summus (the highest; of several). The u. story pars superior ædium: the u. lip, labrum superius: the u. part of the loom, partes upper superiores: the u. part of athg, pars superior, also superior. or (when the whole*

*u. part is meant* summus (in agreement with the *subst.*, which is governed by 'of' in English; e. g. *navis summa*). *With ref. to rank*: superior loco or dignitate, or superior only. *The u. classes*, see *EXTRACT*. *To get the upper hand*, vincere, superare, &c.; of *aby*, qm.; superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem discedere.

**UPPERMOST**, summus (supremus, *only of what is above us, in the air, heaven, &c.*)—primus (*Arist.*, in order, rank). *To say whatever comes u.*, loquor, quod in solum, ut dicitur (C.), or quod in buccam venit (*Varr.* ap. *Non.*, C.).

**UPPISH**. See *CONCITED*.

**UPRIGHT**, *s.* U's and cross-beams, tigna statuta et transversaria (*Petr.*).

**UPRIGHT, adj.** rectus. erectus. celsus et erectus. erectus et celsus (e. g. status, C.). *An u. position*, status celsus et erectus. *To place u.*, erigere: *to remain u.*, rectum assistere: *to go or walk u.*, erectum vadere, incedere: *that cannot walk u.*, quem femora destituunt: *to keep or maintain u.*, a) *prop.*, sustinere, sustentare. *An u. man*, vir bonus, probus (a good man)—vir vitā innocentem (innocent)—homo antiquā virtute et fide; praece probitatis et fidei exemplar; homo antiquis moribus; homo antiqui officii (*all* = a man of the good old stamp): *a strictly u. man*, homo gravis; vir gravissimae antiquitatis (C.). See *HONEST*.

**UPRIGHTLY**, \*capite erecto. *U. Honestly*, vid.

**UPRIGHTNESS**, probitas (honesty)—innocentia. *Integritas* (the not being liable to punishment; innocence)—antiqua probitas. antiquitas (old simplicity of manners).

**UPROAR**. See *TUMULT, DISTURBANCE*.

**UPROOT**. See *ROOT up* (or *OUT*).

**UPSET**, sternere qm. (knock down; cause to fall; e. g. proximos)—evertere (e. g. currum; also impropr. rem publicam)—subvertere (overthrow by force applied below; mensam, and impropr.).

**UPSHOT**. See *EVENT*.

**UPSIDE**. *To turn u. down*, ima summis miscere or mutare. *summa imis confundere*. omnia turbare et miscere. omnia in contrarium vertere. cœlum et terras miscere.

**UPSTART**, homo novus.—terre filius (a nobody knows who; gervens; C. *sum.* 9, 7, *extr.*).

**UPWARDS**, sursum. sursum versus. sublimē (the last 'on high', not with in, at least in C.). *Inclined u.*, acclivis or acclivus (in a slight degree, lenter; both of a mountain). *Turned (= bent) u.*, repandus, resimus (of the nose). *U. p. a d. s.* is often expressed by sub in a compound verb; *to look u.*, suspicere; *to fly u.*, subvolare. *With the face u.*, supinus, resupinus, sublimis et erecto capite; *so 'hands with the palms u.*, manus supinæ. *U. Abot.*, amplius, plus. *Eight years and u.*, or *u. of eight years*, octo anni et amplius; anni octo amplius; amplius octo anni of a year, plus annum (*U. never* anni, &c. et quod excurrit). *It is now u. of eight months since*, jam amplius octo menses sunt, quum &c.

**URBANITY, urbanitas**. See *POLITENESS*.

**URCHIN**, *U. Hedgehog*, vid. *U. Contemptuous name for a boy*, puerulus. pusio.—frustum pueri (a bit of a boy; *Com.* in mockery or contempt).

**URGE**, urgere (to press in a vehement urgent manner, as a powerful warrior presses upon an enemy; impropr., of pressing in argument, urgere qm., or absol., urgentur preterea pullosophorum greges—Instat Academia, C.; feci summa lenitate, quæ feci; illum neque ursi, neque &c., C.). *In the sense 'to urge aby to do althg.'* it is very rare. *Lepidus urisit me et suis et Antonii literis*, ut legionem tricesimam mittere sibi, *Asin. Pollio*, ap. *C. Fam.* 10, 32, 4)—instare (to be ever, as it were, close upon aby, to press him, &c.; ci, often absol.; also instare de qo or de qāre. *Fol.* used by inf., instat poscere recuperatores, C.; by ut, nē [not in C.], ut Q., ne, *Plant.*). *Jx.* urgere, instare (C.).—summe contendere a qo (C.; *to demand althg. of aby vehemently*; ut nē)—accerrime suadere ci (ut or nē; *to advise in the strongest terms*; quum accerrime Lepido suavisset, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, *Fell.* 2, 3, 2). *To u. the plea of bad health*, excusare valetudinē (L.); of poverty, excusare inopiam (Cæs.).

*U. causing qd.* (*Aug.* poets and post-Aug. prose). *To u. althg.* (= advise), suadere qd. hortari qd. (e. g., *to u. the necessity of peace*, pacem suadere, hortari; both C.). See *TO PRESS = to urge*, and *to try earnestly to persuade*.

**URGENT**, gravis. magni momenti (weighty).—maximus, gravissimus (very great). *U. danger*, periculum prebens: *u. prayers*, curatissimæ preces (T. 294

*Ann.* 1, 13, 3); omnes preces (e. g. omnibus precibus petere qd., contendere, ut &c.); *at my u. entreaty*, orante me atque obsecrante: *u. necessity*, necessitas, necessarium. *U. Urgens*, in the sense of 'pressing,' is very late; *urgenter causa*, *Tertull.*; *instans*, *U. tior*, T., *Gell.*, &c.

**URGENTLY**, vehementer. etiam atque etiam (e. g., *to entreat, recommend*)—summe (e. g. contendere a qo, ut &c.)—accerrime (e. g. suadere, ut, *Fell.*). *To entreat aby u. to &c.*, summe contendere ab qo ut &c.; cum qo agere ut &c. (see *C. Lat.* 1, 4.)

**URGING**, *s.* See *IMPULSE, INVESTIGATION*.

**URINAL**, matella.

**URINE**, urina.—lotium (coarser term; both *Suet.* *Vesp.* 23).

**URN**, urna (also for the ashes of the dead)—olla ossaria (for the ashes, bones, &c., of the dead; *Inscript.*).

**USAGE**. See *CUSTOM*.

**USE**, *s.* utilitas, usus.—commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus (profi). *To be of much u. towards doing althg.*, multum valere ad qd. faciendum. *Athg. is of little u. agst althg.*, qd. parum valet contra qd. *To be of u.*, valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy).—utile esse, usui esse, ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbere.—prodesse, conducere. *To be of much u.*, magnæ utilitatis esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: *to be of little u.*, non multum prodesse. *parum prodesse (too little)*. *To be of u. to aby*, prodesse ci; esse ex usu ci; esse ex re or in rem ci. *juvare qm.* ci adesse (assist him with advice, &c.). *Sts proficere may be used*; patience is of no u., nihil proficere or nihil proficuit patientiā. *Guessing is of no u.*, nihil valet conjectura: *to make u. of*; see *TO USE*. *To make one's knowledge and good sense of u.*, to mankind, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre: *to be of u. to the state by althg.*, qd. re rempublicam adjuvare: *of what u. is it to close the port?* quid attinet claudi portum? of what u. could it be? quid referret?

**USE**, *v.* uti (*only with ref. to the permanent or frequent use of althg.*, qāre; for any purpose, ad qd.).—abuti qāre (for any purpose; ad qd. or in qāre = 'utendo consumere', to make a thorough full use of the whole of althg., otio, libertate, &c.; then = 'abuse', opp. uti).—usurpare qd. (to employ or u. althg. as a single act; often as an inchoative)—adhibere (to u. for a purpose, with an end and definite view); althg., qd.; for althg., ci rei; ad qd.; in qāre (*U. never* to be used generally as *Syn.* with uti).—conferre qd. ad (its in) qd. (to apply to a purpose; e. g. prædas in monumenta deorum immortalium, C.; tempus ad qd., C.).—in usum ci rei vertere (to make it serve a purpose; it was not intended for or did not usually serve, e. g. naves in onerarium usum, to use ships of war as merchant vessels or transports). *To u. a word*, verbo uti (*U. never* usurpare or adhibere in this sense); *to u. a word correctly*, verbum opportune propriè collocare: *to u. a word in a particular meaning*, subicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd. significare or declarare: *to u. a word in a rare and pedantic meaning*, verbum doctiuscule ponere. *Catulus* uses 'deprecor' in the sense of 'detestor'; sic deprecor a Catullo dictum est, quasi detestor. *So too Cicero u.'s the word in a similar meaning*, item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur: *the word is used in an opposite sense by C. pro Cæciliā*, when he says, 'contra valet, quum Cicero pro Cæciliā ita dicit. *To u. a saying of Solon's*, ut Solonis dictum usurpem (= adopt it, make it my own for this time). *To u. aby's assistance for althg.*, cs operā uti or abuti ad qd. or in qāre; qo adjuvare uti in qāre.

**USED**. See *ACCOMMODATE*.

**USEFUL**, utilis (*U. conducibilis* does not belong to good prose)—salubris (as masc., C. Cels.; saluber, *Varr.* and O.). salubritas (salutary; the latter also with ad qd.)—efficax (efficacious)—commodus, accommodatus, aptus (convenient, fit). *To be u.*, utilem, &c. esse; usui, utilitati esse; ex usu esse; prodesse; conducere; for any purpose, valere or vim habere ad qd. (to have influence upon althg.)—prodesse or adjuvare ad qd. (to be of use towards effecting an object; the latter also with ut).

**USEFULLY**, utiliter.—bene, salubriter. *Sts commode, accommodate, apte (fitly)*. *To employ one's time u.*, tempus recte collocare. tempore recte uti.

**USEFULNESS**, utilitas.—salubritas (wholesomeness, &c.).

**USELESS**, inutilis (not useful)—cassus (empty, hollow; then profitless, causeless; e. g. labores, vota, formido).—inanis (empty, without substance; hence

unreal, profitless; e.g. cogitatio contentiones).—vanus (empty, without any useful result; e.g. lectus, inceptum).—irritus (done in vain; e.g. inceptum, preces, labor). Jw. vanus et irritus. irritus et vanus. *U. talk; see FRIVOLOUS. U. things, inutilia*—cassa, inania, &c.—nugæ (trifles). *To take u. trouble, operam perdere; operam frustra insumere, consumere, conterere; frustra laborem suscipere: to be just taking so much u. trouble, oleum et operam perdere (C., Prov.).*—saxum sarrire (Prov., to hoe a rock; Mart.).—imbrem in cribrum ingerere (to catch the rain in a sieve; Prov., Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 100).—laterem lavare (to wash a tile; Prov., Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 9). *U. for athy, inutilis ei rei or ad qd: u. to aby, inutilis ad cs usum: a totally u. person, homo ad nullam rem or ad nullam partem utilis: to be u. inutillem esse; nulli utile esse.*

USELESSLY, inutiliter. *In vain, frustra, nequidquam, incassum (S., L.)* (Syn. in VAINLY). *Not u., non ex vano (not non temere, which is 'not readily,' 'not easily').*

USHER, magister admissionum ('Gentleman Usher' officer who introduces persons to whom an audience has been granted: time of Empp.).—hypodidascalus, or, pure Lat., adjutor (assistant-master).—subdoctor (Ass.). *To assist as u. in aby's education, subdocere qm (C. Att. 8, 4, 1).*

USHER IN, qm introduce ad qm (for an audience; cf. Curt. 6, 7, 17). But deducere qm ad qm = to introduce him, that he may make his acquaintance, C.

USUAL, usitatus, more or usu receptus (that has become a custom).—tritus, sermone tritus (that has been much in the mouth of the people, and hence has become u.; e.g., a proverb).—vulgaris (customary, vulgar).—quodidianus (of every day). *Never use, in this sense, sollemnis; i. e., 'made sacred by use, whence it is wrong to say "hoc verbum sollemne est Ciceroni," for "hoc vocabulo sæpe utitur Cicerone."* *Usual is often translated sole(n)t esse, &c. Which are the u. indications of poison, quæ indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: the u. question is, quæri solet: as u. with him, ut solet or assidet; (ex) consuetudine sua, or consuetudine only (Cæs.).* *In English, 'than usual' is used elliptically; e.g. 'he returns sooner than u.' = 'than it is usual with him to return.' In Latin there must always be a verb. Quicker than u., citius quam solet (solent, &c.).*

USUALLY, plerumque (mostly).—fere (almost always; these two eply with omnes expressed or understood).—vulgo (by nearly every body).—passim (in many different places). *not communiter. Often Crcl. with solere. As he u. does, ut solet, ut assidet: as u. appears, ut fit: it is u. asked, quæri solet: a more than u. learned divine, \*theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: it u. happens so, sic fere fieri solet. To ride the horse I u. ride, equo, quo consuevi, uti. See COMMONLY, GENERALLY.*

USUCAPTION, usucapio (= domuli adepto per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; Ulp.). *To obtain possession by u., usucapere.*

USUFRACT, usus et fructus. unus fructusque, and (more commonly) as one word, usufructus. *One who enjoys the u. usufructuarius.*

USUFRACTUARY, usufructuarius.

USURER, fenerator (one that lends money on interest; in a bad sense).—tucillio (one that lends money at high interest; Cic. Att. 2, 1, extr.).

USURIOUS, avarus et feneratorius (impropr., Val. Max. 2, 6, 11).

USURP, invadere in qd (to make oneself master of by force).—qd vindicare sibi or ad se. *Usurpare, in the sense of taking unjust possession, is very late; Cod. Just. To u. the sovereignty, vindicare sibi regnum; tyrannidem occupare (in a free state).*

USURPER, tyrannus (i. e., one who has made himself sovereign of a free state).—Crcl.

USURY, usura. —feneratio. (Syn. and phrases in INTEREST, B.).—fenus (denotes interest as the produce of capital, like τόκος).—usura (denotes what is paid by the debtor for the use of the capital, like δάκρυ).—inutilis u., fenus iniquum (e. g. exercere). *To practise u., fenus (iniquum) exercere; fenerari; fenore pecunias accitare (T.). See INTEREST.*

UTENSILS, utensilia, lum (all that one has to use, e.g., for household purposes).—supplex (all that belongs to furnishing and decorating a house).—vasa, orum (all kinds of vessels; also soldiers' vessels for the field). *Kitchen u.'s, instrumentum coquinarium (Ulp. Dig. 33, 2, 19, § 12).*

UTERINE, uterinus (e.g. fratres; Cod. Just.).

UTILITY. See USEFULNESS.

UTMOST. See EXTREME. *It was with the u. difficulty that &c., nihil ægrius est factum, quam ut &c. (C.). To do one's u., omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni opæ atque operæ eniti. To be (or, an affair) of the u. importance; see IMPORTANCE.*

UTTER, adj. See ENTIRE, TOTAL.

UTTER, v. dicere, proferre, &c. See SAY.—eliqui. enunciare (denote an act of the intellect, in conformity to which one utters a thought that was resting in the mind; but the eloquent regards therein both substance and form, wishing to express his thought in the most perfect manner; whereas the enuncians regards merely the substance, wishing only to communicate his thought; hence elocutio belongs to rhetoric, enunciatio to logic).—proloqui (denotes a moral act, in conformity to which one resolves to give utterance to a secret thought; opp. reticere, like profiteri).—pronunciare (a physical act, by which one u.'s mechanically alth, whether thought of or written, and makes it heard, like recitare. Pronunciare, however, is a simple act of the organs of speech, and aims merely at being fully heard; recitare is an act of refined art, and aims by just modulation, according to the laws of declamation, to make a pleasing impression; Ddæ.).—emittere (to send forth; dictum, maledictum; vocem). *Not to u. a word, nullum omnino verbum tacere: not to be able to u. a word, loqui non posse: be sure not to u. a word about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptiis: pray don't u. a word, verbum unum ne faxis cave: I will not u. a word more, verbum non amplius addam; nihil verbi addam.*

UTTERANCE. *To give u. to one's thoughts, cogitata proloqui. cogitata mentis eliqui or enunciare. dico, quod sentiam: to give u. to one's feelings, mentis sensa explicare: not to be able to give u. to alth, completi oratione or exprimere verbis non posse. Distinct u., explanatio verborum; dilucida pronunciatio (both Q. 11, 3, 33). Distinct u. joined to a correct and pleasing pronunciation, emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio (Q. 1, 5, 33). Without teeth, there is no possibility of distinct u., dentes quum desunt, omnem explanationem adimunt (Plin. 7, 16, 13, 70).*

UTTERLY. See ENTIRELY, TOTALLY, QUITE. *As u. worthless fellow, non semisilis homo; homo non quiquisquilius.*

UTTERMOST. See UTMOST.

UXORIOUS, uxorius (t).

## V.

VACANCY, ¶ Emptiness, inantia (C., Plaut.); vacuitas (Petr.).—inane, vacuum (empty space, void). ¶ *Of an office, locus vacuus. munus vacuum (vacuitas, D. Brut. in C. Ep. ad Div. 11, 10, ed. Ern., quantum cupiditate hominibus inlicitat vacuitas). There is a v., locus vacat (Plin. Ep.): there are five v.'s every year, quotannis quinque loci vacui sunt (Wyltenb.); during a v., loco, munere vacante.*

VACANT, ¶ Empty, vacuus, inanis. *A v. house, domus inanis (unfurnished), vacua (uninhabited).—ædes vacivæ (not let or appropriated; Plaut.). The house is v., vacant ædes (Plaut.): the whole of the upper part of the house is v., tota domus superior vacat (C. Att. 12, 10). See also EMPT. ¶ Of an office not filled by a professor, vacuus. ¶ Idle, listless, vacuus, otiosus (C.). ¶ Void of knowledge, ignorant, nullâ literarum cognitione imbutus; rudis ignarusque; plane inductus.*

VACATE, ¶ To make empty, vacuefacere (C.); vacuum facere (S.); vacare (Mart.). *Evacuare, Plin. = evacuate. ¶ To defeat, diannui, vid.*

VACATION, ferie, pl. (g. t.)—dies feriatus (of schools), ferie scholasticæ or s-holarum. (¶ Justitium was a total cessation fm business in the courts of justice and elsewhere, by public appointment, on occasion of some great calamity or cause of mourning; therefore not = v., but rather = public mourning). See HOLIDAY.

VACCINATE, \*variolas vaccinas (parvulo) inse-rere.

VACCINATION, Crcl. by the verb. ¶ Cow-pox, vid.

VACCINE, vaccinus.



**VACILLATE**, [ *Prosa.* ] vacillare (titubare = to stumble). [ *Fig.* = To hesitate, vid.

**VACILLATION**, [ *Prosa.* ] vacillatio (Q.), or *Crci.* with the verb. [ *Fig.* = Hesitation, vid.

**VACUITY**. See **VACANCY**, **EMPTINESS**.

**VADE-MECUM**, \*libellus promptuarii.—enchiridion (*hand-book*; *encyclop.*, *Pomp. Dig.* 1, 2, 2).

**VAGABOND**, [ *One who wanders about, vagus, errabundus* (not vagabundus. *Erro* in the younger *Plin.*; [ *See* in *Class. writers, errare* denotes an involuntary wandering; *vagare*, that *is* voluntary).—*qs de ponte* (a beggar at a bridge, *Juv.* 14, 134).—*subrostraneus* (one who loiters near the rostra).—*homo qui circum fora vicoseque vagus est* (one who wanders about; the latter after *Plaut.* *Mil.* 2, 5, 14). [ *See* *Grassator* was one who wandered about the streets of a town, engaged passengers in quarrels, and robbed them; = one of the swell mob]. [ *Rascal*, vid. (*fugitivus*, *Ter. Phorm.* 5, 8, 38).

**VAGARY**, libido. mirum, ineptum commentum. pl. ineptiæ, nugæ.

**VAGRANCY**, *Crci.* with the adj. *vagus*, &c.

**VAGRANT**. See **VAGABOND**.

**VAGUE**, incertus (uncertain; e. g., answer, reply, responsum).—dubius (doubtful).—suspensus et obscurus (that is unsettled or involved in obscurity; e. g., words, verbs; *Tac. Ann.* 1, 11, 2).—ambiguus (that is capable of twofold interpretation; e. g., oracle, oraculum).—inconstans (inconstant).—anceps (that cannot be relied upon, with regard to character as well as respecting its result). A v. report, rumor incertus or non firmus. To hear some v. report, quasi per nebulam audire qd (see *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 4, 26, and *Pseud.* 1, 5, 48).

**VAIN**, [ *Useless; to no purpose, vanus, inutilis, cassus, irritus.* [ *Privolous, trifling, worthless, inanis, vanus, futilis* (good for nothing).—*fragilis, caducus*; *Jn.* *fragilis caducusque, fluxus atque fragilis* (*transitory*). *V. endeavorers, thoughts, contentiones, cogitationes inanes: v. pleasures, lætitiæ futiles: human affairs are v.*, res humane fragiles caducæque sunt: every thing earthly is v. and transitory, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum; breves et mutabiles rerum vices sunt. [ *Concedit*, vid. [ *Attached to vain things, vanus, inanis.* To be v., \*vanarum rerum or vano gloriolæ honorisque studio trahi.

**VAIN-GLORIOUS**, gloriosus (boastful).—vanus (conceited).—vaniliquus (braggart).

**VAIN-GLORIOUSLY**, gloriose.

**VAIN-GLORY**, gloria (e. g., such is your v.-g. I queætas est gloria C.). *Jn.* ostentatio et gloria (C.).—tumor et vana de se persuasio (Q.). What an excess of v.-g. is this! quod genus tandem est ituc ostentationis et gloriæ! (C. *Rabir.* *Post.* 14, 38).

**VAINLY**, [ *I in vain, frustra* (without effect; i. e., if in any attempt the expected result is not obtained).—nequidquam (without carrying one's point, without any result).—incassum (without reaching one's object or aim: [ *See* *casus*, used by *L.* 24, 16, 10, and *cassum*, by *Sen. Herc.* *Est.* 352, are unusual); also *Jn.* frustra ac nequidquam (*Catull.* 75, 1); incassum frustraque (*Lucr.* 5, 1429). [ *See* *Frustra* means 'in vain,' with ref. to the person who has been disappointed; nequidquam ('in nequidquam, in nihil') 'to no purpose,' refers to the nullity in which the thing has ended. Hence frustra, used adjectively, refers to the person; whereas irritus refers to the thing. Frustra and nequidquam denote merely a failure, without imputing a fault; whereas incassum implies a want of consideration, by which the failure might have been foreseen; *Diod.*: but frustra may be used of a thing as employed or done by a person (e. g. frustra telum mittere, *Cæs.*). Labour in v., labor irritus or labor frustra sumptus (*Cæs. B. G.* 3, 14, 1), or \*frustra susceptus; or labor frustra in rem quam insumptus. To labour in vain, operam perdere; et operam et oleum perdere (C.); oleum et operam perdere (*Plaut.*): lest my labours should be all in vain, ne et opera et oleum ... perierit (C.): that attempt was in vain, frustra id inceptum (ci) fuit (L.). [ *Foot-shtg.*, vid.

**VALE**, vallis.

**VALEDICTION**, VALEDICTORY. See **FAREWELL**.

**VALERIAN** (a plant), \*valeriana (*Linna.*).

**VALET**, famulus, minister, servus. V. de chambræ, cubicularius (C.).

**VALETUDINARIAN**, valetudinarius (*Sen.*). qui est infirmus, tenui, incommoda valetudine. (See morbosus, *Cato* = diseased.)

**VALIANT**, animosus, fortis, acer, strenuus, impavidus, audax, ferox (*SYN* in *COURAGEOUS*).

**VALIANTLY**, fortiter, fortissimo animosè, strenuè, acriter or alacri animo. intrepide, impavide (L.).

**VALID**, bonus (good; opp. malus, bad, or adulterinus, counterfeited).—justus (such as it ought to be).—idoneus (*fit, proper*).—ratus (confirmed, ratified). *Jn.* ratus ac firmus (well established).—legitimus (conformable to law).—firmus ad probandum (that proves, convincing; e. g. argumentum).—gravis (weighty; hence also convincing; e. g. argumentum; cf. *C. Rosc. Com.* 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum; i. e., the most v. proof). To be v., valere (g. i.); vigere (to be in vogue, to continue in force); ratum esse (to be firmly established; of laws, decrees, compacts); exerceri (to be in force; of laws; L. 6, 51); eade (to exist. [ *See* ] obtinere or obtineri is quite un-*Class.* in the sense of valere; see *Klotz*, *C. Tusc.* 5, 41, 118, and is even wrong in the sense of eade: to admit althg as v., qd ratum habere or ducere; qd probare, approbare, comprobare (to approve of it); qd accipere, admittere (to accept, allow).

**VALIDITY**, firmitas, gravitas (of arguments).—auctoritas. Usually by *Crci.* with adj. or verb; e. g., to give v. to a law, efficere ut lex valeat. To give v. to althg, qd ratum facere or ratum esse jubere: to destroy the v. of althg, qd irritum esse jubere (C.; e. g. testamentum).

**VALLEY**, vallis (g. i.).—convallis (a deep v. surrounded with hills; the confluence, as it were, of several valleys). A large, deep v., vallis magna, alta: entrance to a v., angustia, fauces vallis.

**VALOUR**. See **COURAGE**.

**VALUABLE**, pretiosus, multum pretii (*prop. and fig.*).—æstimatio dignus, magni faciendus (*fig.*). A v. work, opus magni faciendum, haud contemnendum, æregium: to send many v. contributions to a book, multis et egregiis acce-sionibus librum augere, ornare: a v. present, munus ratum, acceptum (*Np.*): a v., res pretiosa, egregia, eximia, magni pretii: v. res pretiosæ, magni pretii, pl.

**VALUATION**, æstimatio. To make a v., æstimationem facere (Cæs.), habere (C.).

**VALUE**, s. [ *PROPR.* ] pretium (with ref. to an equivalent, exply in money. [ *See* ] There is no authority for valor in this sense).—æstimatio (in the opinion of men). The v. of money, potestas pecuniarum (*Gal. Dig.* 13, 3, 4); to be of some v., pretium habere; in pretio esse: to be of great v., maximo esse pretio: to be of small v., pretii esse parvi, minimi: to be of no v., nullius esse pretii: of equal v., (res) ejusdem pretii (not valoris). [ *Fig.* ] pretium (C.), dignitas (*Plin.*, *Gril.*). virtus (C.). To attach great v. to althg, multum tribuere ei rei; magni æstimare qd; in magno honore habere qd: to set too high a v. on oneself, multum sibi tribuere: magnificæ de se sentire; nimium sibi tribuere.

**VALUE**, v. [ *To rate at a certain price, æstimare qd* (with a gen. or abl. of the price; C.).—æstimationem es rei facere (Cæs.) or habere (C.): pretium (ci) rei statuere (*Plaut.*) or constituere (C.). To v. highly, magni (not multi) or magno æstimare; magni facere, habere, ducere, pendere: to v. lightly, parvi facere, æstimare, ducere, habere, pendere: to v. as nothing, pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihili or non focii facere; desplicere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; æstimare nihilo, pro nihilo, or nihili: to v. more highly, pluris (not majoris) æstimare: to v. less, minoris æstimare or pendere: to v. equally, juxta æstimare (S. *Cat.* 2, 8); in pari laude utrumque ponere: to v. one more than another, unum alteri præponere, antepondere, and (vice versa) postponere, posthabere. [ *To esteem highly, diligere* (qd in qd).—diligere carumque habere.—[ *See* ] not estimate alone in this sense; it must always have a gen. or abl. of the value; see also 'to VALUE highly, above.

**VALVE**, valvæ (only pl., folding-doors).—epistomium (a safety-v., &c.).

**VAMP**, s. \*corium superius.

**VAMP**, v. sarcire (*Cal.*). resarcire (*Ter.*). reficere qd (Cæs.).

**VAMPIRE**, [ *The bat so called, \*vespertilio spectrum* (*Linna.*). [ *An imaginary monster, sanguisuga, æ. f. (which is a leech, Cels.)*

**VAN**, [ *Front of an army, primum agmen* (opp. extremum agmen; or primi agminis cohorte, opp. extremi agminis cohortes: on a march).—frons (its battle). [ *See* ] not antecessores or antecessores agminis in this sense; nor præcursores. To form the v. with the cavalry, cum equitatu antecedere. [ *A winnowing-fan, vinnus, ventilabrum.* [ *A kind of vehicle; see CARRIAGE.*

**VANE**. \*signum in tecto versatile ventorum index.  
**VANISH**. evanescere (*prop.* and *fig.*; *opp.* apparere).—occurrere (*opp.* aperiiri).—abire. discedere (*to depart*). **Fig.** Avoid praeterlabi et elabi in *this sense*.  
*To v. sm. aby's sight*, recedere a conspectu cs (*Np.*); e conspectu cs evolare (*quickly*): *hope v's*, spes extenuatur et evanesit (*C. All. 3, 13, 1*).

**VANITY**. || *Emptiness, transitory nature, inanitas, vanitas, fragilitas*. || *A vain thing*, res vana, inanitas: *v's of the world*, res caducæ, periturae. || *Love of vain things*, rerum vanarum studium. ambitio (*ambition*). || *Vain glory*, gloria (falsa et inanis; *C.*);—vanitas (*T.*);—tumor (*post-Aug. poetry*). See also **VAIN-GLORY**. || *Ostentation, ostentatio*. jactantia, venditatio.

**VANQUISH, VANQUISHER**. See **CONQUER, CONQUEROR**.

**VANTAGE**. See **ADVANTAGE**. *V.*-ground, locus superior; locus opportunus (a good position).

**VAPID**. || *PROPR.* vapidus (of wine).—Imbecillus. infirmil saporis (of weak flavour; said of any liquor). || *FIG.* insulsius (tasteless; of persons, or speech, style).—jejunus (without vigour, of orators or speakers). *V.* expressions, insulse dicta.

**VAPIDNESS, jejunitas**. insulsius (*fig.*). Or by the adj.

**VAPOUR**. s. || *Exhalation*, vapor. halitus, nebula (*fm the earth or fm water*; the latter a cloud like v.).—exhalatio. expiratio. aspiratio (*exhalation fm the earth*). respiratio (*fm water*). *V's rise fm the water*, aquæ vaporant: *fm the earth*, humores in aera surgunt: *a v. bath*, aqua sudatio, vaporatio (*the bathing with steam or v.*); assum Læonicum (*the chamber*). **Fig.** Not vaporarium, wch is = *fue or furnace*). || *Melancholy*; vid.

**VAPOUR**. v. See **BRAG**.

**VAPOURISH, hienosus (splenetic)**.—morosus. diffidilis (*sour, crabbed*).—atomachosus (*irascible*).

**VARIABLE, varius, varius**. inconstans. mutabilis. molilis. *Jm.* varius et mutabilis [*SYM. in CHANGEABLE*].

**VARIABLENESS**. || *PROPR.* By the adj.; varietas rather = variety. || *FIG.* mobilitas, inconstantia; or by the adj. See **CHANGEABLENESS, INCONSTANCY**.

**VARIANCE**. || *Dissension, discordia (difference of views and sentiments)*.—dissensio (*misunderstanding*: *Fig.* dissensus only in *poetry and late prose*).—dissidium (*consequence of discordia, dissensio*).—altercatio. jurgium. contentio (*quarrel*).—simultas (*fm simul; state of alienated feeling towards a person with whom one comes into collision; e. g., a political rival, a member of one's family, &c.*). *At v.*, discors; dissidens: *to be at v.*, discordare; dissidere: *with aby.*, cum qo; *simultates exercere cum qo*; *simultas mihi est* or *intercedit cum qo*; *also in similitate esse cum qo (e. g. se ... numquam cum sorore fuisse in similitate, Np. All. 17)*: they are at v., discordia inter eos orta est; *discordant inter se*; *discordes inter se facti sunt: to set persons at v.*, lites inter eos serere. || *Inconsistency, difference, repugnantia, discrepantia*. *To be at v.*, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, or dissidere: *with a thing*, ci rei repugnare or adversari; *cum qâ re pugnare* or *discrepare*: *his actions are at v. with his words*, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant.

**VARIATION, commutatio**. vicissitudo. varietas. See **CHANGE**.

**VARIEGATE, variare**.

**VARIEGATED, versicolor. varius. coloris vari** (*that exhibits different colours at the same time, variolæ*).—versicolor (*that changes its colour when held up to the light, coloris: then g. i., of many colours, whereas discolor = of different colours, said of two objects (opp. concolor), is only poet. and post-Aug. in the sense of 'variegated'*). *To wear a v. garment*, variâ veste ornatum esse.

**VARIETY, varietas (v. pr.)**.—vicissitudo (*change of fortune, seasons; day and night*). *V. of weather*, celi varietas: *v. in expression*, eloquendi varietas: *v. of opinion*, see 'DIFFERENCE of opinion': *v. of day and night*, vicissitudines dierum atque nocturnum: *v. of seasons*, vicissitudines annivarsarum. See also **CHANGE**.

**VARIOUS, varius. multiplex. multiformis. omnia generis. Jm.** multiplex varique, or varius et multiplex.—dispar (*unequal*). **Fig.** multimodus, multifarius occur only in *late writers*. *When v. opinions were given*, quum sententia varietate (*L.*). *V. persons*, nonnulli; complures (**Fig.** but not plures): *a v. reading*, lectio varia; \*lectionis varietas; \*scripturæ discrepantia (**Fig.** but not lectio diversa, lectionis

diversitas = *an entirely opposite reading*): *to adopt a v. reading*, aliam scripturam, lectionem recipere, sequi. See also **CHANGEABLE**.

**VARIOUSLY**, varie. non uno modo.

**VARLET**, furcifer. homo nequam. pessimus.

**VARNISH, s.** || *PROPR.* \*vernix. atramentum tenue (a v. of dark colour for putting on paintings; *Plin. 35, 10, 36, No. 18*). || *FIG.* fucus.

**VARNISH, v.** || *PROPR.* \*vernice illinere. *To v. a picture*, atramentum tenui tabulam illinere. || *FIG.* To cover with a pretext or false appearance, rem colorare nomine qo (*by a pretext*; *Val. Max. 8, 2, 2*).—rem involvitur tegere et quasi velis obtendere; *also velare rem only*. Varnished, coloratus (*with a fair colour or appearance*); fuscatus (*with a deceptive dye*) [*PHRASES in COLOUR, v.*].

**VARY, TRANS.** mutare (*to cause one of two things to take place of the other*).—submutare (*of a partial change*).—variare (*so that its one, its the other has place*).—distinguerre (*to introduce an agreeable variety*). *Jm.* variare et mutare; variare et distinguere. *To v. labour with recreation or rest*, graviora opera luvibus jocisque distinguere; variare otium labore, laborem otio. || *INTRANS.* mutari. variari, or variare (*to change backwards and forwards; reply of the weather; also of opinions and reports, its fama variat, ut &c. L.*; variat sententia. *O.*; variat sententia. *C.*).—converti (*to turn round, for better or worse*). *Not to v.*, sibi constare; a se non decedere.

**VASE, vas, vasis**. n. pl. vasa; *its amphōra*.

**VASSAL, vasallus (in Latin of the middle ages)**.—cliens (*in the Roman sense*).—in fidem receptus ab qo, or qui fundos, agros, beneficii jure possidet; or (*as one whose duty it is to assist in defending a district*) is cuius fidei pars imperii commissa est.

**VASSALAGE, clientela (in the Roman sense)**.

**VAST, vastus**, amplius, spatiosus. magnus. ingens. immensus. See **GREAT, LARGE**.

**VASTLY**, vaste, ample.

**VASTNESS, immensa magnitudo. immensitas. Or by the adj.**

**VAT, cupa, dolum (large cask)**.—lacus, labrum (*large open vessel*). *A cheese-v.*, forma (formis buxela caseum exprimere, *Col.*).

**VAULT, s.** || *An arched roof, camera, concameratio, fornix (prop. of single arches; then the whole v.)*. || *An arched place, concameratio, locus concameratus. A v. under ground, hypogæum (e. g., for the dead; Petron. Sat. 11)*; locus sub terrâ saxo conceptus (*L. 22, 57*). || *A place for keeping things in, cella (a store-room)*.—horreum (*a warehouse for goods*).—taberna (*a shop*).

**VAULT, v.** || *TRANS.* camerare (*Plin.*).—concamerare (*all round*).—conformicare (*Plin., completely*). *To be vaulted, fornicatim curvari (Plin.)*; concamerari. Vaulted, cameratus; concameratus; fornicatus (vaulted).—arcuatus (arched)—convexus; gibbus (*half round, convex*; *opp. concavus, gibbus; Cris. 8, 1, in.*). || *INTRANS.* saltu se subicere, saltu emicare. *To v. on a horse*, in equum insilire; saltu se subicere in equum.

**VAULTER, petaurista (Varr. op. Non)**.

**VAUNT, v.** se efferre, se jactare (insolenter). gloriari. gloria et prædicatione sese efferre. *To v. of or in a thing*, qâ re, or de or in qâ re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare qd. *He v's and brags as high as ever*, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius: *he v's of his villany*, in facinore et scelere gloriatur: *he v's of his own deeds*, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat facinora.

**VAUNT, s.** jactatio. ostentatio. venditatio (*of something, cs rei*).—ostentatio sui. jactantia sui. *To make a v. of, jactare, ostentare, venditare qd*; qâ re gloriari.

**VAUNTER, jactator, ostentator, venditor cs rei. homo vanus. homo vaniloquus. homo gloriosus. homo fortis lingua**.

**VAUNTING, gloriosus. vanus. vaniloquus.**

**VAUNTINGLY, gloriose. jactanter.**

**VEAL, (caro) vitulina; or vitulina, n. pl. Roast v.**, assum vitulinum.

**VEER, TRANS.** obliquare sinus (velorum) in ventum (*to the wind: V.*). || *INTRANS.* se vertere; verti (*of the wind*). *The wind suddenly v's round to the south*, ventus vertitur or se vertit in Africum. *If = change, vid.* Times and opinions have veered about, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio.

**VEGETABLE**, quæ terra ipsa ex se generata stirpibus infixa continet. ea, quorum stirpes terrâ continentur, quæ a terrâ stirpibus continentur, res, quæ riguntur e terrâ. *V.'s (for the table)*, olus pl. okta

pulmentum, obesonum = *athg eaten with bread*; as *v. s. meat, flesh*.

VEGETATE, \*vivere (of plants).—\*plantæ instar vivere (of persons).

VEHEMENCE, *vis* (g. h., intensive force or strength).—gravitas (the impression *whc* *athg* makes upon the feelings).—violentia (violence).—ardor. æstus (heat, glow, fire; copy of the passions, a fever, &c.).—impotentia (want of self-control).—iracundia (v. of character, anger).—incitatio. impetus (great hurry). See also VIOLENCE, HEAT. **VEHEMENTIA** (= *vis*) is first used by Pliny.

VEHEMENT, vehemens (v. pr., not lenient or quiet; opp. lenis, placidus; of persons of an irritable character, or who are easily impelled to rash actions; then also of inanimate objects).—gravis (that is capable of making a strong impression; e. g. illness, morbus; expression, verbum [= offensive saying]; adversary, adversarius).—acer (sharp, cutting; opp. lenis; also denoting fierceness or violence); Jm. acer et vehemens; vehemens æcerque (opp. placidus mollisq.).—acribus (mortifying or causing painful feelings, acute).—Violentus (violent).—concitatus. incitatus. inctentus (that is or acts in great hurry, impetuous).—ardens. flagrans (ardent, fervent, burning; e. g. of a fever, passions, &c.).—Iracundus (irritated, in great anger).—ferox (wild; of persons, with ref. to their character); Jm. vehemens feroxque.—Importunus (importunate; e. g. homo; passions, libidines); also Jm. vehemens et violentus. You are too v., nimium es vehemens feroxque natura.

VEHEMENTLY, vehementer. graviter. acriter. acerbè [Syn. in VEHEMENT].—ardenter (ardently).—ferventer (fervently).—avidè (with avidity).—Iracundè (in great anger).—magnò impetu (e. g. to attack, hostem aggredi).—Importunè (importunately). To fight v., vehementer contendere: to cry out v., valde clamare: to speak v., acriter or concitate or magnâ contentione dicere; ferventer loqui: to pursue the enemy too v., cupidius or avidius hostem insequi: to proceed v., calidè agere: to oppose v., vehementer repugnare: to urge v., vehementer or valde, or etiam atque etiam, or unixe, or impense rogare; qm qd flagitare or efflagitare (to demand impetuously); contendere qd ab qd (to insist upon); to write too v., iracundius scribere.

VEHICLE. See CARRIAGE.

VEIL, s. A cover to conceal the face, sail; dim. ricinulum (**VE** not velum, *vel* is = a sail, a curtain).—flammeum. flammeolum (a bride's v.). A *ny covering*, velamen. velamentum. Integumentum. involucreum (also velum, *vel* as *t. i. for the v. i. e. curtain, of the Tabernacle or Temple*). [Fig.] A preteat, species. imago. simulacrum. Under the v. of, per simulationem (**VE** not sub obtentu or sub pretextu). See PRETEXT.

VEIL, v. qd velare (prop. and fig.).—nomine ca rei tegere atque velare qd (improp. = to cloke; e. g. cupiditatem suam, C.). See TO CLOKE.

VEIN, [Prop.]. vena. (arteria is = an artery.) A small v., vena: to open a v. (as a punishment), venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; ci venam solvere et sanguinem mittere (Gell. 10, 8): to open a v. (as a surgical operation), sanguinem mittere; in the arm, ex brachio. [Fig.] vena (in metals, wood, or marble).—fibra (in plants).—meatus ligni (in wood). The space between v.'s in the earth, Interventum: marked with v.'s, venosus (e. g., a stone, lapis): a v. of humour, &c., ingenii vena.

VELLUM, \*pergamena or membrana (vitulina). V. paper, charta levigata, pergamena.

VELOCITY, celeritas. velocitas (g. tt. of rapid motion, as visible).—pernicitas (fleetness).—incitatio (of a body driven onwards).—rapiditas (e. g. fluminis). V. in speaking, dicendi celeritas; oratio incitator: with v., celeriter; raptim.

VELVET, \*holosericum. Of v., holosericus (Lampr.; e. g. vestis holoserica): a v.-brush, \*acopula holoserico detergendo facta.

VENAL, [Pertaining to the veins, by gen. vena or venarum]. [Open to bribery and corruption, mercenary, venalis (C.). pretio venalis (L.). numarius (opp. integer, incorruptus, abstinent). V. Judex, Judex numarii (C. Att. 1, 16, 8).

VENALITY, animus venalis, corruptelm facilis. qui pretio se moveri patitur. animus largitioni non resistens. qui pretio et mercede ductur (aft. C.).

VEND. See SELL.

VENER, arborem allâ Integere (aft. Plin.).—\*qd villis ligno pretiosius cortice facere; or (if the rendering of *Salmasius* be adopted) vilioris ligni e pretiosiore cortice.

licem facere (see quotation at end of article).—ligna tenui bractea tegere, or lignum villis pretiosioris ligni bractea tegere or integere (—tenuis bractea ligna tegat, O; where, however, bract is a thin plate of metal; it is also, however, used for a thin piece of wood, as in the following passage of Plin., which is a locus classicus on veneering: hæc prima origo luxurie, arborem allâ integri, et villoris ligno pretiosiores cortice fieri. Ut una arbor æsuplus veniret, excogitatus sunt ligni bractem; Hist. Nat. 16, 43, 84. *Salmas.* reads villoris ligni e pretiosiore cortice fieri).

VENEERING, \*luxuria arborem allâ Integendi; or Crci. by verbs under VENER. V. was invented, excogitatus sunt ligni bractem (Plin., as quoted in the preceding article).

VENERABLE, venerabilis. venerandus. reverendus. gravis. augustus (easily by external dignity).

VENERATE, venerari. adorare (the latter the stronger, not used by C.; both with the addition of ut deum, when spoken of a man to whom divine honour is paid).—revereri. [In a wider sense = to love and honour, colere. mirifice or diligentissime colere. observare. (diligenter) colere et observare. observare et diligere. in honore habere. To v. as a parent, or with a filial affection, qm in parentis loco colere.

VENERATION, veneratio. adoratio (early, and in L., &c.).—cultus. Superstitiosus v., superstitio; vid.

VENERATOR, venerator (poet., O.).—cultor. A zealous or constant v., assiduus cultor; or by the verbs, qui veneratur, &c.

VENEREAL, venerens; or by gen. amoris, veneris.

VENGANCE, ultio (private).—vindicta (inflicted by competent authority).—pœna (penally, punishment).—Ira. iracundia (anger, wrath). To take v., ulcisci (C.); ultionem petere (T.). exigere ab qd (Just.). pœnas petere, repetere ab qd. See AVENGE.

VENIAL, venia dignus (Q.). qui venia dari potest. quod excusationem habet. quod habet qd excusationis (C.). H. translates 'venial faults' by mediocritas et quis ignoscas vitia; Has culpa ea, quæ sit ignoscenda (a v. fault; Phorm. 5, 3, 26).

VENISON, caro ferina; or simply ferina (sc. caro). carnes cervorum (of the deer).

VENOM, venenum. virus, i. n. (prop. and fig.) See also POISON.

VENOMOUS, [Prop.]. venenatus (C.). veneno infectus, tinctus, imbutus. virulentus (Gell.). V. serpents, serpentes venenati (Np.). virulenti (Gell.): their bite is v., venenum inspirant morbosus (V.; poet.); morsus virus habent (Cels.). [Fig.] acerbus. iracundus. furibundus.

VENT, s. [Admission of air, aditus aeris. A v.-hole, spiraculum (Plin.); spiramentum (Pfir.): to give v. to (prop.) = to admit air, ventilare (e. g. vinum; aditum aeris admittere; also aperire cœlum (Plin.): = to let out, rei viam aperire; (Ag.) erumpere: I must give v. to my joy, erumpere licet mihi gaudium (Ter.): to give v. to one's hatred, odium expromere or effundere (ag. ab), in qm); odium dictis factique explere: to give v. to one's ill humour, displeasure, stomachum in qm erumpere; dolor meus in qm incurat: to give v. to one's anger (ag. any one), iram in qm effundere, evomere, erumpere; at a thing, iram in rem vertere; in rem ævire: mihi to give v. to one's anger, iram suppressimè or reprimere: to one's hatred, odium sorbere (ist., to swallow it).] Sole, market, venditio mercium. A good or quick v., \*facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good v., \*facile vendi: to find no v., \*repudiari: that has a good v., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis).

VENT, v. See to give v. to, under the sub.

VENTILATE, ventilare. aeri, cœlo qd exponere (to expose to the air).—ventulum facere ci (as by fanning; Ter.). To v. a room, aerem immittere in conclave: cubiculi fenestras patifacere sic ut perfatus qd accedat (aft. Cels. 3, 19); perlatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (aft. O. A. 4, 3, 807, and Plin. 17, 19, 31).

VENTILATOR, \*foramen spirale (Apic.).—spiraculum (vent-hole).

VENTRAL, ventralis; or by the gen. of venter.

VENTRICLE, ventriculus (the stomach; Cels.). V. of the heart, ventriculus cordis (C.).

VENTRILOQUIST, ventriiloquist (Tertull., and late writers. Gr. *ψῆφος*, Ptolemy; fem. *ψῆφοσσα*, id. It is probable that, in the Classical age, the Romans employed these Greek words, according to a very common practice).

VENTURE, s. periculum (danger).—alea (game of hazard; hazard).—incinus. fatuus audax (bold deed). dimicatio fortune or fortunarius, vitæ, or capitis

(danger where one's property or life is at stake). *At a v.*, temere. *At all v's*, temere. See also *Caut.*, s.; *Risk*.

**VENTURE**, *v.* || *To have courage to do a thing*, audere (to run a risk).—conari (to be bold, to make an effort, with an infn.); ~~non~~ never with ut). || *INTRANS.* *To undertake a thing attended with danger, to run the risk of*, aleam subire or adire. se in caum dare (to run the risk).—audere (to dare). *To v. an engagement, in aciem or certamen descendere* (*Rom.* T. says, poetically, audere aciem, *Ann.* 12, 28): *to v. a decisive battle*, summis cum hoste copis contendere: *to v. nothing, periculum or discrimen non audere*, non subire. || *To expose to loss or danger*, qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam cs rei (to peril or risk atq).—qd audere (to dare atq).—periculum cs rei or in qd re facere. qd tentare, experiri. periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). *Jn.* experiri et periclitari. *To v. one's life*, committere se periculo mortis; manifesto periculo corpus obicere or caput offerre: *to v. one's life for any one*, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen pro cs salute: *to venture oneself*, se committere (e.g. in aciem, in hostilem terram, in locum præcipientem): *to v. oneself in the midst of the enemy*, se immittere in mediæ pugnæ discrimen: *to v. oneself agst any one*, audere qm agredi; qm adire audere.

**VENTUROUS**, or **VENTURESOME**, || *Of persons disposed to venture, or to encounter risk*, audens (bold, in a good sense; eply of a single act).—audax (bold, in good or bad sense; of the habit). confidens (full of self-confidence; in a bad sense).—temerarius (rash). *Jn.* temerarius atque audax. *To be v.*, audacem or audaciâ confidentem esse. || *Hazardous, dangerous (of things)*, periculosus (full of danger).—anceps (threatening equal danger fm two sides).—dubius (doubtful as to how it may turn out). *Jn.* periculosus et anceps.

**VERACIOUS**, *verus*, veridicus (C.). veritatis amicus, cultor, diligens (of persons). See *TAUT.*

**VERACITY**, veritas, fides, religio (conscientiousness; C.). Strict v., severitas (C. Leg. 1, 4).

**VERANDAH**, "subdiale (Plin.). "podium (a balcony; Plin. Ep.). Or it may be necessary to retain the word.

**VERB**, verbum (C.). *A v. active, verbum agens; passive, verbum patiens* (Gell.).

**VERBAL**, || *Having word answering to word, literal* (see *LITERAL*), ad verbum expressus. verba singula exprimens, reddens (aft. C.).—ad verbum descriptus (v. accuracy; of a copy). *A v. translation*, interpretatio ad fidem verborum facta, ad litteram verba auctoris reddens, exprimens: *petty v. discussions or distinctions*, (late) verborum angustias: *to drite aby to such petty v. discussions*, qm in tantas verborum angustias compellere (both C.; opp. campus, &c., the field of fair, full discussion): *a dispute that turns on petty v. distinctions*, verborum disceptatio or discordia: *to reduce atq to a discussion of petty v. distinctions*, ad verba rem deflectere: *v. criticism*, "critice or ars critica, quæ verborum pondera examinat (aft. C.): *a mere v. critic*, "verborum or syllabarum auceps (in a bad sense). || *By word of mouth, oral*, by verbis, or per colloquium or colloquia. *To give aby a v. answer*, ei voce respondere; *a v. commission*, ei qd voce mandare.

**VERBALLY**, || *Verbally*; vid. || *Orally*, præsens (adj.). coram voce verbis, or per colloquium or colloquia.

**VERBATIM**, ad verbum. verbum e verbo (C.). ad litteram (*Rom.* verbotenus et verbatim are not Latin). *To translate v.*, ad verbum transferre (C.).

**VERBOSE**, verbosus, verbis abundans (C.; in a good sense).—copiosus, plenus (copiosus; opp. jejunus).

**VERBOSELY**, verbosè, copiose (in a good sense).

**VERBOSENESS**, VERBOSITY, turba verborum (C. de Or. 3, 13, 50). inanis verborum volubilitas (ib. 1, 15, 17). jejuna verborum concertatio (ib. 2, 16, 68). inanis quædam profluentia loquendi (C. Part. Or. 23, 81). inepta verboritas. inanis garrulitas (Erm.). inanis loquacitas (Muret.). inanum turba verborum (Q. 8, 21). inanum verborum torrens (id. 10, 7, 23). inanum verborum flumen (C. N. D. 2, 1, 1). verborum colluvio (Gell. 1, 15, 17).

**VERDANT**, viridia, virens (green).—frondescens (leafy).—herbaceus (grassy). *Fers v.*, pervivids: *a somewhat v.*, subviridis: *to be v.*, virere: *to walk on a v. or skaly bank*, in viridi opacâque ripâ inambulare (C.).

**VERDICT**, judicium, sententia. decretum. *To give a v.*, sententiam ferre, dicere, pronuntiare; *judicare*; decernere; respondere: *to give a v. in favour of*

*aby*, adjudicare causam ei or qd ci; secundum qm decernere, judicare (C.); *against*, abjudicare ei qd (in civil causes). In criminal cases = *ACQUIT*, *CONDENN.*

**VERDIGRIS**, virgù (Plin., Col.).—eridica (Pitr.). **VERDURE**, viriditas (C.). viride (Plin.). *V. of the meadows*, viriditas pratorum (C.): *v. of the banks*, viridis riparum vestitus (C. N. D. 2, 39, 98): *to gain v.*, virescere: *to be clothed with v.*, virere: *to recover v.*, revirescere.

**VERGE**, s. margo; ora (edge, border).—finis; confinium (boundary, limit). *Fio*. *To be on the v. of death*, capulo vicinum esse; capularem esse (Serr. Virg. Æn. 6, 222. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33).—in extremâ regulâ (not tegulâ) stare; extrema tangere (by a figure fm the race-course; see Sen. Ep. 12, 4, Ruinak. and 26, 1).—in præcipiti esse (i. e., to stand on the brink of a precipice, to be in extreme danger; Cels. 2, 6). He seems to me to be on the v. of death, videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., to be attending his own funeral; Sen. Ep. 30, 4). *To be on the v. of ruin or destruction*, in summo discrimine esse or versari: *to lead aby to the v. of ruin*, qm in locum præcipientem perducere.

**VERGE**, v. proximum, finitimum, vicinum esse ei or rei; tangere, attingere (terram).

**VERGER**, "apparitor, "liotor.

**VERIFY**, probare (to try or examine, and find good).—explere, implere (e.g. spem; to fulfil). *To be verified* (i. e., to come true), exitum, eventum habere. evenire, ratum esse, effici, fieri; e.g. exitum, eventum habent oracula, vaticinia (aft. C.); eveniunt, sunt quæ prædicta sunt; somnia evadunt; quæ somniamus evadunt (aft. C.).

**VERILY**, nœ (only used before pronouns by C., nœ ego, tu, illi, &c.; also medius fidius nœ). *V. you have made a good purchase*, medius fidius nœ tu præclarum locum emisti (C.).—certe. profecto. See also *TAUT.*

**VERISIMILAR**, VERISIMILITUDE. See *PROBABLE*, *PROBABILITY*.

**VERMICULAR**, vermiculatus (Plin.).

**VERMILION**, s. minium, cinnabaris. *The colour of v.*, color minii, cinnabaris: *to paint with v.*, pingere cinnabari; miniare.

**VERMILION**, adj. miniatu (C.). miniacuus (Pitr.). minianus (C.).

**VERMIN**, bestiiâ molestæ, rapaces, &c. (g. i.)—vermes (worms).—pediculi (lice).—mustelæ (weasels, &c.). *V. that injure corn*, &c., "bestiæ quæ fruges, semina, &c. populantur (aft. Col.; and V., populatque ingentem farris æcerum curculio): full of v., verminosus (Plin.); vermiculosus (Pail.).

**VERNACULAR**, vernaculus. *V. language*, sermo is, qui nobis natus est (C.). See *MOTHER TONGUE*.

**VERNAL**, vernus. *V. season*, ver; tempus vernum: v. equinox, æquinoctium vernum (Plin., Col.).

**VERONICA** (a flower), "veronica (Linn.). *On the legendary derivation fm vera icon or vera unica icon*, cf. Buckholz's Philosophische Betrachtungen, and Kraus Med. Lex.

**VERSATILE**, versatilis (prop., Plin.).—mobilis, mutabilis (changeable, fickle).—alacer, promptus (ready). *A v. genius*, ingenium velox (Q.), or versatile (L. 39, 40); animus agilis (Sen.). See also *CHANGEABLE*.

**VERSATILITY**, agilitas, or by the adj. (prop.) *V. of mind*, animi mobilitas (Q.); ingenium mobile (Pitr.); ingenii celeritas (C.); ingenium versatile (L.) or velox (Q.); animus versutus, callidus (C.; when cunning is implied).

**VERSE**, || *A line of poetry*, versus, ōs (distichon, tristichon, tetrastichon, &c., a set of two, three, four, &c. verses). Beautiful v's, versus ornati, luculenti (C.): very good, bad v's, versus optimi, mali: better and smoother v's, versus magis facti et mollius euntes (H. Sat. 1, 10, 58): *to write v's*, versus facere, scribere: *to write excellent v's on any subject*, optimis versibus de qd re scribere; ornatissimis atque optimis versibus de qd re dicere (C.). || *Poetry*, numeri (pi.). *versus*. *To write in v.*, sententias claudere numeris; verba includere versus (C.). || *A small section*, modicus, articulus.

**VERSED**, exercitatus or volutatus in re (experienced in).—peritus, gnarus cs rei (acquainted with). *Well v. in a science*, perfectus in qd scientiâ: *to be v. in atq*, non hospitem esse in re; cs rei esse imperitum: *to be v. in history*, ad historiam instructum esse: *to be v. in Greek and Latin*, et Græcis et Latinis doctum esse: *to be well v. in ancient literature*, in veteribus scriptis studiosè et multum volutatum esse: well or thoroughly v., peritissimus; experientissimus; plurimo rerum usu or magno usu præditus; usu et prudentiâ præ-

stans; multis experimentis eruditus (*Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16*).

VERSICLE, versiculus (C.).

VERIFICATION, versificatio (Q.). *The art of v. poetica; ars metrica; ars versus faciendi.*

VERSIFIER, versificator (Q.). metrilus (*Gell.*). artis metrice peritus.

VERSIFY, versus facere, scribere, componere (to compose verses).—versus fundere or ex tempore fundere (to compose rapidly or impromptu).—sententias claudere numeris. verba includere versu (to write in verse, not in prose).—versificare (Q.). To be fond of versifying, delectat qm claudere verba pedibus (*H. Sat. 2, 1, 28*).

VERSION. See TRANSLATION.

VERTEBRA, spondylus (*Plin.*). vertebra (*Cels.*).

VERTEBRATED, vertebratus (*Plin.*; made in the manner of a vertebra, having joints, jointed). \*vertebris instructus.

VERTEX, vertex. See SUMMIT, TOP.

VERTICAL, usually verticalis (L. t.); better directus (*Cæs.*).

VERTICALLY, ad verticem.

VERTIGINOUS, vertiginosus (*Plin.*).

VERTIGO, vertigo (L., *Plin.*). To be seized with v., vertigine corpi (*Plin.*): to occasion v., vertiginem facere (*Plin.*): to suffer from v., vertigine laborare (*Plin.*): vertiginem pati (*Macrob.*): To remove v., vertiginem discutere, sedare; offusam oculis caliginem disjicere.

VERVAIN, sideritis (*Plin. 25, 19, and 26, 88*). verbenaca (*Plin.*). \*verbera officinalis (*Lin.*).

VERY, adj. See TAUT, REAL. \*Veriest may often be rendered by summus; or by a superlative. A v. fool, stultior stultissimo. || *Itself*, ipse. In that v. place, in eo ipso loco.

VERY, adv. summe (in the highest degree; with verbs and adjectives).—maxime. quam maxime. magno opere or magnopere. maximo opere or maximopere. summo opere or summopere (with great pains or effort; only with verbs).—impense (zealously; with verbs).—perquam (used almost exclusively with words which may be compounded with per).—admodum (*Jully*).—valde (strongly; with verbs and adjectives).—sane quam (with verbs and adjectives).—oppido (*lit.* enough for the time, plentifully, with adjectives and verbs; chiefly in common life, and hence found, for the most part, in the Comedians; but also in Cicero, in dialogues and epistles).—satis (sufficiently; always with relation to some given end or to certain circumstances; with adjectives and adverbs; e. g. non satis se tutum in Argia videbat, not very safe).—vehementer (earnestly, passionately; with verbs of emotion or the like; as dolere, gaudere, rogare; also, not uncommonly, in other connections, merely to denote intensity; e. g. vehementer utile est, C.; erit mihi vehementissime gratum, C.; vehementer errare. *Cæs.*).—graviter (severely; with verbs and participles; e. g. graviter ægrotare, graviter iratus).—mirifice. mirum quantum (extraordinarily; with verbs and adjectives).—apprime (particularly, especially; with adjectives).—perfecte (thoroughly; with adjectives).—imprimis (before all, among the first; and for this we find also inter primos, in or cum paucis, inter paucos, ante alios, præter cæteros, super omnes).—bene (well, duly; with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs).—probe (*Anely*; with adjectives and verbs; but only in conversational style in the Comedians).—egregie, eximie (excellently, extraordinarily; with adjectives and verbs; *egregie* is used also to denote excess or defect, but only in common discourse, in dialogue, or in the epistolary style; e. g. egregie falsum, 'o. false' (but *egregie* there is no authority for egregie falli or errare, for which the Classical expressions are valde or vehementer errare, procul or longe errare, tota errare via, probe or diligenter errare).—longe (far; with words denoting preference or distinction; e. g. longe superare, præstare, or antecellere; longe diversus). \*Very is expressed in Latin in various other ways; e. g. by per in composition with adjectives, adverbs, or verbs; as, perpauci, perquam pauci, o. few; mihi placet, or perquam placet, I am v. well pleased or satisfied; by dis in composition with verbs; e. g. discupere, to desire v. eagerly; dilaudare, to extol v. highly;—by the superlative, sometimes with longe or multo; e. g. (longe) fertilissimus; multo ditissimus; not v. (before adjectives and adverbs), non ita; haud ita (*egregie* not, non admodum, non valde).

VESICLE, vesicula (C.).

VESPER, vespere, vespertinus.

VESPERN, \*proceps vespertina.

VESSEL, || *A receptacle, vas, vasis, n.; dim. vasculum.* An empty, full v., vas inane, plenum: a v. of gold or silver, vas auro solidum (T.); vas ex argento fabricatum (L.); pl. vasa aurea, argentea. || *A ship, navis; see SHIP.* || *In anatomy, vas; apply in the pl. vasa, urum.*

VEST, v. See CLOTHE, INVEST.

VEST, s. See GARMENT, WAISTCOAT.

VESTAL, vestalis.

VESTIBULE, vestibulum (open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there waited; in vestibulo sedium opperiri salutem Cæsar).—procceton (an ante-room to a bed-chamber, where slaves used to wait; *ποικίλον, in Farr. R. R.*). VESTIGE, vestigium (trace, footprint).—reliquus (remainder).—indicium; signum; nota (mark, indication). There is not even a v. of algh, ne vestigium quidem ullum reliquum est cs rei (C. Fam. 4, 14, 1); nullum exstat vestigium (after L.).

VESTMENT, VESTURE. See GARMENT.

VESTRY, || *A room attached to a church, sacrum (a place where sacred things are kept).*—vestiarium (a room where clothes are kept). || *A parish meeting held in the said room, concilium parœcie.* To call a v. meeting, concilium parœcie convocare: to hold a v. meeting, concilium (&c) habere.

VETCH, vicia (Col., F.). Of v's, vicialia, viciarius (Col.).

VETERAN, veteranus. A v. = old soldier, (miles) veteranus; vetus miles expertusque belli (T.); emeritus (that has served his time out).

VETERINARY, veterinarius (Col.). A v. surgeon, veterinarius. medicus veterinarius prudens (Col.): a v. school, schola veterinaria: the v. art, ars veterinaria (Feyr.); medicina veterinaria (Col.).

VEX, || *TRANS.* stomachum cl facere or movere. indignationem cl movere (to render indignant).—bilem cl movere or commovere. irritare qm or cs iram (to make angry).—pungere qm (sensibly to grieve or mortify).—offendere qm (to offend, displease aby; also of things) Something v's me, qd mihi stomacho est: qd ægre fero: ad mihi molestem est: qd me pungit: qd male me habet (*egregie*). Not nihil ægrius factum est, quam ut, vch means 'it was with the utmost difficulty that.' See C. Ferr. 2, 4, 65. These things vexed me more than they did Quintus himself, hæc mihi majori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. To be vexed, indignari. stomachari. commoveri dolore. Irasci: to be very much vexed, dolore or ira exardescere. dolore or ira incensum esse: to be vexed at algh, indignari or stomachari qd. Irasci propter qd. molestæ, ægre, indigne ferre qd; very much, dirumpi qd re. discrucial: to be vexed with aby, cum qd stomachari. cl irasci. INTRANS. piget or tedet me cs rei. male me habet qd. ægre habeo or patior qd. molestæ, graviter, or ægre fero qd. sollicitudinem habere. in sollicitudine esse ægritudinem suscipere. ægritudine affici; about algh, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. afflictari de re (C.); anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; about aby, ægritudinem suscipere propter qm.

VEXATION, ægritudo animi (g. i., a disturbed state of mind).—indignatio, stomachus (displeasure, indignation).—ira (anger).—dolor (sore; see Hæc. Cæs. B. G. 5, 4; all these of the v. vch one feels).—offensio (v. inflicted). Slight v., indignationcula. animi offensioncula: full of v., indignabundus. stomachosus (adv. stomachose): to my great v., non sine qd meo stomacho: to the great v. of persons, magnâ cum offensione hominum: to cause or occasion v., see TO VEX: to feel v., see 'to be vexed,' under TO VEX: to be ready to burst with v., dirumpi; at algh, qd re.

VEXATIOUS, indignandus; plenus stomachi (that deserves displeasure).—gravis; molestus (that is troublesome).—qd qm pungit (that annoys aby).

VIAL, phiala (*quân, Jus. 5, 37; Marc.; Plin.*; used by Jerome of the 'vials' in the Apocalypse).—laguncula (dim. of lagena, a bottle).—ampulla (a flask).

VIAND. See FOOD.

VIATICUM, viaticum (C., Plant.).

VIBRATE, || *TRANS.* vibrare (v. jr.), torquere, versare, agitare qd (e. g. vibrare hastam, C.); jaculum, O.; torquere hastam, jaculum, F.). || INTRANS. vibrare (e. g. lingue vibrare, O.; nervi vibrantes, Sen.; vox sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen.).—torqueri. agitari (e. g., of the strings of a musical instrument: C. Tusc. 1, 10, 20).

VIBRATION, \*actus vibrandi (vibratio, Jun. Catpurn. ap. Vopisc.; vibratus, Is, Marc. Cap.). V. of light, vibratus ignium (Marc. Cap.): v. of sound, motus sonorum (C.).

VICAR, vicarius (C.).

VICARAGE, \*domus or mdes vicarii.

VICARIOUS, vicarius (C., Q.); loco, or, more rarely, in loco, ca.

VICE, vitiositas; turpitude (*κακία*, as moral evil: respecting vitiositas, see C. Tusc. 4, 15, *init.*).—libidines (*evil passions or desires*).—vitium (*a fault; a thing amiss*).—flagitium; scelus (*a vicious or wicked act*). To be a v., in vitio esse (*to be faulty*): to give oneself up to v., dedere animum vitii. dedere se libidini: to be a monster of v., ingurgitare se in flagitia (C.).—omnibus vitii affinem esse (*aff. C. de Invent. 2, 10, 33*).—omnibus vitii teneri (*aff. H. Sat. 1, 4, 130*): omnibus flagitiis, omnibus libidinibus deditum esse. To avoid, *see* *see* v., a vitia abstinere. vitia declinare. [A kind of instrument, *prop. retinaculum*.]

VICE-ADMIRAL, qui fungitur officio supremi clasiss praefecti (*aff. Col. 11, 1, 17*); \*vicarius praetoris navalis.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, \*qui cancellarii officia or vices sustinet; usually \*procancelarius or \*vicecancellarius (t. t.).

VICEGERENT, vicarius. \*qui vice ca fungitur, vicem ca implet.

VICE-PRESIDENT, \*praesidis vicarius.

VICEROY, \*regis vicarius. \*qui regis vices implet, or regis vice fungitur. To be a v. any where, \*regis vice ci terre praesae: to give a v. to a people, praepone populo qm qui regis vice ipai imperet (*Str.*).

VICIOUS, vitiosus (*faulty, defective*).—turpis (*shameful, disgraceful*).—improbus (*morally bad*).—flagitiosus (*infamous, gross; all of persons and things*). Jn. vitiosus ac flagitiosus, cujus in animo improbitas veratur (*morally bad; of persons*).—vitilis contaminatus, inquinatus (*stained with vice; of persons*).—sceleratus, sceleratus (*criminal; the former in respect of disposition, the latter in respect of action; of persons and things*). Extremely v. vitilis, flagitiosus, sceleribus obrutus (*of persons*). vitilis flagitiosque omnibus deditus (*of persons and things*).

VICIOUSLY, vitiose (*faultily*).—turpiter. flagitiose. Jn. flagitiose et turpiter.—accelerate (*basely, with moral turpitude*).

VICISSITUDE, vicissitudo, varietas, commutatio. V. of day and night, of the seasons, of fortune, &c. See CHANGE.

VICTIM, victima (*of the larger sort; propr. and fig.*).—hostia (*of the smaller sort*).

VICTOR, victor, expugnator (*with gen.*; e. g. urbis).—domitor (*with gen.*; e. g. Hispaniae: *vanguisher*). See also: CONQUEROR, CONQUER.

VICTORIOUS, victor, superior. To come off v., viotorem or superiorem discedere. See also 'to obtain a Victory'.

VICTORY, victoria (v. pr.).—tropheum (*σπῆλαιον, trophy; melon. for v., as Np. Them. 3, 3, victoria quae cum Marathonio possit comparari. tropeo*).—palma (*fig., reward for a v., superiority*). A decisus v., paria et explorata victoria: a v. over foreign enemies, victoria externa: a v. over enemies at home, victoria domestica: to get, win, &c. a v., victoria potiri: the v. was easy, facile erat vincere: after the v. was obtained, paria victoria: to turn the scale of v. in favour of aby, victoriam ad qm transire: to have the v. in one's hands, victoriam in manibus habere: to follow up a v., victoria uti (C.); a victoria nihil cessare (L. 34, 16; *see* *see* but not victoriam exercere, *weh.* in L. 2, 55, and L. 22, *fm* the contest, has quite a different meaning): to concede the v. to aby, manus dare, cunctis se pati (*to confess oneself conquered*); ei palmam dare (*to concede the superiority to aby*): to foretell or certain v., certam victoriam spem augurari: to proclaim a v., victoriam conclamare: to celebrate a v., victoriam celebrare (*also by Crel. with the verb* *conquer*; e. g., after a v. over enemies, difficulties, &c., victis hostibus, difficultatibus): to obtain a v., vincere (g. t.); victoriam consequi or adipisci; superiorem or victorem discedere; palmam ferre (*fig., to have the superiority*): over aby, vincere or superare qm; victoriam ferre, referre ex qo; victoriam reportare ab or de qo: to obtain a complete v. over aby, devincere qm (e. g. Fenos classe). To obtain a v. over one's passions, &c., cupiditates coercere, continere, comprimere; cupiditatem imperare: a certain, uncerlain, doubtful, brilliant, incerta, dubia, clarissima, honesta (egregia, L.), praeclara, gloriosa (C.). a methacholy, bloody, bloodless, cruel, wicked v. (victoria acerba, cruenta, incurrenta (L.)), funesta, crudelia, nefaria: a complete v., victoria justa: an easy v., victoria facillia: almost to give up the v. for lost, victoriam prope despe-

rare: that v. cost the Carthaginians much blood, Prens ca victoria in multo sanguine stetit: our v. was won without the loss of a man, victoria nobis incurrenta fuit (L. 2, 31): Scipio was called Africanus on account of his great v. over the Carthaginians, Scipio ob egregiam de Ponia victoriam Africanus appellatus est.

VICTUAL, supportare frumentum et commeatum (Cas.). frumentum dare, commeatum portare (S.: to send a supply of provisions).—sustinere commeatu (to v. well, to keep up an ample supply of provisions; Cas.); rem frumentariam providere, comparare (to obtain and furnish with provisions in the first instance; exercitum).

VICTUALLER, caupo (C.). hospes (a host)—popularius (Lampid.).

VICTUALLING-HOUSE, cauponā (*shop where wine and ready-dressed meat were sold*).—popina (*where persons were allowed to eat and drink 'on the premises'*).—taberna cauponia (Pond.).

VICTUALLING-OFFICER, rei frumentariae praefectus, praepositus, qui rei frumentariae praest. anno-nae praefectus (L. 4, 13), frumentarius (Hirt.).

VICTUALS, cibis; pl. cibi (*the pl. when several kinds of food are spoken of*).—escā (*food prepared, so as to be eaten; v. and drink*). Jn. cibis potusque; cibis vinumque.—victus (g. t.). Moderate quantity of v. and drink, temperate escae modiceque portiones: he is fond of his v., libenter cenat.

VIE WITH, [Of persons, certare or concertare or contendere cum qo. amulari qm or cum qo. To v. with aby in athg, qā re certare or concertare cum qo; (of mutual competition) qā re inter se certare. [Of things, certare cum qā re (post. ci rei; e. g. viridique certat bacca Venafro, H.).—amulari qd (e. g. Balicū urv: Albanum vinum emulantur, Plin.).]

VIEW, [Sight, visus, ūs. See SIGHT.] [Survey, aspectus, ūs, conspectus, ūs. To take a v. of, qd visere or invisere (*to look at out of curiosity; invisere, with accuracy*).—aspicere (*to look at*).—inspicere (*to inspect*).—contemplari (*to view*).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (*to examine one by one*). To take a v. of a country, aspicere situm omnem regionis; contemplari locorum situm: to take a v. of athg on the spot, in re praesenti cognoscere qd: point of v., see POINTE. [Prospect, prospectus, ūs, see PROSPECT. To command a v., see also TO COMMAND (end. β).] [Design, object, end, consilium (plan, design).—finis (object in view).—quod mihi proposui (end proposed).—quod maxime spectro, specto (special object in view).—scopus is not Latin): to have athg in v., spectare qd or ad qd, or followed by ut (*to look at*).—querere or sequi (*to endeavor to reach or attain*).—propositum habere or propositum est mihi qd, or followed by an infinitive (*to propose or purpose a thing*).—cogitare qd, or followed by an infinitive (*to think of doing athg*).—(animo) intendere, followed by the accusative of a pronoun, by ut, or by an infinitive: animum intendere ad or in qd (*to turn one's mind to a thing*).—tendere ad qd (*to strive after athg*).—id agere, ut (*to have in hand*).—rationem referre ad qd. To have athg eply in v., qd potissimum, maxime sequi; qd consilia et cogitationes imprimis referre: to have a different v., non idem velle: to have quite other v's, longe alio spectare: id sentire v's hostile to the state, contra repubblicam sentire v's hostile to the state, contra publicum good, ad communem salutem referre omnia; ca mens nihil nisi commodum publicum videt: to take the same v. of athg, de qā re idem sentire (*with aby*, cum qo or atque qo, or simply cum qo sentire: all entertain the very same v. to, omnes sentiant unum atque idem: to entertain a different v., non idem sentire de qā re: what are your v's? quid tibi vis? quid tibi mens est? my view is, mens mea haec est, eo pertinet, or valent, mea consilia: it is for me my v., plurimum ab eo absum: with a good v., bono consilio or animo: with a v., with a v. to, eo consilio ut; hoc animo: hac mente (*see* *see* ad eum finem, in this sense, occur only in later writers): idcirco; ita, ut; eo, ut, &c. With a v. to, often by ad only; e. g., with a v. to conciliation, ad conciliationem gratias.]

VIEW, v. qd inspicere (*to see in what state a thing is; survey*).—visere; invisere (*to look narrowly into, examine closely*).—spectare (*to look at openly and carefully*).—perlustrare (*to look over, look at thoroughly*).—contemplari (*to look at st-dly*).—Intueri (*to look at attentively, with interest*).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (*to look over carefully or minutely*).—oculis obire, Plin. *Exp.* (*to look over, take a view of*).

VIEWLESS. See INVISIBLE.

VIGIL, vigilia, pervigilium (*through the whole night*). To keep a v., vigilare, pervigilare.

**VIGILANCE**, *vigilantia* (v. pr.).—cura; diligentia (care, diligence).—cautio; circumspectio (circumspection).

**VIGILANT**, *vigilans*. *vigil.* To be v., *vigilare*. ad *vigilare*: to be very v., *mirifica esse vigilantia*: to keep a v. eye upon, diligenter custodire qd or qm: to be v. in *aby's service*, excubare *vigilareque* pro qo (C.): v. care, *vigilantes curae* (C., *improp.*). If = cautious, vid.

**VIGILANTLY**, *vigilanter* (C.).

**VIGNETTE**, \**emblemata*. \*ornamentum. \**imago* ornamenti causā apposita.

**VIGOROUS**, † *Fortis*, vid. † *Full of strength*, valens, validus (g. t.).—firmus (*Arm*; of men and the human body, states, &c.; then also of other objects; e. g. *cibus firmus*, potio firma). Jx. firmus et robustus (e. g. *respublica*); valens et firmus (e. g. *civitas*).—robustus (*robust, staunch; of the human body, the state, &c.*). Jx. robustus et valens (e. g. homo).—lacetosus (*muscular; of men and animals*).—corpore *vigens*. corpore validus. corpore robusto (*only of man; the former denoting a body in the prime of youth; the second, vital strength; and the third, relating to firm sound flesh*).—potens; efficax (*powerful, of effect*).—gravis (*that influences the mind forcibly; of speech and the speaker*).—nervosus (*full of nerve in expression; of a speaker*).—alacer; vividus (*lively*).—strenuus (*that sets to work with energy*).—impliger (*not sluggish*). To be v., corpore *vigere*. corpore robusto esse. corpore valere et validum esse. bonis viribus esse (*that possesses strength*): a v. speech, oratio gravis, also nervi orationis (*energetic expressions or words*): a v. delivery, actio plena spiritus (*full of spirit and life*): in a v. manner; see **VIGOROUSLY**.

**VIGOROUSLY**, nervosa, graviter, strenue. impigre, alaci animo [SYN in **VIGOROUS**]. He spoke so powerfully and v., tantā vi tantāque gravitate dixit: to support *aby* most v., qm enlissima juvare. See also **FORCIBLY**.

**VIGOUR**, † *Force*, vid. † *Mental force*, robur animi or animi vis.—magnum, quo qd valet, ingenium, ingenii prestantia (*high cultivation of the mind*).—animi firmitas (*fortitude of mind or character*).—virtus (*mental or moral strength; fortitude*).—animi vigor (*liveliness or freshness of the mind; opp. corporis vigor*).—vis ingenii, or, simply, ingenium (*productive mental power; respecting ingenium, see H. Sat. 1, 4, 43, Heind.*).—vigor, virtus (*fulness of power; both of animate and inanimate subjects*).—vis vitalis (*vital power*).—animus; anima (*the vital principle; vō ἐνὶ θυμῷ*).—sanguis (*vivacity, as well of the body as of speech; also of the speaker himself*). Full of vigor, plenus sanguinis (*of persons and things*): to lose the true v., verum sanguinem perdere or deperdere (*of a speaker*): the scholastic orations possess less nerve and v. than those of the forum, minus sanguinis et virtum declamationes habent, quam orationes: what v. is displayed in this book, quantum in illo libro vigoris est (Sen. Ep. 64, 2). v. of expression or thought, gravitas verborum et sententiarum (see C. Or. 9, 32): a man full of v., vir fortis: the v. of a speaker, virtus oratoria: with a certain v., cum quadam virtute. † *Energy*, vid. † *Actively*, vid.

**VILE**, † *Worthless, despicable*, vills (*properly, that to which one attaches a low value; then, worthless, paltry; e. g., honour*).—contemendus, contemptus, despectus (*despised*); [SYN in **DESPISE**].—abjectus (*flung away; hence worthless*). Jx. contemptus et abjectus (R. 65). Avoid contemptibilia, despicabilia, aspernabilia. A v. fellow, homo despectissimus; homo contemptissimus or contemptissimus et despectissimus (*despised, despicable*).—homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis. To become v., in contemptum venire or adduci. † *Abominable, foul*, foedus, abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis, nefandus, immanis, teter. [SYN in **ABOMINABLE**].

**VILELY**, foede, foedissime, nefarie, tetricime. **VILENESS**, turpido, animus abjectus (*baseness*). Usually by Crcl. with the adj. (R. 65) not villitas, vch is = cheapness.)

**VILIFY**, male dicere ci (*to speak ill of*).—criminari (*to accuse*).—de qo absente detrahendi causā male dicere, contumelioseque dicere, detrahere de cs famā or gloriā.

**VILLA**. See **COUNTRY-HOUSE**.

**VILLAGE**, † *Propr.* pagus. vicus (*the former, a large v.; the latter, a small v. or hamlet, a farm-house with out-buildings, &c.*).—rus; agri (v. with the country round it; the country, as opposed to the town). Of a v., paganus. vicanus (*that lives in a v.*).—

agrestis; rusticus (*of the country; hence boorish, coarse*, From v. to v., pagatin. vicatin: v. life, vita rustica or rusticana: of or belonging to v., paganicus. † *The inhabitants of a village*, pagus, pagani, vicani.

**VILLAGER**, paganus. vicanus. homo rusticanus ex municipio. homo rusticanus. homo municipalis.

**VILLAIN**, † *A bad, worthless fellow*, homo malus, improbus, homo nequam. Jx. nequam et improbus. homo scelestus, sceleratus, consceleratus.—homo perditus or profligatus. homo nefarius et improbus.—homo sine religione ullā ac fide. A detestabile v., profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus. homo omnium sceleratissimus: a manifest v., homo foedus et aperte malus: a crafty v., homo ingeniosissimus nequam (Fell.). v. i. aceli! (*as abusive exclamation*). † *Serv*, adscriptus glebe.—servus (g. i. for slave).—mancipium (*bought or taken in war*).—verna (*one born in the house*).

**VILLANAGE**, angaria (*a Persian word, but in use as early as the time of Cicero; see Fragm. Nigidii ap. Gell. 19, 14, extr.; frequent in the JCl.*; *propr.*, the work or service of an angarus, who was originally a person bound to act as a courier in the service of the state when required).—angarium prestatio (*the performance of v.*, JCl.).—opera serva (*the service performed; aft. Plant. Pers. 2, 4, 9*). To perform v., angarium or operam servam prestare: Lycurgus caused the lands of the rich to be cultivated by the poor in v., Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servilio colendos dedit (C. Rep. 3, 9).

**VILLANOUS**, improbus. nequam. scelestus. foedus. See also **VILLAIN**.

**VILLANOUSLY**, improbe. sceleste. foede. nefarie. **VILLANY**, improbitas (*villanous disposition*).—flagitium, scelus, fedum or indignum facinus, dedecus (*a villanous or disgraceful action*).

**VINDICATE**, rem sibi or ad se vindicare (*by law or not*).—tenēre, obtinēre (*to make good one's right to a disputed possession*).—retinēre (*to withhold altho, not to give it up*).—In the poets and later prose-writers, asserere qd ci (sibi), or asserere only (se celo asserere, O. So 'assert the natives shill'; Dryd.; i. e., claim to be heaven-born.—nec laudes asserere nostras, O. nec sapientia nomen sibi asseruit, Q.). To v. a right successfully, vis tenēre, obtinēre, retinēre: to v. a right (= to endeavour to make it good), vis persequi: to v. one's liberty (i. e., to escape fm an actual servitude), v. in libertatem asserere; ac asserere (O.).

**VINDICATION**. By Crcl. with the verb.

**VINDICATOR**, assertor cs rei (L., and post-Aug in prose; vindicator; e. g. gladius assertor libertatis, Sen.).—propugnator cs rei (e. g. libertatis, C.; a champion of a cause).—defensor (*a defender; also one who wards off altho*).

**VINDICTIVE**, ulciscendi cupidus (*in a single case*).—qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (*that allows no injury to pass unavenged*). Exceedingly v., inimicitiarum persequentissimus (Auc. ad Heren.).

**VINE**, vitis.—labrusca, salicestrum (*a kind of wild v.*, see Foss. V. Ecl. 5, 7).—vitis generose stirpis (*a cultivated v.*). To plant v.'s, vites serere or ponere. vinum serere: to cultivate a v., vitem colere: to prop a v., vitem palare: to prune or tie up a v., vitem amputare, ligare: to ingraft a v., vitem inserere: to propagate a v., vitem propagare: the v. grows too luxuriantly, vitis supervacua frondibus luxurians silvescit: the v. climbs, vitis clavivula adminiculata se erigit.—(R. 65) palmes or flagellum is a very thin and slender branch or shoot of a v.; but also used, by meton., for the v. itself, Col.)

**VINE-BRANCH**, palmes, flagellum (*if very thin and slender*). See **VINE**.

**VINE-DRESSER**, vinitor, vindemitor. vitium cultor.

**VINE-FRETTER**, convolvulus (*Cato R. R. 95, 1, &c.*).—\*sphinx elpēor (Linn.).

**VINEGAR**, acetum. Sharp v., acetum acris saporis; acetum acidissimum: to put in v., aceto condire (*to season or flavour with v.*, Schol. Acron.). \*acetum macerare (*to soak in v.*): to turn to or become v. (*of wine, &c.*) in acetum verti: sours as v., acidissimus.

**VINEGAR-CRUET**, acetabulum.

**VINE-KNIFE**, fals vitivitoria.

**VINE-LEAF**, vitis folium. folium vitigineum (g. t.).—pampinus (*a young tender leaf*). Vine-leaves, folia vitigena, urum: (*of or consisting of v. leaves*, pampinus: full of v. leaves, pampinosus: to strip off the superfluous v.-leaves, pampinare: ornamented with &c.



pamphatus (also if artificially made; see *Voss. V. Ec.* 3, 39).

VINE-PROP, pedamentum. statumen (g. t.).—ridica (made of an olive or oak-tree).

VINEYARD, vinea. vinetum. collis vinarius. mons amictus vitibus. hortus vinearius (*Ulp.* 168) arbutum, a plantation of trees for the purpose of supporting and rearing vines). To plant a v., vineam instituere; vine-tum instituere or ponere.

VINTAGE, vindemia. A good, poor v., vindemia bona, magna (*Pall.*), gracilis (*Plin. Ep.*), exigua (*Col.*); vindemiola (C.); or of belonging to a v., vindemiariorum (*Parr.*); to gather the v., vindemiam facere (*Col.*), metere (*Plin.*), colligere (*Plin. Ep.*); I have but a poor v., yet better than I had expected, vindemias graciles quidem, uberiores tamen quam expectaveram colligo (*Plin. Ep.* 2, 2).

VINTNER, caupo. vinarius (*Plaut.*).

VIOL, fides, iam, pl.

VIOLATE, violare. frangere. rumpere (to break). To v. one's word, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere: to v. laws, leges percurrere, violare; a legibus discedere (rumpere, poet.). To v. an oath, Jururandum non servare, non conservare: to v. friendship, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere: to v. chastity, ci stuprum inferre or offerre; ci vitium offerre or vim offerre; qam per vim stuprare; qam violare; pudicitiam ci expugnare or eripere; decus muliebri ci expugnare (*L. 1, 48*).

VIOLATION, violatio (C.); but usually by the verb.

VIOLATOR, violator (L.); but usually by the verb.

VIOLENCE, vis (intensive strength; for which *Pliny* is the first to use also vehementia)—gravitas (great impression made by *athys* on the senses or feelings).—Incitatio. impetus (haste).—violenta (force, vehemence).—ardor.ustus (heat; esp. of a fever, of passions).—Impotentia (want of self-government).—Iracundia (irritability, incitation to anger). F. of a storm, vis tempestatis: with v.; see *VIOLENT*: to lake with v., vi capere (g. t.); vi eripere ci qd (to snatch or tear away); vi per vim expugnare (to lake by storm); to apply or use v., vi agere; with *athys*, per vim facere qd; in order to carry *athys* into execution, vi expugnare qd; extorquere qd: to do v. to, to use or apply v. to *athys* or *athys*, vim adhibere ci or ci rel (g. t.); vim afferre ci; vim et manus inferre ci (to lay v. hands on); violare qm or qd (to inflict an injury); to offer v. to a female, vim or stuprum afferre ci; stuprum inferre ci; per vim stuprare qam; decus muliebri expugnare: to do v. to oneself, naturae suae repugnare (to act contrary to one's nature and custom); in any matter, frango ipse me, coquoque (*Orelli*, cogo) qd ferre toleranter (to bear or endure *athys* with submission or patiently, *C. ad Div.* 4, 6, 2); tormentum sibi injungere, ne (see *Plin. Paneg.* 86, in.)

VIOLENT, vehemens (v. prop.; opp. lenis, placidus; prop. of persons, then also of things)—gravis (that strongly affects the sense or feelings; e. g., morbus; odor; verbum; adversarius).—magnus (great)—acer (sharp). Jx. acer et vehemens. vehemens acerque (opp. placidus mollisque).—acerbus (that occasions pain).—conclatus. incitatus. intentus (in haste).—rapidus (rapid, in haste).—violentus (that acts forcibly).—atrox (that causes fear or terror).—ardens. flagrans (burning; of fervour and passion).—Iracundus (irritable).—impotens (unable to restrain himself; also of things; homo, rabies, &c.). Jx. ferax impotensque. ferox et impotens.—importunus (rough, wild, harsh, &c.; tyrannus, libidines, &c.). To put oneself into a more v. position, in impotentem rabiem accensum esse (L.); v. rain, imber magnus or maximus: a v. wind, ventus vehemens or magnus: v. desire, cupiditas magna or acris, ardens or flagrans: a man of v. disposition, vir or homo vehementis or violenti ingenii; homo iracundus: to die a v. death, manum or mortem sibi inferre; suapte manu se interficere (to lay v. hands on oneself; see 'to commit suicide'); vis ci affertur (by another): a v. interpretation, interpretatio contorta: to give a v. interpretation to a passage, vim adhibere ci loco: to use v. means; see 'to apply VIOLENCE' in a v. manner, vi; per vim.

VIOLENTLY, vi. per vim (in the way or by means of violence).—vehementer. valde. graviter. acerbè. contente. To contend v., vehementer contendere; acriter or acerrime or fortissime pugnare: to cry out v., valde clamare: to speak v., acriter or conclatè or magnè contentione dicere: to blame *athys* v., acerrime qm reprehendere: to resist v., vehementer repugnare.

VIOLET, viola (under this name were comprised various kinds of flowers which resembled the v.; see the *Lex.*)—viola odorata (*Linna.*) A v. bed, violarium

v. blue, violaceus; lanthinus (iambivov, of a brownish colour)—amethystinus (*Mart.*).

VIOLIN, violinum (must be retained, perhaps with quæ dicta, for fides has much too wide a signification; neither do tetrachordum or barbitos suit). To play on the v., violinâ canere; (well), scite: a player on the v., violinista (analogously with citharista); or violinâ canere doctus. In Latin of the middle ages, this instrument is called giga or guggala.

VIOLONCELLO, tetrachordum grave minoris modi (*Bas.*).

VIPER, vipera (prop. and fig., C.).—coluber berus (*Linna.*). V's brood, generation of v's, (fig.) homines nequissimi, improbiissimi, scelestissimi. Jm. nequissimi atque improbiissimi (C.).

VIPERINE, VIPEROUS, viperinus, viperæus.

VIRAGO, virgo (*Plaut.*, O.).

VIRGIN, a. virgo (unmarried woman, whether young or old, *παρθένος*).—puella (*ῥῶνη*, young woman, whether married or not; e. g., Nero's wife Octavia, twenty years old, *T. Ann.* 14, 64). Virago is a strong masculine young woman, an Amazon.

VIRGIN, adj. virginæus (of or belonging to a virgin).—virginalis (characteristic of a virgin; e. g., v. recundia).

VIRGINITY, virginitas. Perpetua v., perpetua virginitas (*L. 1, 3*); hoc sacerdotio perpetua viris omnibus pudicitia ei imperata est (*Just.* 10, 2, 4, perpetual v.).

VIRILITY, virilitas.

VIRTUAL, Cret. with quod idem valet, quod re quidem verâ (qd est). See quotations in VIRTUALLY.

VIRTUALLY, re quidem (or autem) verâ (e. g., hæc ille si verbis non audet, re quidem verâ palam loquitur, *C. Quint.* 17, 1n.). A law is v. repeated, legem mos publicus repudiavit: he v. says this, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit idem valet.

VIRTUE, I Power, efficacy, vis (C.).—potestas (*Plin.*).—efficacia (C.).—efficientia (C. once).—efficacia (*Plin.*). The natural v's of plants, potestates herbarum (*Plin.* 25, 2, 5); the v's of medicines, facultates medicamentorum (*Cels.* 5, 1); to possess a certain v., vim habere; valere; efficere qd; potestatem habere; pertinere ad qd: in or by v. of, or ex (conformably to); e. g., ex pacto, ex conventu; per (by authority of); e. g., per senatus decretum, &c.). It may also be expressed by the simple abl.; e. g., by v. of this command, quo imperio (as *Np. Mil.* 7, 1). I Good quality of *athys*, virtus (e. g., arboris, equi, C.; ferri, herbarum, &c.). Wine has this v., vinum eo nomine commendatur, hæc laudem habet: fidelity is the v. of a dog, summa virtus, or laus, canis in fide cernitur, posita est. I Moral goodness, virtus (as showing itself in meritorious and becoming actions).—Innocentia (as showing itself in blameless, esp. disinterested, conduct).—honestas (as showing itself in virtuous and noble sentiments). Neither of these words corresponds exactly to our word 'virtue' in this sense: virtus denotes, strictly speaking, only excellence (virtus est nihil aliud quam ad summum perducta natura, *C. Leg.* 1, 8, 25; compare *Tusc.* 4, 15, 34; 6, 13, 39; *Beter* ad *C. Off.* 2, 6, 29), and honestas, in the Roman sense, has too exclusive a reference to character, reputation, and human opinion: *Grotius* remarks, that honestas is nearer to our idea than virtus; but perhaps virtus must be usually adopted, the sense in which a modern writer uses the term being fully understood. Or we may say, honestum, rectum, virtus vera; or by *Cret.*, id quod proprie dicitur vereque est honestum (*C. Off.* 3, 4, 17). The path of v., virtutis via (S.); lovely, heavenly v., virtus amabilis, admirabilis, divina (C.); singular, extraordinary v., virtus eximia, præclara, singularis, excellens (C.); tried v., virtus spectata, probata: oppressed v., virtus afflictæ, prostrata: active v., virtus actiosa; virtus, que in agendo versatur: a pattern of v., exemplar virtutis (*Sen.*); lumen probitatis et virtutis (*C. Amic.* 8, 27); to be possessed of v., virtutem habere; virtute præditum, ornatum esse; est in quo virtus: to depart or deviate fm v., a virtute discedere; honestatem deserere: v. commends itself by action, omnis laus virtutis in actione consistit (*C. Off.* 1, 6, 19). I A single feature of moral goodness, virtus. The v. of temperance, of justice, virtus continentie, justitiæ (C.); all v's are equal, omnes virtutes sunt inter se æquales et pares (*C. de Or.* 3, 14, 55); to make a v. of, necessarily, laudem virtutis necessitati dare (Q.); necessitati cedere, concedere, parere, qd dare, tribuere (*aff. C.*). I Chastity, pudicitia, pudor.

VIRTUOSO, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fond of antiquarian pursuits, a collector, &c.).—artium ama-

see. liberalium artium studiosus. homo elegans.—rerum artificiosarum studiosus (*fond of collecting works of art*).

**VIRTUOUS**, virtute præditus, ornatus, virtutis compos. In quo virtus inest; *or prope rather probus. honestus. rectus (with ref. to moral goodness and an upright life); A v. life, vita honesta; or, in the highest sense, vita sancta; vita sanctitas, sanctimonia: a v. action, quod cum virtute fit; honeste, recte factum; actio honesta (aft. C.); thoroughly v., in quo inest virtus omnibus numeris perfecta, absoluta: to be highly v., singulari, eximia virtute præditum esse: to have led a thoroughly v. life, virtutis perfectæ perfectum functum esse munere (C. Tusc. 1, 45, 109): all v. persons are happy, omnes virtutis compotes beati sunt (ibid. 5, 13, 39).*

**VIRTUOUSLY**, cum virtute. honeste, recte, sancte. *To live v., cum virtute vivere; degere vitam cum virtute (C.); recte, honeste, sancte vivere (C.).*

**VIRULENCE**, || **PROPR.** virus, i. n. *Tri virulentæ vis.* || **FIG.** virus, i. n. acerbitas, amaritudo, gravitas.

**VIRULENT**, || **PROPR.** virulentus (*Gell.*)—*or by Crel. with virus.* || **FIG.** acerbus, amarulentus, asper, mordax.

**VIRUS**, virus, i. n.

**VISAGE**. See **COUNTENANCE**, **FACE**.

**VISCERA**, viscera, um, pl. (*usually of the heart, lungs, liver, &c.*)—*Intestina, rum, pl.—also Intera, rum (Plin., the lower intestines).*

**VISCID**, **VISCOUS**, viscosus (*Pall.*)—*lentus (F.)—tenax (Plin.).*

**VISIBILITY**, by *Crel. with words under VISIBLE.*

**VISIBLE**, (*prop.*) aspectabilis. quod cerni, oculis cerni, potest. quod cadit, venit, in, sub aspectum. quod cadit sub oculos, in conspectum. quod ante oculos positum est, quod aspectu sentitur. quod in cernendi conspectu cadit.—*conspicuis (strikingly v., H., Phædr. T.)—subjectus oculis (L.)—sub oculis (plainly v., Q. R.)—Avoid visibiles, Apput. lair.* The v. world, mundus quem cernimus (C. Univ. 2); que sub aspectum cadunt (*ibid.* 4); hæc omnia que vidimus (C. Cat. 3, 9, 21); ea que sunt queque cernuntur omnia (C. Fin. 1, 6, 17); v. things, que oculis cernimus; que sub oculos cadunt; quæ aspectu sentiuntur (C.); to be v., oculis, aspectu cerni: ante oculos positum esse (C.); in oculis situm esse (S.); sub oculis esse; oculis subiectum esse (L.); in prospectu esse (Cæ.); in oculis incurere; sub or in oculis, in conspectum, sub aspectum, cadere; conspici; apparere: to render v., subijcere qd oculis, sub oculos, or sub aspectum; aperire: to become v., in conspectum dari; aperiri; se aperire (*opp. occultari, delitescere*); sub oculos subijci (Q.); oculis se dare (*Plin. Ep. Sen.*) || **FIG.** Apparent, clear, manifest, manifestus, promptus, apertus, evidens, expressus, illustris, perspicuus. To be v., apparere; patere; manifestum esse. See also **APPARENT**.

**VISIBLY**, || **PROPR.** by *Crel. with the adj.* || **FIG.** evidenter.

**VISION**, || **Sight**, visus, ñs, aspectus, ñs, conspectus, ñs, or by *Crel. with oculi.* || *An apparition, res objecta (that which presents itself to the eye, C. Acad. 2, 12, 38; 14, 48)—visum (alth seen, a sight)—visa species (a form which one believes he has seen, whether awake or in a dream)—simulacrum (an apparition. 1635) Not spectrum, which is = εἰδωλον in the language of the Stoics; see C. Dio. 15, 16, 2. See also APPARITION.* || *A chimæra, delirantis somnium, aberrantis animi mæra deliria, commentum (a fiction).*

**VISIONARY**, fanaticus (*inspired with a wild enthusiasm*).—*Inanis, vanus (existing only in the imagination)—actus, commenticius (fictitious).*

**VISIT**, s. salutatio, salutatio officium. *To make a v.: see VISIT, v.: to put off a v., visendi curam differre (T.): your v. will be agreeable to us all, curam omnium expectaturoque venies: I liked my v. at Talma's, fui libenter apud Talma (C.).* || **SYN.** in CALL, &c.

**VISIT**, v. visere, cs visendi causâ venire, invisere, visitare, adire, convenire, salutare, salutatum or salutandi causâ ad qm venire, ad qm salutandum venire. || **SYN.** in CALL = **Visit**. || *To v. fm time to time, intervisere: to v. a place (to stay there, or on business), obire; venire ad; adire; visere: to v. frequently or regularly, frequentare: to v. ably frequently, cs domum frequentare; celebrare (cell., of throwing it); frequentor multum or frequentem ad qm ventilare: to v. a sick person, ægrotum visitare; ægrotum visitare: to v. one's patients, ægrotos perambulare: to v. one's country houses, obire villas suas: much visited (of places), frequens; celebrare: to v. (for inspection, &c.), spectare (Bau.): to*

v. the several stations, circumire stationes (see *Hera. ad Cas. B. G. 5, 1*). || *Visit with = inflict, vid. To v. with punishment, animadvertere (to censor): vindicare (to satisfy justice for a crime)—persequi (to follow up with punishment). To v. with a heavy punishment, gravior qd statuere in qm.*

**VISITATION**, || **Visit** for inspection, &c., spectatio, census, recensio, scrutatio, percuratio (*examination*). *To hold a v., agere censum (Bau.): our worthy Archdeacon held his v. yesterday, there were fifty clergy present, \* egregius ille archidiaconus noscet agebat censum, hesternum die, aderant e clerici quinquaginta.* || *Infliction, vid.*

**VISITING-CARD**, charta salutatrix (*aft. Mart. 9, 100, 2*).

**VISITOR**, || *One who pays a visit, saluator; pl., salutantes, salutatores. qui visendi (ac saluandi) causâ venit (or veniunt, ad qm.—hospes (a v. staying in the house). A troublesome v., molestus interpellator: I have a v., habeo qm mecum: I have no v., solus sum. neminem mecum habeo: I shall have many v's, multi apud me erunt.* || *Inspector, explorator, censor (of churches, schools, &c.).*

**VISOR**, by *Crel. vis galeæ (L.).*

**VISUAL**, By *Crel. with visus or the verb.*

**VITAL**, || *Of or pertaining to life, vitalis.*

**Essential, vid.**

**VITALITY**, vitalitas (*Plin.*): vis vitalis (C.).

**VITALS**, vitalia, um (*Plin.; Sen.*)—*Intestina, orum (lower intestines)—viscera, um, pl. (heart, lungs, liver).*

**VITIATE**, || *To make faulty, mar, vitare (g. t., to make faulty, spoil; e. g. pecunias, merces)—corrumpere (to corrupt by an internal change of quality)—adulterare (to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine; e. g. nummos, gemmas)—interpolate (to give alt a good appearance by dressing it up; e. g., to falsify a document by additions and erasures)—transcribere (to falsify in copying). || To render invalid, qd irritum facere, qd rescindere.—rescindere et irritum facere, ut irritum et vanum rescindere, reficere. || **SYN.** in INVALIDATE.]*

**VITREOUS**, vitreus, vitrum similia.

**VITREFACTION**, By *Crel. with the verb.*

**VITRIFY**, || **TRANS.** in vitrum convertere qd. || **INTRANS.** in vitrum converti, verti, mutari.

**VITRIOL**, \*vitriolum (L. t.). *V. works, \*officina vitrioli.*

**VITRIOLIC**, \*vitriolicus (L. t.; e. g. acidum, liquor).

**VITUPERATE**, **VITUPERATION**. See **BLAME**, v., and **CRIDE**, &c.

**VIVACIOUS**, alacer (*energetically active and in high spirits*).—*vigētus (awake; alive both in body and mind)—vividus; vigenis (full of life and energy)—promptus (ready, always prepared). Jm. alacer et promptus; acer et vigenis.*

**VIVACITY**, alacritas (*energy and activity*).—*vigor (rigorous activity)—hilaritas (mirthful, joyous activity).*

**VIVID**, vividus, acer. See **LIVELY**.

**VIVIDLY**, acriter, vehementer (*vivide, Gell.*).

**VIVIFY**, animare (1635) *Avoid vivificare, Tertull.* || See **ENLIVEN**.

**VIVIFYING**, vim animandi, incitandi, exhilarandi, recreandi habens (1635) *Avoid vivificus, Amandus.*

**VIVIPAROUS**, viviparus (*Apput.*); \*que partum edunt vivum.

**VIXEN**, mulier rixosa, jurgiosa (*Gell. 1, 17, 1*); litum et rixæ cupida.

**VIZIER** (**GRAND**), \*cul apud Turcos permissa est summa imperii bellique administrandi.

**VOCABULARY**, index vocabulorum or verborum. See **DICTIONARY**.

**VOCAL**, vocalis; or by *Crel. with gen. of vox; e. g., v. music, vocum cantus (C. Rosc. Am. 46, 134). V. and instrumental music, vocum nervorumque cantus (ib.).*

**VOCALLY**, ore, voce, verbia.

**VOCATION**, See **CALLING**; **CALL**.

**VOCATIVE CASE**, casus vocativus, casus vocandi (*Gramm.*). In the v., vocative (*Gell. 13, 22, 4*).

**VOCIFERATE**, vociferari (*intrane, and trans., to cry out violently or passionately*).—*clamorem edere or tollere (to raise a loud cry or clamour). See also TO CRY; TO CALL.*

**VOCIFICATION**, vociferatio, vociferatus, ñs (*a loud, vehement crying or shouting fm anger, indignation, &c.*).—*clamor (frequently used in the pl. if of a multitude)—convicium (a noisy turbulent clamour attended by insulting expressions). Jm. clamor conviciulume. clamor atque convicium.—vocus (the loud voice that*

*make themselves audible, mixed with clamour*. See also CLAMOUR.

VOGUE, *mos*. See FASHION.

VOICE, vox (g. i., the faculty of producing audible and articulate sounds: then also the sound itself that is produced, either of living beings or personified objects; e. g., the v. of nature, naturæ vox).—cantus (the song of birds).—sonus (the tone, sound of a v. or of a musical instrument).—voci sonus (the sound of the v.).—sonitus (a continuing sound, as that of the tuba, tubæ; of thunder, tonitruum). A clear v., vox clara (a loud, discernible v.; opp. a dull, indistinct v., vox obtusa).—vox canora (a clear, harmonious v.; opp. a dull, low voice, vox fusca). A clear v., vox lævis (a rough v., vox aspera) a high or acute v., vox acuta (opp. a deep v., vox gravis): a flexible v., vox flexibilis (opp. a harsh v., vox dura): a full v., vox plena (opp. a thin, faint v., vox exilis): with a loud v. (e. g., to call), clara voce; magnâ voce: firmness, power, &c. of v., vocis magnitudo, firmitudo: clearness of v., vocis splendor: to know aby by his v., qm voce noscitare. qm ex voce cognoscere: to imitate the human v., imitari humanæ vocis sonum: to raise one's v., attollere vocem: to lower one's v., submittere vocem: to exert one's v. beyond measure, vocem ultra vires urgere. ¶ Fig. To listen to aby's v., audire qm (to listen to, follow aby).—qm momentum audire (to listen to aby's exhortation). To obey the v. or call of nature, naturam ducentem sequi. congruentem naturæ convenienterque vivere: to listen to the v. of one's conscience, a rectâ conscientia non discedere. ¶ Vote; suffrage, sententia (g. i., of a senator in the senate, of a judge in the court, of the people in the comitia, &c.).—suffragium (the vote of a Roman citizen in the comitia; then also the voting-tablet).—punctum (the vote with a candidate received in the comitia; because the collectors of the votes [custodes] made a dot or point opposite the name of the person in whose favour the tablet was sent in). ¶ Meton., the general v., omnium consensus. consensus publicus: there is only one v. concerning athy. omnes uno ore in qâ re consentiunt: to have the first v., principatum sententiæ tenere.

VOICELESS, ¶ Silent, mute, sine voce (g. i.).—elinguus (of one who cannot articulate a sound or word; without speech or tongue).—mutus (speechless fm nature, mute). Jx mutus et elinguus. mutus atque elinguus (opp. facundus).—stupidus (that has lost his voice fm amazement, &c.). I am v., nihil fari queo: to make aby v. or speechless, qm elingui reddere. See also DUMB. ¶ Having no vote, cui suffragii latio non est.

VOID, adj. ¶ Empty, vid. ¶ Vacant, vacuus (e. g., an office). The place is v. or vacant, locus vacat: to be v., vacare esse. vacare. ¶ Vain, cassus (without use or effect; e. g., exertions, labores, &c.).—inanis (without worth, useless in itself; e. g., thought, cogitatio; exertions, contentiones).—irritus (the same as if not begun, frustrated; e. g., an undertaking, inceptum; exertions, labor). Jx vanus et irritus. irritus et vanus.—futilis (not tenable; e. g., opinion, sententia).—nullus (as good as none; e. g., nulla est hæc amicitia).—fragilis. caducus, or Jx fragilis caducusque, or fluxus atque fragilis (without duration, perishable).—ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam non pertinens. quod ad rem non pertinet (not belonging to the essence of a thing).—a re (a foreign to a thing, unsubstantial).—invalidus (ineffectual; opp. fortis, valens). ¶ Inefficax (not before the sir. age).—inutilis (unfit for, not to the purpose; opp. utilis, salubris). To make or render athy v., qd irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g., a testament).—qd rescindere (to annul, make v., cancel; e. g., a testament, agreement, verdict). Jx rescindere et irritum facere, or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a testament).—relegere (to undo, tear off, as a publication that has been posted up; hence, a v. legem, to recall, revoke). To declare athy null and v., qd tollere et irritum esse jubere: to consider athy v., qd pro irritato habere: to be v., inanem esse; vacuum esse: of athy, vacare, vacuum esse (ab) qâ re: to leave v., inanem relinquere (in such manner that nothing enters into the object).—vacuum relinquere (in such manner that something can yet be added, to leave a blank, not to fill up; e. g., a sheet of paper, tabellam).—purum relinquere (e. g., spatia, not to embellish with paintings, &c.). v. of athy, privatus or spoliatus qâ re: v. of words, inops verborum or verbis: v. of spirit, ingenii sterilis (Sen. Benef. 2, 27, 1): an age v. of great exactions, seculum virtutum sterile (T. Hist. 1, 3, 1). v. of joy or pleasure, voluptate carens. voluptatis expers: a life v. of joy or pleasure, vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta: v. of

feeling, sensus expers. nihil sentiens (prop.). durus ferreus. inhumanus (improp.): I am not quite so v. of all feeling as &c., non sum ita ferreus, qui &c.

VOID, s. locus vacuus (an empty space, a vacuum).—lacuna (a hollow; also, improper, loss, want; e. g., of property).—hiatus, ōs (an opening, a gap).—inanitas (emptiness).—inane. vacuitas. vacuum (prop.; see SYN. in EMPT).—vanitas (improper, the want of intrinsic value in athy; then also, in a spiritual sense, of the mind of man, See HERS. S. Cat. 20, 3). A v. left by any one in treating on a subject, pars ab qo relicta: to fill up a v., lacunam explere (with regard to space or to number): this speech has left a great v. in my mind, hæc oratio mihi prorsus non satisfacit.

VOID, v. ¶ To empty, vid. ¶ To leave empty, inanem relinquere. vacuum relinquere [SYN. in VOID]. ¶ To vacate; see 'to make VOID.' ¶ To emit. alvum or ventrem exonerare. alvum exinanire, evacuaré; also alvum dejicere, subducere, purgare, solvere (the latter if by purging). To v. the field, inferiorem discedere. vincl.

VOLATILE, volaticus (C., who adds modo huc, modo illuc).—volaticus ac levis (Sen. Ep. 42, med. 665) Not volatilis = winged, or fleeting).

Light, FAIVOLOUS.

VOLATILITY. By Crcl. with the adj.—ingenium volaticum (et sui simile): modo huc, modo illuc (aft. C. Att. 13, 25, 3). See also LIGHTNESS, FAIVOLITY.

VOLCANIC, flammæ eructans. ignes or flammæ evomens. The soil contains v. matter, ignibus generalis nutritiæque soli naturalis materia (Justin. 4, 1, 3).

VOLCANO, mons, e cuius vertice ignes erumpunt (aft. C. Ferr. 4, 48, 106); mons flammæ eructans (aft. Justin. 4, 1, 4); mons arenas flammarum globo eructans (aft. Plin. 2, 103, 106); collis evomens flammam (Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93). ¶ Not mons ignivomus.

VOLITION, voluntas. See WILL, s.

VOLLEY, \*tormentorum bellicorum et scopulorum strepitus (Dau.). A v. of abuse, insectatio. cavillatio (satirical abuse): to discharge a v. of abuse at any one, qm insectari. insectationibus petere; qm cavillari (in a satirical or ironical manner).—lancessere qm dictis (to censure, to criticize).—truci oratione in qm invehi. inclementium in qm invehi.

VOLUBILITY, volubilitas. See also FLUENCY.

VOLUBLE, volubilis. See also FLEUNT.

VOLUME, ¶ Any thing rolled up, volumen (empty a writing). If = book; vid. ¶ A mass; vid. A v. of water: to be rendered by the pl. aquæ (waters): a v. of smoke rises fm, fumus evoluitur ex.

VOLUMINOUS. A v. work, multa volumina continens: a v. writer, auctor per multa volumina diffusus (Col. 1, 1, 10).

VOLUNTARILY, voluntate (of or by one's own will or determination, ὁθελοντι; opp. vi or invitus et coactus).—judicio et voluntate. sponte suâ (tuâ, &c.). sponte (without inducement, fm one's own impulse, ἐκων). Jx suâ sponte et voluntate; ultro (without order or command, αὐτομωτε; opp. s. jussu or jussus). Jx sponte et ultro. To do athy v., voluntate facere qd (opp. invitum et coactum facere; see L. 39, 37): to die v., voluntarium mortem sibi consciscere (for vech Tacitus says, poetically, voluntario exitu cadere. sponte mortem sumere. voluntate extingui).

VOLUNTARY, voluntarius (ὁθελοντι, ὁθελοντι, fm one's own choice).—volens (of one's own will; opp. coactus).—non coactus, non invitus (without compulsion or external incitement, ἐκων, ἐκωνος). ¶ Spontaneous (αὐτοματος) and ultroque (αὐτοκῆκεστος) differing as sponte and ultro, not identical with voluntarius, occur first in Sen. Ep. and Q. 2, 59, 7, and were probably formed by Seneca for his philosophical style. Instead of them we usually find sponte and ultro with a participle suited to the context; e. g., a v. motion, motus suâ sponte factus (for motus spontaneus in Seneca), &c.

VOLUNTEER, voluntarius miles. voluntarius; pl. milites voluntarii. voluntariam extra ordinem professi militiam. qui voluntariam sequuntur militiam (who have offered themselves for military service).—evocati (veterans who when called upon serve again). To enrol v.'s, voluntarios milites conscribere: to collect a corps of v.'s, manum voluntariorum cogere: to serve as a v., voluntarium sequi militiam (under the standard of any one).—castra sc sequi.

VOLUPTUARY, voluptarius (given up to sensual pleasures; also of things).—ad voluptates propensus. voluptatibus deditus. To lead the life of a v., delicate vivere. ad voluptates propensus esse.

**VOLUPUOUS**, voluptarius (of persons or things, C.; voluptuous only in *Pliny* and later writers).—libidinosus, impudicus (of persons or things; v. in a high degree, and at the same time lascivious, intemperate, &c.).—delicatus (effeminate; e. g. homo, sermo). *V. eyes*, oculi lascivi et mobiles; oculi nantes et quadam voluptate suffusi, et, ut ita dicam, veneri (Q.). *A v. life*, vita libidiosa; vita libidinosa dedita or in libidine effusa.

**VOLUPTUOUSLY**, molliter, delicate. *Jx.* delicate ac molliter (C.); libidinoso, lascivo; or by voluptatibus, libidine.

**VOLUPTUOUSNESS**, voluptas, libido, lascivia.

**VOLUTE**, volūta (Plin.).

**VOMIT**, v. vomitus. vomitio (that wch is vomited, Plin.).

**VOMIT**, v. vomere. evomere. vomitu reddere.

**VOMITING**. In the general sense of ejecting fm any hollow, to be rendered by the pres. part. of *To Vomr.* || *A throwing up fm the stomach*, vomitus. vomitio. (Athy) that causes v., vomitorius; to cause or bring on v., vomitionem cēre, movēre, facere, evocare. vomitum creare: to check v., vomitionem alere, inhibēre, cohibēre.

**VOMITIVE**, || *Athy* that causes vomiting; e. g. pulvis vomitorius (a powder).—\*pipēcuanha (a wort)—balbus vomitorius (Plin.).—\*radix vomitoria (a root).—\*tartarus emeticus (tartar emetic). To give or order aby a v., qm vomere cogere. See also **EMETIC**.

**VORACIOUS**, edax, cibi avidus (that eats much).—gulosus (daintily).—vorax (greedy, gluttonous).

**VORACITY**, edacitas, aviditas cibi. voracitas (late).

**VORTEX**, vortex (Sax) turbo = whirlwind.

**VOTARY**, deditus or addictus ei or ei rei. devotus ei or ei rei (post-Aug.). studiosus cs or cs rei. (Sax. and *Phn.* in *Devoted*.)

**VOLE**, s. || *PROPR.* suffragium (of a Roman citizen in the comitia).—sententia (of a senator, judge, or of the people in the comitia)—punctum (*prop.*, a mark in the tablet of a candidate). To give one's v. by word of mouth, sententiam dicere; in writing, s. scribere: v. and interest, suffragio (C.): a casting v., *pprs* \*suffragium or punctum decretorium. \*vox decretoria: to canvass for v's, ambire; circumire (circumire stronger than amb. C. *Att.* 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent; that is, he made in his canvassing the round from first to last: ambire would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general. See *Dōd.* p. 12). To take the v's (in the senate), patres in sententiam dicere or ire jubere; (in the comitia), populum in suffragium mittere; (in judicial trials), sententiam ferre jubere: to give one's v., see the verb. || *Fig.* See **VOICE**.

**VOLE**, v. sententiam ferre (to give a vole, said of a senator or a judge, or of the people in the comitia: *Not*, in this sense, sententiam dicere or dare, wch = 'to give an opinion,' 'declare one's sentiments,' said of a senator who proposes a measure or makes a motion in the senate; whence the phrase in sententiam cs dicere, 'to v. with aby,' 'to support his measure')—suffragium ferre (said of individuals in the comitia).—in suffragium ire. suffragium intire (of the people in the comitia. *Not* suffragia dare, wch = 'to suffer to v.,' 'to give the privilege of voting,' = suffragium impartiri). To v. concerning, sententiam ferre de qo or de qā re (of judges).—suffragium ferre de qo or de qā re (in the comitia). To v. in favour of a senator's motion, in sententiam cs discedere: to v. in favour of or with, in sententiam pede (or, of several, pedibus) ire: to v. for (a candidate), suffragio suo ornare qm. suffragio suo adjuvare qm in petendis honoribus. suffragari ei ad munus: to v. for athg, suffragari ei rei.

**VOTER**, qui suffragium fert (one who gives his vote).—qui suffragium or suffragi jns habet (one who has the right of voting).—qui sententiam fert, &c.—suffragator (a v. in favour of aby, supporter).

**VOTIVE**, votivus.

**VOUCH**, confirmare qd. fidem facere ei rei. See **ASSURE**.

**VOUCHER**, || *One who vouches for athg*, auctor (g. t.).—testis (a witness; *prop.* or *fig.*).—confirmator (*only prop.*; one that gives security for money; see C. *Client.* 26, 77). *A sure v.*, auctor or testis locupletis (C.).—auctor certus or gravis (*prop.* and *fig.*). || *Receipt produced*. To produce v's of one's account, \*rationem apōchis addita probare. || *A warrant*, vid.

**VOUCHSAFE**, præstare (to perform, furnish).—concedere (to grant, concede; e. g. qd ei non present ac sine præcautione).—qd faciendi potestatem facere (to give permission; e. g. colloquendi secum potestatem facere). To v. to grant a petition, ei petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere quæ qd petit; cs precibus indulgere (opp. cs preces repudiare; ei petenti deesse or non satisfacere).

**VOW**, s. votum (a wish connected with a v.).—voti sponsio or nuncupatio (the uttering a v. in due form before witnesses).—devotio cs rei (a v. to do something, with the idea of a sacrifice; e. g. devotio vite). Sacred v's, wch act as hindrances or impediments, religiones (Cæs. B. G. 5, 6, Herz.). To make a v., votum facere, suscipere (g. it.).—votum nuncupare (to pronounce before witnesses: to fulfil or perform a v., votum solvere exsolvere, persolvere, or reddere: to be bound by a v., religione voti obstrictum esse: voti sponsione obligatum esse: to consider oneself bound by a v., se voto teneri putare: to release aby fm a v., liberare qm voto: to be hindered by (sacred) v's fm doing athg, religionibus impediti (quo minus qd faciam).

**VOW**, v. || *TRANS.* spondere. despondere (solemnly or judicially).—promittere (Sax) non polliceri = to promise).—vovere. devovere (in a religious sense). || *TRANS.* To declare positively, affirmare. confirmare (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically).—asseverare (to maintain a thing earnestly; asserere is bad in this sense), with de, or acc. and inf.—pro certo affirmare; sancte affirmare; with an oath, Jurejurando affirmare or confirmare. He swore with an oath, that he would give &c., Jurejurando confirmavit—datum &c.

**VOWEL**, littera vocalis, or vocalis only. Clashing of v's, vocalium concursus (Q.).

**VOYAGE**, s. navigatio (on board a ship, or by water in general).—cursus maritimus (at sea); also Crcl. with navigare; e. g., not used to a (sea) v. (look among the following phrases), peregrinatio transmarina (a sojourning in countries beyond the sea). Not accustomed to a (sea) v., inusatus navigandi: until then my v. went on pretty well, although slowly, ego adhuc magis commode quam strenue navigavi: to undertake or set out on a v., navigationem suscipere; navigare mare (to be actually at sea): to give up a v., navigationem dimittere: a v. out; e. g., we performed it safely, \*salvi eo advecti sumus.

**VOYAGER**, vector (on board a ship, passenger).—peregrinator, peregrinans (that travels in foreign countries).

**VULGAR**, vulgaris, usitatus (usual).—vulgatus (common and well known; Q.).—more or usu receptus. In usu or more positus (received as a custom, or generally received).—tritus (that has been and is still in use).—obsoletus (that has become common).—quodidius (occurring every day). *Jx.* usitatus et quodidius; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris. vulgaris communisque. The v., plebs, vulgus. Sex populi (Sax. in *Commons*): to be v., in usu esse (usual): a v. opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata (with ref. to athg); omnium opinio de re: the v. opinion that &c., opinio vulgata, quā creditur, &c. (see L. 40, 29): according to the v. opinion, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: to render a word v. by frequent use, tractando facere usitatus verbum et tritum; verbum usu molliore: a v. expression, verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare or vulgi: this is not a v. expression, but a philosophical term, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum: a v. saying, proverbium sermone tritum. || *Ordinary, mean, low*, see *Common*.

**VULGARITY**. By Crcl. with mores agrestes, &c.; mores infimorum hominum, &c.

**VULGARLY**, vulgo. See also *COMMONLY*.

**VULGATE**, vulgata sacrorum librorum interpretatio.

**VULNERABLE**, quod vulnerari, quod vulnus accipere potest (afh. C. and L.; e. g., elephants are most v. under the tail, elephantus sub caudis maxime vulnera accipit, L. 21, 55).

**VULNERARY**, vulnerarius (Plin.).

**VULTURE**, vultur, tris, m.; vulturis, i, m. (*prop.* and *fig.*)

**VULTURINE**, vulturinus (Plin., Mart.)

## W.

WAD, v. *farcire* (e. g. *xylinum*).

WAD, WADDING, \**xylinum vestibus insuendum* (for garments); quo *farcitur*, differitur qd (g. t.).

WADDLE, \**ambulus in modum incedere* or *vacillare* (incedere, with ref. to *staltiness* of gait; *vacillare*, of the *wavering* of *unsteady motions*).

WADE, *vado transire* (Cæs.); *vadare* (Veget.); *that can be waded through*, *vadousus*.

WAFER, \**massa signatoria*. *Consecrated w.*, \**panis coenae sacrae*.

WAF, *transmittere, trajicere* (by water).—*transportare, transvehere*, or *simply vehere* (by land or water).

WAG, s. *homo jocosus* (Varr., H. Ep.); *homo multi joci*, ad *jocandum aptus* (C.).

WAG, v. || TRANS. quater (L.); *quassare* (Plaut.); *concutere* (O.); *agitare* (C.); *to move*, *to w.*.—*movēre* (to move). *To w. the tail*, *caudam movēre* (S.), *jactare* (Pers.). || INTRANS. agitari, *movēri*

WAGER, *sponsio* (e. pr.).—*pignus* (the stake). *To lay a w.*, *sponsionem facere* (with one, cum qo); *pignus* *certain* or *contendere* (cum qo); *to win a w.*, *sponsionem* or *sponsione vincere*; *to lay any w.*, *quovis* *ignore certare*. *W. of battle* (at law), *by provocare* qm ad *pugnandum*, ad *certainem*, &c. *In barbarous Latin* *radiatio duelli*, *radiatio legis* (t. t.).

WAGES, || PROPRI. *merces*, *edīs* (of a labourer).—*manūs pretium*, *manupretium*, *pretium laboris* or *operis*. *To pay w.*, *mercedem* *ci dare*, *tribuere*, *persolvere*; *pretium operis* *ci solvere*; *to receive w.*, *mercedem accipere* ab qo; *good w.*, *merces magna* (C.), *digna* (Col.); *poor, low w.*, *merces iniqua* (C.); *fair w.*, *aequa laboris merces* (C.); *to fix the rate of w.*, *mercedem* *ci rei constituere* (C.); *to offer high w.*, *magnam mercedem* *ci proponere* (C.); *to ask for w.*, *mercedem* *ci rei poscere*; *laboris mercedem petere*; *to serve for w.*, *operas suas locare* *ci* (Plin. Ep. 10, 55, 1). || FIG. *merces* (L.); *pretium* (Ter.). (in a bad sense) *pœna*, *supplicium* (C.).

WAGGERY, *verba jocosae, pl.*; *dicta jocosae, pl.*; *facetiae*.

WAGGISH, *jocosus*.

WAGGISHLY, *jocosus*.

WAGGON, *carrus* or *carrum* (four-wheeled, for baggage of war).—*plaustrum* (with two or four wheels, for burdens of all sorts).—*plotellum*, *little w.*; also a *play-w.* for children).—*vehiculum* (g. t.).—*chirimaxium* (Petron.); *a child's toy*.

WAGGONER, \**carr* or *plaustr* *ductor*; \**rector equorum*; *qui plaustrum regit* (plaustrarius, Pand.).—*qui pro mercede vecturas facit* (a public carrier).

WAGTAIL, *motacilla* (Plin., Linn.).

WAIL, *ferre plorare*. See LAMENT, MOURN.

WAILING, *ploratus* (ploratio, Aug.). *ejulatus*, *placatus*. See LAMENTATION.

WAIN. See WAGON.

WAINSCOT, s. *tabulamentum* (Frontin.); *tabulatio* (parietum); *abaci* (panels). *The walls of Roman apartments were usually adorned with paintings or mosaic work* (picura de mœsive; opus musivum); *sometimes with slabs of marble* (crustae), *or black glass so set as to resemble mirrors* (Plin. H. N. 35, 36).

WAINSCOT, v. *parietes tesseri* *operire* (off. Plin. 36, 6, 7).

WAIST, \**media pars* (corporis, navis); *truncus corporis* (C.); *the trunk*.

WAISTBAND, *cingulum* (C.).

WAISTCOAT, *pprs colobium* (a short vest without arms; the form of the tunic at its first introduction).

Not Inducula, *which was an under-garment worn by women* (Plaut.).—*subucula* (worn under the tunic). || *Strait-waistcoat*, *tunica molesta* (Juv. 8, 235, and Mart. 10, 25). *To put a strait-w. on* *aby*, *qm* *tunica molesta* *punire* (Juv.); *or simply* *qm* *constringere* (C.); *see quotation under STRAIT*. || *Flannel waistcoat*, *thorax lanæus* (worn by invalids; Suet. Aug. 81).

WAIST, s. See AMBUSE.

WAIT, v. *manēre* (to stay in one's place; then, to stay until another comes); *for* *aby*, *qm*; *operiri* (to stay in a place until one comes or returns, or until something happens); *for* *aby* or *athg*, *qm* or *qd*; *præstolari* (to be ready to receive *aby*); *for* *aby*, *ci* or (Eg.) *but not in C.* *qm*; *expectare* (to look forward to something which one has reason to expect); *for* *aby* or *athg*, *qm* or *qd*. *W. a little*, *mane paullisper*—*w.*

*here a little while*, *parumper operire hic*. *Expectare*, often = *'to w. to see,'* being followed by *dep. interrog. clause*; thus, *'whilst all men were waiting to see who would be so shameless' &c.*, *expectantibus omnibus, quidnam tam impudens esset &c.* (C.).

WAIT FOR, *manēre* *qm* or *qd* (denotes the mere physical act of remaining in a place till some one has come, or something has happened). *Wait*, *manēre* *ci* *adventum*. *L., is poet.*—*expectare* *qm*, *qd* (denotes simply looking for something future, expectation as a feeling or mental act).—*operiri* *qm*, *qd* (to remain in a place, and *w.* until *aby* comes or *athg* follows, *espy* with a view to do *athg* then; the word is rather poet.).—*præstolari* *ci*, or (Eg.) *but not in C.* *qm* (to stand ready to receive *aby*; *espy* of servants, &c. waiting for their masters). *To w. for the event of the war*, *belli eventum expectare*; *to w. for the issue of *athg**, *rei eventum expectari*; *to w. for good weather for sailing*, *navibus* (navi) *tranquillitates accipere*; *to w. for the arrival of a fleet*, *classem operari*; *to w. at the door for *aby**, *ci præstolari ante ostium*.

WAIT UPON, *famulari*, *ministeria facere*, *ministrare* (as a servant; the latter *espy* at table; e. g. *ministrare* *ci* *cœnam*; *ministrare* *ci* *pocula*).—*apparere* (to attend upon a magistrate as clerk, *licetor*, &c.; see DuRoi Np. Eum. 13, 1).—*salutare*, *convenire* *qm*; also *qm* *salutatum* *venire*, *salutandi causâ* *venire*; *ad officium* *venire* (with a view to pay one's respects; the latter *espy* with the idea of duty or obligation); *to w. frequently upon *aby**, *assiduitatem* *ci* *præbere*; *to be ready to w. upon *aby** (to be in an outer room for that purpose), *in vestibulo* *medium operiri salutacionem* *ci* (Gell. 4, 1, in.). *to w. upon *aby* with *athg**, *offerre* (to offer); *præbere* (to present).—*suppedicare* (to assist);—*commodare* (to lend) *ci* *qd*.

WAITER, *famulus* (as a domestic servant).—*minister* (a helper, assistant).—*apparitor*, *stator* (of magistrates; the latter, of those in the provinces). *A female w.*, *famula* (as a domestic servant).—*ministra* (a female assistant).—*ministra* *caupone* (at an inn, &c.; Cod. Just. 9, 7, 1, § 1, Rittler).—*ancilla* (a maid-servant).—*Tray* so called, *repositorium* (cf. Freund's Lex. Petron. 35, 2, &c.).

WAITING, *ministerium* (as a servant, clerk; *wait* ministratio occurs only *Vitruv.* 6, 6 [9], 2, = *help, assistance*).—*salutatio*, *officium* (a visit of courtesy; the latter, *espy* as a duty). *Daily w.*, *assiduitas quotidiana* (with the notion of willingness, zeal).

WAKE, s. *pervigilium*, *vigilia*.

WAKE, v. || TRANS. *qm* *sonno excitare*, *suscitare* (C.). *qm* *e somno* *expergefacere* (Suet.); also *excitare*, *exsuscitare* only (C.); *suscitare* *qm* (Plaut.). *To w. *aby* from the dead*, *qm* *excitare* *ab inferis*, *a mortuis*; *revocare* *qm* *ab inferis* or *a morte* *ad vitam*; *mortuum* *ab inferis* *excitare* (C.). || INTRANS. *expergeisci*; *expergeferi*; *sonno solvi*. See AWAKE, both TRANS. and INTRANS.

WAKEFUL, *exsomnia* (sleepless).—*vigilans*, *vigil* (awake; *prop.* and *fig.*). *To be w.*, *vigilare* (*prop.*); *excubare* (*fig.*).

WALK, s. *ambulatio*, *spatium* (first as action; then as the place in which one w.'s up and down).—*deambulatio*, *inambulatio* (as action; SYN. in WALK, v.).—*ambulacrum* (place in which one w.'s for pleasure).—*xystrum* (explained by *Vitruv.* to be hypæthra *ambulatio*, a w. with trees or clipped hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues). *A covered w.*, *tecta ambulatio*; *a little w.*, *ambulatuncula*; *to take a w.*, *ambulationem* *conficere* (in qo loco). See TO WALK. *To go for a w.*, *ire* or *abire* *ambulationem* or *deambulationem*. || *Mode of walk*, *gait*, *incessus*; *ingressus* (opp. to lying, standing, &c.). *A quick, slow w.*, *incessus citus*, *tardus*; *an erect w.*, *incessus erectus*; *ingressus celsus*; *an effeminate w.*, *incessus fractus*. See GAIT. || *Path of life*, *vivendi* or *vitis vite*. *To choose one's w. in life*, *deligere* *quam vitam vivendi ingressuri* *stimus*. *Sis vite* *conditio*, *gradus*.

WALK, v. *ambulare* (to w. leisurely up and down; opp. stare, cubare, currere, salire).—*spatiari* (to w. abroad, or in an open space; opp. to the confinement of a room or house).—*inambulare* (to w. about within a circumscribed space).—*deambulare* (backwards and forwards, for exercise, or until one is tired), *in qo loco*; *obambulare* *ci loco* or *ante locum*; *qm* *locum* *is poet.* (to a fixed point, or in front of).—*grad*, *incedere*, *incedere*.—*vadere* (to advance, proceed, or, as synonym, of grad. &c., to w. on with firm steps, differs from the foregoing in this manner, that the gradients makes uniform, manlike steps, by which he gives proof of his tranquillity of mind, and his grave or composed state of feeling

see C. Tusc. 1, 116, 110; the incedens makes measured, deliberate steps, as if conscious of being seen and noticed; hence of the affected gait of a vain person, or one desiring applause, incedere is the v. pr.; see Sen. N. Qu. 7, 31, 5: the vadens takes cheerful and quick steps, by which he declares his strength of mind and contempt of danger surrounding and awaiting him; see C. Tusc. 1, 40, 97; L. 2, 10: the soldier in an onset in battle vadit; the vigorous, considerate mune graditur; the soldier in marching, the consul or prince when he makes a display, the vain man who would make a display, incedit. When people w. too fast, nimis celeritate gressus quum flunt (C.): to take walking exercise. ambulandi exercitatione uti (Cels.): to w. about, ambulare; deambulare: to w. along, incedere; ire (per viam): to w. through, perambulare: to be a walking dictionary; see DICTIONARY.

WALKER, ambulans. deambulans. qui ambulat or deambulat. ambulatur (as a term of reproach).

WALL, s. murus (any w., or single part of a w.: in the pl., like our 'walls,' it denotes a w. of great circumference; and fig., both sing. and pl., it is a defence, bulwark).—moenia (w.'s round a town; hence also other buildings wch furnish protection).—maceria (v. propr. of fences made of weaker materials, as mud, brushwood, &c., about gardens, country-houses, vineyards, woods, &c.).—paries (a partition w. in a house or other large building).—propugnacula, urum, n. pl. (bulwarks); propugnacula murique (also fig. = protection): old, ruinous w.'s, parietes: a stone w., murus lapideus: a brick w., murus latericius: to build a w., murum exstruere, edificare; parietem ducere: to lay the foundation of a w., murum instruere (see Interp. ad Nep. Them. 6, 4): to surround a town with w.'s, urbem omnibus cingere; urbem omnibus circumdare, or circumdare urbem: a breach in a w., munimentorum ruinae; Jaentis muri ruinae: to make a breach in a w., tormentis at arietum pulsu muros quare; muros arietibus quare or ferire; tormentis machinisque perfringere ac subruere muros; muri partem ariete incesso subruere: there was already a considerable breach in the w.'s, muri pars ariete incesso subruta, multis jam locis proclerat: to enter a town through a breach in the w., per apertum ruinā iter in urbem invadere; per ruinas Jaentis muri in urbem transcendere: to repair a breach in the w.'s (in haste), muros quassos raptim obstruisti saxis reficere.

WALL, v. murum exstruere, edificare. parietem ducere (to build a w.).—murum excitare, educere (to build to a great height, as a tower, &c.). To w. six feet high, murum in altitudinem sex pedum perducere: to w. round, murum cingere, circumdare: to w. up, saxis concludere. Saxis obstruere is = block up, barricade.

WALLED, muro circumdatus.

WALLET, mantica (H.).—pera (Mart.).

WALL-FLOWER, echeiuranthus fruticulosus (Linn.)—or cheiri (Hudson and others).

WALLOW, se volutare. volutari (propr. and fig.; e. g. suo gaudet consoe lacu volutari, Col.; cum omnes in omni genere et aculeorum et flagitiorum voluntur, C.; in omni dedecore volutatus es, Auct. ad Her.).

WALNUT, juglans or nux juglans (tree or fruit).

WALTZ, v. \*in gymnasium saltare. \*lente variare gyros.

WAN, pallidus. subpallidus. exsanguis. See PALE.

WAND, virga. Mercury's w., caduceus.

WANDER, I. PROPRI. errare; about althg. circum qd (easily by mistake, not purposely, as one who has lost his way): circumerrare (is late).—vagari (to go hither and thither voluntarily, to have no fixed seat, purpose, or aim).—palari (to separate oneself, to leave the company, to roam about singly; e. g. per agros. errare is involuntary; vagari and palari are both voluntary).—volitare qd loco (to sit about any where, of birds; cf. of persons).—circumvolare or circumvolitare qd (to fly about, of birds; fig. of persons). To let the eyes wander, oculos circumferre. (FIO.) aberrare qd re or a qd re (e. g. proposito). (in a speech) errare. vagari. vagari et errare. longius evagari or labi, ad alia errare. ratione longius progredi. extra cancellos egredi.

WANDERER, vagus. errabundus (non vagabundus).—erro (in Plin.).—planus (a vagrant, in Petron.; in C. and H. = a juggler, impostor).—fugitivus (= a runaway slave).

WANE, s. deminutio luminis.—(luna) senescens or decreascent (C.).—(luna) decreascentia (Fifr.).

WANE, v. decreascent (of the moon, C.).—deminui (to diminish). See also DECLINE.

WANNES, pallor. color exsanguis (O.).

WANT, s. penuria (opp. copia, usually with a gen. of the thing wanted).—Inopia (with a gen., a being without what one requires; absol., poverty, need).—egestas (absol., extreme need; rarely with a gen. = great deficiency in althg.).—desiderium (ca rei, a sensible want of a thing previously possessed).—defectio. defectus (ca rei, failure of a thing: the former as an action, the latter as a state; defectus not = imperfection, intellectual or moral).—difficultas. angustiae (with a gen., embarrassment, difficulty, anxiety for the want of a thing).—vitium (defect, imperfection; intellectual or moral). Total w., omnium rerum inopia, difficultas; summum angustiae rerum necessarium: w. of money, pecuniae or argenti penuria; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei numariae, or difficultas numaria (g. t.); angustiae rei familiaris (in housekeeping); w. of water, penuria aquarum; in the springs or streams, defectus aquarum circa rivos: w. of strength, defectio virium: w. of friends, penuria amicorum: w. of proofs, facta, inopia argumentorum: w. of moderation, intemperantia: to have a w., suffer in w. of althg. qd re carere (g. t., not to have); qd re egere, indigere (to be painfully sensible of the w.); ca rei inopia laborare, premi; ab qd re laborare: qd re premi (to be oppressed by the w.); angustiae uti qd re (to be obliged to use a thing sparingly); there is great w. of a thing, magna est ca rei penuria: to occasion great w., magnas difficultates adferre: to come to w., ad inopiam venire: to live in w., vitam inopem colere; in egestate esse or versari; vitam in egestate degere: in great w., omnium rerum inopem esse.

WANT, v. I TRANS. egere qd re, seldom ca rei (to have w. of, to require or have need of althg. for any given purpose).—indigere qd re or ca rei (to feel the w. of althg.). Observe, that in egere the notion of the absence of an object prevails, and by indigere actual privation is expressed).—carere (to be without a desirable possession; carere not = to w. what is absolutely necessary; opp. habere).—opus or usus est qd re (the matter requires it, makes it necessary, circumstances make it imperative; instead of wch. Col. 9, 2, 1, has, opus habeo qd re).—desiderare qd re (to long for althg. that one has not, not to like to be without it).—requirere qd re (to consider althg. necessary or requisite).—non in w. althg. qd re carere posse (i. e., to be able to do without it); or facile superedere posse: what do we w. to have many words about? quid opus est verbis? I w. althg. opus or usus est mihi qd re or qd re (see above on Col. 9, 1, 5).—egere or indigere qd re (I w. = should like to have it; see above, the difference of SVK.): I do not w. althg. qd re carere possum (= can do without); qd re superedere possum (it can be dispensed with): (see, &c.) w. to &c., to be rendered by opus est qd re or qd re (cl); usus est qd re (cl), (the latter, however, seldom in prose); opus est (generally with infn., seldom with subj.); necesse est or oportet (with acc. and infn., or with subj. = it is necessary for me [you, &c.] to &c.); est, quod or cur (there is a cause or call for althg.; i. e., for me [you, &c.] to do so, or I consider it necessary, and thus I w. to &c.). I w. to do althg. qd faciendum puto (consider it necessary to be done); necesse est me qd facere (must do it by all means).—I w. to wish, be desirous of; see TO DESIRE. Velim, vellem. (I w. = should like) are used with this difference, that the present tense denotes rather a necessity for doing or having althg. done, and the imperf. a condition on wch the wish is established; both are used with following subj. (Zumpt § 624; Krüger § 461, art. 1.) I w. (= am desirous) nemini ... nec ... neque ... neque in animo est (see T. Germ. 3, extr.). I w. to know, to hear, &c., aveo or valde aveo scire, audire, &c.: I w. so much more to learn, &c., multo magis aveo audire, &c.: to w. very much to have &c., ca rei desidero flagrare or cruciari: to w. ably to do, perform, &c. althg. contendere ab qd (with following ut &c., or sollicitare qm ad qd, or with ut, &c.): I w. althg. (e. g., a sum of money) in aby. qd debet mihi qd: go, if you w. to go, ite, si itis: drink, if you w. to drink, bibe, si bibis: do you w. althg. of me? num quid me vis?—what is it you w. I quid est quod me velis?—I w. to have it so, hoc ita fieri volo: I w. to have this destroyed, hoc deletum esse volo: the matter w.'s or requires some management, res poscit ut diligenter tractetur, or res diligenter tractari velit: what does our father w. I quid pater sibi vult?—I w. to go to Rome, Romam volo, cogito: where do you w. to go to I quo pergis?—if they w. the old price of corn again, si annonam veterem volunt: what is it you w. I quid velis? I w. to be wanting, suffer want, INTRANS. ca rei inopia laborare, premi, or simply ab qd re laborare.

qā re premi (to be pressed or borne down by w.).—  
anguste uti qā re (to be straited for, badly off for).—  
magis inopā et necessarium rerum laborare (stronger  
term).—vitam inopem colere; in egestate esse or ver-  
sari; vitam in egestate degere; rerum inopem esse  
(stronger term); also in summa mendicitate esse; men-  
dicitatem perpeti: not to suffer ably to w., victum ei  
suppedire; dare ei unde utatur. See **WANTING**.

**WANTING** (to want, deesse) (of that which ought to be  
present as to be missing).—abesse (to be absent, not to be  
present, abe without being missed; see *Cic. Brut.* 80, 276,  
h. e. unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit; si  
opus erat, defuit).—deficere (to fail, cease).—desiderari  
(to be painfully missed).—Something is to w. to me, careo  
qā re (I have it not).—egre qā re (I should like to have  
it).—deficit mihi qd (aliquid fatis me); or deficit me qd  
(aliquid leaves me, goes from me)—qd non suppetit (is not  
sufficiently at hand): not to suffer ably to be w., nihil  
desse pati (to suffer nothing to be missing).—nihil  
omittere; nihil reliqui or reliquum facere (to omit  
nothing).—sumptibus non parere (to spare no expense):  
not to let care be w., nihil de diligentia relinquere:  
to be w. to oneself, (sibi) desse; non desse: I will not be  
w., non deero (I will not withhold my assistance).—In  
me non erit mora (I will make no delay): there are not  
w. those who say &c., sunt, qui dicant; non desunt, qui  
dicant: there was still w. to my misfortune, id mihi  
rebatat mali (*Ter. Ad.* 3, 3, 3): there is much w.,  
multum abest: there is little w. that &c., paulum  
(to be) parum, w. est = too little, haud multum,  
non longe abest, quin &c.; prope est, prope factum  
est, ut &c. I have not been w. to you in gratitude, tibi  
nullum a me pietatis officium defuit: to be w. in exer-  
tion, non urgere studia sua: not to be w. in proper  
attention or due care, nihil de diligentia relin-  
quere.

**WANTON**, adj. *Laszivous*, libidinosus (without  
restraint).—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or  
rebus veneris deditus; libidinum plenus.—libidine  
accensus (where a single instance, and not a habit, is  
implied).—impudicus (without shame). *A w. life*, vita  
libidinea: vita libidinibus dedita or in libidine effusa:  
to be w., libidini deditum esse; libidinum plenum esse:  
w. eyes or look; see **VOLUPTEOUS**. *For w.ard*, mis-  
chievous, protervus; petulans. *W. injuries*, injuriae  
quod nocendi causa de industria inferuntur (C.).  
‡ *Prolicious*, vid.

**WANTON**, v. See **TO PLAY**.

**WANTONLY**, libidinosus. lascivus. protervus. petu-  
lans. (Syn. in **WANTON**.)

**WANTONNESS**, libido. lascivia. protervitas. petu-  
lantia. (Syn. in **WANTON**.)

**WAR**, a. bellum (g. t.).—arma, orum (arms: me-  
tonym. for bellum).—tumultus (disturbance; w. that  
suddenly breaks out, early near Rome; cf. *Cic. Phil.*  
3, 19, 33; 8, 1, 2).—militia (military service). *Of-  
fensive war*, bellum quod ultro inferitur; bellum  
utro inferendum (before it is begun), or illatum  
(when already begun). *W. of extermination*, bellum  
internecium (not internecivium); bellum infini-  
tum: to carry on a w. of extermination, bellum ad in-  
terfectionem gerere; bello internecio certare; bellum  
gerere cum qo, uter sit, non uter imparet: w. by sea, by  
land, bellum navale ac maritimum; bellum terreatre;  
civilis w. bellum intestinum; bellum or intestinum ac  
domesticum; bellum civile: the w. round about Mu-  
tina, bellum, quod apud Mutinam gestum est: w. with  
the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; bellum cum Gal-  
lis gestum: w. with pirates, bellum piraticum: w. with the  
tribunes (i. e., a struggle, contest), bellum tribunum:  
a w. on account of religion, a sacred w., bellum pro  
religionibus (or pro sacris) susceptum: in w., (in)  
bello; belli tempore: in w. and peace, domi bellique;  
domo belloque; domi militiaeque (rarely, and only  
where an especial emphasis is to be on belli and mili-  
tia); also belli domique; militiae domique: both in  
w. and in peace, et domi et militiae, et domi et belli  
(rarely, and more poetic lly, militiae et domique;  
either in w. or in peace, vel domi vel belli: equally  
great in w. and in peace, magnus bello nec minor  
pace; non praestantior in armis quam in togā: to mod-  
ulate w., ad bellum animum intendere; de bello cogi-  
tare, ad belli cogitationem se recipere; consilium de  
bello lūre: to seek an occasion of w., bellum quaerere:  
to find an occasion of w., bellandi causam reperire:  
to cause, occasion, raise a w., bellum movere, commo-  
vere, concitare, excitare; bellum facere with ably: ci;  
is a country, in qā terrā: to prepare oneself for w.,  
bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, or in-  
struere: to threaten ably with w., bellum ei minari or

minitari (through ambassadors); bellum ei denunciare.  
(*Never* = to declare w.; in *C. Off.* 1, 11, 36, it has  
the sense here given; cf. *Cic. Phil.* 6, 2, 4): to resolve  
upon w., bellum decernere (of the senate).—bellum  
iubere (of the people): to declare w. agere ably, bellum ei  
indicare (also ag.; e. g. philosophiae): to begin a w.,  
bellum inchoare or incipere; belli initium facere (to  
over bellum capessere in this sense); to enter upon a w.,  
bellum suscipere, with any one, cum qo (also ag.).  
bellum sumere (cum qo) is obsolete; see *Walch. T. Agr.* 16, p. 224. To make w. upon, bellum or arma ei  
(or ei terrae) inferre (to); but not in qam terram, wch,  
in *Np. Hann.* 4, 1, 2 = bellum in qam terram trans-  
ferre or transmittre).—arma capere or ferre contra  
qm (to take up or bear arms agst.).—bello qm tentare  
or lacerare (to attack). To take part in a w., partem  
belli capessere: a w. breaks out, bellum oritur or coor-  
tur; violently, exarscit: w. rages in a country, terrā  
bellum ardet or flagrat: to carry on w., bellare. bellum  
gerere (or a prince or a people; also of a general:  
to bellum ducere in this sense is not Latin).—belli-  
gerare (stronger than bellum gerere, and more rare in  
prose).—bellum habere (to be in a state of w., to be at  
w.). To conduct a w., bellum agere (to manage a w.,  
to sketch out the plan of it, and arrange every thing nec-  
essary for conducting it, see *Cas. B. G.* 3, 8; *Np. Hann.* 8, 3, where bellum gerere could not stand).—  
bellum administrare (to govern; never gubernare; to have  
the superintendence and administration of a w.; of a  
commander in-chief). To carry on w. with any one,  
bellare, belligerare cum qo, contra or adversus qm;  
bellum gerere cum qo, contra or adversus, or (rarely)  
in qm (g. t.).—bellum habere susceptum cum qo (to  
have entered upon a war with).—castra habere contra  
qm (to have taken the field against).—bello or armis per-  
sequi qm (to pursue with w.). To protract a w., bel-  
lum ducere or trahere: to conclude or finish a w., bellum  
or bellandū, or (more rarely) bello or bellando, finem  
facere (g. t.).—ab armis decedere (by a voluntary laying  
down of arms).—bellum conficere or perficere; debellare  
(by force of arms, by entire defeat of the enemy).—bel-  
lum componere (by treaty); perfectly, nullam partem  
belli relinquere. totius belli confectorem esse. bellum  
tollere, delere. Avoid bellum patrare, *G.* 8, 3, 4).  
To bring a w. near to an end (specially by a great or  
masterly stroke), bellum profligare (this is the correct  
meaning of this expression, see *Cic. ad Div.* 12, 30, 2;  
bellum profligatum ac pene sublatum est, *Flor.*  
2, 15, 2; of the three Punic wars considered as one  
great one, primo tempore commissum est bellum,  
profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum, cf.  
*Suet. Oth.* 9). The w. was terminated by a single battle,  
uno proelio debellatum est: art of w., res militaria;  
militia (that to what soldiers are trained).—disciplina  
bellica or militaria (as opposed to other arts, see *C. N. D.*  
2, 64, 161).—artes belli (arts of w., as practised by  
generals, &c. = a single art, are belli). Mean of w., if =  
warrior, vid.; if = ship of w., navis bellica (g. t.);  
navis longa; navis rostrata; quinqueremis (see *Suet.*  
to learn w. or the art of w., rem militarem or militum  
discere. militare discere; under any one, sub qo: w.-  
footing, belli ratio: to put the army on a w.-footing,  
exercitum or copias omnibus rebus ornare atque in-  
struere. exercitum instruere (cf. *Herz. Cas. B. G.* 7,  
18): to put the navy on a w.-footing, classem expedire  
atque instruere (see *Hirt. B. Alex.* 25): the army is on  
a w.-footing, exercitus omnibus rebus ornatus atque  
instructus est.

**WAR-CRY**, cantus praelii inchoantium (I.).—  
baritus (not barritus or barditus) was the battle-  
shout of the old Germans (T.). To raise the w.-cry,  
clamorem atollere.

**WAR-HORSE**, equus militaris (cavalry horse).  
equus belator is poetical, but herein exactly cor-  
responding to our term 'war-horse'.

**WAR-OFFICE**, \*consilium, quod res bellicas curat,  
or \*consilium rerum bellicarum (as a body).—tabu-  
larium militare (as place for preserving military records,  
&c.).

**WARBLE**, frithnre (of small birds, *Varr. ap. Non.*  
7, 15; also of a grasshopper)—vibrare (by *Fast.* p.  
179, *Lindem.* thus explained, vocem in cantando cri-  
pare, i. e., to modulate with quavers, make a shake).  
See also under **CADENCE**.

**WARBLER**, qui, quum canit, &c.  
**WARBLING**, cantus dulcis; or by *Crel.* with the  
verb.

**WARD**, a. *In fencing*, letis propulatio. *In a*  
district of a town, circuitus (g. t., any circuit).  
—vicus (a division of a town, consisting of several



*adjoining houses, dimensis vicorum ordinibus et latis riarum spatii, T.)*—*paracelia* (παράκλησις, whence the corrupted form *parochia*, *Ecl.* a parish)—*regio* (one of the divisions of Rome). || *Custody*, vid. || *One under the care of a guardian, pupillus; (sem.) pupilla. Relating to a w. pupillaris.*

**WARD OFF**, *amovere* (to avert, prop. and fig.; e.g. bellum, calamitatem).—*avertere* (to turn away).—*prohibere* (to keep at a distance).—*defendere* (to repel) qd ab qo or qm ab qā re (see *Hern. Cas. B. G. 1, 31; Zumpt § 489*).—*arcere* qm re or ab qā re (to check, hinder *fm* proceeding further).—*propulsare* qd ab qo, qm qā re or ab qā re (to drive off with all one's might). To w. off war *fm* the borders, defendere bellum (see *Hern. loc. cit.*): the toga w.'s off the cold, toga defendit frigus: to w. off the heat of the sun, nimios defendere solis ardore. To w. off a blow, ictum or petitionem cavere et propulsare, cavere, vitare.

**WARDEN**, *custos*.

**WARDER**, *excubitor* (by night or day).—*vigil* (by night).

**WARDROBE**, *vestiarium* (the place and the clothes together).—*vestis scenica* (the dresses of a theatre; *Inscr.*).—*choragium* (dresses for the chorus in a theatre).—*vestis vestimenta, orum, n.* (g. l., clothes). See also *CLOTHES*.

**WARDSHIP**, *tutela*.

**WARE**, *adj.* See **AWARE**.

**WARE**, s. *merc.*, *cl.*, f. (C.); *merciumonium* (*Plaut.*, revised by T.).

**WAREHOUSE**, \**horreum* mercibus asservandis. *horreum*. *cella* (*storehouse*).—*emporium*, *forum venarium* (as place of sale).—*taberna* (a shop). There are many well-stored w.'s in this city, \**hac in urbe magna vis mercium deposita, recondita est.*

**WAREHOUSEMAN**, \**horrei custos*.

**WAREFARE**. See **WAR**.

**WARILY**, *provide*, *caute*, *circumspecte*, *considerate*, *diligenter*. To go w. to work, *circumspectus facere* qd; *cautionem adhibere* in re: to set about *athq* very w., omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re.

**WARINESS**, *cautio*, *circumspectio*. To act with w., omnia circumspectare: to proceed with w., *cautionem adhibere* cl rei or in re; *caute* versari in re; *caute* tractare qd. To use all possible w., omne genus cautionis adhibere.

**WARLIKE**, || *Like a warrior or war*, *militaris*. He had a manly and w. appearance, *inerat in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris* (cf. *Liv. 28, 35, 6*): things have a very w. appearance, omnia belli speciem tenent (aft. L. 5, 41).—omnia belli apparatu strepunt (people are every where preparing for war). The whole political horizon wears a w. aspect, *res ad arma spectant*. || *Inclined to or disposed for war, &c.*, *bellicosus* (of a warlike disposition; also of time in which many wars are carried on; e.g. L. 10, 9, annus bellicosus).—*ferox* (*ferocious*). *acer*, strenuus, impiger, or bonus militie, belong to the poetic prose of the silver age.

**WARM**, v. || **TRANS.** || *tepefacere* (to make lukewarm).—*calefacere* (to make hot).—*fovere* (to w. by internal or animal heat). To w. oneself, *corpus calefacere* or *refovere*: to w. oneself at the fire, *ignis admoto artus refovere*: to w. again, *recalefacere* (e.g. w. water).—*recocquare* (to dress again; e.g. food). *Warmed up cabbage, crambie repetita* (*Juren. T. 154*): *warmmed up again, hesternus* (i. e., prepared for yesterday's dinner; e.g. soup warmed up again, *jus hesternum*): to keep meat w. (on hot plates), *epulas fovēre* *focus* *ferventibus* (on hot pans of coals). || **INTRANS.** || *calefieri*, *calescere*; *tepefieri*, *tepeescere* (*prop.*); *excandescere* (*fig.*).

**WARM**, *adj.* || **PROPR.** || *calidus* (v. pr. opp. *frigidus*).—*tepidus* (*lukewarm*).—*fervidus* (very w., hot).—*spissus* (*thick, and so promoting warmth*; of clothing). A w. day, *dies calidus*: w. water, *aqua calida*, or, simply, *calida*, *calda*: a w. winter, *hiema tepida*: a w. bath, *balneum calidum*; *calida* (*stng.*); *therma* (*pl.*): to be w., *calēre*, *fervere*, *candēre* (to be very w.): it is w. (of the weather), *calēt aer*; *calida est tempestas*: to grow w., *calefcere*, *calefieri*; also (of the weather) *incallescere*. || **FIG.** || *calidus*, *acer*, *incitatus*, *intentus*, *intimus* (of friendship, &c.). A w. imagination, *calidior*, *acrior* quodam vis imaginandi: he is a very w. friend to me, *illum habeo amicorum principem* (C.): w. friendship, *love*, *amicitia* *intima*, *amor intimus*: there was w. work that day (in fighting), *acriter*, *perinatiter*, *magna virium contentione* pugnatum est hoc die: to be a w. friend of liberty, or of one's country, *studiosissimum*, *amanatissimum* *calis* *libertatis*, *salutis publicae*.

**WARNING**, *APPARATUS* (for an apartment), *im-*

*pressi parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ita simul et summa fovet æqualiter.*

**WARNING-PAN**, \**vas excalcfatorium*.

**WARMLY**, || **PROPR.** || *not calide in this sense. Crcl. with the adj. or verb.* || **FIG.** || *calide* (*Plaut.*); *vehementer*; *acriter*; or by *Crcl.*

**WARMTH**, || **PROPR.** || *calor* (g. l.).—*tepor* (*moderate*).—*fervor* (*intense*). The natural w. of the body, *calor vitalis*. || **FIG.** || *calor*. W. of a speaker, *calor dicentis*: with w., *calide*, cum quodam animi fervore, animo incitatus: to oppose *athq* with much warmth, *vehementius, acris*, *maiore animi fervore oppugnare*, *impugnare* qd.

**WARN**, *monēre*, or *præmonēre*, qm ut caveat. To warn of or agst *athq*, *monēre*, or *præmonēre* qd cavendum, *monēre*, or *præmonēre*, de qā re. *monēre*, ut vitet qā qd. *monēre*, *admonēre*, *præmonēre*, ne. Nisi to scold *athq* angrily, but warn him almost as a father, non inimice corripere qm, sed pene patrie *monēre* (Q.): to suffer oneself to be warned, *audire monentem*. moment obsequi: to refuse to be warned, *negligere* or *spernere* *monentem*.

**WARNING**, *monitio*, *admonitio*.—*monitus*, *admonitio* (only in *abl.*).—*hortatio*, *exhortatio* (as act).—*monitum*, *admonitum* (w. *giov.*).—*documentum* (example). **BYN.** IN **ADMONISH.** Not to listen to *athq* w.'s, qm monentem non audire: to listen to *athq*'s wise w.'s, \**audire* or *facere* ea, quae quis sapienter monuit: to punish *athq* that others may take w., *exemplum* in qo statuere, or in qm edere or constituere, *supplicii exemplo ceteros deterre*: to take w. by *athq*, *exemplum sibi capere* de qo: to let *athq* be a w. to one, *habere qd sibi documento*: to give w. to *athq*, *præmonēre* qm ut caveat. —*monēre* or *præmonēre* qm ad cavendum, *monēre* or *præmonēre* de qā re. *monēre*, ut vitet qā qd: to give *athq* w. not to do *athq*, *monēre*, *admonēre* or *præmonēre* nē &c.: to take a w., *listen* to a w., *audire monentem*. moment obsequi: to turn a deaf ear to a w., *negligere* or *spernere* *monentem*: to be a w. to *athq*, esse ci documento: to give w. (of a master or servant), *renunciare* cl (g. l.); *prps* (of the servant), \**conductu-nem* cl *renunciare*.

**WARP**, s. *stamen* (the subtemen or trama = the woof; tela = the loom or the web; poetically, *sic*, for the w.).

**WARP**, v. || **INTRANS.** || *lignum pandat* (*pandatur*, *Plin.*); *torquetur* (*Vitr.*). || **TRANS.** || *torquere*. (Wood that is warped, *pandus*.)

**WARPING** (of wood), *pandatio* (*Vitr. 7, 1, 1*). Or by the verb.

**WARRANT**, v. || To authorize, cl *eoplam dare* or *potestatem facere*; to do *athq*, qd *faciendi*; *ca rei* *faciendæ* *licentiam dare* or *permittere*. *mandare* ci, ut (to commission him to do it). To be warranted to do *athq*, *potestatem qd faciendi habere*; *sts mandata habere* a qo. || To make *athq* legal or right, *sancire*. *ratum facere* or *efficere*; *ratum esse jubere*. Often by *Crcl.* with *nulla est excusatio* *ca rei*, si &c. *Friendship cannot w. the commission of sin, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causa peccaveris*; or tu, *pis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis se amici causa peccasse fateatur*.—*Sis probare*, *comprobare* (to approve of; as in, *desires* *weh reason does not w.*). Some people consider that a great reason w.'s sin, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magis causa peccaverunt: their speeches w. me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c.: to think himself warranted to do *athq*, *sibi jus datum* or *potestatem datam putare*: not to think himself warranted, non fas esse ducere; *haud licitum sibi qd putare*. || To produce in *athq* the feeling of certainty about *athq*, *fiduciam facere* ci. *fiduciam afferre* ci. To feel warranted of *athq*, *magnam fiduciam habere* *ca rei*. || To declare upon *surety*, *ci de re spondere*. See **SURETY**.

**WARRANT**, s. || **Authority**, *auctoritas* (g. l.).—*arbitrium* (*freedom to act according to one's will*).—*potestas* (*power*).—*licentia* (*permission*).—*imperium* (*command*).—*testimonium*. *auctoritas* *testimonii* (*eridēce*). I have a w. to do *athq*, *nihil data est potentia* or *eopla qd faciendi*; also *auctoritatem habeo* *ca rei* *faciendæ*: *public w.*, *publica auctoritas*: by the w. of the Senate, *(ex)* *auctoritate Senatūs*. || **Security**, *pledge*, *cautio*. To buy a horse without a w.; see **UNWARRANTED**. || A positive and confident statement; *Crcl.* by confirmare qd ci; confirmare de qā re; or with *ac* and *inf.* He gave them a solemn w. which he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, *pollicitus est et iurjurando confirmavit*, *tutum iter per fines suos*

**datum.** | *Order from a superior, conveying authority to act, mandatum, rescriptum (of the emperor).*—*littera (fm the context).*—*autoritas (commission).* *W. of captiv.* littera quibus fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (aft. Appul.): *to send a w. after aby.* littera accusatoris fugitivum persequi. *præmandata ut q. terræ marique conquiratur (Valin. ap. C ad Fam. 5, 9, 2).*

**WARREN,** vivarium. locus septus, septum (if enclosed).

**WARRENER,** \*vivarii custos.

**WARRIOR,** miles (g. t., a soldier).—*miles fortis* (a bellator, puginator, preliator, occur only in poets and in poetic prose; in this respect corresponding with the ordinary use of our word 'warrior').—*homo militaris, vir militaris (of persons experienced in war).* *A great, distinguished w.* (Juvenalis) bello egregius (brosce, &c.).—*(vir) militum, peritissimus (of a veteran general).* *To be a great, distinguished w., maximas res in bello perisse;* bellicâ laude florere: *to be as great a w. as a statesman,* magnum esse bello, nec minore pace; *non præstantiore esse in armis quam in togâ;* *to be an experienced warrior and statesman,* multum in imperiis magistratibusque versatum esse (Np. Mill. 8, 2; see *Interpres* in loc.).

**WART,** verruca. *Covered with w.'s,* verrucosus (C.).

**WARY,** providus (with foresight).—*cautus (with caution).*—*circumspectus (with circumspection).*—*consideratus (having judiciously weighed every thing).*—*prudens (intelligent, prudent).* *Jr.* *cautus providusque, prudens et providus, prudens et cautus.*—*diligens (careful): carefully observant.*

**WASH, v. | TRANS.** *PROV.* lavare (g. t.).—*abluerè (with or without aquâ; to cleanse by water).*—*eluere (to out, apply vessels, stain, out of althg.).*—*perluere (to w. carefully or thoroughly).* *To w. the body, the feet, corpus, pedes, abluerè or perluere (aquâ): to w. stains out of a garment, maculas vestis eluere or a veste abluerè: to w. pavement with water, pavimentum aquâ perluerè: to w. one's hands, manus tergere, or sibi manus extergere (Plaut.).* *To w. the face, lavare vultum (O. Prov.).* *To w. a blackamoor's shille, see WHITE.* *(Fic.) Said of the sea, locum alluere or subluere (fm below).* *To be washed by the sea, mari adit, contineri, mare adtingere, ad mare spectare.* | *To color w.* vid. | *INTRANS.* *To w., w. oneself, lavare* (seldom, if ever, used by C.); *in a shower-bath, aquâ perfundi (see dict. ad Her. 1, 9, 10); in a river, flumine corpus abluerè; in cold water, frigida lavari, ablutio (late; see WASHIO).* *To send a w. to the w., qd ab lavandū datur.* | *Cosmetical lotion, fucus (g. t.).*—*rubricamentum (e. g. fucati medicamentis, candoris et ruboris).*—*adjumentum ad pulchritudinem (Ter.; g. t.).* | *Hogs' wash, collyries (Plin. 28, 19, 116).* | *A w. of color w. color tenuis.* | *A wash, vid.*

**WASH-BALL,** gleba saponis (aft. Cæ.).—*smegma (Plin.), a composition for smoothing the skin.*

**WASH-HAND-BASIN,** aqualis, aquemanna (in late writers, aquimalis or aquimarinum).—*malluvium (at sacrifices).*

**WASH-HAND-STAND,** \*abacus lavandi supellectilem continens. \*abacus lavando inserviens.

**WASH-HOUSE,** \*edificium linteis lavandis.

**WASH-TUB,** \*alveus or alveolus lavando inserviens.

**WASHERWOMAN,** \*mulier linteis lavans.

**WASHING,** ablutio (Macrob., Plin.).—*lavatio (Plin.).*—*loto (Plin.).*—*lutura (Plin.).* *W. of linen, linteorum (for lavatio).* *Charge for w. lavandi merces: money for w., merces pro lavandi operâ, pro lotione, solvenda, soluta: a w. bill, scidula linteorum lavandorum index.*

**WASP,** vespa. *A w.'s nest, nidus vesparum: to stir a w.'s nest (Prosp.), crabrones irritare (Plaut.).*

**WASPISH,** morosus, acerbus, tetricus (crabbed, morose).—*stomachosus (trascibit).*

**WASPISHLY,** morose, acerbè, tetricè, stomachosè.

**WASPISHNESS,** morositas, natura difficilis, stomachus.

**WASTE, v. | TRANS.** *To consume, destroy, consumere, absumere, conficere (e. g., of care, &c.).* *Jr.* *conficere et consumere.*—*haurire (of fire; of wch consumere, absumere, are autem used).* *Ably is wasted by grief, ægritudo exest cs animus: to be wasted by grief, morore consumi: to w. one's energies, strength, &c., vires consumere: time w. one's all things, nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas: to w. itself, se conficere; tabescere: wasting, tabidus (e. g. perturbationes, morbus); omnia hauriens (of fire).* | *To lavish (e. g.,*

*properly, effundere, conficere. Jr.* *effundere et consumere, dissipare, obliterare, lacessere (e. g. patrimonium, patris bona).*—*perdere (e. g. tempus; or tempore abuti).* | *To devastate, vid. | INTRANS.* *se conficere, tabescere, contabescere (to w. away gradually; of persons; e. g. morbo, desiderio).*

**WASTE, adj. | Desolate, vid. | Devastated, by the past part. of verbs in TO DEVASTATE. To lay w., vastare; devastare; pervastare; populari; depopulari; perpopulari (Sv. in TO DEVASTATE). | *To lay w. by fire and sword, ferro ignique or igni, ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare.* | *Uncultivated, incultus (opp. cultus or constus).*—*vastus (not planted with trees or built upon; opp. constus, comediacus).* *To stand on the waste, vacare (of places or districts of a country, &c.; see also UNCULTIVATED).* | *Stripped, see DERIVED.* | *Worthless, useless, parvi pretii (of little value).*—*lenis (slight, trifling).*—*levis (without intrinsic value, slight; factis levidensis; see also SLIGHT).* | *Waste-book, adversaria, orum, (of merchants, C. Rosæ Com. 2, 5).*—*manuale (of Mari. 14, 84, a book of notices).*—*epitome (Struv.) = summarium; liber in angustum coactus).*—*enchiridion (Struv.) = a hand-book, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2).* | *Waste lands, loca deserta or inculta; campi inculti (post.)*—*also deserta et inhospita tesqua (H. Ep. 1, 18, 19).*—*loca exusta solis ardoribus (parched up by the sun).*—*also regio deserta, loca deserta, or simply deserta, orum, n. (uninhabited fm sterility, &c.).*—*also to be formed by vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu (entirely w. S. Jug. 48, 2).* | *Waste-paper, chartæ ineptæ (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270).* *To be used for w.-paper, inter chartas ineptas referri: to write verses for one's w.-paper, scribere carmina quæ inter chartas ineptas referri debent: a sheet of w.-paper, charta inepta (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270).* | *Waste-wood, scobis or scobis (fragments of boring, fling, rasping, sawing, &c.).*—*recrementum (fm carving, &c.).***

**WASTE, v. | Destruction, vid. | Desolate tract of land; see 'WASTE LANDS, DESERT. *Encroachment on a w., building erected on a w., prodiciatum (= 'quod in publicum solum processit, Fæst.).* | *Useless expenditure, sumptus effusi or profusi, profusa luxuria (luxury in general).*—*profusio (profusion, the act of spending wastefully; see DISSIPATION).* | *Loss, damnum, detrimentum, dispendium. [Sv. in Loss.] Jr.* *damnum et detrimentum, jactura alique damnum, or jactura et detrimentum.* | *Fallings-off in the working of any material, ramentum (of metals, skins, &c., by fling, rasping, &c.).*—*scobis or scobis (of wood, metals, by sawing, fling, boring, &c.).*—*Interrimentum, retrementum (fm melting).*—*recrementum (by carving, chiseling, &c.).* | *Mischief, fraud (injury on the part of another by wch we suffer).*—*noxa (damage wch aby causes by destroying althg.).* | *A wasting disease; see CONSUMPTION, DECLINE.* | *A***

**WASTEFUL, | Destructive, vid. | Desolate, uncultivated, vid. | Prodigious, prodigus (of one that does not consider the value of money or possession).—*profusus, effusus (that lavishes or throws away what he possesses, although he knows its value; also said of things; e. g. sumptus; i. e., w. expense).* *W. in althg., prodigus or effusus in qd re.***

**WASTEFULLY,** perniciosè (destructively, dangerously).—*prodigè (prodigally, in a lavishing manner; e. g. vivere).*

**WATCH, v. a. | Absence of sleep, vigilia (voluntary).—*Insomnia (involuntary).* | *Guard, vigilant keeping, custodia (g. t.).*—*vigilia (by night).*—*excurbim (by day or night).* *To keep w. (by night or day), excubare (Cæ.).*—*excubias agere (T.); excubias habere (Plin.).* (by night) *vigilare; vigilas agere (C.), or agitare (Plaut.).* *Vigilias servare (Curt.): to stand upon the w., in vigiliâ stare, manère.* | *Persons keeping guard, (by day) custodie (Np.); excubim (Sv.); excubitores (Cæ.); (by night or day) vigilas, vigilas (Cæ.); vigilas nocturnas (Plaut.); also stato (M., the station or post occupied by persons keeping guard; then men on guard, whether by day or by night): to set a strong w. about the house, domum magnis præsidibus firmare (C.); custodibus et custodiis seipre (Np.).* | *A period of the night, vigilia (prima, secunda, &c.)* | *A pocket time-piece, horologium (ἀποκρύπτου, g. t. for an instrument that shows the time of day; horologium solarium, or solarium only. = sun dial; clepsydra, κλεψύδρα, = water-clock) — horæ (the hours; the time indicated by a sun-dial, &c.; then its for clock or w.; as C. N. D. 2, 38, 87).* | *A w. goes, horologium movetur; goes correctly, well, &c., horologii lineæ congruunt ad horas (of a sun dial, in Plin.).*—*horologii virgula congruit ad horas (of a w.***

*adapted fm Plin.*: does not go well, horologii virgula non congruit ad horas: *goes too fast, or gains*, \*horologium celerius movetur; *too slow, loses*, \*horologium tardius movetur; *repeats*, \*horologium sono indicat horas: *to set a w.*, horologium diligenter ordinare (Plin. 7, 60, 60): *to wind up a w.*, \*horologium intendere: *a w. is gone down*, horologium movetur desit: *spring of a w.*, \*elater horologii: *works of a w.*, machinatio qua hora movetur (ast. C. N. D. 2, 38, 97): *hand of a w.*, \*horologii virgula (165) gnomon was the pointer in a sun-dial).

**WATCH, v.** [INTRANS.] *Not to sleep; see To be AWAKE.* ¶ *To be vigilant and attentive, vigilare.* advigilare.—*animum intendere circa, in, or ad qd*; also *animum advertere ei rei* or *ad qd*. *animum attendere ad qd* (to direct or turn one's attention to althg).—*observare qd* (to observe).—*adesse animo* or (if of several persons) *animis*.—*erigere mentem* or (if of several persons) *mentes auresque* (both, to be attentive or intent upon the delivery of a speech).—*operam dare ei rei* (to direct all one's attention to).—*custodire qm* (to w. or observe ably elusively; or, if secretly, qm ea oculi et aures non sentientem speculantur et custodiunt). To w. *atho closely*, acriter *animum* intendere ad qd; acriter et diligenter esse animadversorem ca rei: *to w. a time and opportunity*, tempus, occasionem observare. ¶ *To keep guard; see To GUARD.* ¶ *To be on the look out, speculari.* in speculis esse. To w. *for ably, expectare qm*, expectare dum qs veniat (to wait till ably comes); *ca adventum captare*; (with desire) *hand medicorum* (to look eagerly for the arrival of ably, Planc. in C. Ep. 10, 23); *ei insidiari* (to lie in ambush for; and g. 1., to w. for); *to w. for althg*, qd captare, observare; *qd aucupari* (to w. for an opportunity); *speculari* (followed by ne or quid, to look out. 165) only in Tac. and poets with an acc. = *to wait for*; e. g. *speculabor, ne quis adit*; *speculabor, quid ibi agatur*: *to w. for an opportunity, occasionem captare*; *occasioni* or in *occasionem* imminere; *for a favourable moment, tempus aucupari*; *tempori insidiari* (L. 23, 33). ¶ **TRANS.** *To guard, custodire* (v. *prop.*, also *g.* = *observare*).—*servare*, *asservare* (to take care of). *To be watched, custodiri*; *in custodia esse*: *to cause to be watched, custodem* or *custodes imponere*; *althg, ei rei* or (rarely) *in re*; *abey, ei* (165) never in go; see Bremi, Np. Cim. 4, 1); *custodias ei circumdare*: *to cause a place to be watched, locum custodias munire*: *many eyes will observe and w. you, although you are not aware of it*, multorum te oculi non sentientem speculantur atque custodient. ¶ *To observe narrowly, observare*; *rem attendere*. See **ATTEND**.

**WATCH-CASE**, \*theca horologii.

**WATCH-CHAIN**, \*catella horologii.

**WATCH-HOUSE**, statio, custodia (militaris).—*vigilari*um (Sen. Ep. 57, 4).—*exebutorium* (P. Victor de Region. Urb. Rom.). *To be put into the w.-h.*, in custodiam tradi, tradit.

**WATCH-KLY**, \*clavicula horologii.

**WATCH-MAKER**, artifex horologiorum (ast. Plin. 7, 60, 60).

**WATCH-MAKING**, ars horologia faciendi (ast. Plin. 7, 60, 60).

**WATCH-TOWER**, specula.

**WATCHFUL**, vigilans (v. *prop.*).—*vigil* (post.). *To be w.*, vigilare esse; *vigilare*; *advigilare*: *to keep a w. eye upon althg* or *abily, diligenter observare, custodire qd* or *qm*; *sedulo curare qd*: *to be w. over oneself*, se ipsum diligenter observare, custodire; \**diligenter cavere* a peccatis.

**WATCHFULLY**, vigilantur.

**WATCHFULNESS**, vigilantia (v. *prop.*).—*cura, diligentia* (care).—*cautio, circumspectio* (prudens, circumspection).

**WATCHMAN**, custos, vigili nocturnus (by night).—*buccinator*, qui horas nocturnas dividit (ast. Front. Strat. 1, 9, 17, bucc. qui vigilas nocti dividit). *Watchmen, vigiles nocturni*. *To appoint a w.*, custodem imponere ei rei or (in re rarely) in qd re (e. g. custodem imponere in hortis fructibus servandi gratia). See also **WATCH, s.**

**WATCHWORD**, tessera (tablet on which the w. stands; then w. itself).—*signum* (the sign, the w. itself, Cas. B. G. 2, 20; T. Ann. 1, 7, 3; cf. Sil. Ital. 15, 475, tacitum dat tessera signum). *To give the w.*, tesseram, signum dare (to ably, ei. 165) Not significationem facere, *sch.*, in Cas. B. C. 3, 65, with fumo. as B. G. 2, 33, with ignibus. is = *to give a signal*: (fig.) *to give the w. for althg, faciem* ac tubam esse ca rei; *faciem præferre* (e. g., for war, sedition): *to be the w. to or for althg, signum esse qd faciendi*.

**WATER, s.** aqua (pl. aquæ, of a large volume or mass of w. 165) latex and lymphæ or undæ are poet. only). *Flowing w.*, aqua viva; *fumen vivum*: *standing or stagnant w.*, aqua stagnans: *fresh (salt) w.*, aqua dulcis (salua): *to fetch w.*, aquam petere. *aquatium ire, aquali* (if in large quantities; e. g., of soldiers for the army): *to draw w. from a well, aquam e puteo trahere*: *to draw w. (of the sun), aquam colligere*. *vaporem ex aquis excitare*: *to convey w. in a certain direction, aquam ducere, derivare*: *an overflow of w.* (= inunda-tio), magnæ aquæ. *aquæ super ripas effusæ*: *to put under w.*, irrigare (e. g., a field; only poet. if to inun-date).—*Inundare* (to overflow, inundate). *A place is put entirely under w.*, locus late restagnat: *to throw into the w.*, in aquam conicere: *to let oneself down into the w.*, to swim underneath the w., urinari: *that lives in the w.*, aquatilis. *aquatilis*: *full of w.*, aquæ plenus (l. e., filled up with w.).—*aqueous* (abounding in or full of w.). ¶ *As opposed to land*: rivus (a brook).—*fumen* (a river).—*mare* (the sea). *By land and w.*, terrâ mariq. terrâ et mari. *et terrâ et mari et mari et terrâ*, mari atque terrâ. 165) terrâ mariq. *moel usual, the others only in cases where a peculiar stress is placed on the w.-ds*; not aqua et terrâ, *sch.* is not Lat. Prov.) *Still w.'s are deep, altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur* (Curt. 7, 4, 13). *To travel by w.*, navigare: *not to venture to travel either by land or by w.*, neque navigationi neque viæ se committere: *to send (out) goods by w.*, merces exportare or evehere: *to back w.*, inhibere (*sch.* C. thought was only sustinere remos, so that the vessel might stop itself, but found it was also modo remigare; cf. C. Att. 13, 21, 4). ¶ *Urine, urina*: *to make w.*, urinam reddere (Cels.). *facere* (Col.). *vesicam exonerare* (Petr.): *to draw ably's w. off, emolli manu urinam* (Cels. 7, 31, 1). ¶ (With travel-ler's) *brightness or transparency of a gem, splendor*. ¶ *Waters, pl. (medicinal), aquæ salubres, or simply aquæ*.—*aquæ metallicæ* (mineral, Plin.); *aquæ medicatæ* (Sen.), *medicæ* (Cels.); *prepared*: *to drink the w.'s*, aqua salubricis uti. *Season for taking the w.'s*, tempus quo aqua (salubribus) uti solent.

**WATER, v.** [TRANS.] *To moisten or sprinkle with water, rigare* (Coh.); *irrigare qd* (C.; e. g. prata, hortules). *To w. the streets, humum* (or vicus, plateas) *conspargendo pulverem sedare*. ¶ *To dilute, mix with water*, (vinum aqua) rigare, micere, diluere. ¶ *To soak in water, aqua macerare qd* (e. g. carnes, places). ¶ *To give drink* (to cattle), adquare. *pecori potumem dare* (g. t., to set w. before cattle).—*pecus ad aquam ducere, aquatum ducere* or *agere* (to drive or lead cattle to a watering-place). ¶ **INTRANS.** *In the phrase, to make one's mouth w.*, movet mihi qd salivam (Sen. Ep. 79, 6); *stomachum meum qd sollicitat* (Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 3). *To make the eyes w.* (of smoke, &c.), facit qd, ut oculi extillant; *facit qd delacrimationem*. ¶ *To take in water* (of a ship), aqua in navem imposita est. ¶ *Watered* (of silks, &c.), *præ se wuy say* \*undatus (ast. Plin. 9, 33, 52).

**WATER-ADDER**, hydrus, hydra (ἵδρος, ἵδρα).

**WATER-BETONY**, \*scrophularia aquatica (Linn.).

**WATER-BOTTLE**, \*lagenæ aquaria.

**WATER-BROOK**. See **BROOK**.

**WATER-CARRIER**, aquarius (g. t.).—*aquator* (in the army); *fem.*, \*mulier aquam ferens.

**WATER-CASK**, \*dolum aquarium (165) *aqualis* is a washing-bowl or basin.

**WATER-CLOCK**, clepsýdra (κλεψύδρα). See **CLOCK**.

**WATER-CLOSET**, sella familiaris, or simply sella (see Schneid. Ind. ad Script. R. B. in v.)—*forica* (if public).—*lacinum* (a stool; Petron.).—*lâtrina* (a cabinet d'aissance à la Française). *To go to the w.*, alvum exoneratum ire. *ire quo saturi solent* (Com. Plaut. Curc. 2, 5, 83): *he writes verses which people read in the w.-c.*, scribit carmina, quæ legunt cacantes (Marti. 12, 61, 10).

**WATER COLOUR**, pigmentum aqua dilutum.—*color cæruleus* (a watery colour).

**WATER-COLOURED**, cæruleus, cyaneus, cras-silis. *subcæruleus* (slightly w.-c.).—*cæruleus* (dressed in w.-c. garments).

**WATER-CRESS** or **CRESSES**, nasturtium. \**asymbrium nasturtium* (Linn.).

**WATER-DOG**, \*canis aquaticus.

**WATER-DRINKER**, aquæ potor (†).

**WATER-DRINKING**, aquæ potus or potatio.

**WATERFALL**, defectus aquæ (the falling of water).—*aquæ ex edico desiliens* (water itself falling from a height; comp. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37). 165) catracts

(*εναρπάζεσθαι*, a w. f. in general, in the Greek) is used in Latin only of the w. f.'s of the Nile. The w. f. of the Nile, Nilus cadens.

WATER-FLEA, \**pulex aquaticus*.

WATER-FLOOD, *See Flood*.

WATER-FOWL, (pl.) *aves aquaticæ*.

WATER GALL, *virga* (in meteorology; see Sen. N. Qu. 1, 9).—\**scaturigo* (in a field).

WATER-HEN, *fulica*.

WATER-LILY, \**Iris pseudocacorus* (Linn.).

WATER-MAN, *A water-carrier, aquarius*.  
*A boatman, navicularius. To be a w.-m., navicularian facere.*

WATER-MELON, \**cucurbita citrullus* (Linn.).

WATER-MILL, *mola aquaria, mola aquæ* (Cod. Just.). The stream that turns a w.-m., *rivus molam agens, versans, or circumagens*.

WATER-MINT, \**mentha aquatica* (Linn.).

WATER-PAIL, *See EWER*.

WATER-PIPE, *tubus; fistula. See also CONDUIT (pipe)*.

WATER-POISE, *libra aquaria, or simply libra or libella*.

WATER-POT, *vas aquarium (g. t.)—hydra (hōpōa) or (pure Latin) urna (a watering-pot; see Fragm. Epigr. C., or Laurea Tullii, in Collect. Pithag., p. 30).*  
*—guttus (a can with a narrow spout or mouth; also used in pouring libations).—\*alveolus ligneus in Phædr. = a small pail used in sprinkling water in order to lay the dust.*

WATER-PROOF, *quod non recipit in se nec comibit liquorem. quod humidam potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur (both Vitr. 2, 3, 4; Imbreminime sentiens (aft. Plin. 37, 7, 25). Imbribus impervis (aft. T. Ann. 15, 43, 5; the two last, of ability to resist rain); also quod vim imbrum sustinet, or (poet.) tutum est munimen ad.*

WATER-SIDE, *See SHORE, BANK*.

WATER-SNAKE, *hydrus, hydra (hōpōa, hōpā).*

WATER-SPANIEL, *See WATER-DOG*.

WATER-SPOUT, *A tube, tubus, fistula. In meteorology, typhon (typhō).*

WATER-TROUGH, \**alveus aquarius*.

WATER-TUB, \**orca aquaria*.

WATER-WHEEL, *rota aquaria*.

WATER-WILLOW, \**salix viminalis* (Linn.).

WATER-WORK, *aquæ or aquarum ductus, or (fm the context) aqua (e. g. aqua Claudia, Suet. Claud. 20). To establish w.-w.'s is a town, aquam in urbem ducere or (pl.) plures aquas perducere. aqueductio is the act of conveying water to a place, similar to aqueductio (for the sake of irrigating the land; see C. N. D. 2, 60, extr.).*

WATERING-PLACE, *Place where cattle are watered, aquarium (Cale, R. R.). Place of fashionable resort for health or recreation (inland), aquæ (pl.); locus salubrium aquarum usu frequens; locus ubi est fons medicus salubritatis (aft. Plin. 5, 15, 16); (maritime) locus maritimus; ora maritima (see-coast)—mare (sea). To visit a w.-p., ad aquas venire (C.).*

WATERY, *aquosus (having a w. taste; e. g. sapor, succus).—aquaticus (wet).—aquoous (abounding in water)*.

WATTLE, v. \**crastum modo impletur*.

WATTLE, s. *A hurdle, crates. Barb below a cock's bill, palea (Varr., Col.).*

WAVE, s. unda (v. propr.; produced by the regular motion of the sea, or gentle action of the air)—*fluctus, ōa (billow, raised by storm). Full of w.'s, undosus. Fluctuosus; to move in w.'s, undare. Fluctuare; to make w.'s, fluctua cēre, mōvere; to be tossed in the w.'s, fluctuare. fluctibus jactari (C.); the wind rolls the w.'s upon the shore, ventus crebris ex alto fluctibus in litus evolvit (Curt.); the w.'s break upon the rocks, fluctus franguntur a saxo (C.); to be washed by the w.'s, fluctibus allui; in w.'s, undatim.*

WAVE, v. *INTRANS.* To move as a wave, play loosely, float, undare (as a gentle wave).—*fluctuare (as a billow); also undare (of very violent motion). Corn w.'s, segetes undant; hair w.'s, coma fluitat, de fluit de humeris es; a garment w.'s, vestis sinuat, undat.—TRANS.* To move to and fro, agitare, mōvere; to w. a sword, ensem rotare; to w. the hand, manum lactare. *To omit, pass over, vid.*

WAVED, WAVY, *Like waves, undatus, fluctuosus (propr. and fig.). Playing to and fro in undulations, undans.*

WAVER, *labare (v. propr.).—nutare (to move to and fro; of the upper part of althg).—vacillare (to be easily*

*moved; all three propr. and fig.).—fluctuare (propr., to be driven or tossed about with waves; hence fig., to hesitate). The allies w., socii labant: courage, hope, fidelity, resolution w.'s, animus, spes, fides, consilium labat: the line (of battle) w.'s, acies nutat: to begin to w., labascere, labescere (propr. and fig.): to cease to w., labefacere, labefactare (propr. and fig.): to cause aby's fidelity to w., labefactare fidem es; fide qm dimovere: to w. in one's decision or resolution, in decreto suo inter varia consilia nunc huc nunc illuc fluctuare.*

WAVERING, INCONSTANT (inconstant).—*incertus (uncertain)—dubius (doubtful; all of persons and things).*

WAX, s. cera (g. t.). *White, red, w., cera alba (Vitr.), miniata (C.): sealing-w., cera (in the Roman sense).—\*lacca signatoria (with us): soft w., cera mollis (C.), liquida (Col.), liquens (Pull.): cells of bees' w., favus (honeycomb): of w., cereus: covered with w., ceratus: full of w., cerosus: to form in w., formare, fingere qd e cerā (C.): a w. seal (impression on wax), signum annuli cerā expressum, servatum (aft. Plin.): a w. figure, \*imago cerea, or in cerā expressa: w. busts, expressi cerā vultus. cera: a w. flower, \*flos cereus. \*flos e cerā factus or expressus: to make a nose of w. of althg (Prov.), qd sicut molliissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere (aft. C. de Or. 3, 45, 177). A modeller in w., ceroplastes (εναρπάζεσθαι) or e cerā fingens: w. work, \*imagines e cerā factæ or expressæ—ceroplasticæ (as art).*

WAX, v. *TRANS.* cerare, incerare (to cover with w.).—*cerā illinere (to line or cover with w.).—cerā circumlinere (to besmear round with w.). INTRANS.* See BECOME, GROW.

WAX-CHANDLER, *cerarius*.

WAX-COLOURED, *cerinus (Plin.); cereus (P.).*

WAX-DOLL, \**pupula cerea*.

WAX-LIGHT, *ceruus (C.); \*candēla cerea*.

WAX-TABLET, *tabella cerata*.

WAXEN, *ceruus (of wax)—cerosus (full of wax).—ceratus (covered with wax).*

WAY, *PROPR.* *viam (v. propr.)—iter (road)—currus (course)—orbis, meatus (track). See also PATH, ROAD. To be or stand in one's w., impedimento esse ci (Ter.); obstat, officere ci; impedire, morari qm: to get out of one's w., de viā decedere ci; decedere ci (to make room for); congressum es vitare, fugere (aft. C.; to shun): out of the w., avius (that lies out of the w.).—devius (that leads out of the w.).—invius (through which there is no w.): out of the w. = remote, remotus, di-junctus (lonely, solitary).—reconditus, abditus (hidden or concealed).—longinquus (lying far off): an out of the w. place, longinquus et reconditus locus.—latebra (a hiding place): to be out of the w., longe or satis magno intervallo remotum esse: out of the w., apago te; move te hinc: a thing is on its w., res adven-tat, imminet, instat: a place where two, three, four w.'s meet, bivium, trivium, quadrivium: not to know the w., viam nescire, non nosse. Imperitum e-se viam, itineris: to be on the w., in viā, in itinere esse: to go out of the w., de viā, ex itinere, excedere (Cæs.); a viā recedere (L.); de viā declinare, deflectere (C.); viā de-gredi (L.): to show aby the w., viam ei monstrare (C.); semitam monstrare ci (Plaut.); ducem esse ci viam, itineris (aft. Cæs.): wch w. shall I take? quam viam inistam? (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2.) quam viam ingrediar, ineam? (C.) you are in the right w., rectam instas viam. rectam viam ingressus es (Plaut.); it is a round-about w., viā habet longiorem anfractum (Np.): the w. to India, via quæ hinc est in Indiam. Right of w., iter (right of going any where, or passing through).—actus (right of driving cattle through; both C. Cæcin. 26, 75). To take out of the way, tollere, de medio tollere. To turn out of the w., a directo itinere avertere qm. deducere qm a (rectā) viā. depellere qm a viā (by force). By the way (i. e. in passing), in transitu, transiens. præteriens (of these expressions, the first and second are post-Aug. in this sense; but we find quasi præteriens in C.).—strictim (superficially, slightly; for wch we find obiter in the time of Sen.); per occasionem occasione datā or oblātā (taking this opportunity). *Fig.* Course, via (e. g. virtutis, vitæ). *Manners or means (of obtaining althg), via. Iter, aditus; (of doing althg), ratio (subjective); modus (objective): if you go on in this w., si ad istud modum pergas: not to be able to find one's w. out of a thing, (fig.) emergi ex qā re non posse.—Counsel, plan, method of proceeding, via, consilium, institutum.—Custom, mos, consuetudo.**

WAYFARER, *viator*.

WAYFARING-TREE, *viburnum (P.). \*viburnus Lantana (Linn.).*

WAYLAY, cf. insidiari, or insidias facere, tendere, ponere. insidias ponere contra qm (C.).

WAYMARK, \*pila itineris index. *Unless roads fastened in the ground serve as w.-m.'s, nisi calami defixi regant* (see *Plin.* G. 29, 33).

WAYWARD, sibi placens. inconstans. ingenio levis. versabilis (*late*). — libidine or ex libidine factus (*dune or made out of waywardness*).

WAYWARDNESS, libido. animi impetus. *To act more fm w. than fm reflection, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere qd: the w. of fortune, inconstantis fortunae.*

WE, nos: we ourselves, nos ipsi; nosmet ipsi. *It hardly needs to be remarked that nos is usually omitted before the first pers. pl. of verbs; when expressed, it is for the sake of emphasis or distinction.*

WEAK, ¶ In body, infirmus (not strong, physically; opp. firmus, validus, fortis). — invalidus (having but little strength; opp. validus, robustus). — imbecillus (suffering fm want of inward strength, no longer strong; opp. valens, validus). *The form imbecillus is not in C. or earlier writers, but came into use afterwards.* — debilis (useless on account of defects or infirmities, wanting entireness or completeness; opp. firmus, integer corpore). — tenuis, gracilis (thin, and so not strong; e. g. tabella, virga, filum). — confectus, fractus. enervatus. effectus. languidus (broken up, exhausted, deprived of bodily powers): w. health, valetudo infirma, imbecilla, tenuis: a w. body, corpus infirmum, affectum, effectum: to be w., parum habere virium; infirmo esse corpore: a w. stomach, stomachus infirmus, imbecillus (Cels.); w. sight, oculi hebetes (opp. acres, acuti, Suet.); visus infirmior (Q.): to have w. sight, minus valere, parum valere, visu: w. eyes, oculorum morbus. valetudo oculorum (weakness of eyes). — malum oculorum (a disease of the eyes): to have w. eyes, ægrum esse oculum. — ¶ In mind or disposition, imbecillus. affectus. confectus. enervatus. fractus. hebes: a w. intellect, animus imbecillus (opp. robustus, C.). infirmus (Cels.); ingenium imbecillum, hebes, tardum; ingenii imbecillitas (*Plin. Ep.*): a w. memory, memoria hebes (C.), tardior (Q.), vacillans, parum tenax (C.): one's w. side, infirmitas. imbecillitas. facilitas. levitas. vitium. *To attack one on his w. side, aucupari cs imbecillitatem* (C. *Placc.* 37, 92). ¶ In number or extent, exiguus. infirmus (e. g. exigua manus, exiguae copiae, infirma auxilia): weaker in troops, in ships, inferior copis (Np.), numero navium (Cae.): a w. post, statio invalida (L.): a w. legion, legio invalida (T.). ¶ Fig. Of things without life, infirmus. imbecillus (e. g. respublica infirma, regnum imbecillum): w. hope, spes tenuis, exigua: a w. voice, vox exilis (*Plin.*), imbecilla (Q.), parva (C.): w. wine, vinum imbecillum, leve (*Plin.*), infirmi saporis (Col.): a w. argument, argumentum infirmum, leve (C.): w. colours, colores languentes, tenues, inertes: a w. pulse, imbecilli venarum pulsus (Cels. 3. 19): a w. medicine, imbecillior medicina (C. *Att.* 10, 14, 2).

WEAKEN, PROPE, AND PRO. imbecillum, infirmum facere, reddere qd. infirmare. debilitare. enervare. afficere. attenuare. extenuare. levare. elevare. atterere. affligere. labefactare. *To w. greatly, comminuere. contunderere. frangere. refringere. infringere: to w. an army, qd virium ex acie subducere* (Curt.): to w. the power of the enemy, opes hostium affligere (L. 2, 16), debilitare (Np.): to w. mind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere (Q. 1, 2, 6): to w. the mind or intellect, mentem obtundere (C.); comminuere ingenium (Q.); hebetare ingenium, mentem (C.); præstringere aciem animi, ingenii, mentis (C.): to w. the eyes, præstringere oculos, aciem oculorum (C.); hebetare or obtundere aciem oculorum (Plin.).

WEAKENING, debilitatio. infractio. diminutio. imminutio. confectio. enervatio. *More often by the verbs.*

WEAKLY, infirme. imbecillius. minus or parum valide (invalid, *Arnob.*). *Usually by Crcl. with adj.*

WEAKNESS, ¶ Want of physical strength, infirmitas. imbecillitas. debilitas (absence of strength). — virium defectio (failure of strength). — tenuitas. levitas (slightness, want of proper consistency). W. of the stomach, ventriculi imbecillitas. resolutio stomachi (Cels.): cruditas (Q.): bodily w. Imbecillitas. infirmitas corporis, valetudinis. infirma valetudo (C.); infirmitas virium (Cels.); imbecillitas virium. vires infirmæ, affectæ (C.): on account of bodily defects, debilitas corporis (C.): w. of voice, vocis infirmitas (Plin. Ep.); exilitas (Q.): w. of sight, infirmitas oculorum (Plin. Ep.); resolutio oculorum (Cels.); acies hebes oculorum (C.); oculi hebetes (Q.): w. of the nerves,

resolutio nervorum (Cels.): w. of the pulse, exigui imbecillique venarum pulsus (Cels.): w. of a kingdom, regni imbecillitas, infirmitas. regni opes atritæ, affectæ, senescentes. regnum imbecillum (S.). ¶ Want of strength of mind, animi imbecillitas (Cels.); animus imbecillus (C.), infirmus, tenuis, fractus (Cae.); animi vigor obtusus (L.); ingenii imbecillitas. — ¶ Want of resolution or courage, infirmitas. — ¶ Fault, failing, error. vitium: to be guilty of a w., errare. labi. peccare: human w., infirmitas, imbecillitas humana. — ¶ High-wrought sensibility, excessive tenderness, animus mollis. animi molities.

WEAL, ¶ Welfare; vid. ¶ Mark of a stripe or blow, vibex, icis, f.

WEALTH, ¶ Riches, divitiæ (riches, g. l.). — copia rei familiaris. — opulentia (stronger; the possession of money, estates, &c., as a means of aggrandizing oneself). — vita bonis abundans. *To live in w., divitem esse; satis divitem, &c.* ¶ Prosperity, welfare, vid.

WEALTHY, fortunatus (C.). abundans. dives. locuples. satis dives. satis locuples (dives, rich, = πλούσιος, opp. pauper: locuples = ἀπείρος, opp. egenus, egēius). — bene numatus. pecuniosus (having much money). — opulentus. copiosus (opulent; opp. inops; rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.). — copios rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus. Very w., beatus; perdites; prædives; locupletissimus; opulentissimus: to become w., divitem fieri (ditescere poet. only); (fortunis) locupletari; fortunis augeri; fortunam amplificare; opibus crescere; opes nausci; ad opes procedere: to become w. through athg, divitias facere ex qâ re; rem familiarem augere qâ re: to become a w. man after having been poor, ex paupere divitem fieri; ex paupere et tenui ad magnas opes procedere; see also TO EXAICH (oneself): to be w., divitem, &c. esse; divitiis or copis abundare: to be more w. than aby, qm divitias superare: to be very w., omnibus rebus ornatus et copiosus esse; amplissimam possidere pecuniam; opibus maxime florere; magnas opes habere: to be extremely w. and live in great affluence, circumfluere omnibus copis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

WEAN, ¶ PROPE, a matre or ab ubere matris depellere (fetus). auferre uberibus fetum or infantem. infanter a mammâ disjungere. infantem lacte depellere (*not ab lactare, late*). ¶ FIG. detrahare cl cs rei consuetudinem. a consuetudine cs rei qm abducere (fm a custom). — dedocere qm qd (to cause to forget). To w. oneself fm athg, desueri qd re; a consuetudine cs rei recedere (to leave off a custom); dediscere qd (to forget athg); consuetudinem qm deponere: to w. one's affections fm athg, animum a re abstrahere. See also ALIENATE.

WEAPON, telum (prop. or fig.). W.'s, see ARMA. WEAR, ¶ TRANS. To waste; vid. ¶ To carry on the body, as clothes, indutum esse qâ re; indutui gerere qd (of a garment put on). — gerere qd (g. l., to have athg on the body). — amictum esse qâ re (to have athg wrapped round the body, as a cloak, &c.). To w. shoes, calcemum esse: to wear a toga, togatum esse: to wear a ring, anulum gestare digito. ¶ INTRANS. To be wasted, usu deteri, atteri. ¶ To stand wear (to w. well; of clothes), prorogare tempus (Plin., vestes quæ prorogant tempus); (fig., of persons, to bear age well) annos ferre (Q.).

WEAR AWAY or OUT, usu deterere or conterere (e. g., a garment). — extenuare (to make lean; e. g. corpus cs). — exedere (to enfeeble). *Feceat w. away the limbs, febrilis depascitur artus* (V. Geo. 3, 458): grief w.'s away the heart, ægritudo exeat animum. — *obtinerere exercitum, to w. out, for consumere, is a poetic phrase of T. and Curt.; not to be imitated.* See also EXHAUST.

WEARIED, fatigatus, fessus. Thoroughly w., defatigatus; defessus; lassitudine confectus.

WEARINESS, fatigatio (a rendering or being weary). — lassitudo (a being completely tired, when the body is unfit for action). — languor (languor: in body or mind).

WEARISOME, operosus; multi operis (that costs much work or labour). — laboriosus. multi laboris (with wch much trouble is connected). — difficilis (hard, difficult, A w. work, opus operosum. opus et labor (as concrete). — labor operosus (as abstract, effort made with great pains).

WEARISOMELY, operose. laboriose. magno opere magno labore.

WEARY, adj. fessus (of want of strength arising fm exhaustion). — fatigatus (worn out). — lassus (tired, denoting want of strength wch unfit for action). Jx. *See*

ens lassusque. *Thoroughly w.*, defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: *w. with labour*, affectus fatione laboris: *w. with running*, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus: *I am quite w.*, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (Com.): *to make aby w-ary*, qm fatigare (or entirely) defatigare; qm lassum facere or reddere (of persons or things); qm lassare (of things): *to grow or become weary*, fatigari; lassari; (thoroughly) defatigari; lassitudine confici: (*fig.*) *w. of asking and waiting for an answer*, interrogando et expectando responsum fessus: *w. of war*, bello fessus (but *fig.* fessus here really denotes a being *w.*, whilst the English 'weary' in these expressions implies only disgust; so that 'weary' cannot always be rendered by fessus): *I am weary of a thing* (i. e., disgusted with it), me tenet ea rei satietas; me tædet ea rei: *I am weary (of waiting, &c.)*, rumpe or abruptum patientiam (but not patientia mihi rumpitur; see *Suet. Tib. 24. T. Ann. 12, 50, 3*).

**WEARY**, v. fatigare. defatigare (prop. and *fig.*) defatigare (to *w. thoroughly, even to exhaustion*). *To be wearied*, se fatigare; by *ath.*, qd re; se frangere; se frangere laboribus (by exertion).

**WEASAND**. See **WINDPIPE**.

**WEASEL**, mustela (Plin.).

**WEATHER**, s. *The state of the atmosphere, cœlum, cœli status*. tempestas (*w.*, good or bad). *Fine, clear w.*, tempestas bona or serena; cœlum sudum or serenum: *when the w. is fine* (i. e., on a clear day), sereno; sudo: *changeable w.*, cœlum varium; varietas cœli: *settled w.*, tempestas certa: *cloudy w.*, tempestas turbida: *dry w.*, stielitas: a continuance of dry w., siccitates (see *Hers. Cas. B. G. 5, 24*): *rough w.*, cœli asperitas: *foul w.*, spurcissima tempestas: *to be guided by the w.* (i. e., see how the w. will turn out for doing, &c. *ath.*), tempestatis rationem habere; tempestatem spectare: *I am setting sail, favoured by the finest w.*, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem solvo. *Stormy weather, storm*, tempestas (g. t.). tonitrua (s. pl.), fulgura cum tonitru (n. pl.); thunder, lightning with thunder)—procella (blast of wind), tempestas oritur or cooritur (of a gale), fulmen tetigit locum (of lightning). *The w. side*, \*pars opposita tempestatibus.

**WEATHER**, v. *Pass with difficulty, prop.* (class.) circumvehi qm locum (aft. *L. 36, 22, 4*; *fig.*) eluctari qd per qd (v. *prop.*, through any hardship, trouble, snow, &c.), penetrare per qd (to press through), eniti per qd (to get through by great exertions); e. g., through the waves by force of rowing, per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum.—agere moliri qd (to wade through with difficulty); e. g., through the sand, sabulum.—emergere qd re and ex qd re (improp., to extricate oneself, work oneself round again; e. g. ex mendicitate, incommoda valetudine).

**TO WEATHER OUT**. See **TO OVERCOME**, or **TO GET (over)**.

**WEATHER-BEATEN**, \*imbribus, tempestate afflictus, tempestate luctatus (tempest-loosed).

**WEATHER-ROCK**, \*vexillum ventorum index. \*vexillum flantis venti index (aft. *Vitr. 1, 8, 4*); or \*gallus æneus flantis venti index. *To be as changeable as a w.*, plumis aut folio facilius moveri (C.). See **FICKLE**.

**WEATHERGLASS**, \*aerometrum (ἀερόμετρον). — \*barometrum (βαρομέτρον) or \*astula Torricelliana (a barometer). — \*thermometrum (θερμομέτρον, thermometer). *The shepherd's w.* (a plant), \*anagallis arvensis (Linn.).

**WEATHERWISE**, \*mutationum cœli peritus, \*cœli interpretes. *The predictions of a w. person*, \*tempestatis prædictio.

**WEAVE**, texere (v. *prop.*).—Intexere (to *w. into*).—Intexere qd ci rei (to *w. ath.* into).—nectere (to wind, plait). *Plectere occurs in the past piepl.*, plexus in poets only.

**WEAVER**, textor; fem. textrix.

**WEAVER'S HEAD**, pecten.

**WEAVER'S REED**, scapus (Lucr. 5, 1352, Forbig.).

**WEB**, textura (the word in *wch* *ath.* is wocen).—textum (*ath.* wocen)—tela (whilst on the loom; hence, of spiders, araneum; see also **COBWEB**). *A membrane or film joining the toes, pellics*, super quam nant (aft. *Curt. 7, 8, 6*).

**WEB-FOOTED**, *prop.* \*pedibus pellitis; or by *Crel.* with pellics, supra quam nant.

**WED. WEDDING**. See **MARRY, MARRIAGE**.

**WEDDED**, (PROPR.) See **TO MARRY**. *FIG.* *Devoted or strongly attached to*, deditus ei rei.

studiosus ea rei (*fondly pursuing it*).—addictus ei rei (*devoted to it*). *Jm.* addictus et deditus. *Also post-Aug.* devotus ei rei. *Jm.* deditus devotusque. addictus et quasi consecratus. *To be w. to ath.*, multum esse in re (e. g. venationibus); totum esse in re: *to be w. to pleasure*, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, strictum esse; ætatem in voluptatibus collocare; libidinibus se servum præstare: *to be w. to ath.* (= *not to choose to give it up*), adhærere ei rei or ad qm rem; amplector or amplexus teneo qd; nimio amore qd amplexus teneo: *to be w. to an opinion*, \*de sententiâ delecti or deduci non posse: *w. to an opinion*, sententiâ ei quasi addictus et consecratus.

**WEDDING-DAY**, dies nuptiarum. *To fix a w.-d.*, diem nuptiis dicere; diem nuptiarum eligere; nuptias in diem constituere.

**WEDGE**, cuneus; dim. cuneolus. *To fasten by w.'s*, cuneare: *to drive a w.*, cuneum adigere or incillere: *to cleave with a w.*, cuneo findere; discuneare: *like a w.*, cuneatus; cuneatim (*adv.*): *to form like a w.*, cuneare (cuneatur Hispania, Plin.); in cuneum tenuare (Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, T.).

**WEDLOCK**, matrimonium. See **MARRIAGE**. *Born in lawful w.*, ex justo matrimonio susceptus (v. *prop.*, oft. *Justin 9, 8, 2*); *just* uxore natus; matre familias ortus; legitimus (legitimate); opp. pellice ortus, nothus: *born out of w.*, nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius (the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute); opp. certus; pellice ortus; nothus (vobis, of a known father and a concubine); opp. *just* uxore natus; legitimus; Spald. Q. 3, 6, 97; adulterino sanguine natus (αὐτοκτονος, where there is a violation of the marriage-contract; Plin. 7, 2, 2).

**WEDNESDAY**, dies Mercurii.

**WEED**, s. *A noxious or useless plant*, herba inutilis, sterilis, mala. *Weeds = mourning worn by widows*, \*cultus lugubris viduarum; \*vestis lugubris quâ vidua vestitæ sunt.

**WEED**, v. runcare, eruncare. *Inutilis herbas evellere*, steriles herbas eligere. *malas herbas effodere*, sarrire (with the hoe). *To w. a garden*, hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo: *a weeding hoe*, sarculum.

**WEEDER**, runcator (with the hand).—sarritor (with a hoe; Col.).

**WEEK**, hebdomâs (the space of seven days, in *wch* *ath.* happens; e. g., before the critical day of a fever; *Farr. ap. Gell.*, septimâ hebdomade, id est nono et quadragesimo die, &c.: it is now generally used as t. t.). *Prope* we may say septimana (Cod. Theod.). or spatium septem dierum (the Romans did not reckon time by w.'s). *W. by w.*, per singulas hebdomadas: *to take a walk once by w.*, singulis hebdomadibus semel deambulatum exire: *w.-days*, dies profesti (opp. dies fasti; Plaut., Plin.); dies negotiosii (opp. dies sacri; T. Ann. 13, 41); *w.-day dress*, vestis quotidiana: *a w.'s wages*, merces in singulas hebdomadas solvenda.

**WEEKLY**, by *Crel.*; e. g. merces, quæ in singulas hebdomadas habetur; sacra quæ octonâ diebus transactis habentur; *adv.* singulis hebdomadibus (in each week).—octonâ diebus transactis (once a week).—in singulas hebdomadas (every week).

**WEEN**. See **THINK**.

**WEEP**, *INTRANS.* lacrimare. lacrimas fundere (= δακρύνειν, to shed tears as the physical consequence of a mental emotion, whether joyful or sorrowful). *fig.* *plorare* lacrimari = 'to be moved to tears'.—*plorare* (= ὀνυξνέειν, to express grief passionately, to wail and cry)—*flere* (= κλαίειν, to shed tears with sobb, not with such loud expressions of grief as the plorans).—*ejulare* (to wail).—*vagire* (to cry as young children).—*lamentari* (of long continued weeping and wailing). *I cannot help weeping*, *I cannot but w.*, nequeo, quin lacrimem; lacrimas tenere non possum: *with weeping eyes*, oculis lacrimantibus; lacrimans: *don't w.*, ne lacrima; ne plo: *to be tired of weeping*, lacrimando fessum esse: *to make aby w.*, lacrimas or fletum ci movere; lacrimas ci elicere or excitare; qm ad fletum adducere; qm plorantem facere: *to w. bitterly*, uberius flere; lacrimarum vim profundere: *to w. one's eyes out*, lacrimis confici; totos efflere oculos (Q. Decl. 6, 4): *to cease weeping*, lacrimas sistere; fletum reprimere (to stop one's tears; C. Rep. 4, 15, 15; O. Fast. 6, 154): *to w. for joy*, lacrimare or effundere lacrimas gaudio; lacrimare gaudio (L.): *he is weeping for joy like a child*, homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi pueri, gaudio (Ter.). *TRANS.* *To weep for*, lacrimare qd flere de qd re (flere qd only poet.). *deplorare* qm or qd, or de qd re. *defflere* qd. *to w. over or for*, lacrimari ci rei (C.: e. g. morti Socratis; errori; malis). *lacrimare ci rei* (L.): *to w. for aby's misfortune*, &c., lacrimare casum ca: *to w. over*

*one's fate, deplorare casus suos; alio deplorare se: to w. for the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque (Cf. L. 2, 40): no man w.'s at his death, mors cs caret lacrimis.*

**WEEPER.** *¶ One who weeps, lacrimans. qui lacrimat, &c. ¶ A badge of mourning, \*luctus insigne. \*armilla lugubris.*

**WEEPING.** *fletus. ploratio. ploratus. W. and weeping, ejulatus; vagitus; lamentatio. [Syn. in WEEP.]*

**WEEPING WILLOW.** *\*salix Babylonica (Linn.).*

**WEEVIL.** *curculio (Plin.). \*curculio frumentarius (Linn.).*

**WEFT.** *See WOOF.*

**WEIGH** (*its written WAY*) *s. To get under w.,*

*navem solvere, or simply solvere: more rarely, vela in*

*altum dare (L.), or vela dare ventis (poet.): to be under*

*w., navis solvit; a terra provehi.*

**WEIGH, v. ¶ PROP.** *pēndere (g. t.).—pensare (to w.*

*carefully or exactly).—ponderare (to try the w. of athg.).*

*—examinare (to bring to the scales). To w. athg by a*

*certain weight, ad certum pondus examinare qd.*

*¶ FIG.* *To balance, examine, pēndere qd ex re.*

*pensare, ponderare qd re and ex re. pēndere ad qd*

*(to w. exactly). To w. virtues and vices exactly agst*

*each other, pēndere utriusque virtutesque: to w. every*

*word in a balance, unumquodque verbum statērā ex-*

*aminare (Farr. ap. Non. 155, 21; cf. C. de Or. 2, 38,*

*159): to w. words, pondera verborum examinare;*

*(carefully), esse verborum pensatorem subtilissimum*

*(Gell. 17, 1). ¶ To ponder, expēndere. pēndere.*

*pensare. ponderare. examinare (to consider the rea-*

*sons for and against).—considerare, espily with cum*

*animo, in animo, or secum (to debate in one's own*

*mind).—reputare (to belink oneself, consider; espily*

*with secum animo or cum animo).—agitare mente,*

*animo, in mente, or cum animo. volutare secum, ani-*

*mo, in animo. volvere animo or secum. versare secum*

*in animo (to turn over or revolve in one's mind, to medi-*

*tate upon): ¶ To w., volutare, volvere, &c., never thus used*

*by C., frequently by L. and S.*

**WEIGH** *down, gravare. degravare. See also*

**OPPRESS.**

**WEIGHER.** *pensator. To be a most minute w. of*

*words, esse verborum pensatorem subtilissimum*

*(Gell. 17, 1). Or by the verbs.*

**WEIGHT.** *¶ Measure or relation of heaviness;*

*also heaviness itself; a) PROP., pondus.*

*Roman w., Romana pondera, n. pl. (see L. 38, 38, extr.,*

*talentum me minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus*

*pendat; i. e., not less than eighty pounds in Roman*

*w.): all things fall to the ground by their own w., omnia*

*pondere suo in terram feruntur: of great w., gravis*

*(opp. levis); grandi pondere: a pound in w., libram*

*pondo (see valens; see L. 3, 29): a thousand pounds' w.*

*of gold, mille (see libras) pondo auri (L. 5, 48, extr.):*

*of the w. of a silver denarius, ad pondus argentei denarii*

*pensum. b) FIG., importance, pondus, momentum*

*(that wch turns the scale, powr).—auctoritas (authority,*

*influence).—vis. gravitas (power, force). W. of words,*

*pondus verborum (see Q. 10, 1, 97): a man of great w.,*

*homo in quo summa auctoritas est et amplitudo (as a*

*statesman); homo gravis (to whom much is usually*

*assigned): words without w., verba sine pondere: to*

*have w., gravem esse (of things and persons); qo numero*

*atque honore esse (to stand in good repute; of*

*persons): the thing has w., res habet gravitatem: to*

*have w. with any one, pondus qd ponderis habere*

*apud qm (of things); qo loco et numero esse apud qm,*

*numerum obtinere apud qm (of persons): to have great*

*w. with any one, magnus pondus habere, or maximi*

*ponderis esse apud qm (of things); multum auctoritate*

*valere or posse apud qm (of persons): to have no w.,*

*nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habere (of things);*

*tenui or nullā auctoritate esse (of persons): to attach w.*

*to athg, vim tribuere ci rei: to give w. to a thing, ci rei*

*pondus afferre: w. of argument, vis; momentum; see*

*COGENC.* ¶ *A body of a certain weight; a) by*

*wch one weighs other bod ex. pondus (g. t.; espily that*

*wch is placed in a scale).—sacra, atis, n. (σικρα, τό,*

*w. hung on the other side of the balance or beam).—*

*aequilibrium (so far as it forms a counterpoise to a*

*heavy body). A false w., pondera iniqua (see L. 5, 48,*

*extr.; to use such, adhibere); a stamped w., pondus*

*publice probatum (ast. Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 32, No. 1):*

*to put w.'s in the scale, pondere in libram imponere:*

*to buy or sell by w., pondere emere or vendere: to give*

*by w., ad sacra appendere: to weigh out, give or take*

*altg by the w. of a silver denarius, qd ad pondus*

*argentei denarii pēndere (e. g., a medicine, &c.): to*

*deliver athg by w., ad sacra pondus cs rei praeare (see*

*Vitr. 9, praf. § 9 and 10). ¶ That wch one hangs*

*on to athg; prps libramētum plumbi (with L. 24, 34).*

**WEIGHTILY.** *graviter. Mly by Crel.; e. g. firmissi-*

*simis ad probandum argumentis uti; firmissimum qd*

*afferre; rationes non satis firmas afferre.*

**WEIGHTY.** *¶ Heavy; vid. ¶ Cogent, forcible,*

*gravis, firmus, or firmus ad probandum. It appears to*

*me that this is a most w. argument, firmissimum*

*hoc afferri videtur: it does not appear to me that the*

*reason given by you is a very w. one, rationem eam,*

*quae a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): a very*

*w. argument, argumentum firmissimum, potentissimum*

*(Q.): not w. infirmum (Q.).*

**WELCOME.** *adj. acceptus (gladly received).—gratus*

*(causing in us a feeling of obligation, fm its value to us).*

*—jucundus (causing in us the feeling of delight).—*

*suavis, dulcis, mollis (suavis, dulcis, sweet; mollis,*

*gentle; agreeably affecting the mind: all these of persons*

*and things).—carus (dear).—dilectus (valued, beloved).*

*gratiosus ci or apud qm (high in his favour). A w.*

*time, commodum tempus; opportunum or idoneum*

*tempus: very w., pergratus; perjucundus: to be w.,*

*jucundum esse; placere (both of persons and things).*

**WELCOME.** *v. qm salvere jubeo, benigne qm ex-*

*cipere (i. e., to give a hearty welcome). We all w. you*

*heartily, carus omnibus expectatusque venis: I w.*

*you, salve; very heartily, plurimum te salvere jubeo.*

**WELCOME.** *interj. salve! salutem tibi imprecor!*

*salvare te jubeo! exoptatus, expectatus, mihi ades! gratius*

*hospes ades, venis.*

**WELCOME.** *s. salutatio (a greeting). Mly by Crel.;*

*e. g., a hearty w. to you! plurimum te salvere jubeo!*

*to give a w. to aby, benigne accipere qm.*

**WELD.** *conferrimare (Plin.).*

**WELFARE.** *salus, utis; incolunitas (safety).—bon-*

*um, commodum (good condition). The general w., om-*

*nium salus; communis salus: the public w., or w. of the*

*country, salus publica, or simply res publica: the w. of*

*mankind, salus gentium: to contribute to one's w., sa-*

*luti esse; esse ex re cs: to wish one's w., qm saluum*

*esse velle: to study any one's w., saluti cs consulere or*

*servire: to seek to promote aby's w., cs commodis*

*or utilitatibus servire; cs saluti prospicere: to consult*

*the general w., bono publico or communi utilitati ser-*

*virere; rei publicae commodo tueri; utilitati publicae*

*studium navare; ad utilitatem publicam omnes labores*

*referre.*

**WELKIN.** *aer. caelum. See SKY.*

**WELL.** *s. puteus (a pit dug for that purpose).—fons*

*(a fount or fountain; vid.). To dig a w., puteum fo-*

*dere, effodere; medical w. or w.'s, fons, medicus sala-*

*britatis; fons medicatus: aquae medicatae or medica-*

*mentosae; aquae salubres; or (fm the context) aquae*

*only: a hot w., calidus fons medicus; salubritatis:*

*every hot w. is a medical w., omnis aqua calida est*

*medicamentosa. —castellum = reservoir, in wch*

*the water from several aqueducts is collected, and from*

*hence distributed over the city (according to Fest. dividi-*

*culum). —craer (καριρ = the basin of a w.). The*

*cover of a w., \*putei operculum: the (marble) edge of a*

*w., puteāl (πεταρόλιον, C. Att. 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul. Dig.*

*19, 1, 14): one that digs a w., putearius (Plin. 31, 3, 28);*

*the feast of the w.'s (at Rome), fontanalia (Farr. L. L. 6,*

*3, § 22).*

**WELL.** *adj. ¶ In good health, sanus (opp. aeger).*

*—salvus (opp. corruptus, perditus).—integer (opp. de-*

*bilatus, fractus, fessus).—valens, validus (in full*

*strength).—firmus (of a good constitution; opp. infir-*

*mus).—robustus (strong; opp. imbecillus. —salu-*

*ber = sound, not diseased, and so healthy, in S., L., T.,*

*and Marz., but not in C. and Cael.). To be not quite*

*w., minus valere, aegrotare (to be sick); languere (to be*

*weak); male mihi est; non commode valeo: to be not*

*yet quite w., nondum satis firmo corpore esse (C.): to*

*get w., convalescere; evadere, recreari ex morbo (C.);*

*ex incommoda valetudine emergere (C. Att. 5, 8, 1): to*

*be w., valere; bene valere; salvere; be le se habere;*

*recte est mihi; corpore esse sano, firmo (C.): uti valetu-*

*dine bonā (C., Cael.), prosperā (Suet.), integrā esse*

*valetudine (C.): corpore esse salubri (S. J. 17, 6): to*

*be quite or extremely w., optimā valetudine affectum*

*esse (C.): firmissimā uti valetudine (T.); incorruptā*

*sanitate esse (C.): to be never w., nunquam bonā uti*

*valetudine; semper incommodā esse valetudine (C.):*

*to be always w., tuēri valetudinem integram; semper*

*bonā uti valetudine: my people are never so w. in any*

*other place, mei nusquam salubrius degunt (Plin. Ep.*

*5, 6, 46): to look w., sanitatem corporis vultu prode-*

*re Right; vid.*



**WELL**, *adv.* bene (v. *prop.*). — *belle* (*fr.* *fr.*; *pretty*). — *juvunde*, *suaviter* (*pleasantly, agreeably; e. g.*, *to smell or taste*). — *commode* (*properly, duly, rightly; e. g.*, *salutare, verba facere*). — *scilenter*, *scilenter* (*skillfully; e. g.*, *scilenter tibi cantare; acite convivium exornare; to dress w., acite coll.*). — *probe*, *recte*, *pulchre*, *præclare* (*properly, rightly, according to one's wishes, according to the nature of a thing; probe, thoroughly*). I understand, remember very w., *præclare* *intelligo*, *memini*: *to suit or fit well* (*of a garment*), *qm satis decere*: *to live w.*, bene *victitare* (*Com.*); *laute vivere* (*magnificently*): *to look w.* (= *to be handsome or beautiful*), *bonâ esse formâ*; *commendari formâ, specie, facie*: *all things go on w. with me*, bene *meum agitur*; *bono loco sunt res meæ*; *apud me recte omnia sunt*: *to wish one w.*, bene *velle* (*Ter.*): bene *cup re, favere ci* (*C.*): *to do w.*, bene *rem gerere*; *ex sententiâ gerere qd*: *the matter turned out or went off w.*, *confecta res ex sententiâ esse*; *metis optatis fortuna respondit*: *to buy w.* (= *to one's advantage*), bene *emere*: *to take ath w.* (= *in good part*), in *bonam partem accipere qd*; *probare, approbare qd* (*opp. in malam partem accipere, male interpretari*): *herein you do well*, hoc *bene*, *prudenter*, *facile*, *agis*: *n-t to be able to let w. alone*, *manum de tabulâ non scire tollere* (*Proo., Plin. 35, 10, 88, No. 10, § 80*): *it will be w. to do so and so*, (de qd re) *non nocuerit facere, &c.*; *non inutile erit qd or qd facere*: *it is w. that you are coming*, *oportuitne venis*; *opportune te offers* (*said to a person whom one meets when looking for him*): *well*! bene *facis* or *fecisti* (*i. approbation*); *non repugno*! *nihil impedio*! *lepidè*! *licet* (*Plaut.*): *I have nothing to say against it*! *satis esse* (*it is enough*)! *dictum puta*! *tenco*! *I understand you, says one who receives a commission*! *w. to do in the world*, *satis dives*; *modice locuples*; or (*of those who are very wealthy*) *bene numatus*; *pecuniosus*; *abundans*; *copiosa rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus*; *opulentus*: *w. done!* bene! recte! bene, recte *fecisti*! *laudo tuum facium*! *w. nigh*, *circiter*.

**WELL-AFFECTED**, bene *sentiens*, *benevolus*, *amicus* (*well-disposed towards*); — *propitius* (*graciously, favourable; of superiors towards inferiors*). See also **AFFECTUOSE**. *To be w.-a.*, *delectus ci or ci rei*: *ad dictus ci or ci rei* (*downton*); *Jx. addictus et deditus*; *devotus ci or ci rei* (*much attached; post-Aug.*); *Jx. deditus devotissime*; see also **DEVOTED**: *to be w.-a. towards*; see **TO FAVOUR**.

**WELL-BEING**, *salus, utilis* (*g. t.*). — *valetudo bona* (*relative to bodily health*). — *sanitas* (*health*). — *felicitas* (*happiness*). — *incoluntias* (*a state of being uninjured*). I am taking *aby's w.-b.* to heart, *qm saluum esse volo*: *to care for aby's w.-b.*, *saluti cs consulere* or *servire*: *to further aby's w.-b.*, *cs commodis or utilitatibus servire*; *cs saluti prospicere*: *not to care for aby's w.-b.*, *cs saluti deesse*. See also **HAPPINESS**.

**WELL-BORN**, *honesto loco ortus*; *honesto genere* (*natus*).

**WELL-BRED**, bene or *ingenue* or *liberaliter* *educatus*. bene *moratus* (*well-mannered*). See also the **STY. OF CIVIL**.

**WELL-BUILT**, bene *edificatus* (*of buildings*). — bene *figuratus*; *formosus* (*of persons*).

**WELL-DISPOSED** or **INCLINED**. See **WELL-AFFECTED**.

**WELL-FAVoured**. See **BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME**.

**WELL-KNOWN**, bene *notus*, *omnibus notus*, *notus atque apud omnes pervulgatus*. *It is w.-k. to me that*, me *non fugit*; *me non præterit*; *non ignoro* (*with an acc. and inf.*).

**WELL-MET!** See **WELCOME**.

**WELL-SPENT**, *Crel.* with the *verbis* collocare in qd re; *impendere in* or *ad qd*; *conferre ad qd*. — *tempus bene locare* or collocare (*if of time*).

**WELL-VERSED**, *multum versatus in qd re* (*having much practice in*). — *cs rei peritissimus* (*well skilled in*). — *non ignarus cs rei* (*not unacquainted with*). — *perfectus in qd re* (*thoroughly acquainted with*). *To be w.-v. in alth.* may also be expressed by *callere qd*.

**WELL-WISHER**. See **WELL-AFFECTED, FRIEND**.

**WELT**, s. \*margo, *extremus quasi margo calcei* (*ast. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 9*). \*Nol limbus, *weh = border*.

**WELT**, v. \*circumferre.

**WELTER**, *volutare se, volutari* (*to roll, wallow*). *To w. in one's blood*, *sanguine madere*, *perfundum esse*; *se in suo vulnere versare* (*V.*).

**WEN**, *ganglion*.

**WENCH**, s. See **GRAT**.

**WENCH**, v. *scortari* (*Plaut., Ter.*). — *lubidinis indulgere*, *stupra facere*

**WEST**, *occidens, occasus*. *To lie or be situate towards the w.*, *ad occidentem* (*solem*) *vergere*; *occidentem solem spectare*: *the w. = western regions, regio ad occidentem vergens; obœuntis solis partes C. Somn. Scip. 6*; *occidens* (*see T. Ann. 6, 46, 3*). \*vespertina regio is *post.*: *the w. wind, veniens ab œbuntis solis partibus, or veniens ab occidente, ventus* (*ventus occidentalis, op. Gell. 2, 22, § 22, not Class.*); *sephyrus*; *Favonius* (*see Caurus is the north-w. wind*). — *flans ab occasu ventus* (*Plin.*). *Rain fm the w.*, *ab occasu veniens imber* (*V.*).

**WESTERLY**, *ab occidente* (*e. g.*, *a w. breeze, aura spirans ab occidente*). See also **WEST, WESTERN**.

**WESTERN**, *ad occidentem* (*solem*) *vergens*. *occidentem solem spectans*. \*Occidentalis is *not Class.*

**WESTWARDS**, *ad occidentem* or *ad occasum* *verus*. in *occidentem* or *occasum*.

**WET**, *adj.* *humidus* (*that wch is moist, or that wch brings moisture; opp. aridus and siccus*). — *humectus* (*old Lat. and post-Class.*). \**madidus* and *madens*, *avidus* and *udus*, = *moist*. *To be w.*, *humidum esse*; *humere* (*post. and post-Aug.*): *to grow or become w.*, *humescere*. \**If = rainy, vid.*

**WET**, v. *humidum facere* or *reddere* (*see humectare only in poetry and post-Aug. prose*). — *conspargere* (*to sprinkle; opp. rigare = 'to water'*). *To w. through, soak with w.*, *madefacere*; *madidum reddere*; (*entirely*) *totum madidum reddere*; *permadefacere*: *to be wetted through, madefieri* (*e. g. pluvii, imbre*); *madidum reddi* (*aquâ, sudore, &c.*): *to become completely wetted through, permadefacere*: *to be w. through, madere*; *madidum or madefactum esse* (*e. g. imbre*).

**WET-NURSE**, *nutrix*, *cui parvulus delegatur, ut eum uberibus alat* (*ast. T. Germ. 20*), or *nutrix only* (*adhibere puero nutrices, Gell. 12, 1; opp. 'to nursing her own child'*).

**WETHER**, *vervex, scis, m.* (*prop. and fig.*).

**WETNESS**, *humor*; *pl. humoros* (*g. t.*). — *ocellus status* *humidus, viduus, or pluvius* (*wet weather*).

**WETTISH**, *humidulus* (*poet.*). *subhumidus* (*Cela.*). **WHALE**, *balena* (*Plin.*). *cetius* (*ang. large fish or sea-monster*). *W. fishery*, *captura balenarum*: *w.-bone*, *os balenæ*.

**WHALER**, \**balenarum insidiator*. \**captans balenas*.

**WHARF**, *navale* (*as a place at wh ships lie*). — \**crepidines* (*as to the construction, with masonry*).

**WHAT**, *pron.* [Without reference to any antecedent, *qualis* (*of what sort or kind*). — *qui* (*of what character*). — *quis* (*who*). — *quantus* (*how great*). *W. joy!* quod *gaudium!* *quis a troublesome business!* quam *multa res!* *w. kind of men do you suppose me to be?* *quis tibi videor?* [With reference to an antecedent, *qui*. *W.* (= *that wch*) *you told me, id quod* or *eaque mihi dixisti*.

**WHAT**, *interrog.* (*dependent and independent*), *qui?* *quis?* *quidam?* *quidnam?* *The forms compounded with nam add life and spirit to the question* [ = *what, pray?* *pray, what?*]. They may be used in direct as well as in indirect questions; *why when the answer 'no' is expected* [quoniam sollicitudo vexaret impios sublati suppliciorum metu?]. On the difference between *quis*, *quid*, and *qui*, *quod*, *quod*, *observe* (1) *that qui is used substantively; qui, adjectively* [a distinction *weh* is lost in the oblique cases, and even in *plur. nom.*]. (2) *When quis is found with a subcl.* [i. e., apparently used adjectively] *the inquiry is after the name only, not the kind or character; quis philosophus ... pronuntiavit? 'he asks who being a philosopher, or what philosopher, has uttered the sentiment?'* *qui philosophus ... pronuntiavit, would = 'what sort of philosopher?'* *So when qui is used substantively, it refers to the character or sort.* *Theistocles domino navis qui sit ait* [not only *who*, but *how great a man*]; *quis sim, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognoscere vultis* *Leontius to Catiline in an anonymous letter, the name therefore is meant*; *quisis, non unde natus sis, reputa = 'remember what you are, of what character?'* *so in direct questions, occiso Roscio qui primus Amerium nuntiavit* [Ros. Am. 34.] *Z. would read quis, but Krüger observes there is also reference to the character of the messenger Mallius Glauca.* *There are, however, some passages, even in prose, where qui is used for qui; e. g. quisve locus* [L. 5, 40]; and *qui appears to be used for quis occasionally, on euphonic grounds; e. g. before s or a vowel, as, qui scit for quis scit?* Z. 134. Krüger, 430. Kühner, 125. (3) *The next qui is used in definitions, &c.*, *quid est mulier? quid sunt divites? also with ref. to a person's character; neque enim tu is es,*

qui quid sit, nescias [so with demonstr. and rel., quod ego fui ... id tu es]—equus? (equum, equo, asks with littleness and emotion whether there is any, implying there is not, equus civitas est tam potens, ... rex denique equis est, qui senatore populi Romani tecto ac domo non invitit?) *What* (= what sort of); *what sort of*, qualis; *sit* qui, quis.—*We have seen above that this meaning belongs principally to qui, and to the neuter quid. The neut. may be followed by a gen., exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit* (C. Ferr. 2, 2, 54); so quid hoc turbare est? &c., acitum, quid ejus esset (C. Fam. 10, 2). *W. a man he is!* qualis hic est vir! qui vir!—*a friend the person to whom I have entrusted my property has turned out!* qualine amico mea bona commendavi!—*he has written me word w.* (= what kind of) works he has read, scripta mihi quos libros legerit. *What?* (in abridged sentences of surprise, &c., followed by another question), quid (nonne &c.; a. g. quid? eundem nonne destituit?) C.). *What ... for? (why?) quid, or the adverbs for why* [vid.]. *Tell us w. you are come for, eloquere, quid venisti, Plaut.; so quid ego argumentor?* &c. (C. V. reason is there for &c., quid causa est, cur &c.; w. reason then have you for complaining? quid est litur, quod querat? *What, sit* = how great, quantus [e.g., in what dangers I have escaped]—*I will warn him w. a disgrace it is, quanto approbro sit*. *What?* I don't know w. to write, non habeo quid scribam [nihil habeo, quod scribam]—*I have nothing to write; Pract. Intr. App. 27*.

WHATEVER, WHATSOEVER, quicumque. quisquis (the first, adjectively; the second, substantively [but quisquis honos, &c., v.]; in the oblique cases this is not observed). *By w. means I can. quicumque ratione; quoquo modo. Obs. (1) Whatever it may be, is quidquid est or erit (not subj.). (2) Quicumquid is found for quicumquid modum = of what kind soever* (see Z. ad C. Ferr. 4, 41). (3) Quicumque used if among a number of subjects of the same species or kind none is excepted or excluded: quisquis, whenever among such a number none of the parts is different or considered as such fits the rest; e. g., w. [i. e. atq., all] we see with our eyes, omnia que oculis cernimus.

WHEAL. pustula. pusula. *Vibex* = weal, mark of a stripe.

WHEAT, triticum. *A w. field, ager tritico consitus: w. land, solum tritico colendo utile, apium: w. harvest, messis triticea: w. flour, farina triticea: a grain of w., tritici granum* (C.): w. straw, stramentum triticeum.

WHEATEN, triticeus. WHEEDLE, blandiri cl. *To w. out, eblandiri: to w. aby out of atq., qd ci or a qo exprimere blanditiis* (C.). See also CAJOLE.

WHEEDLER, homo blandus (flattering by sweet words). *Sis assentator, adulator.*

WHEEDLING, blanditiæ (insinuating words, caresses)—blanditiæ et assentationes (C.).—blandimentum (caressing means by wch one endeavours to win over aby).—adulatio (base flattery).

WHEEL, rota (g. f.).—tympānum (rōtāvav, a w. composed of boards, &c., like our w.'s of water-mills).—radii (the spokes of a carriage-w.; e.g., to put one's head into the w., caput radiis inserere).—terebra (a stone-cutter's w.).—rhombus, cuius ope nentur stamina; or metron.—machina, quā nentur stamina (a spinning-w.).—rota singularis or figuli (a potter's w.). To lock a w., suffumigare rotam; rotam (multo) suffumigare stringere (†Juv.). *W. in a pulley, orbiculus (per tres orbiculos circumvehi, to pass over three w.'s): toothed w.'s, dentata tympana* (of solid w.'s; Virg.). *Wheel*—(instrument of torture), see RACK. To break aby on the w., ci crura frangere or effringere: death on the w., \*rotæ supplicium. *A carriage moving on wheels; see COACH, CARRIAGE. Circular motion, decursus, as decursio (of a body of soldiers, evolution).—circulatio. circinatio. ambitus rotundus (rotation).—circuitus, as. circuitio (a compass or compassing about).—gyrus (the orb or circle described by atq. moving round a centre).*

WHEEL, v. [TRANS.] in gryum ducere. circumagere (to w. round; e.g. equos, L. 8, 7, to w. their horses round). [INTRANS.] circumagi. in gyros ire. gyros edere, peragere, ducere. [Military; right wheel! in hastam! left wheel! in scutum! (see HERN. Cæs. B. G. 1, 25.)]

WHEELBARROW, pabo (Isidor. Gloss.; explained by vehiculum unius rote).

WHEEL-DRAW, suffumigare. To put on the w.-d., suffumigare rotam.

WHEEL HORSE, equus curru lunctus.

WHEEL-RUT, orbita (impressa). *Orbes rotarum circumacti are* (Astr. Plin. 8, 16, 19) the circles wch the wheels describe in their rotations. To be hardly able to detect the w.-r.'s, impressam orbitam vix videre posse (C. Ast. 2, 21, 2).

WHEEL-STONE. See GRINDING-STONE.

WHEELWORK, rotæ.

WHEELWRIGHT, \*rotarum artifex. *A coach-builder, &c., vehicularior or carpentarius or rhedarius or plaustrarius artifex. SYN. in CARRIAGE.*

WHEEZE, cum sono et anhelatione spirare. spiritum trahere, agere molire. *He w.'s, interculus spiritus arcte meat* (Curt. 3, 6, 14).

WHEEZING, anima graviter et sonantior (Curt.).

WHELP, s. catulus (of the young of dogs or cats; e.g. catulus canis; catulus felis; then also meton. of other animals). See also YOUNG.

WHELP, v. parere. partum edere (in general). See also TO BRING FORTH.

WHEN, quum. ubi. quando. ut. *Quum denotes the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or one happens whilst another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it: it is = 'at the same time as', or 'as often as'. As a pure particle of time, when no relation of cause and effect is to be expressed, it takes indic. of pres. and perf. (and also the imperf. and pluperf. of repeated actions = 'as often as'); but in historical narrative the subj. of imperf. and pluperf.; e.g., w. Artaxerxes intended to declare war agst the king of Egypt, he requested fm the Athenians Iphicrates as general, quum Artaxerxes Egyptio regi bellum inferre voluit, Iphicratem ab Atheniensibus petivit ducem; w. Epaminondas had conquered the Lacedæmonians at Mantinen, he asked whether his shield were safe, Epaminondas, quum vicisset Lacedæmonios ad Mantinæm, quæsit, salvuæ esset clipeus* (see Grof. § 168, Obs. 2, § 233; Zumpt, § 577, alique). *It is followed by the subj. when it is dependent on another member of the sentence, when it is used conditionally, or when the sentiments or language of a second party are represented. Quo tempore, ubi, denote a point of time fm wch some other takes its beginning; usually with the indic.; with the subjunctive only when atq. is represented as merely accidental or probable: quando denotes some indefinite point of time, past or future, and hence it can be employed interrogatively, indefinitely, and relatively: it takes the subj. only in indirect interrogatives, otherwise the indic.: ut = 'as soon as', denoting an event as succeeded by another, always with an indic. In English, 'when' is frequently put in the first clause of a sentence, where in Latin it must be put with the second, quum being then used to give prominence to the idea of time. This occ. apply oft. 'already, now, scarcely, not yet'; e.g., w. scarcely a year had intervened, he accused him, vix annus intercesserat, quum illum accusavit: w. spring was near, Hannibal broke up his winter-quarters, jam ver appetebat, quum Hannibal x hibernia movit. Scarcely ... w. (but just ... w.), commodum or commodum ... quum (colloquial; e.g. commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit, emerseram commodè ex Antiate in Apdiam ... quum &c.).—vix or vixdum ... quum (e.g. vixdum epistolam tuam legeram quum ad me Curtius venit). 'When' is very frequently expressed by the ptcl. in the same case with the noun to wch it belongs, if there be only one subject in the sentence; but if there be two or more subjects, then the abl. absol. is employed; e.g., w. Tarquinius was besieging Ardea he lost the kingdom, Tarquinius Ardeam oppugnans perdidit regnum: w. Alexander was about to invade the territories of the Persians he gave Susa to Archelaus, Alexander Persida fines aditurus Susa urbem Archelæo tradidit: w. Dionysius had been expelled fm Syracuse, he taught children at Corinth, Dionysius Syracusæ expulso Corinthi pueros docebat: w. Tarquinius Superbus was king, Pythagoras came to Italy, Pythagoras, Tarquino Superbo regnante, in Italiam venit: w. Carthage had been destroyed, the morals of the Romans became corrupt, Carthagine diruta, Romanorum mores corrumpuntur* (see Grof. § 228 and 230; Zumpt, § 635, 639, and 640). *In the same manner the abl. absol. must frequently be employed where in English two members of a sentence have only one subject, but the action of the one is considered as absolute or independent, whilst the subject can be referred only to the action of the other member: e.g., w. Caesar had gone round all the winter-quarters, he found the ships of war completely equipped, Cæsar, circuitis omnibus hibernis, naves longas invenit instructas.*

**WHIENCE.** *Interrogative.* 1) *Of place.* unde? ex quo loco? *w. are you? (i. e., of what country?) cujus est? when he was asked w. he came, quum interrogaretur, cujus tem esse diceret.* 2) *Of persons, means, &c., unde? a or ex quo homine? (fm whom?) ex qā re? (fm what?) w. have you this? a quo hoc accepisti? (g. t.) unde datum hoc sumis? (who gave you this?) unde id scis? (how do you know this?) w. comest, ita? unde fit, ut &c.* *Relative.* 1) *Of place.* unde, a quo loco, ex quo loco. *They returned to the place w. they came, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant.* 2) *Of a cause or source, unde, w. it comes that, unde, a ex quo, fit, ut, quā ex re fit, ut.*

**WHENESOEVER, undeumque, unde unde.**  
**WHENEVER or WHENSOEVER, quoties, quotiescumque (as often as).**—tam saepe.

**WHERE, ubi, quā (w. it is often expressed by qui, quæ, quod; e. g. domus in quā natus sum, the house w. or in wch I was born).**—ad omnes aditus, quā adiri poterat (at all the avenues w. or fm wch one might approach).—apud or ad quem, quam, quod (referring to place).—In quo. In quā re. in quibus. in quibus rebus. ubi (relating to things).

**WHERE, interrog. ubi? ubinam? quo loco? quo loci? (the latter mostly in indirect questions; e. g. se nescire, quo loci esset.) W. in the world? ubi gentium? ubi terrarum?**

**WHEREAS, quoniam. quando. quandoquidem. See also SINCE.** *Whereas' is often omitted, the adversative relation of the two clauses being denoted by the antithesis of the statements themselves; e. g. te enim dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent, te (= whereas you) omnes qui contra te non essent, esse tuos (C.).*

**WHEREBY, Interrogative, quā re? (by what?) quā ratione? quā viā? (in what way?) quo pacto? (by what means?) Relative, 1) With ref. to place, per quem (locum), per quos, &c. 2) With ref. to means, quo, quā. quibus. per quem, quam, quod, &c.**

**WHEREFORE, Interrogative.** *As dependent interrog. ; see WHY. As relative conclusive particle, quare. quomobrem (refer to one definite ground distinctly stated).—quapropter. quocirca (refer to a number of grounds collectively, some of wch may be implied only, = for these and similar reasons, motives, &c.; see Pr. Intr. li. 583).—proinde (is a hortatory 'wherefore', used in animated appeals, in speeches, &c. = igitur cum exhortatione quidam, Heindorf. Pr. Intr. li. 368).*

**WHEREIN, Interrogative, in quo? in quā? in quibus? Relative, (in) quo, (in) quā, (in) quibus.**

**WHEREOF, cujus. cujus rei. de quo. de quā re (sing.).—quorum. de quibus (pl.).**

**WERETO, WHERUNTO, Interrogative, quof quorsum? quorsus? ad quid? ad quam rem? Relative, cui, or ad quod, &c. (e. g. Imperium Romanum, cui pedetentim multæ externæ provinciæ adjectæ fuerant: pecuniam non in eam rem impendisti, ad quam destinata erat).**

**WEREUPON, quo facto (after this had taken place).—quibus verbis (after this had been said).—post quæ (after wch things).—quā re (on what; interrog. ; e. g. quānam re confidit?)**

**WHEREVER or WHERESOEVER, ubivis (at any place you like).—ubi ubi (at whatever place it be).—ubique (at any place, no matter wch).—anywhere, alibi (at any place, if one does not wish to name or point out a particular place).—usquam (at any place indiscriminately).—usquam (at every place promiscuously, at all places). Denoting motion to a place; e. g. w. (= whithersoever) in the world, quo terrarum; quo gentium; quoquo terrarum or gentium; quovis gentium. See WHITHERSOEVER under WHITHER.**

**WHERERET. See TEASE.**

**WHERRY, cymba. cymbula. linter (canoe)—navicula. navigolium (a small boat). See BOAT.**

**WHERRYMAN, nauta. linterarius (Pand.).**

**WHET, cote acuerē qd in cote subigere (F.). excavare (prop. and fig.).**

**WHETSTONE, coa, cotia.**

**WHETHER, pron. uter.**

**WHETHER, conj. ne (suffix, attached to the chief word of the clause, on wch the stress of the inquiry is laid).—num (simply as the sign of a question; see Zumpt, § 351, note.—w. We rarely find utrum in single questions; an, in Class. prose, is only = our 'or' after 'either', 'whether'; see Zumpt, § 353: as the sign of indirect interrogation, it occurs only in writers of the**

*silo. age, beginning with Curtius). I ask you w. you have given him money, quero dederisne ei pecuniam, or num ei pecuniam dederis (w. not an ei pecuniam dederis, wch to w-Class.). He asked me w. I wanted alth, quæsit ex me, numquid vellem: I asked him w. aby would come, quæsiit ex eo, equis esset venturus: let me know w. you will come, equid venturi sitis, fac sciam. — After words expressing doubt, hesitation, or the like; e. g. dubito (I doubt), dubium est (it is doubtful), incertum est (it is uncertain), delibero (I am considering), hæsito (I am undecided), and emph. after haud scio or nescio (I do not know), 'whether' is expressed by an: I doubt w. I ought not to prefer this man to all others, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam: death is certain, but it is uncertain w. or not it will take place on a particular day, moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an eo ipso die. I do not know w. I should not place, dubito an ponam (not annon ponam); so also without a negative expressed in Latin after haud scio, nescio, &c.; see Zumpt, § 351. After verbs of seeing, expecting, attempting, 'whether' is also expressed by si (Gr. ei); e. g. Helvetii nonnumquam, si percurrere possent, conati sunt (Cæsar); tentata res est, si primo impetu caput Ardea possit (L.); visam si domi esset (Ter.). In a double interrogation: W. ... or, utrum ... an; e. g. permultum interest, utrum perturbatione qd animi, an consulto et cogitato injuria fiat (C.); (more rarely) num ... an; e. g. illud considerandum videtur, num propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, an esset antiquior, &c. (C.); also by ne ... an; e. g. queritur, unusne mundus sit, an plures (C.); ne ... ne and an ... an for utrum ... an are very rare; w. or not, utrum ... necne; ne ... annon. See utrum, &c., in the first clause is omitted: e. g. interrogatio, pauca sint, an multa (C.); nihil interest civis sit an peregrinus (C.). No both signs of interrogation are omitted; e. g. velit, nolit, scire difficile est (C.). Whether ... or (= be it that ... or be it that; when the speaker either does not know wch is the right supposition, or chooses to leave it undecided), sive ... sive (C.); seu ... seu (not C., but Cæsar).—seu ... seu sive or sive ... seu are post-Aug. Pr. Intr. li. 543. See vel ... vel; e. g. pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim: w. by divine inspiration, or fm a sort of presentiment, sive divinitus, sive qd conjecturā (so sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium factum est). The verb is expressed: you will recover, w. you take medicine or not, sive adhibueris medicinam, sive non adhibueris, convalesces.*

**WHEY, serum.**

**WHEYEY, aerosus (Col.; full of w.).—sero similis (like w.).**

**WHICH, Relative, qui, quæ, quod. W. way, quā (in what direction); quo modo (by what means): w. of two = whether, uter; (of several) quisque. Interrogative, uter, quis; e. g. w. of you (two) did it uter fecit? w. of you said this? quia vestrum hoc dixit (of several)?**

**WHICHEVER, utercumque (of two).—quicumque, quisquis (of several).**

**WHIFF, halitus.**

**WHILE, a tempus (time).—spatium (space of time).—mora (delay).—otium (leisure). A little w., breve spatium; paululum temporis; paululum: for a little w., parumper (in the sense of abridging); paullisper (in the sense of patiently waiting; e. g. I turn for a little w. fm the dreams, discedo parumper a somnolis: wait a little w., paullisper mane): a little w. after, non ita multo post: in a little w., intra breve spatium (within a short time); brevi tempore interfecto; post breve tempus; paulo post (after a little w., soon after): a good w., aliquantum temporis: a good w. after, aliquanto post: a long w., longum tempus; multum temporis: a long w. after, post longum tempus; longo tempore interfecto: in the mean w., interea. Interim (according to Döder., the former marks a space, the latter, a point, of time; see Pr. Intr. li. p. 196, 7).**

**WHILE, WHILST, conj. dum (during the time that; as; denoting that one event is contemporary with another; generally joined with the present indicative, even when events of the past time are spoken of, but we use and the perfect: dum in the sense of quamdiu, 'as long as, when referring to the past time, it is regularly joined with the imperfect; Zumpt, § 506, 507; the answering clause often begins with subito, repente: to mark a sudden, unexpected event, integer jam, interea jam, in L., interim).—donec (not used = 'as long as' before Aug. poets and L.).—quum (at the time when, denoting simultaneity, with the perfect or imperfect indic**

the perfect being used in historical narratives, the imperfect in descriptions: the simultaneity is marked more emphatically by adding *interea* or *interim*; Zumpt, § 580). As used to point out the co-existence of two states, &c., that should not co-exist, quum *interea*, or quum *only*; e. g. bellum subito exarsit, quum *Ligarius*, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ('*whilst Ligarius all the while*', &c.).

WHILE AWAY, tempus, horas, or tempora tarde labentia fallere qd re (e. g. sermonibus, narranto; see O. Met. 8, 852; Trist. 3, 12. *How* otium fallere would be quite wrong, since otium means only absence of serious business). To w. away the time, ad tempus fallendum, ad horas fallendas.

WHILOM, olim, quondam (once, formerly; opp. nunc).—antea, antehac (antea, 'before that time'; antehac, 'before this time')—antiquitus (in ancient days)—patrum et majorum memoria (in our fathers' times).

WHIM, celer motus ingenti impulsio. commentum (an invention).—libido. As one's w. is, ad libidinem ea: a foolish w., ineptum; absurdum consilium: according to one's w. and fancy, ad animi sui arbitrium ac libidinem (ift. C.).

WHIMPER, vagire, ejulare. See CRY, v.

WHIMSICAL, stultus et inequalis (Sen. Vit. Beat. 12).—homo, cui nihil aequale est (Aft. H.; irregular, eccentric).—Ineptus, absurdus. Ineptus intracte (foolish, laxy person, never acting steadily).—morosus, difficilis. Jw. difficilis ac morosus (indulging such w. humours, that it is almost impossible to please him).

WHIMSICALLY. There is no adv. that answers to this. Sis mire, nigrum in modum (strangely).—varie (with variety).—ad libidinem; ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice).—insolenter (unusually).

WHINE, s. \*vox ficta simulataque. \*sermo fictus simulataque; or \*vox febilis.

WHINE, v. \*vocem fictam simulataque, or vocem febilem mittere. \*sermone ficto simulataque uti.

WHINNY, hinnire, hinnitus edere.

WHIP, s. flagellum (C.). flagrum (L., of single thongs; if these were armed with iron points, it became scorpio).—scutica, lora, pl. (securae; of thongs interwoven; hence nearer to our 'whips'. H's ut scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello makes the scutica lighter than the flagellum).—lorum (not so heavy as lora, pl.): to crack a w., insonare flagello (F. An. 5, 679). *The Romans seem to have used a 'cane' (virga, quā qd ad regendum equum utitur, C.) rather than a whip for riding; but see the passage in V. above quoted; and flagellum was also used for wren; Col. 2, 2, 26.*

WHIP, v. [To strike with a whip, flagellare. flagris cedere. To w. a top, turbinem agere, flagellare. [To sew slightly, see SEW. [With a prep., off, out (= to take off nimble; coll. orig.), rapere, abripere.

WHIRL, s. turbo. vertigo. gyros. verticillus (the whirl or hurl of a spindle).

WHIRL, v. [TRANS.] torquere. circumagere. circumvolvere. vertigine rotare. volvere in orbem. in gyrum ducere. [TRANS.] torquēri. circumagi. in gyros ire gyros peragere or edere.

WHIRLIGIG, \*verticillus lusorius. (*How* turbo = a top; trochus = a hoop.)

WHIRLPOOL, vortex (v. propr.).—gurgēs (a strong eddy).—vorago (an abyss).

WHIRLWIND, turbo (violent and destructive).—vortex (less violent).

WHISK, s. scopolia.

WHISK, v. \*scopolā purgare. \*scopolā pulverem excutere.

WHISKERS, see may say genae pilosae (C. Pis. 1, 1), or genae hirsutae (rough cheeks; Mart. 6, 52, 4). *The Romans did not wear w.*

WHISPER, s. susurrus (v. propr.).—susurratio (a whispering). Gentile w's, susurri lenes (H. Ep.), blandi (Prop.).

WHISPER, v. insusurrare ei qd in aures or ad aurem. dicere ei qd in aurem (H. Sat. 1, 9, 9). ad aurem admonere qm ut caveat, ne &c. (to w. a warning in any one's ear that he do not &c.; C. Fin. 2, 21, 60).—subjicere ei qd (to suggest).

WHISPERER, qui in or ad aurem es insusurrat.

WHISPERING, susurratio. susurrus (whisper).

WHIST, interj. See HUSH.

WHIST, s. lusus (paginorum, qui vocatur 'whist,' when these additions are necessary for perspicuity)

WHISTLE, s. sibilus; pl. sibili (rare) et sibila.

orum (common: the former seems to denote single hisses; the latter a continued hissing).

WHISTLE, v. [TRANS.] sibilare (g. t. for any whistling or hissing noise produced by a person with his mouth, by a serpent, the wind, &c.; see Auct. ad Hor. 4, 31; Q. 8, 6, 81).—fistula or tibia canere (to blow on a reed, fife, &c.). To w. (for any one to come), \*qm sibilō advocare. We must w. to open, to make them drink freely at the water, boves ad aquam duci oportet, sibilōque allectari quo libentius bibant (Col. 2, 3, 2). [TRANS.] To w. a tune, \*canticum sibilando exprimere (with the mouth); \*canticum fistula (on a reed) or tibia (on a fife) canere.

WHIT, by Crel.; e. g. (let him do one thing or the other) I do not care a w. for it, ne cecum inierdulm (Plant. Rud. 2, 7, 22): he shall not get one w., ne cicum accipiet or auferet (after the above passage). Also expressed by nihil or ne minima quidem re or minime (not in the least; e. g. offendere qm). Every w.; see ALL.

WHITE, adj. albus (colourless; opp. ater).—candidus (of a bright colour, clear, pure, shining; opp. niger).—canus (grey, silvery; of hair and water).—albidus (whitish, comparative). W. as snow, niveus: w. as milk, lacteus: w. lilies, lilia candida (O.): w. roses, rosae candidae, albescentes: not to be able to distinguish black fm w., atra et alba discernere non posse (C.): to be w., albēre: w. bread, panis candidus (Q.): w. wine, vinum album (Plin.), candidum (Pult.): to make black w., quidvis probare ei posse (Plaut.). PROV. To wash a blacksmoor w., ebur atramento caudafacere (Plant. Most. 1, 3, 102); nudo detrahere vestimenta (Plant.): a w. lie, mendaculunculum (little lie); mendacium nodestum (opp. mend. impudens).

WHITE, WHITENESS, album (w. colour).—albidus (as an abiding quality).—candor (brilliant, dazzling w.). The w. of the eyes, album oculorum (Cels.): the w. of an egg, album ovi. *How* Albugo was a w. speck in the eye (as disease). Albumen, albumentum, albor (ovi) are all late.

WHITE LEAD, cerussa.

WHITEN, [TRANS.] dealbare. album addere (in vestimentum). [INTRANS.] albescere (Plin., H., O.). inalbescere (Cels.). canescere (of hair; Plin.).

WHITEWASH, v. dealbare.—opere albario polire (with a kind of white mortar). To coat over white-washed walls, albaria tectoriorum interpolare qd re (Plin. 35, 15, 56).—*How* trullissare = parget. Fig. To whitewash ably, \*fucare qm.

WHITEWASHER, dealbator (Cod. Just.).

WHITHER (interrogative), quo? quem in locum? quorū in quam partem? w. shall I go? quo me vertam? [Not interrogative, 1) Without ref. to alth foregoing; aliquid: w. in the world, quo terrarum; quo gentium: any w., quouam (to some place, indefinitely).—quopiam (to some place, although it matters not what). Whithersoever, quocumque, quacumque (to any or every place, be it what it may).—quovis. quolibet (to any place wch one may choose). 2) With ref. to something preceding, quo.

WHITING, [A kind of fish, \*gadus merlangus (Linn.). [A soft chalk, \*creta mollior.

WHITISH, subalbus (Parr.); subalbidus, subcandidus, candidans, albicans (Plin.); albidus (Parr., Col.). To be w., candidare, albicare.

WHITLOW, paronychia, paronychium (Plin.; in the pl.).

WHITSUNDAY, \*dies primus Pentecostes (L. L.).

WHITSUNDE, Pentecoste (Ecl.); dies festi Pentecostes (Ecl.). W. holidays, farles Pentecostales (Ruhnk.).

WHIZ, stridēre. sibilare (exply with a hissing or whistling sound. *How* bombum facere = buzz).

WHO, [Interrogative. In direct interrogations; quis (more rarely qui, wch is used when not the name but the character, or kind of person is intended. See on WHAT; quisnam. In indirect interrogations, quinquam: who are you? quēso, quid tu hominis est w. is this woman? quis illic est mulier? w. does not know? quis est qui nesciat? w. is there? quis tu? [Relative; qui. I know not w. you are, nescio te: not to know w. Aristides is, ignorare Aristidem (Ng.). I will make you know w. I am, faciam sentias qui sim.

WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER, quicumque, quacumque; quisquis, quaeque.—*How* These pronouns take the indicative, not the conjunctive, in direct and independent clauses; it is a false refinement of modern Lat. writers to use the conjunctive, for example, in such cases as the following: quicumque doctrinam partem sibi examinandum sumisset (Ruhnk.), for

**sumserat**; quicunque appetere (*Murel.*) for appetebat: quidquid ~~est~~ reliquit (*Murel.*) for reliquit (*Krebs*).

**WHOLE**, *adj.* || *Sound, unbroken, integer (unmarred, unutilized; opp. truncus, laesus, &c.)*; — *plenus (full, that has no empty space; complete)*; *Jx. plenus atque integer; solidus (that has no hole)*. || *Entire, complete; all, to total; totus (opp. to single parts)*. — *integer (of a thing itself in its state of integrity)*. — *omnis (every, all; pl. omnes, all, without exception; opp. nulli, pauci, aliquot, &c.)*. — *cunctus (collectively, considered as really united; opp. dispersi, se juncti)*. Hence in the *sing.* it is used only with collective nouns; *e. g. senatus cunctus*. — *universus, universi (all, as united in our conception; opp. singuli, unusquisque)*. It excludes exceptions like *omnes*, but with more ref. to the *w.*, than to the separate units that compose it). ~~§ 5~~ *omnis Italia, geographically; Italia cuncta, &c. = all the inhabitants of Italy*. In poetry 'whole' is *sts* expressed by *quam longus (a, um)*, *e. g. nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa fovere* (*Jen.* 4, 193); *et vacuum somno noctem, quam longa, peregi* [*sec. quam ea longa est*] (*Or. Am.* 1, 2, 3). The *w. world, mundus hic omnis* or *totus (this world)*; *universitas rerum (the universe)*: with *one's w. heart, toto pectore*: with *one's w. mind, totus ex mente et animo*.

**WHOLE**, *s.* *totum*, *tota res (opp. to single parts)*. — *unum (as an unit)*. — *omnia, lumen, n. (all the parts)*. — *universum*. — *universa res, universas (all single parts taken together)*. — *universum genus, or simply genus (the w. kind, as opp. to the species)*. — *corpus (the w. as forming one independent body)*. — *summa (the chief, the most important part in a thing)*. — *solidum (a w. debt, as opposed to smaller sums)*. — *respublica (the state, as opposed to single citizens)*: the *w. depends upon this, that &c.*, *tutum in eo est, ut &c.*: in the *w.*, *omnino (in comprehending a number of single things, or in opposing a number to a single thing; e. g., there were five in the w., quinque omnino erant)*. — *omni numero (in the entire number; e. g. Padus omni numero triginta flumina in mare Adriaticum defert)*. But if this expression denotes that a thing is to be comprehended in its totality, then it is rendered by *universus (e. g., the thing being taken as a whole, re in universum considerata; si rem omnem spectas)*.

**WHOLESALE**, *magnus*. *A w. trade, mercatura magna*: *mercatura magna et copiosa, multa undique apportans*: to carry on a *w. trade, facere mercaturam magnam* or *magnam et copiosam*: *a w. dealer or merchant, mercator*; *qui mercaturam magnam facit*.

**WHOLE SOME**, *salutaris, saluber* or *salubris (prop. and fig.)*.

**WHOLLY**, *ex toto (perfectly, completely; e. g. tutum esse)*. — *ex integro (anew, afresh; e. g. qd. efficere novum)*. — *ex omni parte (in every respect; e. g. beatum esse)*. — *omni numero; omnibus numeris; omnibus numeris et partibus (in all its parts)*. — *omni ratione (in every manner; e. g. qm. exinanire)*. — *plane; omnino; prorsus (entirely, altogether)*. — *longe; multo (by far; before alius and aliter)*. — *valde (very; strengthening the word with which it is joined)*. It is *w. false, falsum* *est id totum: I am w. thine, totus tuus sum*; *tutus tibi deditum sum: he is w. uneducated, omnino omnis eruditioris experts est: he is w. made up of deceit and lies, totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est* or *constat: w. to deny, praefracte negare, ejurare: to be w. of a different opinion, longe aliter sentire; tota sententia dissidere (C. de Fin. 4, 1, 2): to be w. different, longe secus esse; longe aliter se habere. The Latins, however, frequently express 'wholly' by per in composition, (e. g. hoc mihi perplacet; pernegare, or by a superlative (e. g. homo perditissimus).*

**WHOOPE**. *SE SHOUT, BATTLE-CRY*.

**WHORE**, *meretrix, meretricula*. *scortum*. *mulier omnibus proposita (C.)*. *mulier quae domum suam omnium cupiditati patefecit (C. Cael. 20, 40)*. *A common w., prostibulum (Ter.)*; *prostibulum populi (Plaut.)*; *lupa; quadrantaria; scortum vulgare (C.)*.

**WHOREDOM**, *scortum*. *To commit w. (said of men)*, *stuprum facere (C.)*; *stupri consuetudinem facere cum qâ (Suet.)*; *scortari (Ter.)*: (*said of women*) = *to play the harlot, meretricium esse (C.)*; *meretricium facere (Suet. Cal. 40)*; *corpore quaestum facere (Plaut.)*; *corpus publicare (Plaut.)* or *vulgare (L.)*; *puccitiam publicare (T.)*; *se omnibus pervulgare; se ad omnes libidines divulgare (C.)*; *puccitiam prostituere (Suet.)*; *puccitiam in propatulo habere (S. Cat. 13, 3)*.

**WHOREMONGER**, *scortator (H. Sat.)*; *ganeo (C.)*; *stuprator (Q.)*; *homo libidinosus (S.)*.

**WHORISH**, *meretricius (w. prop.)*. — *libidinosus (inaccolous)*. — *impudicus (immodest)*.

**WHORTLEBERRY**, \**vaccinium myrtillus (Linn.)*.

**WILY**, *cur?* *quamobrem (in asking for the end)?* — *quare (in asking for the cause or occasion)?* — *quapropter?* *quâ de causâ?* *quid est cur?* *quid est quapropter?* *quid est causae cur?* *quid est quod (in asking for the motive)?* — *quid (denotes in general that to which the verb refers; e. g. quid rides? w. do you laugh? i. e. at what do you laugh? what is the object of your laughter?)*. — *w. not?* *cur non*, with an indicative (asking the reason *w. a thing is not done*). — *quidni, with a conjunctive (asking, with astonishment, how it is that another does not perceive the reason of a thing)*. — *quin, with an indicative (refers to an urgent necessity of doing something; e. g. cur non domum uxorem accersis? quidni possim? quin quod ferendum est fers?)*. There is no reason (what reason is there &c.) *w. I should not do this, nulla est causa (quid causae est? &c.)*, *quin hoc faciam: w. can't they &c.?* *quid est causae, quin... possint (e. g. coloniam deducere)?*

**WICK**, *elychnium; pure Lat. linamentum (w. of a lamp)*. — *candēla* or *cerei filum (the w. of a candle; consisting of one thick thread; Juv. 3, 287)*.

**WICKED**, *sceleratus, sceleratus, nefarius, nefandus, impius, improbus* [~~§ 5~~ *sceleratus has reference to the mind*, = *ad scelera pronus* or *promptus*; *sceleratus, to actions*, = *sceleribus pollutus atque opertus*. Hence, *sceleratus is applied to persons*; *sceleratus, to things*; and, in general, things can be called *scelera* only by personification. In like manner *nefarius* and *impius* are applied to the impety of the person who acts; only with this distinction, that the *impius* is *w. only in mind*, the *nefarius* in his actions also; whereas *nefandus* refers to the horrible enormity of an action). — *malus (w. by nature; opp. to bonus)*. — *pravus (corrupted by bad habits)*; *Jn. malus pravusque; homo nequam (a worthless fellow; opp. to frugi)*. According to Döderlein, *malus homo* is a *morally bad man*; but *nequam, a good-for-nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in aversion to useful labour, and a propensity to idleness and folly, opp. to frugi*; *pravus, a man whose character has taken a vicious direction: in a physical, or intellectual, or moral point of view, opp. to rectus*. (*Handbook*, p. 131.) *A w. action, imple factum; scelus; nefas*.

**WICKEDLY**, *scelerate, impie, improbe*. [*SYN. in WICKED.*]

**WICKEDNESS**, *impietas, improbitas (or by the adj.)*. *A deed of w., imple factum; scelus; nefas: to commit w., imple facere: to commit great w., multa imple nefarieque committere*.

**WICKER**, *vimineus (w. prop.)*; *craticus (wadded, of hurdles)*. *W. work, opus vimineum, craticum, e viminibus contextum; also crates (hurdle, crate)*.

**WIDE**, *adj. latus (broad)*. — *laxus; amplius (not close together, large)*. — *spatiosus (roomy)*. — *patulus (far-spreading)*. *A w. plain, ampla, lata planities; latus, late patens, amplius campus: a ditch five feet w., fossa quinque pedes lata: w. open, patulus (e. g. fenestrae patulae): of a w. signification, late patens; latus: but this has a wider signification, at hoc latus est or patet (opp. angustus valere): to be w. of the mark, a scopo aberrare*.

**WIDE, WIDELY**, *adv. late. Far and w., longe lateque (e. g. diffundi)*.

**WIDE-MOUTHED**, *ore patulo*.

**WIDE-SPREADING**, *patulus (esp. of branches and trees)*. — *patulus diffusus ramis (prop. : that spreads its branches wide, of trees)*. — *quod longe lateque serpit (in general)*.

**WIDEN**, *dilatare (to make broader)*. — *laxare (to open what before was close or dense)*. — *amplificare (to enlarge)*. — *extendere. promovere (to enlarge)*.

**WIDENESS, WIDTH, latitudo (breadth)**. — *laxitas (looseness)*. — *amplitudo (space)*.

**WIDOW**, *vidua*. *To become a w., viduam fieri (C.)*; *in viduitate relinqui (L. 40, 4)*: *a w.'s portion, pecunia viduae alende, sustinendae dote, destinata*. \**annua, quae viduis praebetur: a w.'s fund, ærarium viduis sustinendis, alendis; ærarium viduarium (Wyttenb.)*.

**WIDOWER**, *viduus (Plaut.)*. *To become a w., viduum fieri; amittere uxorem (C.)*.

**WIDOWHOOD**, *viduitas (C. L.)*.

**WIELD**, [*PHRA.*] *tractare, adhibere qd. uti qd. re.* || [*FIG.*] *curare, administrare, gerere, exercere qd.* || *To wield the sceptre; see SCEPTER, REIGN.*

**WIFE**, *conjux (as a partner in marriage)*. — *uxor (as lawfully married)*. — *marita (a married woman)*. *To take a w., uxorem ducere: to take aby to w., qm in matrimonium ducere; qm ducere uxorem; qm ducere: to*

*have as a w.*, qam uxorem habere; qam in matrimonio habere: *to give a woman to aby as w.*, in matrimonium dare or collocare qam ei; qam ei in matrimonio or nuptum collocare: *to become the w. of aby.* nubere ei: *what sort of woman have you for a w.?* quid mulieris uxorem habes? *not to take a w.*, matrimonium se abstinere (*aff. Suet. Cæs. 51, in.*): *to have two w.'s at the same time*, duas simul uxores habere.

WIG, capillamentum (*Suet.*); callendrum (*H. Sat. 1, 8, 48*; see *Heind. ad loc.*); also gallericulum (*esp. such as our modern perruques*; *Suet. Oih. 12*, see *Bremi ad loc.*); crines empli (*O.*; *false hair*; see *Böttig. Sab. 1, p. 141*).

WIG-MAKER, capillamentorum textor (*Dan.*).

WILD, *¶ Not tame.* ferus, ferinus (?). Immanis (*opp. humanus, mitis*): *w. beasts, feræ or immanes bestiae; or simply feræ*; belluæ silvestres (*opp. bestiae cūctures*): *a w. ass.* onager: *a w. boar.* aper: *a w. bull.* taurus silvester (*Plin.*); urus (*Cæs.*): *a w. horse.* equus ferus. *¶ Not cultivated.* silvester, agrestis (*of plants*).—Incultus, horridus, vastus (*of the soil*). *¶ Rude, uncultivated, savage.* ferus (*uncivilized*).—ferox (*of feræ aspect*).—agrestis (*clownish; opp. urbanus, humanus*).—immanis (*unmannerly; opp. humanus, mansuetus*).—incultus (*unpolished; opp. cultus, politus*).—rudis (*coarse, rude in manner; opp. humanus, urbanus*).—barbarus (*opp. doctus, politus*). *A w. mode of life, vita fera agrestisque.* *¶ Violent, furious, savage.* ferox: *a w. look, vultus trux; oculi truces: a w. and confused cry, clamor inconditus turbidusque.*

WILDERNESS, locus desertus. locus vastus et desertus. solitudo vasta. solitudo avia. *A complete w.*, omnis humani cultus solitudo (*Curt. 7, 3, 12*): *to retire into the w.*, secedere or discedere in solitudines: *to pass one's life in a w.*, degere ætatem inter feræ: *to turn a country into a w.*, vastas solitudines facere ex terrâ: vastitatem reddere in terrâ; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.

WILDFIRE, *¶ ignis, pl.*

WILDLY, *By the adj.*

WILDNESS, feritas, natura immanis. immanitas. *Usually by the adj.*

WILE, ars, artificium (*only in Com.; also techna*); dolus. See *ART.*

WILFUL, *¶ Self-willed, obstinate, obstinatus.* pervicax, pertinax, præfractus, contumax [*SYN. IN OBSTINATE*]. *¶ Done with design*, quod consulto et cogitatum sit (*of things; e. g. injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata sit*): *a w. offence, crimen voluntatis* (*opp. crimen necessitatis*, *C. Lig. 2, 5*): *not w.*, inconsultus (*without consideration*); temerarius (*rash*); fortuitus (*by mere chance*).

WILFULLY, consulto, consilio, cogitate (*with premeditation*); *JN.* consulto et cogitate.—voluntate [*JN. choice or according to one's own will; opp. casu*]; *JN.* voluntate et iudicio.—data et dedita opéra, de ore industriâ (*with intention, designedly, on purpose*).—sponte (*without any outward inducement, fm an inner impulse*); also personally, with sciens or prudens (*with knowledge, knowingly*). *To do athg w.*, consulto et cogitatum facio qd: *to offend aby w.*, ei de industriâ injuriam facere: *not w.*, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; also *JN.* inconsulte et temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (*by chance*).

WILFULNESS, animus obstinatus. obstinatio. pervicacia. animus pervicax. pertinacia. animus præfractus. contumacia [*SYN. IN OBSTINACY*].

WILILY, astute. callide. vafre. subdole.

WILINESS, astutia. vafrities. versutia. calliditas. dolus.

WILL, s. *¶ Faculty of volition, voluntas: divine w.*, nomen: *free w.*, libera voluntas (*C. Fat. 10, 20*); liberum arbitrium (*L. 4, 43; 32, 37; 37, 1*); or simply arbitrium (*C.*); optio (*option, choice*). *¶ Exercise and manifestation of this faculty in any particular case, voluntas: the w. (of the senate or of an influential individual), auctoritas: w. (of the people), jussus: w. and pleasure, arbitrium; libido: that is my w. and pleasure, hæc est voluntas mea; ita, hoc volo; ita fert animus; sic stat sententia: according to one's own w.*, suâ voluntate (*Cæs.*); ad suum arbitrium; ad suam libidinem: *to depend upon another's w.*, alienæ esse arbitrii (*L.*); non sui esse arbitrii (*Suet.*); non esse sui juris; non esse in suâ potestate; allunde pendere: *I have nothing but my good w.*, mihi nihil suppetit præter voluntatem (*C. Fam. 15, 13*). *¶ Purpose, design, voluntas, propositum, sententia, consilium, animus. ¶ Inclination, wish, voluntas, optatum, votum, studium: to do athg agst one's w.*, qd nolente, invito, contra voluntatem ac qd

facere: *to do athg according to one's w.*, facere qd ex eis voluntate (*C.*); ad nutum et voluntatem ei facere qd: *to yield to aby's w.*, voluntati ei parere, obsecundare, morem gerere (*C.*); molgerari ei; animum ei expiere; obtemperari eis voluntati. *¶ Approximation, assent, assensus, consensus, comprobatio. ¶ A testament, testamentum; est tabulæ (when the contest fixes the sense); supra voluntas (Ulp.): to make a w.*, testamentum facere (*g. l.*), componere, scribere; testamentum nuncupare (*the contents of the w. being read in the presence of witnesses*): *to be entitled to make a w.*, factionem testamenti habere: *to die after having made a w.*, testato decedere: *to die without having made a w.*, intestato, intestato, decedere: *to draw up a w.*, testamentum conscribere: *to seal a w.*, testamentum obsignare: *to open a w.*, testamentum resignare or aperire: *to set aside a w.*, testamentum mutare, rumpere, irritum facere: *to forge a w.*, testamentum subficere, supponere: *a w. forger*, testamentorum subceptor, testamentarius: *to appoint or provide by w.*, testamentum cavere. *Not to notice aby in one's w.*, ei nihil legare: in testamento immemorem esse ei.

WILL, v. *¶ To be determined, to have formed a resolution, velle: constituisse qd; est mihi qd in animo: habere qd in animo. ¶ To wish, desire, velle, cupere; (in a high degree), arere, gestire, petere, expetere, appetere qd. As you w., ut libet: would that! velim (expressing a direct wish for something possible).—vellem (a conditional wish for that which perhaps may not be possible): to w. rather, malle. ¶ To require, demand, postulare, requirere qd.*

WILLING, libens, paratus, promptus, facilis, propensus; *JN.* promptus et paratus; facili et promptus. *To be w. to do athg*, promptum, paratum esse ad qd; non gravari qd facere; prompto or alacri animo auspicere qd.

WILLINGLY, libenter, prompte, animo lubenti, prompto, facili, non gravate. *Most w.*, very w., promptissime (*Plin. Ep.*); lubentissimo animo (*C.*); animis lubentissimis (*of severals*).

WILLINGNESS, animus libens, promptus, facilis; facilitas. *With w.*, see WILLINGLY: *with the greatest w.*, promptissime (*Plin. Ep.*); lubentissimo animo (*C.*).

WILLOW, salix. *Of w.*, saligneus or salignus: *a bed of w.*, salicetum.

WILY, callidus, versutus, vafes, astutus, subdolus. *JN.* callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus [*SYN. IN CUNNING*].

WIMBLE, terebra.

WIN, lucrari, lucrificare qd. qd proficere, acquirere, consequi, assequi, vincere, tollere [*SYN. IN TO GAIN*].—conciliare (qm; casu animo: *to oneself, sibi, also amorem sibi ab omnibus; casu voluntatem sibi; casu benevolentiam sibi*).—parare, comparare (*g. ut for procure*). *To w. the favour of men by athg*, qd re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: *to w. men's hearts in favour of aby*, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga qm; *the favour of the people, conciliare ei favorem ad vulgus: to w. a person by money*, qm pecuniâ conciliare: *there is no surer way of winning men's hearts, eo mihi popularius est. To w. by athg, &c.*, see TO GAIN. *To have never won more (at play)*, nunquam se prosperiore aleâ usum esse: *to have won 50,000 sterces (at dice)*, vicisse L. millia nummum: *he who threw the 'Venus', won all the these denarii*, hos tollebatur universos, qui Venerem jacebat: *to w. the pool, nummos universos tollere. To w. a battle, &c.*, superiorem discedere; in prælio or pugna vincere; victoriam ex hoste referre: *the enemy won the battle, hostis vicit or victor evasit: to w. aby's consent to do athg*, ei id persuadere, ut &c.: *to w. fm aby (at play)*, eludere qm qd. *To w. a bet, sponsorship or sponse vineere: to w. a cause, a prize, see TO GAIN (a cause, a prize): to w. a third triumph, tertium triumphum deportare (C.).*

WINCE, calcitrare. calces remittere (*to kick; of horses*).—se torquere or vertere (*to twist oneself about*).

WINCH, scutula.

WIND, s. *¶ PROPRI.* ventus (*g. l.*): *a stormy w.*, turbo: procelia: *a gentle w.*, aura; ventus lenis: *a favorable w.*, ventus idoneus, secundus: *a contrary w.*, ventus molestus, adversus: *a strong w.*, ventus vehemens, ævus; immodicus, gravis (*Col.*): *the w. rises, &c.*, ventus cooritur, increbrescit, intermittit, remittit, cessat; omnis vis venti cadit: *exposed to the w.*, ventis obnoxius: *the w. rages, ævit ventus* (*Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, fin.*): *this w. is unfavorable to those who are sailing fm Athens*, hic ventus adversum tect Athenis proficere-ntibus (*Np.*): *to drive (or be driven, send, &c.) before the*

the w., se vento dare (dediase, &c.; *Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, Am.*); to speak to the w., dare verba in ventos (O.); profundere verba ventis (*Lucr.*); ventis loqui (*Amian.*); surdis auribus canere (L.); to be w. bound, ventis detinere in quo loco; venti qui tardant: w. instruments, pneumatica organa (*Plin. 19, 4, 20*); to sail with a side w., pedem facere or proferre: ventum obliquum captare. *¶* Flatulency, ventus (C.); status (*Suet.*): a breaking of w., crepitus ventris (e.g. crepitum ventris emittere, C.). *¶* Empty words, mera mendacia (*Pl.*): it is a mere w., nihil veri subest.

WIND, v. To scent, vid.

WIND, v. *TRANS.* volvere, torquere. To w. off, explicare: to w. round, circumvolvere (qd ci rei): to w. into a ball, glomerare: to w. up (as with a windlass), trochlea tollere or elevare: opo trochleas, ergastum qd subducere, elevare, tollere: to w. oneself into a person's favour or good graces, = insinuate, vid. *TRANS.* torquere; volvi; curvati: se volvere, torquere, convolvere; sinuati (as a river, plain, &c.; e.g. oampus inter Viurgum et colles inaequaliter sinuatur, *T. Ann. 2, 16*); to w. round trees (as creeping plants), se circumvolvere arboribus (*Plin.*; see also TURN).

WIND, v. = To blow (a horn), cornu inflare. See BLOW.

WIND UP a clock, \*horologium intendere; a discourse, orationem concludere, absolvere.

WINDED. Short w., anhilans (painting). *WIND* anhilans, poet.; suspiriosus (*Plin.*, Col.); long w., (Ag.) tardum or satietatem afferens, molestus.

WINDING, s. See BEND, CURVE.

WINDING, adj. flexuosus (e.g. iter, C.).

WINDING-SHEET, \*ferale amiculum.—vestis or tunica funebria.

WINDING-STAIRS, \*scaleas quas in cochleam serpentes.—*WIND* scalea annularis, in Rome, *Suet. Aug. 72*; probably, the quarter of the ring-makers; *Freud.*

WINDLASS, ergata, trochlea; or Lat. prehensio (*Cæs. B. C. 2, 9*). *WIND* Reclamus and artemon are parts of a w. or crane. See more in CRANE.

WINDMILL, mola venti (aft. mola aquae; *Cod. Just. 2, 42, 10*). The miller in a w., \*moderator molae venti.

WINDOW, fenestra (an opening in a wall to admit both light and air.—*WIND* The fenestrae were secured with w.-shutters, curtains, and lattice-work; afterwards, under the emperors, with the transparent lapis phengites or specularis, tale or mica; hence specularia, such w.'s; also hot-house w.'s, *Mart. 8, 14*).—vitrum (glass-w.'s are mentioned for the first time in the fourth century, *Hieron. in Esach. 40, 16*). A blind window, fenestra imago (*Petr. 4, 2, 4*); having w.'s, fenestratum; to open the w.'s (so as to let air into a room), cubeculi fenestras patefacere, sic ut perflatus qd accedat (see *Cels. 3, 19*); perflatum in cubiculo totis admittere fenestris (O., *Plin.*).

WINDOW-FRAME, \*margo ligneus fenestras.

WINDOW-GLASS, vitrum. A pane of w.-g., \*vitrea quadrata.

WINDOW-SHUTTERS, forniculae (*Farr. R. R. 1, 59, 1*).—luminaria, pl. (*Calo E. R. 14, 2, Schneid; C. Att. 15, 26, 4*).

WINDOW-TAX, tributum in singulas fenestras impositum (aft. *Cæs. B. C. 3, 32*), exactio fenestrarum (aft. *C. ad Die. 3, 8, 5*, exactio capitum atque ostium, i. e., a poll-tax and door-tax).

WINDPIPE, aspera arteria (C.). animas canalis (*Plin.*). *WIND* Animi or spiritus meatus = respiration.

WINDWARD, pars in ventum obversa (see *Plin. 14, 21, 27*). pars ad ventum conversa (see *C. Farr. 4, 48, 107*). This is the w. side, hinc ventus inquietus (*Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 16*).

WINDY, ventosus (prop. and Ag.). W. weather, coelum ventosum; aer ventosus (*Plin.*): a w. day, dies ventosus (Q.); it is very w. to-day, vehemens fiat, coortus est, hodie ventus.

WINE, vinum, temtum (an antiquated and poetical name for w.). Old w., vinum vetus (C.), vetustum (*Plaut.*), vetulum (*Catell.*); new w., vinum novum (C.), novitum (*Plin.*), recens (*Scribon.*), novellum (*Pall.*): home-made w. (not foreign), vinum patrum or vernaculum: red, dark-coloured w., vinum rubrum, atrum, nigrum (*Plin.*); white, light-coloured w., vinum album (*Plin.*), candidum (*Pall.*): weak w., wine that has no body, vinum dilutum (*Cels.*), infirmis saporis (C.), imbecillum (*Plin.*), nullarum virium (*Cels.*): strong or full-bodied w., vinum validum (*Plin.*), firmum (*Col.*): to drink much w., largiore vino uti (*L., Curt.*): to be heated with w., vino inclescere (L.); mero calefcere

(H.), inclescere (*Curt.*): given to w., too fond of w., in vinum prouior (L.); vinous (H.): a w. flask or bottle, lagena: spirits of w., \*spiritus vini: the smell or flavour of w., odor vini; odor vinosus: a w. glass, \*scyphus vitreus: the w. trade, \*negotium vinarium: lees of w., faeces vini (*Col.*): a w.-cellar, cella vinaria (C.): a w. country, terra vinealis (*Col.*), vitifera (*Plin.*), vitibus serax: duty on w., vectigal vino impositum: portorium vini (C. *Font. 5, 9*): a good judge of w. judiciorum ac palati peritissimus (*Plin. 14, 6, 8*).

WINEBIBBER, homo vinosus (*Plaut.*), in vinum effusus (*Curt.*) homo violentus (C.).

WINE-CELLAR, apotheca, or Lat. horreum vini or cella vinaria (*Plin.*) not encephorom, wch is = a vessel containing wine.

WINE-MERCHANT, vinarius.

WING, *PROPR.* ala. W.'s, alae; pennae (also is used also of insects; pennae only of birds: acc. to Q. 1, 4, 12, pinnae for pennae is wrong): to have w.'s, alatum esse (poet., prop.); volare (Ag., of time): to clip the w.'s, pennas ci incidere (prop. and Ag.; C. *Att. 4, 2, 5*): to clip his w.'s, alas intervellere (i. e., pluck some of the feathers out; impropr.; *Plaut.*): the w.'s grow again, pennae renascuntur (prop. and Ag.). *Fig.* a) Of an army, cornu (a w. of the main army; of the Roman legions).—ala (one of the w.'s of the cavalry and allies wch extended beyond the Roman legions; see *Gell. 16, 4*). The troops wch formed the w.'s, alarii: so also alarim cohortes (see *Interp.* ad *Cæs. B. G. 1, 51*): to be in the right w., to form the right w., dextrum cornu tenere; in dextro cornu consistere: to attack the left w., invadere sinistrum cornu. b) A side building of a house, tectum quod est viae junctum (a building projecting fm the main building towards the street; *Gell. 16, 5*).—ala (one of the walks or halls on the right or left side of the court in a Roman house; *Vitr. 4, 7, 2*; *63, 4, sq.*). To build another w. (to a building), accessionem adjungere aedibus. c) Of a door, foris, valva (rarely in the singular).

WINGED, *PROPR.* volucer, pennatus. (poet. and post-Aug. alae, alatus, penniger.) *Fig.* volucer, incitatus. See also SWIFT.

WINK, s. nictus, Os; or by oculi. To give a w., nictu loqui; oculis nutuque loqui (O.); nictare (*Plaut.*).

WINK, v. *TRANS.* To open and shut the eyes, nictare. *TRANS.* To connive, connivere in re (to w. at it).—ci rei or ci qd ignoscere (to hold excused, to take no notice of).—ci rei or ci rei indulgere (to indulge aby in althg).—indulgentia tractare qm (to treat aby with indulgence).—mittere, praetermittere (to let althg pass, not punish it).

WINNING, facundus, perfectus ad persuadendum (persuasive).—venustus (charming).—suavis (agreeable).—blandus (flattering).—amoenus (*Plin.* rare and post-Aug. in this sense). A mild and w. temper, ingenium mite et amenum (*T. Ann. 2, 64, 3*): a w. deportment, w. manners, mores suaves; morum suavitas.

WINNOW, *PROPR.* (frumentum) ventilare or evanescere. *Fig.* rem excutere, scrutari, perscrutari.

WINNOWING-FAN, vannus, ventiliabrum.

WINTER, s. hiems, bruma (poet.), tempus brumale (C. in *Arat.*). tempus hiernum, hiemale (C.). Of or belonging to w., hiernus; hiemalis; brumalis: a severe w., hiems gravis (*Cæs.*), acris (*Plaut.*), gelida (L.). a very severe w., hiems maxima, summa, terribissima (C.); a cough, dreadful w., hiems aeva (L., Col.), aspera (S., *Vell.*), atrox (*Col.*): a mild w., hiems clementis (*Plin.*), mollis (C.): an early w., hiems matura (*Cæs.*), praematura (T.): severity, mildness, of a w., hiems praecox, savitia (Col.), clementia (Col.), modestia (T.): during the w., hiems spatio (L.); hierno tempore (*Cæs.*): in the depth of w., summa hieme: at the beginning of w., hiems initia: w. is near, hiems subest (C.), instat (*Curt.*), appetit (L.): w. is almost ended, hiems praecipitata, or exorta, confecta est: the w. seasons, tempus hiernum (C.), hiemale (Np.); hiemis tempora (Col.): a w. evening, night, vespera, nox, hierna, hiemalis, brumalis: to stand or live through the w. (of plants), perhiernare; perennare (Col.): a plant that stands the w., planta, herba, hiemis patiens: to pass the whole w. any where, perennare in alterum ver (*Col. 12, 20*).

WINTER, v. hiernare qo loco (g. t.).—hiernare qo loco (speak of troops; C. L.).

WINTER-QUARTERS, castra hierna, or simply hierna, orum, s. pl. (g. t.).—hiernacula (barracks). To provide w.-q., hierna preparare: to station in w.-q., in hiernis collocare; in hierna deducere (to lead into w.-q.); in hierna dimittere (to send to w.-q.); pet



*hiberna distribuere; in hiberna dividere (to distribute into w.-g. in different places): to take up w.-g., hiberna sumere: to go into w.-g., in hibernacula concedere: to be in w.-g., in hibernis esse or contineri; (in any place), (in) qd loco hibernare, hibernare, or hiberna agere.*

**WINTERLY**, hibernus (of or belonging to winter).—hiemalis (as in winter, like winter). *A w. day, dies hibernus; dies hiemalis (if rainy or stormy); dies brumalis (as being short); dies frigidus et nivalis (cold and snowy).*

**WIPE**, tergere, detergere, extergere (to remove by wiping, to clean whilst wiping)—abstergere (to away). *To w. one's hands, manus tergere or sibi extergere. || To w. one's sancie, exsiccare. To w. away one's tears, lacrimas abstergere: to w. one's nose, se emungere. || To wipe out, extergere, pertere (to clean by wiping).—extinguere, delere (to w. out althg written). To w. out with one's tongue, lingua delere (Suet. Cal. 20). || To clean; vid.*

**WIRE**, \*filum tortum. \*filum metallicum (w. of metal).—\*filum ferreum (iron w.). *To draw w., \*me in fila ducere: w. work, transenna (w.-netting, as it were, for windows; grating of w.-work)—reticulum (net of cat-gut; but also of wire; Fest. in voc. Scesptam): net-work of brass w., reticulum aeneum: a w. string (of a musical instrument), \*chorda metallica.*

**WISDOM**, sapientia (epith. magna, summa, admirabilis, incredibilis; singularis; pæne divina, perfecta, C.; consummata, Sen.; præclara, præstans, gloriosa; tenuis; perversa, C.).—*C. defines it thus: rerum divinarum et humanarum scientia; rerum div. et hum. causarumque, quibus hæ res continentur, scientia; and he calls it mater omnium bonarum artium; principis omnium virtutum. To acquire w., sapientiam adipisci, sibi parare, assequi: you are absolute w., tu quantus quantus nil nisi sapientia es (Ter.).*

**WISE**, adj. sapiens. sapientiâ præditus. *W. in or with respect to althg, cs rei peritus (skilled in, esp. with practical knowledge); sciens, gnarus, or non ignarus cs rei (having knowledge or information of althg); intelligens es rei (having insight into, understanding): very w., persapiens: to be w., sapere; sapientiâ præditum esse; sapientiâ consilioque multum posse: to become w., sapientem fieri, effici: a w. saying, sapienter dictum (C.); sapiens dictum (Carbo ap. C.): a w. action, sapienter factum; sapiens factum (Val. Max.): a w. man, sapiens; homo sapiens.*

**WISE**, s. modus. ratio. *On this w., hoc modo; hæc ratione; ad hunc modum: in no w., nullo modo; nullâ ratione; nullo pacto.*

**WISEACRE**, homo ineptus, insulsus, fatuus.

**WISELY**, sapienter (s. e. facere, dicere). *Very w., persapienter. sapientissime.*

**WISH**, s. optatio (act of wishing).—optatum. cupitum (Plaut., Ter.; a thing wished, object of desire).—desiderium (longing for a thing absent; also the thing longed for).—voluntas (will, desire).—votum (a vow, a wish embodied in a prayer). *To follow w.'th best w.'s, optimis omnibus prosequi: to have or cherish a w., optare (with an infin.); est in optatis or in votis (with an infin.): to be the object of one's w.'s, ab qd expeti: to fulfil or meet one's w.'s, facere quæ qs optat or vult; cs voluntati satisfacere or obsequi; qm voti compotem facere: I have obtained my wish, optatum impetrot; adipiscor quod optaveram or quod concupiveram; voti damnor; voto potior; voti compos fio; quæ volui mihi obtigerunt: according to one's w., ex optato; ex sententiâ; ad cs voluntatem: every thing proceeds according to my w.'s, cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis: every w. has hitherto been gratified, nihil adhuc cui præter voluntatem accidit: to follow one w.'th best w.'s, qm optimis omnibus (not votis) prosequi.*

**WISH**, v. || *To desire, long for, optare. exoptare (with an acc. or infin.).—in optatis mihi est. in votis est (with an infin.).—cupere (with an acc. or infin.).—cupere optareque. concupiscere (with an acc. or infin.): optare and its cognates refer to the idea of good in the object of a wish; cupere and its cognates to the emotion of wishing itself, or the mere impulse of the mind).—velle (with an infin.).—qd desiderare (to miss). I w. nothing more earnestly, nihil est quod malim: I could w., velim or mallem; optem or optaverim (not w.'th this distinction, that the present tense is used when the wish relates to something possible or that is likely to be attained; but the imperf. or perf. when the wish is for something understood to be unattainable or impossible): wished, optatus; exoptatus: to be wished, optabilis*

(C.); exoptabilis (Plaut.). *to w. one joy, ci gratulari; (concerning althg, qd, or de qd re: to w. beforehand, voto præcipere (in the siv. age, voto præsumere; e. g., Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 11): to w. aby althg, precari ci qd (good or evil); imprecari ci qd (evil): to w. any one well, or ill, bene, male precari ci: to w. well to aby (give him one's good wishes, &c.), bene velle, or bene cupere ci, or cupere ci, or favere et cupere ci (Ces.); optimis omnibus qm prosequi (esp. one setting out on a journey): to w. every thing bad to any one, detestari qm omnibus precibus; tristissimis omnibus qm prosequi (esp. one setting out for a journey): to w. him well with all my heart, ex animo bene velle ci. || To desire to have althg done, velle. Do you w. althg? num quid vis? num quid imperas? do you w. althg else? num quid ceterum vis? as you w., ut placet; ut videtur; ut jubet.*

**WISHING**, optatio. See **WISH**, s.

**WISP**, || *A small bundle of straw, &c., manipulus. fasciculus manualis (manipulus when loose = s. handful; fasciculus, if tied up). || A small brush, penicillus. scopula (Col.).*

**WIST**. See **KNOW**.

**WISTFUL**, severus, gravis (earnest).—plenus desiderii. desiderio flagrans, incensus (longing).

**WIT**, ingenium acumen, or simply acumen (shrewdness, clearness, quickness of intellect).—dicacitas (in repartee, sharp sayings, &c.).—lepos (neatness and elegance of diction).—facetie (humour, jocoseness).—lepos facietque. sal; pl. sales (pungency, smartness).—sal et facetie. breviter et comode dictum (a bon mot)—dicerium (a short and acute remark or saying). Low w., facetie scurriles; satirical w., facetie acerbæ; sales acerbæ: he has some w., qd est in eo ingenii (C.): to have a ready w., ingenium in numerato habere (Q.): to be in one's w.'s, sapere; animi or mentis compotem esse: to be out of one's w.'s, desipere; delirare; insanire: to be at one's wit's end, ad incitas redigi. || *A man of wit, homo acri ingenio, ingeniosus, or acutus (clever).—homo acutus, elegans, facetus (C.; clever and humorous).—jocosus (merry and jocular).—dicax, scurra (a low jester).*

**TO WIT**, nempe. nimirum. scilicet. See **NAMELY**.

**WITCH**, s. saga. maga. venefica (Plaut.). ancilla cantatrix (Appul.).

**WITCH**, v. See **BEWITCH**.

**WITCHCRAFT**, || *Act of bewitching, fascination, effascination. incantatio (late; see ENCHANT). || The art of bewitching, ars magica. magie. veneficium (L.). To understand w., \*artes magicas novisse: to practise w., artes magicas tractare.*

**WIT**, || *In connexion, in common, 1) Of common action, cum. unâ cum. We also frequently find the simple abl. with an adj., if the person acting with another is regarded as a means and instrument; e. g., to make a league w. any one, fœdus facere (&c.) cum qo: to walk in the street w. any one, unâ cum qo ire in viâ: to march out w. the troops, cum copiis egredi: to march out w. all the troops, omnibus copiis egredi (this construction is common, esp. after the verbs proficisci, venire, sequi, adesse): I do not know how it will be w. me, nescio quid me futurum sit: it is all over w. me, actum est de me! occidit! perit! to come to an end with althg, qd ponere in fine. || On expressing or omitting cum, see Zumpt, § 472–474, with the notes. 2) Of friendly co-operation or intercourse, cum. A verb compounded with cum is followed either by another cum or by a dative; e. g., what have I to do w. you? quid mihi tecum est rei? I stand in a connexion, or in no connexion, w. aby, qd or nihil mihi est cum qo: to agree w. any person or thing, cum qo, cum qâ re, or simply ci rei consentire; congruere ci rei or cum qâ re: to be connected w. any one, jungi, conjungi ci or cum qo (the plebs of vch verbs. junctus and conjunctus, are followed in C. also by a simple abl.). If two things are combined by idem (one, one and the same), the following 'w.' is expressed by qui or a conjunction, rarely by cum with an abl. || The simple dat. is a Grecism, and usual only in the poets; e. g., at one time the Academics were one w. the Peripatetics, Academici et Peripatetici quondam idem erant. 3) Of union and joint participation, a in leagues, &c., cum. To have an alliance w. any one, societatem habere cum qo: to co-operate w. any one, facere cum qo; stare cum qo or ab qo (cum denotes mutual operation, but a represents one party as active, the other as quiescent): to carry on war w. one party agst another, cum qo bellum gerere adversus qm. b) = by means of, a) a person, per with an accus.; cs operâ; cs opere, auxilio (w. the help of); qo*

auctore (after the example of any one; e. g., I have adopted this reading w. *Ruhnken*, "hanc lectionem auctore Ruhnkenio recepi, where cum Ruhnkenio would not be Latin) If the person be regarded as a means and instrument in the hand of the subject, then we may use also the simple abl.; e. g., *Cæsar*, w. the legion wch he had w. him, raised the wall to the height of, &c., *Cæsar* ad legione, quam secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem, &c. To say w. any one, i. e., to employ the words of any one, is expressed in Latin by *cs* verbis uti (162) not, as in modern Latin, by cum qd loqui; e. g., to say w. *Horace*, ut Horat i verbis utar (see Q. 6, 23), or simply auctore Horatio (see C. Or. 21, 49). *ß* a thing, either by the simple abl. (if a real means or instrument is denoted), or by per with an accus. (if rather the external circumstances concurring with an action, the way and manner, are to be expressed); e. g., to push w. the horn at any one, cornu petere qm; w. force, vi; per vim; w. opportunity, per occasionem; occasione datâ; w. reproach, per contumeliam. 4) Of hostile relations, cum, contra, adversus, with an acc (ayst), espily where cum would occasion obscurity, since it denotes also = 'in league with', &c.); e. g., to fight w. any one, pugnare cum qo; to carry on war w. any one, bellum gerere cum qo, or contra adversus qm. After a substantive, such as war, 'battle', &c., the Latins express 'with' also by cum in connexion with a ppl.; e. g., the war w. the Gauls, bellum cum Gallis gestum (163) bellum cum Gallis alone would not be right), or by an adj. of the people, &c., with whom the war is carried on; e. g., the war w. the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; or by the gen. of the person with whom the war is carried on; e. g., the war w. the pirates, bellum predonum: the war w. *Pyrrhus*, Pyrrhi regis bellum. 1) In company, in attendance. 1) Of persons, cum. The legions wch he had lost w. *Tullius*, legiones, quas cum *Tullio* amiserat. But if 'with' denotes only that an action has reference to several persons, the Latins usually employ only a connective participle (et, ac, atque); only poets and historians use cum for et (as in Greek, *ov for sal*); e. g., the women were killed w. their children, mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt: the general, w. some of the nobles, is taken, dux cum aliquot principibus captivus or (as always in the historians) captivulus. 2) Of things, cum. The Latins frequently express this 'with' (i. e., furnished, supplied, &c. w.) by pteps; e. g., indutus qâ re (clothed w.); portans qd (carrying); manu gerens qd (having in the hand); additâ or admixtâ qâ re (with the additional admixture of); w. a ladder, cum scallis; scallis instructus; scalas portans: w. a club (in the hand), cum clavâ; clavam manu gerens: to give any one water (mixed) w. salt, dare ci aquam cum sale, or dare ci aquam addito or admixto sale. 1) Of contemporaneity. a) With a person, cum; e. g., he was in *Cilicia* w. me as military tribune, fuit in Ciliciâ mecum tribunus militum. b) With a thing, cum; e. g., w. these words he returned to Rome, cum his Romam rediit. Hence also of contemporaneous and immediate operations and consequences, cum; non sine; e. g., w. pleasure (to hear, &c.), cum voluntate; w. great danger, cum or non sine magno periculo; w. great care, cum magnâ curâ. In many cases, however, the Latins have proper adverbs for such expressions; e. g., w. care, diligenter; w. prudence, prudenter; w. truth, vere; or they employ a participial construction; as, w. the neglect of all things, omnibus rebus postposita; w. speed, adhibita celeritate. 1) According to, in consideration of, in consequence of, secundum (to denote agreement).—e or ex (to denote causality).—pro (to denote relation, and a standard by wch alth is to be measured).—in, with the abl. (suggesting the presence of a property or quality, in consequence of wch something happens). W. your dignity you cannot act otherwise, pro dignitate tuâ non aliter agere poteris: in tanta tua doctrinâ hoc non prætermittes. But Latin writers use pro, &c., only in speaking of a definite measure or degree of any property or quality: when the idea is indefinite, they turn the expression by using a rel. pron. or some other circumlocution; e. g., I hope that with your prudence and moderation you are well again, spero, quæ tua prudentia et temperantia est, te jam valere: w. your prudence nothing will escape you, quâ es prudentia, te nihil effugiet; w. his character, I by no means know whether he will change his mind, haud acie hercle, ut homo est, an mutet animum: w. his madness, ut est dementia (Ter. Ad. 3, 35). 1) Notwithstanding, in the abl.; e. g., w. all the variety of their views they all desired a king, in variis voluntatibus regem tamen omnes volebant: w. great

debts they have also greater property, magno in mris alieno majores etiam possessiones habent. Or the idea is changed into a verbal proposition with licet or quamquam; e. g., w. all his prudence he was, however, deceived, licet prudentissimus esset, tamen deceptus est: w. his great services to the state, he could not, however, attain the consulship, licet optime meritis esset de republicâ, consulatum tamen consequi non poterat. 1) In company or together with (denoting concomitancy), cum. apud (for wch we frequently find ad; see Held. Cas. B. C. 3, 60; Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 9; Grotef. § 126, Obs. 3; Zumpt, § 296).—penes; often also by the simple gen. or dat. To dwell w. any one, habitare cum qo (together w. one) or apud qm (in his house); to dine w. any one, cenare apud qm; to be brought up w. any one, in ca domo educari: to have one always w. him, qm sibi affixum habere: to be always w. one, ab qo or ab cs latere non discedere: he was w. me to-day, hodie ad me erat. 1) In the language, in the estimation or opinion of, apud ad. W. our ancestors, apud majores nostros: to be w. all nations sacred and inviolable, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse: w. *Xenophon* (in his works), apud *Xenophontem* (164) not in *Xenophonte*; *Sestius*, wch w. the Greeks is *Sestius*, *Sestius*, quæ Græcis *Egesta* est: w. us this is considered a crime, id nostris moribus nefas habetur. 1) With reference to, apud. To avail much w. any one, multum valere, magnâ in gratiâ esse, apud qm. 1) In the hand or power of; e. g., w. God nothing is impossible, per Deum omnia fieri possunt: it rests w. me, penes me est. 165) At the end of a clause after an infin. with = with which; e. g., 'a knife to cut w.' = 'a knife with which one may cut'. You have persons to joke w., habes quibuscumq. locari posas. He consults the senate what they would wish to have done with those who &c., refert quid de his fieri placeat, qui &c. (L.).

WITHDRAW, 1) TRANS. abducere. deducere. avertere. avocare. To w. oneself fm aby, defugere qm; defugere cs aditum sermonemq. detrahare; subtrahere (to take away secretly, including the idea of force).—subducere (to take away secretly, without force).—adimere (to take away from, without force).—abstrahere a, &c. (to draw or remove fm alth, with force).—eripere (to snatch away forcibly).—surripere qd ab qo or qm ci rei (to snatch away secretly, by stealth).—fraudare qm (qd) qâ re (to w. unjustly, to cheat, defraud): to w. one's service fm the state, reipublicam deesse: to be withdrawn from the sight, ex oculis auferri, eripi; e conspectu tolli. 1) INTRANS. 1) To retire, se removère; se abducere. recedere a re (to retire).—vitare, evitare, devitare qd (to shun, avoid).—deesse ci rei (to be wanting, as to help or service).—qd deprecari (to decline; e. g., an office).—qd detractare (to refuse; e. g., militiam).—qd subterfugere (secretly to endeavour to escape; e. g., militiam). To w. fm a party or company, se subducere de circulo: to w. fm public business, deesse reipublicæ; a republicâ recedere; a negotiis publicis se removère; de foro recedere; entirely, se subtrahere ab omni parte reipublicæ: to w. fm aby's sight, se removère ab cs conspectu; recedere ab cs conspectu; fugere cs conspectum; vitare cs conspectum. 1) To depart, abire; discedere; proficisci (q. l., to remove fm a place).—se recipere, redire (to retreat; e. g., fm a battle): to w. with the garrison, præsidium educere and deducere (to lead out, to lead away): to w. without accomplishing an object, infectâ re redire: to w. fm a siege, obsidionem omittere.

WITHER, v. TRANS. 1) Propri. 1) torrere, urere, adurere. Fig.) corrumpere (to spoil).—perdere (to destroy).—1) INTRANS. Propri. 1) flaccescere (Col.); languescere (V.); used by C. in a fig. sense = to decay, deflorescere (of blossoms and flowers); vlescere (to shrivel up, Col.). Fig.) corrumpi. deflorescere. exarescere. interire (to perish).

WITHERED, flaccidus; languidus; marcidus. To be w., flaccere; marcere; languere.

WITHHOLD, retinere, detinere. comprime (e. g. frumentum, C.); annoum (L.). To w. one's approbation or assent, assensum cohibere, retinere, sustinere.

WITHHOLDING, s. retentio (e. g., of assent, assensionis: C. Acad. 2, 19, 59).

WITHIN, prep. intra (w. a space or time).—Inter (during a time, refers only to time past, time wch elapsed while alth happened, not the point fm and to wch, wch is denoted by intra, w. and still before the expiration of a period; both followed by an acc.); in with an abl. (in a time, chiefly of shorter periods, and when no numeral is connected with the time; e. g., w. an hour, in horâ; w. a year, in anno; for wch we find also anno

veriente, in the course of the year; see Schütz. *Laz. C.* in *v. Veriens*).

**WITHIN**, *adv.* *Intus* (towards the interior).—*Inters* (in the midst or interior, opp. *exterior*).—*Intrinscus* (towards the inner part, on the inner side, opp. *extrinscus*, *exterior*); *ex Interiori parte*; *ab interioribus partibus* (*fm w.*, opp. *extrinscus*, *ab exterioribus partibus*). *Intus* and *intro*, in this sense, are not *Class.*

**WITHOUT**, *prep.* *Denoting want or absence*, sine. (1) *Avoid abscque in prose; it is found only in the Comedians, and in writers after the best age; the few passages of C. fm which it has been cited are doubtful; nor was it used as exactly equivalent to sine until the later period of the language.* (2) *Avoid also citra; see Zumpt, § 306; Ramsh. § 150, 3.* *W. hope*, sine spe: *w. delay*, sine morâ: *w. doubt*, sine dubio: *w. distinction*, sine discrimine: *w. any &c.*, sine ullo &c. (3) *Avoid omnis in this connection; e. g. do not say sine omni dubitatione for sine ulla d.* 'Without' may often be expressed by the use of nullus; e. g. *nullo labore*; *nulla molestia*; *nullo delectu*; *nulla elegantia*; *nullo ordine*: also by various (negative) adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; e. g. *impudens*, *impudenter*; *incautus*, *incaute*; *impudens*, *impudenter*, &c.: *w. intermission*, *continenter* (*Cæs.*): *w. learning or refinement*, *expers eruditionis*, *humanitatis*: *w. care*, *vacans* *ab omni molestia*; *vacans curis*. *To be w. feeling*, *sensu carere*: *w. friends*, *help*, *inops ab amicis*; *inops auxilii*. (4) *Denoting exclusion*, sine; *præter* (except; see also EXCEPT): *I knew that w. your telling me*, hoc, a te non monitus, non eductus, scio: *he does nothing w. his friend*, nihil agit, molitur, priusquam amicum consulit. (5) *On the outside of*, extra. (6) *Without, before the participial substantive*: (1) *by non with a participle, or a negative adj. with præter in*; e. g. *fecit qd non rogatus (w. being asked)*.—*Impudens (w. knowing li)*. If the sentence is negative, nisi must be used; e. g. *Cæsar exercitum nunquam per insidiosa loca duxit nisi speculatus locorum situs (w. having the ground previously examined by scouts)*. (2) *by particp. abl. absol.* with non, nullus, nemo: *he went away*, epistolâ non lectâ (*w. reading the letter*).—*nulla præstituta die (w. fixing any day)*. (3) *by neque and a verb*: many persons praise poets *w. understanding them*, multi poetas laudant, neque intelligent. (4) *by ut, with subj.*: *nunquam ludavit, ut non adiceret, &c. (w. adding)*: in an affirmative sentence, ita must be inserted; *I enjoy athg. w. perceiving &c.*, qâ re ita potior, ut non animadvertam, &c. (5) *quin with subj. (after neg. sentence)*: *nunquam asperxit, quin fratricidam compellaret*. (6) *I do athg. (indeed), but not w. ...* is qd ita facio, ut &c.; e. g. *qâ re ita potior, ut animadvertam (I enjoy athg. but not w. perceiving, &c.)*.

**WITHOUT**, *adv.* *Denoting want or absence*: by quin; e. g. *nullum prætermisi diem quin ad te literas dorem (C.)*; *nunquam illos aspicio quin hujus meriti in me recordor (C.)*: or by a participle with non; e. g. *quod verum est, dicam, non reverens assentandi suspitionem (C.)*; *nihil feci non diu consideratum (C.)*: or by an abl. absol. with a negative; e. g. *verborum sonitus, nulla subiecta sententiâ (C.)*; *nihil potest venire nisi causa antecedente: or by nec (A. od H. 4, 2, 39; C. diu. 2, 17, 40); ut non (C. Fin. 2, 22, 71); or qui non (C. Manil. 11, 31)*. *Denoting exception*; by præter. (7) *On the outside, extra*. *Prom w.*, foris (opp. domi); *extrinscus* (from the outside inwards; opp. *intrinscus*). (8) *Not within*, outside, extra; *exterior* (on the outer side); *foras*; *foris* (out of doors); *fm w.*, extrinscus. *To pitch within and w.*, (vasa) intrinscus et exterioris picare (*Col. 12, 43, 7*); *ideas come into our minds fm w.*, irrupunt extrinscus in animos nostros imagines (*C. Acad. 2, 40, 125*). 'From without' with substantives may be expressed by the adj. *externus*; e. g. *ad fm w.*, auxilia externa (opp. domesticæ opes; *Cæs. B. C. 2, 4*).

**WITHSTAND**, resistere, obsistere, reniti, repugnare (prop. and fig.).

**WITHY**, vimen. *Made of w.'s*, vimineus: *w. bed*, viminētum (*Varr.*). *W.* salix = willow.

**WITNESS**, s. *Testimony*, testimonium. *To bear w.*, testem esse; *testimonium dicere*; *pro testimonio dicere*; *testari*: *testificari*: *to bear false w.*, falsum testimonium dicere or præbere: *the very words bear w. to the fact*, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt: *to call to w.*, testari qm; *testem facere qm*; *God*, Deum testari or Deum invocare testem; *gods and men*, deos

hominēque testari or contestari.—*antestari qm* (in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court). *The question put was, licet antestari? If the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in C. pro Milone, 25, 68.* (9) *One who bears testimony*, testis. *To call a w.*, testem citare: *to bring a w.*, testem producere: *to call a w. to prove*, testem citare or vocare in testimonium cs rei.

**WITNESS**, v. (1) *To attest*, testari (g. t.).—*attestari*. *testificari*. *testimonio confirmare* (confirm by one's evidence).—*testimonio esse*, testem esse (to be a w., the former of things, the latter of persons).—*affirmare* (to affirm positively).—*clamare* (to cry out). (2) *To see, observe*, vid.

**WITTICISM**, facete, acute, salse dictum; pl. facetiæ, argutæ, diceria.

**WITTILY**, facete (C.). *haud infacete* (*Vell.*). *festive*. *lepidè*. *salse* (C.). *non invenuste* (*Plin. Ep.*).

**WITTY**, dicax, facetus, non infacetus, salsus, urbanus. See **WIT**.

**WIZARD**, magus (μάγος).—*veneficus* (a preparer of poisonous drugs for the purposes of enchantment).—*qui inferiorum animas elicit*: *qui animos or mortuorum imagines excitat* (*ast. C. Valin. 6, 14; Bm. C. Tæce. 1, 16, 37*).—*qui jubet manes exire ex sepulcris* (*ast. O. Met. 7, 206*).—*qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit* (*T. Ann. 2, 28, 2*).—*elicendi animulas noxias et præsagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus* (*Ammon.*); *all of one who raises spirits; the last, for the purpose of inquiring the future*.—*qui adjuratione divini nominis demonas expellat* (*expeller of evil spirits; exorcist; Lact; in late writers, exorcista*).

**WIZENED**, retortidus (prop. and imp. prop.); e. g. *mus, frons, &c.*; *post-Aug.*

**WOAD**, vitrum (see *Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 14*; *called also glastum, in Plin.*) *Cær.*, *Plin.*, *Pitr.*.—*\*lactis tinctoria* (*Linna.*). *To dye with w.*, vkro infucere qd.

**WOE**. See **GRIEF**, **SORROW**, **CALAMITY**. *W. is me! vae mihi! vae mihi misero! pro dolor! me miserum!*

**WOEFUL**, tristis (*sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face*)—*mæstus* (*sad, melancholy*; prop. of persons, but also of things; see also **SAD**). *Rather w.*, subtristis (*rare; Ter.*): *very w.*, pertristis; *permaestus*.—*miser* (*that excites compassion*; e. g., *situation, res; fall, fortuna; life, vita*).—*miserabilis* (*miserable*; e. g., *aspect, eighth, aspectus*).—*luctuosus* (*sad, sorrowful*; e. g., *death, exitium*).—*flebilis* (*that will draw forth tears*). *To have a w. countenance*, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre; *vultu tristi or mæsto esse* with a w. countenance, mæsto et conturbato vultu (*Auct. ad Herenn.*): *w. news*, tristes nuncii: *a w. end*, tristis exitus or eventus: *w. times*, tempora misera, dura, or iniqua; *misera tempora et luctuosa (C.)*; *temporum iniquitas, gravitas, or calamitas*.

**WOEFULLY**, misere, miserabiliter, flebiliter (*poet. flebile*). *luctuose*; also miserandum in modum. [*SYN. in WOEFUL*.]

**WOLF**, *A wild animal*, lupus.—*lupa* (a she-w.; also *lupus femina*, in old Latin, *Q. 1, 6, 12*). *Of or belonging to a w.*, lupinus: *to devour like a w.*, lupino victu devorare (*Prud. περὶ στροφ. 1, 98*). *W.-hunting*, \*venatio luporum. *To go out w.-hunting*, lupos venari. *A corrosive ulcer*, see **CANCER**.

**WOLF DOG** = *Shepherd's dog*. See **DOG**.

**WOLF'S CLAW**, \*ungula lupi or lupina. \*lycopodium (*Linna.*).

**WOLF'S MILK**, tithymālus (τιθύμαλος).—\*euphorbia (*Linna.*).

**WOLF'S WORT**, aconitum (*Plin., V.*).

**WOMAN**, femina (in respect of sex; opp. vir).—*mulier* (with ref. to age, not a girl).—*sexus muliebris* (*woman collectively*; i. e., the female sex). *A young w.*, puella (a girl).—*virgo* (a virgin).—*adolescens*, juvenis (the former, a young person up to twenty or even thirty years of age; the latter, *fm thirty to fifty*, but sts used also for the former): *an old w.*, anus (g. t.).—*vetula* (implying dislike or contempt). *W. kind*, *sexus muliebris (the female sex)*.—*mulieres* (*women of staid age*).—*feminae* (*women*; opp. viri, men): *women's clothes*, vestis muliebris; *vestimentum muliebre*: *in women's clothes*, veste muliebris indutus; *in muliebreum modum ornatus*.

**WOMANISH**, **WOMANLIKE**, muliebris (of or by a w.).—*effeminatus*; *mollis* (*effeminate*).

**WOMANLY**, muliebris, femineus. *Avoid* femininus, which is late.



WOMB, uterus (v. propr.).—venter (g. t. as to outward appearance).—alvus (as containing the uterus). To kill a child in the w., partum in ventre necare (Poet.). a child in the w., fœtus: fm the w., a primâ ætatis; a primis ætatis temporibus; ab initio ætatis.

WONDER, s. || *Astonishment*, miratio. admiratio. To excite w., admirationem facere, efficere. admirationem habere, or, more emly, move (to excite w., of things). To be seized with w., admiratio me capit or inessit. Full of w., mirabundus. || A wonderfui king, res mira. miraculum. prodigium. portentum. Jn. portentum et miraculum.—ostentum (supernatural appearance, having an ominous character).—monstrum (an unnatural animal or man). A w. (= a wonderful person), \*homo mirificus: the seven w.'s of the world, \*septem miracula mundi: it is no w., non mirum est; non est quod miremur: it is a w., mirum or mirandum est: is it any w.? mirandumne id est?—what w. is it? quid mirum? 'No wonder' may often be translated by quippe, scilicet: no w., for he was a very liberal person, quippe benignus erat (H. Sat. 1, 2, 4). To perform w.'s, \*miracula edere.

WONDER, v. mirari (to be astonished or surprised at something strange, great, or interesting).—admirari (to admire as great or striking, or as deserving praise or blame).—demirari (to be astonished at some striking appearance).—admiratio qm inessit; stupere admiratione. To w. that, mirari quod, or acc. and inf.: to w. at alth, mirari, admirari, demirari qd, de qâ re; mirum mihi qd est, videtur: to w. greatly, valde, admodum, vehementer, magnopere mirari: I w. what could have been the reason why, miror quid causæ fuerit quare.

WONDERFUL, mirus. mirandus. admirandus. mirabilis. admirabilis. mirificus. Very w., permirus: w. things, res miræ; mirabilia; miracula; monstra. To perform w. cures, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Plin.).

WONDERFULLY, mirum in modum. mirandum in modum (w. but not in mirum modum). mirabiliter. admirabiliter. monstrose. prodigialiter (H. A. P.).

WONDERFULNESS, admirabilitas (C.).—mirabilitas (Lact.). My by the adj.

WONT, s. mos. consuetudo; Jn. mos atque consuetudo. See also CUSTOM.

WONT, v. solere. assolere. consuevisse. assuevisse (C.); insuevisse (Tac.). I am w. to, sic assuevi, consuevi; hæc est mea consuetudo; ita facere soleo; ita fert mea consuetudo (C.); sic meum est mos (H.). One is w. to, consuetudo hujus rei facta est (Cels.).

WONTED, suetus. assuetus (L.).—assuefactus. consuetus. solitus. notus (C.).

WOO, qm colere (Suet. Otho, 2); cs cultorem esse (O. A. 1, 722); amare qm or amatorem esse cs (a cultor is not necessarily an amator (O.)).—cs amore teneri or captum esse (to be in love with). || W. nuptiis amare (is of a man to whom proposals of marriage are made (T. Germ. 18); so connubilis ambire.

WOOD, || *Timber*, lignum (g. t.); pl. ligna (pieces of w., emly fœw.).—materia, more rarely materies (timber, whether standing, or felled and squared).—materia (timber used for building). To grow or increase in w., in materiam et frondem effundi: the more we trim trees, the more do they grow in w., quo plus putantur arbores, eo plus materię fundunt. To cut or fell w., ligna or materiam cedere: to cleave w., ligna findere: to fetch w., lignari; materiari: to be of w., de ligno esse; of w., ligneus. Wine that is in the w., vinum dollare (Ulp. Dig.). || A place where trees grow, silva (a number of trees together, with thick underwood).—saltus (a forest, esply, as some suppose, a thickly wooded ravine, or mountain dell; see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 19. Poss. ad V. Georg. 1, 16; also a w. where cattle feed, or a wooded chain of mountains; hence distinguished fm mons and silva; silvis aut saltibus, Cæs.; saltus silvasque, Virg.: montes saltusque, Just.).—nemus (a plantation).—lucus (a sacred grove). A thick w., magna, densa silva.

WOODCOCK, \*scelopax rusticola (Linn.).

WOODEN, ligneus; dim. ligneolus.

WOODLOUSE, oniscus, multipecta, centipeda (Plin.).

WOODMAN, qui ligna cedit (w. lignicida was not in use; Varr. L. L. 8, 33, § 63).

WOOD NYMPH, nympba silvæ (w. nympba silvica is poet.).—dryas, hamadryas (a tree nymph).

WOODPECKER, picus arborarius (Plin.). \*certhia familiaris (Linn.).

WOODY, silvester (C.). silvossus (L.). nemorosus (Plin. Ep.). w. saltuosus = full of w. mountains and ravines (S., Liv.).

WOOPER, procus (C., V.). amasius (Plaut.; lover, sweetheart).

WOOF, subtemen. trama (usually regarded as synonym. Serv. ad P. Æn. 3, 483; but Sen. [Ep. 90] distinguishes trama fm subtemen: quemadmodum tela suspensia subtemen insertum, quod duritiam utrinque compriementis trama remolliat, spatia coire cogatur et jungi, where it may be = stamen, warp, or tela, the whole web, or the threads of the web. Schneider, Index Script. R. R., understands trama the threads drawn up into a web, and by subtemen simply the woef or w. Koenig, ad Pers. 6, 73, takes trama to be the harder and more firmly twisted threads of the w., and subtemen, its softer threads).

WOOL, lana (propr.).—lanugo (alth like w.). Of w., laneus: soft w., lana mollis: long w., lana proluxa: shorn w., lana tonsa. To cut w. (in shearing), lanam tondere (Varr.), detondere (Plin.), demetere (Col.); to dress w., lanam parare (Varr.), carminare (Plin.); of or belong to w., lanarius. Prov. Great cry and little w., quum magna minaris, extricas nihil (Phædr.).

WOOLEN, laneus. W. yarn, lana neta (Ulp. Dig.).

WOOLEN-DRAPER, lanarius.

WOOLLY, lanosus (Col.); lanuginosus (Plin.; full of w.).—lanatus (abounding in w.). W. hair, capillus lanæ propior (oft. Plin. 8, 48, 73).

WORD, s. vocabulum (as the name of alth = nomen; rare in C.).—verbum (considered as spoken or written).—vox (an expression containing a complete proposition: vox, esply as an expression of feeling; verbum, of an idea).—dictum (an expression of intellect or humour; often an expression may be regarded as a vox or a dictum).—nomen (the distinctive name of an object). The w. 'plough,' verbum aratri (w. not verbum aratum): w.'s = speech, sermo; oratio; an old w., verbum vetus, vetustum, prisca; a new w., verbum novum, novatum: w. for w., ad verbum (g. de Græcis exprimere; ediscere; cum qd re convenire); verbum e verbo exprimere (C., when he translates, e. g., πάθω, morbi; κατάληψις, comprehensio). Verbum de verbo expressum efferre (Ter., in same sense); verbum pro verbo reddere (w. not spirit of an author, which is 'in w. only,' opp. re): to give the spirit of an author, without translating him w. for w., non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omnium verborum vique servare (C.): to translate w. for w., ad verbum qd transferre, exprimere (C.); verbum verbo reddere (H.); verbis totidem qd transferre (C.): to say a w., verbum facere: not to utter a w., verbum nullum facere (C.): to get a w. out of aby, verbum ex quo elicere (C.): to define one's w.'s, verba definire et describere: to use a w. in a certain sense; by Crel. with verbo uti (nol verbum usurpare, adhibere): subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare. To use a w. in a rare application, verbum doctissime ponere. Cicero, too, makes a similar application of the w., item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur. Cicero uses the w. in a contrary meaning, contra valet quum Cicero—ita dicit: to agree in substance, but to be different in w.'s, re consentire, vocabulis differre (C.): to wech the w. virtue is usually applied, in qd nomen poni solet virtutis (w. if the w. in apposition is an adj., the following passage of Cicero is a good example: 'To the w. happy,' Sc., huc verbo, quum beatum dicimus, &c.; Tusc. 5, 10). To exchange w.'s with aby, verba commutare cum quo or inter se: to have w.'s = to quarrel, dispute, alterari, altercationem facere (C.); verbis certare cum quo: to say alth in few w.'s, breviter circumscribere, explicare, expedire qd; parvâ significatione ostendere qd: I wish to say two or three w.'s to you, paucis te volo (Pers.); te tribus verbis volo (Plaut.); tribus verbis (id.); paucis auseulta! paucis audi! (Ter.): fair w.'s, blandæ voces; benigna oratio; benigna verba (C.): to waste w.'s, verba frustra consumere: don't say a w. about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptiis (Ter.): not to suffer one to speak a w., Interloqui qm (Ter.); loqui conantem interpellare: in one w., uno verbo; ut verbo dicam; quid multa? To take the w.'s out of one's month, orationem ei ex ore eripere (Plaut.): not to be able to get a w. fm aby, ex quo verbum elicere, or vocem exprimere, non posse: to say or put in a good w. for aby deprecari qm ab qo (in order to avert a danger, &c.). commendare qm ci (in order to recommend or introduce him). To beguile by fair w.'s, ducere qm dictis, with or without phaleratis (frequent in Ter.); lactare qm et spe falsa producere (Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24): to put one of with fair w.'s, pollicitando lactare cs animum (ib. 4, 4,

9): want of w.'s, inopia (verborum; opp. verborum copia, ubertas): a little w. = particle, vocula (Gell.; *sed* but there is no authority for verbulum): structure of w.'s, ordo, structura verborum; consecutio verborum (construction): connexion of w.'s, verborum iunctio (C.), junctura (H. A. P.), copulatio (Q.): w. of command, see COMMAND. To be at a loss for w.'s, verba desunt ei (C.); qs continuandi verba facultate (ad facilitate) destituitur (Im confusion, want of presence of mind; Q.): to employ a w. that has become obsolete, verbum a vetustate repetere (Q.). Play upon w.'s, anonomatio (C. and Q.) [See PUNNING, and the examples there given]. — verborum lusus (Ruhnck.). To have the last w., ad extremum obliqui (Bau.): the w. of God = the Bible, literæ divinæ, sanctæ; libri divini (Eck.): to preach the w. of God, Del voluntatem interpretari; see also Holy Writ: the w. of life, doctrina salutaria. || Promise, fides; promissum. To give one's w., promissum dare; promittere qd: to pledge one's word for alth, fidem suam in quam rem interponere (Cæs.): to oby, fidem ei dare (C.), or interponere (Cæs.), or astringere (Ter.): to keep one's w., be as good as one's w., fidem servare, præstare (C.), conservare (Np.), liberare (C.), exsolvere (L.); in fide manere; promissum servare, exsolvere (opp. fidem non servare; in fide non stare; promissum non stare; promissum non facere; fidem fallere, mutare, prodere): on your w., tuâ fide (Plaut.); te auctore, sponsore (aff. C.): on my w., meâ fide (C.); me auctore; me videri a man of his w., vir fidem datam, promissum datum, religiose servans: to keep one to his w., postulare ut fidem datam servet, exsolvat qs (aff. C.): to demand the fulfilment of a promise. — instare verba es; premere verba es (in argument, to tie one close to his expressions): I rely upon your w., tuo promisso, tuis dictis, confido, nitor: you have my w., fidem meam habes i rata ac firma sunt, quæ promissum an honorable man's w. is as good as his bond, in virum honestum, bonum, non cadit mendacium, fraus; promissa fides sequetur.

WORD, v. See EXPRESS.

WORDY, verborus (of persons and things; using many words, or containing many words).

WORK, s. || An outward action, opus (v. propr.). — factum (thing done). Good w.'s, recte, honeste facta (C.): if = a virtuous life, virtus; vita sancta (ib.): bad w.'s, male facta; maleficia (ib.): a w. of love, of mercy, factum ab amore, a misericordia profectum. To make short w. with alth, rem præcidere. || Labour, opus, opera, labor (Syn. in LABOUR). || Task, doing, opus. To complete a w. begun, opus ceptum perficere, pertexere: it seems hardly like the w. of men, vix humanæ opis videtur (L. 10, 29): this is the w. of a single man, hoc ab uno fit (C. Mil. 33, 90). To begin or undertake a w., aggredi, suscipere quam rem; inchoare opus; ad opus faciendum se conferre (aff. C.): to have a great w. on hand, magnus opus habere in manibus (C. Acad. 1, 1, 2): to leave a w. unfinished, opus omittre, inchoatum relinquere (aff. C.): to put the finishing hand to one's w., extremam manum operi imponere (V.); summam manum imponere operi (Sen.): this is not my w., hoc ego non feci; hoc non per me factum est (aff. C.): it is evidently the w. of chance and accident, casu et fortuito qd factum esse apparet (C.): clerk of the works, exactor operis (Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. L. 45, 37). || A thing wrought and completed, product, opus; factum. A little w., opusculum. || Pl. works = fortifications, &c., opera, pl.; munitiones; munimenta. || Pl. works of a machine, machina. compages. || A written composition, opus; also corpus, monumentum (e. g. opera, monumenta Græcorum): a small w. = a little book, libellus; opusculum (a short or trifling piece of composition; H.).

WORK, v. INTRANS. || To labour, opus facere (esp. of agricultural labour: for wch we find more rarely operari). — laborem subire, obire. operam dare ei rei. operam locare, ponere, consumere in qâ re (C.). in opere esse (Sen.). in opere occupatum esse (Cæs.): (of literary w.), literarum studia exercere (C): doctrinæ studiis navare (Ern.): to w. with the needle, acu pingere (to embroider). — aere (to sew): to w. by lamp or candlelight, esp. before daybreak, lucubrare: to w. all night, ad laborem nullam partem noctis intermittere: to w. day and night, opus continuare diem et noctem: to w. for pay, operam suam locare: for oby, ei: w. and pray, ora et labora; auspicare laborem a precationibus (Jam.). || To exert force, saks effecti, vim habere (not vim exserere, wch is not Lat.). — efficacem esse (to w. or be effective). The medicine w.'s, concipitur venis medicamentum;

does not w., medicamentum imbecillius est quam morbus: the medicine w.'s so powerfully, tanta vis est medicamenti: the medicine w.'s well, commodè facit (Cels.): to w. upon alth, vim habere or exercere in qd; on oby, qm or cs animum movere or commovere. || To ferment, vid. TRANS. tractare qd (s. i., to handle alth). — dolare, edolare qd: to cut with a carpenter's axe, wood, &c. Respecting actare and exalcarare, see HXW. — subigere (to prepare thoroughly, by kneading, ploughing, &c.: e. g., bread, leather, land): colere, excolere qd (to cultivate; &c. educate): that can be easily worked, tractabilis: to w. a ship, navem agitare (aff. Np.): to w. land, agrum colere, moliri, arare (to plough): a mine, fodinum. || To work at, laborare. elaborare in qâ re (to w. hard at alth with a view to a result; but elaborare qd = to pursue alth with great pains; in C. only in the pass.). — operam dare ei rei: versari or operam et studium collocare in re (to be occupied with alth): to w. at afresh or anew, retractare (to take in hand again; a writing, &c.). — recolere (to cultivate again; land, &c.). — de integro facere (to make quite new again; e. g., a play, fabulam). || To work off, tollere (to clear by w.). — opera sui compensare (to pay a debt by labour, instead of money): at a printing press, alibrum typis excubere, describere, exprimere (not imprimere); see TO PRINT. || To work out, = To work carefully and in all parts, elaborare (but in Classic prose only in the passive, esp. in the perfect participle); perficere, also with diligenter. — concoquere (prop., to digest; then fig. = to think over; e. g., what has been read: Sen. Ep. 84, 6; for wch Ep. 2, 4, ed. Rup. has excoquere). = To get through by labour and diligence, perfodere. — penetrare per qd (to penetrate through). — emergere re and ex re (fig., to w. one's way out fm; e. g. mendicare). — tollere (to clear; e. g., a debt by w.).

WORK-BASKET, quasillus. calathus. See BASKET.

WORK-DAY, dies negotiosus (opp. dies sacer, T.). dies profestus (opp. dies festus, L.).

WORKHOUSE, ergastulum (a house of correction; at least implying the idea of compulsory labour). To send to the w., in ergastulum ducere or dare. If only = poorhouse, ptochotrophium or ptochium (Cod. Just.).

WORKING, tractatio, tractatus (the handling a thing) — fabricatio, fabrica (artificial w., fabricating, e. g. æris et ferri). — cultio, cultus (the cultivation of land; cultus also of the mind). To consider a thing worth w., dignum statuo qd, in qd elaborare. A w. bee, apis mellificans (825) mellifera only in poetry; apis quæ mellifico studet: a w. day, dies negotiosus (considered as occupied in labour); dies profestus (not kept as a holiday).

WORKMAN, opifex (s. l.). — artifex (an artisan, a handicraftsman who employs skill, although only mechanical). — faber (one who works in hard materials, usually with an adj. denoting his occupation; e. g. faber tignarius, a carpenter; faber ferrarius, a smith. Hence, artisans employed in a building, and those in the army employed in fortifying a camp, &c.; were called fabri; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 11; also C. Cels. 4, 8, 17, includes workmen in the expression, qui in tabernis sunt): the commonest w., opifex villissimæ mercis: a w. who sits at his work, sellularius (in L. 8, 20, distinguished fm opifex, opificum vulgus et sellularii); sedentaria cuius opera eat (Col. 12, 3, 8): w.'s tools, fabrilla (pl.).

WORKMANSHIP, opus (often with Crel.; e. g. vas præclaro, or antiquo, operum factum, of superior, ancient w.).

WORKSHOP, officina (s. l.; prop. and fig.); also locus confecturæ (Plin. 13, 12, 23) — fabrica (of a faber, i. e. smith, carpenter, &c.). The w.'s lie close below, opera fabrilla jacet (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). — textrina; textrinum (for weaving). — artificium (of an artisan; C.): also pergula artificii (Plin.).

WORKWOMAN, operaria (Plaut., facit). If = neediwoman, puella or mulier quæ acu victum querit (see Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48). \*femina acu opus faciens.

WORLD, || The universe, mundus, universum, universitas. rerum universitas, natura rerum, res creatæ: before the foundation of the w., ante mundum conditum, creatum, ante res creatas, ante initia rerum: fm the beginning of the w., inde a primis rerum initia, inde a mundo condito. || The globe and its contents, orbis terre, or orbis soli (the globe). — orbis terrarum (the world, so far as it was known to the Romans). — terræ (countries). To sail round the w., orbem terræ circumvehi (not circumnavigare):

the old w., \*orbis antiquus: the new w., \*orbis novus; \*orbis recens cognitus; \*partes orbis terrarum recentiore meta inventae: the rulers of the w., terrarum principes (L.): a citizen of the w., totius mundi incolae civis (C. Tusc. 3, 37, 108, where κόσμος is translated mundanus, and explained by qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrat; incolae mundi). **Men of the same age or generation.** homines qui nunc vivunt, qui nunc nati, reperitur in orbe terrarum. homines, genus hominum: the ancient w., antiquitas; antiqua tempora. **Things as they are, res quae nunc sunt.** ordo rerum, qualis hodie, qualis nunc est: quae a nunc w. alla etas; novus rerum ordo (Bau.); another w. (in the Roman sense), inferi, locus inferorum, orcus; (in the Christian sense), altera vita. \*mortui, mortuorum vita. **Men in general, exply men and things with wch we are conversant,** homines, vulgus (the greater number): such is the w., sic vivitur (C. Fam. 2, 15, 2); sic vita hominum est (C. Ruc. Am. 30, 84); sic vita fert (C. Att. 12, 22, 4); sic sunt homines, sic vulgus est (Ter.); the way of the w., hominum mores; aequalis est (Ter.); the great w., celeberrima hominum; celebrior vita; sol; lux; to publish to all the w. in publico proponere, qd. a man of the w., homo politus et urbanus. Loino lautus (C.). —morum, peritus, omni vitā et viciu exultus atque expolitus (polished, refined)—hominum tractandorum peritus (practised, not inexperienced); knowledge of the w., notitia hominum, rerum, temporum (T. Dial. 29): to know the w., nosse, cognoscere habere homines, multum versatum esse cum hominibus: to be ignorant of the w., non nosse homines, or hominum mores. Imperitum esse hominem or rerum: all the w. knows it, omnes homines hoc sciunt. neminem fugit, nemo ignorat: the bravest man the w. ever saw, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir (C.). — **Men of a certain class; e. g., the literary w.,** homines docti, literati, eruditi (C.); better than civitas literaria (Wolf); civitas literata, erudita, respublica literaria. **Avoid orbis terrarum eruditus (Wylend.).** See **REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.** The fashionable w., homines cultiores, elegantiores. **Things temporal (opp. to things eternal), res humanae, res vanae, fluxae, caducae.** (with ref. to earthly pleasures) voluptates, illecebrae voluptatum (C.): love of the w., rerum humanarum &c. amor, studium, admiratio: contempt of the w., despiciētia rerum: to live to the w., to love the w., deditum esse, servire voluptatibus, captum esse rebus vanis, studiis pravis: the wicked w., homines impii, mali, perditii. **A Great number, vis, vis magna.** **In the world (as an expletive), tandem (e. g., how in the w. quoniam tandem modo) or by Crci., e. g., I am the most unhappy man in the w.,** prorsus nihil adest, quin sim miserrimus (C. Att. 11, 15, 3). **WORLDLINESS,** rerum humanarum, vanarum, fluxarum, terrenarum amor, studium, admiratio. **WORLDLY, 1 Earthly, terrestrial, terrenus (1657 mundanus in this sense is not Class.). 2 Human, humanus. 3 Secular, not spiritual, profanus, civilis. 4 Vain, addicted to things temporal, vanus, rerum inanum amans, voluptatibus deditus: a w. mind, rerum inanum amor et studium. WORK, PROPRIETY (g. l.); dim., vermiculus (Plin.)—curculio (in grain)—tinea (that eats books, clothes, &c.)—teredo (that eats wood, clothes, &c.); (vermis) lumbricus (Cels.); \*lumbricus teres (Linn.); in the human body: the w.'s (as a disease), verminatio: to have w.'s, verminare: full of w.'s, verminosus (Plin.). See also GLOWWORM, SILKWORM. — **Fig.** Ligation under a dog's tongue, vermiculus; lytta (Plin.): to cut out this w., lyttam exsecare.— **The throat of a screw, Gr. σπειρώδης (no term in Latin).** **Athg tormenting, agritudo animi exedens (of grief); morans, stimuli, cruciatus (conscientiae).** **WORM-EATEN, vermiculosus (of fruit); cariosus (of wood).** To be w.-e., vermiculari; carie lufestari; in cariem verti. **WORMED, verminosus (full of worms; said of fruit, and of the human body).** **WORM HOLE, vermiculatio (in fruit; Plin.).** — caries (in wood; Fibr., Plin.). **WORMWOOD, absinthium (Plin.).** \*artemisia absinthium (Linn.). A decoction of w., absinthii decoctum, poculum absinthiatum (Sen. Suasor. 6): w. wine, (vium) absinthiatum (Pall.); absinthites (Plin., Col.). **WORMY, verminosus (Plin.). vermiculosus (Pall.).** **WORN. See WEAR.** **WORRY, 1 To tear, lacerate, laniare, dilaniare.****

lacerare, dilacerare. **2 To tease, harass, vexare, angere, cruciare, exerceo, male habere, molestia or incommodo adficere qm.**

**WORSE, deterior (that wch has degenerated, In good to bad).—pejor (that wch was originally bad, but is now more evil than it was). To make w., deterior fieri or in deterior mutare qd (to make w. instead of better; opp. corrigere).—in pejor mutare or vertere et mutare (opp. in melius mutare)—corrumpere, depravare (to corrupt, deprave)—qd exulcerare (e. g., pain, dolorem; afflicto, malum res). exasperare qd (e. g., a cough, lussim); to make athg w. (i. e., represent a thing w. than it really is), qd verbe exasperare; to make the evil w., malum augere (to increase an existing evil)—malum malo addere (to add a new evil to one already existing); you would only make the evil w., in ulcere tamquam ungula existeret (Prov., C. Dom. 5, 12). To grow w., deterior fieri (to grow w. instead of better, e. g., abg's circumstantiae).—pejorem fieri (of a sick person) Cels. 3, 5). In pejorem partem verti et mutari. In pejor mutari (to turn the w.)—aggravare, ingravescere (to become more oppressive, of any evil, e. g., an illness): the matter cannot grow or get w. than it already is, pejore loco non potest res esse, quam in quo nunc sita est: the disease is growing w. and w., in dies morbus ingravescit: to have grown w., deteriori statu or conditione esse, pejore loco esse (relative to quality, circumstantiae, &c.): he will not be the w. for it, \*non male sibi consulat. PAOV., His bark is w. than his bile, vehementius latrat quam mordet. See also BAD.**

**WORSHIP, v. venerari, adorare (the latter, the stronger; both with the addition ut deum, when the object is a person; see Suet. Vit. 2).—colere (deos, in deorum numero; by formal rites, &c.); 3. venerari et colere.—qm admirari, colere, colere et observare (to admire greatly, esteem highly). PAOV. To w. the rising sun, (semper) ad id, unde q's status ostenditur, vela dare (C. de Gr. 2, 44, 187). 1658 adorare not in C.**

**WORSHIP, s. veneratio, adoratio (act of worshiping, by prayer or other such homage).—cultus (by sacrifice). Divine w., Dei cultus; divinus cultus (g. l.).—res divine (things relating to the deity).—sacra, orum, m. (every thing wch pertains to external w., sacrifice, &c.): to celebrate divine w., sacra procurare, sacris operari, res divinas rite perpetrare: to be present at divine w., rebus divinis interesse (of the priest).—sacris adesse (of the people; see to be ΠΑΡΕΣΤΗ); pertaining to divine w., \*ad Dei cultum (or ad res divinas, or ad sacra) pertinens: your W. (as a title), reverentia vestra (aff. Plin. Paneg. 95, 6).**

**WORSHIPFUL, venerandus, venerabilis, admirandus, summā observantia colendus.**

**WORSHIPPER, cultor (deorum).—admirator (as ardent admirer). To be a w. of abg, admirari, or magnopere, mirifice colere et observare qm (aff. C.): to have a host of w.'s, multis esse admirationi. In multorum admiratione esse, multos habere sui studiosos et observantes (aff. C.).**

**WORST, adj. pessimus. To bear or put up with the w. of things, equo animo ferre, quod extremum est: I am the w. of, pessimo loco sum res mea: in the w. case, pessime ut agatur (aff. C. Ferr. 3, 47, 112): abg is one's greatest or w. enemy, qm sibi inimicissimum or infestissimum habere: to suffer the w., ultima pati: to make the w. of athg, qd in majus credere (to believe it worse than it is).—qd in majus accipere (to take it unnecessarily ill): when the w. (of a disorder) is over, ubi inclinata jam in melius valetudo est (Cels.): when patients are at the w., quom (egroti) pessimi sint (Cels.).**

**WORST, v. See CONQUER.**

**WORSTED, s. \*lana facta, tractata.**

**WORSTED, adj. laneus.**

**WORT (herb), herba.**

**WORT (unfermented beer), mustum (hordel).**

**WORTH, s. 1 Valua, pretium, aestimatio (prop.).—pretium, dignitas (fig.). See VALUE. 2 Excellence, virtus: great w., praestantia: a man of great w., vir singulari virtute praeditus. See EXCELLENCE, MERIT.**

**WORTH, WORTHY, adj. dignus qd re (1657 not with a gen.; neither can dignus be used without its case; also observe that 'worthy that,' 'worthy of,' 'worthy to,' followed by a verb or participle, must be expressed by dignus qui, with a conjunctive; dignus, with an infn. passive, is found only in poets, and in inferior prose). W. of credit, fide dignus, dignus cui fides habetur: w. of commendation, dignus laude, laudandus, dignus qui laudetur: to esteem abg w., dignari; dignum habere, ducere, putare, judicare, existimare; of athg, qd re,**

or with qui, quæ, quod: to be w., valere (to be valued at); in pretio esse, or pretii esse, with the genitives magni, parvi, pluris, &c.; pretium habere. enī, vendi qd pretio (to be bought or sold at a certain price): corn is w. nothing, annonæ pretium non habet: corn is w. a little more, annonæ carior sit: estates are now w. nothing, nunc jacent pretia prædiorum: a saterce is w. two asses and a half, sæstertius efficitur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse. sæstertius exæquat duos asses et tertium semissem: it is w. more to me than another thing, potior res est: it is w. while, operæ pretium est: if they be w. seeing, si videndo sint (C.): to be w. more, pluris esse. || **Worthy** = good; vid.

**WORTHILY**, digne. pro dignitate. pro merito.

**WORTHINESS**, dignitas, or by the adj.

**WORTHLESS**, || **Physically**, vilis, parvi pretii (without great value or price).—tenus (slight, poor).—levis (without intrinsic value); facili et levius. — nullius pretii (of metals, &c. without value).—rerum inope (of writings; see H. A. P. 322).—inanis (void, e. g. speech, letter).—miser (miserable, pitiable).—malus (bad).—corruptus (spoiled). || **In a moral point of view**, malus (inclined to evil, opp. bonus).—pravus (spoiled); Jn. malus pravusque.—improbus (not acting in a proper manner).—nequam; nihil (worth or good for nothing, opp. frugi, esply of slaves).—inutills (not fit for alyg). A w. person (rascal, squanderer, &c.), nebulo; also homo nullæ re bonæ dignus: to be w., nihilli esse (see C. Qu. Fr. 1, 2, 4); nullius pretii esse. See also CORRUPT.

**WORTHLESSNESS**, parvum pretium. tenuitas (want of importance); levitas (opp. gravitas).

**WOT**. See Know.

**WOUND**, s. vulnus (inflicted by a weapon or other sharp instrument).—plaga (by any instrument intended to injure).—ulcus (an open sore, that has begun to fester). **Wound** cicatrix is a scar, mark of a healed wound). To re-open or tear open a w., recentem cicatricem rescindere: to irritate a w., reficere obductam jam cicatricem: to sew up a w., suturis oras vulneris inter se committere (Cels.). To close up a w., vulnus glutinare (of drugs which have that effect): to bind up w.'s, vulnera obligare: to inflict w.'s (on a state, province, &c.), vulnera (republicæ, provincie, &c.) imponere: to be lame fm or in consequence of a w., claudicare ex vulnere: w.'s in front, vulnera adversa. cicatrices adversæ; on the back, vulnera aversa.

**WOUND**, v. || **PROPR.** vulnerare (g. t., to inflict a wound; t. e. to divide the flesh, &c. with a sharp instrument, τρυφάειν).—sauciare (to reduce to a wounded or unround state, τραυματίζειν): to put hors de combat: sauciare is said to denote the effect of the cutting instrument, and so the depth of the wound: vulnerare, the effect of the cut, and so the separation of the parts, the open wound: but **Wound** sauciare, although Classical, is rare; it is not found in Cæs.). To w. severely, grave vulnus ci infligere: to be severely wounded, graviter vulnerari. gravi vulnere icl. grave vulnus accipere: to w. mortally, ci plagam mortiferam infligere: to be mortally wounded, mortiferum vulnus accipere. || **FIG.** vulnerare (e. g. animos; qm verbis, voce). ledere (to injure more or less slightly; e. g. cs famam). **Wound** sauciare, in this figurative sense, is found only in Plautus.

**WOUNDED**, vulneratus (g. t.).—sautus (as so to be unfit for fighting; the proper term for those wounded in battle). **Wound** attritus=galled; ulcerosus=suit of sores.

**WOVEN**. See WEAVE.

**WRANGLE**, WRANGLING. See QUARREL, QUARRELLING.

**WRAP**, || **PROPR.** involvere; (in alyg), in qâ re (e. g. sal in linoleo).—obvolvere (to w. round, muffle up, cover over). To w. up in paper, chartâ amicire (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270): to w. a child in swaddling clothes, infantem involvulus colligare (Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 52): to be well wrapped up, curiose vestimentis involvi or involutum esse (e. g. curiose vestimentis involvendus est. ne frigus ad eum aspiet, Cels.). || **FIG.** Involvere (e. propr.).—velare (to veil).—tegere (to cover).—obducere (to put round as a veil): to w. oneself up in his virtue, auct virtute se involvere (H. Od. 3, 29, 5).

**WRAPPER**, involvulum, tegumentum.

**WRATH**, ira. iracundia. bilis. stomachus. exandecentia. ira et rabies. (SYN. IN ANGER; vid.)

**WRATHFUL**, iratus. ira plenus. ira incensus. See ANGRY.

**WRATHFULLY**, irate. irato animo. iracunde.

**WREAK**. To w. one's vengeance upon aby, ultione se explere (T. Ann. 4, 25): odium or alium satiare (C.); pœnâ cs satiare (L. 29, 9, fin.).

**WREATH**, s. || **Something curled or twisted by tortus with the subst.** || A garland, sertum; pl. sarta (**Wreath** corolla = chaplet). See GARLAND.

**WREATH**, v. torquere. contorquere (to twist).—serere. nectere (to join).

**WRECK**, s. || **PROPR.** navitium (a shipwreck).—navis fracta (a shattered ship).—navis or navigli reliquæ (the remnant of a shattered ship). The timbers of a wreck, tabulæ navis fractæ. || **FIG.** Ruin; vid.

**WRECK**, v. frangere. To be wrecked, frangi; naufragium facere (**Wreck** naufragium patii); ad scopulos allidi or affligi; saxis impingi (by striking on rocks); naufragio interire (to perish by shipwreck).

**WREN**, regulus (Auct. Carm. de Philom.).—"motacilla regulus (Linn.).

**WRENCH**. See FORCE, SPRAIN.

**WREST**, || **PROPR.** (vi) extorquere qd ci (not a qo, wch is correct only of extorting money, corn, &c.).—exprimere ci qd. eripere ci qd. per vim auferre ci qd. To w. alyg out of aby's hands, extorquere qd de or ex manibus cs (but not de or ex qo); eripere de or ex manibus cs. || **FIG.** To w. the sense of alyg, qd perverse interpretari: to w. the meaning of a word, verbum in pejus detorquere.

**WRESTLE**, || **PROPR.** luctari, or (post-Aug.) col-luctari cum qo or inter se. || **FIG.** luctari. contendere. vires intendere. See also STRIVE.

**WRESTLER**, luctor. palestrita (merely for exercise).—athlêta (in the public games).

**WRESTLING**, luctatio (C.). luctatus (Plin.: **Wrestling** lucta and luctamen are poet.); also (fig.) certamen.

**WRETCH**, miser (a miserable man).—perditus. nequam (an abandoned, wicked man).

**WRETCHED**, || **Unhappy**, miser (miserable).—miserabilis (pitiable).—flebilis (lamentable). Jn. miser et flebilis. A w. look, aspectus miserabilis. || **Bad**, worthless, malus. A w. man, homo malus, improbus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius. || **Poor**, in bad circumstances, miser (pitiable).—afflictus (broken down).—ærumnosus (burdened with trouble).—calamitosus (afflicted with many sufferings and adversities).

**WRETCHEDLY**, misere. miserabiliter. miserandum in modum (miserably).—male (badly). W. poor, mendicissimus (C.).

**WRETCHEDNESS**, miseria (g. t.).—res miserie or afflictæ (sad circumstances, pitiable state of affairs).—calamitas (occasioned by loss).—ærumnæ. vexationes (distress).—egestas (bitter poverty).—angustie temporum (bad times).—tempora luctuosa (mournful times) To be in w., in miseria esse or versari; in summâ in felicitate versari; iniquissimâ fortunâ uti: to be born to w., ad miseriam or miseriâ ferendis natum esse: to deliver fm w., a miseriâ vindicare; ex miseriâ eripere: to alleviate the w. of any one, miseriâ qm levare.

**WRETCHLESS**. See RECKLESS.

**WRIGGLE**, torqueri. se torquere. se versare. To w. into, se insinuare in or ad.

**WRIGHT**, opifex (with ref. to labour).—artifex (with ref. to labour and skill).

**WRING**, torquere. To w. the hands, manus torquere: to w. clothes (after washing), aquam exprimere lintels: to w. aby's neck, contorquere fauces; cervicis cs frangere (**Wring** gulam cs frangere [S. Cæi. 55, 4] is unusual; and collum ci torquere = to take a man by the neck, and twist it partly round' [a sort of punishment, or a milder torture]; cf. L. 4, 53): to w. fm; see EXTORT.

**WRINKLE**, s. ruga. To contract w.'s, cutis culcitra rugis (O.).

**WRINKLE**, v. rugare (Plin.). corrugare (Col.). contrahere (C.). To w. the forehead, cogere rugas in frontem (Juv.).

**WRINKLED**, rugosus.

**WRIST**, carpus (Cels.). W.-band, \*fasciola subcullæ: with frilled w.-bands, or frilled at the w., ad manus fimbriatus (a, um; Suet.).

**WRIT**, || **Alyg written, scriptum.** Holy Writ, literæ sanctæ, sacre, or divine; arcane sanctæ religionis literæ (Lact.). \*corpus literarum sanctiarum (collection of sacred writings). **Writ** Biblia is modern, and scriptura sancta or sacra (Lact. 4, 5, 9) is late Latin: scriptura in Class. Latin is never = a writing, written document. As we read, or find, in Holy Writ, ut sanctæ literæ docent; sicut sacre literæ docent; quod divinis literis proditum est. || **In a w.**, præscriptum. mandatum. \*literæ de comprehendo maleficio editæ or enisæ; or simply literæ (fm the context). To issue a w. for, mandare ci qd; \*literas edere, emit-tere de re.



**WRITE**, scribere (g. t.).—literas scribere or facere (Plaut.; to form letters).—ducere litterarum formas (Ruhnck., of children learning to w.): hence, to w. a good hand, or fine hand, lepidâ manu facere litteras or scribere (afr. Plaut.). to w. a bad, wretched hand, male, negligenter exarare litteras [see also HAND]: to w. sm a copy, litterarum ductus sequi (Q. 10, 2, 2); versus ad imitationem propositos describere (afr. Q. 1, 1, 35).—litteris consignare, litteris mandare, scripturâ persequi (to note or put down in writing).—in chartam conjicere (to put hastily upon paper).—memoriæ causâ in libello referre (to put down in a note-book, in order to assist the memory).—enotare (to note or put down in writing what one has just read or thought of).—litteris custodire, memoriæ prodere, tradere (to commit to writing).—conscribere (to compose in writing). To w. down with abbreviations, to w. down in short hand (what another says), qd velocissime notis excipere: to w. briefly, breviter describere, exponere, compendi: to w. fully, copiosius, atilo uberiorè explicare: to w. in verse, versus describere, persequi: well written, verbis apte comprehensus et conclusus: to w. for one's livelihood, calamo victum queritare (afr. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48): to w. a letter, scribere or conscribere epistolam (to compose a letter, with ref. to the contents or substance of the letter; whereas scribere litteras, e. g. manu sua, refers to the manual act of writing): to w. (a letter) to aby, a) absol. litteras ad qm dare or mittere (to send a letter); b) not litteras scribere, or simply scribere, ad qm (or el): to w. fully, or at length, to aby, litteras dare ad qm plurimis verbis scriptas; ad qm uberores litteras mittere; b) with notice of the contents of the letter, litteras mittere (to send a letter to; with an acc. and infin. when the letter contains only statements or information, but with ut and the conjunct. when the letter contains a command, charge, &c.); scribere ei or ad qm (to inform or enjoin by letter; with an acc. and infin., or with ut and a conjunct., according to the nature of the communication, as before); qm per litteras certiore f. cere de qâ re (or with an acc. and infin., to give intelligence of althg by letter): to w. concerning aby or althg, scribere de qo or de qâ re; to aby, ei or ad qm (g. t.); epistolam conscribere de qâ re; to aby, ei (if by letter); librum scribere de qâ re (a book): to w. agat aby, scribere in or adversus qm (g. t.); librum edere contra qm (to publish a book agat aby): to w. to one another, to correspond by writing, litteras dare et accipere: to w. back (in reply), litteras rescribere or respondere: to w. oneself as, = assume such or such a title or character in writing, se scribere qm (e. g. se a Cornelium Cossium consulem scriptis; L. 4, 20, extr.); ei est nomen (with a nom. or dat., more rarely a gen., of the name): his name is written with a d, \*nomen ejus habet litteram d: to read a written reply, ex libello respondere (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5); to preach a written sermon, &c., de scripto dicere (C.), or orationem, sermonem ex libello habere (cf. Suet. Oct. 84): to w. out, perscribere (to w. fully and accurately); exscribere; transcribere (to transcribe); transcribere; transferre (to transfer sm one book to another). [To compose (a book), (librum) scribere or conscribere; edere (to publish).] IMPROPR. Althg is written on aby's forehead, qd ex ore ac fronte cs pernoscere potes (afr. C. Pat. 5, 10).

**WRITER**, [One who writes, scribens, qui scribit. qui litteras scribit. A good w., qui eleganti or nitidâ manu litteras scribit (afr. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 28): the w. of a letter, qui litteras, epistolam scriptis, exaravit (afr. C.).] One whose profession or office it is to write, scriba; also (post-Aug.) a manu servus; ab epistolis; amanuensis (secretary, amanuensis); librarius (a transcriber of books). [Author of a book, scriptor, qui librum scriptis or conscripsit (the actual w. of it).—auctor (only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style, for a particular statement, &c.; hence not without a gen., unless this can easily be supplied by the context). Roman w's, Romani scriptores (who have written in Latin); rerum Romanarum auctores (Latin historians, who are our authorities for Roman history); Latinitatis auctores (writers of classical Latinity). [Writers (as a class), without gen., qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.

**WRITHE**, se contorquere or torquere. torquêrî.  
**WRITING**, [The act, scriptio, scriptura. scribendi usus (habitus). Fond of w. scribendi cupidus; ad scribendum promptus ac paratus; scribendi amore flagrans: a w. exercise, scribendi exercitatio, commentatio, meditatio: of or belonging to w., scriptorius; grapharius (Suet.); containing materials for writing): w. materials, charta et atramentum (paper and ink), or charta (paper) only. [The manner, scribendi genus,

ratio (C.). scripturæ genus (Np.). See also STYLE. [Althg written, scriptum (Suet.) not scriptio; and scriptura (in this sense is late).] Pl. Writings, tabulæ (public formal documents; with or without publicæ).

**WRITING-DESK** or **TABLE**, \*mensa scriptoria.—With the Romans, the men wrote reclining on a lectulus lubucatorius; the women, sitting on a cathedra; see Böttig. Subin. 1, p. 65).

**WRITING-MASTER**, \*magister scribendi.

**WRITING-PAPER**, \*charta scriptoria.

**WRITING STAND**, \*vasculum atramenti et theca grapharia.

**WRITING-TABLET**, codicilli (pl.; C.). pugillares (Plin. Ep.; Suet.). tabula literaria (Varr.).

**WRONG**, adj. non justus (not as it ought to be; opp. justus).—pravus (perverse, having a false direction; opp. rectus).—vitiosus (faulty).—falsus (false or mistaken; of persons).—alienus (not suitable).—non opportunus. Incommodus (inconvenient). The account is w., rationes non convenient: to form a w. judgement respecting aby, male, perperam, corrupte, non integre judicare de qo: to form a w. conclusion, vitiose concludere (C.): to give a w. pronunciation to Greek words, perperam, male, Græca pronuntiare: w. measure or weight, mensura non justa; pondus non justum: to be w. in the head, insanum esse; insanire (C.); mentis non integrum esse (H.): to pursue a w. course or method, alienum, non rectam inire rationem, or ingrediam, quâ eo quo tendis pervenias, deducaris (afr. C.): to be in the w. road, aberrasse a rectâ viâ (prop.); a virtute aberrasse (Ag.). the w. side, aversa pars; aversum latus: the w. key, clavis falsa, aliena: to come at the w. time, alieno, non opportuno, tempore, non in tempore, venire: to go into the w. way, alias, quam volebam, intrare ædes: you are w. (= mistaken), falsus es (Ter.): the clock is w., \*horologium erat: to be w. in computation, errare, falli, in numerando, computando.

**WRONG**, s. See INJURY.

**WRONG**, v. lædere (g. t., to hurt).—injurîâ afficere qm; injuriâ ei facere, inferre, imponere; injuriâ jacere or immittere in qm (to inflict an injury upon). To think himself wronged, se læsum putare; ægre or moleste ferre; pro molestissimo habere (se, &c.).

**WRONGFUL**. See UNJUST.

**WRONGLY**, male (opp. bene).—vitiose (opp. integre).—non recte. minus recte. perperam, falso (to perperam with ref. to the object, falso with ref. to the subject; the former of a thing such is not right, the latter of a person who is mistaken or is in error). To judge w., male, perperam, secus, corrupte, non recto judicare: to conclude w., male, perperam, vitiose concludere, colligere (afr. C.).

**WROTH**. See ANGRY.

**WROUGHT**, factus, confectus. See WORK.

**WRY**, distortus, pravus, intortus, recurvus.

**WRY-NECK** (a bird), \*lynx torquilla (Linn.).

**WRY-NECKED**, qui est obstipâ cervicæ (Suet. Tib. 68) or obstip capite.

**WRYNESS**, pravitas; or by the adjj.

**WYCH-ELM**, \*almus scabra (Linn.).

## Y.

**YACHT**, \*celox. cursoria (sc. navis; Sidon. Ep. 1, 5). See SHIP.

**YAM**, \*dioscorea (Linn.).

**YARD**, [A court, area, chors (for cattle; see COURT). [A measure of three feet, duo cubitis (a cubitus being a foot and a half): the Roman gradus is less than a y., about 2½ feet; ulna is much more than a y.). A y. long, tripedalis (of three Roman feet). [The support of a sail, antenna (Cæ.), or antenne, pl. (O. Hist.).] cornus = the extremities of the yard.

**YARN**, linum netum (linen y.; Ulp. Dig. 32, 3, 70, § 11).—lana neta (woollen y., ib. § 2). A thread of linen y., flum lini or linteum: a thread of woollen y., flum lane or laneum (both afr. L. 1, 32, § Plin. 36, 15, 22).

**YAWL**, lembus, scapha. See SHIP.

**YAWN**, v. oscitare (C.). oscitari (Auct. ad Her.). dormitare (a sign of sleepiness). To y. aloud, clare oscitare (Gell.).

**YAWN**, s. oscitatio. With a y, oscitante.

YE, YOU, vos, pl. of tu.

YEA, [Yes; vid. *I Indeed, truly, imo. Yea rather, yea more, imo etiam; quin; etiam; quin etiam; imo vero etiam; quin potius.*

YEAN, enit. parère.

YEAN, annus (s. propr.).—annuum tempus. anni or annum spatium (the space of a y.). A half y., semestre spatium: sex menses: in the past y., anno superiore, exacto, transacto, circumacto, &c. (not elapsed): to enter upon a new y. with good thoughts and resolutions, novum annum faustum et felicem reddere bonis cogitationibus: to wish aby a happy new y., optari ci et ominari in proximum annum læta (ast. *Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5*): to wish one another a happy new y., primum incipientis anni diem lætia precationibus invicem faustum ominari (*Plin. 28, 2, 5; cf. O. Fast. 1, 175*, cur lætia tuis dicuntur verba kalendis): the y. before, anno ante; anno superiore or proximo: the y. after, or the next y. (speaking of past time), anno postero: a y. after he was banished, postero anno quam ejectionis est: three y.'s after he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat; tertio anno quam redierat; tribus annis or tertio anno postquam redierat; tertio anno quo redierat: in the course of the y., anno verterte: every other y., æternis anni: every y., singulis annis; quot annis: every third, fourth y., tertio, quarto quoque anno: for a y., annum (e. g. potestatem annum obtinere; qm annum lugere): not to have convoked the senate for nearly a y., anno jam præter senatum non habuisse (*L.*): three times a y., ter in anno: to put off thy for a y., for this y., for many y.'s, qd differre in annum, in hunc annum, in multos annos: this y., hoc anno (less commonly in hoc anno): taking one y. with another, ut peraqve ducas, &c. (i. e., upon an average of several y.'s, hos numquam minus, ut peraqve ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere esse solitos): a whole y., annus integer: above (or more than a year), plus, amplius (more).—major. majus (older).—et quod excurrit, very late: e. g. *Paul. Dig. decem et quod excurrit; Veg. Mil. 1, 28*, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax): it is more than twenty y.'s, amplius sunt viginti anni: above a y., plus annum (e. g. cum qd vivere); annum et eo diutius (e. g. esse in Galliâ cum qd simul): it is more than three y.'s since, amplius sunt tres anni; amplius triennium est: it is a y. since, annus est quum, postquam, &c.: it is not yet ten y.'s since, nondum decem anni sunt quum &c.: how long is it since this happened? St. It is now twenty y.'s, quam diu id factum est? St. Hic annus incipit vicesimus: a y. had scarcely elapsed, annus vix intercesserat: in the winter of the year 1000, hieme, qui fuit annus millesimus (ast. *Cæs. B. G. 4, 1, init.*): a space of two, three, six, ten y.'s, biennium, triennium, sexennium, decennium (or duo anni, &c.): a y. old, anniculus; unus anni (g. i.); unum annum (of persons): to be so many y.'s old, natum, with acc. of the y.'s; or esse, with gen. of the y.'s: to be above so many years old, vixisse, conficisse, complevisse (so many years): thus, —he is nineteen y.'s old, decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: he is above ninety y.'s old, nonaginta annos vixit, confect, complevit; also nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: above or under thirty-three y.'s old, major or minor annos tres et triginta natus, or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta; also major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natus (C.) or natus (Np.); major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta: I take him to be sixty y.'s old, if not more, sexaginta annos natus est, aut plus, ut conficito: he died at the age of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: in the thirtieth y. of his age, tricesimum annum agens: in y.'s, magnus natu; magno natu; grandior or pergrandis natu; etate provector or grandior: etate jam senior (of advanced age); etate affectus (grown old; all of persons); vetus or vetulus (somewhat old; of persons and things): grandævus (s. poet.): to be in y.'s, annosum esse (of animate and inanimate objects); etate provectorum esse; longius etate provectorum esse; grandiozem natu esse (of persons); vetustum esse (of things): to advance in y.'s, senescere; longius etate procedere or proveli: in course of y.'s, etate; tempore procedente: season of the y., anni tempus: the four seasons of the y., quatuor anni tempora; commutationes temporum quadripartitæ.

YEARLY, adj. annuus (lasting a year: taking place throughout the whole year; also annalis; *Varr.*).—anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year: in this sense annuus is poet.). Y. festivals, sacra anniversaria; festi dies anniversarii: y. salary, income, &c., annuus,

orum, n., or annua pecunia (g. i.; *Sen. Benef. 1, 9, 4, T. Ann. 13, 34, 1*); merces annua (as pay; e. g., of a physician; see *Plin. 29, 1, 5*); annua salaria, orum, n. (as a kind of pension; e. g., to poor senators; *Suet. Ner. 10*): to appoint a y. salary to any one, annua or annuum pecuniam ci statuere, constituere: to give a y. salary to any one, annua ci præstare or præbere: to give any one a y. salary of five hundred thousand sesterces, offerre ci in singulos annos quingena sestertia.

YEARLY, adv. quotannis, singulis annis, in singulis annos (for every year).

YEARN, desiderare qd. esse in desiderio. tenēri desiderio ca. rel. desiderium ca. rei me tenet, cepit, requirere qm or qd. flagrare, mature ca. rei desiderio.

YEARNING, desiderium (ardens, summum).

YEAST, fermentum facibus zythi expressum.

YELL, v. ululatus. ejulare (with lamentation).

YELL, s. ululatus; ejulatus; ejulatio; ploratus; or (of several) comploratio (with lamentation).

YELLOW, gilbus, gilvus, belvus (like honey; see *Foss. V. Georg. 3, 83*).—flavus, flavens (y. as gold; composed of green, red, and white, like the ripe ears of corn, hair, &c.; *Gr. Eudor.*, for we find also aureus).—fulvus (with a red or brown tinge; darker than gold). luteus (of an orange or brimstone colour; paler than rufus).—flavus, fulvus, and luteus signify y. passing over into red; and hence in *Gell. 2, 26*, they are reckoned among the red colours.—badius (of a pale y.).—luridus (of a dull y., of a yellowish green).—galbanus (like young corn and the sprouts in spring; of a greenish y., χλωρός).—cadaverous (sallow, as a corpse).—rāvus (of a grey or dark y.); also aureus (of a gold y.).—cerēus, cerinus (y. as wax).—croceus (of a saffron colour).—sulphureus (of a brimstone colour).—siliceus (like ochre).—citri colore (of a citron colour). Not citrinus, a false reading, *Plin. 19, 5, 23*. To be y., flavere: to become or grow y., flavescere.

YELLOWISH, subflavus (*Suet.*). color in futeum inclinat us or languescens (both *Plin.*); luteus = 'the colour of the flower; lutum, saffron).

YELP, gannire.

YEOMAN, agri, agrorum possessor or dominus. agrarius (*C. Att. 1, 19, 4*; landed proprietor).—liberi prædii possessor (having a freehold; pl. aratores: yeomen of the guard, custodes corporis; stipatores corporis; satellites (sm the context). See *LIFE GUARD*.

YES (as an affirmative answer) ita. ita est, sic est (so it is).—recte (an expression of courtesy in affirmation; quite right, very well).—certe (certainly, surely, denotes the conviction with which one affirms a thing).—vero (indeed, truly, affirms with greater emphasis).—etiam. sane. sane quidem (it is self-evident: at all events).—Imo (in itself is never an affirmative particle in replies, but rather opposes what has been said before; either something stronger, 'yea even', or something corrective, 'yea rather'; e. g. qui hoc intellectist' an nondum ne hoc quidem? D. Imo calide, yes, perfectly). The Latins, however, usually affirm, not by any such particle, but more closely and emphatically by a repetition of the word on which the emphasis rests in the interrogation; e. g. will you come? veniesne? yes! veniam! do you want me? mene vis? yes! te! Clitipho came here. Alone! Clitipho huc adit. Solus? Yes! solus! I say yes, also. affirmo. annuo (by nodding the head): you say yes, but I say no, tu ais, ego nego: to answer yes or no, aut etiam aut non respondere: to say yes to athg, in qd re assentire: to answer yes to athg, qd affirmare: only say yes, fac promittere.

YESTERDAY, heri. hesternus die. (in *epistolary style*) pride ejus diei quo hæc scribebam (see *Groef. § 246*). Y. evening, heri vespere! y. morning, heri mane: the day before y. (adv.), nudius tertius; (subst.) dies qui nudius tertius fuit: of y., i. e. lately, nuper admodum factus (natus).

YET, [However, but, tamen, attamen; verumtamen (but however, but y., οὐ μὴν ἄλλα).—nihilo minus (nevertheless).—quamquam, etai (although, however, μὲντοι, καίτοι; both chiefly, as in Greek μὲντοι, in an exception with a speaker himself makes, where also we may use sed; see *C. Cat. 1, 9, 23*; ad *Div. 7, 24, 2*; *Muren. 41, 89*).—sed (in transitions, when the discourse is suddenly broken off; e. g. y. let us omit that, sed id omitamus; y. enough of this, sed hæc hactenus).—sed, tamen, verumtamen (in resuming interrupted discourse, after a parenthesis, &c.; see *C. N. D. 1, 32, extr.*; *Ferr. 3, 2, init.*; *cf. Heusing. C. Off. 1, 1, 3*).—atque (however, in passing to another part of a speech; see *Daehne Np. Lys. 1, 4*; *Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20*).—saltem (at least, in a limitation). Y. at least, y. certainly, at, at saltem, or at ... saltem (after negative

*propositions*; see C. ad Div. 9, 8, 2; Sext. 3, 25, 1).  
*y. at last, y. at length, tamen, tandem (when at length long wished or hoped for is attained)*; see Bremi, *Sat. Oct.* 91; *Mab. Cass. B. G. 3, 21*; *y. not, neque, tamen, non tamen*; tamen ... non (see *Krebs*, § 808). *¶ De noting a condition*, sed: *y. so, y. only in so far ... that or that not*, sed tamen ita ... ut or ut ne; also simply ita ... ut, or ut ne, when the first proposition is limited by the second (see C. ad Div. 16, 9, 3; *Cat.* 4, 7, 15; cf. *Beier, C. Off. 1*, 25, 88, p. 199, sq.). — *¶ (Of time)*, still, adhuc (to this time). — ad id; ad id tempus (to that time). — etiam (pointing out the existence of a certain circumstance at a certain period, as implying surprise or displeasure). — etiamnum; etiamnum (the same, with emphasis): not *y.*, nondum (to denote the non-existence or non-occurrence of an expected event, state, &c., as contemporaneous with the occurrence of some other event, which may be either past, present, or future: ille quid agat, si nondum Romæ es profectus ad me scribas velim); haud dum, non ... etiam (makes the verb of the sentence more emphatic): *y. do not y. thoroughly know me, non satis pernocti me etiam qualls sim* (*Ter. Andr. 3*, 2, 23) — adhuc non (even up to the present moment, with ref. to the previous epoch during which the event has not taken place; with ref. to the past, we must use ad id tempus non; ad id non): not *y.* ... but, nondum ... sed: and not *y.*, neque dum; neque adhuc: nothing *y.*, nihil dum; nihil adhuc: none *y.*, nullus dum; nullus etiam nunc (all with same difference as nondum, non etiam, adhuc non; vid. [See Obs. in Hitherto.] ¶ *Yet, in adding, strengthening, &c., and with comparatives*: etiam, with compar. *hic*, not adhuc till *Q.*, &c.; also in adding particulars, &c., that are to be taken besides and equally with what was before mentioned; etiam alii; etiam insuper: I make *y.* one more request, unum etiam vobis oro, ut &c. See STILL.

**YEW-TREE, taxus.** *Of y., taxicus* (see *taxus*, poet.).

**YIELD, [TRANS.]** *¶ To bear, produce (of the earth, trees, &c.)*, ferre, efferre, proferre, fundere, effundere (of nature, the earth, a field; fund. and effund. *y.* abundantly). *To y. fruit or produce*, ferre fruges, or ferre olei; fructum afferre; efferre (supply of a field). *The tree y.'s its fruit, arbor fert.* *¶ To give, afford, &c.*, afferre (to bring), facere, efficere (to cause). — esse (with dat.). — parere (beget, dolorem, tedium, &c.). — creare (make, create; e. g. periculum, errorem, voluptatem). — prestare (to supply). *To y. profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre*; usui or voluptati esse: to *y.* ably continual pleasure, voluptatem perpetuam prestare ci; comfort, consolation, solatium dare, præbere, afferre; solatio or solatium esse. *To y. no consolation (of things)*, nihil habere consolationis. *¶ To deliver up, tradere*; dedere: to *y.* up the ghost, see DIE. *¶ To concede, grant (in disputation)*, concedere (g. t.). — confiteri (without conviction) — assentiri (with conviction). — dare (as a ground to argue upon). *Do you y. that &c.?* (dare? with acc. and inf.). *Who would not y. this?* quis hoc non dederit? — if you *y.* this, you must also *y.* that, dato hoc, dandum erit illud: this being yielded, quo concessio; quibus concessio. —

**[INTRANS.]** *¶ To give way, cedere*; the sand y.'s (to the foot), sabulum vestigio cedit: a cushion which does not y. (when one sits on it), culcita quo corpori resistit. *¶ Not to resist, cedere, concedere (g. ti.)*. — moren gerere, obsequi (to comply with). — manus dare (to declare oneself conquered; see *Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 31*); to *y.* to a person in atq., cedere ci in qâ re: to *y.* to the entreaties of abq., ca precibus cedere; ca precibus locum dare or relinquere; ci roganti obsequi: to *y.* to the will of abq., ca voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: not to *y.*, in sententia suâ perstare or perseverare. *¶ To give oneself up to, ci rei se dedere*; studio ci rei se dedere or se tradere. *Pra* i voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere; servire; strictum esse; dedium esse. *¶ To be inferior, cedere, concedere* (see *Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 7*). — inferiori esse qo (to be under): to yield to a person in nothing, non cedere or non concedere: in qâ re, non inferiori esse qo qâ re, parem esse qâ re (to be equal). — æquare or æquiparare qm qâ re (to equal): not to *y.* to one in luxury, qm luxuria æquare.

**YIELDING, a. Crel.** *Our y. at all proves at once &c.*, demonstrat id ipsum, quod cedimus (e.g. eos graves esse) intolerabiles; *Q. 6, 2, 16*.

**YIELDING, obsequens; obsequosus; facilis; indulens.** [See in COMPLAISANT.]

**YOKE, s. jugum (prop. and fig.).** — Jugum servitutis; jugum servile; servitus, utis (fig.). *To put on or im-*

*pose a y.*, jugum ci imponere (prop. and fig.): to take off a y., jugum ci solvere or demere (prop.); qm eximere servitio (fig.): to shake off a y., jugum excutere; jugum exuere; jugo se exuere (prop. and fig.); exuere, with the idea of gradually shaking off; jugum servile a cervicibus delicere; servitutum exuere (fig.): to bring ably under the y. of slavery, ci jugum servitutis injungere: to deliver ably fm a y., jugum servitutis a cervicibus ca depellere: to submit to a y., jugum accipere (all fig.): to keep under the y. of slavery, qm servitute oppressum tenere. Hence metonym. = a pair of oxen (yoked together), jugum (boun).

**YOKE, v.** jugum imponere (e. g. bubus); jugo qm subdere et ad currum jungere (*Plin. 8, 18, 20*); (boves) jugo jungere (C.). *To y. together*, (boves) conjungere.

**YOKE-FELLOW, conjux (husband or wife).** — socius (companion).

**YOLK, vitellus (v. propr.).** — luteum (*Plin., the yellow*).

**YON, YONDER, qui, quæ, quod illic, istic, ibi ecum; or by iste, a, ud; ille, a, ud. And y. he, it, atque eorum (said by one, pointing to the object): y. comes Davus, Davum video.**

**YOKE.** *Of y., in time of y., olim: antiquitus; patrum or majorum memoriâ; antehac* [See in ANCIENLY].

**YOU, tu (sing. nom.). vos (pl. nom.). te (sing. acc.). vos (pl. acc.).**

**YOUNG, adj. and s.** *¶ Of persons*, parvus, parvulus (not yet grown up; opp. adultus). — infans (under the seventh year). — puer, puella (a boy, girl, to the seventeenth year and beyond). — adolescentulus, adolescens (to the thirtieth year and beyond). — juvenis (a young man, to the forty-fifth year and beyond). *¶ Puer* is said of persons older than the seventeenth year, to denote their want of experience; adolescens, esp. also as implying absence of caution and consideration which belong to old age; and juvenis, as implying that the party is in the prime of life, still in full vigour). — filius (a son, as opposed to his father; e. g., the y. Marius, Marius filius); a y. man, puer, adolescens, juvenis. — filius (a son, opp. to his father); y. people, see YOUTH: still very y., plane puer; peradolescentulus: that is still too y. for atq., culjus ætas non matura ca rel. *To make y. again, juveniles annos reddere ci*; ci juvenem quandam speciem reddere; renovare: to grow y. again, juvenescere; repuerascere; renovari. *¶ Of animals*, pullus (subst., with the name of the animal added in an adjective; e. g., a y. horse, pullus equinus). — catulus (of the y. of dogs and cats; e. g. catulus canis; catulus felis; fig. also of the y. of other animals; e. g., of swine, sheep, serpents). — juvenens, juvenca (a bullock, heifer; juvenem also fig. of y. hens, opp. veteres gallinæ; *Plin. 10, 53, 74*). The y., soboles; quæ bestiae procreant (procreant); quæ procreata sunt; quæ nata sunt: to bring forth y., fetus edere or procreare; catulos parere. *¶ Of trees and plants*, novellus: a y. vine, vitis novella. *¶ Of other things*, novus: a y. (lately married) wife, nova nupta: a y. husband, novus maritus.

**YOUNGER, junior, minor, or inferior ætate.** annis inferior. ætate posterior (later in respect of age). — natu minor, minor (happy of the y. of two brothers). — A whole year y., toto anno junior: some years y., aliquot annis minor.

**YOUR, vester (vestra, vestrum).** — vestrum (among you). — tuus, a, um (singular); e. g., Y. Majesty, Tua Majestas). — y. account, vestra causâ. propter v.

**YOURSELF, tu ipse. tute. tutemet: (pl.), vos ipsi. vosmet. vosmet ipsi.**

**YOUTH, i. The age of youth, pueritia, ætas puerilis (childhood, to the time when the young Roman assumed the toga virilis, in his seventeenth year). — fm this year to the forty-sixth or fiftyeth, persons able to bear arms were called juniores, as opp. to seniores). — adolescentia (fm the seventeenth to the thirtieth, or even the fortieth year: the period in which the y. is ripening into the man). — juvenas, ætas integra or confirmata (the rigour of manhood; fm the thirtieth to the fortieth or fiftyeth year). — juvenas (y. in its first bloom). — juvena (rare in prose; the whole period, years of y.); in one's y., in pueritia. In adolescentia (*Suet. Claud. 41*); but usually by puer or adolescens (when a boy, when quite a y.); fm y., a puer, a parvo. a parvulo. a pueris. a parvis. a parvulis (the three last of several, or when one speaks of himself in the pl. number); ab adolescentia. ab adolescentulo: fm earliest y., a prime temporibus ætatis. a prima or ab incunata ætate. ab initio ætatis. a prima or ab incunata adole-**

scensia. a primo juvente flore: *fm tender y.*, a primâ infantia. a tenero. a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (*cf. beryx*, in *epistolary style*; *C. ad Dio.* 1, 6, 2; *not to be used in other prose*): *the flower of y.*, flos ætatis. ætas florens. flos juvenæ. ætas integra: *to be in the (first) flower of y.*, in (primâ) flore ætatis esse. ætate florere: *to be still in the flower of y.*, integrâ esse ætate: *to die in the very flower of y.*, in ipso ætatis flore exstingui. in primo flore exstingui. medio in spatio integræ ætatis eripi rebus humanis.—[*Young persons*, pueri, puellæ (*boys, girls*).—*adolescentes*, virgines (*y.'s young women*).—*juvenes*, juvenes (*young persons of both sexes*).—*juniores* (*young men able to bear arms*); *opp. seniores*; *see above*]: *the y. of both sexes*, juvenes utriusque sexus.

YOUTHFUL, puerilis, or by the *gen.*, pueri or puero-rum. adolescentis or adolescentium (*genitives*). quod adolescentia fert. juvenilis [*SYN. in Youth*].

YOUTHFULLY, juveniliter.

YULE. *See* CHRISTMAS.

## Z.

ZANY. | *Buffoon*, *vid.* | *Simpleton*, homo ineptus, insulens, fatuus.

ZEAL, studium industria (*unwearied activity*). Burning, fiery *z.*, studium ardens. ardor. fervor: *constant z.*, assiduitas: *stirring, active z.*, alacritas. studium acerrimum: *to apply one's z. to a thing*, omne studium ad rem conferre: *to pursue one's studies with z.*, studia urgere. studia concelebrare (*of several*; *C. Invent.* 1, 3, 4): *to pursue them with less z. (than formerly)*, studia remittere: *to have a z. for athg.*, studio *cs rei teneri*: *to have great z.*, to burn with *z. for athg.*, studio *cs rei flagrare*, ardere, incensum esse: *z. is excited*, studium incitatur, inflammatur, incenditur: *to kindle, awaken z. in a person for athg.*, *cs studium qd faciendi commovere*: *with z.*, studio. studioso: *with great z.*, summo studio. studiosissime.

ZEALOT, acer *cs rei defensor*, propugnator.

ZEALOUS, studiosus (*always with a gen. of that on which one's zeal is bestowed*).—acer (*sharp, fiery, &c.*).—ardens (*burning*).—vehemens (*violent*). A *z. patriot*, civis acerrimus: *to have a z. desire for athg.*, *cs rei desiderio incensum esse* or flagrare.

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ZEALOUSLY, studio. studioso. acriter. ardentè. enixe (*with energy*).—intente (*with attention and diligence*).—industrie (*with constant exertion*). To desire *z.*, ardentè cupere: *to assist one z. in athg.*, qm enixe adjuvare ad qd (*e. g. ad bellum*): *to do, accomplish athg z.*, qd enixe facere (*e. g. cs imperata*): *to labour more z.*, intentius opus facere: *very z.*, omni or summo studio. studiosissime. enixissime: *to support aby most z.*, qm enixissime juvare: *to be most z. devoted or attached to aby*, esse *cs studiosissimum* or cupidissimum.

ZEBRA, \*equus zebra (*Lin.*).

ZEBU, \*bos Indicus.

ZENITH, \*punctum verticis quod vulgo vocant zenith. The sun is in the *z.*, \*sol hunc loco supra verticem est.

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus, Favonius (*C.*).

ZERO, \*zero, *n. indecl.*—Fig. To fall to *z.*, ad nihilum venire: *to be at z.*, nihil valere. nullo numero, loco, esse.

ZEST. *See* RELISH.

ZIG ZAG, discursus torti vibratque (*of lightning*; *Plin. Ep.* 6, 20, 9). To form a *z.*, errorem volvere (*L.*): *z. letters*, \*litterarum figuræ tortuosæ serpentes. The nearest *adj.* is tortuosus.

ZINC, \*zincum (*Lin.*).

ZODIAC, orbis signifer (*C. Dio.* 2, 42, 89). circulus signifer (*Vitr.* 6, 1, 1). circulus, qui signifer vocatur (*Plin.* 2, 4, 3); or simply, signifer (*id.* 2, 10, 7). orbis in duodecim partes distributus (*C. Tusc.* 1, 28, 68). orbis duodecim signorum (*C. N. D.* 2, 20, 53). limbus duodecim signorum (*Varr.* 2, 3, 7). [26] The Greek Zodiacus is found only in later writers.

ZONE, | A girdle, cingulus. | A division of the earth, cingulus terræ (*C. Somn. Scip.* 6, or *De Rep.* 6, 20, 21.—[27] In poets and post-Aug. prose, usually zona).—cælum. cæli regio. ora, or plaga (*quarter of the heavens*).—positio cæli (*T. Agr.* 11, 3).—regio (*district*). The torrid *z.*, zona torrida (*Plin.*); ardores (*S. Jug.* 18, 9). The frigid *z.*, glaciales cæli regiones (*ast. Col.* 3, 1, 3): the temperate *z.*'s temperatæ cæli regiones (*Vitr.*). For a poet. description of the five *z.*'s, see *V. Georg.* 1, 233–238.

ZOOLITE, \*pars animalis in lapidem conversa, mutata.

ZOOLOGICAL. By *gen.*, animantium. A *z. garden*, vivarium (*Varr.*). septum ferarum (*ast. L.*).

ZOOLOGY, ZOOGRAPHY, \*zoologia. \*zoographia (*id. th.*). \*descriptio animantium.

ZOOPHYTE, \*zoophytum (*Lin.*).

# INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

## AAR

*Aaron*, *Aāron*, -onis (m.).  
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*Abaris*, *Abaris*, -idis and -is (m.).  
*Abas*, *Abas*, -antis (m.); of or belonging to *Abas*, *Abantæus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Abas*, *Abantiades*, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Abas*, *Abantias*, -adis (f.).  
*Abbeville*, *Abbâtis villa* (f.).  
*Abdera*, *Abdera*, -æ (f.), and *Abdera*, -orum (n.); an *Abderite*, *Abderites*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Abdera*, *Abderiticus*, -a, -um, and *Abderitanus*, -a, -um.  
*Abel*, *Abel*, *ēlis*, and *Abēlus*, -i, also *Abel*, indecl. (m.); of or belonging to *Abel*, *Abēlicus*, -a, -um.  
*Abella*, v. *Aveila*.  
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*Abijah*, *Abias*, -æ (m.).  
*Abila*, v. *Abyla*.  
*Abimelech*, *Abimēlēchus*, -i (m.).  
*Abingdon*, *Abendonia*, -æ (f.).  
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*Abraham*, *Abraham*, -ānis, *Abrahāmus*, -i, and *Abras*, -æ (m.); descendant of *Abraham*, *Abrahāmydes* and *Abrahmydes*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Abraham*, *Abrahmæus*, -a, -um.  
*Abraham*, *Abraham*, -i (n.).  
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*Abasylis*, v. *Osero* and *Chero*.  
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*Abydos*, *Abydus*, -i (m. and f.); of or belonging to *Abydos*, *Abydæus*, -a, -um.  
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*Acapulco*, *Portus Aquæ pulchræ*.  
*Acarnania*, *Acarnānia*, -æ (f.); an *Acarnanian*, *Acarnān*, -inis; the *Acarnanians*, *Acarnānes*, -um (m.); *Acarnanian*, *Acarnānycus*, -a, -um.  
*Acusius*, *Acastus*, -i (m.).  
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*Achaæ* or *Achaia*, *Achāia*, -æ (f.); *Achæan*, *Achæus*, -a, -um; *Achalus*, -a, -um (poetical); *Achivus*, -a, -um, and *Achāicus*, -a, -um; the *Achæans*, *Achæi*, -orum (m.); an *Achæan female*, *Achāia*, -idis (f.).  
*Achæmenes*, *Achéménès*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Achæmenes*, *Achéménides*, -a, -um; a descendant of *Achæmenes*, *Achéménides*, -æ (m.).  
*Achæarnæ*, *Achæarnæ*, -arum (f.); *Achæarnian*, *Achæarnānus*, -a, -um, and *Achæarnensis*, -æ.  
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*Achelous*, the, *Achēlōus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Achelous*, *Achelōus*, -a, -um; a daughter of the *Achelous*, *Achelōis*, -idis, and *Achelōis*, -idis.  
*Acheron*, the, *Achēron*, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to the *Acheron*, *Acherontian*, *Acheronticus*, -a, -um, and *Acherontæus*, -a, -um; also usually *Acherusius*, -a, -um.  
*Achillas*, *Achillas*, æ (m.).

## ÆAN

*Achilleid*, the, *Achillēis*, -ydis (f.).  
*Achilles*, *Achilles*, -is (m.); poetical also -ēi and -i (after 2nd decl.); of or belonging to *Achilles*, *Achillæus*, -a, -um, and *Achillides*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Achilles*, *Achillides*, -æ (m.); the tomb of *Achilles*, *Achillæum*, -i (n.).  
*Acidalia*, *Acidālia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Acidalia*, *Acidalian*, *Acidālius*, -a, -um.  
*Acilia*, *Acilia*, -æ (f.).  
*Acilius*, *Acilius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Acilius*, *Acilius*, -a, -um, and *Aciliānus*, -a, -um.  
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*Acis*, *Acis*, -idis (m.), the river; (f.) the island.  
*Acmon*, *Acmon*, -ōnis (m.).  
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*Acragas*, v. *Agriumentum*.  
*Acre* (St. Jean d'Acre), *Ace*, -es, and *Aca*, -æ (f.).  
*Acri*, the, *Acris*, -is (m.).  
*Acisius*, *Acisius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Acisius*, *Acisiōnæus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Acisius*, *Acisiōnides*, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Acisius*, *Acisiōne*, -æ, and *Acisiōnēis*, -ydis (f.).  
*Acroceraunian*, *Acrocæraunius*, -a, -um; the *Acrocæraunian mountains*, *Acrocæraunia*, -orum (n.).  
*Acrocærinthus*, *Acrocærinthus*, -i (f.).  
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*Acte*, *Acte*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Acte*, *Actæan*, *Actæus*, -a, -um.  
*Actium*, *Actium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Actium*, *Actian*, *Actiæus*, -a, -um, and *Actius*, -a, -um.  
*Actor*, *Actor*, -ōris (m.); son or descendant of *Actor*, *Actōrides*, -æ.  
*Aculeo*, *Aculeo*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Adam*, *Adāmus*, -i, also indecl., *Adam* (m.).  
*Adda*, the, *Addus*, -æ (f.).  
*Adeline*, *Adelina*, -æ (f.).  
*Adherbal*, *Adherbal*, -ālis (m.).  
*Adiabene*, *Adiabēnē*, -es, and -bēnē, æ (f.); of or belonging to *Adiabene*, *Adiabēnicus*, -a, -um, and *Adiabēnus*, -a, -um.  
*Adige*, the, *Athesis*, -is (m.).  
*Admeto*, *Admētō*, -tis (f.).  
*Admētus*, *Admētus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Admētus*, *Admētæus*, -a, -um.  
*Adolphus*, *Adolphus*, -i (m.).  
*Adonis*, *Adōnis*, -is or -idis and *Adon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Adonis*, *Adōnæus*, -a, -um; the festival of *Adonis*, *Adonia*, -orum (n.).  
*Adour*, the, *Atūria*, -is, or *Atur*, -ōris (m.).  
*Adramyttium*, *Adrāmyttium*, or -tēon, genitive -i (n.), and *Adrāmyttios*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Adramyttium*, *Adramyttēus*, -a, -um.  
*Adrasin*, *Adrasin* or -tia, æ (f.).  
*Adrasius*, *Adrasius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Adrasius*, *Adrasæus*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Adrasius*, *Adrastis*, -idis.  
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*Adrumetum*, v. *Hadrumetum*.  
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*Ææa*, *Æææ*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Ææa*, *Ææus*, -a, -um.  
*Æas*, *Æas*, -antis (m.).  
*Æantem*, v. *Ajæz*.

*Æbutius, Ebutius, -i (m.); Æbutian, Ebdütius, -a, -um.*  
*Ædessa, v. Edessa.*  
*Ædai, Ædai, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Ædai, Ædai.*  
*Æduan, Ædulcus, -a, -um.*  
*Æetes, Æetes, or Æeta, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Æetes, Æetan, Æetëus, -a, -um, and Æëtius, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of Æetes, Æëtias, -idis, Æëtine, -es, and Æëtis, -idis.*  
*Æga, Æga, or Ægeæ, -ærum (f.); of or belonging to Æga, Ægean, Ægæus, -a, -um; inhabitants of Æga, Ægætes, -ium (m.).*  
*Ægæon, Ægæon, -önis, and later -önis (m.).*  
*Ægætes, the, Ægætes, -ium (f.).*  
*Ægeæ, v. Æga.*  
*Ægean, the, Sea, Ægæum Mare.*  
*Ægéria, v. Egeria.*  
*Ægeus, Ægeüs, -i, and Ægeüs, -ëos (m.); son or descendant of Ægeus, Ægides, -æ (m.).*  
*Ægiäle, Ægiäle, -es (f.).*  
*Ægiäleus, Ægiäleus, -ëi, and Ægiälëus, -ëos (m.).*  
*Ægina, Ægina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ægina, Æginensis, -e, and Æginëticus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Ægina, Æginëta, -æ (n.).*  
*Æginiam, Æginium, -i (n.).*  
*Ægira, Ægira, -æ (f.).*  
*Ægisthus, -i (m.).*  
*Ægium, Ægium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Ægium, Ægius, -a, -um.*  
*Ægle, Ægle, -es (f.).*  
*Ægon, Ægon, -önis (m.).*  
*Ægosthena, Ægosthëna, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of Ægosthena, Ægosthënenses, -ium.*  
*Ægypt, &c., v. Egypt.*  
*Ægyptus, Ægyptus, -i (m.).*  
*Ælian, Ælianus, -i (m.).*  
*Ælian, v. Ailius; Ælia, Ælia, -æ (f.).*  
*Ælius, Ælius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Ælius, Ælian, Ælianus, -a, -um, and Ælius, -a, -um; the Ælian house, Ælia gens.*  
*Ællo, Ællo, -üs (f.).*  
*Æmilia, Æmilia, -æ (f.).*  
*Æmilius, Æmiliius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Æmiliius, or the Æmilian gens, Æmilian, Æmilianus, -a, -um, and Æmiliius, -a, -um.*  
*Æmon, Æmon, -önis (m.); son of Æmon, Æmonides.*  
*Æmonia, &c., v. Hæmonia.*  
*Ænaria, v. Ischia.*  
*Æneas, Ænëas, -æ (m.); son or descendant of Æneas, Ænëades, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Æneas, Ænëus, -a, -um; a poem relating to Æneas, Ænëis, -idos (f.).*  
*Ænëid, the, Ænëis, -idos (f.).*  
*Ænia or Ænëa, Ænia or Ænëa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ænëa, Ænëan, Ænëaticus, -a, -um; inhabitants of Ænëa, Ænëatës, -um (m.); Æniänens, -um (m.); and Æniënenses, -ium (m.).*  
*Ænus, Ænus, -i, 1. (m.) river; 2. (f.) city.*  
*Æolia, Æolia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Æolia, Æolian, Æollicus, -a, -um, and Æoliüs, -a, -um; the Æolians, Æolës, -um (m.), and Æölü, -örum (m.); land of the Æolians, Æolis, -idos (f.).*  
*Æolius, Æolüs, -i (m.); son or descendant of Æolüs, Æolides, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of Æolüs, Æolis, -idis (f.).*  
*Ægyptus, Ægyptus, -i (f.); Ægyptian, of or belonging to Ægyptus, Ægyptius, -a, -um.*  
*Æqui, the, Æqui, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Æqui, Æquian, Æquicus, -a, -um, and Æquiculus, -a, -um; an Æquian, Æquiculus, -i (m.).*  
*Æsar, the, Æsar, -äris, (m.); Æsarian, Æsärsëus, -a, -um.*  
*Æchines, Æschines, -is (m.).*  
*Æschylus, Æschylus, -i (m.); of Æschÿlus, Æschÿläan, Æschÿläus, -a, -um.*  
*Æsculapius, Æsculapius, -ii (m.); Æsculapian, Æsculapius, -a, -um; a temple of Æsculapius, Æsculapium, -ii (n.).*  
*Æsëpüs, the, Æsëpüs, -i (m.); Æsëpian, Æsëpius, -a, -um.*  
*Æsërnä, Æsërnä, -æ (f.); Æsërnian, of or belonging to Æsërnä, Æsërnianus, -a, -um.*  
*Æsia, Æsis, -is, 1. (m.) a river.—2. (f.) a town; of or belonging to Æsia, Æsianus, -ätis (adj.).*  
*Æson, Æson, -önis (m.); of or belonging to Æson, Æsonius, -a, -um; son of Æson, Æsönides, -æ (m.).*  
*Æsop, Æsopus, -i (m.); Æsopian, of or belonging to Æsop, Æsöpeus, -a, -um, and Æsöpicus, -a, -um.*  
*Æstia, Æstia, -æ (f.); Æstian, Æstlänus, -a, -um.*  
*Æthalia, v. Elba.*  
*Æthiopia, v. Ethiopia.*

*Æthon*, *Æthon*, -ōnis (*m.*).  
*Ætna*, *Ætna*, -æ, and *Ætne*, -es (*f.*); *mountain and city; of or belonging to Ætna*, *Ætnean*, *Ætneus*, -a, -um (*of the mountain*), and *Ætneus*, -e (*of the city*).  
*Ætolia*, *Ætolia*, -æ (*f.*); *Ætolian*, *Ætolicus*, -a, -um; *Ætoliæ*, -a, -um, and *Ætoliæ*, -a, -um; *an Ætolian*, *Ætoliæ*, -idis (*f.*).  
*Ætoliæ*, *Ætoliæ*, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Ætoliæ*, *Ætoliæ*, -idis (*f.*).  
*Afranius*, *Afranius*, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Afranius*, *Afranius*, -a, -um, and *Afranius*, -a, -um.  
*Africa*, *Africa*, -æ (*f.*); *African*, *Afr*, *Afr*, -um; *Africanus*, -a, -um, and *Africus*, -a, -um.  
*Agamede*, *Agamede*, -es (*f.*).  
*Agamedes*, *Agamedes*, -is (*m.*).  
*Agamemnon*, *Agamemnon* or -no, *genitive -ōnis (m.)*; *of or belonging to Agamemnon*, *Agamemnonius*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Agamemnon*, *Agamemnonides*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Aganippè*, *Aganippè*, -es (*f.*); *Aganippèan*, *Aganippeus*, -a, -um, and *Aganippicus*, -a, -um; *also fem. adj.* *Aganippis*, -idos.  
*Agar*, *v. Hoger*.  
*Agatho*, *Agatho*, -ōnis (*m.*).  
*Agathocles*, *Agathocles*, -is (*m.*); *of or belonging to Agathocles*, *Agathocleæ*, *Agathocleus*, -a, -um.  
*Agathyra*, *v. St. Agatha*.  
*Agave*, *Agavæ*, -es (*f.*).  
*Agbatana*, *v. Ecbatana*.  
*Agde*, *Agatha*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Agen*, *Aginnum*, -i (*n.*).  
*Agendicum*, *Agendicum*, -i (*n.*).  
*Agenor*, *Agenor*, -ōris (*m.*); *of or belonging to Agenor*, *Agénoræus*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Agenor*, *Agénorides*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Agésilæus*, *Agésilæus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Agessipolis*, *Agessipolis*, -is (*m.*).  
*Agincourt*, *Agincourtum*, -ii (*n.*).  
*Agis*, *Agis*, *idis*, *acc. Agin*, *Cic.*, and *Agim*, *Curt.* (*m.*).  
*Agliæ*, *Agliæ*, -æ, and *alie*, -es (*f.*).  
*Aglaophon*, *Aglaophon*, -ontis (*m.*).  
*Aglauros*, *Aglauros*, -i (*f.*).  
*Agnes*, *Agnes*, -ctis (*f.*).  
*Agnon*, *Agnon*, -ōnis (*m.*).  
*Agnoisides*, *Agnoisides*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Aggrigentum*, *Aggrigentum*, -i (*n.*), *Greek Acragas*, -antis (*m.*); *of Aggrigentum*, *Aggrigentine*, *Aggrigentius*, -a, -um, and *Acra* or *Acragantius*, -a, -um.  
*Agrippa*, *Agrippa*, -æ (*m.*); *of or belonging to Agrippa*, *Agrippianus*, -a, -um, and *Agrippinus*, -a, -um.  
*Agrippina*, *Agrippina*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Agrippina*, *Agrippinensis*, -æ, and *Agrippiniæus*, -a, -um.  
*Agron*, *Agron*, -ōnis (*m.*).  
*Agylla*, *Agylla*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Agylla*, *Agyllinus*, -a, -um.  
*Agryrum*, *Agryrum*, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Agryrum*, *Agryrian*, *Agryrinensis*, -æ, and *Agryrinus*, -a, -um.  
*Achob*, *Achabus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Ahasuerus*, *Ahasuerus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Ata*, *the Alia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Atz*, *Aquæ Sextiæ (pl. f.)*.  
*Atz-la-Chapelle*, *Aquisgranum*, -i (*m.*).  
*Atjocio*, *Urcinium*, -i (*n.*).  
*Ajax*, *Ajax*, -atris (*m.*); *tomb of Ajax*, *Æantium*, -ii (*n.*).  
*Akhissar*, *Thyatira*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Alabanda*, *Alabanda*, -æ (*f.*), and *Alabanda*, -ōrum (*n.*); *of or belonging to Alabanda*, *Alabandensis*, -æ; *Alabandinus*, -a, -um; *Alabandicus*, -a, -um; *and Alabandinus*, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Alabanda*, *Alabandæus*, -ei (*m.*); *the inhabitants of Alabanda*, *Alabandes*, -ium (*m.*), and *Alabandi*, -ōrum.  
*Alans*, *the Alani*, -ōrum (*m.*); *Alanian*, *Alānus*, -a, -um.  
*Alaric*, *Alaricus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Alastor*, *Alastor*, -ōris (*m.*).  
*Alatri*, *Alatrium*, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Alatri*, *Alétrinas*, -ātis (*adj.*).  
*Alazon*, *the*, { *Alazon*, -ōnis (*m.*).  
*Alazon*, *the*, {  
*Alba*, *Alba*, -æ (*f.*); *Alban*, *Albānus*, -a, -um, and *Albensis*, -æ; *the Albans*, *Albani*, -ōrum (*m.*).  
*Albania*, *Albania*, -æ (*f.*); *Albanian*, *Albānus*, -a, -um.  
*Albany*, *Albania*, -æ (*f.*); *Villa Albana*; *Albantian*, *Albānus*, -a, -um.  
*Albengo*, *Albium Ingaunum*, -i (*n.*).  
*Albinus*, *Albinus*, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Albinus*, *Albinianus*, -a, -um.  
*Albinus*, *Albinus*, -i (*m.*).

*Albion*, Albion, -ōnis, 1. (f.) as country.—2. (m.) as masc. prop. n.  
*Albia*, Albia, -is (m.).  
*Albium*, Albium, -i (m.), v. *Albengo* and *Vintimiglia*.  
*Albius*, Albius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Albius* or the *Albia* gens, *Albius*, -a, -um, and *Albianus*, -a, -um.  
*Albucius*, Albucius, -i (m.); *Albucian*, *Albucius*, -a, -um.  
*Alcaeus*, Alcaeus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Alcaeus*.  
*Alcaia*, Alcaicus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Alcaeus*, *Alcides*, -ae (roc. -dē and -dā).  
*Alcali*, Complutium, -i (m.).  
*Alcameses*, Alcāmenes, -is (m.).  
*Alcander*, Alcāder, -dri (m.).  
*Alcanor*, Alcānor, -ōris (m.).  
*Alcauthōs*, Alcauthōs, -es (f.).  
*Alcauthous*, Alcauthous, -i (m.).  
*Alce*, Alce, -es (f.).  
*Alcenor*, Alcēnor, -ōris (m.).  
*Alcestis*, Alcestis, -is (f.).  
*Alcibiades*, Alcibīades, -is (voc. -dē).  
*Alcidamas*, Alcīdamas, -antis (m.).  
*Alcides*, v. *Alcaeus*.  
*Alcimachus*, Alcīmachus, -i (m.).  
*Alcimede*, Alcīmede, -es (f.).  
*Alcimēdon*, Alcīmēdon, -ontis (m.).  
*Alcimus*, Alcīmus, -i (m.).  
*Alcinōus*, Alcīnōus, -i (m.).  
*Alcis*, Alcis, -idis (f.).  
*Alcmaeon*, Alcmeo, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Alcmaeon*, *Alcmeōnius*, -a, -um.  
*Alcman*, Alcman, -ānis (acc. also -ānī); of or belonging to *Alcman*, *Alcmanīcius*, -a, -um, and *Alcmanīus*, -a, -um.  
*Alcmena*, Alcmenē, -ae, or *Alomēnē*, -es (f.).  
*Alcon*, Alco, -ōnis (m.).  
*Alcyone*, Alcýōnē, -es (f.); *Alcyonae*, *Alcyonēus*, -a, -um.  
*Aldborough*, Isurium, -i (m.).  
*Alderney*, Riduna, -ae (f.).  
*Allecto*, Allectō or Allectō, -ūs (f.).  
*Alcius*, Alcīus, -a, -um; the *Alcian* plain, *Alcius* campus.  
*Alemanni*, the, *Alemanni*, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to the *Alemanni*, *Alemannic*, *Alemannicus*, -a, -um.  
*Alēmon*, Alēmon, -ōnis (m.); son or descendant of *Alēmon*, *Alēmōnydes*, -ae (m.).  
*Alleppe*, Bercea, -ae (f.).  
*Aleria*, Alēria, -ae (f.), and *Alalia*, -ae (f.).  
*Alētes*, Alcētes, -es (m.).  
*Alētiūm*, Alētiūm, -i (m.); *Alētian*, of or belonging to *Alētiūm*, *Alētiūnus*, -a, -um.  
*Alexander*, Alexander, -dri (m.).  
*Alexandria*, Alexandrē, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Alexandria*, *Alexandrine*, *Alexandrinus*, -a, -um.  
*Alexandrōpolis*, Alexandrōpōlis, -is (f.).  
*Alexio*, Alexio, -ōnis (m.).  
*Alfenus*, Alfenus, -i (m.).  
*Alfred*, Alfrēdus, -i; purer Latin, *Irenaeus*, -i (m.).  
*Algidus*, Algidus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Algidus*, *Algidensis*, -e, and *Algydus*, -a, -um.  
*Algier*, Algeria, -ae (f.); Julia Caesarē (f.).  
*Alciane*, Lucentum, -i (m.).  
*Alice*, Alicia, -ae (f.).  
*Alimentus*, Alīmentus, -i (m.).  
*Alinda*, Alīnda, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Alinda*, *Alīndensis*, -e.  
*Alise*, Alēsia, -ae (f.).  
*Alila*, Alīla, -ae (f.); of or belonging to the *Alila*, *Alīliensis*, -e.  
*Alīenus*, Alīlīus, -i (m.).  
*Alīer*, the, Elīver, -ēris (m.).  
*Alīfā*, Alīfā, -arum (pl., f.); of or belonging to *Alīfā*, *Alīfānus*, *Alīfānus*, -a, -um.  
*Allobrogia*, en, *Allobrox*, -ōgis (m.); the *Allobrogi*, *Allobrōges*, -um; *Allobrogian*, *Allobrōgicus*, -a, -um.  
*Almaden*, Sīlakon, -ōnis (f.).  
*Almo*, Almo, -ōnis (m.), 1. a river.—2. a man's name:  
*Almon*, -ōnis (f.), a city.  
*Alnwick*, Alnevicum, -i (m.).  
*Alceus*, Alcēus, -ei (m.); son or descendant of *Alceus*, *Alcīdes*, -ae (m.).  
*Alonē*, Alōne, -es (f.).  
*Alontio*, v. *Aluntium*.  
*Allope*, Alope, -es (f.).  
*Alorus*, Alōrus, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Alorus*, *Alorītæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Alphenor*, Alphēnor, -ōris (m.).  
*Alphēus*, the, Alphēus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the

*Alphēus*, Alphēus, -a, -um; as *pecul. fem. adj.*, *Alphēas*, -ādīs (p.).  
*Alpe*, the, Alpes, -ium (f.); of or belonging to the *Alpe*, *Alpine*, *Alpinus*, -a, -um, and *Alpīcus*, -a, -um.  
*Alsa*, Alasia, -ae (f.).  
*Alsius*, Alsius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Alsius*, *Alsiensis*, -e, and *Alsius*, -a, -um.  
*Alitum* (mod *Alitino*), Alitum, i (n.); of or belonging to *Alitum*, *Alitāns*, gen. -ātis, and *Alitinus*, -a, -um.  
*Aluntium* (now *Alontio*), Aluntium, i (n.); of or belonging to *Aluntium*, *Aluntinus*, -a, -um.  
*Alvates*, Alvates, -is or -ei (m.).  
*Alvmon*, Alvmon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Alvnia*, Alvnia or -vōa, -ae (f.).  
*Amalec*, Amalechus, -i (m.).  
*Amalekites*, the, Amalechitæ, -arum (m.).  
*Amalf*, Melphis, -ae (f.).  
*Amalthæa*, Amalthæa, -ae (f.); temple of *Amalthæa*, *Amalthæum*, -i (m.).  
*Amanda*, Amanda, -ae (f.).  
*Amanus*, Amānus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amanus*, *Amaniensis*, -e, and *Amanicus*, -a, -um; the passes of *Amanus*, *Amanicæ* pylæ.  
*Amariyllis*, Amāryllis, -ydis (f.), acc. -ydi, voc. -y.  
*Amarnythus*, Amarnythus, -i; *Amarnythian*, *Amarnythius*, -ydis (fem. adj.).  
*Amaseno*, the, Amasenius, -i (m.).  
*Amasia*, Amasia, -ae (f.), a city; (m.) masc. prop. name.  
*Amasia*, Amasia, -is (m.).  
*Amastria* (now *Amastro*), *Amastria*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Amastria*, *Amastriacus*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Amastria*, *Amastriāni*, -orum (m.).  
*Amathus*, Amāthūs, -untis (f.), acc. poet. -unta; of or belonging to *Amathus*, *Amathusian*, *Amathūsian*, -a, -um, and *Amathūsīcius*, -a, -um.  
*Amiant*, the, Ambiani, -orum (m.).  
*Ambiorix*, Ambiorix, -ygis (m.).  
*Ambivius*, Ambivius, -i (m.).  
*Ambracia*, Ambracia, -ae (f.); *Ambracian*, *Ambrācius*, -a, -um; *Ambrāciensis*, -e; *Ambracian Gulf* (now *Gulf of Arto*), *Ambracius sinus*; as inhabitants of *Ambracia*, *Ambrāciōta* or -tes, gen. -ae (m.); fem. adj. *Ambracias*, -ādīs.  
*Ambrōnes*, the, Ambrōnes, -um (m.).  
*Ambrose*, Ambrōsius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ambrose*, *Ambrosian*, *Ambrōsiānus*, -a, -um.  
*Amelia*, Amēlia, -ae (f.). Vid., also, *Ameria*.  
*Ameria* (now *Amelia*), *Amēria*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Ameria*, *Amerian*, *Amērianus*, -a, -um.  
*America*, America, -ae (f.); for long quantity of penult, v. *Humboldt*, *Hist. de la Geog.*, vol. iv. p. 52, sq.; *American*, *Americānus*, -a, -um; the *United States of America*, *Civitates Federatæ Americāne*; *North America*, *América Septentrionalis*; *South America*, *América Meridiana*.  
*Amestras*, Amestratius, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Amestras*, *Amestratian*, *Amestratīnus*, -a, -um.  
*Amiens*, Samarobriua, -ae (f.).  
*Amilcar*, v. *Hamilcar*.  
*Aminæus*, Amīnæus, -a, -um.  
*Amisus*, Amīsus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Amisus*, *Amisian*, *Amisēnus*, -a, -um.  
*Amīternus*, Amīternum, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amīternum*, *Amīternian*, *Amīterninus*, -a, -um, and poet. *Amīternus*, -a, -um.  
*Amītinum*, Amītinum, -i (m.); *Amītinian*, *Amītinensis*, -e.  
*Ammonius*, Ammōnius, -i (m.).  
*Ammon*, Ammon, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Ammon*, *Ammonian*, *Ammonīcius*, -a, -um.  
*Ammonites*, the, *Ammonitæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Amcebus*, Amcēbus, -ei (m.); acc. poet. -ē.  
*Amorgus*, Amorgos or -gus, -i (f.).  
*Amos*, Amōus, -i, and *Amos*, indecl. (m.).  
*Ampelius*, Ampellius, -i (m.).  
*Amphitræus*, Amphitræus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amphitræus*, *Amphitræus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Amphitræus*, *Amphitræides*, -ae (m.).  
*Amphicrates*, Amphicrātēs, -is (m.).  
*Amphictyon*, Amphictyon, -ōnis (m.); the *Amphictyons*, *Amphictyōnes*, -um, acc. -is (Amphictyonic council).  
*Amphidamas*, Amphīdamas, -antis (m.).  
*Amphiloche*, the, *Amphīlochi*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Amphiloche*, *Amphilocheia*, -ae (f.); *Amphilocheian*, *Amphilocheus*, -a, -um, or -locheus, -a, -um.  
*Amphilocheus*, *Amphilocheus*, -i (m.).  
*Anprimedon*, *Amphimēdon*, -ontis (m.).  
*Amphimēmas*, *Amphimēmus*, -i (m.).



*Amphion*, Amphion, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Amphion*, Amphionius, -a, -um.  
*Amphipolis*, Amphipolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Amphipolis*; *Amphipolitānus*, Amphipolitānus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Amphipolis*, Amphipolites, -a (m.).  
*Amphissa*, Amphissa, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Amphissa*, Amphissius, -a, -um.  
*Amphithēmis*, Amphithēmis, -idis (m.).  
*Amphitrite*, Amphitrite, -ēs (f.).  
*Amphitryo*, Amphitryo, of Amphitryon, -ōnis (m.); son or descendant of *Amphitryo*, Amphitryōnides, -a (m.); fem. adj., of or descended from *Amphitryo*, Amphitryōnis, -idis.  
*Amphryus*, Amphryus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amphryus*, *Amphrysianus*, Amphrysianus, -a, -um, and *Amphrysiacus*, -a, -um.  
*Ampsağa*, the, Ampsağa, -a (m.).  
*Ampsancius*, Ampsancius, -i (m.).  
*Ampycus*, Ampycus, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Ampycus*, Ampycides, -a (m.).  
*Ampyæ*, Ampyæ, -yis (m.).  
*Amancius*, v. *Ampsancius*.  
*Amsterdam*, Amstedeledamum and -lodamum, -i (n.).  
*Amulius*, Amulius, -ii (m.).  
*Amy*, Amicia, -a, and *Amata*, -a (f.).  
*Amyela*, Amyela, -lrum (f.); of or belonging to *Amyela*, *Amyclean*, Amycleus, -a, -um, and *Amyclānus*, -a, -um.  
*Amyclæus*, Amyclæus, -a (m.); son or descendant of *Amyclæus*, Amyclides, -a (m.).  
*Amycus*, Amycus, -i (m.).  
*Amydon*, Amydon, -ōnis (f.).  
*Amymon*, Amymon, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Amymon*, Amymoniū, -a, -um.  
*Amynder*, Amynder, -dri (m.).  
*Amyntas*, Amyntas, -a (m.); son or descendant of *Amyntas*, Amyntides, -a (m.).  
*Amyntor*, Amyntor, -ōris (m.); son or descendant of *Amyntor*, Amyntorides, -a (m.).  
*Amynthōn*, Amynthōn, -ōnis (m.); of or descended from *Amynthōn*, Amynthōnius, -a, -um.  
*Amyzon*, Amyzon, -ōnis (f.).  
*Anacharsis*, Anacharsis, -is (m.).  
*Anacreon*, Anacreon, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to *Anacreon*, *Anacreonticus*, Anacreontēs, -a, -um, or -tius, -a, -um, and *Anacreonticus*, -a, -um.  
*Anactorium*, Anactorium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Anactorium*, *Anactorian*, Anactorius, -a, -um.  
*Anagnia*, Anagnia, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Anagnia*, *Anagnian*, Anagninus, -a, -um.  
*Anaitis*, Anaitis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Anaitis*, Anaiticus, -a, -um.  
*Ananias*, Ananias, -a (m.).  
*Anaphe*, Anaphe, -a (f.).  
*Anāpo*, the, Anāpis, -is, or Anāpus, -i (m.).  
*Anas*, the, Anas, -a (m.).  
*Anastolus*, Anastolus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Anastolus*, *Anastolānus*, -a, -um.  
*Anaxurus*, the, Anaxura, -i (m.).  
*Anaxagoras*, Anaxāgōras, -a (m.); of or belonging to *Anaxagoras*, *Anaxagorēan*, Anaxagorēs, -a, -um.  
*Anaxander*, Anaxander, -dri (m.).  
*Anaxarchus*, Anaxarchus, -dri (m.).  
*Anaxarete*, Anaxārete, -a (f.).  
*Anaxilaus*, Anaxilaus, -i (m.).  
*Anaximander*, Anaximander, -dri (m.).  
*Anaximenes*, Anaximēnes, -is (m.).  
*Anaxipolis*, Anaxipolis, -is (m.).  
*Ancaus*, Ancaus, -i (m.).  
*Anclites*, the, Anclites, -um (m.).  
*Ancharius*, Ancharius, -ii (m.); *Ancharian*, of or belonging to *Ancharius*, Ancharianus, -a, -um.  
*Anchemolus*, Anchemolus, -i (m.).  
*Anchile*, Anchile, -ēs (f.); of or belonging to *Anchile*, Anchialius, -a, -um (late).  
*Anchialis*, Anchialis, -i (f.); a city: (sing.) man's name.  
*Anchises*, Anchises, -a (m.); of or belonging to *Anchises*, Anchisus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Anchises*, Anchisides, -a (m.).  
*Ancona*, Ancon, -ōnis, and *Anconā*, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Ancona*, *Anconitānus*, -a, -um.  
*Ancus*, Ancus, -i (m.).  
*Ancyra*, Ancyra, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Ancyra*, *Ancyranus*, -a, -um.  
*Andaxia*, Andaxia, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Andaxia*, -a (f.).  
*Andania*, the, Andania, -is (m.).  
*Andatis*, Andatis, -is (f.).  
*Andantionum*, Andantionum, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Andantionum*, *Andantionensis*, -a.  
*Andegavi*, the, Andegavi, -orum (m.).

*Andera*, Andera, -orum (n.).  
*Andertium*, Andertium, -i (m.).  
*Andernach*, Andernachum, -i (m.).  
*Andes*, the, Andes, -ium (m.); 1. a people of Gaul, and 2. city of Italy; of or belonging to *Andes* (2), *Andinus*, -a, -um.  
*Andocides*, Andocides, -is (m.).  
*Andraemon*, Andraemon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Andrew*, Andraēs, -a (m.).  
*Andriaca*, Andriaca, -a, and -iace, -es (f.).  
*Andrian*, v. *Andros*.  
*Andricus*, Andricus, -i (m.).  
*Andricus*, Andricus, -i (m.).  
*Andro*, v. *Andron*.  
*Androbolus*, Androbolus, -i (m.).  
*Androcles*, Androcles, -is (m.).  
*Androcydes*, Androcydes, -is (m.).  
*Andrōgeus*, Andrōgeus, -i and -on, gen. -ōnis, acc. -ōna (m.); of or belonging to *Andrōgeus*, Andrōgēōnus, -a, -um.  
*Andromache*, Andrōmāchē, -a, and -cha, -a (f.).  
*Andromeda*, Andrōmēda, -a, and -mēdē, -a (f.).  
*Andromenes*, Andrōmēnes, -is (m.).  
*Andron*, Andron, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Andron*, *Andronius*, -a, -um.  
*Andronicus*, Andronicus, -i (m.).  
*Andros*, Andros and Andrus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Andros*, *Andrian*, Andrianus, -a, -um.  
*Androsthenes*, Andrōsthēnes, -is (m.).  
*Androton*, Androton, -ōnis (m.).  
*Andorra*, Andorra, -a (f.); of or belonging to *Andorra*, *Andurensis*, -a.  
*Anemo* (now *Amone*), the, Anēmo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Anemurius*, Anēmūrius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Anemurius*, *Anemuriensis*, -a.  
*Angerona*, Angērōna, -a (f.); festival in honour of *Angerona*, *Angeronālia*, -ium and -orum (n.).  
*Angers*, Andegava, -a (f.).  
*Angitia*, Angitia, -a (f.).  
*Anglesey*, Mona, -a (f.).  
*Angli*, the, v. *England*.  
*Angora*, Ancyra, -a (f.).  
*Angrivarii*, Angrivarii, -orum (m.).  
*Anicius*, Anicius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Anicius*, *Anicianus*, Anicianus, -a, -um.  
*Anio* (now *Tevere*), the, Anio, -ōnis, Anien, -ēnis, and *Anienus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Anio*, *Anienus*, -a, -um (poet.), and *Aniensis*, -a; a dweller on the *Anio*, *Aniēniōla*, -a (m.).  
*Anigros*, the, Anigros, -a (f.).  
*Anistorgis*, Anistorgis, -is (f.).  
*Anius*, Anius, -ii (m.).  
*Anjou*, Andes, -ium (m.); of *Anjou*, *Andinus*, -a, -um.  
*Anna*, { *Anna*, -a (f.).  
*Annæ*, { *Annæ*, -a (f.).  
*Annæus*, Annæus, -i (m.).  
*Annalis*, Annālis, -is (m.).  
*Annapolis*, Annapolis, -is (f.).  
*Annela*, Annela, -a (f.).  
*Annelus*, Annelus, -i (m.).  
*Anianus*, Anianus, -i (m.).  
*Anibal*, v. *Hannibal*.  
*Anniceris*, Annicēris, -is and -idis (m.); the followers of *Anniceris*, *Annicerēi*, -orum (m.).  
*Annia*, Annia, -a (f.).  
*Annius*, Annius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Annius*, *Annianus*, -a, -um; *Annikus*, -a, -um; descendant of the *Annia gens*, *Annikē*, -arum (m.).  
*Anobach*, Onobachum, -i (m.).  
*Anser*, Anser, -ōris (m.).  
*Antaeopolis*, Antaeopolis, -is (f.); *Antaeopolitan*, Antaeopolites, -a (m.).  
*Anteus*, Anteus, -i (m.).  
*Antandros*, Antandros, and -dros, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Antandros*, *Antandrianus*, -a, -um.  
*Antarctic Ocean*, Oceanus Antarcticus.  
*Antemnae*, Antemnae, -arum (f.); also in sing., but unus, -a, -a (f.); the inhabitants of *Antemnae*, *Antemnae*, -ium (m.).  
*Antenor*, Antenor, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to *Antenor*, *Antenorius*, -a, -um; son of *Antenor*, *Antenorides*, -a (m.).  
*Anteros*, Anteros, -ōtis (m.).  
*Anthedon*, Anthedon, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Anthedon*, *Anthedonius*, -a, -um.  
*Anthemus*, Anthēmus, -untis (f.); and *Anthemiasis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Anthemus*, *Anthemius*, -a, -um.  
*Anthium*, Anthium, -ii (n.).

*Anthony, v. Antonius.*

*Antânira, Antânira, -æ (f.).*

*Antibes, Antipolis, -is (f.).*

*Anticnôbis, Anticnôbis, -idis (f.).*

*Anticlea, Anticlea, -æ (f.).*

*Anticledes, Anticledes, -is (m.).*

*Anticyra, Anticyra, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Anticyra, Anticyrenses, -ium (m.).*

*Antigenes, Antigenes, -is (m.).*

*Antigenides, Antigenides, -and-des, -æ (m.).*

*Antigone, Antigone, -es, and -gona, -æ (f.).*

*Antigonea, Antigonea or nia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Antigonea, Antigonienses, -e.*

*Antigonus, Antigonus, -i (m.).*

*Antigua, Antigua, -æ (f.).*

*Antilibanus, Antilibanus, -i (m.).*

*Antilochus, Antilochus, -i (m.).*

*Antimachus, Antimachus, -i (m.).*

*Antinous, Antinous, -i (m.); of or belonging to Antinous, Antinoëus, -a, -um.*

*Antinum, Antinum, -i (n.); inhabitants of Antinum, Antinates, -um (m.).*

*Antioch, Antiochea, and -chia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Antioch, Antiochenis, -e; Antiochenus, -a, -um (late); Antiocheus, or -chius, -a, -um (Cic.); the inhabitants of Antioch, Antiochienses, -ium (m.).*

*Antiochus, Antiochus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Antiochus, Antiochini, -a, -um (e. g. bellum, &c., Cic.); pecul. fem., Antiochis, -idis.*

*Antiope, Antiope, -es, and -opa, -æ (f.).*

*Antiparos, Olearus, -i (f.).*

*Antipater, Antipater, -tri (m.).*

*Antipatria, Antipatria, -æ (f.).*

*Antiphas, Antiphas, -antis (m.).*

*Antiphates, Antiphates, -is (m.).*

*Antiphellus, Antiphellus or -los (f.).*

*Antiphon, Antiphon, -onis, and Antiphon, -ontis (m.).*

*Antipolis, Antipolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Antipolis, Antipolitans, -a, -um.*

*Antirrhium, Antirrhium, -i (n.).*

*Antissa, Antissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Antissa, Antissæus, -a, -um.*

*Antisthenes, Antisthenes, -is and -æ (m.).*

*Antistius, Antistius, -ii (m.).*

*Antium, Antium -ii (n.); of or belonging to Antium, Antias, gen. -atis; Antianus, -a, -um; Antiatus, -a, -um; Antiensis, -e; and Antius, -a, -um.*

*Antoninus, Antoninus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Antoninus, Antoninienses, -a, -um.*

*Antoniopolis, Antoniopolis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of Antoniopolis, Antoniopolitæ, -arum (m.).*

*Antonius, Antonius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Antonius, Antonianus, -a, -um, and Antonius, -a, -um.*

*Antrim, Antrim, -i (n.).*

*Antron, Antron, -onis (f.).*

*Antwerp, Antuerpia, -æ (f.); of Antwerp, Antuerpianus, -a, -um, and Antuerpiensis, -e.*

*Anubis, Anubis, -is and -idis (m.).*

*Anzur, Anzur, -iris (n.); a city; also a mountain and name of a hero, both masc.; of or belonging to Anzur, Anxuras, -atis, and Anxurus, -a, -um (poet.).*

*Anytus, Anytus, -i (m.).*

*Aon, Aon, -onis (m.); son or descendant of Aon, Aonides, -æ (m.).*

*Aonia, Aonia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Aonia, Aönius, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Aönis, -idis; inhabitants of Aonia, Aönes, -um, acc. -as (m.).*

*Aosta, Augusta Praetoria (f.).*

*Aöus, the, Aöus, -i (m.).*

*Apamea, Apamea or mia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Apamea, Apamensis, -e, and Apamæus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Apamea, Apamæi, -orum (m.).*

*Apella, Apella, -æ (m.).*

*Apelles, Apelles, -is (m.); of or belonging to Apelles, Apellæus, -a, -um.*

*Apennines, the (mountains), Apennini Montes (m.); Apennine, Apenninus, -a, -um.*

*Aper, Aper, Apri (m.).*

*Aperantia, Aperantia, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Aperantia, Aperantii, -orum (m.).*

*Aphareus, Aphareus, -ei (m.); of or relating to Aphareus, Aphareus, -a, -um.*

*Aphas, Aphas, -antis (m.).*

*Aphesas, Aphesas, -antis, acc. -anta (m.).*

*Aphidna, Aphidna, -æ, and -idna, -arum (f.).*

*Aphrodisias, Aphrodisias, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Aphrodisias, Aphrodisiensis, -e, and Aphrodisieus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Aphrodisias, Aphrodisienses, -ium (m.).*

*Aphrodisium, Aphrodisium, -ii (m.).*

*Apicius, Apicius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Apicius,*

*Apician, Apicianus, -a, -um, and Apicius, -a, -um.*

*Apidanus, the, Apidanus, -i (m.).*

*Apion, Apion, -onis (m.).*

*Apis, Apis, -is (m.).*

*Apodoti, the, Apodoti, -orum (m.).*

*Apollinaris, Apollinaris, -is (m.).*

*Apollo, Apollo, -inis (m.); of or belonging to Apollo, Apollineus, -a, -um, and Apollinarius, -e.*

*Apollodorus, Apollodorus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Apollodorus, Apollodoreus, -a, -um; the followers or imitators of Apollodorus, Apollodorei, -orum (m.).*

*Apollonia, Apollonia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Apollonia, Apolloniensis, -e, and Apolloniaticus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Apollonia, Apolloniates, -æ, and Apollonias, -atis (m.).*

*Apollonides, Apollonides, -æ (m.).*

*Apollonis, Apollonis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Apollonis, Apolloniensis, -e.*

*Apollonius, Apollonius, -ii (m.).*

*Apollon, Apollon, -onis (m.).*

*Aponus, Aponus, -is (m.); of or belonging to Aponus,*

*Apönius, -a, -um, and Apönus, -a, -um.*

*Appenzell, Abbatiss Cella (f.).*

*Appia, Appia, -æ (f.); a city; of or belonging to Appia, Appian, Appianus, -a, -um.*

*Appian, v. Appius; Appian Way, Appia Via (f.).*

*Appius, Appius, -ii (m.); and Appia, Appia, -æ (f.), Roman proper names; the Appian family, Appia gens; of or belonging to the Appia gens, or to Appius, Appianus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. Appias, -adis; son or descendant of Appius, Appiades, -æ (m.).*

*Appleby, Aballaba, -æ (f.).*

*Appuleius, Appuleius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Appuleius, Appuleianus, -a, -um.*

*Apulia, v. Apulia.*

*Apronius, Apronius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Apronius, Apronianus, -a, -um.*

*Aprustum, Aprustum, -i (n.); inhabitants of Aprustum, Aprustiani, -orum (m.).*

*Apta (a city), Apta (Julia), -æ (f.); inhabitants of Apta, Aptenses, -ium (m.).*

*Apulcius, v. Apulcius.*

*Apulia, Apulia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Apulia, Apulian, Apulus, -a, -um, and Apulcius, -a, -um.*

*Apulum, Apulum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Apulum, Apulensis, -e.*

*Aquila, Aquila, -æ (m.).*

*Aquileia, Aquileia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Aquileia, Aquileiensis, -e, and Aquileius, -a, -um.*

*Aquilus, Aquilus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Aquilus, Aquilianus, -a, -um, and Aquilius, -a, -um.*

*Aquinum (now Aquino), Aquinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Aquinum, Aquinas, -atis; the inhabitants of Aquinum, Aquinates, -ium.*

*Aquitania, Aquitania, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Aquitania, Aquitanus, -a, -um; Aquitanicus, -a, -um; and Aquitanensis, -e; the inhabitants of Aquitania, Aquitani, Aquitani, -orum (m.).*

*Arabella, Arabella, -æ (f.).*

*Arabia, Arabiä, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Arabia, Arabian, Arabicus, -a, -um; Arabius, -a, -um (Arabus, -a, -um; Arabianus, -a, -um; and Arabinus, -a, -um, late); an Arab, Arabs, -ibis (m.); an Arab female, Arabissa, -æ; the Arabians, Arabes, -um.*

*Arachne, Arachne, -es (f.); of or belonging to Arachne, Arachneus, -a, -um.*

*Arachosia, Arachosia, -æ (f.); Arachosian, Arachosius, -a, -um; the Arachosians, Arachosii, -orum, and Arachotæ, -arum (m.).*

*Aracynthus, Aracynthus, -i (m.).*

*Aræus, Aræus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Aræus, Arædeus, -a, -um, and Arædius, -a, -um.*

*Aragon, Aragonia, -æ (f.).*

*Aramæa, Aramæa, -æ (f.); the Aramæi, Aramæi, -orum (m.).*

*Arar, the, Arar or Araris, -is, acc. -im, sometimes -in, abl. -i (m.); of the Arar, Araricus, -a, -um.*

*Ararat, Ararat (m.), indecl.*

*Aratus, Aratus, -i (m.); of or relating to Aratus, Arateus, -a, -um.*

*Arausio, Arausio, -onis (f.).*

*Araxes, the, Araxes, -is (m.); of or belonging to the Araxes, Araxæus, -a, -um.*

*Arbaces, Arbaces, -is (m.).*

*Ar Æla, Arbæla, -orum (n.); the country of, around Arbæla, Arbælitæ, -idis (f.).*

*Arcadia, Arcadia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Arcadia,*

*Arcadian*, *Archædæus*, -a, -um; and *Arcadius*, -a, -um; an *Arcadian*, *Arcaas*, -idis (m.), acc. poet. -di, and pl. -dās.  
*Arcadius*, *Archædus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Arcadius*, *Archædianus*, -a, -um.  
*Arca*, *Arcae*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Arca*, *Arcean*, *Arceanus*, -a, -um.  
*Arceſtias*, *Arceſtias*, -æ (m.).  
*Arceſtias*, *Arceſtias*, -i (m.).  
*Archangel*, *Archangelopſilis*, -is, and *Michælopſilis*, -is (f.).  
*Arche*, *Arche*, -ës (f.).  
*Archêbûlus*, *Archêbûlus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Archêbûlus*, *Archêbûlus*, -a, -um.  
*Archelais*, *Archelais*, -idis (f.).  
*Archelaus*, *Archelaus*, -i (m.).  
*Archemachus*, *Archemachus*, -i (m.).  
*Archemorus*, *Archemorus*, -i (m.).  
*Archias*, *Archias*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Archias*, *Archicus*, -a, -um.  
*Archibald*, *Archibaldus*, -i (m.).  
*Archidæmus*, *Archidæmus*, -i (m.).  
*Archigènes*, *Archigènes*, -is (m.).  
*Archilochus*, *Archilochus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Archilochus*, *Archilochus*, -a, -um.  
*Archimedes*, *Archimedes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Archimedes*, *Archimedes*, -a, -um.  
*Archipelago* (*Grecian*), *Ægeum Mare*.  
*Archippe*, *Archippe*, -ës (f.).  
*Archippus*, *Archippus*, -i (m.).  
*Archylas*, *Archylas*, -æ (m.).  
*Ardea*, *Ardea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ardea*, *Ardeatinus*, -a, -um, and *Ardeas*, -atis; the inhabitants of *Ardea*, *Ardeates*, -ium (m.).  
*Ardenne* (*Forest of*), *Arduenna* (silva), -æ.  
*Artemici*, the, *Artemici*, -orum (m.).  
*Arelate* (now *Aries*), *Arelas*, -atis (f.); new, *Arelatë*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Arelate*, *Arelatensis*, -e.  
*Arneberg*, *Arneburgium*, -ii (n.).  
*Areopagus*, *Areopagus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Areopagus*, *Areopagiticus*, -a, -um; an *Areopagite*, a member of the *Areopagus*, *Areopagites*, -æ (m.).  
*Arestor*, *Arestor*, -oris (m.); son or descendant of *Arestor*, *Arestorides*, -æ (m.).  
*Arêtho*, the, *Arêtho*, -onis (m.).  
*Arêthusa*, *Arêthusa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Arêthusa*, *Arêthuseus*, -a, -um, and *Arêthuseus*, -a, -um; peculiar, *Arêthūs*, -idis (poet.).  
*Areucci*, the, *Arêvaci*, -orum (m.).  
*Arezzo*, v. *Arretium*.  
*Arganthonius*, *Arganthonius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Arganthonius*, *Arganthonicus*, -a, -um.  
*Argentoratus*, *Argentoratum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Argentoratus*, *Argentoratensis*, -e.  
*Argiletum*, *Argiletum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Argiletum*, *Argiletanus*, -a, -um.  
*Arginæus* (the islands), *Arginæus*, -arum (f.), sc. insule.  
*Argo*, *Argo*, gen. -gûs, acc. gô (f.); of or relating to the *Argo*, *Argôus*, -a, -um.  
*Argolis*, *Argolis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Argolis*, *Argolic*, *Argollicus*, -a, -um.  
*Argonautæ*, the, *Argonautæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Argos*, *Argos* (n.), indecl., and *Argi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Argos*, *Argios*, *Argæus* or -gius, -a, -um, and *Argivus*, -a, -um.  
*Argus*, *Argus*, -i (m.).  
*Argyle*, *Argathelia*, -æ (f.).  
*Aria*, *Aria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aria*, *Artus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Aria*, *Arti*, -orum (m.).  
*Ariadne*, *Ariadna*, -æ and -dne, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Ariadne*, *Ariadnæus*, -a, -um.  
*Ariana*, *Ariana*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ariana*, *Arianus*, -a, -um.  
*Arurathes*, *Ariarathes*, -is (m.).  
*Aricia*, *Aricia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aricia*, *Aricinus*, -a, -um.  
*Aridæus*, *Aridæus*, -i (m.).  
*Arimaspi*, the, *Arimaspi*, -orum (m.).  
*Arimathia*, *Arimathia*, -æ (f.).  
*Ariminum*, *Ariminum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Ariminum*, *Ariminensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Ariminum*, *Ariminenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Ariobarzanes*, *Ariobarzanes*, -is (m.).  
*Arion*, *Arion*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Arion*, *Arionius*, -a, -um.  
*Ariovistus*, *Ariovistus*, -i (m.).  
*Ariaba*, *Ariaba*, -æ and -bæ, -es (f.).  
*Aristæus*, *Aristæus*, -i (m.).

*Aristagoras*, *Aristagoras*, -æ (m.).  
*Aristander*, *Aristander*, -dri (m.).  
*Aristarchus*, *Aristarchus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Aristarchus*, *Aristarchæus*, *Aristarchæus*, -a, -um.  
*Aristæus*, *Aristæus*, -æ (m.).  
*Aristides*, *Aristides*, -is (m.).  
*Aristippus*, *Aristippus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Aristippus*, *Aristippeus*, *Aristippeus*, -a, -um.  
*Aristius*, *Aristius*, -ii (m.).  
*Aristo*, *Aristo*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Aristo*, *Aristonæus*, -a, -um.  
*Aristobulus*, *Aristobulus*, -i (m.).  
*Aristodemus*, *Aristodemus*, -i (m.).  
*Aristogiton*, *Aristogiton*, -onis (m.).  
*Aristomachus*, *Aristomachus*, -es (f.).  
*Aristomenes*, *Aristomenes*, -is (m.).  
*Aristoniceus*, *Aristoniceus*, -i (m.).  
*Aristophanes*, *Aristophanes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Aristophanes*, *Aristophanic*, *Aristophanæus* or -ius, -a, -um, and *Aristophaniceus*, -a, -um (late).  
*Aristotle*, *Aristotèles*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Aristotle*, *Aristoteleian*, *Aristotèleus* or -ius, -a, -um.  
*Aristoxenus*, *Aristoxenus*, -i (m.).  
*Aristus*, *Aristus*, -i (m.).  
*Arius*, *Arius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Arius*, *Arian*, *Arianus*, -a, -um; the *Arians*, *Ariani*, -orum.  
*Arianus*, *Arianus*, -a, -um.  
*Arkansas*, *Arkansas*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Arkansas*, *Arkansiensis*, -e.  
*Aries*, v. *Arêlâtë*.  
*Armagh*, *Ardimacha*, -æ (f.).  
*Armenia*, *Armenia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Armenia*, *Armenian*, *Armenius*, -a, -um, and *Armenicus*, -a, -um.  
*Arminius*, *Arminius*, -ii (m.), v. *Hermann*.  
*Armorica*, *Arnorica*, -æ (f.); *Armorican*, *Armoricus*, -a, -um.  
*Arna*, *Arna*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Arna*, *Arnates*, -ium (m.); of or belonging to *Arna*, *Arnenis*, -e.  
*Arne*, *Arne*, -es (f.).  
*Arneheim*, *Arneheim*, -i (n.).  
*Arno*, the, *Arnus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Arno*, *Arniensis*, -e.  
*Arnobius*, *Arnobius*, -ii (m.).  
*Arno*, v. *Arno*.  
*Arpi*, *Arpi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Arpi*, *Arpanus*, -a, -um, and *Arpinus*, -a, -um.  
*Arpinum*, } *Arpinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Arpinum*, } *Arpinum*, *Arpinas*, -atis, and *Arpinus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Arpinum*, *Arpinas*, -atis (m.).  
*Arvan*, *Arvan*, -i (f.).  
*Arrezzo*, *Arretium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Arrezzo*, *Arretinus*, -a, -um.  
*Arrhene*, *Arrhene*, -es (f.).  
*Arrhidæus*, *Arrhidæus*, -i (m.).  
*Arria*, *Arria*, -æ (f.).  
*Arresces*, *Arresces*, -is, acc. -en (m.); son or descendant of *Arresces*, *Arresces*, -æ (m.); the *Arresces*, *Arresces*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Arresces*, *Arrescius*, -a, -um.  
*Arsanias*, the, *Arsanias*, -æ (m.).  
*Arsinoë*, *Arsinoë*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Arsinoë*, *Arsinoëticus*, -a, -um; the district of *Arsinoë* (in *Egypt*), *Arsinôites nomos* (m.).  
*Arseippus*, *Arseippus*, -i (m.).  
*Aria*, *Ambracia*, -æ (f.); *Gulf of Aria*, *Ambracius Sinus*.  
*Aria*, the, *Arêtho*, -onis (m.).  
*Ariabânu*, *Ariabânu*, -i (m.).  
*Ariabrum*, *Arria*, v. *Finisterre*, *Cape*.  
*Ariaphernes*, *Ariaphernes*, -is (m.).  
*Ariazda* (now *Araschir*), *Ariazda*, -orum (m.).  
*Ariaxerxes*, *Ariaxerxes*, -is (m.).  
*Arimidorus*, *Arimidorus*, -i (m.).  
*Artemisia*, *Artemisia*, -æ (f.).  
*Artemisium*, *Artemisium*, -ii (m.).  
*Artemo*, *Artemo*, -onis (m.).  
*Arthur*, *Arthurus*, -i (m.).  
*Artois*, province of, *Atrebatensis ager* or *comitatus*; people of *Artois*, *Atrebatens*, -ium (m.): v. *Atrebatens*.  
*Arundel*, *Arundina*, -æ (f.).  
*Aruns*, *Aruns*, -untis (m.).  
*Arupium*, *Arupium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Arupium*, *Arupinus*, -a, -um.  
*Arverni*, *Arverni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Arverni*, *Arvernus*, -a, -um.  
*Arzenheim*, *Arzenheim*, -æ (f.).  
*Asa*, *Asa*, -æ (m.).  
*Asaph*, *Asaphus*, -i (m.).  
*Asbury*, *Aschburgium*, -ii (n.).

*Ascalon* (now *Ascalan*), *Ascllo*, -ōnis (*f*); of or belonging to *Ascalon*, *Ascalōnius*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Ascalon*, *Ascalōnita*, -e (*m*).  
*Ascanius*, *Ascānius*, -ii (*m*).  
*Asciurgium*, v. *Asburg*.  
*Asclepiades*, *Asclepīkides*, -e (*m*); of or belonging to *Asclepiades*, *Asclepiadeus*, *Asclepiadēs*, -a, -um.  
*Asclepiodorus*, *Asclepiōdōrus*, -i (*m*).  
*Asclepiodōtus*, *Asclepiōdōtus*, -i (*m*).  
*Asconius*, *Ascōnius*, -ii (*m*).  
*Ascoli*, v. *Asculum*.  
*Ascro*, *Ascro*, -e (*f*); of or belonging to *Ascro*, *Ascræa*, *Ascræus*, -a, -um.  
*Asculum* (now *Ascoli*), *Asculum* or *Asculum*, -i (*n*); of or belonging to *Asculum*, *Asculānus*, -a, -um; *Asculinus*, -a, -um; *Asculanensis*, -e (*late*).  
*Asdrubal*, v. *Hasdrubal*.  
*Asbel*, *Asbēlus*, -i (*m*).  
*Asbur*, *Assur*, -ūris (*m*).  
*Asia*, *Asia*, -e (*f*); *Asia Minor*, *Asia Minor*; of or belonging to *Asia*, *Asiatic*, *Asiaticus*, -a, -um, and *Asianus*, -a, -um; *Asius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Asia*, -idis (*p*).  
*Asine*, *Asīne*, -es (*f*); of or belonging to *Asine*, *Asinæa*, *Asinæus*, -a, -um.  
*Asinius*, *Asīnius*, -ii (*m*); *Asinian* (of or belonging to the *Asinia gens*), *Asinianus*, -a, -um.  
*Asinium* (now *Asisil*), *Asilum*, -ii (*n*); inhabitants of *Asinium*, *Asinātes*, -ium (*m*).  
*Asius*, *Asius*, -ii (*m*).  
*Asmōdēus*, *Asmōdēus*, -i (*m*).  
*Asopus* (now *Asopo*), the, *Asopus*, -i (*m*); of or belonging to the *Asopus* (*fem. adj.*), *Asopis*, -idis (*f*); son or descendant of the *Asopus*, *Asopīkides*, -e (*m*).  
*Asoph* or *Asow* (Sea of), *Palus Mæotis*, -idis (*f*).  
*Aspasia*, *Aspasia*, -e (*f*).  
*Aspendus*, *Aspendus*, -i (*f*); of or belonging to *Aspendus*, *Aspendius*, -a, -um.  
*Asphaltites* (lake), *Asphaltites*, -e (*m*), and *Asphaltites Lacus*.  
*Aspremas*, *Asprēnas*, -tis (*m*).  
*Aspro Potamo*, *Achelōia*, -i (*m*).  
*Asrorus* (now *Asoro*), *Asrorus*, -i (*m*); of or belonging to *Asrorus*, *Asrorinus*, -a, -um.  
*Assus*, *Assus* or *Assos*, -i (*f*); of or belonging to *Assus*, *Assius*, -a, -um.  
*Assyria*, *Assyria*, -e (*f*); of or belonging to *Assyria*, *Assyrian*, *Assyrianus*, -a, -um; the *Assyrians*, *Assyrii*, -orum.  
*Asia*, *Asia*, -e (*f*); of or belonging to *Asia*, *Asienensis*, -e.  
*Asiaboras*, the, *Asiōdōras*, -e (*m*).  
*Asiacus*, *Asiācus*, -i (*f*), and *Asiācum*, -i (*n*); of or belonging to *Asiacus*, *Asiācēnus*, -a, -um.—2. *Asiaticus*, -i (*m*); son or descendant of *Asiacus*, *Asiācides*, -e (*m*).  
*Asiapa*, *Asiapa*, -e (*f*).  
*Asiarie*, *Asiarte*, -es (*f*).  
*Asieris*, *Asteris*, -es, and -ria, -e (*f*).  
*Asirga*, *Asturica*, -e (*f*).  
*Astræa*, *Astræa*, -e (*f*).  
*Astræus*, *Astræus*, -i (*m*).  
*Astura*, *Astura*, -e (*f*).  
*Asturica*, *Asturia*, -e (*f*); *Asturian*, *Astur*, -ūris, and *Astyr*, -ūris, and *Asturius*, -a, -um; the *Asturians*, *Astures*, -um (*m*).  
*Asturica*, v. *Asorga*.  
*Asutyages*, *Asutyages*, -is (*m*).  
*Asutyenas*, *Asutyenas*, -actis (*m*).  
*Asynōme*, *Asynōmē*, -es (*f*).  
*Asypaltes*, *Asypāltes*, -e (*f*); of or belonging to *Asypaltes*, *Asypāltes*, -e; *Asypāltycus*, -a, -um; and *Asypāltycus*, -a, -um (*oet*).  
*Atabyria*, *Atabyria*, -e (*f*); *Atabyrian* (from Mount *Atabyria*), *Atabyrianus*, -a, -um.  
*Atalanta*, *Atalanta*, -e, and -lante, -es (*f*); of or belonging to *Atalanta*, *Atalantēa*, *Atalantēus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Atalanta*, *Atalantides*, -e (*m*).  
*Atarne*, *Atarne*, -es, and -tarnēa, -e (*f*); of or belonging to *Atarne*, *Atarnitēs*, -e (*m*).  
*Atax*, *Atax*, -icis (*m*); of or belonging to *Atax* (or the *Atax*, now *Aude*), *Atacinus*, -a, -um.  
*Atcia*, *Atcia*, -i (*m*).  
*Atella*, *Atella*, -e (*f*); of or belonging to *Atella*, *Atellan*, *Atellānus*, -a, -um, and *Atellānus*, -a, -um.  
*Aternus*, *Aternus*, -ii (*m*); *Aternian*, *Aternius*, -a, -um.  
*Aternus*, *Aternus*, -i (*n*); of or belonging to *Aternus*, *Aternensis*, -e.

*Aternus*, *Aternus*, -i (*m*).  
*Ateae* (now *Esse*), *Ateae*, -es (*f*); of or belonging to *Ateae*, *Ateatius*, -a, -um.  
*Athamania*, *Athāmānia*, -e (*f*); the *Athamanians*, *Athamanēs*, -um (*m*); a female of *Athamania*, *Athāmānia*, -idis (*f*); of or belonging to *Athamania*, *Athamanus*, -a, -um.  
*Athamas*, *Athāmas*, -antis (*m*); of or belonging to *Athamas*, *Athamantēs*, -a, -um, or *iūs*, -a, -um; *Athamanticus*, -a, -um; son of *Athamas*, *Athamantides*, -e (*m*); daughter of *Athamas*, *Athamantis*, -idis (*f*).  
*Athamasius*, *Athāmāsius*, -ii (*m*).  
*Athens*, *Athēnæ*, -arum (*f*); of or belonging to *Athens*, *Athēnæus*, -a, -um, and *Athēnensis*, -e; the *Athenians*, *Athēnai*, -orum (*m*); *Athēnenses*, -ium; and *Athēnopolites*, -arum (*sensu*).  
*Athenarus*, *Athēnarus*, -i (*m*).  
*Athēdis*, *Athēdis*, -idis (*f*).  
*Athēto*, *Athēnio*, -onis (*m*).  
*Athenodorus*, *Athēnōdōrus*, -i (*m*).  
*Atēsis*, the, *Atēsis*, -is (*m*).  
*Athos* (Mount), *Athos*, -o, and *Atho*, -ōnis (*m*).  
*Atilius*, *Atillius*, -ii (*m*); of or belonging to *Atilius* (or the *Atilia gens*), *Atillius*, -a, -um, and *Atilianus*, -a, -um.  
*Atina*, *Atina*, -e (*f*); of or belonging to *Atina*, *Atinas*, -tis; the inhabitants of *Atina*, *Atinātes*, -ium (*m*).  
*Atinius*, *Atinilius*, -ii (*m*); *Atinian*, *Atinilius*, -a, -um.  
*Atius*, *Atius*, -a, -um; *Atian*, *Atianus* or *Atilianus*, -a, -um.  
*Atlante*, the, *Atlantes*, -um (*m*).  
*Atlantic*, the, *Ocean*, *Atlanticum Mare*; *Oceanus Atlanticus*.  
*Atlas*, *Atina*, -antis (*m*); of or belonging to *Atlas*, *Atlanticius*, -a, -um; *Atlanticius*, -a, -um; *Atlantius*, -a, -um; and *Atlantēus* or *iūs*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Atlas*, *Atlantides*, -e (*m*); daughter or female descendant of *Atlas*, *Atlantides*, -idis, and *Atlantis*, -idis or -idos (*f*); the daughters of *Atlas*, *Atlantides*, -um (*f*).  
*Atlantis*, *Atlantis*, -idis (*f*).  
*Atrax*, *Atrax*, -icis, 1. (*m*); a river: sprung from *Atrax*, *Atracides*, -e (*m*); *Atracia*, -idis (*f*).—2. (*f*); a city of *Thessaly*; of or belonging to *Atrax*, *Atracius*, -a, -um (= *Thessalian*, *poet*).  
*Atrebat*, the, *Atrebatēs*, -ium (*m*); *Atrebatian*, *Atrebatius*, -a, -um.  
*Atræus*, *Atræus*, -ei (*m*); of or belonging to *Atræus*, *Atræus* or *Atræus*, -a, -um (*p*); son or descendant of *Atræus*, *Atrida* or *Atrides*, -e (*m*).  
*Atria*, *Atria*, -e (*f*); the inhabitants of *Atria*, *Atriani*, -orum (*m*), and *Atriatēs*, -um; of or belonging to *Atria*, *Atriatyicus*, -a, -um.  
*Atropalene*, *Atropatēnē*, -es (*f*); the inhabitants of *Atropalene*, *Atropatēni*, -orum (*m*).  
*Atropos*, *Atropos*, -i (*f*).  
*Atta*, *Atta*, -e (*m*).  
*Attalæa*, *Attalæa* or -lia, -e (*f*); the inhabitants of *Attalæa*, *Attalæenses*, -ium (*m*).  
*Attalis*, *Attalis*, -idis (*f*).  
*Attalus*, *Attalus*, -i (*m*); of or belonging to *Attalus*, *Attalicus*, -a, -um.  
*Attica*, *Attica*, -e (*f*); of or belonging to *Attica*, *Attic*, *Atticus*, -a, -um; *fem. adj.*, *Attica*, *Attica*, -e (*f*).  
*Atticus*, *Atticus*, -i (*m*).  
*Attia*, *Attia*, -e (*m*).  
*Attus*, *Attus*, -i (*m*).  
*Aulus* (now *Adaur*), the, *Aulus*, -i (*m*); of or belonging to the *Aulus*, *Aulicus*, -a, -um.  
*Ays*, *Ays* or *Atys*, -yos (*m*).  
*Aude*, the, v. *Atax*.  
*Aufidus*, the, *Aufidus*, -i (*m*).  
*Augeas*, *Augeas*, -e (*m*).  
*Augsburg*, *Augusta Vindelicorum*.  
*August*, *Augusta Rauracorum*.  
*Augusta*, *Augusta*, -e (*f*).  
*Augustus*, *Augustus*, -i (*m*); of or belonging to *Augustus*, *Augustalis*, -e; *Augustānus*, -a, -um; *Augustensis*, -e (*late*); *Augustēus*, -a, -um (*late*); *Augustianus*, -a, -um; and *Augustinus*, -a, -um.  
*Augustine*, *Augustinus*, -i (*m*).  
*Augustodūrum*, *Augustōdūrum*, -i (*m*).  
*Aulerci*, the, *Aulerci*, -orum (*m*).  
*Aulis*, *Aulis*, -idis (*f*).  
*Aulon*, *Aulon*, -ōnis (*m*).  
*Aulus*, *Aulus*, -i (*m*).  
*Aumarie*, *Albema*, -e (*f*).  
*Aurclianus*, v. *Orleans*.  
*Aurclianus*, *Aurclianus*, -i (*m*).

*Aurelius*, *Aurélius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Aurelius* (or the *Aurelia* gens), *Aurelian*, *Aurélius*, -a, -um.  
*Aurora*, *Aurora*, -æ (f.).  
*Aurunci*, the, *Aurunci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Aurunci*, *Auruncus*, -a, -um.  
*Ausar*, the, *Ausar*, -aris (m.).  
*Ausci*, the, *Ausci*, -orum (m.).  
*Ause*, the, *Ause*, -æ (f.).  
*Ausetani*, the, *Ausetani*, -orum (m.).  
*Auson*, *Auson*, -onis (m.).  
*Ausones*, the, *Ausones*, -um (m.); poet., *Ausōnides*, -arum (m.).  
*Ausonia*, *Ausōnia*, -æ (f.); *Ausontan*, *Ausōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Ausōnis*, -idis (p.).  
*Ausonijs*, *Ausōniji*, -ii (m.).  
*Austria*, *Austria*, -æ (f.); *Austrian*, *Austricus*, -a, -um.  
*Autololes*, the, *Autōlōles*, -um (m.).  
*Autolyceus*, *Autōlyceus*, -i (m.).  
*Automædon*, *Autōmædon*, -ontis (m.).  
*Autonoe*, *Autōnoë*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Autonoe*, *Autōnoetis*, -a, -um.  
*Autrey*, *Autreia*, -æ (f.).  
*Austus*, *Augustodunum*, -i (m.).  
*Auvergne*, *Alvernia*, -æ (f.); *Arvernii*, -orum (m.).  
*Auximum*, *Auximum*, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Auximum*, *Auximates*, -um (m.).  
*Avallon*, *Avallō*, -ōnis (f.).  
*Avaticum*, *Avaticum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Avaticum*, *Avaticensis*, -e.  
*Avella*, *Avella*, -æ (f.).  
*Avellino*, *Abellinum*, -i (m.).  
*Avenches*, *Aventicum*, -i (m.).  
*Arenio* (now *Avignon*), *Avēnio*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Avenio*, *Avenicus*, -a, -um (late).  
*Aventicum*, *Aventicum*, -i (m.).  
*Aventine*, the (*Mount*), *Aventinus*, -i (mons), (m.); of or belonging to the *Aventine*, *Aventinus*, -a, -um; *Aventinensis*, -e; and *Aventinensis*, -e.  
*Avernus*, *Avernus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lake Avernus*, *Avernian*, *Avernus*, -a, -um; *Avernalis*, -e.  
*Avianus*, *Avianus*, -i (m.).  
*Avica*, *Avicia*, -æ (f.).  
*Avido*, *Abdyos*, -i (f.).  
*Avila*, *Abula*, -æ (f.).  
*Avienus*, *Aviēnus*, -i (m.).  
*Avignon*, v. *Avenio*.  
*Avington*, *Abonia*, -is (f.).  
*Avitus*, *Avitus*, -i (m.).  
*Acon*, the, *Antōna*, -æ (m.).  
*Acranches*, *Abrincæ*, -arum (f.); *Abrincatus*, -orum (m.).  
*Azion*, *Axion*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Axijs*, the, *Axijs*, -ii (m.).  
*Azmister*, *Axa*, -æ (f.).  
*Azōna*, the, *Azōna*, -æ (m.).  
*Azon* (*Mount*), *Azan*, -anis (m.).  
*Azania*, *Azania*, -æ (f.); *Azarian*, *Azanius*, -a, -um.  
*Azaria*, *Azarias*, -æ (m.).  
*Aznf*, Sea of, *Palus Mæotis*, -idis (f.).  
*Azofus*, *Azōtus*, -i (f.).  
*Azore*, the (*islands*), *Accipitrum Insulæ*.  
*Azura*, *Azura*, -æ (f.); and *Azuritanum* oppidum.

## B.

*Baalbek*, v. *Balbek*.  
*Bib-e-Mande*, *Dère* or *Dire*, -es (f.).  
*Babylon*, *Babylon*, -ōnis (f.); the country around *Babylon*, *Babylonia*, -æ (f.); *Babylonian*, *Babylonicus*, -a, -um; *Babylonicus*, -a, -um; *Babylōnius*, -a, -um; and *Babyloniensis*, -e.  
*Bacchia*, *Bacchi*, -idis (m.); descendants of *Bacchis*, the *Bacchiadæ*, *Bacchiadæ*, -arum (m.); of or relating to *Bacchis*, *Bacchiadæ*, -idis (pecul. fem.).  
*Bacchus*, *Bacchus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Bacchus*, *Bacchic*, *Bacchiæus* or *ijs*, -a, -um; *Bacchiæus*, -a, -um; and *Bacchiæus*, -a, -um.  
*Bacchiidæ*, *Bacchiidæ*, -is (m.).  
*Bactra*, *Bactra*, -orum (m.).  
*Bactria*, *Bactria*, -æ (f.); *Bactrian*, *Bactrianus*, -a, -um; *Bactrinus*, -a, -um; and *Bactrius*, -a, -um.  
*Bactrus* (now *Balk*), *Bactrus*, -i (m.).  
*Bodajos*, *Pax Augusta*, -æ (f.).

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*Baden*, *Badena*, -æ, and *Bada*, -æ (f.).  
*Bætica*, *Bætica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bætica*, *Bæticus*, -a, -um.  
*Bæti*, the, *Bæti*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Bæti*, *Bæticus*, -a, -um.  
*Bætulo*, *Bætulo*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Bætulo*, *Bætulonensis*, -e.  
*Bæturia*, *Bæturia*, -æ (f.).  
*Bæfo*, *Paphus*, -i (f.).  
*Bagacem*, *Bagacem*, -i (m.).  
*Bagdad*, *Bagdatum*, -i (m.), and *Seleucia*, -æ (f.).  
*Bagoas*, *Bagoas*, -æ (m.).  
*Bagradas*, the, *Bagradas*, -æ (m.).  
*Bahr-el-Kelma*, *Herōopolitensis Sinus*.  
*Bala*, *Bala*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Bala*, *Balan*, -a, -um.  
*Bal-casses*, the, *Balocasses*, -um, and *Balocassi*, -orum (m.).  
*Bairuth*, *Baruthum*, -i (m.).  
*Bainbridge*, *Bainus Pons* (m.).  
*Baitik*, *Helipolis*, -is (f.).  
*Baitinus*, *Baitinus*, -i (m.).  
*Balbus*, *Balbus*, -i (m.).  
*Baldwin*, *Baldwinus*, -i (m.).  
*Baleares*, the, *Baleares*, -um (f.); of or belonging to the *Baleares*, *Baleareic*, *Balearius*, -a, -um; *Balearis*, -e; the inhabitants of the *Baleares*, *Baleares*, -um (m.).  
*Balk*, *Bactra*, -orum (m.).  
*Balkan* (*Mount*), *Hæmus*, -i (mons), (m.).  
*Balthazar*, *Balthazar*, -aris (m.), and also indecl.  
*Battle Sea*, the, *Mare Suevicum* (m.); usu. *Sinus Codanus* (but this is prop. only the S.W. part).  
*Bamber*, *Bamberga*, -æ (f.).  
*Bambyce*, *Bambyce*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Bambyce*, *Bambycius*, -a, -um.  
*Bampton*, *Bamptonia*, -æ (f.).  
*Banbury*, *Banburia*, -æ (f.).  
*Bandusia*, *Bandusia*, -æ (f.).  
*Bangor*, *Bangorium*, -i (m.), and *Bangertium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Bangor*, *Bangoricensis*, -e.  
*Bantia* (now *Banna*), *Bantia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bantia*, *Bantian*, *Bantianus*, -a, -um.  
*Bapharus*, the, *Baphirus*, -i (m.).  
*Barabbas*, *Barabbas*, -æ (m.).  
*Barbadoes*, *Barbata*, -æ (f.).  
*Barbara*, *Barbara*, -æ (f.).  
*Barbary*, *Barbaria*, -æ (f.); Africa: ora Septentrionalis.  
*Barca*, *Barce*, -es (f.); the inhabitants of *Barca*, *Barcel*, -orum (m.).  
*Barcas*, *Barcas*, -æ (m.); *Barcine*, of or descended from *Barcas*, *Barceus*, -a, -um; *Barcinus*, -a, -um.  
*Barcelona*, *Barcino*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Barcelona*, *Barcinōensis*, -e.  
*Burdese*, *Adros* -i (f.); *Andrium* *Edri*.  
*Burdulph*, *Bardulphus*, -i (m.).  
*Barium* (now *Bari*), *Barium*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Barium*, *Barianus*, -a, -um.  
*Barnabas*, *Barnabas*, -æ (m.).  
*Barnet*, *Sullonickæ*, -arum (f.).  
*Barabas*, *Barabas*, -æ (m.).  
*Bartholomæ*, *Bartholomæus*, -i (m.).  
*Buruch*, *Buruch* (indecl.), and *Baruchus*, -i (m.).  
*Basil* or *Basle*, *Basilæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Basil*, *Basilensis*, -e; the canton of *Basil*, *Pagus Basiliensis*.  
*Basi* (man's name), *Basilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Bætlica*, *Sicyon*, -ōnis (f.).  
*Basilides*, *Basilides*, -æ (m.).  
*Basilipolamo*, *Eurōtas*, -æ (m.).  
*Bassania*, *Bassania*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Bassania*, *Bassanites*, -arum (m.).  
*Bassus*, *Bassus*, -i (m.).  
*Basturnæ*, the, *Basturnæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Bastull*, the, *Bastull*, -orum (m.).  
*Batari*, the, *Batāvi*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Batavi*, *Batavia*, *Batavia*, -æ (f.); *Bataricus*, *Batāvius*, -a, -um.  
*Bath*, *Aquæ Solis*.  
*Bathsheba*, *Bathsheba*, -æ (f.).  
*Bathylus*, *Bathylus*, -i (m.).  
*Bato*, *Bito*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Battis*, *Battis*, -idis (f.).  
*Battus*, *Battus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Battus*, *Battides*, -æ (m.).  
*Bau*, *Bau*, -ōnis (f.).  
*Baucis*, *Baucis*, -idis (f.).  
*Bauli*, *Bauli*, -orum (m.).  
*Bautzen*, *Budissa*, -æ (f.).

*Bavaria*, Bavaria, -æ (f.); *Bolonia*, -æ (f.); *Bavarian*, Bolus, -a, -um.  
*Bay*, Bagum, -i (m.).  
*Bayez*, Aragenus, -arum (f.); *Baiocæ*, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Bayez*, Baiocensis, -e.  
*Bayona*, Abobrica, -æ (f.).  
*Bayona*, Lapurdum, -i (m.); *Bajona*, -æ (f.).  
*Beatrice*, Beatrix, -icis (f.).  
*Beauvais*, Bellovacum, -i (m.); *Bratuspantium*, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Beauvais*, Bellovacensis, -e.  
*Bebrycus*, the, Bebrycus, -um (m.); *Bebrycian*, Bebrycus, -a, -um; *Bebricia*, Bebricia, -æ (f.).  
*Bebriz*, Bebriz, -ycis (m.).  
*Bechires*, the, Bechires, -um (m.).  
*Bede*, Beda, -æ (m.).  
*Bedford*, Lactodurum, -i (m.).  
*Bedriacum*, Bedriacum, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Bedriacum*, Bedriacensis, -e.  
*Beelzebub*, Beelzebub, -ûlis (m.); *Beelzebub*, Beelzebub, indecl.  
*Beirout*, Berŷtus, -i (f.).  
*Brja*, Pax Julia (f.).  
*Beled-el-jerid*, Gæstulia, -æ (f.).  
*Belga*, the, Belgæ, -arum (m.); *of or belonging to the Belga*, Belgicus, -a, -um.  
*Belgium*, Belgium, -ii (n.); *Belgian*, Belgicus, -a, -um; *a Belgian*, Belgæ, -æ (m.).  
*Belgrade*, Alba Græca, -æ (f.); *Taurunum*, -i (n.).  
*Belisarius*, Belisarius, -ii (m.).  
*Belize*, Bellisium, -ii (n.).  
*Bele Isle*, Calonesus, -i (f.).  
*Bellerophon*, Bellêrôphon, -ontis (m.); *of or relating to Bellerophon*, Bellêrôphontêus, -a, -um.  
*Belloccasi*, Bellocassi, -orum (m.).  
*Bellona*, Bellona, -æ (f.).  
*Bellovaci*, Bellôvâci, -orum (m.).  
*Beluno*, Bellunum, -i (n.).  
*Belus*, Bêlus, -i (m.); *son or descendant of Belus*, Belides, -æ (m.); *a daughter or female descendant of Belus*, Belis, -idis (f.).  
*Benacus*, Lake (Lago di Garda), Benâcus, -i (lacus); *of or relating to Benacus*, Benacensis, -e.  
*Benaiah*, Benaia, -æ (m.).  
*Benedict*, Benedictus, -i (m.).  
*Benedicta*, Benedicta, -æ (f.).  
*Benvenuto*, Beneventum, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Benvenuto*, Beneventanus, -a, -um.  
*Benjamin*, Benjamin, -inis (m.).  
*Bengal*, Bengala, -æ (f.); *Gangetica tellus*; *Bay of Bengal*, Sinus Gangeticus.  
*Bennet* = Benedict, q. v.  
*Berecynius* (Mount), Berœcynius, -i (m.); *of or relating to Berecynius*, Berecynian, Berecynius, -i, -um; *Berecyniâcus*, -a, -um.  
*Berenice*, Berenice, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Berenice*, Bereniciâcus, -a, -um.  
*Bergamo*, Bergômum, -i (n.); *of Bergamo*, Bergamot, Bergômensis, -e.  
*Bergen*, Berga, -æ (f.).  
*Berlin*, Berôlinum, -i (n.).  
*Bermuda Islands*, Bermudæ Insulæ (f.).  
*Bern*, Aretôpôlia, -is (f.); *Berna*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Bern*, Bernensis, -e; *canton of Bern*, Pagus Bernensis.  
*Bernard*, Bernardus, -i (m.).  
*Bernice* = Berenice, q. v.  
*Berô*, Berô, -es (f.).  
*Berœs*, Berœs, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Berœs*, Berœus, -a, -um, and Berœensis, -e.  
*Berœus*, Berœus, -i (m.).  
*Berry*, Bituricensis provincia (f.); *an inhabitant of Berry*, Biturix, -icis (m.).  
*Bertha*, Bertha, -æ (f.).  
*Bertram*, Bertramus, -i (m.).  
*Berwick* (upon Tweed), Barvicus, -i (f.).  
*Berŷtus* (mod. Beirout), Berŷtus, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Berŷtus*, Berŷtius, -a, -um, and Berytensis, -e.  
*Besançon*, Vesontio, -onis (f.).  
*Bessi*, the, Bessi, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Bessi*, Bessicus, -a, -um.  
*Bethany*, Bethania, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Bethany*, Bethanitæ, -arum (m.).  
*Bethlehem*, Bethlehém (indecl.); *of or belonging to Bethlehem*, Bethlehémicus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Bethlehem*, Bethlehémites, -æ (m.); *Bethlehémitis*, -idis (f.).  
*Bethphage*, Bethphâgê, -es (f.).  
*Bethsaida*, Bethsaida, -æ (f.).  
*Bethulia*, Bethulla, -æ (f.).

*Beverley*, Betuaria, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Beverley*, Betuariensis, -e.  
*Bianor*, Bianor, -ôris (m.).  
*Bias*, Bias, -antis (m.).  
*Bibracte*, Bibracte, -is (m.).  
*Bibrax*, Bibrax, -actis (f.).  
*Biblis*, Biblis, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Biblis*, Biblitanus, -a, -um.  
*Biledulgerid*, v. Beled-el-jerid.  
*Binchester*, Bimonium, -ii (m.), and Vinnovium, -ii (n.).  
*Bingen*, Bingham, -ii (m.).  
*Bion*, Bion, -ônis (m.); *of or relating to Bion*, Bionêus, -a, -um.  
*Bipontum*, v. Zweybrücken.  
*Bisaltæ*, the, Bisaltæ, -arum (m.); *the land of the Bisaltæ*, Bisaltia, -æ (f.).  
*Biscay*, Cantabria, -æ (f.); *a Biscayan*, Cantaber, -bri (m.); *Biscayan*, Cantabricus, -a, -um; *Bay of Biscay*, Oceanus Cantabriticus.  
*Bistones*, the (= Thracians), Bistônês, -um (m.), poet. acc. -ês; *Bistonian*, Bistônus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Bistônis, -idis.  
*Bithynia*, Bithynia, -æ (f.); *Bithynian*, Bithynius, -a, -um; *Bithynicus*, -a, -um; and *Bithynus*, -a, -um; *also as pecul. fem.*, Bithynis, -idis.  
*Bitias*, Bitias, -æ (m.).  
*Bito*, Biton, -ônis (m.).  
*Bituriges*, the, Bitûriges, -um (m.); *of or relating to the Bituriges*, Bituricus, -a, -um; *a Biturigian*, Bitûrix, -igis (m.).  
*Black Forest*, Abnôba, -æ (f.), (sc. silva).  
*Blackwater*, the, Dabrôna, -æ (m.).  
*Blæsus*, Blæsus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Blæsus*, Blæsiânus, -a, -um.  
*Blanche*, Blanca, -æ (f.).  
*Blanda*, Blanda, -æ (f.).  
*Blاندено*, Blandêno, -ônis (f.).  
*Blasco*, Blascon, -ônis (f.).  
*Blemyæ*, the, Blêmÿæ, -arum; *Blemyes*, -um; and *Blemyi*, -ôrum (m.).  
*Blots*, Blæsus or Blæsæ, -arum (f.).  
*Bobbio*, Bobium, -ii (n.).  
*Bocchar*, Bocchar, -âris (m.).  
*Bocchus*, Bocchus, -i (m.).  
*Bodincomagum*, Bodincomagum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Bodincomagum*, Bodincomagensis, -e.  
*Bodotria* (Firth of Forth), Bodotria, -æ (f.).  
*Bœbe*, Bœbe, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Bœbe*, Bœbean, Bœbêus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Bœbêa, -idis, esp. as name of Lake Bœbea.  
*Bœotia*, Bœotia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Bœotia*, Bœotian, Bœotius, -a, -um; *Bœotius*, -a, -um; and *Bœotus*, -a, -um.  
*Bœthius*, Bœthius, -ii (m.).  
*Bœthus*, Bœthus, -i (m.).  
*Bogud*, Bogud, -ûdis (m.).  
*Bohemia*, Bothemum and Bolothemum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Bohemia*, Bohemian, Bolothemicus, -a, -um, and Bolothemus, -a, -um.  
*Boii*, the, Boii, -ôrum (m.); *of or belonging to the Boii*, Boian, Boiicus, -a, -um.  
*Boiorix*, Bolorix, -igis (m.).  
*Bola*, Bola, -æ, and Boles, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Bola*, Bolanus, -a, -um.  
*Bolanus*, Bolanus, -i (m.).  
*Bolbitine*, Bolbitine, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Bolbitine*, Bolbitinus, -a, -um; *the Bolbitine mouth (of the Nile)*, Bolbitinum ostium.  
*Bologna*, Bononia, -æ (f.).  
*Bolsena*, Vulstinil, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to Bolsena*, Vulstinensis, -e; *Lake of Bolsena*, Lacus Vulstinensis.  
*Bolton*, Boltonia, -æ (f.).  
*Bombay*, Perimuda, -æ (f.).  
*Bona*, Hippo, -onis, Regius (m.).  
*Bonifacio* (Strait of), Fretum Taphros.  
*Boniface*, Bonifacius, -ii (m.).  
*Bonn*, Bonna, -æ (f.).  
*Borbetomagus*, v. Worms.  
*Bordeaux*, Burdigala, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Bordeaux*, Burdigalensis, -e.  
*Borythènes*, the, Borysthênes, -is (m.); *of or relating to the Borythènes*, Borysthênus, -a, -um; *dwellers along the Borythènes*, Borysthênidæ or -nitæ, -arum (m.).  
*Bospörus*, the, Bospôrus, -i (m.); *of or relating to the Bospörus*, Bospôranus, -a, -um; *Bospörus*, -a, -um; and *Bosporenalis*, -e.  
*Boatar*, Boatar, -âris (m.).



*Boston*, *Bostonia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Boston*, *Bostonian*, *Bostoniensis*, -æ.  
*Bothnia*, *Bothnia*, -æ (f.); *Gulf of Bothnia*, *Sinus Bothnicus*.  
*Boulogne*, (*Bononia ad mare*), *Gessoriacum*, -i (n.).  
*Bouillon*, *Bullio*, -onis (f.); of *Bouillon*, *Bullionensis*, -æ.  
*Bourbon* (*Isle of*), *Insula Borbonia*, -æ (f.).  
*Bowdard* (*Mount*), *Tmolus*, -i (m.).  
*Bourdauz*, v. *Bordeaux*.  
*Bourges*, *Bituriges*, -um (m.), or *Avaricum*, -i (n.).  
*Boyne*, the, *Boandus*, -i (m.).  
*Brabant*, *Brabantia*, -æ (f.).  
*Bracara* (*now Braga*), *Bracara*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bracara*, *Bracarensis*, -æ.  
*Bradanus*, the, *Bradanus*, -i (m.).  
*Braganza*, *Brigantia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Braganza*, *Briganthus*, -a, -um.  
*Brandenburg*, *Brandeburgum*, -ii (n.).  
*Brauron*, *Brauron*, -onis (m.).  
*Brazil*, *Brazilia*, -æ (f.).  
*Brecknock*, *Brechinia*, -æ (f.); *Brecknockshire*, *Brechinensis* ager.  
*Breda*, *Breda*, -æ (f.).  
*Bredevoort* or *Brevoort*, *Bredefortia*, -æ (f.); *Bredfordum*, -ii (n.).  
*Bremen*, *Brema*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bremen*, *Bremensis*, -æ.  
*Brennus*, *Brennus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Brennus*, *Brennicus*, -a, -um.  
*Brentia*, the, *Medolcus*, -i (m.), *Major*; *Brentesia*, -æ (m.).  
*Brescia*, *Brixia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Brescia*, *Brixianus*, -a, -um.  
*Breslau*, *Vraislavla*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Breslau*, *Vratislaviensis*, -æ.  
*Brat*, *Briates portus* (m.).  
*Bretagne*, *Armorica*, -æ (f.); *Britannia Minor*: of or belonging to *Bretagne*, *Britannus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Bretagne*, *Britto*, -onis (m.).  
*Breuni*, the, *Breuni*, -orum (m.).  
*Brian*, *Brianus*, -i (m.).  
*Briancus*, *Brigantia*, -æ (f.).  
*Briareus*, *Briareus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or relating to *Briareus*, *Briareus*, -a, -um.  
*Bridget*, *Brigitta*, -æ (f.).  
*Bridlington*, *Brillendunum*, -i (n.).  
*Brienne*, *Brena*, -æ (f.).  
*Bryantes*, the, *Bryantes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Bryantes*, *Briganticus*, -a, -um.  
*Bileasus*, *Brilessus*, -i (m.).  
*Brindisi*, *Brundisium*, -ii (n.), q. v.  
*Brinnius*, *Brinnius*, -ii (m.).  
*Brisela*, v. *eq.*  
*Brises*, *Brises*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Brises*, *Brisela*, *Brisela*, *idos*, acc. *idem* and *-ida* (f.).  
*Bristol*, *Bristolla*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bristol*, *Bristolensis*, -æ.  
*Britain*, *Britannia*, -æ (f.); *Great Britain*, *Magna Britannia*; of or belonging to *Britain*, *British*, *Britannicus*, -a, -um, and *Britannus*, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, *Britannia*, -idis, acc. *idem* and *-ida* (f.).  
*Britton*, *Britton*, -onis (m.); *Isle*; the *British*, *Britanni*, -orum (m.); the *British Isles*, *Insulæ Britannicæ*; the *British Channel*, *Oceanus Britannicus*; *N. w. Britain*, *Britannia Nova*.  
*Brilomartie*, *Brilomartie*, -is (f.).  
*Brizellum* (*now Brizell*), *Brizellum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Brizell*, *Brizellianus*, -a, -um.  
*Brixia*, v. *Brescia*.  
*Brondolo*, *Brundilius*, -i (m.).  
*Brontes*, *Brontes*, -æ (m.).  
*Brougham*, *Braboniacum*, -i (n.).  
*Broughton*, *Leucopibia*, -æ (f.).  
*Bructeri*, the, *Bructeri*, -orum (m.).  
*Bruges*, *Bruges*, -arum (f.).  
*Brugh*, *Axelodunum*, -i (n.), *prob.*  
*Brundisium*, *Brundisium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Brundisium*, *Brundisian*, *Brundisianus*, -a, -um; but more usu. *Brundisianus*, -a, -um.  
*Brundulus*, v. *Brondolo*.  
*Bru-dustum*, v. *Brundisium*.  
*Brunswick*, *Brannonis Vicus*, *Brundpölla*, -is (f.); *Brunsviga*, -æ (f.); and *Brunsvicum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Brunswick*, *Brunsvicensis*, -æ, and *Brunsvigensis*, -æ.  
*Brussels*, *Bruxellæ*, -arum (f.).  
*Bruttium*, *Bruttium*, -ii (n.); *Bruttian*, of *Bruttium*, *Bruttius*, -a, -um; *Bruttianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Bruttium*, *Bruttii*, -orum (m.).

*Brutus*, *Brutus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Brutus*, *Brutinus*, -a, -um, a. d. *Brutianus*, -a, -um.  
*Bryanium*, *Bryanium*, -ii (n.).  
*Bubassus*, *Bubassus*, -i (f.); *Bubassian*, *Bubassius*, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, *Bubassia*, -idos.  
*Bubastis*, *Bubastis*, -is (f.); the district of *Bubastis*, *Bubasties* (nomus), -æ (m.); of or belonging to (the goddess) *Bubasti*, *Bubastius*, -a, -um.  
*Bucephala*, *Bucephala*, -æ (f.).  
*Bucephalus*, *Bucephalus*, -i (m.).  
*Bucharest*, *Bucaresta*, -æ (f.).  
*Buckingham*, *Neomagus*, -i (f.).  
*Buda*, *Aquincum*, -i (n.); *Buda*, -æ (f.).  
*Budoris*, *Budissa*, -æ (f.).  
*Buffalo*, *Urbópolis*, -is (f.).  
*Buenos Ayres*, *Beneventum Americanum* (n.).  
*Bulgaria*, *Bulgaria*, -æ (f.); the *Bulgarians*, *Bulgari*, -orum, and *Bulgares*, -um (m.).  
*Buiness* or *Bouiness*, *Tunnocelum*, -i (n.).  
*Buona Vista*, *Belvedera*, -æ (f.).  
*Bupalus*, *Bupalus*, -i (m.).  
*Bura*, *Bura*, -æ (f.).  
*Burdigala*, v. *Bordeaux*.  
*Burgos*, *Burgi*, -orum (m.).  
*Burgundy*, *Burgundia*, -æ (f.); the *Burgundians*, *Burgundi*, -orum (m.).  
*Burrampoole*, the, *Dyardanes*, -is (m.).  
*Burton*, *Burtonia*, -æ (f.).  
*Buren*, *Prusa*, -æ (f.).  
*Bury*, *Burla*, -æ (f.); *Faustini villa*.  
*Busiris*, *Busiris*, -is, and -idis, acc. -in (m.); the district of *Busiris* (in Egypt), *Busiritis*, -æ (m.), nomus.  
*Butes*, *Butes*, -æ (m.).  
*Buthrotum* (*now Butrinto*), *Buthrótum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Buthrotum*, *Buthrotus*, -a, -um.  
*Butos*, *Butos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Butos*, *Buticus*, -a, -um.  
*Butrinto*, v. *Buthrotum*.  
*Buxentum*, *Buxentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Buxentum*, *Buxentinus*, -a, -um, and *Buxentius*, -a, -um.  
*Buxton*, *Bucostenum*, -i (n.).  
*Byblis*, *Byblis*, -idis and -idos (f.).  
*Byblus*, *Byblos* or *Byblus*, -i (f.).  
*Byrsa*, *Byrsa*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Byrsa*, *Byrsicus*, -a, -um.  
*Byzacium*, *Byzacium*, -ii (n.); of or relating to *Byzacium*, *Byzacenus*, -a, -um, and *Byzacius*, -a, -um.  
*Byzantium*, *Byzantium*, -ii (n.); *Byzantine*, of or relating to *Byzantium*, *Byzantius*, -a, -um; and *Isle forms*, *Byzanticus*, -a, -um, and *Byzantius*, -a, -um.  
*Byzac*, *Byzac*, -æ (m.).

## C.

*Cabes* (*Gulf of*), *Syrtis Minor* (f.).  
*Cabillonum*, *Cabillonum*, -i (n.).  
*Cabira*, *Cabira*, -orum (n.).  
*Cabiri*, the, *Cabiri*, -orum (m.).  
*Cabrera*, *Capraria*, -æ (f.).  
*Cabyle*, *Cabyle*, -es and -yla, -æ (f.); inhabitants of *Cabyle*, *Cabylæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Cabul*, *Arigæum*, -i (n.).  
*Cacus*, *Cacus*, -i (m.).  
*Cadix*, *Gades*, -ium (f.).  
*Cadmia*, *Cadmia* or *Cadmæa*, -æ (f.).  
*Cadmus*, *Cadmus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cadmus*, *Cadmean*, *Cadmæus*, -a, -um, and *Cadmæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, *Cadmæa*, -idos; daughter or female descendant of *Cadmus*, *Cadmæis*, -idos (f.).  
*Cadurci*, the, *Cadurci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cadurci*, *Cadurcus*, -a, -um, and *Cadurcensis*, -æ.  
*Cadusia*, *Cadusia*, -æ (f.); the *Cadusi*, *Cadusi*, -orum (m.).  
*Cadwallader*, *Cadwalladarus*, -i (m.).  
*Cæcilia*, *Cæcilia*, -æ (f.).  
*Cæcilius*, *Cæcilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cæcilius* or the *Cæcilia gens*, *Cæcilianus*, -a, -um, and *Cæcilius*, -a, -um.  
*Cæcina*, *Cæcina*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cæcina*, *Cæcinianus*, -a, -um.  
*Cæcuban* (district), *Cæcubus ager* (m.); *Cæcubum*, *Cæcubus*, -a, -um.



*Cælium* or *Cælium*, *Cælium*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Cælium*, *Cælium*, -a, -um.  
*Cælius* or *Cælius*, *Cælius* or *Cælius*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Cælius*, *Cælianus*, -a, -um.  
*Cælius* (Mount), *Cælius*, -il (m.); little *Cælius*, *Cællus*, -il (m.); and *Cællulus*, -il (m.).  
*Cæm*, *Cadomum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cæm*, *Cadomæsis*, -e.  
*Cænus*, *Cænus*, -ei (m.).  
*Cænina*, *Cænina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cænina*, *Cæninensis*, -e, and *Cæninus*, -a, -um.  
*Cænis*, *Cænis*, -idis (f.).  
*Cængs*, *Cængs*, -yos (f.).  
*Cæparius*, *Cæparius*, -il (m.).  
*Cæpasius*, *Cæpasius*, -il (m.).  
*Cæpio*, *Cæpio*, -onis (m.).  
*Cære* (now *Cer-orteri*), *Cære*, indecl. (m.), but with *heterocl. gen.*, *Cærtile*, and *abl.*, *Cæræ* e; of or belonging to *Cære*, *Cæræ*, -ëtis and -idis, and *Cærætanus*, -a, -um.  
*Cær-gwent*, *Venta Silurum*.  
*Cærlon*, *Iaca Silurum*.  
*Cærmarten*, *Mariumum*, -i (m.).  
*Cærmurron*, *Begontium*, -il (m.).  
*Cærrhyn*, *Con-vium*, -il (m.).  
*Cæsar*, *Cæsar*, -iris (m.); of or belonging to *Cæsar*, *Cæsarianus*, -a, -um; *Cæsariensis*, -e; and *poet.*, *Cæsareus*, -a, -um.  
*Cæsarea*, *Cæsaræa* or -ria, -æ (f.).  
*Cæsaraugusti*, *Cæsaraugusta*, -æ (f.).  
*Cæsario*, *Cæsario*, -onis (m.).  
*Cæsena* (now *Cesena*), *Cæsena*, -æ (f.); *Cæsénian*, of or belonging to *Cæsena*, *Cæsenas*, -itis.  
*Cæsius*, *Cæsius*, -il (m.); *Cæsiæ*, *Cæsia*, -a, -um.  
*Cæso*, *Cæso*, -onis (m.).  
*Cæsonius*, *Cæsonius*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Cæsonius*, *Cæsonian*, *Cæsonianus*, -a, -um, and *Cæsonius*, -a, -um.  
*Cæffa*, *Theodosia*, -æ (f.); *Strait of Caffa*, *Bosporus Cimmerius*.  
*Cagliari*, *Coralis*, -is (f.), q v.  
*Cal-hæ*, *Cadurcum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cahora*, *Cadurensis*, -e.  
*Caliphus*, *Calaphas*, -æ (m.).  
*Calixus*, *Calixus*, -i (m.).  
*Calista*, *Calista*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Calista*, *Calistanus*, -a, -um.  
*Cain*, *Cain* (indecl.) and *Calnus*, -i (m.).  
*Cain*, *Cain*, -æ (f.).  
*Calus*, *Calus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Caius*, *Calianus*, -a, -um.  
*Caister*, *Venta Icenorum*.  
*Calabria*, *Calabria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Calabria*, *Calabrian*, *Calaber*, -bra, -brum; *Calabriticus*, -a, -um.  
*Calacta*, *Calacta*, -æ and -te, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Calacta*, *Calactinus*, -a, -um.  
*Calahorra*, *Calagurris*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Calahorra*, *Calagurrianus*, -a, -um.  
*Calais*, *Calais*, -idis (m.).  
*Calais*, *Caletum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Calais*, *Caletanus*, -a, -um, and *Caletensis*, -e.  
*Calamis*, *Calamis*, -idis (m.).  
*Calatia*, *Calatia*, -æ (f.); *Calatian*, of or belonging to *Calatia*, *Calatinus*, -a, -um.  
*Calatrava*, *Oretum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Calatrava*, *Oretanus*, -a, -um.  
*Calauria*, *Calauræa*, -æ, and *Calauria*, -æ (f.).  
*Calbis*, *Calbis*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Calbis*, *Calbiansis*, -e.  
*Calchas*, *Calchas*, -antis (m.).  
*Calchedon*, v. *Chalcedon*.  
*Calab*, *Caleb*, indecl., *Caleb*, -i (m.).  
*Caledonia*, *Calédônia*, -æ (f.); *Calédonian*, *Calédônianus*, -a, -um, and *Caledonicus*, -a, -um; the *Caledoniæ*, *Calédônies*, -um (m.).  
*Cales* (now *Calvi*), *Cales*, -um (f. pl.).  
*Calëti*, the, *Calëti*, -orum (m.).  
*Calëtri*, *Aleium*, -il (m.).  
*Calidius*, *Calidius*, -il (m.); of or relating to *Calidius*, *Calidianus*, -a, -um.  
*Calidus*, *Calidus*, -i (m.).  
*California*, *California*, -æ (f.); *Regio Aurifera*.  
*Caligula*, *Caligula*, -æ (m.).  
*Callias*, *Callias*, -æ (m.).  
*Callicles*, *Callicles*, -is (m.).  
*Callicrates*, *Callicrates*, -is (m.).  
*Callicratides*, *Callicratides*, -is (m.).  
*Callidame*, *Callidame*, -æ (f.).  
*Callides*, *Callides*, -æ (m.).

*Callidæmides*, *Callidæmides*, -æ (m.).  
*Callimachus*, *Callimachus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Callimachus*, *Callimachean*, *Callimachus*, -a, -um.  
*Calliope*, *Calliope*, -es, and *poet.*, *Calliopæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Calliope*, *Calliopæus*, -a, -um.  
*Callipho*, *Callipho*, -onis and -phon, -ontis (m.).  
*Callipolis*, *Callipolis*, -is (f.).  
*Callirides*, *Callirides*, -æ (m.).  
*Callirrhod*, *Callirrhodæ*, -es (f.).  
*Callisthenes*, *Callisthenes*, -is (m.).  
*Callisto*, *Callisto*, -as and -onis (f.).  
*Callistratus*, *Callistratus*, -i (m.).  
*Callithera*, *Callithera*, -orum (m.).  
*Callom*, *Callom*, -onis (m.).  
*Calpe*, *Calpe*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Calpe*, *Calpian*, *Calpétanus*, -a, -um.  
*Calpurnius*, *Calpurnius*, -il (m.); *Calpurnian*, of or belonging to *Calpurnius* or the *Calpurnia gens*, *Calpurnius*, -a, -um, and *Calpurnianus*, -a, -um.  
*Calvary* (Mount), *Golgotha* (a, indecl.); *Calvaria*, -æ (f.).  
*Calvæna*, *Calvæna*, -æ (m.).  
*Calvi*, v. *Cales*.  
*Calvina*, *Calvina*, -æ (f.).  
*Calvinus*, *Calvinus*, -i (m.).  
*Calvisius*, *Calvisius*, -il (m.); *Calvisian*, *Calvisianus*, -a, -um.  
*Calvus*, *Calvus*, -i (m.).  
*Calybæ*, *Calybæ*, -æ (f.).  
*Calycadnus*, *Calycadnus*, -i (m.).  
*Calydna*, *Calydna*, -æ, and *Calydne*, -es (f.).  
*Calyd-m*, *Calydon*, -onis, acc. -ōnæ and -ōna (f.); of or belonging to *Calydon*, *Calydonian*, *Calydônianus*, -a, -um; *poet. fem.*, *Calydônis*, -idis.  
*Calymna*, *Calymna*, -æ (f.).  
*Calypso*, *Calypso*, -is, more rarely -ōnis (f.).  
*Camaldunum*, *Camaldunum*, -i (m.).  
*Camarina*, } *Camarina*, -æ (f.).  
*Cambray*, *Monoglossum*, -i (m.).  
*Cambray*, *Camarcum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cambray*, *Camarcensis*, -e.  
*Cambunian*, the (mountains), *Cambuni Montes*.  
*Cambyses*, *Cambyses*, -is (m.).  
*Cambridge*, *Cantabrigia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cambridge*, *Cantabrigiensis*, -e.  
*Cameria*, *Cameria*, -æ (f.), and *Camerium*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Cameria*, *Camerinus*, -a, -um.  
*Camerinum* (now *Camerino*), *Camerinum*, -i (m.).  
*Camerics*, the, *Camerics*, -lum (m); *Cumerian*, *Camers*, -ertis; *Cameritian*, -a, -um.  
*Camilla*, *Camilla*, -æ (f.).  
*Camillus*, *Camillus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Camillus*, *Camillianus*, -a, -um.  
*Camirus*, *Camirus*, -i (m.).  
*Camisæares*, *Camisæares*, -is (m.).  
*Campagna di Roma*, *Latum*, -il (m.); *Romanus ager*.  
*Campania*, *Campania*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Campania*, *Campanian*, *Campanicus*, -a, -um; *Campanus*, -a, -um.  
*Cana*, *Cana*, -æ (f.).  
*Canace*, *Cănăce*, -es (f.).  
*Canachus*, *Canachus*, -i (m.).  
*Canada*, *Canada*, -æ (f.).  
*Canæ*, *Canæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Canæ*, *Canalus*, -a, -um.  
*Canary*, the (islands), *Canarie*, -arum (insulæ), (f.) *Insulæ Fortunatæ*; of or belonging to the *Canaries* *Canary* (as adj.), *Canariensis*, -e.  
*Caniëtro* (Cape), *Canastreum*, -i (m.), sc. *promontorium*.  
*Candace*, *Candace*, -es (f.).  
*Candavia*, *Candavia*, -æ (f.).  
*Candia*, *Creta*, -æ (f.); v. *Creta*.  
*Cändia*, *Cändia*, -æ (f.).  
*Cändius*, *Cändius*, -il (m.).  
*Caninius*, *Caninius*, -il (m.); *Caninian*, *Caninianus*, -a, -um.  
*Canius*, *Canius*, -il (m.).  
*Cannæ*, *Cannæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cannæ*, *Cannensis*, -e.  
*Canninéfates*, the, *Canninéfates*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Canninéfates*, *Canninéfates*, -itis.  
*Canopus*, *Canopus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Canopus*, *Canopicus*, -a, -um; *Canopitanus*, -a, -um; and *poet.*, *Canopæus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Canopus*, *Canopitæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Canovu*, v. *Comusum*.  
*Cantabria*, *Cantabria*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Cantabria*, the *Cantabri*, *Cantauri*, -orum (m.); in sing.,

*Cantaber*, -bri (m.); *Cantabrian*, of the *Cantabris*  
*Cantaber*, -bra, -brum, but use. *Cantabricus*, -a, -um.  
*Canterbury*, *Cantharia*, -æ (f.).  
*Canthara*, *Canthāra*, -æ (f.).  
*Cantharus*, *Canthārus*, -i (m.).  
*Canthum*, v. *Kent*.  
*Cantius*, *Cantius*, -i (m.).  
*Canuleius*, *Canūleius*, -i (m.); *Canuleian*, *Canuleius*,  
 -a, -um.  
*Canus*, *Cānus*, -i (m.).  
*Canusium* (now *Canosa*), *Canusium*, -i (n.); of or be-  
 longing to *Canusium*, *Canusian*, *Cānūsinus*, -a, -um,  
 and *Canusinātus*, -a, -um.  
*Canute*,  
*Canutius*, } *Canutius*, -i (m.).  
*Capaneus*, *Capāneūs*, -i, ecc. -ea, voc. *ſū* (m.); of or  
 belonging to *Capaneus*, *Capāneius*, -a, -um, and *Ca-  
 paneus*, -a, -um.  
*Cape Baba*, *Lectum*, -i (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape Blanco*, *Album* promontorium.  
*Cape Bæo*, *Lilybæum*, -i (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape Bruzzano*, *Zephyrium*, -i (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape Comurin*, *Comaria*, -æ (f.).  
*Cape Colonna*, *Columnarum* Caput; *Cape delle Co-  
 lonne*, *Lacinium*, -i (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape Colunt*, *Sunium*, -i (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape Crio* (in *Crete*), *Criumētōpon*, -i (n.).  
*Cape Ducato*, *Leucates*, -æ (m.).  
*Cape Esparte*, *Ampeliū*, -æ (f.).  
*Cape Faro*, *Pelorus*, -i (m.).  
*Cape Finisterre*, *Artabrum*, -i (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape Gardafui*, *Aromata* (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape Horn*, *Hornanum* or *Hornienſe*, promontorium.  
*Cape of Good Hope*, *Promontorium Bonæ Spei*.  
*Cape Malapan*, *Tænarum*, -i (n.), and *Tænarus*, -i (m.).  
*Cape Miseno*, *Misenum*, -i (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape North*, *Boreale* Caput.  
*Cape d'Oro*, *Caphareus*, -ei (m.).  
*Cape Passaro*, *Pachynum*, -i (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape Romania*, *Magnum* promontorium.  
*Cape Skillo*, *Scylæum*, -i (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape Spartivento*, *Herculis* promontorium.  
*Cape St. Angelo*, *Malæa*, -æ (f.).  
*Cape St. Maria*, *Cuneum*, -i (n.), promontorium.  
*Cape St. Vincent*, *Sacrum* promontorium.  
*Cape Trafaigar*, *Junonis* promontorium.  
*Cape Trapani*, *Drepanum* promontorium.  
*Cape Verd*, *Arsenarium* promontorium; *Caput Viride*.  
*Cape Zonchio*, *Coryphasium* promontorium.  
*Capella*, *Capella*, -æ (m.).  
*Capena*, *Capēna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capena*,  
*Capenian*, *Capēnas*, -ātis; *Capenatis*, -e; and poet.  
*Capēnus*, -a, -um.  
*Capernaum*, *Capharnaum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to  
*Capernaum*, *Capharnæus*, -a, -um.  
*Capelus*, *Capētus*, -i (m.).  
*Caphareus*, *Caphāreus*, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. -ēū (m.); of  
 or belonging to *Caphareus*, *Caphāreus*, -a, -um; poet.  
 fem., *Capharis*, -idis.  
*Capissa*, *Capissa*, -æ (f.); the country around *Capissa*,  
*Capissene*, -es (f.).  
*Capitium*, *Capitium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Ca-  
 pitium*, *Capitinus*, -a, -um.  
*Capito*, *Capito*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Capitol*, the *Capitolium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to the  
*Capitol*, *Capitoline*, *Capitolinus*, -a, -um.  
*Capitulum*, *Capitulum*, -i (n.); the people of *Capitulum*,  
*Capitilenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Capo d'Oro*, *Caphareus*, q. v.  
*Cappadocia*, *Cappadōcia*, -æ (f.); *Cappadocian*, *Cappā-  
 dōcius*, -a, -um; *Cappādōceus*, -a, -um; and *Cappa-  
 dōceus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Cappadocia*,  
*Cappadox*, -ōcis (m.); the *Cappadocians*, *Cappadoces*,  
 -um (m.).  
*Capra*, *Capra*, -æ (m.).  
*Capraria*, *Caprāria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capraria*,  
*Caprariensis*, -e.  
*Caprea* (now *Capri*), *Capræ*, -arum (f.); of or be-  
 longing to *Caprea*, *Caprænsis*, -e.  
*Caprius*, *Caprius*, -ii (m.).  
*Capsa*, *Capsa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capsa*, *Cap-  
 sensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Capsa*, *Capsenses*, -ium.  
*Capua*, *Capua*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capua*, *Ca-  
 puān*, *Capuensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Capua*, *Ca-  
 puenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Capsy*, *Cāpsy*, -yos (m.).  
*Caracalla*, *Caracalla*, -æ (m.).  
*Caractacus* or *Caradoc*, *Caractācus*, -i (m.).  
*Caralis*, *Cārālis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Caralis*,  
*Cārālianus*, -a, -um.

*Carambis*, *Carambis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Ca-  
 rambis*, *Carambicus*, -a, -um.  
*Carana*, *Carāna*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Carana*,  
*Carānitis*, *pecul. fem.*  
*Caranus*, *Carānus*, -i (m.).  
*Caras*, the, *Cydnus*, -i (m.).  
*Carauisus*, *Carauisus*, -i (m.).  
*Carbania*, *Carbānia*, -æ (f.).  
*Carbo*, *Carbo*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Carbo*,  
*Carbōnianus*, -a, -um.  
*Caracasone*, *Carcelis*, -ōnis (f.).  
*Caraine*, *Caraine*, -es (f.); *Gulf of Caraine*, *Sinus Car-  
 cinites*.  
*Cardia*, *Cardia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cardia*,  
*Cardianus*, -a, -um.  
*Cardigan*, *Ceretica*, -æ (f.).  
*Carduchi*, the, *Cardūchi*, -orum (m.).  
*Caræa*, *Caræa*, -æ (f.).  
*Caræus*, *Caræus*, -i (m.).  
*Caria*, *Caria*, -æ (f.); *Carian*, *Caricus*, -a, -um; a  
*Carian*, *Car*, -āris (m.); the *Carians*, *Caræ*, -um.  
*Carina*, *Carina*, -æ (f.).  
*Carinas*, *Carinas*, -ātis (m.).  
*Carinola*, *Calenum*, -i (n.).  
*Carinthia*, *Carinthia*, -æ (f.).  
*Carlisle*, *Carleolum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Carlisle*,  
*Carloliensis*, -e.  
*Carlruhe*, *Caroli Hezychium*, -i (n.).  
*Carmania*, *Carmania*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Car-  
 mania*, *Carmani*, -orum (m.).  
*Carmel* (Mount), *Carmelus*, -i (m.); also *Carmel*, *in-  
 decl. (m.)*; of or belonging to *Carmel*, *Carmelius*, -a,  
 -um; an inhabitant of *Mount Carmel*, a *Carmelite*,  
*Carmelites*, -æ (m.); *Carmelitis*, -idis (f.).  
*Carmenta*, *Carmenta*, -æ, and *Carmentis*, -is (f.); of  
 or belonging to *Carmenta*, *Carmentalis*, -e.  
*Carmona*, *Carino*, -ōnis, and *Carmona*, -æ (f.); the in-  
 habitants of *Carmona*, *Carmonenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Carnac*, *Thebæ*, -arum (f.).  
*Carnarvon*, *Segontium*, -i (n.).  
*Carneades*, *Carnēades*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Car-  
 neades*, *Carnēadeus*, -a, -um.  
*Carni*, the, *Carni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the  
*Carni*, *Carnicus*, -a, -um.  
*Carnuntum*, *Carnuntum*, -i (n.), and *Carnus*, -untis (f.).  
*Carnutes*, the, *Carnutes*, -um (m.).  
*Carolina*, *Carolina*, -æ (f.).  
*Caroline*, *Carolina*, -æ (f.).  
*Corpathus*, *Carpathus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Car-  
 pathus*, *Carpathus*, -a, -um; the *Carpathian Sea*,  
*Mare or Pelagus Carpathium*.  
*Carpentras*, *Carpentoracte*, -es (f.).  
*Carpelania*, *Carpētanā*, -æ (f.); *Carpētanian*, *Carpē-  
 tānus*, -a, -um; the *Carpētanians*, *Carpēsi*, -orum,  
 and *Carpētani*, -orum.  
*Carre*, *Carre* or *Carrahæ*, -arum (f.).  
*Carseoli* (now *Carsolet*), *Carsēōli*, -orum (m.); of or be-  
 longing to *Carseoli*, *Carsēōlanus*, -a, -um.  
*Carsulæ*, *Carsulæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Car-  
 sulæ*, *Carsulan*, *Carsulanus*, -a, -um.  
*Carleia*, *Carleia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Carleia*,  
*Carleianus*, -a, -um, and *Carleisensis*, -e.  
*Carthæa*, *Carthæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Carthæa*,  
*Carthæus*, -a, -um, and *Carthelus*, -a, -um.  
*Carthage*, *Carthāgo*, -ynis (f.); of or belonging to *Car-  
 thage*, *Carthaginian*, *Carthaginiensis*, -e, and *Pu-  
 nicus*, -a, -um; *New Carthage*, *Carthago Nova*.  
*Carthagena*, *Carthāgo Nova*.  
*Cartismandua*, *Cartismandua*, -æ (f.).  
*Carus*, *Cārus*, -i (m.).  
*Carusa*, *Carūsa*, -æ (f.).  
*Carventum*, *Carventum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Car-  
 ventum*, *Carventānus*, -a, -um.  
*Carvilius*, *Carvilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Car-  
 vilius* or the *Carvilia gens*, *Carvilius*, -a, -um, and  
*Carviliānus*, -a, -um.  
*Caryæ*, *Caryæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Caryæ*,  
*Caryan*, *Caryus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Caryātis*,  
 -idis; the inhabitants of *Caryæ*, *Caryātes*, -ium  
 (m.).  
*Caryanda*, *Caryanda*, -æ (f.).  
*Carystus*, *Carystus* or -tos, -i (f.); of or belonging to  
*Carystus*, *Carystian*, *Carystius*, -a, -um; and poet.  
 only, *Carystæus*, -a, -um.  
*Casal*, *Bodincomagum* or -conigum, -i (n.).  
*Casca*, *Casca*, -æ (m.).  
*Cascellius*, *Cascellius*, -ii (m.).  
*Caseli*, *Casella*, -æ (f.); *Cassilia*, -æ (f.).  
*Casilinum*, *Casilinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cas-  
 tilinum*, *Casilinus*, -a, -um.

*Casium*, *Casium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Casium*,  
*Casium*, -a, -um, and *Casina*, -alis.  
*Casius* (Mount), *Casius*, -i (m.).  
*Casus*, *Casus*, -i (f.).  
*Casperia*, *Casperia*, -i (f.).  
*Caspian Sea*, the, *Caspium Mare*; the *Caspi*, dwellers  
on the *Caspian*, *Caspi*, -orum and *Caspiant*, -orum  
(m.); *Caspian*, *Caspius*, -a, -um, and *Caspiacus*,  
-a, -um.  
*Cassander*, *Cassander*, -dri (m.).  
*Cassandra*, *Cassandra*, -ae (f.).  
*Cassandra*, *Cassandra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to  
*Cassandra*, *Cassandrea*, *Cassandrensis*, -e.  
*Cassano*, *Cassano*, -ae (f.).  
*Cassel* (in Hesse), *Castellum Cattorum*.  
*Cassia*, *Cassia*, -ae (f.).  
*Cassiodorus*, *Cassiodorus*, -i (m.).  
*Cassiope*, *Cassiope*, -ae, and *Cassiopea*, -ae, and *Cas-  
siopea*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cassiope*, *Cassio-  
peus*, -a, -um.  
*Cassiterides*, *v. Scilly Islands*.  
*Cassius*, *Cassius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cassius*,  
*Cassian*, *Cassius*, -a, -um, and *Cassianus*, -a,  
-um.  
*Cassivelaunus*, *Cassivelaunus*, -i (m.).  
*Castabala*, *Castabala*, -orum (m.); the inhabitants of  
*Castabala*, *Castabalenus*, -lum.  
*Castalia*, *Castalia*, -ae (f.); *Castalian*, of or belonging  
to *Castalia*, *Castallus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Castalis*,  
-idia.  
*Castel*, *Durobrivae*, -arum (f.), or *Venta Icenorum*.  
*Castile*, *Castilia*, -ae (f.).  
*Castor*, *Castor*, -tris (m.); of or belonging to *Castor*,  
*Castreus*, -a, -um.  
*Catharta*, *Catharta*, -i (m.).  
*Cathiri*, *v. Delphi*.  
*Cathricus*, *Cathricus*, -i (m.); *Cathrician*, of or re-  
lating to *Cathricus*, *Cathricus*, -a, -um, and *Cath-  
ricianus*, -a, -um.  
*Castronius*, *Castronius*, -i (m.).  
*Castulo*, *Castulo*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Castulo*,  
*Castulonensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Castulo*, *Castu-  
lonenses*, -lum (m.).  
*Catabani*, *Catabani*, -orum, and *Catabanes*, -um (m.).  
*Catabathmus*, *Catabathmus*, -i (m.).  
*Catadupa*, *Catadupa*, -orum (m.); the dwellers around  
*Catadupa*, *Catadupi*, -orum (m.).  
*Catalonia*, *Catalaunia*, -ae (f.).  
*Catalauni*, *Catalauni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to  
the *Catalauni*, *Catalaunus*, -a, -um.  
*Catania*, *Catana* or *Catina*, -ae (f.), *v. Catina*.  
*Catantia*, *Catantia*, -ae (f.); the people of *Catania*,  
*Catanes*, -um (m.).  
*Catharina*, *Catharina*, -ae (f.).  
*Catienus*, *Catienus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Catienus*,  
*Catienus*, -a, -um.  
*Catiline*, *Catiline*, -ae (m.); of or belonging to *Catiline*,  
*Catilinarius*, -a, -um.  
*Catiline*, *Catiline*, -i (m.).  
*Catiline*, *Catiline*, -i (m.).  
*Catina*, *Catina*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Catina*,  
*Catinensis*, -e; *less used*, *Catinensis*, -e.  
*Catius*, *Catius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Catius*, *Cat-  
ianus*, -a, -um.  
*Cato*, *Cato*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Cato*, *Cato-  
nius*, -a, -um, and *Catonianus*, -a, -um.  
*Catti*, the, *Catti*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the  
*Catti*, *Caticus*, -a, -um.  
*Cattageck*, *Cattorum vicus*.  
*Catullus*, *Catullus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Catullus*,  
*Catullianus*, -a, -um.  
*Catulus*, *Catulus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Catulus*,  
*Catullianus*, -a, -um.  
*Caturiges*, the, *Caturiges*, -um (m.).  
*Catus*, *Catus*, -i (m.).  
*Caucasus* (Mount), *Caucasus*, -i (m.); of or belonging  
to *Caucasus*, *Caucasian*, *Caucasius*, -a, -um; the  
*Caucasian pass* or *defile*, *Caucasia portae*.  
*Cauci*, the, *v. Chauci*.  
*Caud*, *v. Cauder*, -icis (m.).  
*Caudium*, *Caudium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cau-  
dim*, *Caudine*, *Caudinus*, -a, -um; the *Caudine de-  
file*, *Foram Caudine*.  
*Caulares*, *Caulares*, -i (m.).  
*Caulon*, *Caulon*, -onis (m.), and *Caulonia*, -ae (f.).  
*Caunus*, *Caunus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Caunus*,  
*Caunian*, *Caunius*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc. adj.*, *Caun-  
ites*, -ae.  
*Cavillon*, *Cavillon*, -onis (f.).  
*Cavii*, the, *Cavil*, -orum (m.).

*Cajster*, the, *Cajstros* or -trus, -i (m.); of or belonging  
to the *Cajster*, *Cajstrian*, -a, -um.  
*Caelonia*, *Caelonia*, -onis (f.).  
*Cæa*, *Cæa*, -ae (f.), and *Cœa*, -i, *ecc. Cœa*, and *abl.*  
*Cœa*, *Cœa* (f.); of or belonging to *Cœa*, *Cœus*, -a, -um.  
*Cebæna*, *v. Cevenna*.  
*Cebren*, *Cebren*, -enis (m.); daughter or female de-  
scendant of *Cebren*, *Cebrensis*, -idis (f.).  
*Cecil*, *Cæcilius*, -i (m.).  
*Cecrops*, *Cecrops*, -ypis (m.); of or belonging to *Cecrops*,  
*Cecropian*, *Cecropius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of  
*Cecrops*, *Cecropides*, -ae (m.); daughter or female de-  
scendant of *Cecrops*, *Cecropia*, -idis (f.); land of  
*Cecrops*, *Cecropia*, -ae (f.).  
*Cedros*, the, *Cedrosi*, -orum (m.); country of the *Ce-  
drosi*, *Cedrosia*, -idis (f.).  
*Cefali*, *Cephalædis*, -idis (f.), or *Cephalædium*, -i (m.),  
*v. Cephalædis*.  
*Cefalonia*, *Cephalonia*, -ae (f.), *q. v.*  
*Celadon*, the, *Celidon*, -i (m.).  
*Celadon*, *Celadon*, -ontis (m.).  
*Celennæ*, *Celennæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Ce-  
lennæ*, *Celennæus*, -a, -um.  
*Celeno*, *Celeno*, -is (f.).  
*Celendris* (now *Celindro*), *Celendris* or -dria, -is (f.);  
the region of *Celendris*, *Celenderitis regio*.  
*Celennæ*, *Celennæ*, -ae (f.).  
*Celer*, *Celer*, -aris (m.).  
*Celestus*, *Celestus*, -i (m.).  
*Celæus*, *Celæus*, -i (m.).  
*Celindra*, *v. Celendria*.  
*Cella*, *Cella*, -ae (m.).  
*Celso*, *Celso*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Celso*, *Ce-  
lenses*, -lum (m.).  
*Celso*, *Celso*, -i (m.).  
*Celtæ*, *v. Celte*.  
*Celte*, the, *v. Celte*, *Celtic*, *Celticus*, -a, -um; in *Celtic*,  
*Celtice* (adv.); the land of the *Celte*, *Celtica*, -ae (f.).  
*Celtiberia*, *Celtiberia*, -ae (f.); a *Celtiberian*, *Celtiber*,  
-béri (m.); the *Celtiberians*, *Celtibéri*, -orum; *Celti-  
berian*, *Celtiber*, -béri, -bérium; *Celtibérica*, -a, -um.  
*Cenæum*, *Cenæum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cenæum*,  
*Cenæus*, -a, -um.  
*Cenchrea*, *Cenchrea*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to  
*Cenchrea*, *Cenchreus*, -a, -um; and *pecul. fem.*,  
*Cenchræa*, -ida.  
*Cenchrius*, *Cenchrius*, -i (m.).  
*Cenoman*, the, *Cenoman*, -orum (m.).  
*Cenennia*, *Cenennia*, -ae (f.).  
*Cenobrinus*, *Cenobrinus*, -i (m.).  
*Cenotus*, *Cenotus*, -i (m.).  
*Cento*, *Cento*, -onis (m.).  
*Centobrica*, *Centobrica*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of  
*Centobrica*, *Centobricenses*, -lum (m.).  
*Centorbi*, *Centoripa*.  
*Centrines*, the, *Centrines*, -um (m.); of or belonging to  
the *Centrines*, *Centronicus*, -a, -um.  
*Centumalus*, *Centumalus*, -i (m.).  
*Centum Cellæ* (now *Civita Vecchia*), *Centum Cellæ*,  
-arum (f.).  
*Centuripa* (now *Centorbi*), *Centuripa*, -orum (m.); of  
or belonging to *Centuripa*, *Centuripus*, -a, -um.  
*Ceo*, *v. Cœa*.  
*Cephænia*, *Cephænia*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Ce-  
phænia*, *Cephæniæ*, -um, and *Cephænitæ*, -arum  
(m.).  
*Cephælio*, *Cephælio*, -onis (m.).  
*Cephalædis* (now *Cefali*), *Cephalædis*, -idis (f.), and  
*Cephalædium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cephalædis*,  
*Cephalædianus*, -a, -um.  
*Cephælus*, *Cephælus*, -i (m.).  
*Cephænes*, the, *Cephænes*, -um (m.).  
*Cephæus*, *Cephæus*, -ei (m.); of or descended from *Ce-  
phæus*, *Cephæus*, -a, -um, and *Cephæus*, -a, -um;  
daughter or female descendant of *Cephæus*, *Cephæis*,  
-idia.  
*Cephiodorus*, *Cephiodorus*, -i (m.).  
*Cephiodotus*, *Cephiodotus*, -i (m.).  
*Cephira*, the, *v. Cephira*.  
*Cephira*, *Cephira*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the  
*Cephira*, *Cephira*, -is (m.); *Cephira*, -a, -um; *pecul.*  
*fem.*, *Cephira*, -idis, and *Cephirina*, -idis.  
*Cerambus*, *Cerambus*, -i (m.).  
*Ceramicus*, *Ceramicus*, -i (m.).  
*Ceramus*, *Cérkmu*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Ceramus*  
*Cérkmu*, -a, -um.  
*Cerasta*, the, *Ceraste*, -arum (m.); of or relating to the  
*Cerasta*, *Cerastis*, -idis (f.).  
*Ceratus*, *Ceratus*, -untis (f.).  
*Ceranian* (mountain), the, *Ceranica*, -orum (m.); *Ce-  
ranian*, *Ceranica*, -a, -um.

*Ceraunus*, *Ceraunus*, -i (m.).  
*Cerberus*, *Cerberus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cerberus*, *Cerberus*, -a, -um.  
*Cercasorum*, *Cercasorum*, -i (m.).  
*Cercetius* (*Mount*), *Cercetius*, -ii (m.), *Mons*.  
*Cercina*, *Cercina*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Cercina*, *Cerciniani*, -orum (m.).  
*Cercinium*, *Cercinium*, -ii (m.).  
*Cercope*, the, *Cercope*, -um (m.).  
*Cercyon*, *Cercyon*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Cercyon*, *Cercyonius*, -a, -um.  
*Ceres*, *Ceres*, -etis (f.); of or belonging to *Ceres*, *Cerealis*, -e.  
*Cerigo*, *Cythera*, -orum (m.), q. v.  
*Cerinthus*, *Cerinthus*, -i (m.).  
*Cermorum*, *Cermorum*, -i (m.).  
*Ceron*, *Ceron*, -onis (m.).  
*Certima*, *Certima*, -ae (f.).  
*Cerete*, *Certe* (*indecl.*), (m.), q. v., and *Agylla*, -ae (f.).  
*Cerora*, *Cervaria*, -ae (f.).  
*Cesena*, *Cesena*, -ae (f.).  
*Cestius*, *Cestius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cestius*, *Cestianus*, -a, -um.  
*Cestria*, *Cestria*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Cestria*, *Cestrini*, -orum (m.).  
*Cetaria*, *Cetaria*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Cetaria*, *Cetariini*, -orum (m.).  
*Cethagus*, *Cethagus*, -i (m.).  
*Ceto*, *Ceto*, -us (f.).  
*Ceuta*, *Ceutria*, -ae (f.); *Abyla*, -ae (f.).  
*Ceutrones*, the, *Ceutrones*, -um (m.).  
*Cera*, *Ceba*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cera*, *Cebanus*, -a, -um.  
*Cevennes* (*mountains*), *Cebenna*, *Cevenna*, and *Ge-benna*, -ae (m.); of or belonging to the *Cevennes*, *Cebennicus*, -a, -um.  
*Ceylon*, *T'aprobane*, -ae (f.).  
*Ceziz*, *Ceyz*, -gis (m.).  
*Chabrias*, *Chabrias*, -ae (m.).  
*Charea*, *Charea*, -ae (m.).  
*Chareas*, *Chareas*, -ae (m.).  
*Cherestratus*, *Cherestratus*, -i (m.).  
*Cherippus*, *Cherippus*, -i (m.).  
*Cheronia*, *Cheronia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cheronia*, *Cheronensis*, -e.  
*Chalcedon*, *Chalcædon* and *Calchædon*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Chalcedon*, *Chalcedonian*, *Chalcædonius*, -a, -um.  
*Chalciope*, *Chalciope*, -ae (f.).  
*Chalcis*, *Chalcis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Chalcis*, *Chalcidian*, *Chalcidicus*, -a, -um; *Chalcidensis*, -e; and *Chalcidensis*, -e.  
*Chaldeans*, the, *Chaldæi*, -orum (m.); *Chaldean*, *Chaldeus*, -a, -um, and *Chaldaicus*, -a, -um.  
*Chalonitis*, *Chalonitis*, -idis (f.); the inhabitants of *Chalonitis*, *Chalonites*, -arum (m.).  
*Chalons*, *Catalaunum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Chalons*, *Catalaunensis*, -e, -2 (*sur Saone*) *Cabillonum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Chalons*, *Cabillonensis*, e.  
*Chalybes*, the, *Chilybes*, -um (m.).  
*Chalybs*, the, *Chilybes*, -ybis (m.).  
*Cham* (*see Ham*), *Cham* (m., *indecl.*).  
*Chambery*, *Camberiacum*, -i, and *Camberium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Chambery*, *Camberiacensis*, -e, and *Camberiensis*, -e.  
*Chamævi*, the, *Chamævi*, -orum (m.).  
*Champagne*, *Campania Franco-Gallica*, -ae (f.).  
*Chanæan*, *Chlanean* and *Chlanean* (f., *indecl.*); of or belonging to *Chanæan*, *Chanæanus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Chananiitis*, -idis; the *Chanæanites*, *Chananei*, -orum (m.).  
*Chao*, *Chao*, -onis (m.).  
*Chaonia*, *Chæonia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Chaonia*, *Chaonian*, *Chæonian*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Chæonia*, -idis; the *Chaonian*, *Chæonius*, -um (m.).  
*Charadrius*, *Charadrius*, -i (m.).  
*Charax*, *Chirax*, -etis (f.); the inhabitants of *Charax*, *Charkeni*, -orum (m.); the territory of *Charax*, *Charkene*, -ae (f.).  
*Chiroxus*, *Charaxus*, -i (m.).  
*Charente*, the, *Carantonus*, -i (m.).  
*Charenton*, *Charentonium*, -ii (m.).  
*Chares*, *Chares*, -etis (m.).  
*Chariole*, *Chariole*, -is (f.).  
*Charidemus*, *Charidæmus*, -i (m.).  
*Charistus*, *Charisti*, -ii (m.).  
*Charity*, *Charitas*, -etis (f.).  
*Charles*, *Carolus*, -i (m.).  
*Charleston*, } *Carolipolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Charleston*, } *Charleston*, *Caropolitani*, -a, -um.

*Charlotte*, *Caroletta*, -ae (f.).  
*Charlotville*, *Caroletpolis*; of or belonging to *Charlotville*, *Caroletpolitani*, -a, -um.  
*Charmidas*, *Charmidas*, -ae (m.).  
*Charmis*, *Charmis*, -is (m.).  
*Charon*, *Chlron*, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to *Charon*, *Charonius*, -a, -um.  
*Charondas*, *Charondas*, -ae (m.).  
*Charopus*, *Charopus*, -i (m.).  
*Charteuse* (*the great*), *Cartusia*, -ae (f.), *Magna*.  
*Charybdis*, *Chilybdis*, -is (f.), *acc. -in* or *-im*.  
*Chasuari*, the, *Chasuari*, -orum (m.).  
*Castillon*, *Castello*, -onis (f.).  
*Challi*, the, v. *Catii*.  
*Chauci*, the, *Chauci* or *Cauci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Chauci*, *Chaucian*, *Chaucius*, -a, -um.  
*Chaus*, the, *Chaus*, -i (m.).  
*Chelidon*, *Chelidon*, -onis (f.).  
*Chelidonium*, *Chelidonium*, -ii (m.).  
*Chelmsford*, *Cesarmagus*, -i (f.).  
*Chelonates*, *Chelônâtes* and *Chelônites*, -ae (m.).  
*Chemnitz*, *Chemnitzium*, -ii (m.).  
*Cherbourg*, *Cæsaris Burgus*, -i, or *Caroburgus*, -i (m.).  
*Cherroneus*, *Cherrônæus* or *Chersônæus*, -i (f.); inhabitants of the *Cherroneus*, *Cherroneus*, -ium (m.); of or belonging to the *Cherroneus*, *Cherroneus*, -e or *Chersonensis*, -e (*esp. of the Thracian Cherroneus*).  
*Cherridamas*, *Chersydâmas*, -antis (m.).  
*Chersiphron*, *Chersiphron*, -onis (m.).  
*Cherso*, v. *Abeyrides*.  
*Chersonesus*, v. *Cherroneus*.  
*Cherusci*, the, *Cherusci*, -orum (m.).  
*Chesippus*, *Chesippus*, -i (m.).  
*Chester*, *Cestria*, -ae (f.); *Deva*, -ae (f.); *Cheshire*, *Cestriensis* *Comitatibus*.  
*Chiana*, the, *Clanis*, -is (m.).  
*Chilo*, *Chilo* or *Chilon*, -onis (m.).  
*Chichester*, *Cicestria*, -ae (f.).  
*Chimæra*, *Chimæra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Chimæra*, *Chimæreus*, -a, -um.  
*China*, *Sinarum regnum*; the *Chinese*, *Sinæ*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *China*, *Chinese*, *Sinensis*, -e.  
*Chione*, *Chlone*, -es (f.); son of *Chione*, *Chionides*, -e (m.).  
*Chios*, *Chios* and *Chius*, -ii (f.); of or belonging to *Chios*, *Chion*, *Chius*, -a, -um.  
*Chiron*, *Chiron*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Chiron*, *Chironicus*, -a, -um, and *Chironius*, -a, -um.  
*Chitro*, *Citrum*, -i (m.).  
*Chiusi*, *Clusium*, -ii (m.).  
*Chios*, *Chlōe*, -es (f.).  
*Chloereus*, *Chloereus*, -ii and -eos (m.).  
*Chloris*, *Chlōris*, -idis (f.).  
*Chlorus*, *Chlorus*, -i (m.).  
*Chosæpes*, the, *Chosæpes*, -is (m.).  
*Chœrilus*, *Chœrilus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Chœrilus*, *Chœrilus*, -a, -um.  
*Chorasmi*, the, *Chorasmi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Chorasmi*, *Chorasmius*, *Chorasmius*, -a, -um.  
*Chremes*, *Chrêmes*, -etis, *acc. -eta* (m.).  
*Chariæ*, *Chariæ*, -i (m.).  
*Christiana*, *Christiana*, -ae (f.).  
*Christopher*, *Christophorus*, -i (m.).  
*Chromis*, *Chromis*, -is (m.).  
*Chrysa*, *Chrysa*, -ae and *Chryse*, -es (f.).  
*Chrysius*, *Chrysius*, -i (m.).  
*Chrysaor*, *Chrysaor*, -oris (m.).  
*Chrysa*, *Chrysa*, -ae (m.).  
*Chryses*, *Chryses*, -ae (m.); daughter of *Chryses*, *Chryseis*, -idis (f.).  
*Chrysippus*, *Chrysippus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Chrysippus*, *Chrysippeus*, -a, -um.  
*Chrysis*, *Chrysis*, -idis (f.).  
*Chrysogonus*, *Chrysogonus*, -i (m.).  
*Chrysopolis*, *Chrysopolis*, -is (f.).  
*Chrysorrhoea*, the, *Chrysorrhoea*, -ae (m.).  
*Chrysothom*, *Chrysothomus*, -i (m.).  
*Chthonius*, *Chthonius*, -ii (m.).  
*Chunni*, v. *Huns*.  
*Cusistan*, *Susiana*, -ae (f.).  
*Cibyra*, *Cibyra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Cibyra*, *Ciby-raticus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Cibyra*, *Ciby-ratæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Cicely*, *Cæcilia*, -ae (f.).  
*Cicerius*, *Cicæreus*, -ii (m.).  
*Cicero*, *Cicero*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Cicero* *Ciceronian*, *Ciceronianus*, -a, -um.  
*Cicestria*, v. *Chickster*.  
*Cicirrus*, *Cicirrus*, -i (m.).

*Cicōnes*, the, Cicōnes, -um (m.).  
*Cicuta*, Cicuta, -æ (m.).  
*Cilicia*, Cilicia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Cilicia, *Cilician*, Cilix, -Ycia, -æ (f.); *pecul. post. fem.*, Cilisa, -æ;  
*Ciliciensis*, -e; and *Cilicius*, -a, -um; a *Cilician*, Cilix, -Ycia (m. and f.).  
*Cilix*, Cilix, -Ycia (m.).  
*Cilla*, Cilla, -æ (f.).  
*Cilnius*, Cilnius, -ii (m.).  
*Cilo*, Cilo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Cimbrī*, the, Cimbrī, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cimbrī*, *Cimbrian*, Cimber, -bra, -brum, and *Cimbricus*, -a, -um.  
*Cimetra*, Cimetra, -æ (f.).  
*Cimēvus*, Cimēvus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ciminus*, *Ciminian*, Ciminus, -a, -um.  
*Cimmerians*, the, Cimmeri, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cimmerians*, Cimmerius, -a, -um.  
*Cimolus*, Cimolus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cimolus*, *Cimolian*, Cimolus, -a, -um.  
*Cimon*, Cimon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Cinara*, Cinara, -æ (f.).  
*Cincinnati*, Cincinnatiōpolis, -is (f.).  
*Cincinnati*, Cincinnati, -i (m.).  
*Cinciolus*, Cinciolus, -i (m.).  
*Cineus*, Cineus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cincius*, *Cincian*, Cincius, -a, -um.  
*Cineas*, Cineas, -æ (m.).  
*Cinethil*, the, Cinethil, -orum (m.).  
*Cingetoris*, Cingetōrix, -igis (m.).  
*Cingilia*, Cingilia, -æ (f.).  
*Cingulum*, Cingulum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cingulum*, Cingulum, -a, -um.  
*Cinna*, Cinna, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cinna*, Cinnānus, -a, -um.  
*Cinyra*, the, Cinyra, -ypis or -Yphis (m.); of or belonging to the *Cinyras*, Cinyphus, -a, -um.  
*Cinyras*, Cinyras, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cinyras*, Cinyreus, -a, -um, and Cinyreus, -a, -um.  
*Circassia*, Cercetia, -æ (f.); the *Circassians*, Cercetæ, -arum (m.).  
*Circe*, Circe, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Circe*, *Circean*, Cīrceus, -a, -um.  
*Circeii*, } Circeii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Circeii*, *Circeii*, } Circeus, -a, -um, and *Circeiensis*, -e.  
*Cirrho*, Cirrho, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cirrho*, Cīrheus, -a, -um.  
*Cirta*, Cirta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cirta*, Cīrtensis, -e.  
*Cispius*, Cispius, -ii (m.).  
*Cisseus*, Cisseus, -ei or -eos (m.); daughter of *Cisseus*, Cissēis, -Ydis (f.).  
*Cithæron*, Cithæron, -ōnis (m.).  
*Citium*, Citium, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Citium*, Cītiensis, -e; an inhabitant of *Citium*, Citiūs, -i (m.).  
*Citius*, Citius, -ii (m.).  
*Civita Vecchia*, Centumcellæ, -arum (f.).  
*Clinius*, the, Clinius, -ii (m.).  
*Clara*, Clara, -æ (f.).  
*Clarus*, Clārus or Clarus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Clarus*, Clarus, -a, -um.  
*Clastidium*, Clastidium, -ii (n.).  
*Claterna*, Claterna, -æ (f.).  
*Claudia*, Claudia, -æ (f.). v. *Claudius*.  
*Claudiopolis*, Claudiopolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Claudiopolis*, Claudiopōlitānus, -a, -um.  
*Claudus*, Claudius, -ii (m.); *Claudian*, of or belonging to *Claudius*, Claudius, -a, -um, and *Claudianus*, -a, -um; the *Claudian* family, *Claudia* gens.  
*Clausus*, Clausus, -i (m.).  
*Clazomenæ*, Clazomēnæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Clazomenæ*, Clazomēnæus, -a, -um, and *Clazomēnius*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Clazomenæ*, Clazomēni, -orum (m.).  
*Cleander*, Cleander, -dri (m.).  
*Cleanthes*, Cleanthes, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Cleanthes*, Cleanthēus, -a, -um.  
*Clearchus*, Clearchus, -i (m.).  
*Clemens*, } Clēmēns, -entis (m.).  
*Clement*, }  
*Cleobis*, Cleobis, -is (m.).  
*Cleobulus*, Cleobulus, -i (m.).  
*Cleombrotus*, Cleombrotus, -i (m.).  
*Cleomedes*, Cleomēdon, -ontis (m.).  
*Cleomenes*, Cleomēnes, -is (m.).  
*Cleon*, Cleon, -ontis (m.).  
*Cleonea*, Cleonæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cleonea*, Cleonæus, -a, -um.  
*Cleopas*, Cleopas, -æ (m.).

*Cleopatra*, Cleopatra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cleopatra*, Cleopātrānus, -a, -um, and *Cleopātricus*, -a, -um.  
*Cleophrantus*, Cleophrantus, -i (m.).  
*Cleophon*, Cleophon, -ontis (m.).  
*Clermont*, Cleromontium, -ii (n.); Augustonemetum, -i (n.).  
*Cleons*, Clevas, -æ (m.).  
*Cleves*, Clivia, -æ (f.).  
*Climax*, Climax, -ols (f.).  
*Clinias*, Clinias, -æ (m.); son of *Clinias*, Clinīades, -æ (m.).  
*Clio*, Clio, -ōis (f.).  
*Clisthenes*, Clisthēnes, -is (m.).  
*Clitæ*, Clitæ, -arum (f.).  
*Clitarchus*, Clitarchus, -i (m.).  
*Cliternum*, Cliternum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cliternum*, Cliterninus, -a, -um.  
*Clitomachus*, Clitomachus, -i (m.).  
*Clitor*, Clitor, -bris (m.), and *Clitōrium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Clitor*, Clitōrus, -a, -um.  
*Clitumnus*, } Clitumnus, -i (m.).  
*Clitunno*, }  
*Clitus*, Clitus, -i (m.).  
*Clonithus*, Clonanthus, -i (m.).  
*Clodia*, Clodia, -æ (f.).  
*Clodius*, Clodius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Clodius*, *Clodian*, Clodius, -a, -um, and *Clodianus*, -a, -um.  
*Clodia*, Clodia, -æ (f.).  
*Clodius*, Clodius, -ii (m.).  
*Clodius*, Clodius, -ii (m.).  
*Clodio*, Clodio, -ōis (f.).  
*Cluentia*, Cluentia, -æ (f.).  
*Cluentius*, Cluentius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cluentius*, *Cluentian*, Cluentianus, -a, -um; the *Cluentian* family, *Cluentia* gens.  
*Cluilius*, Cluilius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cluilius*, *Cluilian*, Cluilius, -a, -um.  
*Clunia*, Clunia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Clunia*, Cluniensis, -e.  
*Clupea*, Clupea, -æ, and *Clupeæ*, -arum (f.).  
*Clusium*, Clusium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Clusium*, *Clusian*, Clusinus, -a, -um.  
*Cluvia*, Cluvia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cluvia*, *Cluvian*, Cluvianus, -a, -um.  
*Cluvius*, Cluvius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cluvius*, Cluviānus, -a, -um.  
*Clyde*, the, Glota, -æ (f.); the Frith of Clyde, Glotæ Æstuarium.  
*Clymene*, Clymēne, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Clymene*, Clymēnæus, -a, -um, and *Clymenēus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Clymene*, Clymēnis, -Ydis (f.).  
*Clytemnestra*, Clytemnestra, -æ (f.).  
*Clytia*, Clytia, -æ, and *Clytie*, -æ (f.).  
*Clytius*, Clytius, -ii (m.).  
*Clytus*, Clytus, -i (m.).  
*Cneus* or *Cneius*, Cneus or Cnelus, -i (m.).  
*Cnidos*, Cnidos or Cnidus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cnidos*, Cnidius, -a, -um.  
*Cnosus*, Cnosus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cnosus*, *Cnosian*, Cnosius, -a, -um, and *Cnosiacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. post. fem.*, Cnosias, -idis, and *Cnosia*, -Ydis.  
*Coblenz*, Confluentes, -um (m.); Confluentia, -æ (f.).  
*Cocalus*, Cocalus, -i (m.); daughter of *Cocalus*, Cocalis, -Ydis (f.).  
*Cocceius*, Cocceius, -ii (m.).  
*Cocinthum*, Cocinthum, -i (m.).  
*Cocles*, Cocles, -Ytis (m.).  
*Cocytus*, the, Cocytus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Cocytus*, Cocytius, -a, -um.  
*Codomannus*, Codomannus, -i (m.).  
*Codrus*, Codrus, -i (m.).  
*Coelius*, Coelius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Coelius*, Coeliānus, -a, -um.  
*Coelius*, Coelius, -i (m.).  
*Coeranus*, Coeranus, -i (m.).  
*Cœus*, Cœus, -i (m.).  
*Cognac*, Conacum, -i (m.).  
*Coinbra*, Conimbrica, -æ (f.).  
*Colchester*, Colcestris, -æ (f.).  
*Colchia*, Colchia, -Ydis and -Ydos (f.); of or belonging to *Colchia*, Colchian, Colchicus, -a, -um, and *Colchus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Colchia*, Colchi, -orum (m.).  
*Coldingham*, Coldania, -æ, or *Colania*, -æ (f.).  
*Collatia*, Collatia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Collatia*, *Collatian*, Collatius, -a, -um.  
*Colonia*, Colonia Agrippinensis (f.).  
*Colonus*, Colonus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Colonus*, Colōnēus, -a, -um.

*Colophon*, *Colophon*, -*ŏnis* (m.); of or belonging to *Colophon*, *Colophonicius*, -*ŏ*, -um, and *Colophonius*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Colossæ*, *Colossæ*, -*arum* (f.); of or belonging to *Colossæ*, *Colossian*, *Colossianus*, -*ŏ*, -um; the *Colossians*, *Colossenses*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Columella*, *Colūmella*, -*ŏ* (m.).  
*Comana*, *Cōmāna*, -*orum* (m.); of or belonging to *Comana*, *Comānus*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Comania*, *Comānia*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Cominæ*, } *Cominūm*, -*ŏ* (n.); of or belonging to *Cominūm*, } *minium*, *Cominianus*, -*ŏ*, -um, and *Cominius*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Commagene*, *Commagēnē*, -*ŏ* (f.); of or belonging to *Commagene*, *Commagēnus*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Commodus*, *Commodū*, -*ŏ* (m.).  
*Complutum*, *Complutū*, -*ŏ* (n.); of or belonging to *Complutum*, *Complutēnsis*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Compostella*, *Compostella*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Compsa*, *Compse*, -*ŏ* (f.); of or belonging to *Compsa*, *Compasius*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Comum* (now *Como*), *Cōmum*, -*ŏ* (n.); of or belonging to *Comum*, *Comēnsis*, -*ŏ*.  
*Concāni*, the, *Concāni*, -*orum* (m.).  
*Concordia*, *Concordia*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Condate*, *Condātē*, -*ŏ* (n.); of or belonging to *Condate*, *Condas*, -*ŏtis*, and *Condatinus*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Conde*, *Condatum*, -*ŏ* (n.).  
*Condrusi*, the, *Condrūsī*, -*orum* (m.).  
*Conon*, *Conon*, -*ŏnis* (m.).  
*Conrad*, *Conradus*, -*ŏ* (m.).  
*Conasaburo*, *Conasaburo*, -*onis* (f.), and *Conasaburum*, -*ŏ* (n.); of or belonging to *Conasaburo*, *Conasaburensis*, -*ŏ*.  
*Consentia*, } *Consentia*, -*ŏ* (f.); of or belonging to *Consentia*, } *sentia*, *Consentinus*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Consentius*, *Consentius*, -*ŏ* (m.).  
*Considius*, *Considius*, -*ŏ* (m.).  
*Constance*, *Constancia*, -*ŏ* (f.); name of a woman and of a city.  
*Constance*, *Lake of*, *Brigantinus Lacus*.  
*Constans*, } *Constans*, -*antis* (m.).  
*Constanti*, }  
*Constantia*, *Constantia*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Constantina*, *Constantina*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Constantine*, *Constantinus*, -*ŏ* (m.); of or belonging to *Constantine*, *Constantinianus*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Constantinople*, *Constantinopŏlis*, -*ŏ* (f.); of or belonging to *Constantinople*, *Constantinopŏlitānus*, -*ŏ*, -um; the *Strate of Constantinople*, *Bosphorus Thracicus*.  
*Constantius*, *Constantius*, -*ŏ* (m.); of or belonging to *Constantius*, *Constantiensis*, -*ŏ*, -um; *Constantianus*, -*ŏ*, -um; and *Constantiensis*, -*ŏ*.  
*Conesus*, *Conesus*, -*ŏ* (m.).  
*Conessa*, *Gulf of*, *Sinus Strymonicus*.  
*Conetribia*, *Conetribia*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Conuay*, *Conovium*, -*ŏ* (n.).  
*Copa*, *Compse*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Copæ*, *Copæ*, -*arum* (f.); the *Lake of Copæ*, or *Lake Copæ*, *Copæ*, -*ŏdis* (f.), *palus*.  
*Copale*, *Lake*, *v. foregoing*.  
*Copehaug*, *Hafnia* or *Haunia*, -*ŏ* (f.); *Codania*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Coponiūs*, *Coponiūs*, -*ŏ* (m.); of or belonging to *Coponiūs*, *Coponiānus*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Coptus*, *Coptus* or *Coptos*, -*ŏ* (f.); of or belonging to *Coptus*, *Copticus*, -*ŏ*, -um; an inhabitant of *Coptus*, *Coptites*, -*ŏ* (m.).  
*Corā*, *Cōrā*, -*ŏ* (f.); of or belonging to *Corā*, *Corānus*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Coraceum*, *Coracēsiū*, -*ŏ* (n.).  
*Coras*, *Coras*, -*ŏ* (m.).  
*Coras*, *Corax*, -*ŏcis* (m.).  
*Corbio*, *Corbio*, -*onis* (m.); a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.  
*Corbulo*, *Corbūlo*, -*ŏnis* (m.).  
*Coreya* (now *Corfu*), *Coreya*, -*ŏ* (f.); of or belonging to *Coreya*, *Coreyean*, *Coreyreus*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Cordia*, *Cordūbia*, -*ŏ* (f.); of or belonging to *Cordoea*, *Cordubensis*, -*ŏ*.  
*Cordus*, *Cordus*, -*ŏ* (m.).  
*Corea*, *Corea*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Corfinium*, *Corfiniū*, -*ŏ* (n.); of or belonging to *Corfinium*, *Corfiniensis*, -*ŏ*, and *Corfinius*, -*ŏ*, -um.  
*Corfu*, *v. Coreya*.  
*Corinna*, *Corinna*, -*ŏ* (f.).  
*Corinth*, *Corinthus*, -*ŏ* (f.); of or belonging to *Corinth*, *Corinthian*, *Corinthius*, -*ŏ*, -um, and *Corinthicus*, -*ŏ*, -um; the *Gulf of Corinth*, *Sinus Corinthiacus*.  
*Coriōdānus*, *Coriolānus*, -*ŏ* (m.).

*Corioli*, *Corioli*, -orum (m.).  
*Corippus*, *Corippus*, -i (m.).  
*Cork*, *Corkagis* or *Corkagis*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cork*, *Corkagensis*, -æ, or *Corcenalis*, -æ.  
*Cornelia*, *Cornelia*, -æ (f.).  
*Cornelius*, *Cornélius*, -ii (m.); *Cornelian*, *Cornelius*, -æ, -um, and *Cornélianus*, -æ, -um; the *Cornelian family*, *Cornelia gens*.  
*Cornicéulum*, *Cornicéulum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cornicéulum*, *Cornicélianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Cornificus*, *Cornificus*, -ii (m.).  
*Cornutus*, *Cornutus*, -i (m.).  
*Cornwall*, *Cornubia*, -æ (f.).  
*Coræbus*, *Coræbus*, -i (m.).  
*Coromandel*, *Coromandela*, -æ (f.).  
*Coron*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Corone*, *Corone*, -i *Coroneæ*, *Coroneus*, -æ, -um; *Gulf of Corone*, *Sinus Messeniacus*.  
*Corona*, *Côrônea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Coroneæ*, *Côrônensis*, -æ.  
*Coronia*, *Corônia*, -idis (f.); son of *Coronia*, *Curônides*, -æ (m.).  
*Cureæ*, *Cures*, -ium (m.).  
*Cursica*, *Corsica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Corsica*, *Corsican*, *Corsus*, -æ, -um, and *Corsicus*, -æ, -um; the *Cursicans*, *Corsæ*, -orum (m.).  
*Cortona*, *Cortôna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cortona*, *Cor onensis*, -æ.  
*Cirruccanius*, *Coruacanius*, -ii (m.).  
*Carusina*, *Brigantium*, -ii, or *Caronium*, -ii (m.).  
*Corvus*, *Corvus*, -i (m.).  
*Corybantes*, the, *Corybantes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Corybantes*, *Corybantian*, *Corybantus*, -æ, -um.  
*Corybas*, *Corybas*, -antis (m.).  
*Coryceus*, *Côrýceus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Coryceus*, *Corycian*, *Coryceus*, -æ, -um.  
*Corydon*, *Corydon*, -ônis (m.).  
*Coryna*, *Côrýna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Coryna*, *Corynean*, *Coryneus*, -æ, -um.  
*Coryphæus*, *Coryphæus*, -ii (m.).  
*Corythius*, *Corythius*, -i (m.).  
*Cos* (now *Stance*), *Cos* or *Côus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cos*, *Coan*, *Côus*, -æ, -um.  
*Cosa*, *Côsa*, -æ, and *Coasæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cosa*, *Cosanus*, -æ, -um.  
*Cosconius*, *Cosconius*, -ii (m.).  
*Cozenza*, *Consentia*, -æ (f.).  
*Cosmus*, *Cosmus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cosmus*, *Cosmianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Cossinius*, *Cossinius*, -ii (m.).  
*Cossus*, *Cossus*, -i (m.).  
*Cossutia*, *Cossutia*, -æ (f.).  
*Cossutius*, *C. ssutius*, -ii (m.).  
*Cothom*, *Côthom*, -ônis (f.).  
*Cotian*, *Côtiân*, -ônis (m.).  
*Cotta*, *Cotta*, -æ (m.).  
*Cottius*, *Côttiûs*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cottius*, *Cottian*, *Cottianus*, -æ, -um; the *Cottian Alps*, *Alpes Cottianæ* or *Cottinæ*.  
*Cotton*, *Cotton*, -ônis (f.).  
*Cottus*, *Cottus*, -i (m.).  
*Cotus*, *Côtus*, -i (m.).  
*Cotyæum*, *Cotyæum*, -i (m.).  
*Cotyla*, *Côtýla*, -æ (m.).  
*Cotys*, *Côtys*, -yis or *vos* (m.).  
*Cotigto*, *Côtytto*, -is (f.).  
*Cowenry*, *Conventria*, -æ (f.).  
*Cowbridge*, *Bovium*, -ii (m.).  
*Cragus* (*Mount*), *Cragus*, -i (m.).  
*Cracow*, *Cracovia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cracow*, *Cracoviensis*, -æ.  
*Cranon*, *Cranon*, -ônis (f.); of or belonging to *Cranon*, *Cranonian*, *Cranônianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Crantor*, *Crantor*, -ôris (m.).  
*Crasipes*, *Crasipes*, -êdis (m.).  
*Crassus*, *Crassus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Crassus*, *Crassianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Craterus*, *Cratêrus*, -i (m.).  
*Crates*, *Crâtes*, -êtis (m.); man's name.—2. *Crâtes*, -is (m.), a river.  
*Crathis*, the, *Crâthis*, is and *Ydis* (m.).  
*Crati*, -is (m.).  
*Cratinus*, *Cratinus*, -i (m.).  
*Cratippus*, *Cratippus*, -i (m.).  
*Crato*, *Crâto*, -ônis (m.).  
*Craus*, *La*, *Campi Lapidei* (m.).  
*Crediton*, *Cridia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Crediton*, *Cridiensis*, -æ.  
*Cremastræ*, *Crêmastræ*, -æ (f.).

*Cremera*, the, Crēmēra, -m (f.); of or belonging to the *Cremera*, *Cremerensis*, -e.  
*Cremona*, Crēmōna, -m (f.); of or belonging to *Cremona*, *Cremonensis*, -e.  
*Cremonius*, Crēmūtius, -i (m.).  
*Creon*, Creon, -ontis (m.).  
*Cresphontes*, Cresphontes, -is (m.).  
*Cresy*, Carisiacum, -i (n.).  
*Crete* (now *Candia*), Crēta, -m, and Crētē, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Crete*, *Cretean*, *Creteus*, -a, -um; *Cretenensis*, e. poet., *Creteus*, -a, -um, and *Crēsius*, -a, -um; a *Cretean*, *Cres*, -ētis (m.), *Cressa*, -m (f.); the *Creteans*, *Crētes*, -um.  
*Cretheus*, Crēthēus, -ōs and -ei (m.); of or relating to *Cretheus*, *Crēthēus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Cretheus*, *Crēthides*, -m (m.).  
*Crēta*, Crēta, -s (f.).  
*Crimæa*, Chersonesus Taurica (f); the *Crim Tartars*, *Tauri*, -orum (m.).  
*Crimineus*, the, Criminius, -i (m.).  
*Crispina*, Crispina, -m (f.).  
*Crispinus*, Crispinus, -i (m.).  
*Crispus*, Crispus, -i (m.).  
*Crissa*, Crissa, -m (f.); of or relating to *Crissa*, *Crisseus*, -a, -um.  
*Critiole*, Crithōte, -es (f.).  
*Critias*, Critias, -m (m.).  
*Crito*, Crito, -ōnis (m.).  
*Critobulus*, Critobulus, -i (m.).  
*Critolaus*, Critilius, -i (m.).  
*Critonius*, Critonius, -ii (m.).  
*Croatia*, Croatia, -m (f.).  
*Croatic*, Crōatic, -es (f.).  
*Croesus*, Croesus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Croesus*, *Croesus*, -a, -um.  
*Crotonata*, Brassovia, -m, and *Stephanopolis*, -is (f.).  
*Croton*, } *Croton*, -ōnis, and *Crotōna*, -m (f.); of or be-  
*Crotone*, } longing to *Croton*, *Crotonensis*, -e; an  
inhabitant of *Croton*, *Crotoniātes*, -m (m.).  
*Crustumerium*, Crustūmērūm, -ii, and *Crustūmīnum*,  
-i (n.), and *Crustūmērī*, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging  
to *Crustumerium*, *Crustūmērūm*, -a, -um, and  
*Crustūmīnus*, -a, -um.  
*Crustūmīnum*, *Crustūmīnum*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to  
*Crustūmīnum*, *Crustūmīnus*, -a, -um.  
*Ctesias*, Ctesias, -m (m.).  
*Ctesibius*, Ctesibius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Ctesibius*,  
*Ctesibius*, -a, -um.  
*Ctesiphon*, Ctesīphōn, -ontis (m.), a man's name.—2.  
(f.) a city.  
*Cuba*, Cuba, -m (f.).  
*Cuballum*, Cuballum, -i (m.).  
*Culacro*, Culacro, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Culacro*,  
*Cularōensis*, -e.  
*Culeo*, Culeo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Cuma*, Cūma, -arum (f.); also poet., *Cymē*, -es (f.);  
of or belonging to *Cuma*, *Cumæus*, -a, -um, and  
*Cumæus*, -a, -um.  
*Cumberland*, Cumbria, -m (f.).  
*Cuneus*, Cūnēus, -ei (m.).  
*Cuningham*, Cūngamīa, -m (f.).  
*Cupid*, Clīpido, -ōnis (m.); Amor, -ōnis (m.); of or re-  
lating to *Cupid*, *Cupidīneus*, -a, -um.  
*Cupienius*, Cupienius, -ii (m.).  
*Cupra*, Cupra, -m (f.); of or belonging to *Cupra*, *Cu-  
prensis*, -e.  
*Cur distan*, Curdia, -m (f.); the *Curds*, *Curdi*, -orum  
(m.).  
*Cūres*, } Cūres, -iūm (m.); of or belonging to *Cures*,  
*Corres*, } *Curensis*, -e; an inhabitant of *Cures*,  
Cūres, -ētis (m.).  
*Curētes*, the, *Curētes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the  
*Curētes*, *Curētius*, -a, -um.  
*Curvatus*, Curvātus, -ii (m.).  
*Curio*, Curio, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Curio*, *Cur-  
ionianus*, -a, -um.  
*Curiosolite*, the, *Curiosolite*, -arum, and *Curiosolites*,  
-um (m.).  
*Curius*, Curius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Curius*, *Cur-  
ianus*, -a, -um.  
*Curland*, Curonia, -m (f.).  
*Cursor*, Cursor, -ōris (m.).  
*Curtius*, Curtius, -ii (m.).  
*Curzola*, Corcyra Nigra (f.).  
*Curzolari*, Echinades, -um (f.), *Insulæ*.  
*Cuta*, Cuta, -m (f.); of or belonging to *Cuta*, *Cutæus*,  
-a, -um.  
*Cuthbert*, Cuthbertus, -i (m.).

*Cutilla*, Cutillæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cu-  
tilla*, *Cutillensis*, -e, and *Cutillus*, -a, -um.  
*Cutina*, Cutina, -m (f.).  
*Cyane*, Cyāne, -es (f.).  
*Cyanean (islands)*, Cyānæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging  
to the *Cyanean Islands*, *Cyanean*, *Cyāneus*, -a, -um.  
*Cybele*, Cybēle, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Cybele*,  
*Cybelēus*, -a, -um.  
*Cyclades (the islands)*, Cyklādes, -um (f.).  
*Cycnus*, Cycnus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Cycnus*,  
*Cyēnēus*, -a, -um.  
*Cydas*, Cydas, -m (m.).  
*Cydicpe*, Cydicpe, -es (f.).  
*Cydnus*, the, Cydnus, -i (m.).  
*Cydonia*, Cydōnia, -m, and *Cydon*, -ōnis (f.); of or be-  
longing to *Cydon*, *Cydonian*, *Cydonius*, -a, -um; an  
inhabitant of *Cydon*, *Cydon*, -ōnis (m.); the inhabit-  
ants of *Cydon*, *Cydoniātes*, -arum (m.).  
*Cyllarus*, Cyllarus, -i (m.).  
*Cyllene*, Cyllēnē, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Cyllene*,  
*Cyllenian*, *Cyllenæus*, -a, -um, and *Cyllenius*, -a, -um.  
*Cylon*, Cylon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Cylon*, *Cylo-  
nius*, -a, -um.  
*Cyme*, Cyme, -es (f.); *Cymæan*, *Cymæus*, -a, -um.  
*Cymodoce*, Cymōdōcē, -es (f.).  
*Cymothoe*, Cymothōē, -es (f.).  
*Cynapes*, the, *Cynāpes*, -is (m.).  
*Cynosarges*, Cynōsarges, -iūm (f.).  
*Cynosephala*, Cynōsēphālæ, -arum (f.).  
*Cynossema*, Cynossēma, -alis (m.).  
*Cynthia*, Cynthia, -m (f.).  
*Cynthus (Mount)*, Cynthus, -i (m.); of or belonging to  
*Cynthus*, *Cynthius*, -a, -um.  
*Cynus*, Cynus, -i (f.).  
*Cyparissia*, Cyparissia, -m (f.); of or belonging to *Cypa-  
rissia*, *Cyparissian*, *Cyparissius*, -a, -um; Gulf of  
*Cyparissia*, *Sinus Cyparissius*.  
*Cyparissia*, Cyparissius, -i (m.).  
*Cyprian*, Cypriānus, -i (m.).  
*Cyprus*, Cyprus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cyprus*, *Cy-  
pricus*, -a, -um; *Cyprius*, -a, -um; and  
*late*, *Cypriacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Cypria*, -idis  
(esp. as appell. of *Venus*).  
*Cypselia*, Cypselia, -orum (m.).  
*Cypselus*, Cypselus, -i (m.); son of *Cypselus*, *Cypselides*,  
-e (m.).  
*Cyrene*, Cyrenē, -es, and *Cyrēne*, -arum (f.); of or be-  
longing to *Cyrene*, *Cyrenæan*, *Cyrēnæus*, -a, -um;  
*Cyrēnæus*, -a, -um; and *Cyrenensis*, -e; the country  
around *Cyrene*, *Cyrēnæica*, -m (f.); the inhabitants of  
*Cyrene*, *Cyrēnæici*, -orum, and *Cyrenenses*, -iūm (m.).  
*Cyrii*, Cyrius, -i (m.).  
*Cyrus*, Cyrus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cyrus*, *Cyrēus*,  
-a, -um.  
*Cyrenus*, Cyrenus, -untis (f.).  
*Cyta*, Cyta, -m (f.); of or belonging to *Cyta*, *Cytean*,  
*Cytæus*, -a, -um, and *Cytæus*, -a, -um (poet.);  
*pecul. fem.*, *Cytæis*, -idis.  
*Cythere*, Cythēra, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Cy-  
thera*, *Cytherēus*, -a, -um, and *Cythericus*, -a, -um;  
*pecul. fem.*, *Cytherēis*, -idis; *Cytheriāis*, -idis; and  
*Cytheria*, -m (esp. as appell. of *Venus*).  
*Cythnus*, Cythnus or Cythnos, -i (f.); of or belonging to  
*Cythnus*, *Cythinus*, -a, -um.  
*Cytorus*, Cytorus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cytorus*,  
*Cytorius*, -a, -um, and *Cytoricus*, -a, -um.  
*Cysicus*, Cysicus, -i (m.); man's name.—2. (f.) a city,  
and *Cysicus*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cysicus*,  
*Cysicēus*, -a, -um.

## D.

*Dacia*, the, v. *Dahæ*.

*Dacia*, Dācia, -m (f.); of or belonging to *Dacia*, *Da-  
cian*, *Dacicus*, -a, -um; a *Dacian*, *Dācus*, -i (m.);  
the *Dacians*, *Dāci*, -orum (m.).  
*Dadala*, Dādāla, -orum (n.).  
*Dadalion*, Dādalion, -ōnis (m.).  
*Dadalus*, Dādālus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Dadalus*,  
*Dādāleus*, -a, -um, and *Dādāleus*,  
-a, -um.  
*Dagon*, Dagon, *indecl.*, and perhaps -ōnis (m.).  
*Dahæ*, the, Dahæ, -arum (m.).  
*Dalecarlia*, Dalecarlia, -m (f.).  
*Dallia*, Dallia, -m (f.).  
*Dalmatia*, Dalmatia, -m (f.); of or belonging to *Dal-*





*Digitus*, *Digitus*, -li (m.).  
*Digna*, *Dinia*, -æ (f.). q. v.  
*Dijon*, *Dijio*, -onis (f.); *Diviodunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dijon*, *Divionensis*, -e.  
*Dinarchus*, *Dinarchus*, -i (m.).  
*Dindymus*, (*Moun*), *Dindymus*, -i (m.), and *Dindyma*, -trum (n.); of or belonging to *Dindymus*, *Dindymanus*, -a, -um; *Dindymus*, -a, -um.  
*Dinia*, *Dinia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Dinia*, *Diniensis*, -e.  
*Dinocharēs*, *Dinocharēs*, -is (m.).  
*Dinocrates*, *Dinoocrates*, -is (m.).  
*Dinomache*, *Dinomache*, -es (f.).  
*Dinomachus*, *Dinomachus*, -i (m.).  
*Dinon*, *Dinon* or *Dino*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Dio*, *Dio* or *Dion*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Diocharēs*, *Diocharēs*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Diocharēs*, *Diocharinus*, -a, -um.  
*Diocles*, *Diocles*, -æ (f.).  
*Diocles*, *Diocles*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Diocles*, *Diocleus*, -a, -um.  
*Diocletian*, *Diocletianus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Diocletian*, *Diocletianus*, -a, -um.  
*Diodorus*, *Diodorus*, -i (m.).  
*Diодотus*, *Diodotus*, -i (m.).  
*Diogenes*, *Diogenes*, -is (m.).  
*Diognetus*, *Diognetus*, -i (m.).  
*Diognotus*, *Diognotus*, -i (m.).  
*Diomedes*, *Diomedes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Diomedes*, *Diomedean*, *Diomedeanus*, -a, -um.  
*Dion*, v. *Dio*.  
*Dione*, *Dione*, -es, and *Diona*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Dione*, *Dionæus*, -a, -um.  
*Dionysia*, *Dionysia*, -æ (f.).  
*Dionysius*, *Dionysius*, -i (m.).  
*Dionysodorus*, *Dionysodorus*, -i (m.).  
*Diophanes*, *Diophanes*, -is (m.).  
*Diorea*, *Diorea*, -æ (m.).  
*Dioscuri*, the, *Dioscuri*, -orum (m.).  
*Diospolis*, *Diospolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Diospolis*, *Diospolitianus*, -a, -um, and masc. adj. *Diospolitæ*, -æ.  
*Diotrephes*, *Diotrephes*, -is (m.).  
*Diphilus*, *Diphilus*, -i (m.).  
*Dipsa*, *Dipsa*, -idis (f.), a woman's name.—2. *Dipsas*, -antis (m.), a river.  
*Dipse*, *Edespeum*, -i (n.).  
*Dirce*, *Dirce*, -es, and *Dirca*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Dirce*, *Dircean*, *Dirceanus*, -a, -um.  
*Discordia*, *Discordia*, -æ (f.).  
*Dica*, *Dica*, -æ (f.).  
*Dia*, -i, *Dium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dium*, *Dian*, *Dienis*, -e.  
*Dicio*, v. *Dijon*.  
*Diçiliacus*, *Diçiliacus*, -i (m.).  
*Divodurum*, *Divodurum*, -i (m.).  
*Divona*, *Divona*, -æ (f.).  
*Dnieper*, the, *Borysthènes*, -is (m.).  
*Dniester*, the, *Danaster*, -tri, and *Tyras*, -æ (m.).  
*Docimus*, *Docimus*, -i (m.).  
*Dodona*, *Dodona*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Dodona*, *Dodonæus*, -a, -um, and *Dodonius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Dodōnis*, -idis.  
*Dolabella*, *Dolabella*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Dolabella*, *Dolabellianus*, -a, -um.  
*Dolche*, *Dolche*, -es (f.).  
*Dolichus*, *Dolichus*, -i (m.).  
*Dolon*, *Dolon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Doloneæ*, the, *Doloneæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Dolopia*, *Dolopia*, -æ (f.); the *Dolopians*, *Dolōpæ*, -um (m.); *Dolopian*, *Dolōpæus*, -a, -um.  
*Domitia*, *Domitia*, -æ (f.).  
*Domitian*, *Domitianus*, -i (m.).  
*Domitius*, *Domitius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Domitius*, *Domitius*, -a, -um, and *Domitianus*, -a, -um.  
*Don*, the, *Tanaïs*, -is (m.).  
*Donatus*, *Donatus*, -i (m.).  
*Doneaster*, *Danum*, -i (n.).  
*Donegal*, *Dungalis*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Donegal*, *Dungalensis*, -e.  
*Donusa*, *Donusa*, -æ (f.).  
*Dora*, *Dora*, -æ (f.).  
*Dorca*, *Dorca*, -idis (f.).  
*Dorceus*, *Dorceus*, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Dorchester*, *Dorchestria*, -æ (f.).  
*Dordogne*, the, *Duranus*, -i (m.).  
*Dorian*, the, *Dōres*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Dorians*, *Dorian*, *Dōrius*, -a, -um; *Doricus*, -a, -um; and *Dorians*, -æ; fem. adj., *Doris*, -idis; the country of the *Dorians*, *Dōris*, -idis (f.).

*Dorion*, *Dorion*, -li (m.).  
*Doris*, v. *Dorians*.  
*Doricus*, *Doricus*, -i (f.).  
*Dornoch*, *Dornodunum*, -i (m.).  
*Doron*, *Doron* or *Dorum*, -i (m.).  
*Dorotheus*, *Dorōtheus*, -i (m.).  
*Dorothy*, *Dorōthea*, -æ (f.).  
*Dorpat*, *Dorpatum*, -i, and *Derbatum*, -i (n.).  
*Dorso*, *Dorso*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Dort*, *Dordracum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dort*, *Dordracensis*, -e.  
*Dortmund*, *Dormundia*, -æ (f.); *Tremonia*, -æ (f.).  
*Dortrecht* = *Dort*.  
*Dorus*, *Dorus*, -i (m.).  
*Dorylaeum*, *Dorylaeum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dorylaeum*, *Dorylaeus*, -a, -um, and *Dorylenis*, -e.  
*Dorides*, *Dosiades*, -is (m.).  
*Dositheus*, *Dositheus*, -i (m.).  
*Dossennus*, *Dossennus*, -i (m.).  
*Dotion*, *Dotion*, -i (n.).  
*Doto*, *Doto*, -is (f.).  
*Dozay*, *Catucum*, -i (m.); *Duacum*, -i (n.); of or relating to *Dozay*, *Duacensis*, -e.  
*Doubs*, the, *Alduabis*, -is, or *Dubis*, -is (m.).  
*Douglas*, *Duglasium*, -i (n.).  
*Dourdun*, *Dordunum*, -i (n.).  
*Douro*, the, *Durius*, -i (m.).  
*Doze*, the, v. *Dozay*.  
*Dover*, *Dubris*, -is (m.); *Dubræ*, -arum (f.).  
*Down*, *Dunum*, -i (n.); *County Down*, *Dunensis Comitatus*.  
*Draburg*, *Dravoburgum*, -i (n.).  
*Draco*, *Draco*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Dragonara*, *Geromium*, -i (n.).  
*Drage*, the, *Draco*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Drances*, *Drances*, -is (m.).  
*Drapano*, *Drepānum*, -i (m.), *Promontorium*.  
*Drave*, the, *Dravus*, -i (m.).  
*Drepanum*, *Drepānum*, -i (n.), and *Drepāna*, -orum (n.).  
*Drinas*, } the, *Drinus*, -i (m.).  
*Brina*, }  
*Drogheda*, *Drogheda*, -æ (f.).  
*Dromiscus*, *Dromiscus*, -i (f.).  
*Dromas*, *Drōmus* or *Drōmos*, -i (m.).  
*Brontheim*, *Nidrosia*, -æ (f.).  
*Druentia*, the, *Druentia*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to the *Druentia*, *Druenticus*, -a, -um.  
*Drusilla*, *Drusilla*, -æ (f.).  
*Druso*, *Druso*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Drusus*, *Drusus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Drusus*, *Drusianus*, -a, -um, and *Drusinus*, -a, -um.  
*Dryade*, the, *Dryādes*, -um (f.); a *Dryad*, *Dryas*, -idis.  
*Dryas*, *Dryas*, -antis (m.); son of *Dryas*, *Dryantides* or *Dryantides*, -æ (m.).  
*Drymae*, *Drymae*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Drymae*, *Drymaeus*, -a, -um.  
*Drymo*, *Drymo*, -is (f.).  
*Drymus*, *Drymus*, -æ (f.).  
*Dryope*, *Dryope*, -æ (f.).  
*Dryopes*, the, *Dryōpæ*, -um (m.).  
*Dubis*, the, *Dubis*, -is (m.).  
*Dublin*, *Dublinum*, -i (n.); *Dublinia*, -æ (f.); and perhaps *Eblana*, -æ (f.); of *Dublin*, *Dubliniensis*, -e.  
*Dubria*, *Dubria*, -is (m.).  
*Dudley*, *Dudleia*, -æ (f.).  
*Duro* or *Douro* = *Durius*, q. v.  
*Duilius*, *Duilius*, -i (m.); *Duillian*, *Duilius*, -a, -um.  
*Duina*, *Duina*, -æ (f.).  
*Dulgibint*, the, *Dulgibint*, -orum (m.).  
*Dulichium*, *Dulichium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dulichium*, *Dulichian*, *Dulichius*, -a, -um.  
*Dumbarton* or *Dunbarton*, *Britannodunum*, -i (n.).  
*Dunfriess*, *Dunfriess*, -æ (f.).  
*Dumnacus*, *Dumnacus*, -i (m.).  
*Dumnorix*, *Dumnōrix*, -igis (m.).  
*Dunbar*, *Dunbarum*, -i (n.).  
*Dunblain*, *Dunblanum*, -i (n.).  
*Dundaik*, *Dunkranum*, -i (n.).  
*Dundee*, *Allectum*, -i (m.).  
*Dunkirk*, *Dunquerca*, -æ (f.).  
*Dunstan*, *Dunstanus*, -i (n.).  
*Durance*, the, *Druentia*, -æ (m.).  
*Duranus*, the, *Duranus*, -i (m.).  
*Durazzo*, v. *Dyrrachium*.  
*Duria*, the, *Duria*, -æ (f.).  
*Durham*, *Dunelmum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Durham*, *Dunelmensis*, -e.  
*Duris*, *Duris*, -idis (m.).

*Durius*, the (now Douro), *Durius*, -i (m.) of or relating to the *Durius*, *Duriensis*, -e.  
*Durnomagus*, *Durnomagus*, -i (f.).  
*Durocorlorum*, *Durocorlorum*, -i (m.).  
*Duronis*, *Duronis*, -e (f.).  
*Duronius*, *Duronius*, -i (m.).  
*Dusseldorf*, *Dusseldorpium*, -ii (n.).  
*Duina*, the, *Duina*, -e (f.); *Carambais*, -is (m.).  
*Dymas*, *Dymas*, -antis (m.); daughter of *Dymas*, *Dymantis*, -idis (f.).  
*Dyme*, *Dyme*, -es, and *Dymæ*, -arum (f.); *Dymæan*, *Dymæus*, -a, -um.  
*Dyrrachium*, } *Dyrrachium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to  
*Durazzo*, } *Dyrrachium*, *Dyrrachinus*, -a, -um;  
 the inhabitants of *Dyrrachium*, *Dyrrachini* or -eni,  
 -orum (m.).

## E.

*Eadith*, v. *Edith*.  
*Eadulph*, *Eadulphus*, -i (m.).  
*Earinus*, *Earinus*, -i (m.).  
*Eberdorf*, *Aula Nova* (f.).  
*Ebora*, } *Ebora*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ebora*,  
*Ebora*, } *Eborensis*, -e.  
*Eboracum*, (York), *Eboracum*, -i (m.); of or belonging  
 to *Eboracum*, *Eboracensis*, -e.  
*Ebro*, the, *Ebrus*, -i (m.).  
*Ebura*, *Ebura*, -e (f.).  
*Eburodunum*, *Eburodunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to  
*Eburodunum*, *Eburodunensis*, -e.  
*Eburones*, the, *Eburones*, -um (m.).  
*Eburonice*, the, *Eburonice*, -um (m.).  
*Ebusus*, } *Ebusus* or *Ebusus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to  
*Ebusus*, } *Ebusus*, *Ebusitanus*, -a, -um.  
*Ecbatana*, *Ecbātāna*, -orum (m.), and -e (f.), and  
 -āne, -arum (f.).  
*Ecebra*, *Ecebra*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ecebra*,  
*Ecebranus*, -a, -um.  
*Echecrates*, *Echecrates*, -is (m.).  
*Echodemus*, *Echōdēmus*, -i (m.).  
*Echidna*, *Echidna*, -e (f.); of or relating to *Echidna*,  
*Echidnæus*, -a, -um.  
*Echinades*, the, *Echinades*, -um (f.), insulae.  
*Echinus*, *Echinus*, -i (f.).  
*Echinussa*, *Echinussa*, -e (f.).  
*Echion*, *Echion*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Echion*,  
*Echionius*, -a, -um; son of *Echion*, *Echionides*, -e  
 (m.).  
*Echo*, *Echo*, -ūs (f.).  
*Eculoo*, *Eculoo*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Eden*, the, *Ituna*, -e (f.).  
*Edessa*, *Edessa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Edessa*,  
*Edessanus*, -a, -um, and *Edessenus*, -a, -um.  
*Edinburgh*, *Alata Castra* (n.); *Edinum* or *Eden-*  
*burgum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Edinburgh*, *Eden-*  
*burgensis*, -e.  
*Edetani*, the, *Edetani*, -orum (m.).  
*Edgar*, *Edgarus*, -i, and *Edgar*, -āris (m.).  
*Edith*, *Editha*, -e (f.).  
*Edmund*, *Edmundus*, -i (m.).  
*Edm*, *Edom*, indecl. (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.).  
 name of a country; *Idumæa*, -e (f.).  
*Edoni*, the, *Edōni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the  
*Edonis*, *Edonians*, *Edōnus*, -a, -um, and *Edonius*,  
 -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Edōnia*, -idis.  
*Edonus* (Mount), *Edōnus*, -i, and *Edon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Edusa*, *Edusa*, -e (f.).  
*Edward*, *Edwardus*, -i, and *Edvardus*, -i (m.).  
*Edwin*, *Edwinus*, -i (m.).  
*Edion*, *Edion*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Edion*.  
*Edionensis*, -e, -um.  
*Egbert*, *Egbertus*, -i (m.).  
*Egeria*, *Egeria*, -e (f.).  
*Egerius*, *Egerius*, -i (m.).  
*Egesius*, *Egesius*, -i (m.).  
*Egesta*, *Egesta*, -e (f.).  
*Egidius*, *Egidius*, -i (m.).  
*Egina*, v. *Enghia*.  
*Egment*, *Egmentum*, -ii (n.).  
*Egnatia*, *Egnatia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Egnatia*,  
*Egnatinus*, -a, -um.  
*Egnatius*, *Egnatius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Egnatius*,  
*Egnatianus*, -a, -um.  
*Egypt*, *Aegyptus* and -tos, -i (f.), v. *Aegypt*.  
*Elebe*, *Elebia*, -e (f.).

*Elæa*, *Elæa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Elæa*, *Elæ-*  
*ensis*, -e.  
*Elæus*, *Elæus*, -untis (f.).  
*Elam*, *Elam*, indecl. (m.); descendants of *Elam*, the  
*Elamites*, *Elamites*, -arum.  
*Elatis*, *Elatis*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Elatis*, *Elat-*  
*tensis*, -e, and *Elatiensis*, -e.  
*Elath*, *Elana*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Elath*, *Elat-*  
*niticus*, -a, -um.  
*Elatus*, *Elatus*, -i (m.); son of *Elatus*, *Elatius*, -i (m.).  
*Elaver*, } the, *Eläver*, -āris (m.).  
*Eller*, }  
*Elba*, *Ilva*, -e (f.); *Æthalia*, -e (f.).  
*Elbe*, the, *Adis*, -is (m.).  
*Elbing*, *Elbinga*, -e (f.).  
*Eldred*, *Eldredus*, -i (m.).  
*Elia*, } *Elæa*, -e (f.); of *Elæa*, *Elætic*, *Elæticus*,  
*Velia*, } -a, -um, and *Elætes*, -e (m.).  
*Eleazar*, *Eleazar*, -āris, and *Eleazarus*, -i (m.).  
*Electra*, *Electra*, -e (f.); of or relating to *Electra*,  
*Electrius*, -a, -um.  
*Electryon*, *Electryon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Electus*, *Electus*, -i (m.).  
*Elcsta*, *Elcsta*, -e (f.).  
*Eleleus*, *Eleleus*, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Elephantine*, *Elephantine*, -es (f.).  
*Elephantis*, *Elephantis*, -idis (f.).  
*Elusa*, *Elusa*, -e (f.).  
*Eleusis*, *Eleusis* or *Eleusin*, -idis (f.); of or belonging  
 to *Eleusis*, *Eleusinian*, *Eleusinius*, -a, -um, and  
*Eleusinus*, -a, -um.  
*Elia*, *Elia*, -e (m.).  
*Elidius*, *Elidius*, -i (m.).  
*Elizer*, *Elizer*, indecl. (m.).  
*Eljah* = *Elia*.  
*Elmea*, *Elmæa*, -e (f.).  
*Elmbo* (Mount), *Olympus*, -i (m.).  
*Elmiotis*, *Elmiotis*, -idis (f.).  
*Elis*, *Elis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Elis*, *Elæan*,  
*Elis* or *Elæus*, -a, -um; late *Elidensis*, -e; *pecul.*  
*fem.*, *Elia*, -idis.  
*Elisa*, *Elisa* or *Elissa*, -e (f.); of or relating to *Elisa*,  
*Elissus*, -a, -um.  
*Elisabeth*, *Elisabetha*, -e (f.), also indecl.  
*Elitka*, *Elitka*, -i (m.).  
*Eliza*, *Eliza*, -e (f.).  
*Elizabeth*, v. *Elisabeth*.  
*Elmesly*, *Ulmētum*, -i (n.).  
*Elorus*, *Elorus*, -i (m.), and *Elorum*, -i (n.); of or be-  
 longing to *Elorus*, *Elorian*, *Elorius*, -a, -um, and  
*Elorinus*, -a, -um; also written *Helorus*, &c.  
*Elpenor*, *Elpenor*, -ōris (m.).  
*Elincor*, *Elincora*, -e (f.).  
*Elusa*, *Elusa*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Elusa*, *Elu-*  
*sani*, -orum, and *Elusates*, -i (m.).  
*Ely*, *Ely*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ely*, *Ellensis*, -e.  
*Elymæi*, the, *Elymæi*, -orum (m.); the country of the  
*Elymæi*, *Elymæi*, -idis (f.).  
*Elysium*, *Elysium*, -i (n.); *Elysian*, *Elysian*, -a, -um;  
 the *Elysian Fields*, *Elysii Campi*.  
*Emathia*, *Emathia*, -e (f.); *Emathian*, *Emathian*,  
 -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Emathia*, -idis.  
*Emathion*, *Emathion*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Embolis*, *Amphipolia*, -is (f.).  
*Embrus*, *Eburodunum*, -i (n.).  
*Emerie* or *Emery*, *Almericus*, -i (m.).  
*Emerita*, *Emerita*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Eme-*  
*Merida*, } *rita*, *Emeritanus*, -a, -um, and *Emeri-*  
*tensis*, -e.  
*Emisa*, *Emisa* or *Emēsa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to  
*Emisa*, *Emisēus*, -a, -um.  
*Emma*, *Emma*, -e (f.).  
*EMMANUEL*, *EMMANUEL*, indecl. (m.).  
*Emmæus*, *Emmæus*, -i (f.).  
*Emodus* (Mount), *Emōdus*, -i (m.). *Mons Emōdi*,  
 -orum (m.), *Montes*, and *Emōdes*, -is (m.), *Mons*.  
*Empedocles*, *Empedocles*, -is (m.); *Empedocleus*, *Em-*  
*pedocleus*, -a, -um.  
*Emporia*, *Emporia*, -orum (n.).  
*Emporia*, *Emporia*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to  
*Emporia*, *Emporitanus*, -a, -um.  
*Empulsum*, *Empulsum*, -i (n.).  
*Eme*, the, *Amisia*, -e, and *Amisius*, -i (m.).  
*Enceladus*, *Encēlādus*, -i (m.).  
*Endymion*, *Endymion*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to  
*Endymion*, *Endymionius*, -a, -um.  
*Eneti*, v. *Heneti*.  
*Engaddi*, } *Engaddi*, -e (f.).  
*Ein Jidy*, }

*Englien*, Anglia, -æ (f.).  
*Engia* or *Engtia*, *Egina*, -æ (f.). q. v.  
*England*, Anglia, -æ (f.); v. *Britain*; *English*, Anglicus, -a, -um, and Anglicanus, -a, -um; an *Englishman*, Anglus, -i (m.); *New England*, Nova Anglia (f.); a *New Englander*, Novus Anglicanus.  
*Engyon*, Engton, -i (n.); of or belonging to Engyon, Engyonus, -a, -um.  
*Enipeus*, Enipēūs, -eos or -ei (m.).  
*Enna*, Enna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Enna, Enneus, -a, -um, and Ennensis, -e.  
*Enneacrusus*, Enneacrusus, -i (m.).  
*Enneapolis*, Enneapōlis, -is (f.).  
*Ennius*, Ennius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Ennius, Ennianus, -a, -um.  
*Ennodius*, Ennodius, -ii (m.).  
*Ennomus*, Ennomus, -i (m.).  
*Enoch*, Enoch, indecl. (m.); sons, descendants of Enoch, Enochites, -arum (m.).  
*Enos*, Enos, -i (f.).  
*Entella*, Entella, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Entella, Entellinus, -a, -um.  
*Entellus*, Entellus, -i (m.).  
*Enyo*, Enyo, -ūs (f.).  
*Eorda*, Eorda, -æ (f.); *Eordæan*, Eordæus, -a, -um, and Eordensis, -e.  
*Epaminondas*, Epaminondas, -æ (m.).  
*Epharpha*, Epharpha, -æ (m.).  
*Epharoditus*, Epāphrōditus, -i (m.); of or relating to Epharoditus, Epharoditianus, -a, -um.  
*Ephesus*, Ephesus, -i (m.).  
*Epeana*, the, Epēi, -orum (m.).  
*Epeolus*, Epeolus, -i (m.).  
*Eperia*, Epieriacus, -onis (f.); *Eperia*, -arum (f.).  
*Epeus*, Epeus, -i (m.).  
*Ephesus*, Ephesus, -i (f.); of Ephesus, Ephesian, Ephēus, -a, -um, and Ephesinus, -a, -um.  
*Ephialtes*, Ephialtes, -æ (m.).  
*Ephorus*, Ephōrus, -i (m.).  
*Ephraim*, Ephraim, indecl., and Ephraim, -i (m.).  
*Ephya*, Ephya, -æ, and Ephyre, -es (f.); of or belonging to Ephya, Ephyaenus, -a, -um, and Ephyrus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Ephya (a Corinthian), Ephyrēides, -æ (m.); Ephyrēas, -ādis (f.).  
*Epicharis*, Epicharis, -is (m.).  
*Epicharmus*, Epicharmus, -i (m.); of Epicharmus, Epicharmus, -a, -um.  
*Epicleus*, Epicleus, -i (m.).  
*Epimenides*, the, Epimenēdis, -orum (m.).  
*Epierates*, Epierates, -is (m.).  
*Epictetus*, Epictetus, -i (m.).  
*Episcurus*, Episcurus, -i (m.); of Episcurus, Episcurean, Episcurus, -a, -um.  
*Epidaamnus*, Epidaamnus, -i (f.); of Epidaamnus, Epidaamnian, Epidaamnus, -a, -um.  
*Epidaurus*, Epidaurus, -i (f.), and Epidaurum, -i (n.); of Epidaurus, Epidaurian, Epidaurius, -a, -um, and late Epidauritanus, -a, -um.  
*Epideus*, Epideus, -i (m.).  
*Epigēnes*, Epigēnes, -is (m.).  
*Epigoni*, the, Epigōni, -orum (m.).  
*Epimēnides*, Epimēnides, -is (m.).  
*Epimetheus*, Epimēthēus, -eos and -ei (m.); daughter of Epimetheus, Epimēthis, -idis (f.).  
*Epiphane*, Epiphānes, -is (m.).  
*Epiphania*, Epiphānia, -æ (f.).  
*Epiphanius*, Epiphānius, -ii (m.).  
*Epipolæ*, Epipolæ, -arum (f.).  
*Epirus*, Epirus and Epiros, -i (f.); of or belonging to Epirus, Epirōticus, -a, -um, and Epiroensis, -e; an inhabitant of Epirus, an Epirote, Epirotēs and Epirota, -æ (m.).  
*Epona*, Epōna, -æ (f.).  
*Epopeus*, Epopēus, -eos or -ei (m.).  
*Epopeus*, Epopeus, -i (m.).  
*Eporadia*, Eporadia, -æ (f.).  
*Eppius*, Eppius, -ii (m.).  
*Epponina*, Epponina, -æ (f.).  
*Epytus*, Epytus, -i (m.); son of Epytus, Epytides, -æ (m.).  
*Erasinus*, the, Erasinus, -i (m.).  
*Ereistratus*, Eraistratus, -i (m.).  
*Erasmus*, Erasmus, -i (m.).  
*Erasius*, Erastus, -i (m.).  
*Erato*, Erato, -ūs (f.).  
*Eratosthenes*, Eratosthēnes, -is (m.).  
*Erebusus*, Erebusus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Erebusus, Erebusensis, -e.  
*Erebus*, Erebus, -i (m.); of Erebus, Erebus, -a, -um.

*Erechtheus*, Erechthēus, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to Erechtheus, Erechthēus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Erechtheus, Erechthides, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of Erechtheus, Erechthis, -idis.  
*Eressus*, Eressus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Eressus, Eressian, Eressius, -a, -um.  
*Eretri* = *Erythra*, q. v.  
*Eretria*, Eretria, -æ (f.); of Eretria, Eretrian, Eretrius, -a, -um; Eretrienas, -æ; and Eretrias, -ātis (m., f.); the Eretrians (sect of Eretrian philosophers), Eretrici, -orum (m.).  
*Eretum*, Eretum, -i (n.); of Eretum, Eretian, Eretinus, -a, -um.  
*Erfurt*, Erfordia, -æ (f.).  
*Ergavica*, Ergavica, -æ (f.); of Ergavica, Ergavicensis, -e.  
*Ergetium*, Ergētium, -ii (n.); of Ergetium, Ergetian, Ergētinus, -a, -um.  
*Erginus*, Erginus, -i (m.).  
*Erichtho*, Erichtho, -ūs (f.).  
*Erichthonius*, Erichthōnius, -ii (m.); of or derived from Erichthonius, Erichthonius, -a, -um.  
*Ericinium*, Ericinium, -ii (n.).  
*Eridanus*, the, Eridānus, -i (m.).  
*Erigone*, Erigōne, -æ (f.); of or relating to Erigone, Erigōneus, -a, -um.  
*Erigonus*, Erigōnus, -i, and Erigon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Erinna*, Erinna, -æ, and Erinne, -æ (f.).  
*Erinyes*, Erinyes, -yos (f.).  
*Eriphyle*, Eriphylē, -æ, and Eriphyla, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Eriphyle, Eriphylus, -a, -um.  
*Erls*, Erls, -idis (f.).  
*Erisichthon*, Erisichthōn, -ōnis (m.).  
*Erixi*, Erixi, -æ (f.).  
*Eriza*, Eriza, -æ (f.); of Eriza, Erizenus, -a, -um.  
*Erlangen*, Erlanga, -æ (f.).  
*Ernest*, Ernestus, -i (m.).  
*Eros*, Eros, -ōtis (m.).  
*Erycina*, v. *Eryx*.  
*Erymanthus* (Mount), Erymanthus, -i (m.); of Erymanthus, Erymanthian, Erymanthus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Erymantidas, -ādis, and Erymanthis, -idis.  
*Erymas*, Erymas, -antis (m.).  
*Erythea*, Erythēa or -thia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Erythea, Erythēus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Erythēia, -idis.  
*Erythra*, Erythra, -arum (f.); of or relating to Erythra, Erythraean, Erythraeus, -a, -um.  
*Eryx* (Mount), Eryx, -yctis (m.); of or relating to Eryx, Erycinus, -a, -um; rep. in fem., Erycina, as appell. of Venus.—2. a man's name, Eryx, -yctis (m.).  
*Esaias*, Esaias, -æ (m.).  
*Esar*, the, Esar, -āris (m.).  
*Esau*, Esau, indecl., and Esavus, -i (m.).  
*Escurial*, Escuriācum, -i, and Escuriale, -is (n.).  
*Esdras*, Esdras, -æ (m.).  
*Esno*, the, Esno, -is (m.).  
*Est*, the, Esca, -æ (f.).  
*Estkale*, Escla, -æ (f.).  
*Esthizsar*, Stratonicea, -æ (f.); Laodicēa, -æ (f.).  
*Esparli*, Cope, Ampelusia, -æ (f.).  
*Esquilia*, Esquilia, -arum (f.).  
*Esquiline* (Mount), Esquillinus, -i (m.), Mons; of the Esquiline, Esquiline, Esquillinus, -a, -um, and (from Esquiline) Esquillus, -a, -um.  
*Esedōnes*, the, Esedōnes, -um (m.); of or relating to the Esedones, Esedōnius, -a, -um.  
*Esseni*, the, Esseni, -orum (m.).  
*Essenide*, Xanthus, -i (f.).  
*Essui*, the, Essui, -orum (m.).  
*Estelle*, Stella, -æ (f.).  
*Esther*, Esther, indecl. (f.).  
*Extremadura*, Extrema Durii or Extremadura, -æ (f.).  
*Eula*, Eula, -æ (f.).  
*Eteocles*, Eteocles, -is and -eos (m.); of or relating to Eteocles, Eteocleus, -a, -um.  
*Ethelbald*, Ethelbaldus, -i (m.).  
*Ethelbert*, Ethelbertus, -i (m.).  
*Ethelfred*, Ethelfredus, -i (m.).  
*Ethelred*, Ethelredus, -i (m.).  
*Ethelstan*, Ethelstanus, -i (m.).  
*Ethelwald*, Ethelwaldus, -i (m.).  
*Ethelwold*, Ethelwoldus, -i (m.).  
*Ethiopia*, Ethiōpia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Ethiopia, Ethiōpian, Ethiōpius, -a, -um, and Ethiops, -ydis; the Ethiōpian, Ethiōpes, -um (m.).  
*Ethopia*, Ethopia, -æ (f.).  
*Etoissa*, Etoissa, -æ (f.).

*Etruria*, *Etruria*, -æ (f.); *Tyrrhenia*, -æ, and *Tuscia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Etruria*, *Etrurian*, *Etruscus*, -a, -um; *Tyrrhēnicus*, -a, -um; *Tyrrhēnus*, -a, -um; *Tuscus*, -i, -um; *Tuscānus*, -a, -um; and *Tuscānicus*, -a, -um; the *Etrurians*, *Etrusci*, -orum; *Tusci*, -orum; and *Tyrrhēni*, -orum (m.).

*Eu*, *Auga*, -æ (f.); *Angium*, -i (m.).

*Eubius*, *Eubius*, -i (m.).

*Eubœa*, *Eubœa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Eubœa*, *Eubœan*, *Eubœus*, -a, -um, and *Eubœicus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Eubœis*, -idæ.

*Eubulides*, *Eubulides*, -æ (m.).

*Eubulus*, *Eubulus*, -i (m.).

*Eucheria*, *Euchēria*, -æ (f.).

*Eucherius*, *Euchērius*, -i (m.).

*Eucida*, *Eucides*, -æ (m.).

*Euctus*, *Euctus*, -i (m.).

*Eudæmon*, *Eudæmon*, -ōnis (m.).

*Eudamus*, *Eudāmus*, -i (m.).

*Eudemus*, *Eudēmus*, -i (m.).

*Eudorus*, *Eudōrus*, -i (m.).

*Eudoses*, the, *Eudoses*, -um (m.).

*Eudoxia*, *Eudoxia*, -æ (f.).

*Eudoxus*, *Eudoxus*, -i (m.).

*Eufemia*, *Gulf of*, *Vibonensis Sinus*.

*Eugene*, } *Eugēnius*, -i (m.).

*Eugenius*, } *Eugēnius*, -i (m.).

*Eugenium*, *Eugēnium*, -i (n.).

*Euhemerus*, *Euhēmērus*, -i (m.).

*Euhydrium*, *Euhydrium*, -i (m.).

*Eumædes*, *Eumædes*, -is (m.).

*Eumelus*, *Eumēlus*, -i (m.).

*Eumenes*, *Eumēnes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Eumenes*, *Eumēnēticus*, -a, -um.

*Eumonia*, *Eumēnia*, -æ (f.).

*Eumenides*, the, *Eumēnides*, -um (f.), v. *Fury*, in the *Ætæi part*.

*Eumolpus*, *Eumolpus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Eumolpus*, *Eumolpides*, -æ (m.); the descendants of *Eumolpus*, the *Eumolpidae* (a priestly family), *Eumolpides*, -arum (m.).

*Eumolus*, *Eumolus*, -i (m.).

*Eunice*, *Eunice*, -es (f.).

*Eunomus*, *Eunōmus*, -i (m.).

*Eunus*, *Eunus*, -i (m.).

*Euoia*, *Euoia*, -æ (f.).

*Eupalium*, *Eupalium*, -i (n.), and *Eupalia*, -æ (f.).

*Eupator*, *Eupātor*, -ōris (m.).

*Euphemia*, *Euphēmia*, -æ, or *Euphēme*, -es (f.).

*Euphorbus*, *Euphorbus*, -i (m.).

*Euphorion*, *Euphōrion*, -ōnis (m.).

*Euphranor*, *Euphrānor*, -ōris (m.).

*Euphrates*, the, *Euphrātes*, -is, acc. -em and -en (m.); of or relating to the *Euphrates*, *Euphrateus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem. in late poet.*, *Euphrātis*, -idæ.

*Euphronius*, *Euphronius*, -i (m.).

*Euphrogyne*, *Euphrōgyna*, -es, and *Euphrōgyna*, -æ (f.).

*Eupolemus*, *Eupolēmus*, -i (m.).

*Eupolis*, *Eupōlis*, -idæ (m.).

*Eure*, the, *Audra*, -æ (f.).

*Euripides*, *Euripides*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Euripides*, *Euripidean*, *Euripideus*, -a, -um.

*Euripus*, *Euripus*, -i (m.).

*Eurymus*, *Eurōmus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Eurymus*, *Eurōmēsis*, -æ.

*Europa* (daughter of *Agenor*).

*Europe*, *Europæ*, -æ, and *Europæ*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Europe*, *European*, *Europæus*, -a, -um, and *Europensis*, -æ (late).

*Europus*, *Eurōpus*, -i (m.).

*Eurōtes*, the, *Eurōtes*, -æ (m.).

*Euryale*, *Euryālæ*, -es (f.).

*Euryalus*, *Euryālus*, -i (m.).

*Euryanassa*, *Euryānassa*, -æ (f.).

*Eurybates*, *Eurybātes*, -is (m.).

*Eurybides*, *Eurybīdes*, -is (m.).

*Euryclea*, *Euryclæa*, -æ (f.).

*Eurydamas*, *Eurydāmas*, -antis (m.).

*Eurydice*, *Eurydīce*, -es, and *Eurydica*, -æ (f.).

*Eurylochus*, *Eurylōchus*, -i (m.).

*Eurymachus*, *Eurymāchus*, -um (m.).

*Eurymedon*, *Eurymēdon*, -ontis (m.).

*Eurymus*, *Eurymus*, -i (m.); son of *Eurymus*, *Eurymides*, -æ (m.).

*Eurynome*, *Euryōnōme*, -es (f.).

*Euryone*, *Euryōne*, -æ (f.).

*Eurypylus*, *Eurypylus*, -i (m.); of *Eurypylus*, *Eurypylis*, -idæ (fem. adj.).

*Eurythene*, *Eurythēnes*, -is (m.).

*Eurythus*, *Eurysthēus*, -ōis or -ei (m.); of or relating to *Eurythēus*, *Eurysthēus*, -a, -um.

*Eurytion*, *Eurytion*, -ōnis (m.).

*Eurytus*, *Eurytus*, -i (m.); daughter of *Eurytus*, *Eurytis*, -idæ (f.).

*Eusebius*, *Eusebīus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Eusebius*, *Eusebianus*, -a, -um.

*Eustace*, *Eustachius*, -ii (m.).

*Eustathius*, *Eustathius*, -ii (m.).

*Euterpe*, *Euterpe*, -es (f.).

*Euthycrates*, *Euthycrates*, -is (m.).

*Eutræpius*, *Eutræpius*, -i (m.).

*Eutropius*, *Eutropius*, -ii (m.).

*Eutycheus*, *Eutyches*, -is (m.).

*Eutychnides*, *Eutychnides*, -æ (m.).

*Eutychnis*, *Eutychnis*, -idæ (f.).

*Eutychnus*, *Eutychnus*, -i (m.).

*Euxine*, the (*Sæa*), *Euxinus*, -i (m.), *Pontus*, and *Euxinum*, -i (n.), *Mare*; *Euxine* (as adj.), *Euxinus*, -a, -um.

*Evo*, v. *Ere*.

*Evadne*, *Evadne*, -es (f.).

*Evagoras*, *Evāgōras*, -æ (m.).

*Evagrus*, *Evagrus*, -i (m.).

*Evan*, *Evan*, -antis (m.).

*Evander*, *Evander*, -dri, and *Evandrus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Evander*, *Evandrus*, -a, -um.

*Evanthia*, *Evanthia*, -æ (f.).

*Evanthius*, *Evanthius*, -ii (m.).

*Eve*, *Eva*, -æ (f.).

*Evemor*, *Evēnor*, -ōris (m.).

*Evenus*, the, *Evēnus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Evenus*, *Evēninus*, -a, -um.

*Everard*, *Everardus*, -i (m.).

*Evoira*, *Eboira*, -æ (f.).

*Evores*, *Eborica*, -æ (f.); *Ebroicæ*, -arum (f.); of *Evores*, *Ebroicensis*, -æ.

*Ex*, the, *Ica*, -æ (f.).

*Exadius*, *Exādus*, -ii (m.).

*Excisum*, *Excisum*, -i (n.).

*Exeter*, *Ica* *Damnoniorum*; *Exonia*, -æ (f.); of *Exeter*, *Exoniensis*, -æ.

*Exequiæ*, v. *Esquitiæ*.

*Exechias*, } *Exēchias*, -æ (m.).

*Exechias*, } *Exēchias*, -æ (m.).

*Exechiel*, *Exēchiel*, -iis (m.).

*Ezra*, *Ezra*, -æ, or *Ezdras*, -æ (m.).

## F.

*Fabarius*, the, *Fābāris*, -is (m.).

*Fabatus*, *Fabātus*, -i (m.).

*Faberius*, *Faberius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faberius*, *Faberianus*, -a, -um.

*Fabianus*, } *Fabianus*, -i (m.).

*Fabian*, } *Fabianus*, -i (m.).

*Fabius*, *Fābius*, -ii (m.); of *Fabius*, *Fabian*, *Fabius*, -a, -um, and *Fabianus*, -a, -um; the *Fabii*, *Fabii*, -orum (m.).

*Fabrateria*, *Fabrāteria*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Fabrateria*, *Fabraternus*, -a, -um.

*Fabricius*, *Fabricius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Fabricius*, *Fabrician*, *Fabricius*, -a, -um, and *Fabricianus*, -a, -um.

*Fabulla*, *Fabulla*, -æ (f.).

*Fabullus*, *Fabullus*, -i (m.).

*Fadia*, *Fadia*, -æ (f.).

*Fadius*, *Fadius*, -ii (m.).

*Fæenna*, *Faventia*, -æ (f.), q. v.

*Fæstia*, *Fæstia*, -arum, and *Fæstila*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Fæstia*, *Fæstilianus*, -a, -um.

*Fagutal*, *Fagutal*, -iis (m.); of or belonging to the *Fagutal*, *Fagutalis*, -æ.

*Fairford*, *Pulchrum Vadum*, -i (m.).

*Faith*, *Fides*, -ei (f.).

*Falcidius*, *Falcidius*, -ii (m.); of *Falcidius*, *Falcidius*, -a, -um, and *Falcidianus*, -a, -um.

*Falerii*, *Falērii*, -orum (m.); of *Falerii*, *Falerian*, *Falicus*, -a, -um; *Faleriensis*, -æ; and *Falerionensis*, -æ.

*Falernian*, *Falernus*, -a, -um; the *Falernian wine*, *vinum Falernum*; the *Falernian district*, *Falernus ager*.

*Falmouth*, *Voliba*, -æ (f.); *Centonia Ostia*, -orum (m.).

*Famich*, *Apamæa*, -æ (f.). *Syria*.

*Fannius*, *Fannius*, -ii (m.); of *Fannius*, *Fannius*, -a, -um, and *Fannianus*, -a, -um.

*Parfa*, { *Parfarus*, } *the*, *Parfirus*, -i, or *Fabaris*, -is (m.).  
*Partham*, *Vindomum*, -i (n.).  
*Paro di Messia*, *Siclium Fretum* (n.).  
*Parra*, *Pharæus*, -i (f.).  
*Paruus*, *Faunus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faunus*,  
*Faunlus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Faunus*,  
*Faunigēna*, -æ (m.).  
*Passa*, *Fausta*, -æ (f.).  
*Faustianus*, *Faustianus*, -i (m.).  
*Faustina*, *Faustina*, -æ (f.).  
*Faustinus*, *Faustinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faus-  
tinus*, *Faustiniānus*, -a, -um.  
*Faustulus*, *Faustulus*, -i (m.).  
*Faustus*, *Faustus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faustus*,  
*Faustianus*, -a, -um.  
*Faventia*, *Faveria*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Faventia*,  
*Faventinus*, -a, -um.  
*Faveria*, *Faveria*, -æ (f.).  
*Favontus*, *Favōnius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Fa-  
vontus*, *Favoninianus*, -a, -um.  
*Favorinus*, *Favorinus*, -i (m.).  
*Fayal*, *Insula Fagalis*.  
*Felicia*, *Felicia*, -æ (f.).  
*Felicitas*, *Felicitas*, -atis (f.).  
*Felix*, *Felix*, -icis (m.).  
*Felsina*, *Felsina*, -æ (f.).  
*Fenestella*, *Fenestella*, -æ (m.), a man's name.—2. (f)  
a gate of *Rome*.  
*Ferdinand*, *Ferdinandus*, -i (m.).  
*Ferentina*, *Ferentina*, -æ (f.).  
*Ferentinum*, *Ferentinum* -i (n.); of or belonging to *Fer-  
entinum*, *Ferentinensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Fer-  
entinum*, *Ferentinenses*, -um or -ium (m.), and  
*Ferentini*, -orum (m.).  
*Fermo*, *Firmum*, -i (n.). q. v.  
*Feronia*, *Ferōnia*, -æ (f.).  
*Ferrara*, *Ferrara*, -æ (f.); of *Ferrara*, *Ferrariēn-  
sis*, -e.  
*Fescennia*, *Fescennia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Fes-  
cennia*, *Fescenninus*, -a, -um.  
*Festus*, *Festus*, -i (m.).  
*Fex*, *Fessa*, -æ (f.); the kingdom of *Fex*, *Fessānum*  
*Regnum*.  
*Fexzan*, *Phazania*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Fexzan*,  
*Phazanii*, -orum (m.).  
*Fibreux*, *the*, *Fibrenus*, -i (m.).  
*Ficulnea*, *Ficulnea* or *Ficulea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging  
to *Ficulnea*, *Ficulensis*, -e, and *Ficulnensis*, -e;  
the inhabitants of *Ficulnea*, *Ficuleates* and *Ficu-  
lenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Fidari*, *the*, *Evēnus*, -i (m.).  
*Fidena*, *Fidēna*, -æ, and *Fidēne*, -arum (f.); of or be-  
longing to *Fidena*, *Fidēnas*, -atis.  
*Fidentia*, *Fidentia*, -æ (f.); of *Fidentia*, *Fidentinus*,  
-a, -um.  
*Fidius*, *Fidius*, -ii (m.).  
*Fiesole*, *Fesaulæ*, -arum (f.).  
*Figulus*, *Figtulus*, -i (m.).  
*Filibe*, *Philippōpolis*, -is (f.).  
*Fimbria*, *Fimbria*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Fimbria*,  
*Fimbrinus*, -a, -um.  
*Fimisterre*, *Cape*, *Artabrum*, -i (n.), *Promontorium*.  
*Finland*, *Finlōnia*, -æ (f.); *Finlia*, -æ (f.); of *Fin-  
land*, *Finnick*, *Finnicus*, -a, -um; the *Finns*, *Fenni*,  
-orum (m.).  
*Firmicus*, *Firmicus*, -i (m.).  
*Firmus*, *Firmus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Firmus*,  
*Firmianus*, -a, -um.  
*Firmum*, *Firmum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Firmum*,  
*Firmānus*, -a, -um.  
*Flaccus*, *Flaccus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Flaccus*,  
*Flaccianus*, -a, -um.  
*Flamen*, *Flāmen*, -inis (m.).  
*Flaminia*, *Flāminia*, -æ (f.).  
*Flamininus*, *Flāminius*, -i (m.).  
*Flaminus*, *Flāminius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Flā-  
minius*, *Flāminius*, -a, -um.  
*Flanates*, *the*, *Flāntēs*, -um (m.); of or relating to *the*  
*Flanates*, *Flānticus*, -a, -um.  
*Flanders*, *Flāndria*, -æ (f.); of *Flanders*, *Flemish*,  
*Flāndricus*, -a, -um.  
*Flacia*, *Flavia*, -æ (f.).  
*Flavianus*, { *Plāviānus*, -i (m.).  
*Flavian*, }  
*Flavia*, *Flāvina*, -æ (f.); of *Flacia*, *Flāvinian*,  
*Flāvinus*, -a, -um.  
*Flavinus*, *Flāvinus*, -i (m.).  
*Flaviopolis*, *Flāviōpolis*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Flā-  
ciopolis*, *Flāviōpōlitans*, -a, -um.

*Placius, Plavius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Plavius*, *Placian*, *Plavius*, -a, -um, and *Plavianus*, -a, -um, *Plensburg*, *Plenópolis*, -is (f.); *Plensburgia*, -æ (f.).  
*Plensry*, *Plörkum*, -i (a.).  
*Plivo*, *Plivo*, -ónis (m.).  
*Plivum*, *Plévum*, -i (n.).  
*Flora*, *Flóra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Flora*, *Floralis*, -e.  
*Florens*, *Florens*, -entis (m.).  
*Florence*, *Florienda*, -æ (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Florence*, *Florissine*, *Florissinus*, -a, -um, and *Florissinus*, -a, -um.—2. a female name.  
*Florissinus*, *Florissinus*, -i (m.).  
*Florissinus*, *Florissinus*, -i (m.).  
*Florissinus*, *Florissinus*, -i (m.).  
*Florida*, *Flórta*, -æ (f.); of *Florida*, *Floridensis*, -e.  
*Floridia*, *Flórta*, -æ (f.).  
*Florus*, *Florus*, -i (m.).  
*Flushing*, *Flissinga*, -æ (f.).  
*Fochia*, *Phocæa*, -æ (f.).  
*Folia*, *Fölla*, -æ (f.).  
*Fondi*, *Fundi*, -orum (m.).  
*Pontainebleau*, *Pons Bellaqueus* (m.); *Bellofontanum*, -i (m.).  
*Fountaines*, *Fontes*, -ium (m.).  
*Foneta*, *Foneta*, -æ (f.).  
*Fonetus*, *Fonetus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Fonetus*, *Fonetus*, -a, -um, and *Fonetiānus*, -a, -um.  
*Foneticus*, *Foneticus*, -æ (f.).  
*Fochi*, *Fochium*, -i (a.).  
*Forentum*, } *Förentum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Forenta*,  
*Forenta*, } *rentum*, *Forentānus*, -a, -um.  
*Formia*, *Formie*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Formia*, *Formianus*, -a, -um.  
*Formianus*, *Formianus*, -i (m.).  
*Formosa*, *Formosa*, -æ (f.).  
*Forth (the Frith of)*, *Bodotrium Æstuarium*.  
*Fortore*, the, *Frento*, -onis (m.).  
*Fortuna*, *Fortina*, -æ (f.).  
*Fortunate Islands*, *Fortunate Insulæ*, -arum (f.).  
*Fortunatus*, *Fortunatus*, -i (m.).  
*Foruli*, *Foruli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Foruli*, *Forulanus*, -a, -um.  
*Fost*, the, *Fost*, -orum (m.).  
*Fossa*, *Fossa*, -æ (f.).  
*Fossano*, *Fossanum*, -i (m.).  
*Fossius*, *Fossius*, -i (m.).  
*Fossombrone*, *Forum Sempionis* (n.).  
*Fox Island*, *Alopecommus*, -i (f.).  
*France*, *Gallia*, -æ (f.), in class. Lat.: *Francia*, -æ (f.), in very late Lat. the inhabitants of *France*, the *Franch*, *Galli*, -orum (m.); in late Lat., *Franci*, -orum (m.); *French* of or belonging to *France*, *Gallicus*, -a, -um, and *Gallicanus*, -a, -um; in late Lat., *Francus*, -a, -um, and *Francicus*, -a, -um.  
*Frances*, *Frances*, -æ (f.).  
*Franciscus*, *Franciscus*, -i (m.).  
*Franconia*, *Franconia*, -æ (f.).  
*Frango*, *Frango*, -onis (m.).  
*Frankfurt*, *Francofurtum*, -i (n.).  
*Frascuti*, *Tusculum*, -i (n.).  
*Frederic*, *Fredericus*, -i (m.).  
*Fredericksburg*, *Fridericoburgum*, -i (n.).  
*Fredericktown*, *Fridericopolis*, -is (f.).  
*Frejella*, *Frégellæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Frégellæ*, *Frégellanus*, -a, -um.  
*Frejus*, *Forum Julii* (n.); of *Frejus*, *Forojulienis*, -e.  
*Frentant*, the, *Frentāni*, -orum (m.); of or concerning the *Frentani*, *Frentanus*, -a, -um.  
*Frento*, the, *Frento*, -onis (m.).  
*Fresilia*, *Fresilia*, -æ (f.).  
*Freyberg*, *Freyberga*, -æ (f.).  
*Freyburg*, *Freyburgum*, -i (n.).  
*Friesland*, *Frisia*, -æ (f.); *East Friesland*, *Frisia Orientalis*; *West Friesland*, *Frisia Occidentalis*.  
*Frisii*, the, *Frisii*, -orum (m.); of the *Frisii*, *Frisian*, *Frisianus*, -a, -um.  
*Frontinus*, *Frontinus*, -i (m.).  
*Fronto*, *Fronto*, -ónis (m.); of or relating to *Fronto*, *Frontonianus*, -a, -um.  
*Frisino*, } *Frisino*, -ónis (f.); of or relating to *Fru-*  
*Fruinona*, } *sino*, *Fruinānus*, -itis (adj.).  
*Fucinus (Lake)*, *Fucinus*, -i (m.), *Lacus*.  
*Fuego (Tierra del)*, *Insula Ignis* or *Ignium*.  
*Fuffinus*, *Fuffidius*, -i (m.).  
*Fuffidius*, *Fuffidius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Fuffidius*, *Fuffidianus*, -a, -um.  
*Fufus*, *Fufus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Fufus*, *Fufus*, -a, -um.  
*Fulcinus*, *Fulcinus*, -i (m.).





*Gertrude*, Gertruda, -æ (f.).  
*Geryon*, Gëryon, -ônls, and Geryônes, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Geryon*, Geryônêus, -a, -um.  
*Gessoriacum*, Gessoriacum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Gessoriacum*, Gessoriacus, -a, -um.  
*Geta*, the, Gëtê, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Geta*, Gëticus, -a, -um; and *pecul. masc.*, Gëtês, -æ. In sing. usual as name of a slave, Gëtâ, -æ (m.).  
*Geth*, v. *Gath*.  
*Getone*, Getone, -es (f.).  
*Ghent*, Ganda, -æ (f.), and Gandavum, -i (n.); of *Ghent*, Gandavensis, -a.  
*Gibraltar*, Calpe, -es (f.); Strait of *Gibraltar*, Fretum Herculeum, or Gaditânium.  
*Gideon*, Gedeon, -ônls (m.).  
*Gilbert*, Gilbertus, -i (m.).  
*Gildo*, Gildo, -ônls (m.); of or relating to *Gildo*, Gildonicus, -a, -um.  
*Giles*, Egidius, -i (m.).  
*Gillian*, Juliana, -æ (f.).  
*Girgenit*, Agrigentum, -i (m.), q. v.  
*Gisgo*, Gisgo, -ônls (m.).  
*Glabbio*, Glabbio, -ônls (m.).  
*Glamorganshire*, Glamorgania, -æ (f.).  
*Glabryus*, Glabryus, -i (m.).  
*Glasgow*, Glascoviun, -i (m.).  
*Glasdonbury*, Glastonia, -æ (f.).  
*Glaucæ*, Glaucæ, -es (f.).  
*Glaucia*, Glaucia, -æ (m.).  
*Glaucio*, Glaucio, -ônls (m.).  
*Glaucippus*, Glaucippus, -i (m.).  
*Glaucus*, Glaucus, -i (m.).  
*Globulus*, Globulus, -i (m.).  
*Glogau*, Glogavia, -æ (f.).  
*Gloucester*, Glocestria, -æ (f.).  
*Glyceræ*, Glycêra, -æ (f.).  
*Glycerium*, Glycêrium, -i (f.).  
*Glycerius*, Glycêrius, -i (m.).  
*Glycon*, Glycon, -ônls (m.); of or relating to *Glycon*, Glycônus, -a, -um.  
*Gnatho*, Gnatho, -ônls (m.).  
*Gnatia*, v. *Egnatia*.  
*Gnidus*, v. *Cnidus*.  
*Gniphio*, Gniphio, -ônls (m.).  
*Gnosus*, v. *Cnidus*.  
*Godard*, Godardus, -i (m.).  
*Godesberg*, Ara Ulborum.  
*Godfrey*, Gothofredus, -i, and Godfridus, -i (m.).  
*Godwin*, Godwinus, -i (m.).  
*Golgi*, Golgi, -orum (m.).  
*Golgotha*, Golgotha, indecl. (m.).  
*Golconda*, Golconda, -æ (f.); *Dachynabades*, -is (f.).  
*Goliath*, Goliath, indecl., and Gôliâs, -æ (m.).  
*Gomorrha*, Gomorrha, -æ (f.); *Gomorrhium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Gomorrha*, Gomorrhæus, -a, -um.  
*Gomphi*, Gomphi, -orum (m.); the inhabitants of *Gomphi*, Gomphenses, -ium (m.).  
*Gonni*, Gonni, -orum (m.); and Gonnus, -i (m.).  
*Good Hope* (Cape of), Promontorium Bonæ Spel.  
*Gophnitæ*, Gophnitæ, -æ (f.).  
*Gordian*, Gordianus, -i (m.).  
*Gordium*, Gordium, -i (m.).  
*Gordius*, Gordius, -i (m.).  
*Gorduni*, the, Gorduni, -orum (m.).  
*Gorge*, Gorge, -es (f.).  
*Gorgias*, Gorgias, -æ (m.).  
*Gorgon*, a, Gorgon or Gorgo, -ônls (f.); the *Gorgons*, Gorgônês, -um; of or relating to the *Gorgons*, Gorgônêus, -a, -um.  
*Gorgonius*, Gorgonius, -i (m.).  
*Gorlitz*, Gorlitzium, -i (m.).  
*Gortyn*, Gortys or Gortyn, -ynls, and Gortÿna, -æ (f.); Gortÿne, -es (f.); of *Gortyn*, Gortynian, Gortynicus, -a, -um, and Gortynius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Gortynia, -idæ.  
*Gotha*, Gotha, -æ (f.); of *Gotha*, Gothânus, -a, -um.  
*Gothæ*, the, Gothi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Gothæ*, Gothic, Gothicus, -a, -um; and the country of the *Gothæ*, Gothiand, Gothia, -æ (f.).  
*Göttingen*, Göttinga, -æ (f.).  
*Gozo*, Gaulos, -i (f.).  
*Gracchus*, Gracchus, -i (m.); the *Gracchi*, Gracchi, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Gracchi*, Gracchânus, -a, -um.  
*Grace*, Gratia, -æ (f.); the *Graces*, Gratiæ, -arum, and *Charities*, -um (f.).  
*Gracinus*, Gracinus, -i (m.).  
*Gramont*, Grandimontium, -i (m.).  
*Grampan Hills*, Gramplius, -i (m.), Mons.  
*Granada*, Granata, -æ (f.); of *Granada*, Granatensis, e.

*Grandio*, Grandio, -ônls (m.).  
*Grane*, Grane, -es (f.).  
*Granicus*, the, Granicus, -i (m.).  
*Granius*, the, Granius, -i (m.).  
*Grania*, the, v. *Cam*.  
*Gratian*, Gratianus, -i (m.).  
*Gratianopolis*, Gratianópolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Gratianopolis*, Gratianopolitâus, -a, -um.  
*Gratidius*, Gratidius, -i (m.).  
*Gratius*, Grätius, -i (m.); of or relating to *Gratius*, Gratiânus, -a, -um.  
*Gratus*, Gratus, -i (m.).  
*Gravesend*, Gravesenda, -æ (f.).  
*Graviscæ*, Graviscæ, -arum, and less usual, Gravisca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Graviscæ*, Gravicânus, -a, -um.  
*Greece*, Græcia, -æ (f.); Hellas, -âdis (f.); of or belonging to *Greece*, Græc, Græcian, Græcus, -a, -um; later or less usual, Græcânicus, -a, -um; *Gralus*, -a, -um; Græciensis, -æ; and Helladicus, -a, -um; the *Greeks*, Hellênês, -um, and Græci, -orum (m.).  
*Greenwich*, Gronaleum, -i, and Grenovicum, -i (n.).  
*Gregorian*, Grégoriânus, -i (m.).  
*Gregory*, Grégorius, -i (m.); of or relating to *Gregory*, Gregorian, Grégoriânus, -a, -um.  
*Greifswald*, Gryphiswalda, -æ (f.).  
*Grenoble*, Gratianópolis, -is (f.).  
*Griffith*, Griffithus, -i (m.).  
*Grinnee*, Grinnæ, -ium (f.).  
*Gröningen*, Groninga, -æ (f.).  
*Grosphus*, Grosphus, -i (m.).  
*Gruditi*, the, Gruditi, -orum (m.).  
*Grumentum*, Grumentum, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Grumentum*, Grumentinensis, -æ.  
*Grunium*, Grunium, -i (n.).  
*Gryllus*, Gryllus, -i (m.).  
*Grynia*, Grynia, -æ (f.); *Grynium*, -i (n.); of *Grynia*, Grynean, Gryneus, -a, -um.  
*Guadalquivir*, the, Bætis, -is (m.).  
*Guadalejar*, the, Durlas, -æ, and Turia, -æ (m.).  
*Guadiana*, the, Anas, -æ (m.).  
*Guardafui*, Cape, Arômata (n.), Promontorium.  
*Gubbio*, Eugubium, -i (n.).  
*Guienne*, Aquitania, -æ (f.), q. v.  
*Guilford*, Gildford, -æ (f.).  
*Guinea*, Guineæ, -æ (f.).  
*Gulussa*, Gulussa, -æ (m.).  
*Gutta*, Gutta, -æ (m.).  
*Guy*, Guldo, -ônls (m.).  
*Gyarus*, Gykrus or Gykrus, -i (f.).  
*Gyas*, Gyas or Gyes, -æ (m.).  
*Gyges*, Gyges, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Gyges*, Gygeus, -a, -um.  
*Gylippus*, Gylippus, -i (m.).  
*Gymnesia*, the, Gymnêsiæ, -arum (f.), insulæ; an inhabitant of the *Gymnesia*, Gymnes, -etls (m.).  
*Gyndes*, the, Gyndes, -æ (m.).  
*Gyrton*, Gyrton, -ônls, and Gyrtona, -æ (f.).  
*Gythium*, Gythêum or Gythium, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Gythium*, Gythêates, -æ (m.).  
*Gythius*, the, Gythius, -i (m.).

## H.

*Haarlem*, v. *Harlem*.  
*Habakuk*, Habacuc or Abacuc, indecl. (m.).  
*Habsburg*, Habsburga, -æ (f.).  
*Haddington*, Hadina, -æ (f.).  
*Hadersleben*, Haderslebia, -æ (f.).  
*Hadria*, Hadria, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Hadria*, Hadriacus, -a, -um; Hadriânus, -a, -um; and Hadriaticus, -a, -um; the *Hadriatic Sea*, v. *Adriatic*.  
*Hadrian*, Hadriânus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Hadrian*, Hadriânus, -a, -um, and Hadriânalls, -æ.  
*Hadrumentum*, v. *Adrumetum*.  
*Hæmon*, Hæmon, -ônls (m.).  
*Hæmonia*, Hæmonia, -æ (f.); of *Hæmonia*, Hæmônus, -a, -um.  
*Hæmus*, Hæmus, -i (m.).  
*Hagar*, Hagar, -aris (f.).  
*Hagna*, Hagna, -æ (f.).  
*Hagnus*, Hagnus, -i (m.); son of *Hagnus*, Hagnides, -æ (m.).  
*Hague*, Haga Comitum

*Halassa, Halæsa*, -æ (f.); of *Halæsa, Halæsan, Halæsinus*, -æ, -um.  
*Halæsus, Halæsus*, -i (m.).  
*Halcyone, v. Alcyone*.  
*Hales, the, Hales*, -ëis (m.).  
*Haliacmon, the, Haliacmon*, -ônis (m.).  
*Haliarius, Haliarius*, -i (f.); of *Haliarius, Haliarius*, -a, -um.  
*Halicarnassus, Halicarnassus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Halicarnassus, Halicarnassæus*, -a, -um, and *Halicarnassensis*, -e.  
*Halius, Halius*, -i (m.).  
*Halle, Hala*, -æ (f.), or *Hala Saxönum*.  
*Halmýdæsus, Halmýdæsus*, -i (f.).  
*Halone, Halöne*, -æa (f.).  
*Halonesus, Halonesus*, -i (f.).  
*Halus, Halus* or *Halos*, -i (f.).  
*Halye, the, Hilye*, -yos (m.).  
*Ham, Hametum*, -i (s.).—2. (m) v. *Cham*.  
*Hamadan, Ecbátāna*, -orum (n.).  
*Hame, Hame*, -arum (f.).  
*Haman, Haman, indecl.*, and -anis (m.).  
*Hamaxobii, the, Hamaxobii*, -orum (m.).  
*Hamburg, Hamburgum*, -i (n.); of *Hamburg, Hamburgensis*, -e.  
*Hamlicar, Hamlicr*, -äris (m.).  
*Hampton, Hamptonia*, -æ (f.); of *Hampton, Hamptonensis*, -e.  
*Hampshire, Hanonia*, -æ (f.); *Hamptoniensis Comitatus: New Hampshire, Nova Hanonia*.  
*Hannah, Anna*, -æ (f.).  
*Hannibal, Hannibal*, -älis (m).  
*Hanno, Hanno*, -ônis (m.).  
*Hanover, Hanovera*, -æ (f.); *Hanooverian, Hanooverianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Harfewer, Harfewium*, -ii (m.).  
*Harlem, Harlemum*, -i (m.).  
*Harman or Herman, Hermannus*, -i (m.).  
*Harmodius, Harmodius*, -ii (m.).  
*Harmonia, Harmônia*, -æ (f.).  
*Harmonius, Harmônus*, -ii (f.).  
*Harold, Haroldus*, -i (m.).  
*Harpagus, Harpāgus*, -i (m.).  
*Harpalus, Harpalus*, -i (m.).  
*Harpalyce, Harpālyce*, -es (f.).  
*Harpalyceus, Harpālyceus*, -i (m.).  
*Harpassus, the, Harpāsus*, -i (m.); of *the Harpassus, Harpassides*, -æ (m.).  
*Harpass, Harpax*, -äcis (m.).  
*Harpocrates, Harpocrātes*, -is (m.).  
*Harpocrōtion, Harpocrōtion*, -ônis (m.).  
*Harp, a, Harpyia*, -æ (f.); usually in plural, *the Harpies, Harpyiæ*, -arum.  
*Harford, Vadum Cervinum* (n.); *Harfordia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Harford, Harfordiensis*, -e.  
*Harriel, Harvicum*, -i (n.).  
*Hark Forest, Hercynia Silva*.  
*Hasdrubal, Hasdrubal*, -älis (m.).  
*Hastings, Hastings*, -arum (f.).  
*Hasford, Hasfordia*, -æ (f.).  
*Hasfordus, Haterius*, -ii (m.).  
*Havana, Havanna*, -æ (f.); *Fanum St. Christophöri*.  
*Havre, Havre*, -æ (f.).  
*Haere de Grace, Gratæ Portus; Caracotinum*, -i (n.).  
*Hebata, Hebata*, -æ (f.).  
*Hebe, Hëbë*, -es (f.).  
*Hebrews, the, Hebræi*, -orum (m); of or relating to *the Hebrews, Hebræi, Hebræus*, -a, -um, and *Hebræicus*, -a, -um.  
*Hebrides, the, Ebūdæ*, -um, or *Ebūdæ*, -arum (f.), *Insulæ*.  
*Hebron, Hebron*, *indecl.* (m.), *a man's name; sons or descendants of Hebron, Hebronites, Hebronitæ*, -arum (m.).—2. (f.) *a city*.  
*Hebrus, the, Hebrus*, -i (m.).  
*Hecabe, Hecābe*, -es (f.).  
*Hecule, Hecllie*, -es (f.).  
*Hecateus, Hecateus*, -i (m.).  
*Hecale, Hecle*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Hecate, Hecatæus* and *Hecatæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Hecatæis*, -ydis.  
*Hecato, Heccto*, -ônis (m.).  
*Hecatomplos, Hecatomplos*, -i (f.).  
*Hector, Hector*, -äris (m.); of or relating to *Hector, Hectorian, Hectoreus*, -a, -um.  
*Hecuba, Hecbiba*, -æ, and *Hecbibe*, -es (f.).  
*Hecyra, Hecyra*, -æ (f.).  
*Hedymeles, Hedymæles*, -is (m.).  
*Hegæas, Hegæas*, -æ (s.).

*Hegesian*, *Hegésias*, -æ (m.).  
*Hegesiſochus*, *Hegesiſchus*, -i (m.).  
*Heidelberg*, *Heidelberga*, -æ (f.).  
*Helena*, *Helēna*, -æ (f.).  
*Helēna*, *Helēna*, -æ (f.).  
*Helēnus*, *Helēnius*, -ii (m.).  
*Helēnor*, *Helēnor*, -ōris (m.).  
*Helēnus*, *Helēnus*, -i (m.).  
*Helernus*, *Helernus*, -i (m.).  
*Helicon*, *Helicōon*, -ōnis (m.); of *Helicōon*, *Heli-cōnīus*, -a, -um.  
*Helice*, *Helice*, -æ (f.).  
*Helico*, *Helico*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Helicon*, *Helicōon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Helicon*, *Helicōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. ſm.*, *Heliconis*, -idis, and *Helicōnias*, -ādis; *in plural* (of the *Muses*), *Helicōides* and *Helicōnides*, -um.  
*Heligoland*, *Insula Sancta* (f.).  
*Helimus*, *Helimus*, -i (m.).  
*Heliodorus*, *Heliodorus*, -i (m.).  
*Heliodabalus*, *Heliodābalus*, -i (m.).  
*Helipolia*, *Helipōlis*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Helipolis*, *Helipolitanus*, -a, -um; *pecul. musc. adj.*, *Helipolites*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Helipolis*, *Helipolites*, -arum (m.).  
*Hellanicæ*, *Hellaniæ*, -æ (f.).  
*Hellanicus*, *Hellanicus*, -i (m.).  
*Hellas*, *Hellas*, -ādis (f.), v. *Greece*.  
*Helle*, *Helle*, -æ (f.).  
*Hellen*, *Hellen*, -ēnis (m.).  
*Hellepont*, *Hellepontus*, -i (m.); of the *Hellepont*, *Hellepontine*, *Hellepontiacus*, -a, -um; *Helleponticus*, -a, -um; and *Hellepontus*, -a, -um.  
*Hellusii*, the *Hellusii*, -orum (m.).  
*Helmsſtadt*, *Helmsſtadium*, -i (n.).  
*Helorus*, v. *Elorus*.  
*Helos*, *Helos* (a.).  
*Helots*, the *Helōtes*, -um, and *Helotæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Helva*, *Helva*, -æ (m.).  
*Helvetii*, the *Helvetii*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Helvetii*, *Helvetius*, -a, -um.  
*Helvidius*, *Helvidius*, -i (m.).  
*Helvii*, the *Helvii*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Helvii*, *Helvian*, *Helvicius*, -a, -um.  
*Helvius*, *Helvius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Helvius*, *Helvianus*, -a, -um.  
*Hemina*, *Hemina*, -æ (m.).  
*Heneti*, the *Henēti*, -orum (m.).  
*Heniochi*, the *Heniochi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Heniochi*, *Heniochius*, -a, -um.  
*Henrietta*, *Henrietta*, -æ (f.).  
*Henry*, *Henricus*, -i (m.).  
*Hephæstion*, *Hephæstion*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Heraclæa*, *Heraclæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Heraclæa*, *Heraclæa*, *Heraclensis*, -æ; *Heraclæus*, -a, -um; and *Heraclēoticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. musc.*, *Heraclēotes*, -æ (m.).  
*Heraclæum*, *Heraclæum*, -i (n.).  
*Heraclianus*, *Heraclianus*, -i (m.).  
*Heraclides*, *Heraclides*, -æ (m.).  
*Heraclitus*, *Heraclitus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Heraclitus*, *Heracliteus*, -a, -um.  
*Heraclius*, *Heraclius*, -i (m.).  
*Hēræn*, *Hēræn*, -æ (f.).  
*Heraclitica*, *Heraclitica* (*Thracia*), -æ (f.).  
*Herbert*, *Herbertus*, -i (m.).  
*Herbita*, *Herbita*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Herbita*, *Herbitensis*, -æ.  
*Hercates*, the *Hercates*, -um (m.).  
*Herculeano*, } *Herculānum*, -i; *Herculāneum*, -i, or *Herculāneum*, } *niun*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Herculaneum*, *Herculāneum*, *Herculānensis*, -æ; *Herculaneus* and *lānus*, -a, -um; and *late* *Herculāneus*, -a, -um.  
*Hercules*, *Hercules*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Hercules*, *Herculeus*, -a, -um; *Herculānus* or *lāneus*, -a, -um; and *Herculeus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Hercules*, *Heraclides*, -æ (m.).  
*Hercynian*, *Hercynius*, -a, -um; the *Hercynian Forest*, *Hercynia Silva*, *Hercynius Saltus*, and *Hercynii Saltus*.  
*Hercynna*, *Hercynna*, -æ (f.).  
*Herdonia*, *Herdōnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Herdonia*, *Herdoniensis*, -æ.  
*Herdonius*, *Herdōnius*, -ii (m.).  
*Hereford*, *Herefordia*, -æ (f.); *Ariconium*, -ii (n.); of *Hereford*, *Ariconenſis*, -æ.  
*Herennius*, *Herennius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Herennius*, *Herennianus*, -a, -um.  
*Herford*, v. *Herford*.

*Herillus*, Herillus, -i (m.); the followers of Herillus, Herilli, -orum (m.).  
*Herilus*, Herilus, -i (m.).  
*Herius*, Herius, -i (m.).  
*Hermachus*, Hermachus, -i (m.).  
*Hermæum*, Hermæum, -i (m.).  
*Hermagoras*, Hermagoras, -æ (m.); the disciples of *Hermagoras*, Hermagoræi, -orum (m.).  
*Herman*, Hermannus, -i, and Arminius, -ii (m.).  
*Hermanica*, Hermanica, -æ (f.).  
*Hermannstadt*, Hermannópolis, -is (f.).  
*Hermaphroditus*, Hermaphroditus, -i (m.).  
*Hermas*, Hermas, -æ (m.).  
*Hermathena*, Hermathena, -æ (f.).  
*Hermes*, Hermes, -æ (m.), v. *Mercury*.  
*Hermias*, Hermias, -æ (m.).  
*Hermianus*, Hermianus, -ii (m.).  
*Hermione*, Hermione, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hermione*, Hermionæus, -a, -um, and Hermionius, -a, -um.  
*Hermioneæ*, the, Hermiōnes, -um (m.).  
*Hermippus*, Hermippus, -i (m.).  
*Hermodorus*, Hermodorus, -i (m.).  
*Hermogenes*, Hermogenes, -is (m.); of or relating to *Hermogenes*, Hermogenianus, -a, -um.  
*Hermolaus*, Hermolaus, -i (m.).  
*Hermopolis*, Hermópolis, -is (f.); of *Hermopolis*, Hermopolitic, Hermopolites, -æ (m.).  
*Hermotinus*, Hermotinus, -i (m.).  
*Hermunduri*, the, Hermunduri, -orum (m.).  
*Hermus*, the, Hermus, -i (m.).  
*Hernici*, the, Hernici, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Hernici*, Hernican, Hernicus, -a, -um.  
*Hero*, Hero, -æ (f.).  
*Herod*, Herodēs, -is (m.); of or relating to *Herod*, Herodianus, -a, -um; the *Herodians* (partisans of *Herod*), Herodiani, -orum (m.); daughter of *Herod*, Herodias, -adis (f.).  
*Herodian*, Herodianus, -i (m.).  
*Herodias*, Herodias, -adis (f.); strictly, daughter of *Herod*.  
*Herodotus*, Herodōtus, -i (m.).  
*Herophile*, Herophile, -æ (f.).  
*Herosstratus*, Herosstratus, -i (m.).  
*Herse*, Herse, -æ (f.).  
*Hersilia*, Hersilia, -æ (f.).  
*Hertford*, Harfordia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hertford*, Harfordiensis, -e; county of *Hertford*, *Hertfordshire*, Harfordiensis Comitatus.  
*Herus*, Hērus, -i (m.).  
*Hesiod*, Hesiodus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Hesiod*, Hesiodæus, -a, -um.  
*Hesiōne*, Hesiōne, -æ (f.).  
*Hesperia*, Hespēria, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Hesperia*, Hesperian, Hespērianus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Hesperia, -idis.  
*Hesperus*, Hespērus, -i (m.); daughter of *Hesperus*, Hesperis, -idis (f.); usually in plural, Hesperides, -um (f.).  
*Hesse*, Hestia or Hassia, -æ (f.).  
*Hester*, v. *Esther*.  
*Hestiantis*, Hestiantis, -idis (f.).  
*Hesychius*, Hesychius, -ii (m.).  
*Hexham*, Axelodunum, -i (m.).  
*Hexekih*, Ezéchias, -æ (m.).  
*Hibernia*, Hibernia, -æ (f.).  
*Hicetus*, Hicetus, -ii (m.).  
*Hicetaon*, Hicētaon, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Hicetaon*, Hicetaonius, -a, -um.  
*Hiempal*, Hiempal, -ilis (m.).  
*Hiempas*, Hiempas, -æ (m.).  
*Hiera*, Hiera, -æ (f.).  
*Hieracia*, Hieracia, -æ (f.).  
*Hierapolis*, Hierapolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Hierapolis*, Hierapolitanus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Hierapolis*, Hierapolitæ, -arum.  
*Hierapytna*, Hierapytna, -æ (f.).  
*Hieras*, Hieras, -æ (m.).  
*Hierax*, Hierax, -acis (m.).  
*Hieremias*, v. *Jeremiah*.  
*Hieres* (Isle d'), Stechades, -um (f.), Insulae.  
*Hiericho*, v. *Jericho*.  
*Hiero*, Hiero, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Hiero*, Hieronius, -a, -um.  
*Hierocæsarea*, Hierocæsarēa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hierocæsarea*, Hierocæsariensis, -e.  
*Hierocles*, Hierocles, -is (m.).  
*Hieronimus*, v. *Jerome*.  
*Hieroslyma*, v. *Jerusalem*.  
*Hiram*, Hierum or Hieron, -i (m.).

*Hilastra*, Hilāstra, -æ (f.).  
*Hilario*, Hilario, -onis (m.).  
*Hilarius*, } Hilarius, -ii (m.).  
*Hilary*, }  
*Hilārus*, Hilārus, -i (m.).  
*Hildeheim*, Aacallingum, -ii (m.); Hildesia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hildeheim*, Hildesiensis, -e.  
*Hillus*, Hillus, -i (m.).  
*Himella*, the, Himella, -æ (f.).  
*Himera*, Himera, -æ (f.), and Himēra, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Himera*, Himērensis, -a, -um.—2. (m.) a river: of the *Himera*, Himerensis, -e.  
*Himerius*, Himērius, -ii (m.).  
*Himilco*, Himilco, -onis (m.).  
*Himalaya* (Mountains), Emocī Montes; Imaus Mons (in part).  
*Hipparchus*, Hipparchus, -i (m.).  
*Hipparinus*, Hipparinus, -i (m.).  
*Hipparis*, the, Hipparis, -is (m.).  
*Hippasus*, Hippāsus, -i (m.); son of *Hippasus*, Hippasides, -æ (m.).  
*Hippa*, Hippa, -æ (f.).  
*Hippia*, Hippia, -æ (f.).  
*Hippias*, Hippia, -æ (m.).  
*Hippius*, Hippus, -ii (m.).  
*Hippo*, Hippo, -onis (m.), and Hippo Regius; of or belonging to *Hippo*, Hipponensis, -e.  
*Hippodōn*, Hippodōn, -ontis (m.).  
*Hippocrātes*, Hippocrātes, -is (m.); of or relating to *Hippocrates*, Hippocrateus, -a, -um.  
*Hippocrene*, Hippocrēnē, -æ (f.); of *Hippocrene*, Hippocreneus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Hippocrēnia, -idis; esp. in plural (of the *Muses*), Hippocrēnides, -um.  
*Hippodamas*, Hippodāmas, -antis (m.).  
*Hippodamia*, Hippodāmia, -æ and -is (m.); and Hippodōme, -æ (f.).  
*Hippodamus*, Hippodamus, -i (m.).  
*Hippolochus*, Hippolochus, -i (m.).  
*Hippolyte*, Hippolyte, -es (f.).  
*Hippolytus*, Hippolytus, -i (m.).  
*Hippomēdon*, Hippomēdon, -ontis (m.).  
*Hippomenes*, Hippomēnes, -æ and -is (m.); daughter of *Hippomenes*, Hippomēnia, -idis (f.).  
*Hippona*, Hippōna, -æ (f.).  
*Hipponax*, Hipponax, -actis (m.); of or relating to *Hipponax*, Hipponactes, -a, -um.  
*Hipponicus*, Hipponicus, -i (m.).  
*Hippothōn*, Hippothōn, -ontis (m.).  
*Hippus*, Hippus or Hippos, -i (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a river.  
*Hirpini*, the, Hirpini, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Hirpini*, Hirpinus, -a, -um.  
*Hirrus*, Hirrus, -i (m.).  
*Hirtius*, Hirtius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Hirtius*, Hirtianus, -a, -um, and Hirtius, -a, -um.  
*Hispalis*, Hispalis, -is (f.); of or relating to *Hispalis*, Hispalensis, -e, and Hispalensis, -e.  
*Hispalia*, v. *Spain*.  
*Hispantiola*, Hispantiola, -æ (f.).  
*Hispellum*, Hispellum, -i (m.); of *Hispellum*, Hispellas, -atis, and Hispellensis, -e.  
*Hiso*, Hiso, -onis (m.).  
*Hispulla*, Hispulla, -æ (f.).  
*Histria*, Histria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Histria*, Histrian, Histricus, -a, -um, and Histrus, -a, -um; the *Histrians*, Histri, -orum (m.).  
*Hoang-Ho*, Bautius, -i (m.).  
*Holland*, Batāvia, -æ (f.); of *Holland*, Batāvus, -a, -um.  
*Holmia*, } Holmia, -æ (f.), and Holmæ, -orum (m.).  
*Holmi*, }  
*Holofernes*, Holofernes, -is (m.).  
*Holstein*, Holstia, -æ (f.).  
*Homer*, Homerus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Homer*, Homeric, Homericus, -a, -um, and Homērius, -a, -um; a *Homeric*, Homerista, -æ (m.).  
*Homerita*, the, Homerita, -arum (m.).  
*Homole*, Homōle, -es (f.).  
*Homulium*, Homōlium, -ii (m.).  
*Homona*, Homona, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Homona*, Homōnensis, -e.  
*Honorio*, Honorio, -æ (f.).  
*Honorius*, Honorius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Honorius*, Honorianus, -a, -um; son of *Honorius*, Honorianides, -æ (m.); daughter of *Honorius*, Honorias, -adis (f.).  
*Horace*, Horatius, -ii (m.), q. v.  
*Horatia*, Horātia, -æ (f.).  
*Horatio* = *Horatius*.  
*Horatius*, } Horatius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Horace*, } ratiis, Horatian, Horatianus, -a, -um,

and *Horatius*, -a, -um; *the Horatii*, *Horātili*, -orum (m.).  
*Hormidas*, *Hormidas*, -æ (m.).  
*Hortatus*, *Hortālus*, -i (m.).  
*Horta*, } *Hortanum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to  
*Hortanum*, } *Horta*, *Hortine*, *Hortinus*, -a, -um.  
*Horus*, *Horus* or *Horos*, -i (m.).  
*Hostilia*, *Hostilia*, -æ (f.); of *Hostilia*, *Hostiliensis*, e.  
*Hostilius*, *Hostilius*, -ii (m); of or belonging to *Hostilius*, *Hostiliānus*, -a, -um, and *Hostilius*, -a, -um.  
*Hostus*, *Hostus*, -i (m.).  
*Hubert*, *Hubertus*, -i (m.).  
*Hugh*, *Hugo*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Humber*, the, *Abus*, -i (m.).  
*Humphrey*, *Humphredus*, -i, and *Onuphrius*, -ii (m.).  
*Hungary*, *Hungaria*, -æ (f.).  
*Huns*, the, *Hunni*, -orum, and *Chunni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Huns*, *Hunniscus*, -a, -um.  
*Huntingdon*, *Huntingdonia*, -æ (f.); of *Huntingdon*, *Huntingdonensis*, -e, and *Huntingtoniensis*, -e; *Huntingdonshire*, *Comitatus Huntingdonensis*.  
*Huy*, *Huum*, -i (n.).  
*Hyacinthus*, *Hyacinthus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Hyacinthus*, *Hyacinthus*, -a, -um.  
*Hyale*, *Hyāle*, -es (f.).  
*Hyampolis*, *Hyampolis*, -is (f.).  
*Hyantes*, the, *Hyantes*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Hyantes*, *Hyantius*, -a, -um, and *Hyantēus*, -a, -um.  
*Hyas*, *Hyas*, -antis (m); sister of *Hyas*, *Hyas*, -ādis (f.); esp. in plural, the *Hyades*, *Hyādes*, -um.  
*Hybla*, *Hybla*, -æ (f.), a city; (m.) a mountain; of or belonging to *Hybla*, *Hyblæan*, *Hyblæus*, -a, -um, and *Hyblensis*, -e.  
*Hydaspes*, the, *Hydaspes*, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Hydaspes*, *Hydaspēus*, -a, -um.  
*Hyde*, *Hyde*, -es, and *Hyda*, -æ (f.).  
*Hydraotes*, the, *Hydraotes*, -æ (m.).  
*Hydreia*, *Hydrēla*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hydreia*, *Hydrēlatānus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Hydreia*, *Hydrēlitæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Hydruntum*, *Hydruntum*, -i (n.), and *Hydrus*, -umtis (f.); the inhabitants of *Hydruntum*, *Hydruntini*, -orum (m.).  
*Hydrussa*, *Hydrussa*, -æ (f.).  
*Hygæa*, *Hygæa* or *Hygia*, -æ (f.).  
*Hyginus*, *Hyginus*, -i (m.).  
*Hylæi*, the, *Hylæi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Hylæi*, *Hylæus*, -a, -um.  
*Hylæus*, *Hylæus*, -i (m.).  
*Hylas*, *Hylas*, -æ (m.).  
*Hyle*, *Hyle*, -es (f.).  
*Hyles*, *Hyles*, -æ (m.).  
*Hyleus*, *Hylēus*, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Hyllus*, *Hyllus*, -i (m.).  
*Hylonome*, *Hylōnōme*, -es (f.).  
*Hymen*, *Hymen* (only in nom. and voc.) and *Hymenæus*, -i (m.).  
*Hymettius*, *Hymettius*, -ii (m.).  
*Hymettus* (*Mount*), *Hymettus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Hymettus*, *Hymettius*, -a, -um.  
*Hypæpa*, *Hypæpa*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Hypæpa*, *Hypæpēus*, -a, -um.  
*Hypænis*, the, *Hypænis*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Hypænis*, *Hypæniūs*, -a, -um.  
*Hypas*, the, *Hypās*, -is (m.).  
*Hypata*, *Hypāta*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hypata*, *Hypātæus*, -a, -um, and *Hypatinius*, -a, -um.  
*Hypatius*, *Hypatius*, -ii (m.).  
*Hyperbius*, *Hyperbius*, -ii (m.).  
*Hyperbolus*, *Hyperbōlus*, -i (m.).  
*Hyperboreans*, the, *Hyperbōrēi*, -orum (m.).  
*Hyperæa*, *Hyperæa* or -ria, -æ (f.).  
*Hyperides*, *Hyperīdes*, -is (m.).  
*Hyperion*, *Hyperion*, -ōnis (m); daughter of *Hyperion*, *Hyperīōnis*, -īdis (f); of or belonging to *Hyperion*, *Hyperīōnius*, -a, -um.  
*Hypermnestra*, *Hypermnestra*, -æ, and -nestre, -es (f.).  
*Hypsæa*, *Hypsæa*, -æ (f.).  
*Hypsæus*, *Hypsæus*, -i (m.).  
*Hypseus*, *Hypsēus*, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Hypsicrætes*, *Hypsicrātes*, -is (m.).  
*Hypsipyle*, *Hypsipylē*, -es (f); of *Hypsipyle*, *Hypsipylæus*, -a, -um.  
*Hyrkania*, *Hyrkānia*, -æ (f); of *Hyrkania*, *Hyrkānian*, *Hyrkānius*, -a, -um, and *Hyrkānus*, -a, -um.  
*Hyrie*, *Hyrie*, -es (f); of *Hyrie*, *Hyriētius*, -a, -um.  
*Hyrieus*, *Hyriēus*, -eos or -ei (m); of *Hyrieus*, *Hyriēus*, -a, -um.  
*Hyrium*, *Hyrium*, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Hyrium*, *Hyriūus*, -a, -um.

*Hyrmine*, *Hyrmine*, -es (f.).  
*Hyrtacus*, *Hyrtācus*, -i (m); son of *Hyrtacus*, *Hyrtācides*, -æ (m.).  
*Hystaspes*, *Hystaspes*, -is (m.).

I.

*Ia*, *Ia*, -æ (f.).  
*Iacchus*, *Iacchus*, -i (m.).  
*Iacob*, v. *Jacob*.  
*Iacobus*, *Iacōbus*, -i (m); v. also *James*.  
*Iader*, the, *Iader*, -ēris (m); of or relating to the *Iader*, *Iadertinus*, -a, -um.  
*Iæra*, *Iæra*, -æ (f.).  
*Ialysus*, *Iālŷsus*, -i (m); a man's name.—2. (f.) a city: of or belonging to *Ialysus*, *Iālŷsius*, -a, -um.  
*Iamblichus*, *Iamblichus*, -i (m.).  
*Ianthe*, *Ianthe*, -es (f.).  
*Iapetus*, *Iāpētus*, -i (m); son of *Iapetus*, *Iāpētōniēs*, -æ (m); *Iāpētides*, -æ (m.).  
*Iapis*, *Iāpis*, -īdis (m.).  
*Iapydia*, *Iāpydia*, -æ (f); of *Iapydia*, *Iāpydian*, *Iāpis*, -īdis; the *Iapydians*, *Iāpydes*, -um (m.).  
*Iapygia*, *Iāpygia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Iapygia*, *Iāpygius*, -a, -um; the *Iapygians*, *Iāpyges*, -um (m.).  
*Iapyx*, *Iāpyx*, -ŷgis (m.).  
*Iarbas*, *Iarbas*, -æ (m.).  
*Iasion*, *Iasion*, -ōnis (m.) = sq.  
*Iasius*, *Iasius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Iasius*, *Iāsūs*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Iasius*, *Iāsides*, -æ (m); daughter or female descendant of *Iasius*, *Iāsīs*, -īdis (f.).  
*Iāso*, *Iāso*, -ōs (f.).  
*Iason*, v. *Jason*.  
*Iassus*, *Iassus*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Iassus*, *Iassius*, -a, -um, and *Iassensis*, -e; the Gulf of *Iassus*, *Iassius Sinus*.  
*Iaxartes*, the, *Iaxartes*, -æ (m.).  
*Iazyges*, the, *Iazŷges*, -um (m.).  
*Iberia*, *Iberia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Iberia*, *Iberian*, *Ibērus*, -a, -um, and *Ibericus*, -a, -um; an *Iberian*, *Iber*, -ēris (m); the *Iberians*, *Ibēres*, -um, and *Ibēri*, -orum (m.).  
*Iberus*, } the, *Ibērus*, -i (m.).  
*Ebro*, }  
*Ibis*, *Ibis*, -īdis and -is (f.).  
*Ibycus*, *Ibŷcus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Ibycus*, *Ibŷcius*, -a, -um.  
*Icadus*, *Icādus*, -ii (m.).  
*Icaria*, v. *Icarus*.  
*Icarus*, *Icarus*, -īf (m); of or relating to *Icarus*, *Icarius*, -a, -um; daughter of *Icarus*, *Icāris*, -īdis, and *Icariōtis*, -īdis (f.).  
*Icarus*, *Icārus* and *Icāros*, -i, and *Icāria*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Icarus*, *Icarius*, -a, -um; the *Icarian* Sea, *Icarium Mare*.  
*Iccius*, *Iccius*, -ii (m.).  
*Iceland*, (perhaps) *Thule*, -es (f); *Islandia*, -æ (f).  
*Icelandish*, *Islandicus*, -a, -um.  
*Icelus*, *Icelus*, -i (m.).  
*Icen*, the, *Icen*, -orum (m.).  
*Ichnusa*, *Ichnūsa*, -æ (f.).  
*Ichthyophagi*, *Ichthyophāgi*, -orum (m.).  
*Iconius*, *Icilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Iconium*, *Icōnium*, -ii (n); of *Iconium*, *Iconian*, *Icōniensis*, -e.  
*Ictinus*, *Ictinus*, -i (m.).  
*Icus*, *Icus* or *Icos*, -i (f.).  
*Ida* (*Mount*), *Ida*, -æ, and *Ide*, -es (f); of or belonging to *Ida*, *Idæan*, *Idæus*, -a, -um.—2. a female name.  
*Idæus*, *Idæus*, -i (m.).  
*Idalia*, *Idalia*, -æ (f); v. sq.  
*Idalius*, *Idalius*, -ii (n); of *Idalius*, *Idalian*, *Idalius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Idālīs*, -īdis.  
*Idas*, *Idas*, -æ (m.).  
*Idmon*, *Idmon*, -ōnis (m); of *Idmon*, *Idmōnius*, -a, -um.  
*Idomeneus*, *Idomēnēus*, -eos or -ei (m.), poet. acc. -ēa.  
*Idumæa*, *Idumæa*, -æ (f); of *Idumæa*, *Idumæan*, *Idumæus*, -a, -um.  
*Idyia*, *Idŷia*, -æ (f.).  
*Ieremias*, v. *Jeremiah*.  
*Iericho*, v. *Jericho*.  
*Ierne*, *Ierne*, -es (f.) = *Hibernia*.  
*Ierosolyma*, v. *Jerusalem*.  
*Iesus*, v. *Jesus*.

*Igilgili*, *Igilgili*, *Indeci*, (m.); *of or belonging to Igitgili*, *Igilgili*, *Igilgili*, -a, -um.  
*Igilium*, *Igilium*, -i (m.).  
*Iguvium*, *Iguvium*, -i (m.); *the inhabitants of Iguvium*, *Iguvianæ*, -ium, and *Iguvini*, -orum (m.).  
*Ikworth*, *Icenorum* *Oppidum*.  
*Ischeater*, *Ischallæ* or *Ischallæ*, -is (f.).  
*Ilerda*, *Ilerda*, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Ilerda*, *Ilerdensæ*, -ium (m.).  
*Ilergetæ*, *the*, *Ilergetæ*, -um, and *Ilergetæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Ilia*, *Ilia*, -æ (f.).  
*Iliad*, *the*, *Iliad*, -adis (f.).  
*Ilium*, v. *Ilium*.  
*Iliône*, *Iliône*, -æ, and *Iliône*, -es (f.).  
*Iliôneus*, *Iliôneus*, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Ilianus*, *the*, *Ilianus*, -i (m.).  
*Iliithia*, *Iliithia*, -æ (f.).  
*Ilium*, *Ilium* and *Ilium*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Ilium* (or *Troy*), *Trojan*, *Ilius*, -a, -um; *Iliacus*, -a, -um; and *Iliensis*, -e; *a woman of Ilium*, *Ilias*, -adis (f.); *mostly in plural*, *Iliades*, -um.  
*Ilkley*, *Ollcanæ*, -æ (f.).  
*Illyria*, *Illyria*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Illyria*, *Illyrian*, *Illyricus*, -a, -um, and *Illyrius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Illyris*, -ydis.  
*Ilucia*, *Ilucia*, -æ (f.).  
*Iluro*, *Iluro*, -onis (f.); *of Iluro*, *Iluronensis*, -e.  
*Iluro*, *Iluro*, -onis (f.); *of Iluro*, *Ilurensis*, -a.  
*Ilius*, *Ilius*, -i (m.); *son or descendant of Ilius*, *Iliades*, -æ (m.).  
*Iliæ*, *Iliæ*, -æ (f.).  
*Imachara*, *Imachara*, -æ (f.); *of Imachara*, *Imacharensis*, -e.  
*Imaon*, *Imaon*, -onis (m.).  
*Imaus* (Mount), *Imaus*, -i (m.), *mons*.  
*Imbrus*, *Imbrus*, -i (m.).  
*Imbrasus*, *Imbricus*, -i (m.); *son of Imbrasus*, *Imbricus*, -æ (m.).  
*Imbreus*, *Imbreus*, -eos or -ei (m.).  
*Imbrinium*, *Imbrinium*, -i (m.).  
*Imbro*, *Imbro* or *Imbro*, -i (f.); *of Imbro*, *Imbrian*, *Imbrian*, -a, -um.  
*Imola*, *Forum Cornelli*.  
*Inachia*, *Inachia*, -æ (f.).  
*Inachus*, *Inachus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Inachus*, *Inachian*, *Inachus*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Inachus*, *Inachides*, -æ (m.); *daughter or female descendant of Inachus*, *Inachis*, -ydis (f.).—2. *a river: of the Inachus*, *Inachus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Inachis*, -ydis.  
*Inarime*, *Inkrime*, -es (f.).  
*Index*, *Index*, -ydis (m.).  
*India*, *India*, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of India*, *Indi*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Indi* or *India*, *Indicus*, -a, -um, and *Indus*, -a, -um; *the Indian Ocean*, *Erythræum Mare*; *the East Indies*, *India Orientalis*; *the West Indies*, *India Occidentalis*.  
*Induciomarus*, *Induciomarus*, -i (m.).  
*Indus*, *the*, *Indus*, -i (m.).  
*Ingevones*, *the*, *Ingevones*, -um (m.).  
*Ingaunt*, *the*, *Ingaunt*, -orum (m.).  
*Ingram*, *Engelramus*, -i (m.).  
*Inn*, *the*, *Inn* or *Enus*, -i (m.).  
*Innspruck*, *Eni Pons* or *Enipons*, -ontis (m.).  
*Isaidi*, *Bolodurum*, -i (m.).  
*Ino*, *Ino*, -as (f.); *of or belonging to Ino*, *Inous*, -a, -um.  
*Insubres*, *the*, *Insubres*, -ium (m.); *of or relating to the Insubres*, *Insubrian*, *Insuber* or *bris*, -e.  
*Intemellium*, *Intemellium*, -i (m.); *the inhabitants of Intemellium*, *Intemelli*, -orum (m.).  
*Interamna*, *Interamna*, -æ, and *Interamnæ*, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Interamna*, *Interamnæ*, -as (adj.) and *Interamnensis*, -e; *the Interamnians*, *Interamnates*, -ium (m.).  
*Inuus*, *Inuus*, -i (m.).  
*Io*, *Io*, -as (f.).  
*Ioannes*, v. *John*.  
*Iob*, v. *Iob*.  
*Iocasta*, v. *Jocasta*.  
*Iolane*, *Iolane*, -i (m.).  
*Iolcus*, *Iolcus* or *Iolcus*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Iolcus*, *Iolcicus*, -a, -um.  
*Iole*, *Iole*, -æ (f.).  
*Iollas*, *Iollas*, -æ (m.).  
*Ion*, *Ion*, -onis (m.).  
*Ionæ*, v. *Jonæ*.  
*Ionæ*, *Ionæ*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Ionæ*, *Ionian*, *Ionicus*, -a, -um; *Ionius*, -a, -um; and *Ion*, -onis

(as adj.); *pecul. fem.*, *Ionis*, -ydis; *the Ionians*, *Ionæ*, -um (m.); *the Ionian Sea*, *Mare Ionium*.  
*Iopas*, *Iopas*, -æ (m.).  
*Iordanes*, v. *Jordan*.  
*Ios*, *Ios*, -i (f.).  
*Iosephus*, v. *Joseph*.  
*Iotape*, *Iotape*, -æ (f.).  
*Iphianassa*, *Iphianassa*, -æ (f.).  
*Iphicles*, *Iphicles*, -is (m.).  
*Iphiclus*, *Iphiclus*, -i (m.).  
*Iphigenia*, *Iphigenia*, -æ (f.).  
*Iphimedia*, *Iphimedia*, -æ (f.).  
*Iphimous*, *Iphimous*, -i (m.).  
*Iphis*, *Iphis*, -ydis (m.); *daughter of Iphis*, *Iphias*, -adis (f.).—2. (f.) *name of a woman*.  
*Iphitus*, *Iphitus*, -i (m.).  
*Ipsala*, *Cypæla*, -orum (m.).  
*Ipswich*, *Gippevicum*, -i (m.).  
*Iran*, *Ariana*, -æ (f.); *Aria*, -æ (f.).  
*Ireland*, *Hibernia*, -æ (f.); *Ierne*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Ireland*, *Irish*, *Hibernicus*, -a, -um.  
*Irenæus*, *Irenæus*, -i (m.).  
*Irene*, *Irene*, -æ (f.).  
*Iresia*, *Iresia*, -arum (f.).  
*Iria*, *Iria*, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Iria*, *Iriates*, -ium, and *Iriensis*, -ium (m.).  
*Iris*, *Iris*, -is and -ydis (f.); *a goddess*.—2. (m.) *a river*.  
*Irus*, *Irus*, -i (m.).  
*Isaac*, *Isaacus*, -i, and *Isaac*, *Indeci*. (m.).  
*Isabella*, *Isabella*, -æ (f.).  
*Isarus*, *Isarus*, -i (m.).  
*Isaiah*, *Isaiah* or *Esaias*, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Isaiah*, *Isaiānus*, -a, -um.  
*Isara*, *the*, *Isara*, -æ (m.).  
*Isaura*, *Isaura*, -orum (m.); *Isaurus*, -i (f.).  
*Isauria*, *Isauria*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Isauria*, *Isaurian*, *Isauricus*, -a, -um; *the Isauri*, *Isauri*, -orum (m.).  
*Isaurus*, *the*, *Isaurus*, -i (m.).  
*Isca*, *Isca*, -æ (f.).  
*Iscaiot*, *Iscaiotæ*, -æ (m.).  
*Ischia*, *Aenaria*, -æ (f.); *Inkrime*, -es (f.).  
*Ischomache*, *Ischomache*, -æ (f.).  
*Isco* (Lago d'), *Sebinus*, -i (m.). *Lacus*.  
*Isire*, *Isira*, -æ (m.).  
*Ishmael*, *Ishmael* or *Ishmael*, -is (m.); *sons or descendants of Ishmael*, *the Ishmaelites*, *Ishmaelites*, -arum (m.).  
*Isidorus*, *Isidorus*, -i (m.).  
*Isignus*, *Isignus*, -i (m.).  
*Isis*, *Isis*, -is and -ydis (f.); *of or belonging to Isis*, *Isis*, -a, -um.  
*Ismael*, v. *Ishmael*.  
*Ismara*, *Ismara*, -orum (m.); v. *sq*.  
*Ismarus* (Mount), *Ismaurus*, -i (m.), and *Ismaura*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to Ismarus*, *Ismaurus*, -a, -um, and *Ismauricus*, -a, -um.  
*Ismene*, *Ismene*, -æ (f.).  
*Ismenias*, *Ismenias*, -æ (m.).  
*Ismenius*, *the*, *Ismenius*, -i (m.); *of the Ismenius*, *Ismenian*, *Ismenius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Ismenis*, -ydis (post. for *Theban*).  
*Ismyr*, *Ismyr*, -æ (f.). q. v.  
*Isnick*, *Nicea*, -æ (f.). q. v.  
*Isocrates*, *Isocrates*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Isocrates*, *Isocratius*, -a, -um, and *Isocratius*, -a, -um.  
*Isoia Farnese*, *Vell*, -orum (m.). q. v.  
*Ispahan*, *Aspadana*, -orum (m.).  
*Israel*, *Israel*, *Indeci*, and *Israel*, -is (m.); *son or descendant of Israel*, *Israëlita*, -æ (m.); *in plural*, *the Israelites*, *Israëlites*, -arum (m.); *an Israelitish woman*, *a daughter of Israel*, *Israëlitis*, -ydis (f.); *of or belonging to the Israelites*, *Israëliticus*, -a, -um.  
*Isa*, *Isa*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Isa*, *Isamus*, -a, -um; *Isaicus*, -a, -um; and *Isaensis*, -e.  
*Isachar*, *Isachar*, *Indeci*. (m.).  
*Isa*, *Isa*, -æ (f.).  
*Isny*, *Isna*, -æ (f.).  
*Issoire*, *Icolodurum*, -i (m.).  
*Issus*, *Issus*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Issus*, *Issius*, -a, -um.  
*Istævones*, *Istævones*, -um (m.).  
*Ister*, v. *Danube*.  
*Istria*, v. *Histria*.  
*Istropolis*, *Istropolis*, -is (f.).  
*Italica*, *Italica*, -æ (f.); *of Italica*, *Italcensis*, -e.  
*Italus*, *Italus*, -i (m.).  
*Italy*, *Italia*, -æ (f.); *in port.*, *Hesperia*, -æ (f.); *Ausonia*, -æ (f.); *Cenotria*, -æ (f.); and *Saturnia*,

-æ (f.), q. v.; of or belonging to Italy, Italian, Itā-lycus, -a, -um, and Italus, -a, -um; *pecul. frm.*  
 Italis, -idis (for poet. forms, v. the poet. names above); the Italians, Itali-, -orum (m.).  
*Ithaca*, It'haca, -æ, and It'hace, -æ (f.); of or belonging to It'haca, It'hacus, -a, -um, and It'hacensis, -æ.  
*Ithome*, It'hōme, -æ (f.).  
*Itonus*, Itōnus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Itonus, Itonius, -a, -um.  
*Ituræa*, Ituræa, -æ (f.); *Ituræan*, Ituræus, -a, -um.  
*Itys*, Itys, -yos (m.).  
*Iulis*, Iūlis, -idis (f.).  
*Iulus*, Iulus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Iulus, derived from Iulus, Iulūs, -a, -um.  
*Irica*, Ebusus, -i (f.), q. v.  
*Isera*, Epōrēdia, -æ (f.).  
*Iery*, Iberium, -i (m.).  
*Ixion*, Ixion, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Ixion, Ixiōnius, -a, -um; son of Ixion, Ixiōnides, -æ (m.).

## J.

*Jabesh*, Jabesh, indecl. (m.).  
*Jaca*, Jacca, -æ (f.).  
*Jacob*, Jacob, indecl. (m.).  
*Jael*, Jael, indecl. (f.).  
*Jafet*, v. Japhet.  
*Jaffa*, Joppe, -es (f.), v. Joppa.  
*Jairus*, Jairus, -i (m.).  
*Jamaica*, Jamaica, -æ (f.).  
*Jamblichus*, v. Iamblichus.  
*James*, Jacobus, -i (m.).  
*Jamesstown*, Jacobipolis, is (f.).  
*Jane*, Joanna, -æ (f.).  
*Janiculum* (Mount), Janicūlum, -i (m.); of the Janicūlum, Janicūlāria, -æ.  
*Janina*, Epirus, -i (f.).  
*Janissary*, Cape, v. Jentschehr.  
*Janus*, Jānus, -i (m.); of or relating to Janus, Jā-nālis, -æ, and Jānuālis, -æ.  
*Japan*, Japōnia, -æ (f.).  
*Japētus*, v. Iapetus.  
*Japhet*, Japhet or Japheth, indecl., and Japētus, -i (m.).  
*Jacques*, Jacobus, -i (m.).  
*Jaquet*, Jacōba, -æ (f.).  
*Jared*, Iaredus, -i (m.).  
*Jason*, Jāson, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Jason, Jā-sōnius, -a, -um; son of Jason, Jāsōnides, -æ (m.).  
*Jaspar*, Gaspar, -aris (m.).  
*Jaury*, Jassium, -i (m.).  
*Javolēnus*, Javōlēnus, -i (m.).  
*Jeanette*, Joannetta, -æ (f.).  
*Jebba*, Jebba, -æ (f.).  
*Jebus*, -i (m.); the descendants of Jebus, the Jebusites, Jebusēli, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Jebusites, Jebusēlicus, -a, -um.  
*Jechonias*, Jechonias, -æ (m.).  
*Jeddo*, Jedum, -i (m.).  
*Jehoshaphat*, Jehoshaphat, indecl. (m.).  
*Jena*, Jena, -æ (f.).  
*Jenaub*, the Aescines, -is or -æ (m.).  
*Jenet*, v. Jeanette.  
*Jentschehr*, Cape, Sigæum, -i (a.), Promontorium.  
*Jouffray*, Galfridus, -i (m.).  
*Jephtha*, Jephtha, -æ (f.).  
*Jephtha*, Jephtha, -æ (f.).  
*Jephtha*, Jephtha, -æ (f.).  
*Jeremy*, Jeremias, -æ, and Hieremias, -æ (m.).  
*Jericho*, Jericho or Hiericho, indecl. (f.), and Hierichos, -i, or Hiericus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Jericho, Hierichonius, -a, -um.  
*Jeroboam*, Jeroboamus, -i (m.).  
*Jerome*, Hierōnymus, -i (m.).  
*Jersey*, Casarō, -æ (f.).  
*Jerusalem*, Hierōsōlyma, -orum (m.); Hierosolyma, -æ (f.); Hierusalem and Jerusalem, indecl. (f.); the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Hierosolymitæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Jerusalem, Hierosolymārius, -a, -um.  
*Jesse*, Jesse or Jessæ, indecl. (m.); of or relating to Jesse, Jessæus, -a, -um, and Jessēus, -a, -um.  
*Jesus*, JESUS, -ū, acc. -um (m.).  
*Jerry*, v. Judæa.  
*Jezabel*, Jozabēl, indecl., and Jezabel, -ēlis (f.).

*Joab*, Joab, indecl. (m.).  
*Joan*, Joanna, -æ (f.).  
*Joanna*, Joanna, -æ (f.).  
*Joas*, Joas, indecl. (m.).  
*Job*, Job, indecl., and Jobus, -i (m.).  
*Jocasta*, Jocaata, -æ (f.), and Jocate, -es.  
*Joel*, Joel, indecl. (m.).  
*John*, Joannes or Johannes, -is (m.).  
*Joviny*, Joviniacum, -i (m.).  
*Jozeville*, Jozevilla, -æ (f.).  
*Jonas*, Jonas, -æ (m.); of or relating to Jonas, Jonæus, -a, -um.  
*Jonathan*, Jonathan, indecl., and Jonathas, -æ (m.).  
*Joppa*, Joppe, -es (f.); of or belonging to J. ppa, Joppicus, -a, -um.  
*Jordan*, the Jordānes, -is (m.).  
*Joseph*, Joseph, indecl., and Josēphus, -i (m.).  
*Josephus*, Josēphus, -i (m.).  
*Joshua*, Josue, indecl.; also, Jesus, -ū (m.).  
*Josia*, Josias, -æ (m.).  
*Jotham*, Jotham, indecl., and Jothamus, -i (m.).  
*Joux*, Jovium, -i (m.).  
*Jorian*, Jōriānus, -i (m.).  
*Jovinian*, Jovinianus, -i (m.); the followers of Jovinian, Jovinianistæ, -arum (m.).  
*Jovinus*, Jovinus, -i (m.).  
*Jovius*, Jovius, -i (m.); of or relating to Jovius, Joviānus, -a, -um, and Jovius, -a, -um.  
*Juba*, Juba, -æ (m.).  
*Jubellius*, Jubellius, -i (m.).  
*Judah*, Juda, -æ (m.).  
*Judæa*, v. Judea.  
*Judas*, Judas, -æ (m.).  
*Judea*, Judæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Judea, Jewish, Judæus, -a, -um, and Judæus, -a, -um.  
*Judith*, Judith, indecl., and Juditha, -æ (f.).  
*Jugurtha*, Jugurtha, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthine, Jugurthinus, -a, -um.  
*Julia*, Julia, -æ (f.).  
*Julian*, Juliānus, -i (m.).  
*Juliana*, Juliāna, -æ (f.).  
*Juliers*, Juliacum, -i (m.).  
*Julii Forum*, v. Frejus; the inhabitants of Forum Julii, Juliensēs, -um (m.).  
*Julio-briga*, Julio-briga, -æ (f.); of Julio-briga, Julio-brigenis, -æ.  
*Julio-polis*, Julio-polis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of Julio-polis, Julio-politæ, -arum (m.).  
*Julius*, Julius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Julius or the Julia gens, Julian, Julius, -a, -um, and Juliānus, -a, -um.  
*Juncus*, Juncus, -i (m.); of or relating to Juncus, Juncianus, -a, -um.  
*Junia*, Junia, -æ (f.).  
*Junius*, Junius, -i (m.); of or relating to Junius or the Junia gens, Junian, Junius, -a, -um, and Junianus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Junius (Brutus), Juniadæ, -æ (m.).  
*Juno*, Juno, -ōnis (f.); of or relating to Juno, Junonian, Junōnius, -a, -um, and Junōnālis, -æ; the temple of Juno, Heræum, -i (m.).  
*Jupiter*, Jupiter, gen. Jovis, &c. (m.); of or relating to Jupiter, Jovius, -a, -um, and Jovialis, -æ (late).  
*Jura* (Mount), Jura, -æ (m.); of or relating to Jura, Jurenalis, -æ.  
*Justina*, Justina, -æ (f.).  
*Justinian*, Justinianus, -i (m.); of or relating to Justinian, Justinianus, -a, -um.  
*Justin*, v. Justinus, q. v.  
*Justinopolis*, Justinopōlis, -is (f.).  
*Justinus*, Justinus, -i (m.); of or relating to Justinus, Justinianus, -a, -um.  
*Justus*, Justus, -i (m.).  
*Jutland*, Chersonesus Cimbrica (f.); Jutia, -æ (f.).  
*Juturna*, Jūturna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Juturna, Juturnalis, -æ.  
*Juvencat*, Juvēnālis, -is (m.).  
*Juvenecus*, Juvencus, -i (m.).  
*Juventinus*, Juventinus, -i (m.).

## K.

*Kafa*, v. Caffa.  
*Kaffaria*, Caffaria, -æ (f.).  
*Kaisariak*, Casaræa, -æ (f.), q. v.  
*Kakosia*, Thibe, -es (f.).

*Kalabaki*, Palmpharus, -i (f.).  
*Kalpak*, Orchömenus, -i (f.), q. v.  
*Kararu*, the, Castrus, -i (m.).  
*Kate*, Katharine, v. *Catharine*.  
*Kattegat*, v. *Cattagat*.  
*Kedar*, *Kedar*, *indeci* (m.), a man.—2. (f.) a city.  
*Kedron*, the, Cedron, -onis (m.).  
*Kempten*, Campodunum, -i (n.).  
*Kemkester*, Magnus, -arum (f.).  
*Kendal*, Concangium, -ii (n.).  
*Kent*, Cantium, -ii (n.); *Canita*, -æ (f.).  
*Kerisch*, Panticapæum, -i (n.).  
*Kessel*, Castellum Menapiorum.  
*Kewick*, Causennæ, -arum (f.).  
*Khabour*, the, Centrites, -æ (m.).  
*Kil-I*, Chilonium, -ii (n.).  
*Kiew*, Chioria, -æ (f.).  
*Kilkenny*, Cella (fanum) St. Canici; *Kilkennia*, -æ (f.); of *Kilkenny*, *Kilkenniensis*, -æ.  
*Kiliaoe*, Laona, -æ (f.).  
*Kills*, the, for *Kyll*, q. v.  
*Kilmore*, Chilmoria, -æ (f.).  
*Kington*, Regiöpölis, -is (f.); *Kington-upon-Hull*, Regiodunum (Hullinum), -i (n.); *Kington-upon-Thames*, Regiodunum Tamesinum.  
*Kinnaird's Head*, Tesselum, -i (n.), Promontorium.  
*Kison*, v. *Kies*.  
*Kishon*, the, Kison, -onis (m.).  
*Kist-irnak*, the, Halya, -yos (m.).  
*Kissao* (Moun), Ossa, -æ (f.).  
*Kola*, Cola, -æ (f.), Lapporum.  
*Kolokythia*, the, Gythius, -ii (m.); *Gulf of Kolokythia*, Laconicus Sinus; *Gythæates Sinus*.  
*Koniek*, Iconium, -ii (n.).  
*Königsberg*, Regiomontum, -i (n.); *Mons Regius* (m.); of or belonging to *Königsberg*, *Regiomontanus*, -a, -um.  
*Kopenhagen*, v. *Copenhagen*.  
*Krimæa*, v. *Crimea*.  
*Kronstadt*, v. *Kronstadt*.  
*Kuban*, the, Hypänis, -is (m.).  
*Kudros*, Cytörus, -i (f.).  
*Kur*, the, Cyrrus, -i (m.).  
*Kurde*, the, Carduchi, -orum (m.); *Kurdistân*, Carduchia, -æ (f.).  
*Kutenburg*, Cutna, -æ (f.).  
*Kyie*, Coila, -æ (f.).  
*Kyll*, the, Celbis or Gelbis, -is (m.).

## L.

*Labdacus*, Labdæcus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Labdacus*, descended from *Labdacus*, *Labdacus*, -a, -um (poet. for *Theban*); sons or descendants of *Labdacus*, *Labdæides*, -arum (m.).  
*Labeo*, Labeo, -onis (m.).  
*Laberia*, Laberia, -æ (f.).  
*Laberius*, Laberius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Laberius*, *Laberianus*, -a, -um.  
*Labicum*, Labicum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Labicum*, *Labicenus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Labicum*, *Labici*, -orum (m.).  
*Labienus*, Labienus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Labienus*, *Labienianus*, -a, -um.  
*Labinius*, Labinius, -ii (m.).  
*Labulla*, Labulla, -æ (f.).  
*Labullus*, Labullus, -i (m.).  
*Lacedæmon*, Lacedæmon, -onis (f.); *Sparta*, -æ (f.), q. v.; of or belonging to *Lacedæmon*, *Lacedæmonian*, *Lacedæmonius*, -a, -um.  
*Lacerius*, Lacerius, -ii (m.).  
*Lacelania*, Lacetania, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Lacelania*, *Lacetani*, -orum (m.).  
*Laches*, Laches, -ëtis (m.).  
*Lacheria*, Lachæsis, -is (f.).  
*Lacinium*, Lacinium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Lacinium*, *Lacinianus*, *Lacinus*, -a, -um, and *Lacinienis*, -æ.  
*Lacobrig*, Lacobriga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lacobriga*, *Lacobrigensis*, -æ.  
*Lacon*, Lacon, -onis (m.).  
*Laconia*, Lacônia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Laconia*, *Laconian*, *Lacônicus*, -a, -um; a *Laconian*, *Læo*, -onis (m.); *Lacæna*, -æ (f.).  
*Lactantius*, Lactantius, -ii (m.).

*Lactucinus*, Lactûcinus, -i (m.).  
*Lacydes*, Lacydes, -is (m.).  
*Ladas*, Lâdas, -æ (m.).  
*Lade*, Lade, -æ (f.).  
*Ladon*, the, Lâdon, -onis (m.).  
*Læce*, Læca, -æ (m.).  
*Lælops*, Lælops, -æpis (m.).  
*Lælia*, Lælia, -æ (f.).  
*Lælius*, Lælius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lælius*, *Lælianus*, -a, -um.  
*Lænas*, Lænas, -ætis (m.).  
*Lærite*, Lærite, -æ (f.); of *Lærite*, *Lærtius*, -a, -um.  
*Lærties*, Lærties, and poet. *Lærtia*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Lærties*, *Lærtius*, -a, -um; son of *Lærties*, *Lærtides*, -æ (m.).  
*Læstrygonæ*, the, Læstrygones, -um (m.); of the *Læstrygonæ*, *Læstrygonian*, *Læstrygonius*, -a, -um.  
*Lætorius*, Lætorius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Lætorius*, *Lætorius*, -a, -um.  
*Lætus*, Lætus, -i (m.).  
*Lævi*, the, Lævi, -orum (m.).  
*Lævina*, Lævina, -æ (f.).  
*Lævinius*, Lævinius, -ii (m.).  
*Lævius*, Lævinius, -i (m.).  
*Lævius*, Lævius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Lævius*, *Lævianus*, -a, -um.  
*Lævus*, Lævus, -i (m.).  
*Lagos*, Lagos, -i (f.).  
*Lagotis*, the, Lagotis, -i (m.).  
*Lagus*, Lagus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lagus* (or the *Lagides*), *Lagêus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Lagus*, *Lagides*, -æ (m.).  
*Lais*, Lâis, -idis (f.).  
*Laius*, Lâius, -ii (m.); son of *Laius*, *Lâides*, -æ (m.).  
*Lalage*, Lâlîge, -æ (f.).  
*Lamia*, Lâmia, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Lamia*, *Lâmianus*, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city.  
*Lampadius*, Lampâdus, -ii (m.).  
*Lampetie*, Lampetie, -æ (f.).  
*Lamponia*, Lamponia, -æ (f.).  
*Lampridia*, Lampridia, -æ (f.).  
*Lampridius*, Lampridius, -ii (m.).  
*Lamprus*, Lamprus, -i (m.).  
*Lampscæus*, Lampæcus, -i (f.), and *Lampæcum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lampscæus*, *Lampæcæne*, *Lampæcenus*, -a, -um, and *Lampæcius*, -a, -um.  
*Lampus*, Lampus, -i (f.).  
*Lampus*, Lampus, -i (m.).  
*Lamus*, Lâmus, -i (m.).  
*Lanassa*, Lanassa, -æ (f.).  
*Lancia*, Lancia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lancia*, *Lancian*, *Lancienis*, -æ.  
*Lancobardi*, v. *Lombardy*.  
*Lanuvium*, Lanuvium, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lanuvium*, *Lanuvianus*, -a, -um.  
*Laocoon*, Lâcoön, -ontis (m.).  
*Laodamia*, Lâdâmia, -æ (f.).  
*Laodice*, Lâdîce, -æ (f.).  
*Laodicea*, Lâdîcæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Laodicea*, *Laodicensis*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Laodicea*, *Laodiceî*, -orum (m.).  
*Laomache*, Lâdîmâche, -æ (f.).  
*Laomedon*, Lâdîmêdon, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to *Laomedon*, *Laomedontæus*, -a, -um, and *Laomedontius*, -a, -um; son of *Laomedon*, *Laomedontides*, -æ (m.).  
*Lapathus*, Lapathus, -untis (f.).  
*Lapitha*, Lapitha, -æ (f.).  
*Lapithæ*, the, Lapithæ, -arum (m.); of or relating to the *Lapithæ*, *Lapithæus* or -thæus, -a, -um.  
*Lapurdum*, Lapurdum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lapurdum*, *Lapurdensis*, -æ.  
*Lara*, Lâra, -æ (f.).  
*Larentia*, Larentia, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Larentia*, *Larentalis*, -æ.  
*Lares*, the, Lâres, -ium (m.); of or relating to the *Lares*, *Lârâlis*, -æ.  
*Largius*, Largius, -ii (m.).  
*Largus*, Largus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Largus*, *Largianus*, -a, -um.  
*Larinum*, Larinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Larinum*, *Larinæ*, -ætis (adj.), and *Larinus*, -a, -um.  
*Larissa*, Lârissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Larissa*, *Lârissæus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Larissa*, *Lârissenes*, -ium (m.).  
*Larissus*, the, Larissus, -i (m.).  
*Larius* (Lake), Lârîus, -ii (m.); *Lacus*; of or belonging to (the Lake) *Larius*, *Lârîus*, -a, -um.  
*Lârônia*, Lârônia, -æ (f.).



*Laronius*, *Larōnius*, -ii (m.).  
*Lartidius*, *Lartidius*, -ii (m.).  
*Lartius*, *Lartius*, -ii (m.).  
*Lasea*, *Lasea*, -æ (f.).  
*Lasia*, *Lasia*, -æ (f.).  
*Lateralis*, *Lateralis*, -i (m.); *Lateral*, *Lateralis*, -a, -um.  
*Latinus*, *Latinus*, -ii (m.).  
*Latina*, the, v. *Latinum*.  
*Latinus*, *Latinum*, -i (m.).  
*Latium*, *Latinum*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Latium*.  
*Latin*, *Latinum*, -a, -um; *Latinum*, -a, -um; and late *Latiniensis*, -is; born in *Latium*, *Latiniġena*, -æ (m.); the *Latini*, *Latini*, -orum (m.).  
*Lalmus*, *Lalmus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lalmus*.  
*Lalmian*, *Lalmian*, -a, -um.  
*Latona*, *Lātōna*, -æ (f.); *Lāto*, -ās (f.); of or relating to *Latona*, *Lātōna*, -a, -um, and *Latoni*, -a, -um; son of *Latona*, *Latoides*, -æ (m.), and *Latoniġena*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Latona*, *Latois*, -idis; *Latonia*, -æ; and *Latoniġena*, -æ (f.).  
*Latreus*, *Latreus*, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Latri*, *Latri*, -is (f.).  
*Latro*, *Latro*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Latro*, *Latronianus*, -a, -um.  
*Laud*, the, *Laud*, indecl. (m.).  
*Laura*, *Laura*, -æ (f.).  
*Lawrence*, *Laurens*, -entis, and *Laurentius*, -ii (m.).  
*Laurentius*, *Laurentius*, -ii (m.).  
*Laurentum*, *Laurentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Laurentum*, *Laurentian*, *Laurens*, -entis (adj.); *Laurentinus*, -a, -um; and *Laurentius*, -a, -um.  
*Laurculus*, *Laurculus*, -i (m.).  
*Lauro*, *Lauro*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Lauro*, *Laurōnensis*, -æ.  
*Laurus*, *Laurus*, -i (m.).  
*Laus*, *Laus*, -dis (f.). *Pompeia*; of or relating to *Laus*, *Laudensis*, -æ.  
*Lais*, the, *Lais*, -i (m.), v. *Pollicastro*.  
*Lausanne*, *Lausanna*, -æ (f.); *Lausonium*, -ii (m.).  
*Lauus*, *Lauus*, -i (m.).  
*Laverna*, *Laverna*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Laverna*, *Lavernālis*, -æ.  
*Lavernum*, *Lavernum*, -ii (n.).  
*Lavinia*, *Lavinia*, -æ (f.).  
*Lavinium*, *Lavinium*, -ii (n.), and *Lavinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lavinium*, *Lavinian*, *Lavinus*, -a, -um, and *Lavinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Lavinium*, *Lavinenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Lavoro* (*Terra di*), *Campania*, -æ (f.).  
*Lawrence*, v. *Laurence*.  
*Lazarus*, *Lazārus*, -i (m.).  
*Leah*, *Lēa*, -æ (f.).  
*Leana*, *Leana*, -æ (f.).  
*Leander*, *Leander* and *Leandrus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Leander*, *Leandrius*, -a, -um, and *Leandricus*, -a, -um.  
*Learchus*, *Learchus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Learchus*, *Learchēus*, -a, -um.  
*Lebade*, *Lebāde*, -es (f.).  
*Lebedea*, *Lebedea* or *dia*, -æ (f.).  
*Lebeus*, *Lebeus*, -i (m.).  
*Lebedus*, *Lebedus*, -i (m.).  
*Lebithus*, *Lebithus*, -i (f.).  
*Lecca*, v. *Læca*.  
*Lech*, the, *Lichus*, -i (m.).  
*Lechæum*, *Lechæum*, -i (n.), and *Lechæus*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Lechæum*, *Lechæan*, *Lechæus*, -a, -um.  
*Lectus*, *Lectus*, -ii (m.).  
*Lectum*, *Lectum*, -i (n.).  
*Leda*, *Lēda*, -æ, and *Lede*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Leda*, *Ledæus*, -a, -um, and *Ledæus*, -a, -um.  
*Lēdas*, *Lēdas*, -æ (m.).  
*Lēdas*, *Lēdas*, -i (m.).  
*Lēds*, *Lēdsia*, -æ (f.).  
*Lorghorn*, *Liburnicus Portus*.  
*Leicester*, *Legcestra*, -æ (f.).  
*Leipic*, *Lipsia*, -æ (f.).  
*Leith*, *Letha*, -æ (f.).  
*Leiges*, the, *Lēlēgēs*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Leiges*, *Lēlēgēs*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Lelegēs*, -idis.  
*Lēlar*, *Lēlar*, -ēgis (m.).  
*Lerman* (*Lake*), v. *Genera*.  
*Lemgo*, *Lemgovia*, -æ (f.).  
*Lemnos*, *Lemnos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Lemnos*, *Lemnian*, *Lemnius*, -a, -um, and *Lemnicus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Lemnas*, -idis; an inhabitant of *Lemnos*, *Lemnicola*, -æ (m.).

*Lemovices*, the, *Lemovices*, -um (m.), of or belonging to the *Lemovices*, *Lemoviensis*, -æ.  
*Lemovicum*, *Lemovicum*, -i (n.).  
*Lemorii*, the, *Lemovii*, -orum (m.).  
*Lenas*, v. *Lenax*.  
*Lenius*, *Lenius*, -ii (m.).  
*Lenidius*, *Lenidius*, -ii (m.).  
*Leninus*, *Leninus*, -i (m.).  
*Lento*, *Lento*, -onis (m.).  
*Lentulus*, *Lentulus*, -i (m.).  
*Leo*, *Leo*, -onis (m.).  
*Leon*, *Leon*, -ontis (m.).  
*Leonard*, *Leonardus*, -i (m.).  
*Leonidas*, *Leōnydas*, -æ (m.).  
*Leonides*, *Leōnydes*, -æ (m.).  
*Leonnatus*, *Leonnatus*, -i (m.).  
*Leonorius*, *Leonorius*, -ii (m.).  
*Leontini*, *Leontini*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Leontini*, *Leontinus*, -a, -um.  
*Leontium*, *Leontium*, -i (f.).  
*Leontius*, *Leontius*, -i (m.).  
*Leontopolis*, *Leontōpolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Leontopolis*, *Leontōpolites*, -æ (m.).  
*Leopold*, *Leopoldus*, -i (m.).  
*Leopoldus*, *Leopoldus*, -i (m.).  
*Lepanto*, *Naupactus*, -i (f.); Gulf of *Lepanto*, *Sinus Corinthicus*.  
*Lepidus*, *Lēpīdus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lepidus*, *Lepidiānus*, -a, -um, and *Lepidiānus*, -a, -um.  
*Lepinus*, *Lepinus*, -i (m.).  
*Lepontii*, the, *Lepontii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Lepontii*, *Leponticus*, -a, -um.  
*Lepreon*, *Lepreon*, -i (m.).  
*Lepria*, *Lepria*, -æ (f.).  
*Leprius*, *Leprius*, -i (m.).  
*Lepia*, *Lepia*, -æ (m.).  
*Lepines*, *Lepines*, -is (m.).  
*Leptis*, *Leptis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Leptis*, *Lepticus*, -a, -um, and *Lepticanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Leptis*, *Lepitani*, -orum (m.).  
*Lerida*, *Lerida*, -æ (f.); q. v.  
*Lerina*, *Lerina*, -æ (f.).  
*Lerna*, *Lerna*, -æ, and *Lerne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Lerna*, *Lernæus*, -a, -um.  
*Lero*, *Lero*, -onis (f.).  
*Leros*, *Leros*, -i (f.).  
*Lesbia*, *Lesbia*, -æ (f.).  
*Lesbos*, *Lesbos* and *Lesbus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Lesbos*, *Lesbian*, *Lesbius*, -a, -um; *Lesbous*, -a, -um; and *Lesbiacus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Lesbias*, -idis, and *Lesbia*, -idis.  
*Lesina*, *Eleusis*, -inis (f.), q. v.  
*Lethe*, the, *Lēthē*, -es (f.); of or relating to the *Lethe*, *Lēthēan*, *Lēthæus*, -a, -um.  
*Lethon*, the, *Lethon*, -onis (m.).  
*Lettia*, *Lettia*, -æ (f.).  
*Lettice*, *Lettice*, -æ (f.).  
*Letus*, *Letus*, -i (m.).  
*Leuca*, *Leuca*, -æ (f.).  
*Leucadia*, *Leucadia*, -æ (f.), and *Leucas*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Leucadia*, *Leucadius*, -a, -um; pecul. masc., *Leucates*, -æ.  
*Leuca*, *Leuca*, -arum (f.).  
*Leucades* (*Cape*), *Leucates*, -æ (m.).  
*Leuce*, *Leuce*, -es (f.).  
*Leuci*, the, *Leuci*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Leuci*, *Leucia*, -æ (f.).  
*Leucippe*, *Leucippe*, -es (f.).  
*Leucippus*, *Leucippus*, -i (m.); daughter of *Leucippus*, *Leucippis*, -idis (f.).  
*Leucon*, *Leucon*, -onis (m.).  
*Leuconoe*, *Leuconoe*, -es (f.).  
*Leucopetra*, *Leucopetra*, -æ (f.).  
*Leucophryna*, *Leucophryna*, -æ (f.).  
*Leucopolis*, *Leucōpolis*, -is (f.).  
*Leucostia*, *Leucōstia*, -æ (f.).  
*Leucosyrri*, the, *Leucosyrri*, -orum (m.).  
*Leucothea*, *Leucothea*, -æ (f.).  
*Leucothoe*, *Leucothoe*, -es (f.).  
*Leuctra*, *Leuctra*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Leuctra*, *Leuctricus*, -a, -um.  
*Leraci*, the, *Leraci*, -orum (m.).  
*Leradia*, *Lēbādēa*, -æ (f.).  
*Lervan*, *Lēvāna*, -æ (f.).  
*Lerant*, the, *Orients*, -entis (m.).  
*Levi*, *Levi*, indecl. (m.), but acc. *Levim*.  
*Levathan*, *Levathan*, indecl. (m.).  
*Leviticus*, *Leviticus*, -i (m.).  
*Levina*, v. *Lēvina*.  
*Leves*, *Leves*, -æ (f.).

*Lewis*, Lüdöwicus, -i (m.).  
*Lexovii*, the, *Lexovii*, -orum (m.).  
*Lexden*, Lægdunum, -i (n.), Batavorum.  
*Libanus* (*Mount*), Libānus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Libanus*, Libānus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Libanitis, -idis.  
*Liber*, Liber, -eri (m.).  
*Libera*, Libēra, -æ (f.).  
*Libethra*, Libethra, -æ (f.), and *Libethrus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Libethra*, Libethris, -idis (*fem. adj.*), usually in plural, of *Muses*.  
*Libethrum*, Libethrum, -i (n.).  
*Libo*, Libo, -onis (m.).  
*Liburnia*, Liburnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Liburnia*, Liburnicus, -a, -um, and *Liburnus*, -a, -um; the *Liburnians*, Liburni, -orum (m.).  
*Libya*, Libya, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Libya*, *Libyæ*, Libyæ, -a, -um; *Libyatinus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Libya, -yos, and Liba, -ibis, *fem.*, Libyssa, -æ, and *Libystis*, -idis; the *Libyans*, Libyæ, -um, and *Libyl*, -orum (m.).  
*Licentius*, Licentius, -ii (m.).  
*Licenza*, the, Digentia, -æ (m.).  
*Licerius*, Licerius, -i (m.).  
*Lichades* (*islands*), Lichādes, -um (f.).  
*Lichas*, Lichas, -æ (m.).  
*Licinia*, Licinia, -æ (f.).  
*Licinianus*, Liciniānus, -i (m.).  
*Licinius*, Licinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Licinius*, Licinius, -a, -um, and Liciniānus, -a, -um.  
*Licinus*, Licinus, -i (m.).  
*Lycymnia*, Licymnia, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Lycymnia*, Licymnius, -a, -um.  
*Liddesdale*, Liddalla, -æ (f.).  
*Liege*, Leodicum or Leodium, -ii (n.); of *Liege*, Leodicensis, -e.  
*Liffey*, the, Avenliffius, -ii (m.).  
*Ligarius*, Ligārius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Ligarius*, Ligārius, -a, -um.  
*Ligdas*, Ligdus, -i (m.).  
*Ligea*, Ligea, -æ (f.).  
*Liger*, the, Liger, -eris (m.); of or relating to the *Liger*, Ligericus, -a, -um.  
*Lignitz*, Lignitia, -æ (f.).  
*Ligny*, Ligneum, -ei (n.).  
*Ligur*, Ligur, -iris (m.).  
*Liguria*, Ligūria, -æ (f.); of *Liguria*, *Ligurian*, Ligur, -iris (*adj.*); *Ligusticus*, -a, -um; and *Ligurinus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Ligustis, -idis; the *Ligurians*, Ligūres, -um (m.).  
*Liguris*, Ligūrius, -ii (m.).  
*Ligustinus*, Ligustinus, -i (m.).  
*Lilybæum*, Lilybæum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lilybæum*, Lilybæus, -a, -um; *Lilybæus*, -a, -um; and *Lilybæti*, -a, -um.  
*Lima*, Lima, -æ (f.).  
*Limburg*, Limburgum, -i (n.); of *Limburg*, Limburgensis, -e.  
*Limera*, Limēra, -æ (f.).  
*Limerick*, Limericum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Limerick*, Limericensis, -e.  
*Limia*, Limia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Limia*, Limicus, -a, -um.  
*Limnæa*, Limnæa, -æ (f.).  
*Limoges*, Augustoritum, -i (n.).  
*Limonium*, Limonium, -i (n.).  
*Limyra*, Līmýra, -æ, and Līmýre, -es (f.), and Līmýra, -orum (n.).  
*Lincoln*, Lindum, -i (n.); *Lincolnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lincoln*, Lincolnensis, -e.  
*Lindau*, Lindovia, -æ (f.).  
*Lindus*, Lindus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Lindus*, Lindius, -a, -um.  
*Linga*, Linga, -æ (f.).  
*Lingones*, the, Lingōnes, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Lingones*, Lingōnicus, -a, -um, and Lingōnensis, -e.  
*Linus*, Linus, -i (m.).  
*Lionel*, Leonellus, -i (m.).  
*Lipara*, } Lipāra, -æ, and Lipāre, -es (f.); of or relating to *Lipara*, Liparæan, Liparæus, -a, -um; *Liparensis*, -e; and *Liparitānus*, -a, -um; the *Lipari Islands*, Æolice Insulæ.  
*Liparus*, Lipārus, -i (m.).  
*Lippe*, the, Lūpia, -æ (m.).  
*Lirinus*, Lirinus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Lirinus*, Lirinensis, -e.  
*Lirioppe*, Liriōppe, -es (f.).  
*Liria*, the, Liria, -is (m.); the dwellers on the *Liria*.  
*Lirinætes*, -um or -ium (m.).

*Lisbon*, Ollisipo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Lisbon*, Ollisipōnensis, -e.  
*Litruæ*, Lexovium, -ii (n.).  
*Litaneæ*, Lissine, -arum (f.).  
*Lissum*, Lissum, -i (n.).  
*Litana*, Litāna, -æ (f.).  
*Litternum*, Litternum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Litternum*, Litternus, -a, -um, and Litterninus, -a, -um.  
*Liternus*, the, Litternus, -i (m.).  
*Litubium*, Litubium, -ii (n.).  
*Livadia*, Bœotia, -æ (f.); Hellas, -adis (f.); *Lake of Livadia*, Copalis Lacus, q. v.  
*Livia*, Livia, -æ (f.).  
*Livianus*, Livianus, -i (m.).  
*Livias*, Livias, -adis (f.).  
*Livilla*, Livilla, -æ (f.).  
*Livineus*, Livinēus, -ii (m.).  
*Livius*, Livius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Livius*, Livlus, -a, -um, and Livianus, -a, -um.  
*Livonia*, Livonia, -æ (f.).  
*Livy*, Livius, -ii (m.), q. v.  
*Locri*, the, Locri, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Locri*, Locrensis, -e; the country of the *Locri*, Locris, -idis (f.).—2. *Locri*, -orum (m.), a city; of *Locri*, Locrensis, -e.  
*Locris*, v. *Locri*.  
*Locutius*, Locutius, -ii (m.).  
*Lodi*, Laus, -audis (f.), Pompeia.  
*Loire*, the, Liger, -eris (m.), q. v.  
*Lois*, Lois, -idis (f.).  
*Lollia*, Lollia, -æ (f.).  
*Lollitanus*, Lollīānus, -i (m.).  
*Lollus*, Lollus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Lollus*, Lollīānus, -a, -um.  
*Lombardy*, Langobardia, -æ (f.); the *Lombards*, Langobardi, -orum (m.); *Lombard*, Langobardus, -a, -um.  
*London*, Londinium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *London*, Londiniensis, -e; *New London*, Novum Londinium.  
*Londonderry*, Robertum, -i (n.).  
*Long Island*, Macris, -ydis (f.), sc. insula.  
*Longarenus*, Longarēnus, -i (m.).  
*Longford*, Longofordia, -æ (f.).  
*Longinus*, Longinus, -i (m.).  
*Longula*, Longūla, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Longula*, Longulānus, -a, -um.  
*Longuntica*, Longuntica, -æ (f.).  
*Longus*, Longus, -i (m.).  
*Loracina*, the, Loracina, -æ (m.).  
*Lorch*, Lauriacum, -i (n.).  
*Lorium*, Lorium, -ii (n.), and *Loril*, -orum (m.).  
*Loryma*, Loryma, -orum (n.).  
*Lot*, Lot or Loth, indecl. (m.).  
*Lothian*, Laudania, -æ (f.).  
*Lotophagi*, the, Lotophāgi, -orum and -ōn (m.); the land of the *Lotophagi*, Lotophagitis, -ydis (f.).  
*Louis*, Ludovicus, -i (m.).  
*Louisa*, Ludovica, -æ (f.).  
*Low Countries*, Gallia Belgica (f.).  
*Lua*, Lua, -æ (f.).  
*Lubeck*, Lubecum, -i (n.).  
*Luca*, Luca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Luca*, Lucensis, -e; the inhabitants of *Luca*, Lucenses, -ium (m.).  
*Lucagus*, Lūcāgus, -i (m.).  
*Lucan*, Lucānus, -i (m.).  
*Lucania*, Lucānia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lucania*, *Lucanian*, Lucānus, -a, -um, and late *Lucānicus*, -a, -um.  
*Lucas*, v. *Luke*.  
*Lucca*, Luca, -æ (f.), q. v.  
*Luccæa*, Luccæa, -æ (f.).  
*Luccetius*, Luccellus, -ii (m.).  
*Luccium*, Lucellum, -ii (n.).  
*Lucentum*, Lucentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lucentum*, Lucentius, -a, -um.  
*Luceria*, Lucēria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Luceria*, Lucerinus, -a, -um.  
*Lucerne*, Luceria, -æ, and *Lucerna*, -æ (f.); of *Lucerne*, Lucernensis, -e; *Canton of Lucerne*, Pagus Lucernensis.  
*Lucetius*, Lūcētius, -ii (m.).  
*Lucia*, Lucia, -æ (f.).  
*Lucidamus*, Luciliānus, -i (m.).  
*Lucilius*, Lucilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Lucilius*, Luciliānus, -a, -um.  
*Lucilla*, Lucilla, -æ (f.).  
*Lucillus*, Lucillus, -i (m.).  
*Lucina*, Lucina, -æ (f.).  
*Luciola*, Luciola, -æ (f.).



*Macronisi*, Helena, -æ, and *Macris*, -idis (f.).  
*Macula*, Macula, -æ (m.).  
*Madagascar*, Hannonis Insula, -æ (f.).  
*Madauri*, Madauri, -orum (m.); of or belonging to  
*Madauri*, Madauraensis, -æ.  
*Madaira* (Islands), the, Purpurarise Insulae (f.).  
*Madian*, Madian, indecl. (f.), v. *Midian*.  
*Madoch*, Madocus, -i (m.).  
*Madras*, Melange, -æ (f.).  
*Madrid*, Mantua, -æ (f.), Carpetanorum; Madritum, -i (n.).  
*Maduanti*, Maduanti, -orum (m.).  
*Madytus*, Madytus, -i (f.).  
*Maander*, the, Mæander or Mæandrus, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Mæander*, Mæandrus, -a, -um, and Mæandricus, -æ, -um.  
*Mæandria*, Mæandria, -æ (f.).  
*Mæcenas*, Mæcenas, -atis (m.); of or relating to *Mæcenas*, Mæceniātius, -a, -um.  
*Mæcia*, Mæcia, -æ (f.).  
*Mæcilius*, Mæcilius, -ii (m.).  
*Mæcius*, Mæcius, -ii (m.).  
*Mædi*, the, Mædi, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Mædi*, Mædicus, -a, -um.  
*Mælius*, Mælius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mælius*, Mælius, -a, -um, and Mælianus, -a, -um.  
*Mænalis* (Mount), Mænalia, -orum (n.); Mænilius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Mænalis*, Mænilius, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Mænalides, -æ; *sem.*, Mænalia, -idis.  
*Mænaria*, Mænaria, -æ (f.).  
*Mænus*, Mænus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mænus*, Mænianus, -a, -um.  
*Mænoba*, Mænoba, -æ (f.).  
*Mæon*, Mæon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Mæones*, the, Mæones, -um (m.); the country of the *Mæones*, Mæonia, Mæōnia, -æ (f.); of *Mæonia*, Mæonia, Mæōnia, -a, -um; Mæon, -ōnis, and Mæonides, -æ (m.); Mæonia, -idis (f.).  
*Mæotis* (Lake), Mæotis, -idis (f.), Palus; also, Mæotis (adul.); Mæotica Palus; Mæoticus Lacus; and Mæotides Paludes; of or belonging to *Lake Mæotis*, Mæotic, Mæoticus and Mæotius, -a, -um; the dwellers on or around the *Mæotis*, Mæotæ, -arum, and Mæotides, -arum (m.).  
*Mæra*, Mæra, -æ (f.).  
*Mauritich*, Trajectum, -i (n.), ad Mosam.  
*Mævia*, Mævia, -æ (f.).  
*Mævius*, Mævius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Mævius*, Mævianus, -a, -um.  
*Muydala*, Magdala, -æ (f.), and Magdalum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Magdala*, Magdalene, Magdalēnē, -æ (f.).  
*Magdalene*, Magdalēna, -æ, and Magdālēnē, -æ (f.), *sem. proper name*.  
*Magdeburg*, Magdeburgum, -i (n.); of *Magdeburg*, Magdeburgensis, -æ.  
*Maggedo*, Mageda, indecl. (f.); the inhabitants of *Maggedo*, Maggedæ, -arum (m.).  
*Maglobria*, Magetobria, -æ (f.).  
*Maggiore* (Lago), Verbānus, -i (m.), Lacus.  
*Magia*, Magia, -æ (f.).  
*Magius*, Magius, -ii (m.).  
*Magnētus*, Magnētus, -ii (m.); the partisans of *Magnētus*, Magnētiani, -orum (m.).  
*Magnes*, Magnes, -ētis (m.).  
*Magnesia*, Magnesia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Magnesia*, Magnesian, Magnēsian, -a, -um; Magnētus, -a, -um; Magnes, -ētis (m.); and Magnesia, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Magnesia*, Magnētes, -um (m.).  
*Magnus*, Magnus, -i (m.).  
*Mago*, Mago, -ōnis (m.).  
*Magog*, Magog, indecl. (m.).—2. (f) a city.  
*Magontiacum*, Magontiacum, -i (n.).  
*Magra*, the, Macra, -æ (m.).  
*Magrada*, the, Magrada, -æ (m.).  
*Magulla*, Magulla, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Magulla*, Magullinus, -a, -um.  
*Magus*, Magus, -i (m.).  
*Maherbat*, Maherbat, -ilis (m.).  
*Machon* (Port), Magonis Portus (m.); sometimes Mago, -ōnis.  
*Maia*, Mala, -æ (f.); son of *Maia*, Malides, -æ (m.), and Malingēna, -æ (m.).  
*Maidstone*, Madus, -i (f.).  
*Main*, the, Menus or Mænus, -i (m.).  
*Maine*, Cenomania, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Maine*, Cenomānensis, -æ; the inhabitants of *Maine*, Cenomani, -orum (m.).  
*Maius*, Malus, -ii (m.).

*Majorian*, Majorianus, -i (m.).  
*Majorca*, Balearis Māior or Balearum Māior (f.).  
*Majōryca*, -æ (f.), late.  
*Mala'ar*, Male, -es (f.).  
*Malacca*, Aurea Chersonesus.  
*Malaca*, } Mālicca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Malaca*,  
*Malaga*, } Malacitanus, -a, -um.  
*Malachi*, Malachias, -æ (m.).  
*Malchinas*, Malchinus, -i (m.).  
*Malchio*, Malchio, -ōnis (m.).  
*Malchus*, Malchus, -i (m.).  
*Malden*, Camaldunum, -i (m.).  
*Malca*, Malca, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Malca*, Malcoticus, -a, -um, and Malcus or Malius, -a, -um.  
*Maleventum*, Maleventum, -i (m.).  
*Mallius*, the, Māllis, -ēn (m.); of or belonging to the *Mallians*, Mallian, Māllicus, -a, -um; Mallensis, -æ; and Mālius, -a, -um; the *Mallian Gulf*, Māllicus Sinus.  
*Malleolus*, Malleolus, -i (m.).  
*Malli*, the, Malli, -orum (m.).  
*Mallia*, Mallia, -æ (f.).  
*Mallius*, Mallius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mallius*, Mallius, -a, -um.  
*Mallora*, Mallica, -æ (f.).  
*Mallus*, Mallus or Mallos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Mallus*, Mallōtes, -æ (m.).  
*Malmesbury*, Maldunense Cenobium.  
*Malla*, Melita, -æ (f.), q. v.  
*Malthace*, Malthæce, -æ (f.).  
*Matthius*, Malthinus, -i (m.).  
*Mambre*, Mambre, indecl., and Mambre, -æ (f.).  
*Mamercinus*, Mamercinus, -i (m.).  
*Mamercus*, Mamercus, -i (m.).  
*Mamertine*, the, Mamertini, -orum (m.); *Mamertine*, Mamertinus, -a, -um.  
*Mamertus*, Mamertus, -i (m.).  
*Mamylia*, Mamylia, -æ (f.).  
*Mamilius*, Mamilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mamilius*, Mamiliānus, -a, -um.  
*Mamma*, Mamma, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Mamma*, Mammarianus, -a, -um.  
*Mamoria*, Mamortha, -æ (f.).  
*Mamurius*, Mamurius, -ii (m.).  
*Mamurra*, Mamurra, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Mamurra*, Mamurianus, -a, -um.  
*Man* (Isle of), Mons, -is, Insula.  
*Manasse*, Manasse, -æ, and Manasse, indecl. (m.).  
*Manastabal*, Manastabal, -ilis (m.).  
*Manchester*, Mancunium, -ii (n.).  
*Mancia*, Mancia, -æ (m.).  
*Mancinus*, Mancinus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Mancinus*, Mancinilius, -a, -um.  
*Mandela*, Mandela, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mandela*, Mandelānus, -a, -um.  
*Mandonius*, Mandonius, -ii (m.).  
*Mandrocles*, Mandrocles, -is (m.).  
*Mandropolis*, Mandrōpolis, -is (f.).  
*Mandubii*, Mandubii, -orum (m.).  
*Manduria*, Manduria, -æ (f.).  
*Manes*, Mānes, -ētis (m.); the followers of *Manes*, Manichæi, -orum (m.).  
*Manetho*, Manetho, -ōnis (m.).  
*Manfredonia*, Manfredonia, -æ (f.).  
*Manheim*, Manhemium, -ii (n.).  
*Mania*, Mania, -æ (f.).  
*Manichæus*, the, v. *Manes*.  
*Manicus*, Manicus, -ii (m.).  
*Manilla*, Manilla, -æ (f.).  
*Manilius*, Manilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Manilius*, Maniliānus, -a, -um.  
*Manilla*, Lusonia, -æ (f.); the *Manilla Islands*, Lusoniæ Insulae.  
*Manius*, Manius, -ii (m.).  
*Manlius*, Manlius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Manlius*, Manlius, -a, -um, and Manliānus, -a, -um.  
*Mannus*, Mannus, -i (m.).  
*Manfeld*, Mansfeldia, -æ (f.); of *Manfeld*, Mansfeldensis, -æ.  
*Mantinea*, Mantinea, -æ (f.).  
*Manto*, Manto, -ūs (f.).  
*Mantua*, Mantua, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mantua*, Mantuan, Mantuanus, -a, -um.  
*Manturna*, Manturna, -æ (f.).  
*Maracanda*, Maracanda, -orum (n.).  
*Marathe*, Marathe, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Marathe*, Marathenus, -a, -um.  
*Marathon*, Marathon, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Marathon*, Marathōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Marathōnis, -idis.

*Marathus*, *Marathus*, -i (m.), a man's name.—2. or *Marathos*, -i (f.), a city.—3. *Maráthus*, -untis (f.), another city.  
*Marbach*, *Collis Peregrinorum*; *Marbachium*, -ii (n.).  
*Marbury*, *Amasia*, -æ (f.), *Cattorum*; *Mattium*, -ii (n.).  
*Marcella*, *Marcella*, -æ (f.).  
*Marcellina*, *Marcellina*, -æ (f.).  
*Marcellinus*, *Marcellinus*, -i (m.).  
*Marcellus*, *Marcellus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Marcellus*, *Marcellianus*, -æ, -um.  
*March*, *the*, *Marius*, -i (m.).  
*Marchubii*, *the*, *Marchubii*, -orum (m.).  
*Marchia*, *Marchia*, -æ (f.).  
*Marciianopolis*, *Marciandópolis*, -is (f.).  
*Marciian*, *Marciianus*, -i (m.).  
*Marcius*, *Marcius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Marcius*, *Marcellianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Marcion*, *Marcion*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Marcion*, *Marciönensis*, -æ; masc. adj., *Marcionita* or -ista, -æ.  
*Marcus*, *Marcus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Marcus*, *Marcus*, -æ, -um, and *Marciñus*, -æ, -um.  
*Marcodurum*, *Marcodurum*, -i (n.).  
*Marcolica*, *Marcolica*, -æ (f.).  
*Marcomanni*, *the*, *Marcomanni*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Marcomanni*, *Marcomannia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to the *Marcomanni*, *Marcomannicus*, -æ, -um.  
*Marcus*, *Marcus*, -i (m.).  
*Mardi*, *the*, *Mardi*, -orum (m.).  
*Mardocheus*, *Mardocheus*, -i (m.).  
*Mardonius*, *Mardonius*, -ii (m.).  
*Mardus*, *the*, *Mardus*, -i (m.).  
*Marea*, *Marea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Marea*, *Mareotic*, *Mareoticus*, -æ, -um; pecul. fem., *Mareotia*, -idis; the *Mareotic Lake*, *Mareotis*, -idis (f.), absol., and *Mareotis Palus*; the inhabitants of *Marea*, *Mareotes*, -arum (m.).  
*Margiana*, *Margiana*, -æ (f.).  
*Margum*, *Margum*, -i (n.).  
*Maria*, *Maria*, -æ (f.).  
*Mariandyni*, *the*, *Mariandyni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Mariandyni*, *Mariandynus*, -æ, -um.  
*Marianus*, *Marianus*, -i (m.).  
*Maria*, *Maria*, -æ (f.).  
*Maricas*, *Maricas*, -æ (m.).  
*Marius*, *Marius*, -i (m.).  
*Marina*, *Marina*, -æ (f.).  
*Marius*, *Marius*, -i (m.).  
*Marissa*, *the*, *Hebrus*, -i (m.).  
*Marius*, *Marius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Marius*, *Marianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Mark*, *Marcus*, -i (m.).  
*Marlborough*, *Cunetio*, -onis (f.).  
*Marmara*, *Proconnesus*, -i (f.); *Sea of Marmara*, *Propontis*, -idis (f.).  
*Marmaduke*, *Marmaducus*, -i, and *Valentinianus*, -i (m.).  
*Marmarica*, *Marmarica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Marmarica*, *Marmaricus*, -æ, -um; an inhabitant of *Marmarica*, *Marmarides*, -æ (m.).  
*Marne*, *the*, *Matrona*, -æ (m.).  
*Maro*, *Märo*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Maro*, *Maronianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Maroboduus*, *Maroboduus*, -i (m.).  
*Marocco*, *Maurocitenum*, -i (n.); *Maroccanum Regnum*.  
*Maronea*, *Maronëa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Maronea*, *Maronëus*, -æ, -um; pecul. masc., *Maronites*, -æ.  
*Maronilla*, *Maronilla*, -æ (f.).  
*Maronillus*, *Maronillus*, -i (m.).  
*Marpesus* (*Mount*), *Marpessus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Marpessus*, *Marpessus*, -æ, -um.  
*Marrubium*, *Marrubium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Marrubium*, *Marrubium*, -æ, -um.  
*Marrucini*, *the*, *Marrucini*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Marrucini*, *Marrucinus*, -æ, -um.  
*Mars*, *Mars*, -rtis (m.); poet. *Mavors*, -rtis (m.); of or relating to *Mars*, *Martius*, -æ, -um, *Martialis*, -e; and *Mavortius*, -æ, -um.  
*Marsava*, *Marsava*, -i (m.).  
*Marselles*, *Masilla*, -æ (f.), q. v.  
*Marsi*, *the*, *Marsi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Marsi*, *Marsion*, *Marsicus*, -æ, -um, and *Marsus*, -æ, -um.  
*Marsigni*, *the*, *Marsigni*, -orum (m.).  
*Marsus*, *Marsus*, -i (m.).  
*Marsyas*, *Marsyas*, -æ (m.).

*Martha*, *Martha*, -æ (f.).  
*Martial*, *Martialis*, -is (m.).  
*Martianus*, *Martianus*, -i (m.).  
*Martin*, *Martinus*, -i (m.).  
*Martina*, *Martina*, -æ (f.).  
*Martinus*, *Martinus*, -i (m.).  
*Marulla*, *Marulla*, -æ (f.).  
*Marullus*, *Marullus*, -i (m.).  
*Marus*, *the*, *Marus*, -i (m.).  
*Mary*, *Maria*, -æ (f.).  
*Masada*, *Masada*, -æ (f.).  
*Mascat*, *Machorbe*, -æ, and *Meecha*, -æ (f.).  
*Masgaba*, *Masgaba*, -æ (m.).  
*Masinissa*, *Masinissa*, -æ (m.).  
*Maso*, *Maso*, -onis (m.).  
*Massa*, *Massa*, -æ (m.).  
*Massada*, v. *Masada*.  
*Massæyli*, *the*, *Massæyli*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Massæyli*, *Massæyli*, -æ (f.).  
*Massagete*, *the*, *Massagete*, -arum (m.).  
*Masalia*, v. *Masilia*.  
*Massic* (*Hills*), *the*, *Massicus*, -i (m.), *Mons*, and *Massica*, -orum (m.); *Massic*, *Massicus*, -æ, -um.  
*Massila*, *Massila*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Massila*, *Massilian*, *Massaloticus*, -æ, -um; *Massiliensis*, -æ; and *Massiliñus*, -æ, -um.  
*Massiva*, *Massiva*, -æ (m.).  
*Massyli*, *the*, *Massyli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Massyli*, *Massyli*, -æ, -um, and *Massylius*, -æ, -um.  
*Mastricht*, v. *Mastricht*.  
*Masturia*, *Masturia*, -æ (f.).  
*Maurius*, *Maurius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Maurius*, *Maurianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Maternus*, *Maternus*, -i (m.).  
*Matko*, *Mätho*, -onis (m.).  
*Matienus*, *Matienus*, -i (m.).  
*Matilda*, *Matilda*, -æ (f.).  
*Matinius*, *Matinius*, -ii (m.).  
*Matinus* (*Mount*), *Matinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Mount Matinus*, *Matinian*, *Matinus*, -æ, -um.  
*Matisco*, *Matisco*, -onis (f.).  
*Matius*, *Matius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Matius*, *Matianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Matrinia*, *Matrinia*, -æ (f.).  
*Matrinus*, *Matrinus*, -ii (m.).  
*Matrinus*, *Matrinus*, -i (m.).  
*Matrona*, *the*, *Matrona*, -æ (m.).  
*Matronianus*, *Matronianus*, -i (m.).  
*Matthæus*, *Matthæus*, -i, and *Matthæus*, -i (m.).  
*Matthias*, *Matthias*, -æ (m.).  
*Matthum*, *Matthum*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Matthum*, *Matthian*, *Matthicus*, -æ, -um.  
*Mattius*, *Mattius*, -ii (m.).  
*Mattus*, *Mattus*, -i (m.).  
*Matula*, *Matula*, -æ (f.).  
*Maud*, *Matilda*, -æ (f.).  
*Maurentius*, *Maurentius*, -ii (m.).  
*Mauri*, *the*, v. *Mauritania*.  
*Mauritius*, } *Mauritius*, -ii (m.).  
*Maurice*, }  
*Mauricus*, *Mauricus*, -i (m.).  
*Mauritania*, *Mauritania*, -æ; of or belonging to *Mauritania*, *Mauritanicus*, -æ, -um; the inhabitants of *Mauritania*, *the Moors*, *Mauri*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *the Moors*, *Moorish*, *Maurus*, -æ, -um; *Mauricus*, -æ, -um; and (poet.) *Maurusius* or *Maurusius*, -æ, -um.  
*Mausolus*, *Mausolus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Mausolus*, *Mausolus*, -æ, -um.  
*Mavors*, *Mavors*, -rtis (m.); appell. of *Mars*.  
*Maxentius*, *Maxentius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Maxentius*, *Maxentianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Maximian*, *Maximianus*, -i (m.).  
*Maximilian*, *Maximilianus*, -i (m.).  
*Maximina*, *Maximina*, -æ (f.).  
*Maximinus*, *Maximinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Maximinus*, *Maximinianus*, -æ, -um.  
*Maximus*, *Maximus*, -i (m.).  
*Maxulla*, *Maxulla*, -æ (f.).  
*Mayens*, *Medunum*, -i (n.).  
*Mayence*, *Moguntiacum*, -i (n.).  
*Maxaca*, *Maxaca*, -æ (f.).  
*Maxace*, *the*, *Maxace*, -arum (m.).  
*Maxaces*, *the*, *Maxaces*, -um (m.).  
*Mazara*, *Mazara*, -æ (f.).  
*Meander*, *the*, v. *Meander*.  
*Meaus*, *Meldm*, -arum (f.); of *Meaus*, *Meldensis*, -æ.  
*Mecca*, *Macoräba*, -orum (n.).  
*Mechlin*, *Mechlinia*, -æ (f.).

*Mecklenburg*, Megalōpōlis, -is (f.).  
*Mecyberna*, Mecyberna, -æ (f.); or of belonging to  
*Mecyberna*, Mecybernæus, -a, -um.  
*Medaba*, Medaba, indecl. (f.).  
*Medama*, Medama, -æ (f.).  
*Medea*, Mēdēa, -æ (f.); or of relating to Medea, Mē-  
 dēa, -ydis (fem. adj.).  
*Medelin*, Metallinum, -i (n.).  
*Medeon*, Medalon, -ōnis (f.); the inhabitants of Me-  
 deon, Medionil, -orum (m.).  
*Media*, Mēdia, -æ (f.); or of belonging to Media, Me-  
 dian, Medicus, -a, -um, and Mēdus, -a, -um; the  
 Medes, Mēdi, -orum (m.).  
*Medina*, Jathrippa, -æ (f.).  
*Mediolanum*, Mediolanum, -i (n.); or of belonging to  
 Milan, Mediolanum, Mediolanensis, -e.  
*Mediomatrici*, the, Mediomatrici, -orum (m.).  
*Medion*, v. Medeon.  
*Mediterranean* (Sea), the, Mare Nostrum, Mare Mag-  
 num; only in late Latin, Mediterrāneum Mare.  
*Medoacus*, Medoacus, -i (m.).  
*Medon*, Medon, -ōnis (m.); a son or descendant of  
 Medon, Medontides, -æ (m.).  
*Medora*, Medora, -æ (f.).  
*Medubriga*, Medubriga, -æ (f.); or of belonging to  
 Medubriga, Medubrigensis, -e.  
*Meduli*, the, Mēdūli, -orum (m.); or of belonging to  
 the Meduli, Medullinus, -a, -um, and Medullus,  
 -a, -um.  
*Medullia*, Medullia, -æ (f.).  
*Medullina*, Medullina, -æ (f.).  
*Medullus* (Mount), Medullus, -i (m.).  
*Medusa*, Mēdūsa, -æ (f.); or of belonging to Medusa,  
 Meduseus, -a, -um.  
*Medway*, the, Mēdūscus, -i (m.).  
*Megabazus*, Megabazus, -i (m.).  
*Megabocchus*, Megabocchus, -i (m.).  
*Megabyzus*, Megabyzus, -i (m.).  
*Megadorus*, Megadorus, -i (m.).  
*Megara*, Megara, -æ (f.).  
*Megale*, Megale, -æ (f.), appell. of Cybele; or of re-  
 lating to Megale, Megaleusius, -a, -um.  
*Megalopolis*, Megalōpōlis, -is; or of belonging to Me-  
 galopolis, Megalopolitānus, -a, -um; the inhabitants  
 of Megalopolis, Megalopolitæ, -arum (m.).  
*Megara*, Megāra, -æ (f.), name of a woman.—2. (f.)  
 and Megira, -orum (n.), a city; or of belonging to  
 Megara, Megaricus, -a, -um; Megaricus, -a, -um;  
 Megarensis, -e; and (late poet.) Megaricus, -a, -um;  
 the country of Megara, Megaris, Megaris, -ydis  
 (f.).  
*Megareus*, Megārēus, -eos and -ei (m.); or of relating  
 to Megareus, Megaricus, -a, -um.  
*Megarice*, Megārice, -æ (f.).  
*Megasthenes*, Megasthēnes, -is (m.).  
*Megeda*, Megeda, -æ (f.).  
*Meges*, Meges, -ētis (m.).  
*Megilla*, Megilla, -æ (f.).  
*Megillus*, Megillus, -i (m.).  
*Megisba*, Megisba, -æ (f.).  
*Megiste*, Megiste, -æ (f.).  
*Megistus*, Megistus, -i (m.).  
*Meissen*, Misnia, Misna, -æ; Misena, -æ (f.).  
*Mela*, Mela, -æ (m.).  
*Mela*, Melæ, -arum (f.).  
*Melano*, Melana, -æ (f.).  
*Melanæ*, Melanæ, -arum (f.).  
*Melambium*, Melambium, -ii (n.).  
*Melampus*, Melampus, -ōdis (m.).  
*Melaneus*, Melānēus, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Melanie*, Melānia, -æ (f.).  
*Melanippe*, Melanippe, -es (f.).  
*Melano*, Melāno, -ūs (f.).  
*Melanira*, Melanira, -æ (f.).  
*Melanthius*, Melanthius, -ii (m.).  
*Melanthos*, Melanthos, ūs (f.).  
*Melinthus*, Mēlanthos, -i (m.); or of relating to Me-  
 lanthos, Melanthēus, -a, -um.  
*Melas*, the, Mēlas, -ōnis (m.).  
*Melasso*, Pedasum, -i (n.).  
*Melchisedech*, Melchisedech, indecl. (m.).  
*Meldæ*, v. Meaux.  
*Meldi*, the, Meldi, -orum (m.); or of the Meldi (or of  
 Meaux), Meldensis, -e.  
*Melaeus*, Melaeus and Melaeus, -gri (m.); or of re-  
 lating to Melaeus, Melaeus, -a, -um, and Melae-  
 us, -a, -um; pecul. fem. (strictly fem. patron.).  
*Melaeus*, -ydis.  
*Melida*, Melita, -æ (f.); or of belonging to Melida,  
 Melitæus, -a, -um.

*Meles*, the, Mēles, -ētis (m.); or of relating to the Meles  
 Melētēus, -a, -um.  
*Melete*, Mēlēte, -es (f.).  
*Melfa*, the, Melpis, is (m.).  
*Melfi*, Melpia, -æ (f.).  
*Melibæa*, Melibæa, -æ (f.); or of belonging to Me-  
 libæa, Melibæus, -a, -um, and Melibæensis, -e (late).  
*Melibæus*, Melibæus, -i (m.).  
*Melicent*, Melicentia, -æ (f.).  
*Melicerta*, Melicerta and Melicertes, -æ (m.).  
*Melida*, v. Melida.  
*Melissa*, Melissa, -æ (f.).  
*Melissus*, Melissus, -i (m.).  
*Melita*, Melita, -æ, and Melite, -es (f.); or of belong-  
 ing to Melita (Malta), Melitensis, -e; (of Melida),  
 Melitæus, -a, -um.  
*Melius*, Melius, -ii (m.).  
*Mella*, Mella, -æ (m.).  
*Melodunum*, Melodunum, -i (n.).  
*Melos*, Melos or Melus, -i (f.); or of belonging to  
 Melos, Melinus, -a, -um, and Melius, -a, -um.  
*Melpomene*, Melpomene, -es (f.).  
*Melpum*, Melpum, -i (n.).  
*Melun*, Melodunum, -i (n.).  
*Memmius*, Memmius, -i (m.); or of belonging to Mem-  
 mius, Memmian, Memmius, -a, -um, and Memmiā-  
 nus, -a, -um; a member of the Memmian line,  
 Memmiades, -æ (m.), poet.  
*Memnon*, Memnon, -ōnis (m.); or of belonging to  
 Memnon, Memnōnius, -a, -um.  
*Memphis*, Memphis, -is (f.); or of belonging to Memphis,  
 Memphiticus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Memphites, -æ;  
 pecul. fem., Memphitis, -ydis.  
*Mena*, Menas, -æ, and Menas, -ātis (m.).  
*Menalcas*, Menalcas, -æ (m.).  
*Menalius*, Menalius, -ii (m.).  
*Menander*, Menander or Menandrus, -dri (m.); or of  
 relating to Menander, Menandrus, -a, -um.  
*Menapia*, Menāpia, -æ (f.); the Menapii, Menāpii,  
 -orum (m.); Menāpian, Menāpicus, -a, -um.  
*Menas*, v. Mena.  
*Mende*, Mende, -es; Mendis, -is; and Mendæ, -arum  
 (f.); or of belonging to Mende, Mendian, Mendēsius,  
 -a, -um, and Mendēsius, -a, -um; pecul. masc.,  
 Mendes, -ētis.  
*Mendes*, Myndus, -i (f.).  
*Meneclides*, Meneclides, is (m.); or of relating to Meneclides,  
 Meneclius, -a, -um.  
*Meneclides*, Meneclides, -is (m.).  
*Meneclides*, Meneclides, -is (m.).  
*Menedemus*, Menedēmus, -i (m.).  
*Menelaus*, Menēlāus, -ydis (f.).  
*Menelaus* (Mount), Menēlāus, -ii (m.).  
*Menelaus*, Menēlāus and Menelāus, -i (m.); or of re-  
 lating to Menelaus, Menelāus, -a, -um.  
*Menenius*, Menēnius, -ii (m.); or of belonging to Me-  
 nenius, Menēnius, -a, -um, and Menenianus, -a, -um.  
*Menes*, Mēnes, -ētis (m.).  
*Menestheus*, Menesthēus, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Menippus*, Menippus, -i (m.); or of relating to Me-  
 nippus, Menippus, -a, -um.  
*Mennis*, Mennis, -is (f.).  
*Meno*, Mēno, -ōnis (m.).  
*Menaceus*, Menecēus, -eos and -ei (m.); or of belong-  
 ing to Menaceus, Menaceus, -a, -um.  
*Menates*, Menates, -æ (m.).  
*Menatius*, Menatius, -ii (m.); son of Menatius, Me-  
 natiades, -æ (m.).  
*Menon*, Mēnon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Mentissa*, Mentissa, -æ (f.).  
*Mentor*, Mentor, -ōris (m.); or of belonging to Mentor,  
 Mentōreus, -a, -um.  
*Mentz* or Menz, v. Mayence.  
*Mercury*, Mercurius, -i (m.); Hermes, -æ (m.); or of  
 relating to Mercury, Mercurialis, -e; Hermæus,  
 -a, -um.  
*Mercy*, Misericordia, -æ (f.).  
*Merenda*, Merenda, -æ (m.).  
*Mergus*, Mergus, -i (m.).  
*Merida*, Emerita, -æ (f.), Augusta.  
*Meriones*, Meriōnes, -æ (m.).  
*Mermerus*, Mermerus, -i (m.).  
*Meressus*, Meressus, -i (f.); or of belonging to  
 Meressus, Meressus, -a, -um.  
*Merobaudus*, Merobaudes, -æ or -is (m.).  
*Merobriga*, Merobriga, -æ (f.); or of belonging to Me-  
 robriga, Merobrigensis, -e.  
*Meroe*, Mērbē, -æ (f.); or of belonging to Meroe, Me-  
 robiticus, -a, -um, and Merōitānus, -a, -um; the  
 inhabitants of Meroe, Meroēni, -orum (m.).

*Merope*, Merōpe, -es (f.).  
*Merops*, Merōps, -ōpis (m.).  
*Merric*, Merricus, -i (m.).  
*Merula*, Merula, -e (m.).  
*Mesembria*, Mesembria, -e (f.); of or belonging to  
*Mesembria*, Mesembriacus, -a, -um.  
*Mesene*, Mēsēne, -e (f.).  
*Mesopotamia*, Mesopotāmia, -e (f.); of or belonging to  
*Mesopotamia*, Mesopotāmius, -a, -um, and (late)  
*Mesopotamēnus*, -a, -um.  
*Messa*, Messa, -e (f.).  
*Messala*, Messāla, -e (m.).  
*Messalina*, Messalina, -e (f.).  
*Messalinus*, Messalinus, -i (m.).  
*Messana*, } *Messāna*, -e (f.); of or belonging to Mes-  
*Messina*, } *sana*, Messanenais, -e.  
*Messapia*, Messāpia, -e (f.); of or belonging to Mes-  
*sapia*, Messapian, Messāpius, -a, -um.  
*Messapus*, Messāpus, -i (m.).  
*Messeti*, Messēti, -idis (f.).  
*Messena*, Messēna, -e, and Messēne, -es (f.).  
*Messenia*, Messēnia, -e (f.); of or belonging to Mes-  
*sēnia*, Messēnius, -a, -um.  
*Messian*, Messias, -e (m.).  
*Messina*, Messāna, -e (f.), q. v.; *Faro di Messina*,  
*Pretum Siculum*.  
*Messius*, Messius, -i (m.).  
*Mestra*, Mestra, -e (f.).  
*Mesua*, Mesua, -e (f.).  
*Metabus*, Metābus, -i (m.).  
*Metagonium*, Metagōnium, -ii (n.).  
*Metalinum*, Metallinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to  
*Metalinum*, Metallinensis, -e.  
*Metanira*, Metānira, -e (f.).  
*Metapontum*, Metapontum, -i (n.); of or belonging to  
*Metapontum*, Metapontinus, -a, -um.  
*Metaurum*, Metaurum, -i (m.).  
*Metaurus*, the, Metaurus, -i (m.); dwellers on the *Me-  
 taurus*, Metaurenses, -um (m.).  
*Metelin* (the island), Lesbos, -i (f.), q. v.—2. (the city)  
*Mytilēne*, -es (f.), q. v.  
*Metella*, Metella, -e (f.).  
*Metellus*, Metellus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Metellus*,  
*Metellinus*, -a, -um.  
*Methion*, Methion, -ōnis (m.).  
*Methone*, Methone, -e (f.).  
*Methusaleh*, Methusala, -e (m.).  
*Methydrium*, Methydrium, -ii (n.).  
*Methymna*, Methymna, -e (f.); of or belonging to  
*Methymna*, Methymnēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*.  
*Methymnia*, -idis.  
*Metia*, Metia, -e (f.).  
*Methianus*, Metiānus, -i (m.).  
*Mettius*, Mettius, -i (m.).  
*Metina*, Metina, -e (f.).  
*Methiosedum*, Methiosedum, -i (n.).  
*Meticus*, Meticus, -i (m.).  
*Metius*, Metius, -i (m.).  
*Meton*, Mēton, -ōnis (m.).  
*Metro*, the, Metaurus, -i (m.), q. v.  
*Metrodorus*, Metrōdōrus, -i (m.).  
*Metronax*, Metronax, -actis (m.).  
*Metrophānes*, Metrophānes, -is (m.).  
*Metropolis*, Metrōpōlis, -is (f.); of or belonging to  
*Metropolis*, Metrōpōlitānus, -a, -um; the inhabitants  
*of Metropolis*, Metrōpōlitē, -arum (m.).  
*Mettis*, Mettis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Mettis*,  
*Metticus*, -a, -um, and Mettensis, -e.  
*Mettius*, Mettius, -i (m.).  
*Mettus*, Mettus, -i (m.).  
*Metz*, Divodūrum, -i (n.); Metz, -arum and Mettis,  
-i (f.), q. v.  
*Meuse*, the, Mosā, -e (f.).  
*Mevania*, Mevānia, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Me-  
 vania*, Mevānas, -atis (adj.).  
*Mexico*, Hispania Nova; Regio Mexicana; Mexican,  
Mexicānus, -a, -um.—2. (the city) Mexicōpōlis, -is  
(f.); Mexicanorum Metrōpōlis.  
*Mezentius*, Mezentius, -ii (m.).  
*Micah*, Michas, -e (m.).  
*Michael*, Michael, -ells (m.); Church of St. Michael,  
Michaēlium, -i (m.).  
*Micipsa*, Micipsa, -e (m.).  
*Micon*, Micon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Midas*, Mīdas, -e (m.).  
*Middleton*, Mesopōlis, -is (f.); of or belonging to  
*Middleton*, Mesopōlitānus, -a, -um.  
*Midian*, Midian, indecl. (m.); descendants of Midian,  
Midianitēs, Midianitē or Madianitē, -arum (m.);  
of or belonging to Midian or the Midianites, *Mid-*  
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*diarithis*, Madianēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Madia-  
nitis, -idis.  
*Midias*, Midias, -e (m.).  
*Midjeh*, Halmjedessus, -i (f.).  
*Milan*, Mediolanum, -i (m.), q. v.  
*Milanton*, Milānton, -ōnis (m.).  
*Miles*, Milo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Miletopolis*, Milētopōlis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of  
*Miletopolis*, Milētopōlitē, -arum (m.).  
*Miletus*, Milētus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Miletus*,  
*Milesian*, Milēsian, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Milētis,  
-idis.—2. (m.) a man's name; daughter of *Miletus*,  
Milētia, -idis (f.).  
*Milford*, Milfordia, -e (f.); of *Milford*, Milfordien-  
sis, -e.  
*Milfontia*, Milfontia, -e (f.).  
*Millonius*, Millonius, -i (m.).  
*Millo*, Melos, -i (f.).  
*Milly*, Millacum, -i (n.).  
*Milo*, Milo, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Milo*, Milo-  
nīanus, -a, -um.  
*Milonius*, Milonius, -ii (m.).  
*Millades*, Millādes, -is (m.).  
*Milovan* (Bride), v. *Milovan*.  
*Milye*, the, Milye, -arum (m.).  
*Milyas*, Milyas, -idis (f.).  
*Mimas*, Mimas, -antis (m.).  
*Minmermus*, Minmermus, -i (m.).  
*Minai*, the, Minai, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the  
*Minai*, Minēus, -a, -um.  
*Minatius*, Minātiūs, -i (m.).  
*Mincius*, the, Mincius, -ii (m.); born on the *Mincius*,  
*Mincio*, } Minciades, -e (m.).  
*Minidius*, Minidius, -i (m.).  
*Minerva*, Minerva, -e (f.); (Greek) *Athene*, -es; of or  
relating to *Minerva*, Minervālis, -e; *Temple of Mi-  
nerva*, Athēnēum, -i (n.).  
*Minervium*, Minervium, -i (n.).  
*Mingrelia*, Mingrelia, -e (f.); Colchis, -idis (f.), q. v.  
*Minko*, the, Minius, -i (m.).  
*Minto*, the, Minio, -ōnis (m.).  
*Minus*, the, Minius, -i (m.).  
*Minorca*, Balearis Minor or Balearium Minor (f.);  
also late *Minörka*, -e (f.).  
*Minos*, Minos, -ōis (m.); of or relating to *Minos*, Mi-  
nōus and Minōus, -a, -um; daughter of *Minos*,  
Minōia, -idis (f.).  
*Minotaur*, Minotaur, -i (m.).  
*Minturna*, Minturne, -arum (f.); of or belonging to  
*Minturna*, Minturnensis, -e.  
*Minucia*, Minucia, -e (f.).  
*Minucius*, Minūcius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mi-  
nucius*, Minucian, Minūcian, -a, -um.  
*Minyae*, the, Minyae, -arum (m.).  
*Minyas*, Minyas, -e (m.); daughter of *Minyas*, Mi-  
nyēas, -idis, and Minyēas, -idis (f.); of or relating  
to *Minyas*, Minyēus, -a, -um.  
*Mirobriga*, Mirobriga, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Miro-  
briga*, Mirobrigenis, -e.  
*Misagene*, Misagēnes, -is (m.).  
*Misenum*, (Cape), Misēnum, -i (n.), Promontorium,  
*Miseno*, } and Misēna, -orum (n.); of or belonging  
to (Cape) *Misenum*, Misēnensis, -e, and Misēnas,  
-atis (adj.).  
*Misenus*, Misēnus, -i (m.).  
*Misitra*, Lacedaemon, -ōnis (f.); Sparta, -e (f.), qq. v.  
*Misua*, Misua, -e (f.).  
*Mithradates*, Mithradātes, -is (m.), more correct than  
Mithridātes, -is (m.); of or relating to *Mithradates*,  
Mithradāticus, -tius or -tēus, -a, -um; the *Mithra-  
datic war*, bellum Mithradaticum.  
*Mithras*, Mithras or Mithras, -e (m.); of or relating to  
*Mithras*, Mithracus, -a, -um.  
*Mitylene*, Mitylēne, -es (more correctly Mitylēne);  
Mitylēna, -e; and Mitylēne, -arum (f.), v. *My-  
tilēne*.  
*Mitye*, the, Mitye, -yos or -yis (m.).  
*Mnaseas*, Mnāsēas, -e (m.).  
*Mnaso*, Mnaso, -ōnis (m.).  
*Mnemon*, Mnēmon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Mnemosyne*, Mnēmōsyne, -es, and Mnemosyna, -e (f.).  
*Mnearchus*, Mnēsarchus, -i (m.).  
*Mnesibolus*, Mnesibōlus, -i (m.).  
*Mnesitheus*, Mnesitheus, -i (m.).  
*Mnestheus*, Mnestheus, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Mnevus*, Mnevus, -idis (m.).  
*Moab*, Moab, indecl. (m.); son or descendant of *Moab*,  
a *Moabite*, Moabitēs, -e (m.); daughter of *Moab*, a  
*Moabitish woman*, Moabitis, -idis (f.).  
*Mocka*, Mōca, -e (f.).



*Modena*, Mūtīna, -æ (f.), q. v.  
*Modesta*, Modesta, -æ (f.).  
*Modestinus*, Modestinus, -i (m.).  
*Modestus*, Modestus, -i (m.).  
*Modius*, Modius, -ii (m.).  
*Modon*, Mōthōne, -es (f.).  
*Moenus*, the, Mōnus, -i (m.).  
*Mœris*, Mœris, -īdis (m.); *Lake of Mœris*, or *Lake Mœris*, Mœridis Lacus.  
*Moesa*, Mœsa, -æ (f.).  
*Mœsia*, Mœsia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mœsia*, Mœsian, Mœsiācus, Mœsius, -a, -um, and Mœsius, -a, -um; *the Mœsians*, Mœsi, -orum (m.).  
*Mogontia*, Mogontia, -æ (f.).  
*Mogrus*, Mogrus, -i (m.).  
*Moguntiacum*, Moguntiacum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Moguntiacum*, Moguntiacensis, -æ.  
*Moldavia*, Moldavia, -æ (f.).  
*Molo*, Molo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Moloch*, Moloch, indecl. (m.).  
*Molorchus*, Molorchus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Molorchus*, Molorchus, -a, -um.  
*Molossi*, the, Molossi, -orum (m.); *the country of the Molossi*, Molossis, Molossis, -īdis (f.); *of or belonging to the Molossi*, Molossian, Molossus, -a, -um.  
*Molossus*, Molossus, -i (m.).  
*Molpeus*, Molpeus, -eos or -ei (m.).  
*Molucca* (*Islands*), the, Moluccæ, -arum (f.), Insulæ.  
*Molyeria*, Molyeria, -æ (f.).  
*Mona*, Mona, -æ (f.).  
*Monæses*, Monæses, -is (m.).  
*Monapia*, Monapia, -æ (f.).  
*Monesi*, the, Monesi, -orum (m.).  
*Moneta*, Mōnēta, -æ (f.).  
*Monimus*, Monimus, -i (m.).  
*Monmouth*, Monumethia, -æ (f.); *Monmouthshire*, Monumethensis Comitatus.  
*Montanus*, Montānus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Montanus*, Montānius, -a, -um.  
*Montauban*, Mons Albānus (m.).  
*Montgomery*, Mons Gomerici (m.); *county of Montgomery*, Montgomeriensis Comitatus.  
*Montpelier*, Mons Pessulānus or Pessulus (m.).  
*Montreal*, Mons Regālis (m.).  
*Montrose*, Mons Rosarum (m.).  
*Monychus*, Monychus, -i (m.).  
*Mopsium*, Mopsium, -ii (n.).  
*Mopos*, Mopos, -i (f.).  
*Mopuestia*, Mopuestia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mopuestia*, Mopuestēnus, -a, -um.  
*Mopus*, Mopus, -i (m.); *the partisans of Mopus*, Mopsi or Mopsiāni, -orum (m.).  
*Moravia*, Moravia, -æ (f.); *the Moravians*, Moravi, -orum (m.).  
*Morgan*, Morgānus, -i (m.).  
*Morges*, Morginum, -i (n.).  
*Morgus*, the, Morgus, -i (m.).  
*Morimene*, Morimene, -es (f.).  
*Morini*, the, Morini, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Morini*, Morinus, -a, -um.  
*Morpeth*, Corstorphitum or Morstorphitum, -i (n.).  
*Morphæus*, Morphēus, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Mosa*, the, Mosā, -æ (f.).  
*Moscheni*, the, Moscheni, -orum (m.).  
*Moschi*, the, Moschi, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Moschi*, Moschicus, -a, -um.  
*Moschus*, Moschus, -i (m.).  
*Moscow*, Moscua, -æ (f.).  
*Mossile*, the, Mossella, -æ (m.); *of or belonging to the Mossile*, Mossellus, -a, -um.  
*Moses*, Mōses, -is (m.), and Mōyses, -is; *acc. Moesen and Mōysen*; *of or relating to Moses*, Mosaic, Mōsæus, -a, -um; *Mositicus*, -a, -um; and *Moscius*, -a, -um.  
*Mossini*, the, Mossini, -orum (m.).  
*Mosteni*, the, Mosteni, -orum (m.).  
*Mothone*, Mōthōne, -es (f.).  
*Motya*, Motya, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Motya*, Motyensis, -æ.  
*Mucia*, Mucia, -æ (f.).  
*Mucius*, Mucius, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Mucius*, Mucian, Mucius, -a, -um, and Muciānus, -a, -um.  
*Mugillanus*, Mugillānus, -i (m.).  
*Mulhausen*, Mulhusa, -æ (f.).  
*Mullus*, Mullus, -i (m.).  
*Mulucha*, the, Mulucha, -æ (m.).  
*Mulcius*, Mulvius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Nutrius*, Mulcian, Mulvius, -a, -um, and Mulvianus, -a, -um.  
*Mummia*, Mummia, -æ (f.).

*Mummius*, Mummilius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Mummilius*, Mummiliānus, -a, -um.  
*Munatius*, Munatius, -ii (m.).  
*Munda*, Munda, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Munda*, Mundensis, -æ.  
*Mundus*, Mundus, -i (m.).  
*Munich*, Monachium, -ii (n.).  
*Munier*, Momonia, -æ (f.).  
*Munychia*, Munychia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Munychia*, Munychius, -a, -um.  
*Muræna*, v. *Muræna*.  
*Murcia*, Murcia, -æ (f.).  
*Murcus*, Murcus, -i (m.).  
*Murena*, Murēna, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Murena*, Murēniānus, -a, -um.  
*Murgantia*, Murgantia or Murgentia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Murgantia*, Murgantinus, -a, -um, or Murgentiū, -a, -um.  
*Murgis*, Murgis, -is (f.).  
*Murranus*, Murrānus, -i (m.).  
*Murray*, Murevia or Moravia, -æ (f.), Scottie.  
*Mursia*, Mursia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mursia*, Mursinus, -a, -um.  
*Murviēdro*, Saguntum, -i (n.), q. v.  
*Mus*, Mus, -ūs (m.).  
*Musæus*, Musæus, -i (m.).  
*Muse*, Musa, -æ (f.); *the Muses*, Musæ, -arum (f.).  
*Musea*, Musca, -æ (f.).  
*Musonius*, Musōnius, -ii (m.).  
*Mustela*, Mustēla, -æ (m.).  
*Mustius*, Mustius, -ii (m.).  
*Mutenum*, Mutenum, -i (m.).  
*Mutgo*, Mutgo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Muthul*, the, Muthul, indecl. (m.).  
*Mutula*, Mutlia, -æ (f.).  
*Mutina*, Mutīna, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mutina*, Mutinensis, -æ.  
*Mutius*, v. *Mucius*.  
*Mutisca*, Mutisca, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Mutisca*, Mutiscei, -orum (m.).  
*Muxirie*, Muxiria, -is (f.).  
*Mycale*, Mycēle, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Mycale*, Mycaleus, -a, -um, and Mycalensis, -æ.  
*Mycalæus*, Mycaleus, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Mycaleus*, Mycaleus, -a, -um.  
*Mycēna*, Mycēnæ, -arum; Mycēnæ, -es; and Mycēna, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mycēna*, Mycenæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Mycēnis, -īdis.  
*Mycon*, Mycon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Mycōnus*, Mycōnus, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Myconus*, Myconius, -a, -um.  
*Mygdon*, Mygdōn, -ōnis (m.); *son of Mygdon*, Mygdōnides, -æ (m.).  
*Mygdonia*, Mygdōnia, -æ (f.); *the Mygdones*, Mygdōnes, -um (m.); *Mygdonian*, Mygdōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Mygdōnia, -īdis.  
*Myla*, Mylē, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Myla*, Mylaan, Mylēus, -a, -um.  
*Myias*, the, Mylas, -æ (m.).  
*Mylosa*, Mylāsa, -orum (n.); *of or belonging to Mylosa*, Mylāseus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Mylosa*, Mylasēni, -orum, and Mylasenses, -ium (m.).  
*Mylo*, Mylē, -es (f.).  
*Myndus*, Myndus, -i (f.).  
*Myonnesus*, Myonnēsus, -i (f.).  
*Myra*, Myra, -orum (n.).  
*Myriandrus*, Myriandrus, -i (f.).  
*Myrina*, Myrina, -æ (f.).  
*Myrinus*, Myrinus, -i (m.).  
*Myria*, Myria, -æ (f.).  
*Myrmecides*, Myrmecides, -æ (m.).  
*Myrmecium*, Myrmecium, -ii (n.).  
*Myrmex*, Myrmex, -ēdis (f.).  
*Myrmidon*, Myrmidon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Myrmidones*, the, Myrmidōnes, -um (m.).  
*Myron*, Myron, -ōnis (m.).  
*Myrrha*, Myrrha, -æ (f.).  
*Myrsilus*, Myrsilus, -i (m.).  
*Myrtale*, Myrtale, -es (f.).  
*Myrtius*, Myrtius, -i (m.).  
*Myrtos*, Myrtos, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Myrtos*, Myrtōan, Myrtōus, -a, -um; *the Myrtōan Sea*, Myrtōum Mare.  
*Mys*, Mys, -ūs (m.).  
*Myscelius*, Myscelius, -i (m.).  
*Mysia*, Mysiā, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mysia*, Mysian, Mysius, -a, -um, and Mysus, -a, -um; *the Mysians*, Mysii, -orum (m.).  
*Mystes*, Mystes, -æ (m.).  
*Mystia*, Mystia, -æ (f.).

*Mystos*, *Mystos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Mystos*, *Mysticus*, -a, -um.  
*Mytilēns*, *Mytilēnē*, -es (f.); more correct than *Mitylene*; of or belonging to *Mytilēnē*, *Mytilēnēan*, *Mytilēnēus*, -a, -um, and *Mytilēnēnsis*, -e.  
*Myus*, *Myus*, -utis (f.).

## N.

*Naaman*, *Naaman*, -anis (m.).  
*Naason*, *Naasson*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Nabal*, *Nabal*, -ālis (m.).  
*Nabuthæa*, *Nabathæa*, -æ (f.); the *Nabathæi*, *Nabathæi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Nabuthæa*, or the *Nabathæi*, *Nabathæus*, -a, -um.  
*Nabis*, *Nabis*, -is (m.).  
*Nabuchodonosor*, v. *Nebuchadnezzar*.  
*Nadab*, *Nadab*, *indecl.* (m.).  
*Nævia*, *Nævia*, -æ (f.).  
*Nævius*, *Nævius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Nævius*, *Nævian*, *Nævius*, -a, -um, and *Nævianus*, -a, -um.  
*Nagidus*, *Nagidus*, -i (f.).  
*Naharvālī*, the, *Naharvālī*, -orum (m.).  
*Naiads*, the, *Nāides*, -um (f.); a *Naiad*, *Nāias*, -ādis (f.).  
*Nain*, *Nalm* or *Naln*, *indecl.* (f.).  
*Namnētes*, the, *Namnētes* or *Nannētes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Namnētes*, *Namnēticus*, -a, -um.  
*Namur*, *Namurcum*, -i (n.).  
*Nancy*, *Nancelum*, -ii (m.).  
*Nanneius*, *Nanneius*, -ii (m.).  
*Nannetes*, the, v. *Namnētes*.  
*Nantes*, *Nannētes*, -um (m.).  
*Nantudtes*, the, *Nantūtes*, -um (m.).  
*Napæi*, the, *Napæi*, -orum (m.).  
*Naples*, *Neapolis*, -is (f.); q. v.; poet. *Parthēnōpe*, *Napoli*, -is (f.); Bay of *Naples*, *Sinus Cūmānus*.  
*Napoli* (at *Romania*), *Nauplia*, -æ (f.); Gulf of *Napoli*, *Sinus Argolicus*.  
*Nar*, the, *Nār*, -āris (m.).  
*Naragarga*, *Naragarga*, -æ (f.).  
*Narbo*, } *Narbo*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Narbōnne*, } *Narbo*, *Narbōnensis*, -e; and *Narbōnicus*, -a, -um.  
*Narcissus*, *Narcissus*, -i (m.).  
*Nardo*, *Neritum*, -i (m.).  
*Nariandus*, *Nariandus*, -i (m.).  
*Narici*, the, *Narici*, -orum (m.).  
*Narnia*, } *Narnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Narnia*, *Narni*, } *Narniensis*, -e.  
*Naro*, the, *Naro*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Narona*, *Narōna*, -æ (f.).  
*Narses*, *Narses*, -is (m.).  
*Narsesus*, *Narsesus*, -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Narsesus* or *Narses*, *Narsensis*, -e.  
*Narthecusa*, *Narthecūsa*, -æ (f.).  
*Narycium*, *Narycium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Narycium*, *Narycius*, -a, -um.  
*Nasamonēs*, the, *Nāsikinōnes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Nasamonēs*, *Nasamonius*, -a, -um, and *Nāsāmōnikus*, -a, -um.  
*Nasica*, *Nasica*, -æ (m.).  
*Nasidienus*, *Nasidienus*, -i (m.).  
*Nasidius*, *Nasidius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Nasidius*, *Nasidiānus*, -a, -um.  
*Naso*, *Nāso*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Nusus*, *Nusus*, -i (f.).  
*Nassau*, *Nassovia*, -æ (f.).  
*Natalis*, *Nātālis*, -is (m.).  
*Nathan*, *Nathan*, *indecl.* (m.).  
*Nathaniel*, *Nathanael*, -ēlis (m.).  
*Natiso*, the, *Natiso*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Natalia*, *Asia Minor*; *Anatolia*, -æ (f.).  
*Nutta*, *Natta*, -æ (m.).  
*Naubolus*, *Naubōlus*, -i (m.); son of *Naubolus*, *Naubolides*, -æ (m.).  
*Naucrates*, *Naucrātes*, -is (m.).  
*Naucratis*, *Naucratis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Naucratis*, *Naucraticus*, -a, -um, and *pecul. masc.*, *Naucratites*, -æ (m.).  
*Nauulocha*, *Naulocha*, -æ (f.).  
*Nauulochos*, *Naulochos*, -i (f.).  
*Naulochum*, *Naulochum*, -i (n.).  
*Naumachus*, *Naumāchus*, -i (f.).

*Naupactus*, *Naupactus*, -i (f.), and *Naupactum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Naupactus*, *Naupactōus*, -a, -um.  
*Nauplius*, *Nauplius*, -ii (m.); son of *Nauplius*, *Naupliades*, -æ (m.).  
*Nauportum*, *Nauportum*, -i (m.).  
*Nausicaa*, *Nausicaa*, -æ, and *Nausicaē*, -es (f.).  
*Nausiphanes*, *Nausiphānes*, -is (m.).  
*Nausiphōus*, *Nausiphōus*, -i (m.).  
*Naustathmus*, *Naustathmus*, -i (f.).  
*Nautes*, *Nautes*, -æ (m.).  
*Nautius*, *Nautius*, -ii (m.).  
*Navarre*, *Vasconia*, -æ (f.).  
*Navarino*, *Pylus*, -i (m.), *Messēniacus*.  
*Navius*, *Navius*, -ii (m.).  
*Naxos*, *Naxos* or *Naxus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Naxos*, *Naxian*, *Naxius*, -a, -um.  
*Naxanzus*, *Naxanzus* or *Naxianus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Naxanzus*, *Naxianus*, -a, -um.  
*Nazareth*, *Nazareth*, *indecl.*, and *Nazara*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nazareth*, *Nazareus*, -a, -um; *Nazarenus*, -a, -um; and *Nazarus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Nazareth*, *Nazarenes*, *Nazareti*, -orum (m.).  
*Naxianzus*, v. *Naxanzus*.  
*Nea*, *Nea*, -æ (f.).  
*Neæthus*, the, *Neæthus*, -i (m.).  
*Neal*, *Nigellus*, -i (m.).  
*Nealces*, *Nealces*, -is (m.).  
*Neapolis*, *Neapōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Neapolis*, *Neapolitan*, *Neāpōlitānus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Neapolites*, -æ; *pecul. fem.*, *Neapolitis*, -idis.  
*Nearchus*, *Nearchus*, -i (m.).  
*Nebis*, the, *Nebis*, -is (m.).  
*Nebo*, *Nebo*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Nebridius*, *Nebridius*, -ii (m.).  
*Nebriusa*, *Nebriusa*, -æ (f.).  
*Nebrodes* (Mount), *Nebrodes*, -æ (m.).  
*Neckar*, the, *Nicer*, -cri (m.).  
*Nectanabis*, *Nectānābis*, -is or -idis (m.).  
*Negropont* (the island), *Euboea*, -æ (f.), q. v.—2. (the city) *Chalcis*, -idis (f.), q. v.  
*Nehemiah*, *Nehemias*, -æ (m.).  
*Neleus*, *Neleus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Neleus*, *Nēleius*, -a, -um, and *Nelēus*, -a, -um; son of *Neleus*, *Nelides*, -æ (m.).  
*Nelo*, the, *Nelo*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Nemausus*, *Nemausus*, -i (f.), and *Nemausum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nemausus*, *Nemausensis*, -e.  
*Nemca*, *Nemeca*, -æ, and *Nemetē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Nemeca*, *Nemecus*, -a, -um, and *Nemētius*, -a, -um.  
*Nemestianus*, *Nemēsianus*, -i (m.).  
*Nemesis*, *Nemēsis*, -is (f.).  
*Nemetacum*, *Nemetacum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nemetacum*, *Nemetacensis*, -e.  
*Nemetes*, the, *Nēmētes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Nemetes*, *Nemetensis*, -e.  
*Nemossus*, *Nemossus*, -i (f.).  
*Nemours*, *Nemorosium*, -ii (n.).  
*Nemrod*, v. *Nimrod*.  
*Neo*, *Neo* or *Neon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Neobule*, *Neobule*, -es (f.).  
*Neocæsarea*, *Neocæsarea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Neocæsarea*, *Neocæsariensis*, -e.  
*Neocles*, *Neocles*, -is or -i (m.); son of *Neocles*, *Neocliides*, -æ (m.).  
*Neon*, v. *Neo*.  
*Neoptilemus*, *Neoptilēmus*, -i (m.).  
*Neoris*, *Neoris*, -is (f.).  
*Nepet*, *Nepet*, *indecl.* (n.), *Nēpēte*, *Nepete*, and *Nēpe*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Nepet* or *Nēpe*, *Nepētinus*, -a, -um, and *Nepensis*, -e.  
*Nephela*, *Nephēle*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Nephela*, *Nephelæus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Nephela*, *Nephēlēs*, -ādis, and *Nephēlēs*, -idis (f.).  
*Nephelis*, *Nephēlis*, -idis (f.).  
*Nepheris*, *Nepheris*, -is (f.).  
*Nephtali*, *Nephtali*, *indecl.* (m.).  
*Nepos*, *Nepos*, -ōtis (m.).  
*Nepotianus*, *Nepotianus*, -i (m.).  
*Neptune*, *Neptunus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Neptune*, *Neptunian*, *Neptunius*, -a, -um, and *Neptunālis*, -e; daughter of *Neptune*, *Neptunine*, -æ (f.).  
*Nequinum*, *Nequinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nequinum*, *Nequinas*, -ātis (adj.).  
*Neratus*, *Nerātius*, -ii (m.).  
*Nereid*, a, v. *Nereus*.  
*Nereus*, *Nereus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Nereus*, *Nerēus*, -a, -um, and *late Nerinus*, -a, -um;

daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, Nerēis, -īdis, and Nerina, -ae (f.).  
*Nerigoris*, Nerigoris, -ī (f.).  
*Neriphus*, Neriphus, -ī (f.).  
*Neritus*, Neritus or Neritos, -ī (f.); of or belonging to *Neritus*, Neritus, -ae, -um.  
*Nerius*, Nerius, -ī (m.).  
*Nero*, Nēro, -ōis (m.); of or relating to Nero, Nerōnus, -ae, -um; Nerōneus, -ae, -um; and Nerōnīanus, -ae, -um.  
*Nerulum*, Nerulum, -ī (n.); of or relating to Nerulum, Nerulōnensis, -ae.  
*Nerva*, Nerva, -ae (m.); of or relating to Nerva, Nervinus, -ae, -um, and Nervālis, -ae.  
*Nervii*, the Nervii, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Nervii, Nervicus, -ae, -um.  
*Nesae*, Nesae, -ae (f.).  
*Nesaea*, Nesaea, -ae (m.).  
*Nesimachus*, Nesimachus, -ī (m.).  
*Nesia*, Nēsia, -īdis (f.).  
*Nesos*, Nēsos, -ī (f.).  
*Nessus*, Nessus, -ae (f.).  
*Nessus*, Nessus, -ī (m.); of or relating to Nessus, Nessus, -ae, -um.  
*Nestor*, Nestor, -ōis (m.); of or belonging to Nestor, Nestorian, Nestōreus, -ae, -um; son of Nestor, Nestōrides, -ae (m.).  
*Nestorius*, Nestorius, -ī (m.); of or relating to Nestorius, Nestorīanus, -ae, -um; the followers of Nestorius, Nestorians, Nestorīani, -orum (m.).  
*Nestus*, the Nestus, -ī (m.).  
*Netherby*, Castra Exploratorum.  
*Netherlands*, the, Gallia Belgica (f.).  
*Netum*, Netum, -ī (n.); the inhabitants of Netum, Netnenses, -ium, and Netini, -orum (m.).  
*Neufchatel*, Neocomum, -ī (n.).  
*Nevers*, Nivernum, -ī (n.); Noviodunum, -ī (n.).  
*Newark*, Nova Arca, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Newark, Novarcensis, -ae.  
*New Britain*, Nova Britannia, -ae (f.).  
*New Brunswick*, Novum Brunsvicum, -ī (n.).  
*New Castle*, Castellā Nova (f.).  
*Newcastle*, Novum Castellum, -ī (n.).  
*New Grenada*, Castellā Aurea, -ae (f.).  
*New Guinea*, Guineā Nova, -ae (f.).  
*New Hampshire*, v. *Hampshire*.  
*New Haven*, Novus Portus (m.).  
*New Holland*, Hollandia Nova, -ae (f.).  
*New Ireland*, Nova Hibernia, -ae (f.).  
*New Jersey*, Nova Caesarea, -ae (f.), or Neo-Caesarea; of or belonging to New Jersey, Neo-Caesariensis, -ae.  
*Newmarket*, Agoropōlis, -ī (f.).  
*New Orleans*, Nova Aurēlia, -ae (f.); Novum Aurelianum, -ī (m.); Neo-Genābium, -ī (n.); of New Orleans, Neo-Aurelianensis, -ae; Neo-Genabensis, -ae.  
*Newport*, Novus Portus, -īis (m.).  
*Newton*, } Neapolis, -īis (f.); Oppidum Novum, -ī (m.);  
*Newtown*, } (n.); of or belonging to Newtown, Neopolitānus, -ae, -um.  
*New York*, Novum Eboracum, -ī (n.); of or belonging to New York, Neo-Eboracensis, -ae.  
*Nicaea*, Nicēa, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Nicaea, Nicæan or Nicene, Nicæensis, -ae, and (late) Nicēnus, -ae, -um.  
*Nicaeus*, Nicæus, -ī (m.).  
*Nicander*, Nicander, -dri (m.).  
*Nicanor*, Nicanor, -ōis (m.).  
*Nicator*, Nicator, -ōis (m.).  
*Nica*, Nicēa, -ae (f.), q. v.  
*Nicēa*, v. *Nicaea*.  
*Nicearchus*, Nicearchus, -ī (m.).  
*Nicephorium*, Nicephorium, -ī (n.); of or belonging to Nicephorium, Nicephorius, -ae, -um.  
*Nicephorus*, the, Nicephōrius, -ī (m.).  
*Nicephorus*, Nicephōrus, -ī (m.).  
*Nicetratus*, Nicetrātus, -ī (m.).  
*Niceros*, Nicēros, -ōis (m.); of or relating to Niceros, Nicerotīanus, -ae, -um.  
*Nicetius*, Nicetius, -ī (m.); of or relating to Nicetius, Nicetīanus, -ae, -um.  
*Nicias*, Nicias, -ae (m.).  
*Nicholas*, Niclāus, -ī (m.), q. v.  
*Nico*, Nico or Nicon, -ōis (m.).  
*Nicocles*, Nicocles, -īis (m.).  
*Nicocreon*, Nicocreon, -ontis (m.).  
*Nicodamus*, Nicodāmus, -ī (m.).  
*Nicodemus*, Nicodēmus, -ī (m.).  
*Nicodorus*, Nicodorus, -ī (m.).  
*Nicolas*, v. *Nicholas*.  
*Nicolaus*, Nicolaus, -ī (m.); of or relating to Nicolaus,

Nicolaus, -ae, -um; the followers of Nicolaus, Nicolaitæ, -arum (m.).  
*Nicomachus*, Nicomāchus, -ī (m.).  
*Nicomēdes*, Nicomēdes, -īis (m.).  
*Nicomēdia*, Nicomēdia, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of Nicomēdia, Nicomēdenes, -ium (m.).  
*Nicon*, v. *Nico*.  
*Nicophanes*, Nicōphānes, -īis (m.).  
*Nicopolis*, Nicōpōlis, -īis (f.); of or belonging to Nicopolis, Nicopolitānus, -ae, -um.  
*Nicostratus*, Nicostrātes, -ī (m.).  
*Nicostratus*, Nicostrātus, -ī (m.).  
*Niger*, the, Niger, -gri, or Nigriā, -īis (m.).  
*Niger*, N ger, -gri (m.); a paragon of Niger, Nigriānus, -ī (m.).  
*Nigidius*, Nigidius, -ī (m.); of or relating to Nigidius, Nigidīanus, -ae, -um.  
*Nigrinus*, Nigrinus, -ī (m.).  
*Nigritæ*, the, Nigritæ, -arum (m.).  
*Nile*, the, Nilus, -ī (m.); of or relating to the Nile, Nilācus, -ae, -um, and Nilōicus, -ae, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Nilōtes, -ae; *pecul. fem.*, Nilōtis, -īdis.  
*Nileus*, Nileus, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Nilus*, Nilus, -ī (m.).  
*Nimrod*, Nimrod or Nemrod, indecl. (m).  
*Nimuegen*, Noviomagus, -ī (f.), q. v.  
*Nineveh*, Ninivē, -es, and Ninivā, -ae (f.); also, Ninus, -ī (f.); of or belonging to Nineveh, Niniviticus, -ae, -um; the inhabitants of Nineveh, Ninivitæ, -arum (m.).  
*Ninnius*, Ninnius, -ī (m.).  
*Ninus*, Ninus, -ī (m.); son of Ninus, Ninyas, -ae (m.).  
*Niobe*, Niobe, -es, and Niobæ, -ae (f.); of or relating to Niobe, Niobæus, -ae, -um; son of Niobe, Niōbides, -ae (m.).  
*Niphates* (Mount), Niphātes, -ae (m.).  
*Niphe*, Niphe, -es (f.).  
*Nireus*, Nireus, -eos or -ei (m.).  
*Niscæ*, Niscæ, -ae (f.).  
*Nisibis*, Nisibis, -īis (f.); of or belonging to Nisibis, Nisibēnus, -ae, -um.  
*Nismes*, Nemusus, -ī (f.), q. v.  
*Nisus*, the, Nisauetæ, -arum (m.).  
*Nisus*, Nisus, -ī (m.); of or relating to Nisus, Nisēus, -ae, -um, and Nisēus, -ae, -um; daughter of Nisus, Nisēis, -īdis (f.).  
*Nisyrus*, Nisyrus, -ī (f.).  
*Nitidobriges*, the, Nitidobriges, -um (m.).  
*Noa*, Noa, -ae (f.).  
*Noæ*, Noë, -arum (f.); the inhabitants of Noa, Noēnī-orum (m.).  
*Noah*, Noë, indecl., and Noa, -ae (m.).  
*Noami*, Noēmi, indecl., and Noēmī, -īis (f.).  
*Noëllor*, Nōbīllor, -ōis (m.).  
*Noëra*, Nūcīra, -ae (f.), q. v.  
*Nodinus*, Nodinus, -ī (m.).  
*Noël*, Noëlius, -ī, and Natalis, -īis (m.).  
*Noëlius*, Noëtus, -ī (m.); the followers of Noëtus, Noētāni, -orum (m.).  
*Nola*, Nola, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Nola, Nolānus, -ae, -um.  
*Noliba*, Noliba, -ae (f.).  
*Nomades*, the, Nomādes, -um (m.).  
*Nomentum*, Nomentum, -ī (n.); of or belonging to Nomentum, Nomentānus, -ae, -um.  
*Nomentanus*, Nomentānus, -ī (m.).  
*Nomion*, Nōmion, -ōis (m.).  
*Nomius*, Nōmīus, -ī (m.).  
*Nona*, Nona, -ae (f.).  
*Nonacris*, Nonācris, -īis (f.), a mountain and city; of or belonging to Nonacris, Nonacrius, -ae, -um, and Nonacrinus, -ae, -um.  
*Nonianus*, Noniānus, -ī (m.).  
*Nonius*, Nonius, -ī (m.).  
*Nora*, Nōra, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Nora, Norrensis, -ae.  
*Norba*, Norba, -ae, and Norbe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Norba, Norbānus, -ae, -um, and Norbensis, -ae.  
*Norbanus*, Norbānus, -ī (m.).  
*Norcia*, Nūrsia, -ae (f.), q. v.  
*Noreia*, Noreia, -ae (f.).  
*Norfolk*, Norfolcīa, -ae (f.); Icenōpōlis, -īis (f.).  
*Noricum*, Noricum, -ī (n.); of or belonging to Noricum, Noricus, -ae, -um.  
*Norman*, Normannus, -ī (m.).  
*Normandy*, Normannia, -ae (f.).  
*North Sea*, Océanus Germanicus.  
*Northumberland*, Northumbria, -ae (f.).  
*Norway*, Norvegia, -ae (f.).  
*Norwich*, Venta Icenorum; Nordovicum, -ī (m.).

*Notium*, *Notium*, -i (n.).  
*Nottingham*, *Nottinghamia*, -æ (f.).  
*Novana*, *Novina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Novana*,  
*Novanensis*, -æ (m.).  
*Novaria*, *Novaria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Novaria*,  
*Novariensis*, -æ (m.).  
*Novatius*, *Novatianus*, -i (m.).  
*Novatius*, *Novatius*, -i (m.).  
*Novatus*, *Novatus*, -i (m.); daughter of *Novatus*, *Novatilla*, -æ (f.).  
*Novellus*, *Novellus*, -i (m.).  
*Novellus*, *Novellus*, -i (m.).  
*Novellus*, *Novellus*, -i (m.).  
*Novia*, *Novia*, -æ (f.).  
*Noviodunum*, *Noviodunum*, -i (n.).  
*Noviomagus*, *Noviomagus*, -i (f.), or *Noviomagus*, -i (n.).  
*Norius*, *Norius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Norius*, *Novianus*, -a, -um.  
*Nubia*, *Nubiarum Regio*; *Nubia*, -æ (f.); the *Nubians*,  
*Nube*, -arum, and *Nubel*, -orum (m.).  
*Nuceria*, *Nückria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nuceria*,  
*Nückrianus*, -a, -um.  
*Nucula*, *Nucula*, -æ (m.).  
*Nuditarum*, *Nuditarum*, -i (n.).  
*Nuthöner*, the, *Nuthöner*, -um (m.).  
*Numa*, *Numa*, -æ (m.).  
*Numantia*, *Numantia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Numantia*,  
*Numantius*, -a, -um.  
*Numantius*, *Numantius*, -i (m.).  
*Numenius*, *Numenius*, -i (m.).  
*Numeria*, *Nümeria*, -æ (f.).  
*Numerian*, *Numerianus*, -i (m.).  
*Numerius*, *Numerius*, -i (m.).  
*Numerius*, *Numerius*, -i (m.).  
*Numerius*, the, *Numerius*, -i or *Numerius*, -i (m.).  
*Numida*, *Numida*, -æ (m.).  
*Numidia*, *Numidia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Numidia*,  
*Numidian*, *Numidianus*, -a, -um; *Numidianus*, -a, -um; and poet. *Nömas*, -idis (adj.); the  
inhabitants of *Numidia*, the *Numidians*, *Numidæ*,  
-arum, -um (m.); a *Numidian*, *Numida*, -æ (m.).  
*Numidius*, *Numidius*, -i (m.).  
*Numistius*, *Numistius*, -i (m.).  
*Numistro*, *Numistro* or *Numestro*, -önis (f.); of or be-  
longing to *Numistro*, *Numistranus*, -a, -um.  
*Numitor*, *Numitor*, -oris (m.).  
*Numitoria*, *Numitoria*, -æ (f.).  
*Numitrius*, *Numitrius*, -i (m.).  
*Numius*, *Numius*, -i (m.).  
*Nuremberg*, *Norimberg* or *Noriberger*, -æ (f.).  
*Nurse*, *Nurse*, -arum (f.).  
*Nursia*, *Nursia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nursia*,  
*Nursinus*, -a, -um.  
*Nycteus*, *Nycteus*, -eos and -ei (m.); daughter of *Nycteus*,  
*Nycteus*, -idis (f.).  
*Nyctimene*, *Nyctimene*, -æ (f.).  
*Nymphæa*, *Nymphæa*, -æ (f.).  
*Nymphæum*, *Nymphæum*, -i (n.).  
*Nymphæus*, the, *Nymphæus*, -i (m.).  
*Nymphidius*, *Nymphidius*, -i (m.).  
*Nymphus*, *Nymphus*, -i (m.).  
*Nympho*, *Nympho*, -önis (m.).  
*Nymphodorus*, *Nymphodorus*, -i (m.).  
*Nysa*, *Nysa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nysa*, *Nysæan*,  
*Nysæus*, -a, -um; *Nysæus*, -a, -um; *Nysus*,  
-a, -um; and *Nysæus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Ny-  
sæa*, -idis, and *Nysæa*, -idis.  
*Nysæus*, *Nysæus*, -i (m.).  
*Nysos*, *Nysos*, -i (f.).  
*Nysus*, *Nysus*, -i (m.).

## O.

*Oasis*, *Oäsis*, -is (f.); of or relating to the *Oasis*, *Oäsi-  
nus*, -a, -um.  
*Oaxes*, the, *Oaxes*, -is (m.).  
*Obadiak*, *Obadiak*, -æ (m.).  
*Obad*, *Obad*, -indæ (m.).  
*Obriman*, the, *Obriman*, -æ (m.).  
*Obsidius*, *Obsidius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Obsidius*,  
*Obsidianus*, -a, -um.  
*Ocalea*, *Ocalea*, -æ and *Ocalee*, -æ (f.).  
*Ocia*, *Ocia*, -æ (f.).  
*Océanus*, *Océanus*, -i (m.); son of *Océanus*, *Océanides*,  
-æ (m.); daughter of *Océanus*, *Océanitis*, -idis (f.).

*Ocelenses*, the, *Ocelenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Ocella*, *Ocella*, -æ (m.); a man's name.—2. (f.) a  
woman's name.  
*Ocellina*, *Ocellina*, -æ (f.).  
*Ocellum*, *Ocellum*, -i (n.).  
*Ocha*, *Ocha*, -æ (f.).  
*Ochus*, *Ochus*, -i (m.).  
*Ocella*, *Ocella*, -is (f.).  
*Ocnus*, *Ocnus*, -i (m.).  
*Ocrea*, *Ocrea*, -æ (m.).  
*Ocriulum*, *Ocriulum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Ocri-  
culum*, *Ocriculanus*, -a, -um.  
*Ocrius*, *Ocrius*, -æ (f.).  
*Octavia*, *Octavia*, -æ (f.).  
*Octavianus*, *Octavianus*, -i (m.), v. *Octavius*.  
*Octavius*, *Octavius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Octavius*  
or the *Octavia gens*, *Octavius*, -a, -um, and *Octa-  
vianus*, -a, -um.  
*Octodurus*, *Octodurus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Octo-  
durensis*, -a, -um.  
*Octoges*, *Octogesa*, -æ (f.).  
*Octolophus*, *Octolophus*, -i (m.), and *Octolophum*,  
-i (n.).  
*Ocyale*, *Ocyale*, -æ (f.).  
*Ocyrhoë*, *Ocyrhoë*, -æ (f.).  
*Oder*, the, *Viadrus*, -i (m.).  
*Odesa*, *Odessus* or -os, -i (f.).  
*Odites*, *Odites*, -æ (m.).  
*Odumantes*, the, *Odumantes*, -um (m.); of or belonging  
to the *Odumantes*, *Odumanticus*, -a, -um.  
*Odryse*, the, *Odryse*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to  
the *Odryse*, *Odrysius*, -a, -um.  
*Odysse*, the, *Odyssea*, -æ (f.).  
*Oëa*, *Oëa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Oëa*, *Oëensis*, -e.  
*Oëgrus*, *Oëgrus* or *Oëger*, -gri (m.); of or belonging  
to *Oëgrus*, *Oëgrus*, -a, -um.  
*Oëanthe*, *Oëanthe*, -es, and *Oëantha*, -æ (f.).  
*Oëbalus*, *Oëbalus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Oëbalus*,  
*Oëbalian*, *Oëbalus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of  
*Oëbalus*, *Oëbalides*, -æ (m.); daughter or female or-  
descendant of *Oëbalus*, *Oëbalis*, -idis (f.); poet. also for  
*Laconian*.  
*Oëchalia*, *Oëchalia*, -æ (f.); of *Oëchalia*, *Oëchalis*,  
-idis (fem. adj.).  
*Oëdipodes*, v. *sq.*  
*Oëdipus*, *Oëdipus*, -i, and *Oëdipus*, -idis (m.); poet.  
also, *Oëdipodes*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Oëdipus*,  
*Oëdipodius*, -a, -um; son of *Oëdipus*, *Oëdipodius*,  
-ides, -æ (m.).  
*Oëneus*, *Oëneus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belonging to  
*Oëneus*, *Oëneus* and *Oëneus*, -a, -um; daughter of  
*Oëneus*, *Oëneis*, -idis (f.); son or descendant of  
*Oëneus*, *Oëneides*, -æ (m.).  
*Oënidæ*, the, *Oënidæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Oënoa*, *Oënoa*, -æ (f.).  
*Oënomaus*, *Oënomaus*, -i (m.).  
*Oënone*, *Oënone*, -es (f.).  
*Oënope*, *Oënope*, -es (f.).  
*Oënopia*, *Oënopia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Oënopia*,  
*Oënopius*, -a, -um.  
*Oënotria*, *Oënotria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Oënotria*,  
*Oënotrium*, *Oënotrium*, -a, -um; the *Oënotri*, *Oënotri*,  
-orum (m.).  
*Oënus*, the, *Oënus*, -i or -untis (m.).  
*Oënus*, *Oënus*, -æ (f.); the *Oënusæ* (Islands),  
*Oënusæ*, -arum (f.), insule.  
*Oëta* (Mount), *Oëta*, -æ, and *Oëte*, -es (f.); also (late)  
*Oëta*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Oëta*, *Oëtan*,  
*Oëtanus*, -a, -um.  
*Oëntio*, the, *Audius*, -i (m.).  
*Oëllus*, *Oëllus*, -i (m.).  
*Oëllius*, *Oëllius*, -i (m.).  
*Oëllio*, the, *Oëllius*, -i (m.).  
*Oëgnia*, *Oëgnia*, -æ (f.).  
*Oëgnius*, *Oëgnius*, -i (m.).  
*Oëgyes*, *Oëgyes*, -is, and rarely -i (m.); of or relating  
to *Oëgyes*, *Oëgyian*, *Oëgyius*, -a, -um; son or de-  
scendant of *Oëgyes*, *Oëgyides*, -æ (m.); in plural  
poet. for *Theban*.  
*Oëgyia*, *Oëgyia*, -æ (f.).  
*Oëleus*, *Oëleus*, -eos or -ei (m.); son of *Oëleus*, *Oëlides*,  
-æ (m.).  
*Oëse*, the, *Æsia*, -æ (f.).  
*Oëana*, the, *Oëana*, -æ, or *Oëane*, -es (f.).  
*Oëaræ*, *Oëaræ*, -önis (f.).  
*Oëbia*, *Oëbia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Oëbia*, *Oëbiä-  
nus*, -a, -um, and *Oëbiensis*, -e.  
*Oëbiöpolis*, *Oëbiöpolis*, -is (f.); an inhabitant of *Oëbio-  
polis*, *Oëbiöpolita*, -æ (m.).  
*Oëcades*, the, *Oëcades*, -um (m.).



*Osiemli, the, Osiemli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Osiemli, Osiemlicus, -a, -um.*  
*Osmund, Osmundus, -i (m.).*  
*Osphagus, the, Osphagus, -i (m.).*  
*Ossa (Mount), Ossa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ossa, Ossaëus, -a, -um.*  
*Ossuna, Genus, -æ (f.). Ursorum.*  
*Ostanes, Ostānes, -is (m.).*  
*Ostenda, Ostēda, -æ (f.).*  
*Ostia, Ostia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ostia, Ostiēnsis, -e.*  
*Ostorius, Ostorius, -ii (m.).*  
*Ostrogoths, the, Ostrogothi, -orum (m.).*  
*Oswald, Oswaldus, -i (m.).*  
*Otaciulus, Otacilius, -ii (m.).*  
*Otho, Otho, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Otho, Othoniānus, -a, -um.*  
*Othrys (Mount), Othrys, -yos or -yis (m.); of or belonging to Othrys, Othrysius, -a, -um.*  
*Othus, Othus, -i (m.).*  
*Otranto, Hydruntum, -i (n.), q. v., and Hydrus, -untis (f.).*  
*Otricoli, Otricilum, -i (n.), q. v.*  
*Otris, Otris, -is (f.).*  
*Otho, Otho, -ōnis (m.).*  
*Otus, Otus, -i (m.).*  
*Ouessant, Uxantis, -is (f.).*  
*Ovetum, Ovetum, -i (m.); of or belonging to Ovetum, Ovetānus, -a, -um.*  
*Ovia, Ovia, -æ (f.).*  
*Ovid, Ovidius, -ii (m.).*  
*Ovido, Ovētum, -i (n.), q. v.*  
*Ovinus, Ovinus, -i (m.); of or relating to Ovinus, Ovinus, -a, -um.*  
*Ovius, Ovius, -ii (m.).*  
*Owen, Audonenus, -i, and Eugēnius, -ii (m.).*  
*Oxathres, Oxathres, -is (m.).*  
*Oxford, Oxonia, -æ (f.); Oxonium, -i (n.); poet. Rhydicina, -æ (f.); of Oxford, Oxoniensis, -e.*  
*Ozia, Oxizæ, -arum (f.), Insulæ.*  
*Oxiones, the, Oxionēs, -um (m.).*  
*Oxus, the, Oxus, -i (m.).*  
*Oxyartes, Oxyartes, -is (m.).*  
*Oxydraca, the, Oxydracæ, -arum (m.).*  
*Oxyrrhynchus, Oxyrrhynchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Oxyrrhynchus, Oxyrrhynchites, -æ (masc. adj.).*  
*Ozole, the, Ozolæ, -arum (m.).*  
*Ozomene, Ozōménē, -es (f.).*

## P.

*Pacarius, Pacarius, -ii (m.).*  
*Pacatus, Pācātus, -i (m.).*  
*Paccius, Paccius, -i (m.); of or relating to Paccius, Pacciānus, -a, -um.*  
*Paculus, v. Pas.*  
*Pachynus, Pachynum, -i (n.), and Pachynus, -i (f.); Greek form. Pachynos, -i (f.).*  
*Pacilius, Pacilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Pacilius, Paciliānus, -a, -um.*  
*Pacilus, Pacilus, -i (m.).*  
*Paconius, Pacōnius, -ii (m.).*  
*Pacorus, Pacōrus, -i (m.).*  
*Pactius, Pactius, -ii (m.).*  
*Pactolus, the, Pactolus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Pactolus, Pactōlila, -idis (fem. adj.).*  
*Pactumeius, Pactumeius, -ii (m.).*  
*Pactye, Pactye, -es (f.).*  
*Paculla, Paculla, -æ (f.).*  
*Pacuvius, Pācūvius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Pacuvius, Pācūviānus, -a, -um.*  
*Paderborn, Paderborna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Paderborn, Paderbornensis, -a.*  
*Padua, Pataviū, -i (n.), q. v.*  
*Padus, the, Padus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Padus Po, } or Po, Pādānus -a, -um; dwellers on the Po, Pādāni, -orum (m.).*  
*Padusa, the, Padūsa, -æ (f.).*  
*Pæan, Pæan, -ānis (m.).*  
*Pæanti, the, Pæmāni, -orum (m.).*  
*Pænula, Pænula, -æ (m.).*  
*Pæon, Pæon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Pæon, Pæōnius, -a, -um.*  
*Pæones, the, Pæōnes, -um (m.); the country of the*

*Pæones, Pæonia, Pæōnia, -æ (f.); Pæontas, Pæōnius, -a, -um; and pecul. fem., Pæōnis, -idis.*  
*Pæonius, Pæōnius, -ii (m.).*  
*Pæstum, Pæstum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Pæstum, Pæstānus, -a, -um.*  
*Pælina, Pælina, -æ (f.).*  
*Pætus, Pætus, -i (m.).*  
*Pæzon, Pæzon, -ontis (m.).*  
*Pæge, Pæge, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Pæge, Pægeus, -a, -um.*  
*Pægasæ, Pægāsæ, -arum, and Pægasa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Pægasæ, Pægasæus, -a, -um, and Pægāscus, -a, -um.*  
*Pælæmon, Pælæmon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Pælæmon, Pælæmōnius, -a, -um.*  
*Pælæno, Pælæno, -ūs (f.).*  
*Pælæovount, Helicon, -ōnis (m.), q. v.*  
*Pælæpaphos, Pælæpaphos or -phus, -i (f.).*  
*Pælæphatus, Pælæphātus, -i (m.); of or relating to Pælæphatus, Pælæphātius, -a, -um.*  
*Pælæste, Pælæste, -es (f.).*  
*Pælæstina, v. Pælæstine.*  
*Pælætyrus, Pælætyrus, -i (f.).*  
*Pælāmēdes, Pælāmēdes, -is (m.); of or relating to Pælāmēdes, Pælāmēdæus, -a, -um; Pælāmēdicus, -a, -um; and Pælāmēdicus, -a, -um.*  
*Pælätine (Mount), Pælätinus, -i (m.), Mons Pælätium, -i (n.); of or belonging to the Pælätine Mount, Pælätinus, -a, -um.*  
*Pælarmo, Panormus, -i (f.), q. v.*  
*Pales, Pāles, -is (f.); of or relating to Pales, Pālilis, -e.*  
*Pælæstine, Pælæstina, -æ and -tine, -es (f.); of or belonging to Pælæstine, Pælæstinus, -a, -um, and (late) Pælæstinensis, -e.*  
*Pælæstrina, Pælæstræ, -is (n.), q. v.*  
*Pælifuris, Pælifuris, -ii (m.).*  
*Pælithora, Pælithora or Pælimbithora, -æ (f.).*  
*Pæliti, the, Pæliti, -orum (m.).*  
*Pælino (Cape), Pælīnūrum, -i (n.), Promontorium.*  
*Pælinostrus, Pælīnūrus, -i (m.).*  
*Palla, Palla, -æ (m.).*  
*Palladius, Palladius, -ii (m.).*  
*Pallanteum, Pallantēum, -i (n.); of or relating to Pallanteum, Pallantēus, -a, -um.*  
*Pallas, Pallas, -ādis (f.), appellation of Minerva; of or relating to Pallas, Pāllicius, -a, -um.—2. Pallas, -antis (m.), a man's name; of or relating to Pallas, Pallantius, -a, -um, and Pallantēus, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of Pallas, Pallantias, -ādis, and Pallantis, -idis (f.).*  
*Pallene, Pallēne, -es (f.); of or belonging to Pallene, Pallēnean, Pallēneus, -a, -um, and Pallēnenis, -e.*  
*Palma, Palma, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Palma, Pālmenis, -e.*  
*Palma (Island of), Palmaria, -æ (f.), Insula.*  
*Palmira, Palmīra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Palmīra, Pālmyrēnus, -a, -um.*  
*Pallus, Pallus, -i (f.).*  
*Palumbus, Palumbus, -i (m.).*  
*Pamisius, Pamisius, -i (m.).*  
*Pammenes, Pāmmēnes, -is (m.).*  
*Pampeluna, Pampelo, -ōnis (f.); Pampelōna, -æ (f.).*  
*Pamphila, Pamphila, -æ (f.).*  
*Pamphilus, Pamphilus, -i (m.).*  
*Pamphyilia, Pamphyilia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Pamphyilia, Pamphylian, Pamphylius, -a, -um, and (late) Pamphylius, -a, -um.*  
*Pan, Pan, -ānos or -ānis (m.).*  
*Panacea, Panācæa, -æ (f.).*  
*Panæra, Panæra, -æ (f.).*  
*Panæus, Panæus, -i (m.).*  
*Panælius, Panælius, -ii (m.).*  
*Panætolium, Panætolium, -ii (n.); of or relating to the Panætolium, Panætolleus, -a, -um.*  
*Panaretus, Panāretus, -i (m.).*  
*Panchaia, Panchaia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Panchaia, Panchæus, -a, -um; Panchāicus, -a, -um; and Panchaius, -a, -um.*  
*Panda, Panda, -æ (f.).*  
*Pande, the, Pandæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the Panda, Pandæus, -a, -um.*  
*Pandanus, Pandanus, -æ (f.).*  
*Pandarus, Pandarus, -i (m.).*  
*Pandataria, Pandatāria, -æ (f.).*  
*Pandion, Pandion, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Pandion, Pandiōnius, -a, -um.*  
*Pandora, Pandōra, -æ (f.).*  
*Pandosit, Pandosia, -æ (f.).*  
*Pandrasos, Pandrōsos, -i (f.).*

*Pangæus* (*Mount*), Pangæus, -i (m.), and Pangæa, -orum (n.); of or relating to *Mount Pangæus*, Pangæus, -a, -um.  
*Paniönium*, Paniönium, -i (n.).  
*Pannicus*, Pannicus, -i (m.).  
*Pannonia*, Pannönia, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Pannonia*, *Pannonia*, Pannönicus, -a, -um, and Pannönicus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pannönia, -idis.  
*Panope*, Pînôpe, -æ, and Panopæa, -æ (f.).  
*Panopæus*, Panopëus, -eos or -ei (m.).  
*Panopolis*, Pânôpölis, -is (f.); of or relating to *Panopolis*, Pannoplitæ, -æ (*moes. adj.*).  
*Panormus*, Panormus or Panhormus, -i (f.); Panormum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Panormus*, Panormitanus, -a, -um.  
*Pansa*, Pansa, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Pansa*, Pansianus, -a, -um.  
*Pantagias*, the, Pantagias, -æ (m.).  
*Pantaleon*, Pantaleon, -ontis (m.).  
*Pantassus*, Pantäussus, -i (m.).  
*Panthæon*, Pantheon or Pantheum, -i (n.).  
*Panthæus*, Panthæus, -i (m.).  
*Panthius*, Panthius, -i (m.).  
*Panthus*, Panthus (*contracted from Panthous*), -i, voc. -u (m.); son of *Panthus*, Panthoides, -æ (m.).  
*Panticopæum*, Panticöpum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Panticopæum*, Panticapensis, -æ; the inhabitants of *Panticopæum*, Panticöpiæ, -orum (m.).  
*Pantilius*, Pantilius, -ii (m.).  
*Pantolabus*, Pantolabus, -i (m.).  
*Panurgus*, Panurgus, -i (m.).  
*Panyasis*, Panyasis, -is (m.).  
*Panyus*, the, Panyus, -i (m.).  
*Paphlagonia*, Paphlögönia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Paphlagonia*, Paphlagonian, Paphlögönian, -a, -um; the *Paphlagonians*, Paphlögönes, -um (m.).  
*Paphnutius*, Paphnutius, -ii (m.).  
*Paphos*, Paphos or Paphus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Paphos*, Paphian, Paphius, -a, -um.  
*Paphus*, Paphus, -i (m.).  
*Papia*, Papis, -æ (f.).  
*Papilius*, Papilius, -i (m.).  
*Papinian*, Papinianus, -i (m.).  
*Papinius*, Papinius, -ii (m.).  
*Papirus*, Papirus, -i (m.).  
*Papirian*, Papirianus, -i (m.).  
*Papirius*, Papirius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Papirius*, Papirius, -a, -um, and Papirianus, -a, -um.  
*Papius*, Papius, -ii (m.).  
*Papus*, Papus, -i (m.).  
*Parada*, Parada, -æ (f.).  
*Paradise*, Paradus, -i (m.).  
*Paratacena*, Paratäcëne, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Paratacena*, Parataceni, -orum (m.).  
*Paratonium*, Paratöniüm, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Paratonium*, Paratöniüs, -a, -um.  
*Paralus*, Paralus, -i (m.).  
*Parca*, Parce, -arum (f.).  
*Parento*, Parentium, -ii (m.).  
*Parhedrus*, Parhedrus, -i (m.).  
*Paris*, Paris, -idis, acc. -idem, -in, or -im (m.), a man's name.  
*Paris* (*city*), Lutetia, -æ (f.), Parisiorum; Parisii, -orum (m.); the *Parisians*, Parisii, -orum (m.); of or relating to *Paris*, *Parisian*, Parisiäcus, -a, -um.  
*Parium*, Parium, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Parium*, Parianus, -a, -um.  
*Parma*, Parma, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Parma*, Parmäus, -a, -um, and Parmensis, -æ; the inhabitants of *Parma*, Parmenses, -ium (m.).  
*Parmenides*, Parmenides, -is (m.).  
*Parmento*, Parmenio, -önis (m.).  
*Parmenicus*, Parmenicus, -i (m.).  
*Parnassus* (*Mount*), Parnassus or Parnäsus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Parnassus*, *Parnassian*, Parnassius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Parnassia, -idis.  
*Parnes* (*Mount*), Parnes, -ëthis (m.).  
*Paropamisus*, Paropamisus, -i (m.); the dwellers on the *Paropamisus*, Paropamisææ, -arum, and Paropamiæi, -orum (m.).  
*Parorea*, Parorëa, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Parorea*, Paroreatæ, -arum (m.).  
*Paros*, Páros and Pārus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Paros*, *Parian*, Parius, -a, -um.  
*Parparus* (*Mount*), Parparus, -i (m.).  
*Parthæsia*, Parthæsia, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Parthæsia*, *Parthæsiæ*, Parthæsius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Parthæsia, -idis (*poet. for* Arcadian).  
*Parthæsius*, Parthæsius, -i (m.).  
*Parthialis*, Parthialis, -is (f.).

*Parthæon*, Parthæon, -önis (m.); of or relating to *Parthæon*, Parthæniüs, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Parthæon*, Parthæniides, -æ (m.).  
*Parthénia*, Parthénia, -æ (f.).  
*Parthénii*, the, Parthénii, -orum (m.).  
*Parthenium*, Parthénium or Parthenion, -ii (n.), Promontorium.  
*Parthenius* (*Mount*), Parthénius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mount Parthenius*, Parthénius, -a, -um.  
*Parthénus*, Parthénus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Parthénus*, Parthénianus, -a, -um.  
*Parthénus*, Parthénianus, -a, -um.  
*Parthemon*, Parthémon, -önis (m.).  
*Parthenopæus*, Parthénopæus, -i (m.).  
*Parthenope*, Parthénôpe, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Parthenope*, Parthénopëus, -a, -um.  
*Parthenopolis*, Parthénopölis, -is (f.).  
*Parthia*, Parthia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Parthia*, *Parthian*, Parthius, -a, -um, and Parthus, -a, -um; the *Parthians*, Parthi, -orum (m.).  
*Parthum*, Parthum, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Parthum*, Parthinus, -a, -um.  
*Parthus*, the, Parthus, -orum (m.).  
*Paryadres* (*Mount*), Paryadres, -æ (m.).  
*Pasargade*, Pasargäde, -arum (f.).  
*Pasias*, Pasias, -æ (m.).  
*Pasipha*, Pasiöphä, -æ, and Pasiphaa, -æ (f.); daughter of *Pasipha*, Pasiöphæa, -æ (f.).  
*Pasithea*, Pasithea, -is (m.).  
*Pasithes*, Pasithes, -æ, and Pasithæ, -æ (f.).  
*Pasitigris*, the, Pasitigris, -idis or is (m.).  
*Pascula*, the, Pascula, -arum (m.).  
*Pasero*, Pasaro, -önis (f.).  
*Pasum*, Passavium, -i (m.).  
*Pascerinus*, Pascerinus, -i (m.).  
*Pasienus*, Passienus, -i (m.).  
*Passy*, Pacicus, -i (m.).  
*Pastillus*, Pastillus, -i (m.).  
*Pastona*, Pastona, -æ (f.).  
*Patala*, Patalo, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Patala*, Patalius, -a, -um.  
*Patali*, the, Patali, -orum (m.).  
*Pataia*, Patara, -æ (f.) and -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Pataia*, Pataramus, -a, -um, and Patarius, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Patärëus, -eos or -ei; *pecul. fem.*, Patärëis, -idis; the inhabitants of *Pataia*, Patärän, -orum (m.).  
*Patavium* (*Padua*), Patavium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Patavium*, Patavinus, -a, -um.  
*Paterculus*, Patercülus, -i (m.).  
*Pateria*, Pateria, -æ (f.).  
*Paterninus*, Paterninus, -i (m.).  
*Paternus*, Paternus, -i (m.).  
*Patienter*, Patientia, -æ (f.).  
*Patina*, Patina, -æ (m.).  
*Patino*, Patmos, -i (f.).  
*Paticus*, Patiscus, -i (m.).  
*Palmos*, Patmos or Patmus, -i (f.).  
*Patra*, } Patre, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Patra*,  
*Patra*, } Patrens, -is (m.).  
*Patricius*, } Patricius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pa-*  
*Patric*, } tricius, Patricianus, -a, -um  
*Patrobas*, Patrobas, -æ (m.).  
*Patrobius*, Patrobius, -ii (m.).  
*Patrocles*, Patrocles, -is (m.).  
*Patroclus*, Patroclus, -i (m.); of or relating to (s) *Patroclus*, Patrocläus, -a, -um.  
*Patro*, Patro, -önis (m.).  
*Patulcius*, Patulcius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Patulcius*, Patulcianus, -a, -um.  
*Pau*, Palum, -i (m.).  
*Paul*, Paulius or Paulus, -i (m.).  
*Paulia*, Paulia, -æ (f.).  
*Paulina*, Paulina, -æ (f.).  
*Paulinus*, Paulinus, -i (m.).  
*Paulus*, Paulus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Paulus*, Paulianus, -a, -um.  
*Paululus*, Paulülus, -i (m.).  
*Pausanias*, Pausanias, -æ (m.).  
*Pausias*, Pausias, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Pausias*, Pausiäcus, -a, -um.  
*Pausilypus* (*Mount*), Pausilypum, -i (n.), and Pausilypus, -i (m.).  
*Pausistratus*, Pausisträtus, -i (m.).  
*Pavia*, Ticinum, -i (n.), q. v.  
*Pavo*, Pāvö, -önis (m.).  
*Pax*, Pax, -äcis (f.), Julia (a town); of or belonging to *Pax* (*Julia*), Pacensis, -æ.  
*Paxæa*, Paxæa, -æ (f.).  
*Pedanius*, Pedänius, -ii (m.).  
*Pedæum*, Pedäsum, -i, and Pedasæ, -orum (n.).



*Pedāsus*, *Pedāsus*, -i (f.).  
*Pediannus*, *Pediānus*, -i (m.).  
*Pedius*, *Pēdius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pedius*,  
*Pedius*, -a, -um.  
*Pedo*, *Pedo*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Peducæus*, *Peducæus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Peducæus*, *Peducæianus*, -a, -um.  
*Pedum*, *Pedum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pedum*,  
*Pedānus*, -a, -um.  
*Pey*, *Pēgus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pegnus*,  
*Pegæus*, *Pegæus*, -a, -um; *Pegæseus*, -a, -um;  
and *Pegadus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pegāsia*, -idis.  
*Pegu*, *Berynga*, -æ (f.).  
*Pekin*, *Pequinum*, -i (n.).  
*Pelagius*, *Pelagius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pelagius*,  
*Pelagiānus*, -a, -um; *the Pelagians*, *Pelagiāni*,  
-orum (m.).  
*Pelagon*, *Peligon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Pelagone*, *the Pelagones*, *Pelagōnia*, -æ (f.).  
*Pelagi*, *the Pelagi*, *Pelagi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to  
*the Pelagi*, *Pelagic*, *Pelagus*, -a, -um, and *Pelagius*,  
-a, -um; *the land of the Pelagi*, *Pelagia*,  
-æ, and *Pelagis*, -idis (f.).  
*Pelethronius*, *Pelethronius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to  
*Pelethronius*, *Pelethronius*, -a, -um.  
*Pelcus*, *Pelcus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to  
*Pelcus*, *Pelcus*, -a, -um; *son of Pelcus*, *Pelides*, -æ  
(m.).  
*Pelias*, *Peliāa*, -æ (m.); *daughter of Pelias*, *Peliās*,  
-idis (f.).  
*Pelides*, *v. Pelcus*.  
*Pelign*, *the Peligni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to *the*  
*Peligni*, *Pelignus*, -a, -um.  
*Pelignus*, *Pelignus*, -i (m.).  
*Pelion* (*Mount*), *Pelion*, -ii (n.); *Pēlios*, -ii (m.); and  
*Pelius Mons*; of or relating to *Mount Pelion*, *Pēlius*,  
-a, -um, and *Pellicus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pēliās*,  
-idis.  
*Pella*, *Pella*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pella*, *Pellāa*,  
*Pellæus*, -a, -um.  
*Pellenæus* (*Mount*), *Pellenæus*, -i (m.).  
*Pellendones*, *the Pellendones*, -um (m.).  
*Pellene*, *Pellēne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Pellene*,  
*Pellēneus*, -a, -um, and *Pellēnensis*, -e.  
*Pellio*, *Pellio*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Pelopæus*, *Pelopæa*, -æ (f.).  
*Pelopidas*, *Pelopidas*, -æ (m.).  
*Peloponnesus*, *Peloponnesus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to  
*the Peloponnesus*, *Peloponnesian*, *Peloponnesianus*,  
-a, -um; *Peloponnesiæcus*, -a, -um; and (*late*)  
*Peloponnesiensis*, -e.  
*Pelops*, *Pēlops*, -ōpis (m.); of or relating to *Pelops*,  
*Pēlopeus*, -a, -um; *Pēlopeus*, -a, -um; and *Pēlo-*  
*plus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pēlopeia*, -idis, and  
*Pēlopeia*, -idis; *son or descendant of Pelops*, *Pēlo-*  
*pides*, -æ (m.); *usually in plural, the Pelopidae*,  
*Pēlopidæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Pelorus*, *Pēlorus*, -i (m.), and *Pēlorum*, -i (n.); of or  
belonging to *Pelorus*, *Pelorian*, *Pēloritānus*, -a, -um;  
*pecul. fem.*, *Pēloriās*, -idis, and *Pēloris*, -idis.  
*Pelusius*, *Pēlūsium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Pelusius*,  
*Pelusiānus*, -a, -um; *Pelusiācus*, -a, -um; *Pelusi-*  
*æus*, -a, -um; and *Pelusiānus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*,  
*Pelusiotes* or -ōta, -æ (*an inhabitant of Pelusius*).  
*Penclæus*, *Pēncleus*, -eos or -ei (m.).  
*Penelope*, *Pēnclopēa*, -æ, or *Penelope*, -es (f.); of or  
relating to *Penelope*, *Penelopeus*, -a, -um.  
*Penestia*, *Penestia*, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Penestia*,  
*Penestæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Penæus*, *the Pēncus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *the Pe-*  
*ncus*, *Pēncus*, -a, -um, and *Pēncus*, -a, -um; *pecul.*  
*fem.*, *Pēncis*, -idos.  
*Pennine* (*Alps*), *Pennine Alps* (f.), *v. Alps*; of or re-  
lating to *the Pennine Alps*, *Pennine*, *Penninus*,  
-a, -um.  
*Pennsylvænia*, *Pennsylvania*, -æ (f.); *Pennsylvænian*,  
*Pennsylvānus*, -a, -um.  
*Pennus*, *Pennus*, -i (m.).  
*Pentadius*, *Pentadius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pentapolis*, *Pentāpolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to  
*Pentapolis*, *Pentāpolis*, -a, -um.  
*Pentedactylus* (*Mount*), *Taygētus*, -i (m.).  
*Pentisicus* (*Mount*), *Pentisicus*, -i (m.); of or belong-  
ing to *Mount Pentisicus*, *Pentisicus*, -a, -um, and  
*Pentisensis*, -e.  
*Penthesilea*, *Penthesilæa*, -æ (f.).  
*Pentheus*, *Penthræus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging  
to *Pentheus*, *Penthræus*, -a, -um; *son or descendant*  
*of Pentheus*, *Penthræus*, -æ (m.).

*Pentri*, *the Pentri*, -orum (m.).  
*Peparethus*, *Pēpārēthus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *P*  
*parethus*, *Peparethus*, -a, -um.  
*Pera*, *Chrysocæra*, -ātis (a, -um).  
*Peræa*, *Peræa*, -æ (f.).  
*Perceval*, *Percevallus*, -i (m.).  
*Percote*, *Percôte*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Percote*,  
*Percōtus*, -a, -um.  
*Perdiccas*, *Perdiccas*, -æ (m.).  
*Perdix*, *Perdix*, -icis (m.).  
*Peregrine*, *Peregrinus*, -i (m.).  
*Perenna*, *Perenna*, -æ (f.).  
*Perennis*, *Perennis*, -is (m.).  
*Perga*, *Perga*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Perga*, *Per-*  
*gæus*, -a, -um, and *Pergensis*, -e.  
*Pergamus*, *Pergāma*, -orum; *Pergāmus*, -i (n.); and  
*Pergāmus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pergamus*, *Per-*  
*gāniæus*, -a, -um, and *Pergāneus*, -a, -um.  
*Pergus*, *Pergus*, -i (m.).  
*Periander*, *Periander*, -dri, and *Periandrus*, -i (m.).  
*Peribomius*, *Peribomius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pericles*, *Pericles*, -is (*and sometimes* -i) (m.).  
*Periclymenus*, *Periclymēnus*, -i (m.).  
*Perigord*, *Petricorlensis regio* (f.).  
*Periguus*, *Petricorium*, -ii (n.).  
*Perilaus*, *Perilaus*, -i (m.).  
*Perilla*, *Perilla*, -æ (f.).  
*Perillus*, *Perillus*, -ii (m.).  
*Perillus*, *Perillus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Perillus*.  
*Perillæus*, -a, -um.  
*Perimede*, *Perimède*, -es (f.); *Perimēdæan*, *Perimē-*  
*dæus*, -a, -um.  
*Perimela*, *Perimēla*, -es (f.).  
*Perinthus*, *Perinthus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pe-*  
*rinthus*, *Perinthius*, *Perinthus*, -a, -um.  
*Periphænes*, *Periphænes*, -is (m.).  
*Periphas*, *Periphas*, -antis (m.).  
*Periphætes*, *Periphætes*, -æ (m.).  
*Permessus*, *the Permessus*, -i (m.); of or relating to  
*the Permessus*, *Permessius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*,  
*Permessida*, -idis.  
*Pernambuco*, *Pernambocum*, -i (n.).  
*Pero*, *Pero*, -is (f.).  
*Perolla*, *Perolla*, -æ (f.).  
*Perouse*, *Perusa*, -æ (f.).  
*Perpenna*, *Perpenna*, -æ (m.).  
*Perperene*, *Perpérène*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Per-*  
*perene*, *Perpérène*, -a, -um.  
*Perperna*, *Perperna*, -æ (m.).  
*Perpignas*, *Perpignānus*, -i (n.).  
*Perrhabbi*, *the Perrhabbi*, -orum (m.); *the country of*  
*the Perrhabbi*, *Perrhabbia*, -æ (f.); *Perrhabbian*,  
*Perrhabbius*, -a, -um.  
*Persa*, *Persa*, -æ (m.).—2. (f.) a woman's name,  
*daughter of Persa*, *Persæa*, -idis (f.).  
*Persæus*, *Persæus*, -i (m.).  
*Persephone*, *v. Proserpina*.  
*Persepolis*, *Persepolis*, -is (f.).  
*Persee*, *Persee*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Persee*, *Per-*  
*sæus*, -a, -um, and *Perseus*, -a, -um; *daughter of*  
*Persee*, *Perseis*, -idis (f.).  
*Perseus*, *Perseus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to  
*Perseus*, *Perseus*, -a, -um, and *Perseus*, -a, -um;  
*pecul. fem.*, *Perseis*, -idis.  
*Persia*, *Persia*, -idis (f.); *Persia*, -æ (f.); of or be-  
longing to *Persia*, *Persian*, *Persicus*, -a, -um, and  
(*late*) *Persæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Persis*, -idis; *æ*  
*Persian*, *Persa* and *Perses*, -æ (m.); *the Persians*  
*Persæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Persicus*, *Persicus*, -i (m.), *an appellative*; of or re-  
lating to *Persicus*, *Persiciānus*, -a, -um.  
*Persis*, *v. Persia*.  
*Persius*, *Persius*, -ii (m.).  
*Perth*, *Fanum St. Joannis ad Tavum*; *Perthum*, -i  
(n.).  
*Pertinax*, *Pertinax*, -icis (m.).  
*Peru*, *Peruvia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Peru*, *Pe-*  
*ruvianus*, -a, -um.  
*Perugia*, *PERUSIA*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Perusia*,  
*Perusia*, -i (f.); *PERUSIAN*, *PERUSIANUS*, -a, -um.  
*Pesaro*, *Pisaurnum*, -i (n.), q. v.  
*Pescara*, *Aternum*, -i (n.).  
*Pescara*, *the Aternum*, -i (n.).  
*Pescennius*, *Pescennius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to  
*Pescennius*, *Pescennianus*, -a, -um.  
*Pessinuntius*, *Pessinuntius*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pe-*  
*sinius*, *Pessinuntius*, -a, -um, and (*late*) *Pessinunti-*  
*cus*, -a, -um.  
*Pesth*, *Pesium*, -ii (n.).  
*Pesti*, *Pestum*, -i (n.), q. v.

*Petale*, *Petale*, -es (f.).

*Petavio*, *Petavio*, -ōnis (f.); of *Petavio*, *Petavionensis*, -e.

*Peter*, *Petrus*, -i (m.).

*Peterborough*, *Petuaria*, -æ (f.); *Petroburgum*, -i (n.).

*Petersburg*, *St.*, *Petropölis*, -is (f.).

*Peterwarden*, *Admimuncum*, -i (n.).

*Petitia*, *Petitia*, -æ (f.); of *Petitia*, *Petitian*, *Petitianus*, -a, -um.

*Pettilium*, *Pettilium*, -i (m.).

*Pettilius*, *Pettilius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pettilius*, *Pettilian*, *Pettilian*, -a, -um, and *Petillianus*, -a, -um.

*Petisiria*, *Petisiria*, -idis (m.).

*Petra*, *Petra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Petra*, *Petræus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Petrensis*, -e; *pecul. masc.*, *Petrices*, -æ.

*Petræa*, *Petræa*, -æ (f.), *Arabia*; of *Arabia Petræa*, *Petræus*, -a, -um.

*Petreus*, *Petrelus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Petreus*, *Petrelianus*, -a, -um.

*Petrinæ*, *Petrinæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Petrinæ*, *Petrinus*, -a, -um.

*Petro*, *Petro*, -ōnis (m.).

*Petrocorii*, *the*, *Petrocorii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *the Petrocorii*, *Petrocoricus*, -a, -um.

*Petronia*, *Petronia*, -æ (f.).

*Petronius*, *Petronius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Petronius*, *Petronian*, *Petronius*, -a, -um, and *Petronianus*, -a, -um.

*Petrus*, *v. Peter*.

*Pettalus*, *Pettalus*, -i (m.).

*Peuce*, *Peuce*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Peuce*, *Peucenus*, -a, -um.

*Peucestes*, *Peucestes*, -is (m.).

*Peucetia*, *Peucetia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Peucetia*, *Peucetian*, *Peucetius*, -a, -um.

*Phacium*, *Phacium*, -i (m.).

*Phacacia*, *Phacacia*, -æ (f.); the *Phaciens*, *Phaciens*, -um (m.); in sing., *Phacax*, -ācis; *Phaciens*, *Phaciens*, -a, -um, and *Phaciens*, -a, -um.

*Phadimus*, *Phadimus*, -i (m.).

*Phado*, *Phado*, -ōnis (m.).

*Phadra*, *Phadra*, -æ (f.).

*Phadria*, *Phadria* or *Phadrias*, -æ (m.).

*Phadrus*, *Phadrus*, -i (m.).

*Phaneus*, *Phaneus*, -a, -um.

*Phanocome*, *Phanocome*, -æ (m.).

*Phasium*, *Phasium*, -i (n.); *Phasius*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Phasium*, *Phasius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Phastias*, -ādis.

*Phathion*, *Phathion*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Phathion*, *Phathionius*, -a, -um, and *Phathionteus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Phathiontia*, -ādis, and *Phathiontia*, -idis.

*Phathius*, *Phathius*, -æ (f.).

*Phalacus*, *Phalacus*, -i (m.).

*Phalangius*, *Phalangius*, -ii (m.).

*Phalanxa*, *Phalanxa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Phalanxa*, *Phalanxian*, -a, -um.

*Phalantus*, *Phalantus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phalantus*, *Phalanteus*, -a, -um, and *Phalantius*, -a, -um.

*Phalara*, *Phalara*, -orum (n.).

*Phalaris*, *Phalaris*, -idis, acc. -idem or -in (m.).

*Phalacarne*, *Phalacarne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Phalacarne*, *Phalacarneus*, -a, -um.

*Phalacia*, *Phalacia*, -æ (f.).

*Phaleg*, *Phaleg*, indecl. (m.).

*Phalerum*, *Phalerum*, -i, and *Phalera*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Phalerum*, *Phalericus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Phalerus*, -eos or -ei.

*Phalerion*, *Phalerion*, -ōnis (m.).

*Phalerus*, *Phalerus*, -i (m.).

*Phalesia*, *Phalesia*, -æ (f.).

*Phalicus*, *Phalicus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phalicus*, *Phalicus*, -a, -um.

*Phaloria*, *Phaloria*, -æ (f.).

*Phaneus*, *Phaneus*, -æ (m.).

*Phane*, *Phane*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phane*, *Phaneus*, -a, -um.

*Phanogoria*, *Phanogoria*, -æ (f.).

*Phanias*, *Phanias*, -æ (m.).

*Phanote*, *Phanote*, -es (f.).

*Phanote*, *Phanote*, -æ (f.).

*Phanuel*, *Phanuel*, -ādis (m.).

*Phaon*, *Phaon*, -ōnis (m.), lover of *Sappho*.—2. *Phaon*, -ōnis (m.), freedman of *Nero*.

*Phare*, *Phare*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phare*, *Phareus*, -a, -um.

*Pharaoh*, *Pharao* or *Pharao*, -ōnis (m.).

*Pharasmæus*, *Pharasmæus*, -is (m.).

*Pharathon*, *Pharathon*, -ōnis (f.); an inhabitant of *Pharathon*, *Pharathonites*, -is (m.).

*Pharisee*, *a*, *Phariseus*, -i (m.); the *Pharisees*, *Pharisei*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Pharisees*, *Phariseic*, *Phariseus*, -a, -um, and *Phariseicus*, -a, -um.

*Pharmacusa*, *Pharmacusa*, -æ (f.).

*Pharnabazus*, *Pharnabazus*, -is (m.).

*Pharnaces*, *Pharnaces*, -is (m.).

*Pharos*, *Pharos* or *Pharus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pharos*, *Pharus*, -a, -um, and *Pharicus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Pharos*, *Pharites*, -arum (m.).

*Pharsalus*, *Pharsalus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pharsalus*, *Pharsalian*, *Pharsalicus*, -a, -um, and *Pharsallus*, -a, -um.

*Pharus*, *v. Pharos*.

*Pharusii*, *the*, *Pharusii*, -orum (m.).

*Phasania*, *Phasania*, -æ (f.).

*Phaselia*, *Phaselia*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Phaselia*, *Phaselian*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Phaselia*, *Phaselites*, -arum (m.).

*Phasis*, *the*, *Phasis*, -is and -idis (m.); of or belonging to the *Phasis*, *Phasianus*, -a, -um, and *Phasiacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Phasias*, -ādis, and *Phasis*, -idis (poet. for *Colchian*).

*Phatnitic*, *Phatnitic*, -a, -um; the *Phatnitic* mouth (of the Nile), *Phatniticum* Ostium.

*Phazania*, *Phazania*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Phazania*, *Phazanian*, -a, -um.

*Pheca*, *Pheca*, -æ (f.).

*Phegenus*, *Phegenus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Phegenus*, *Phegenus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Phegenus*, *Phigia*, -idis (f.).

*Phellus*, *Phellus*, -i (m.).

*Phellusa*, *Phellusa*, -æ (f.).

*Phemius*, *Phemius*, -i (m.).

*Phemonos*, *Phemonos*, -es (f.).

*Pheneus*, *Pheneus* or *Pheneos*, -i (f.). and *Pheneum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Pheneus*, *Pheneates*, -arum (m.).

*Phera*, *Phera*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phera*, *Pheræus*, *Pheræus*, -a, -um.

*Phereclus*, *Phereclus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phereclus*, *Phereclius*, -a, -um.

*Pherecrates*, *Pherecrates*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Pherecrates*, *Pherecratus*, -a, -um.

*Pherecydes*, *Pherecydes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Pherecydes*, *Pherecydeus*, -a, -um.

*Pheres*, *Pheres*, -ētis (m.); son of *Pheres*, *Pheretides*, -æ (m.).

*Pheretis*, *Pheretis*, -i (m.).

*Pherezai*, *the*, *Pherezai*, -orum (m.).

*Phiale*, *Phiale*, -es (f.).

*Phidas*, *Phidas*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Phidas*, *Phidicus*, -a, -um.

*Phidippides*, *Phidippides*, -is (m.).

*Phidippus*, *Phidippus*, -i (m.).

*Phidon*, *Phidon*, -ōnis (m.).

*Phidyle*, *Phidyle*, -es (f.).

*Phigellus*, *Phigellus*, -i (m.).

*Philadelphus*, *Philadelphus*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Philadelphus*, *Philadelphian*, *Philadelphianus*, -a, -um; the *Philadelphians*, *Philadelpheni*, -orum (m.).

*Philadelphus*, *Philadelphus*, -i (m.).

*Phile*, *Phile*, -arum (f.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -orum or -ōn (m.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -idis (f.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -ii (m.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phileas*, *Phileas*, -a, -um.

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -is (m.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -i (m.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -is (m.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -is (m.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -is (m.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -is (m.).

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*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -is (m.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -is (m.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -is (m.).

*Phileas*, *Phileas*, -is (m.).

**Philippicus**, -a, -um; *the Philippians*, **Philippenses**, -um (m.).  
**Philippides**, **Philippides**, -æ or is (m.).  
**Philippopolis**, **Philippopolis**, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Philippopolis*, **Philippopolitanus**, -a, -um.  
**Philippus**, **Philippus**, -i (m.); *of or relating to Philippus or Philip*, **Philippicus**, -a, -um, and **Philippus**, -a, -um.  
**Philippusburg**, **Philippopolis**, -is (f.), q. v.  
**Philiscus**, **Philiscus**, -i (m.); *of or relating to Philiscus*, **Philiscus**, -a, -um.  
**Philistines**, *the*, **Philistæi**, and **Philistinî**, -orum (m.); *the country of the Philistines*, **Philistæa**, -æ, and **Philistinî**, *indecl.* (f.); *Philistine*, **Philistæus**, -a, -um, and **Philistinus**, -a, -um.  
**Philistio**, **Philistio**, -onis (m.).  
**Philistus**, **Philistus**, -i (m.).  
**Philo**, **Philo**, -onis (m.).  
**Philocharis**, **Philocharis**, -is (m.).  
**Philochorus**, **Philochorus**, -is (m.).  
**Philocles**, **Philocles**, -is (m.).  
**Philocrates**, **Philocrates**, -is (m.).  
**Philoctetes**, **Philoctetes**, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Philoctetes*, **Philoctætus**, -a, -um.  
**Philodamus**, **Philodamus**, -i (m.).  
**Philodemus**, **Philodemus**, -i (m.).  
**Philodorus**, **Philodorus**, -i (m.).  
**Philogenes**, **Philogenes**, -is (m.).  
**Philognus**, **Philognus**, -i (m.).  
**Philolaus**, **Philolaus**, -i (m.).  
**Philomede**, **Philomede**, -is or -æ (m.).  
**Philomeia**, **Philomeia**, -æ (f.).  
**Philomelium**, **Philomelium**, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Philomelium*, **Philomeliensis**, -e.  
**Philomelus**, **Philomelus**, -i (m.).  
**Philometor**, **Philomêtôr**, -oris (m.).  
**Philon**, v. **Philo**.  
**Philonides**, **Philonides**, -æ (m.).  
**Philonis**, **Philonis**, -idis (f.).  
**Philopator**, **Philopator**, -oris (m.).  
**Philophron**, **Philophron**, -onis (m.).  
**Philopomen**, **Philopomen**, -onis (m.).  
**Philostratus**, **Philostratus**, -i (m.).  
**Philotas**, **Philotas**, -æ (m.).  
**Philotera**, **Philotera**, -æ (f.).  
**Philotes**, **Philotes**, -æ (m.).  
**Philotimus**, **Philotimus**, -i (m.).  
**Philoxenus**, **Philoxenus**, -i (m.).  
**Philius**, **Philius**, -i (m.).  
**Philyra**, **Philyra**, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Philyra*, **Philyreus**, -a, -um, and **Philyræus**, -a, -um; *son of Philyra*, **Philyrides** (*poet.* **Philyr**), -æ (m.).  
**Phineas**, **Phineas**, -æ (m.).  
**Phineus**, **Phineus**, -eos or -ei (m.); *of or relating to Phineus*, **Phineus**, -a, -um, and **Phineus**, -a, -um; *son of Phineus*, **Phinides**, -æ (m.).  
**Phinopolis**, **Phinopolis**, -is (f.).  
**Phintia**, **Phintia**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phintia*, **Phintiansis**, -e.  
**Phintias**, **Phintias**, -æ (m.).  
**Phison**, *the*, **Phison**, -onis (m.).  
**Phlegethon**, **Phlegêthôn**, -ontis (m.); *of or belonging to Phlegethon*, **Phlegêthontius**, -a, -um, and **Phlegêthontius**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Phlegêthontis**, -idis.  
**Phlegon**, **Phlegon**, -ontis (m.).  
**Phlegra**, **Phlegra**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phlegra*, **Phlegreus**, -a, -um.  
**Phlegyas**, **Phlegyas**, -æ (m.).  
**Phlius**, **Phlius**, -untis (f.); *of or belonging to Phlius*, **Phliasian**, **Phliasius**, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Phlius*, **Phliantî**, -orum (m.).  
**Phlogis**, **Phlogis**, -idis (f.).  
**Phobator**, **Phobator**, -oris (m.).  
**Phoca**, **Phoca**, -æ (m.).  
**Phocæa**, **Phocæa**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phocæa*, **Phocæan**, **Phocæus**, -a, -um; *Phocæan*, -a, -um; *and Phocæensis*, -o; *pecul. fem.*, **Phocæis**, -idis; *the inhabitants of Phocæa*, **Phocæenses**, -ium, and **Phocetî**, -orum (m.).  
**Phocas**, **Phocas**, -æ (m.).  
**Phocion**, **Phocion**, -onis (m.).  
**Phocis**, **Phocis**, -idis (f.); *of or belonging to Phocis*, **Phocias**, **Phociæus**, -a, -um; **Phocæus**, -a, -um; *and Phocensis*, -o; *the Phocians*, **Phocenses**, -ium (m.).  
**Phocus**, **Phocus**, -i (m.).  
**Phoda**, **Phoda**, -æ (f.).  
**Phobas**, **Phobas**, -idis (f.).  
**Phobe**, **Phobe**, -æ (f.).  
**Phobides**, **Phobides**, -æ (m.).

**Phæbus**, **Phæbus**, -i (m.); *of or relating to Phæbus*, **Phæbæus**, -a, -um; **Phæbæus**, -a, -um; and **Phæbicus**, -a, -um.  
**Phœnice**, **Phœnice**, -æ (f.).  
**Phœnicia**, **Phœnicia**, -es, and **Phœnicia**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phœnicia*, **Phœnician**, **Phœnicus**, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, **Phœnix**, -icis; *pecul. fem.*, **Phœnissa**, -æ; *the Phœnicians*, **Phœnices**, -um (m.).  
**Phœnicus**, **Phœnicus**, -untis (f.).  
**Phœnicus**, **Phœnicus**, -æ (f.).  
**Phœnix**, **Phœnix**, -icis (m.).  
**Pholæ** (*Mount*), **Pholæ**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Pholæ*, **Pholæticus**, -a, -um.  
**Pholus**, **Pholus**, -i (m.).  
**Phorbas**, **Phorbas**, -antis (m.).  
**Phorcus**, **Phorcus**, -i, or **Phorcys**, -yos (m.); *daughter of Phorcus*, **Phorcis**, -idis (f.).  
**Phormio**, **Phormio**, -onis (m.).  
**Phoroneus**, **Phôrônæus**, -eos or -ei (m.); *of or relating to Phoroneus*, **Phôrônæus**, -a, -um; *daughter or female descendant of Phoroneus*, **Phôrônis**, -idis (f.).  
**Phorontis**, **Phorontis**, -idis (f.).  
**Photinus**, **Photinus**, -i (m.); *followers of Photinus*, **Photiniani**, -orum (m.).  
**Photius**, **Photius**, -ii (m.).  
**Phraates**, **Phraates** or **Phrahates**, -æ (m.).  
**Phradmon**, **Phradmon**, -onis (m.).  
**Phragmæ**, **Phragmæ**, -arum (f.).  
**Phrixus**, **Phrixus**, -i (m.); *of or relating to Phrixus*, **Phrixæus**, -a, -um.  
**Phrygia**, **Phrygia**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phrygia*, **Phrygian**, **Phrygius**, -a, -um; *the Phrygians*, **Phryges**, -um (m.); *in sing.*, **Phryx**, -ygis (m.).  
**Phryne**, **Phryne**, -æ (f.).  
**Phrynichus**, **Phrynichus**, -i (m.).  
**Phryx**, *the*, **Phryx**, -ygis (m.).  
**Phthia**, **Phthia**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phthia*, **Phthius**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Phthias**, -idis; *the territory of Phthia*, **Phthiôtis**, **Phthiôtis**, -idis (f.); *of or belonging to Phthiôtis*, **Phthiôtis**, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Phthia or Phthiôtis*, **Phthiôtæ**, -arum (m.).  
**Phyces**, **Phyces**, -æ (m.).  
**Phycari**, *the*, **Phycari**, -orum (m.).  
**Phycus**, **Phycus**, -untis (m.).  
**Phylace**, **Phylace**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phylace*, **Phylacæus**, -a, -um, and **Phylacæus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Phylacæis**, -idis.  
**Phylarchus**, **Phylarchus**, -i (m.).  
**Phylax**, **Phylax**, -icis (m.).  
**Phyle**, **Phyle**, -es (f.).  
**Phyllus**, **Phyllus**, -eos or -ei (m.).  
**Phyllis**, **Phyllis**, -idis (f.).  
**Phyllus**, **Phyllus**, -ii (m.).  
**Phylodoco**, **Phyllodoco**, -æ (f.).  
**Physella**, **Physella**, -æ (f.).  
**Piacenza**, **Piacenza**, -æ (f.), q. v.  
**Piava**, *the*, **Piavis**, -is (m.).  
**Picens**, **Picens**, -entis (m.), v. **Picenum**.  
**Picentia**, **Picentia**, -æ (f.).  
**Picenum**, **Picenum**, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Picenum*, **Picenus**, -a, -um; **Picens**, -entis (*adj.*); and **Picentinus**, -a, -um; *the Picentines*, **Picentes**, -ium (m.).  
**Pictavi**, *the*, **Pictavi**, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Pictavi*, **Pictavicus**, -a, -um, and **Pictavus**, -a, -um.  
**Pictiones**, *the*, **Pictiones**, -um (m.); *of or belonging to the Pictiones*, **Pictionicus**, -a, -um.  
**Pictis**, *the*, **Picti**, -orum (m.).  
**Pictor**, **Pictor**, -oris (m.).  
**Picus**, **Picus**, -i (m.).  
**Pidaur** or **Pithauro**, **Epidauros**, -i (f.), q. v.  
**Piedmont**, **Pedemontium**, -ii (n.).  
**Pieria**, **Pieria**, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Pieria*, **Pierian**, **Pierius**, -a, -um, and **Piericus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Pieris**, -idis, *especially in plural (of the Muses)*; *the Pierians*, **Pières**, -um (m.).  
**Pierus**, **Pierus**, -i (m.).  
**Pietola**, **Andes**, -ium (f.).  
**Pilate**, **Pilatus**, -i (m.).  
**Pilia**, **Pilia**, -æ (f.).  
**Pilius**, **Pilius**, -ii (m.).  
**Pilumnus**, **Pilumnus**, -i (m.).  
**Pimplea**, **Pimpilæa**, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Pimplea*, **Pimpilæan**, **Pimpilæus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Pimpilæis**, -idis, and **Pimpilæis**, -idis; *esp. in pl. (for the Muses)*.  
**Pinara**, **Pinara**, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Pinara*, **Pinaritæ**, -arum (m.).

*Pinaris*, *Pināris*, -i (m.); usually in plural, the *Pinnarii*, *Pinārī*, -orum.  
*Pinarus*, the *Pinkrus*, -i (m.).  
*Pindar*, *Pindkrus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pindar*, *Pindoric*, *Pindāricus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pindāreus*, -a, -um.  
*Pindasus* (Mount), *Pindāsus*, -i (m.).  
*Pindenissus*, *Pindenissus*, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Pindenissus*, *Pindenissus*, -arum (m.).  
*Pindus* (Mount), *Pindus*, -i (m.).  
*Pinnius*, *Pinnius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pinus*, *Pinus*, -i (m.).  
*Piombino*, *Plumbinum*, -i (n.).  
*Piperno*, *Privernum*, -i (n.).  
*Pippa*, *Pippa*, -æ (f.).  
*Piræus*, *Piræus*, -i (m.); *Piræūs*, -eos or -ei (m.); and *Piræa*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Piræus*, *Piræus*, -a, -um.  
*Pirene*, *Pirēnē*, -æ (f.); of *Pirene*, *Pirentan*, *Pirēnis*, -idis (fem. adj.).  
*Pirithous*, *Pirithūs*, -i (m.).  
*Pirusti*, the, *Pirusti*, -orum (m.).  
*Pisa*, *Pisa*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Pisa*, *Pisæus*, -a, -um.—2. the ancient *Pisæ*, q. v.  
*Pisæ*, } *Pisæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Pisæ*,  
*Pisa*, } *Pisæ*, *Pisæus*, -a, -um, and *Pisānus*, -a, -um.  
*Pisander*, *Pisander*, -dri (m.).  
*Pisatello*, *Rubicon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Pisaurum*, *Pisaurum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pisaurum*, *Pisaurensis*, -æ.  
*Pisaurus*, the, *Pisaurus*, -i (m.).  
*Pisenor*, *Pisēnor*, -ōris (m.).  
*Pisidia*, *Pisidia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pisidia*, *Pisidian*, *Pisidicus*, -a, -um; the *Pisidians*, *Pisidæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Pisistratus*, *Pisistratus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Pisistratus*, *Pisistratides*, -æ (m.).  
*Pistheus*, *Pistheus*, -i (m.).  
*Piso*, *Piso*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Piso*, *Pisonianus*, -a, -um.  
*Pistola*, *Pistorium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Pistola*, *Pistoriensis*, -æ.  
*Pistus*, *Pistus*, -i (m.).  
*Pitana*, *Pitkna*, -æ, and *Pitāne*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pitana*, *Pitāneus*, -a, -um.  
*Pithareus*, *Pithareus*, -i (m.).  
*Pithecius*, *Pithecius*, -æ, and *Pithecius*, -arum (f.).  
*Pitholeus*, *Pitholæus*, -i (m.).  
*Pitholeon*, *Pitholeon*, -ontis (m.).  
*Pitium*, *Pitium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pitium*, *Pitina*, -ætis (adj.).  
*Pithecus*, *Pithecus*, -i (m.).  
*Pitthæus*, *Pitthæus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Pitthæus*, *Pitthæus* or *Pitthæus*, -a, -um; peculiar fem., *Pitthæa*, -idis.  
*Pituanus*, *Pituanus*, -i (m.).  
*Pitulum*, *Pitulum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pitulum*, *Pitulānus*, -a, -um.  
*Pityææ*, the, *Pityææ*, -arum (f.).  
*Pius*, *Pius*, -i (m.).  
*Placentia* (Placenza), *Placentia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Placentia*, *Placentinus*, -a, -um.  
*Placia*, *Placia*, -æ (f.).  
*Placidianus*, *Placidianus*, -i (m.).  
*Placidia*, *Placidia*, -æ (f.).  
*Placidus*, *Placidus*, -i (m.).  
*Platorius*, *Platorius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Platorius*, *Platorian*, *Platorius*, -a, -um, and *Platorianus*, -a, -um.  
*Plaguleius*, *Plaguleius*, -ii (m.).  
*Plaisance*, *Placentia*, -æ (f.).  
*Planaria*, *Planaria*, -æ (f.).  
*Planasia*, *Planasia*, -æ (f.).  
*Planicina*, *Planicina*, -æ (f.).  
*Plancius*, *Plancius*, -ii (m.).  
*Planckæ*, *Planckæ*, -arum (f.).  
*Planus*, *Planus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Planus*, *Planicianus*, -a, -um.  
*Plantius*, *Plantius*, -ii (m.).  
*Plataeæ*, *Plataeæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Plataeæ*, *Plataeæ*, *Plataeæus*, -a, -um, and *Plataeensis*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Plataeæ*, *Plataeenses*, -ium (m.).  
*Plitææ*, *Plitææ*, -æ (f.).  
*Plitææ*, *Plitææ*, -arum (f.).  
*Plato*, *Plato*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Plato*, *Platonice*, *Platonicus*, -a, -um; the *Platonists*, *Platōnici*, -orum (m.).  
*Plator*, *Plator*, -oris (m.).  
*Plautia*, *Plautia*, -æ (f.).  
*Plautianus*, *Plautianus*, -i (m.).

*Plantillus*, *Plantillus*, -i (m.).  
*Plautius*, *Plautius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Plautius*, *Plautian*, *Plautius*, -a, -um.  
*Plautus*, *Plautus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plautus*, *Plautinus*, -a, -um, and *Plautianus*, -a, -um.  
*Plavis*, the, *Plavis*, -is (m.).  
*Plecta*, a, *Plectas*, -adis (f.); the *Plectas*, *Plectades*, -um (f.).  
*Plectone*, *Plectōne*, -es (f.).  
*Pleminius*, *Pleminius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Pleminius*, *Pleminianus*, -a, -um.  
*Plemmyrium*, *Plemmyrium*, -ii (n.).  
*Plectia*, *Plectia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Plectia*, *Plectinus*, -a, -um.  
*Pleumosi*, the, *Pleumosi* or *Pleumosi*, -orum (m.).  
*Pleuratus*, *Pleuratus*, -i (m.).  
*Pleuron*, *Pleuron*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Pleuron*, *Pleurōnius*, -a, -um.  
*Plinius*, *Plinius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pliny*, *Plinianus*, -a, -um.  
*Plinthius*, *Plinthius*, -ii (m.).  
*Pliny*, *Plinius*, -ii (m.), q. v.  
*Plisthenes*, *Plisthēnes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Plisthenes*, *Plisthenius*, -a, -um; son of *Plisthenes*, *Plisthēnides*, -æ (m.).  
*Plistia*, v. *Plestia*.  
*Plitendum*, *Plitendum*, -i (n.).  
*Plocamus*, *Plocamus*, -i (m.).  
*Plotæ*, the, *Plotæ*, -arum (f.), *Insulæ*.  
*Plotina*, *Plotina*, -æ (f.).  
*Plotinus*, *Plotinus*, -i (m.).  
*Plotius*, *Plotius*, -ii (m.).  
*Plutarch*, *Plutarchus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plutarch*, *Plutarchus*, -a, -um.  
*Plutianus*, *Plutianus*, -i (m.).  
*Pluto*, *Pluto* or *Pluton*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Pluto*, *Plutonian*, *Plutōnius*, -a, -um.  
*Plutus*, *Plutus*, -i (m.).  
*Pluvina*, *Pluvina*, -æ (f.).  
*Plymouth*, *Tamkrōpōlis*, -is (f.); *Plymouth Sound*, *Tamari Ostia*.  
*Po*, the, *Pōdis*, -i (m.), q. v.; *Greek and post*, *Eridānus*, -i (m.).  
*Podalirius*, *Podalirius*, -ii (m.).  
*Podarce*, *Podarce*, -es (f.).  
*Podarces*, *Podarces*, -is (m.).  
*Pœas*, *Pœas*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Pœas*, *Pœantius*, -a, -um; son of *Pœas*, *Pœantides*, -æ (m.).  
*Pœciæ*, *Pœciæ*, -es (f.).  
*Pœni*, the, v. *Carthage*.  
*Pœnius*, *Pœnius*, -ii (m.).  
*Poitiers*, *Pictavium*, -ii (n.).  
*Poitou*, *Ager Pictavicus*, or *Pictōnicus*; v. *Pictavi* and *Pictōnes*.  
*Pola*, *Pōla*, -æ (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Pola*, *Polensis*, -æ, and *Pōlāticus*, -a, -um.—2. (m.) a man's name.  
*Poland*, *Polonia*, -æ (f.); *Polish*, *Poloniensis*, -æ; in classical Latin included in *Sarmatia*, -æ (f.).  
*Poleas*, *Poleas*, -æ (m.).  
*Polemarchus*, *Polemarchus*, -i (m.).  
*Polemno*, *Polemno* or *Polemōn*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Polemno*, *Polemōnius*, -a, -um, and *Polemōnicus*, -a, -um.  
*Polemocrates*, *Polemocrates*, -is (m.).  
*Policastra*, *Buxentum*, -i (m.); Gulf of *Policastra*, *Lalla*, -i (m.), *Sinus*.  
*Polico*, *Herculæa*, -æ (f.).  
*Poliorcetes*, *Poliorcetes*, -æ (m.).  
*Polites*, *Pōlites*, -æ (m.).  
*Polla*, *Polla*, -æ (f.).  
*Pollentia*, } *Pollentia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pollentia*,  
*Pollentia*, } *Pollentia*, -entia, *Pollentinus*, -a, -um.  
*Pollis*, *Pollis*, -ētis (m.).  
*Pollio*, *Pollio*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Pollus*, *Pollus*, -ii (m.).  
*Pollutia*, *Pollutia*, -æ (f.).  
*Pollux*, *Pollux*, -ūcis (m.).  
*Pōlus*, *Pōlus*, -i (m.).  
*Pōlusa*, *Pōlusa*, -æ (f.).  
*Polyæus*, *Polyæus*, -i (m.).  
*Polyaratus*, *Polyaratus*, -i (m.).  
*Polybe*, *Polybe*, -es (f.).  
*Polybetes*, *Polybetes*, -æ (m.).  
*Polybius*, *Polybius*, -ii (m.).  
*Polybus*, *Polybus*, -i (m.).  
*Polycarpus*, *Polycarpus*, -i (m.).  
*Polycharmus*, *Polycharmus*, -i (m.).  
*Polycles*, *Polycles*, -is (m.).

*Polyclætus*, *Polyclætus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Polyclætus*, *Polyclætus*, -a, -um.  
*Polycrætes*, *Polycrætes*, -is (m.).  
*Polycræta*, *Polycræta*, -æ (f.).  
*Polydæmon*, *Polydæmon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Polydæmas*, *Polydæmas*, -antis (m.).  
*Polydectes*, *Polydectes*, -æ (m.).  
*Polydector*, *Polydector*, -ōris (m.).  
*Polydora*, *Polydora*, -æ (f.).  
*Polydorus*, } *Polydorus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Polydore*, } *dorus*, *Polydoreus*, -a, -um.  
*Polygnōtus*, *Polygnōtus*, -i (m.).  
*Polymymia*, *Polymymia*, -æ (f.).  
*Polydus*, *Polydus*, -i (m.).  
*Polymestor*, *Polymestor* or *Polymnestor*, -ōris (m.).  
*Polymnus*, *Polymnus*, -i (m.).  
*Polynices*, *Polynices*, -is (m.).  
*Polypemon*, *Polypemon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Polypheus*, *Polypheus*, -i (m.).  
*Poliphontes*, *Poliphontes*, -æ (m.).  
*Polypetes*, *Polypetes*, -æ (m.).  
*Polyxena*, *Polyxena*, -æ, or *Polyxēne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Polyxena*, *Polyxēnius*, -a, -um.  
*Polyxenus*, *Polyxenus*, -i (m.).  
*Polyxo*, *Polyxo*, -ūs (f.).  
*Pomerania*, *Pomerania*, -æ (f.); *Pomeranian*, *Pomeranianus*, -a, -um.  
*Pometia*, *Pometia*, -æ (f.); *Pomēti*, -orum (m.); of *Pometia*, *Pometian*, *Pometinus*, -a, -um, and *Pomētiensis*, -e.  
*Pomona*, *Pomōna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pomona*, *Pomōnālis*, -e.  
*Pompeia*, *Pompēia*, -æ (f.).  
*Pompeianus*, *Pompēianus*, -i (m.).  
*Pompeii*, *Pompēii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Pompeii*, *Pompēianus*, -a, -um.  
*Pompeipolus*, *Pompēiopolis*, -is (f.).  
*Pompeius*, } *Pompēius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pompey*, } *peius*, *Pompēian*, *Pompēianus*, -a, -um, and *Pompēius*, -a, -um.  
*Pompius*, *Pompilius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pompius*, *Pompilian*, *Pompilius*, -a, -um, and *Pompilianus*, -a, -um.  
*Pompiia*, *Pompilia*, -æ (f.).  
*Pompilius*, *Pompilius*, -i (m.).  
*Pomponia*, *Pomponia*, -æ (f.).  
*Pomponian*, *Pomponianus*, -i (m.).  
*Pomponius*, *Pomponius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pomponius*, *Pomponian*, *Pomponius*, -a, -um, and *Pomponianus*, -a, -um.  
*Pomptine (Marshes)*, the, *Pomptinæ Paludes*; *Pomptina Palus*; *Pomptine*, *Pomptinus*, *Pomptinus*, or *Pomptinus*, -a, -um.  
*Pomptinus*, *Pomptinus*, -i (m.).  
*Pomptine Marshes*, v. *Pomptine*.  
*Pondicherry*, *Ponticerium*, -i (m.).  
*Pontia*, *Pontia*, -æ (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Pontia*, *Pontianus*, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name.  
*Ponticus*, *Ponticus*, -i (m.).  
*Pontida*, *Pontida*, -æ (f.).  
*Pontidius*, *Pontidius*, -i (m.).  
*Pontificius*, *Pontificius*, -i (m.).  
*Pontine (Marshes)*, v. *Pomptine*.  
*Pontius*, *Pontius*, -i (m.).  
*Pontus*, *Pontus*, -i (m.), a country.—2. (the Euxine Sea), *Pontus Euxinus*, and *abso.*, *Pontus*, -i (m.).  
*Poplia*, *Poplia*, -æ (f.).  
*Popilius*, *Popilius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Popilius*, *Popilius*, -a, -um, and *Popilianus*, -a, -um.  
*Poppæa*, *Poppæa*, -æ (f.).  
*Poppæus*, *Poppæus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Poppæus*, *Poppæan*, *Poppæus*, -a, -um, and *Poppæianus*, -a, -um.  
*Populonia*, *Populonia*, -æ (f.), and *Populoniūm*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Populonia*, *Populoniensis*, -e.  
*Porcia*, *Porcia*, -æ (f.).  
*Porcius*, *Porcius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Porcius* or the *Porcia gens*, *Porcian*, *Porcius*, -a, -um.  
*Porius*, *Porius*, -i (m.).  
*Poros*, *Calauria*, -æ (f.).  
*Porphyrus*, *Porphyrus*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Porphyrus*, *Porphyrus*, -idis (f.).  
*Porphyrus*, } *Porphyrus*, -i (m.).  
*Porphyrus*, } *Porphyrus*, -i (m.).  
*Porsenna*, *Porsēna* or *Porsenna*, -æ (m.).  
*Port Mahon*, v. *Mahon*.  
*Porto*, v. *Oporto*.  
*Porto Rico*, *Insula St. Joannis Portus Divitis*.  
*Port Royal*, *Annapolis*, -is (f.).  
*Portsmouth*, *Magnus Portus* (m.).

*Portugal*, *Lusitania*, -æ (f.), q. v.  
*Portumnus*, *Portumnus*, -i (m.).  
*Portunus*, *Portunus*, -i (m.).  
*Porus*, *Porus*, -i (m.).  
*Posea*, *Posea*, -æ (f.).  
*Posidea*, *Posidea*, -æ (f.).  
*Posides*, *Posides*, -is (m.).  
*Posidium*, *Posidium*, -i (m.).  
*Posidippus*, *Posidippus*, -i (m.).  
*Posidius*, *Posidius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Posidius*, *Posidianus*, -a, -um.  
*Posidonia*, *Posidonia*, -æ (f.).  
*Posidonius*, *Posidonius*, -i (m.).  
*Posthumia*, } *Posthūmia* or *Postūmia*, -æ (f.).  
*Postumia*, } *Posthūmian* or *Postūmian*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Postumius*, *Postumian*, *Postūmian*, -a, -um.  
*Postumienus*, *Postūmilienus*, -i (m.).  
*Postumus*, *Postūmus* or *Posthūmus*, -i (m.).  
*Potamo*, *Potāmo*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Potentia*, *Potentia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Potentia*, *Potentinus*, -a, -um.  
*Potentius*, *Potentius*, -i (m.).  
*Potenza*, *Potentia*, -æ (f.), q. v.  
*Pothinus*, *Pothinus*, -i (m.).  
*Potidea*, *Potidea*, -æ (f.).  
*Potidania*, *Potidania*, -æ (f.).  
*Potitius*, *Potitius*, -i (m.); the *Potitii*, *Potitii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Potitius*, *Potitianus*, -a, -um.  
*Potitus*, *Potitus*, -i (m.).  
*Potnia*, *Potnia*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Potnia*, *Potnia*, -adis (fem. adj.).  
*Potnam*, *Potnamplum*, -i (m.).  
*Pozzuoli*, *Puteoli*, -orum (m.); *Gulf of Pozzuoli*, *Puteolānus Sinus*.  
*Præneste*, *Præneste*, -is (m.), and *Prænestis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Præneste*, *Prænestinus*, -a, -um.  
*Prætorium*, *Prætorium*, -i (m.).  
*Prætorian*, *Prætorian*, -a, -um, and *Prætorianus*, -a, -um.  
*Prague*, *Bohōbinum*, -i (m.); *Praga*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Prague*, *Pragensis*, -e.  
*Prælia*, *Prælia*, -arum (f.).  
*Prælii*, the, *Prælii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Prælii*, *Prælian*, *Prælian*, -a, -um.  
*Prælagus*, *Prælagus*, -i (m.).  
*Prælagoras*, *Prælagoras*, -æ (m.).  
*Prælares*, *Prælares*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Prælares*, *Prælares*, -a, -um.  
*Prælia*, *Prælia*, -æ (f.).  
*Præstiles*, *Præstiles*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Præstiles*, *Præstiles*, -a, -um.  
*Præzo*, *Præzo*, -ōnis or -ūs (f.).  
*Præclianus*, *Præclianus*, -i (m.).  
*Præpentinus*, *Præpentinus* or -thos, -i (f.).  
*Præburg*, *Breislaborum*, -i; *Posonium*, -i (m.).  
*Præbianus*, v. *Præbianus*.  
*Prælia*, *Prælia*, -i (m.).  
*Prævia*, *Nicopolis*, -is (f.), q. v.  
*Priam*, *Priāmus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Priam*, *Priāmēus*, -a, -um; son of *Priam*, *Priāmidēs*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Priam*, *Priāmeia*, -idis (f.).  
*Priapus*, *Priāpus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Priapus*, *Priāpean*, *Priāpeus*, -a, -um.  
*Priene*, *Priēne*, -es, and *Priēna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Priene*, *Priēneus*, -a, -um; *Priēnius*, -a, -um; and *Priēnensis*, -e.  
*Primus*, *Primus*, -i (m.).  
*Princeps*, *Princeps*, -ipis (m.).  
*Princeus*, *Princeus*, -i (m.).  
*Prion*, *Prion*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Prisca*, *Prisca*, -æ (f.).  
*Priscian*, *Priscianus*, -i (m.).  
*Prisciana*, *Prisciana*, -æ (f.).  
*Priscilla*, *Priscilla*, -æ (f.).  
*Priscillianus*, *Priscillianus*, -i (m.); the followers of *Priscillianus*, *Priscillianistæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Priscus*, *Priscus*, -i (m.).  
*Privernum*, *Privernum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Privernum*, *Privernus*, -is (adj.); the inhabitants of *Privernum*, *Privernatæ*, -i (m.).  
*Probitus*, *Probitus*, -i (m.).  
*Probinus*, *Probinus*, -i (m.).  
*Probus*, *Probus*, -i (m.).  
*Procas*, *Procas*, -æ (m.).  
*Prochorus*, *Prochorus*, -i (m.).  
*Prochyta*, } *Prochytia*, -æ, and *Prochytia*, -es (f.).  
*Prochida*, } *Prochytia*, -æ, and *Prochytia*, -es (f.).  
*Proclius*, *Proclius*, -i (m.).

*Procella*, *Procella*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Procelus*, *Procelus*, -is (*m.*).  
*Procelus*, *Procelus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Procone*, *Procone* or *Progne*, -es (*f.*).  
*Proconneus*, *Proconneus*, -i (*f.*); of or belonging to  
*Proconneus*, *Proconneus*, -a, -um, and *Procon-*  
*neus*, -æ.  
*Procopius*, *Procopius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Pro-*  
*copius*, *Procopianus*, -a, -um.  
*Procris*, *Procris*, -is (*f.*).  
*Procrustes*, *Procrustes*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Procula*, *Procula*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Proculia*, *Proculia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Proculus*, *Proculus*, -ii (*m.*).  
*Proculus*, *Proculus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Proculus*,  
*Proculianus*, -a, -um.  
*Prodicus*, *Prodicus*, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to *Pro-*  
*dicus*, *Prodicus*, -a, -um.  
*Proerna*, *Proerna*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Præta*, *Præta*, -i (*m.*); daughter of *Præta*, *Præta*,  
*-idis* (*f.*).  
*Progne*, v. *Procone*.  
*Prometheus*, *Prométhée*, -eos, or -ei (*m.*); of or be-  
*longing to Prometheus*, *Promethian*, *Prométhéeus*,  
*-a*, -um; son of *Prometheus*, *Prométhides*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Promolus*, *Promolus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Propertius*, *Propertius*, -ii (*m.*).  
*Prophasia*, *Prophasia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Propontia*, *Propontia*, -idis (*f.*); of or belonging to the  
*Propontis*, *Proponticus*, -a, -um.  
*Proserpina*, *Proserpina*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Proseper*, *Proseper*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Prosymna*, *Prosymna*, -æ, and *Prosymne*, -es (*f.*).  
*Protagoras*, *Protagoras*, -æ (*m.*); of or relating to *Pro-*  
*tagoras*, *Protagoreus*, -a, -um.  
*Prote*, *Prote*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Protector*, *Protector*, -is (*m.*).  
*Protestantus*, *Protestantus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Pro-*  
*testantus*, *Protestantus*, -a, -um.  
*Proteus*, *Proteus*, -eos or -ei (*m.*).  
*Prothæus*, *Prothæus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Proto*, *Proto*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Protodamas*, *Protodamas*, -antis (*m.*).  
*Protogènes*, *Protogènes*, -is (*m.*).  
*Provença*, *Provença*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Proxenus*, *Proxenus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Proximus*, *Proximus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Prudence*, *Prudentia*, -æ, and *Providentia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Prudens*, *Prudens*, -entis (*m.*).  
*Prudentius*, *Prudentius*, -ii (*m.*).  
*Prusa*, *Prusa*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Prusa*, *Pru-*  
*sensis*, -æ.  
*Prusias*, *Prusias*, -æ (*m.*), a man's name; son of *Pru-*  
*sias*, *Prusides*, -æ (*m.*).—2. *Prusias*, -idis (*f.*), a  
*city*; of or belonging to *Prusias*, *Prusideus*, -a, -um.  
*Prussicus*, *Borussia*, -æ (*f.*); *Prussian*, *Borussicus*,  
*-a*, -um.  
*Prytania*, *Prytania*, -is (*m.*).  
*Psamathe*, *Psamathe*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Psammathus*, *Psammathus*, -antis (*f.*).  
*Psammethicus*, *Psammethicus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Psacas*, *Psacas*, -adis (*f.*).  
*Pseudolus*, *Pseudolus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pelle*, *Pelle*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Pellis*, *Pellis*, -idis (*m.*).  
*Psophis*, *Psophis*, -idis (*f.*); of or belonging to *Psophis*,  
*Psophidius*, -a, -um.  
*Psyche*, *Psyche*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Pylli*, the, *Pylli*, -orum (*m.*).  
*Pyllius*, *Pyllius*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pythalia*, *Pythalia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Ptoleon*, *Ptoleon* or *Ptoleum*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pterelas*, *Pterelas*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Ptolemæus*, *Ptolemæus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Ptolemy*, *Ptolemæus*, -a, -um;  
*Ptolemæus*, -a, -um; and *Ptolemæus*, -a, -um;  
*daughter of Ptolemy*, *Ptolemæus*, -idis (*f.*).  
*Ptolemæus*, *Ptolemæus*, -idis (*f.*); of or belonging to  
*Ptolemæus*, *Ptolemæus*, -a, and *Ptolemæidensis*, -æ.  
*Ptolemy*, v. *Ptolemæus*.  
*Publia*, *Publia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Publicius*, *Publicius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Pub-*  
*licius*, *Publicianus*, -a, -um.  
*Publicola*, *Publicola*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Publicius*, *Publicius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Pub-*  
*lius*, *Publicius*, -a, -um.  
*Publius*, *Publius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Publius*,  
*Publicianus*, -a, -um.  
*Puebla de los Angeles*, *Angelopolis Americana* (*f.*).  
*Pugna*, *Pugna*, -onis (*m.*).

*Pulchellus*, *Pulchellus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pulcher*, *Pulcher*, -eri (*m.*).  
*Pulcheria*, *Pulchéria*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Pulchra*, *Pulchra*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Pullus*, *Pullus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pulto*, *Pulto*, -onis (*m.*).  
*Pulvillus*, *Pulvillus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Punic*, *Punicus*, -a, -um; v. *Carthage*.  
*Pupienus*, *Pupienus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pupinia*, *Pupinia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Pypius*, *Pypius*, -ii (*m.*).  
*Purpureo*, *Purpureo*, -onis (*m.*).  
*Puteoli*, *Puteoli*, -orum (*m.*); of or belonging to *Pa-*  
*teoli*, *Puteolianus*, -a, -um.  
*Pydn*, *Pydna*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Pydna*,  
*Pydnæus*, -a, -um.  
*Pygela*, *Pygela*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Pygmal*, the, *Pygmal*, -orum (*m.*); of or relating to  
*the Pygmal*, *Pygmal*, -a, -um.  
*Pygmation*, *Pygmation*, -onis (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Pygmation*, *Pygmation*, -a, -um.  
*Pythæus*, *Pythæus*, -æ and -is (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Pythæus*, *Pythæus*, -a, -um.  
*Pyle*, *Pyle*, -arum (*f.*); of or relating to *Pyle*, *Py-*  
*licus*, -a, -um.  
*Pyramenes*, *Pyramenes*, -is (*m.*); of or relating to  
*Pyramenes*, *Pyramenæus*, -a, -um.  
*Pyrene*, *Pyrene*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Pylos*, *Pylos* or *Pylius*, -i (*f.*, sometimes *m.*); of or be-  
*longing to Pylos*, *Pylian*, *Pylius*, -a, -um.  
*Pyra*, *Pyra*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Pyracmon*, *Pyracmon*, -onis (*m.*).  
*Pyra*, *Pyra*, -arum (*f.*).  
*Pyramus*, *Pyramus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Pyramus*,  
*Pyrameus*, -a, -um.  
*Pyreneæ*, the, *Pyreneæ Mons*; *Pyreneæ Montes*;  
*and about*, *Pyrenæus*, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to the  
*Pyreneæ Mountains*, *Pyrenæan*, *Pyrenæus*, -a, -um,  
*Pyrenicus*, -a, -um.  
*Pyrene*, *Pyrene*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Pyreneus*, *Pyreneus*, -eos or -ei (*m.*).  
*Pyretus*, *Pyretus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pyrgi*, *Pyrgi*, -orum (*m.*); of or belonging to *Pyrgi*,  
*Pyrganus*, -æ.  
*Pyrgo*, *Pyrgo*, -as (*f.*).  
*Pyrgoteles*, *Pyrgoteles*, -is (*m.*).  
*Pyrgus*, *Pyrgus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pyrrhægæthos*, *Pyrrhægæthos*, -ontis (*m.*).  
*Pyrrhos*, *Pyrrhos*, -i (*f.*).  
*Pyrrhus*, *Pyrrhus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pyrodes*, *Pyrodes*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Pyrols*, *Pyrols*, -entis (*m.*).  
*Pyromachus*, *Pyromachus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pyrrha*, *Pyrrha*, -æ, and *Pyrrhe*, -es (*f.*), a woman; of  
*or relating to Pyrrha*, *Pyrrheus*, -a, -um.—2. a city;  
*of Pyrrha*, *Pyrrhæan*, *Pyrrhæus*, -a, -um; pecus  
*fam.*, *Pyrrhica*, -adis.  
*Pyrrhia*, *Pyrrhia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Pyrrhias*, *Pyrrhias*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Pyrrho*, *Pyrrho*, -onis (*m.*); the followers of *Pyrrho*,  
*Pyrrhonius*, *Pyrrhonius*, -orum (*m.*).  
*Pyrrhus*, *Pyrrhus*, -i (*m.*); son or descendant of *Pyrrhus*,  
*Pyrrhides*, -æ (*m.*); in plural as an appellation of  
*the Epitole*.  
*Pythagoras*, *Pythagoras*, -æ (*m.*); of or belonging to  
*Pythagoras*, *Pythagoreus*, *Pythagoreus*, -a, -um, and  
*Pythagoricus*, -a, -um.  
*Pytheas*, *Pytheas*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Pythias*, *Pythias*, -æ (*m.*), a man's name.—2. -idis (*f.*),  
*a woman's name*.  
*Pythion*, *Pythion*, -onis (*m.*).  
*Pythis*, *Pythis*, -is (*m.*).  
*Pythium*, *Pythium*, -ii (*m.*).  
*Pythius*, *Pythius*, -ii (*m.*).  
*Pytho*, *Pytho*, -onis (*m.*), a man's name.—3. *Pytho*,  
*-is* (*f.*) = *Delphi*; of or belonging to *Pytho*, *Pythian*,  
*Pythius*, -a, -um, and *Pythicus*, -a, -um.  
*Pythocles*, *Pythocles*, -is (*m.*).  
*Pythocritus*, *Pythocritus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pythodorus*, *Pythodorus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Pythos*, *Pythos*, -onis (*m.*).  
*Pythopolis*, *Pythopolis*, -is (*f.*).  
*Pyxites*, *Pyxites*, -æ (*m.*).

## Q.

*Quadi*, the, *Quadi*, -orum (m.).  
*Quadratus*, *Quadratus*, -i (m.).  
*Quadrigarius*, *Quadrigarius*, -ii (m.).  
*Quarero* (*Gulf of*), *Planaticus Sinus*.  
*Quaritates*, the, *Quaritates*, -um (m.).  
*Quarta*, *Quarta*, -e (f.).  
*Quartilla*, *Quartilla*, -e (f.).  
*Quartus*, *Quartus*, -i (m.).  
*Quebec*, *Stenöppölis*, -is (f.), *Canadensis*; *Lycöppölis*, -is (f.).  
*Quedlinburg*, *Quedlinburgum*, -i (m.).  
*Queensborough*, *Reginæ Burgus*, -i (m.).  
*Queen's County*, *Comitatus Reginalis*.  
*Quercens*, *Quercens*, -entis (m.).  
*Quernoy*, *Quercetum*, -i (m.).  
*Quietus*, *Quietus*, -i (m.).  
*Quintilius*, v. *Quintilius*.  
*Quinta*, *Quinta*, -e (f.).  
*Quintia*, *Quintia*, -e (f.).  
*Quintilian*, *Quintilianus*, -i (m.).  
*Quintilius*, *Quintilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Quintilius*, *Quintilianus*, -a, -um.  
*Quintilla*, *Quintilla*, -e (f.).  
*Quintillus*, *Quintillus*, -i (m.).  
*Quintus*, *Quintus*, -i (m.).  
*Quintus*, *Quintus* or *Quinctus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Quintus*, *Quintian*, *Quintius*, -a, -um, and *Quintianus*, -a, -um.  
*Quintus*, *Quintus*, -i (m.).  
*Quirinus*, *Quirinus*, -i (m.).  
*Quirinus*, *Quirinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Quirinus*,  
*Quirinus*, -a, -um, and *Quirinälis*, -e.  
*Quirites*, *Quirites*, -um and -ium (m.).  
*Quir*, *Fanum Sancti Francisci* (s.).  
*Quiza*, *Quiza*, -e (f.).

## R.

*Raab*, *Jaurinum*, -i (s.); of or belonging to *Raab*, *Jauriensis*, -e.  
*Raab*, the, *Arabo*, -önis (m.).  
*Rabirius*, *Rabirius*, -ii (m.).  
*Rabocentus*, *Rabocentus*, -i (m.).  
*Rabonius*, *Rabonius*, -ii (m.).  
*Rabuleius*, *Rabuleius*, -ii (m.).  
*Rachel*, *Rachel*, indecl. (f.).  
*Rachias*, *Rachias*, -e (f.).  
*Racilla*, *Racilla*, -e (f.).  
*Racilius*, *Racilius*, -ii (m.).  
*Racius*, *Racius*, -ii (m.).  
*Ratia*, v. *Rhatia*.  
*Ragusa*, *Ragusa*, -e (f.); *Rhaudum*, -ii (m.).  
*Rahab*, *Rahab*, indecl. (f.).  
*Rajoo*, the, *Sadus*, -i (m.).  
*Ralla*, *Ralla*, -e (m.).  
*Ralph*, *Radulphus*, -i (m.).  
*Rama*, *Rama*, -e, and *Rame*, -es (f.).  
*Rameses*, *Rameses*, -e or -is (m.).  
*Randol*, *Ranulphus*, -i (m.).  
*Raphael*, *Raphael*, -ellis (m.).  
*Raphana*, *Raphana*, -e (f.).  
*Raphia*, *Raphia*, -e (f.).  
*Ratisbon*, *Ratisbona*, -e (f.); *Augusta Tiberii* (f.).  
*Raudian* (*Plain*), the, *Raudius Campus*, and *Raudii Campi* (m.).  
*Raunonia*, *Raunonia*, -e (f.).  
*Rauraci*, the, *Rauraci*, -orum (m.).  
*Ravenna*, *Ravenna*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ravenna*, *Ravennas*, -ätis (adj.), and (*late*) *Ravennätensis*, -e.  
*Ravi*, the, *Ravi*, -orum (m.).  
*Raymond*, *Raymundus*, -i (m.).  
*Reate*, *Reäte*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Reate*, *Reätinus*, -a, -um.  
*Rebecca*, *Rebecca*, -e (f.).  
*Rebillus*, *Rebillus*, -i (m.).  
*Rebius*, *Rebius*, -ii (m.).  
*Receptus*, *Receptus*, -i (m.).

*Rector*, *Rector*, -öris (m.).  
*R-d Sea*, *Sinus Arabicus* (m.).  
*Reditulus*, *Reditulus*, -i (m.).  
*Redones*, *Redönes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to *Redones*, *Redönicus*, -a, -um.  
*Reggio*, *Rhegium*, -ii (m.), q. v.  
*Regilla*, *Regilla*, -e (f.).  
*Regillanus*, *Regillanus*, -i (m.).  
*Regillian*, *Regillianus*, -i (m.).  
*Regillum*, *Regillum*, -i (m.).  
*Regillus*, *Regillus*, -i (m.).  
*Regina*, *Regina*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Regina*, *Reginensis*, -e.  
*Reginus*, *Reginus*, -i (m.).  
*Regulus*, *Regulus*, -i (m.).  
*Remens*, the, *Remens*, -entis (m.).  
*Remi*, the, *Remi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Remi*, *Remensis*, -e.  
*Remigius*, *Remigius*, -ii (m.).  
*Remmius*, *Remmius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Remmius*, *Remmian*, *Remmianus*, -a, -um.  
*Remulus*, *Remulus*, -i (m.).  
*Remuria*, *Remuria* or *Remoria*, -e (f.).  
*Remus*, *Remus*, -i (m.).  
*Renä*, *Renätus*, -i (m.).  
*Rennes*, *Rhedönes*, -um (m.).  
*Repetinus*, *Repetinus*, -i (m.).  
*Reitas* (*Alps*), *Rätis* (*Alps*), (f.).  
*Retovium*, *Retovium*, -ii (n.); *Retovian*, *Retovianus*, -a, -um.  
*Reuben*, *Reuben*, indecl., and *Reubenus*, -i (m.).  
*Reudigni*, the, *Reudigni*, -orum (m.).  
*Reynold*, *Reginaldus*, -i (m.).  
*Rha*, the, *Rha*, indecl. (m.).  
*Rhaecotis*, *Rhaecotis*, -is (f.).  
*Rhadamanthus*, *Rhädämanthus*, -i (m.).  
*Rhadamistus*, *Rhädämistus*, -i (m.).  
*Rhatia*, *Rhatia* or *Rattia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Rhatia*, *Rhatian*, *Rhatius* or *Ratticus*, -a, -um, and *Rattus*, -a, -um; the *Rhatti*, *Rhatti* or *Ratti*, -orum (m.).  
*Rhamnes*, v. *Rameses*.  
*Rhamnes*, *Rhamnes*, -itis (m.).  
*Rhamnus*, *Rhamnus*, -untis (f.); of or belonging to *Rhamnus*, *Rhamnäsus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Rhamnäsus*, -idis.  
*Rhamnes*, v. *Rameses*.  
*Rhania*, *Rhania*, -idis (f.).  
*Rhaseupolis*, *Rhaseupölis*, -is (m.).  
*Rhea*, *Rhea*, -e (f.).  
*Rhebas*, the, *Rhebas*, -e (m.).  
*Rhedönes*, the, v. *Redönes*.  
*Rhegium*, *Rhegium*, -ii; and *Rhögion*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Rhegium*, *Rheginus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Rhegium*, *Rheginus*, -um (m.).  
*Rhetas*, *Remi*, -orum (m.); *Durocororum*, -i (m.).  
*Rhemetalces*, *Rhemetalces*, -e (m.).  
*Rhemi*, v. *Remi*.  
*Rhemnius*, *Rhemnius*, -ii (m.).  
*Rhene*, *Rhénä*, -es (f.).  
*Rhenus*, v. *Rhine*.  
*Rhesus*, *Rhésus*, -i (m.).  
*Rhetenor*, *Rhetenor*, -öris (m.).  
*Rhetico* (*Mount*), *Rhetico*, -onis (m.).  
*Rhianus*, *Rhianus*, -i (m.).  
*Rhidagus*, the, *Rhidagus*, -i (m.).  
*Rhine*, the, *Rhénus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Rhine*, *Rhenish*, *Rhenianus*, -a, -um; the dwellers on the *Rhine*, *Rheni*, -orum (m.).  
*Rhinocölura*, *Rhinocölura* or *-corüra*, -e (f.).  
*Rhinthon*, *Rhinthon*, -önis (m.); of or relating to *Rhinthon*, *Rhinthonicus*, -a, -um.  
*Rhion*, v. *Rhium*.  
*Rhipai* (*Mounts*), *Rhipai* or *Rhiphai*, -orum (m.).  
*Montes*; *Rhipaean*, *Rhipaeus* or *Rhipaeus*, -a, -um.  
*Rhipes*, *Rhipes*, -es (f.).  
*Rhipes*, *Rhipes* or *Rhipheus*, -eos and -ei (m.).  
*Rhiphai* (*Mounts*), v. *Rhipai*.  
*Rhium*, *Rhium* or *Rhion*, -ii (n.).  
*Rhizo*, *Rhizo*, -önis (f.); the inhabitants of *Rhize*, *Rhizonite*, -arum (m.).  
*Rhizus*, *Rhizus*, -untis (m.).  
*Rhoas*, the, *Rhoas*, -e (m.).  
*Rhoda*, *Rhoda*, -e, or *Rhode*, -es (f.), a woman's name  
 — 2 a city; of or belonging to *Rhoda*, *Rhoden*, -is, -e.  
*Rhodanus*, v. *Rhone*.  
*Rhodä*, v. *Rhoda*.  
*Rhodes*, v. *Rhodus*.  
*Rhodo*, *Rhodo*, -onis (m.).



*Rhodope*, Rhôdôpe, -es (f.), a mountain: of or belonging to *Rhodope*, Rhodopéus and Rhodopéus, -a, -um. — 2. a woman's name.  
*Rhódopia*, Rhôdôpia, -ydis (f.).  
*Rhodes*, Rhôdus and Rhôdos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Rhodes*, Rhodius, Rhodius, -a, -um; Rhodiaceus, -a, -um; and Rhodiensis, -e.  
*Rhodusa*, Rhodusa, -e (f.).  
*Rhobus*, Rhobus, -i (m.).  
*Rhocus*, Rhocus, -i (m.).  
*Rhetium*, Rhetium and Rhetion, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Rhetium*, Rhetianus, Rhetianus and Rhetianus, -a, -um; and Rhetianensis, -e.  
*Rhetus*, Rhetus, -eos or -ei (m.).  
*Rhetus*, Rhetus, -i (m.).  
*Rholus*, Rholus, -i (m.).  
*Rhone*, the, Rhôdnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Rhone*, Rhôdnus, -ydis (fem. adj.).  
*Rhosos*, Rhosos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Rhosos*, Rhosicus, -a, -um, and Rhosius, -a, -um.  
*Rhosolani*, the, Rhosolani or Rosolani, -orum (m.).  
*Rhodia*, v. *Radia*.  
*Rhonce*, Rhonce, -e (f.).  
*Rhyndacus*, the, Rhynâcus, -i (m.).  
*Rhythm*, Rhythm or Rhythm, -ii (n.).  
*Rickard*, Rickardus, -i (m.).  
*Richter*, Richter, -is (m.).  
*Ricina*, Ricina, -e (f.); of or relating to *Ricina*, Ricinensis, -a, and Ricinianus, -a, -um.  
*Riduna*, Riduna, -e (f.).  
*Rieti*, Rêite, -is (m.), q. v.  
*Riga*, Riga, -e (f.).  
*Rigodulum*, Rigodulum, -i (n.).  
*Rimati*, Rimatum, -i (n.), q. v.  
*Ripet* (Mountains), v. *Ripet*.  
*Ripon*, Rigodunum, -i (m.).  
*Robert*, Robertus, -i (m.).  
*Rochefort*, Ruffordium, -ii (n.).  
*Rochelle*, Rupella, -e (f.); *New Rochelle*, Rupella Nova.  
*Rochester*, Durobrivæ, -arum; *Roffa*, -e (f.); of *Rochester*, Roffensis, -e.  
*Roger*, Rogerus, -i (m.).  
*Romanus*, Romanus, -i (m.).  
*Rome*, Rôma, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Rome*, Romanus, Rômanus, -a, -um; *Romanian*, Romanianensis, -e, and Rômanicus, -a, -um; the *Romans*, Rômani, -orum (m.).  
*Romilius*, Romilius, -ii (m.).  
*Romney*, Românium, -i (n.).  
*Romula*, Rômula, -e (f.).  
*Romulus*, Romulus, -e (f.).  
*Romulus*, Rômulus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Romulus*, Romulus, Romulus, -a, -um; Romulus, -a, -um; Romuleus, -a, -um; and Romularis, -e; son or descendant of *Romulus*, Romulides, -e (m.); in plural poet. for *Romans*.  
*Romus*, Rômus, -i (m.).  
*Rosamund*, Rosamunda, -e (f.).  
*Roscius*, Roscius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Roscius*, Roscian, Roscius, -a, -um, and Roscianus, -a, -um.  
*Rosa*, Rosa, -e (f.).  
*Rosetta*, Bolbitine, -e (f.); of *Rosetta*, Bolbitinus, -a, -um.  
*Rossa*, Rossa, -e (f.).  
*Rosello*, Russell, -arum (f.).  
*Rostock*, Rostochium, -ii (n.); Bunitium, -ii (n.).  
*Rotterdam*, Rotterdamum, -i (m.).  
*Rotundus*, Rotundus, -i (m.).  
*Rosen*, Rotomagus, -i (m.), and Rotomagi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Rosen*, Rotomagensis, -e.  
*Rossillon*, Ruscinio, -onis (f.), q. v.; Ursolis, -is (f.).  
*Rolandus*, Rolandus, -i (m.).  
*Roxane*, Roxane or Rhoxane, -e (f.).  
*Rozolani*, the, v. *Rhosolani*.  
*Rubeas*, Rubeas, -e (m.).  
*Rubellus*, Rubellus, -ii (m.).  
*Rubi*, } Rubi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Rubi*, Ruvo, } Rubustinus, -a, -um.  
*Rubicon*, the, Rûbicon, -onis (m.).  
*Rubria*, Rubria, -e (f.).  
*Rubricus*, Rubricus, -i (m.).  
*Rubrius*, Rubrius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Rubrius*, Rubrian, Rubrius, -a, -um, and Rubrianus, -a, -um.  
*Rudie*, Rudie, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rudie*, Rudinus, -a, -um.  
*Rufa*, Rufa, -e (f.).  
*Ruffia*, Ruffia, -e (f.).  
*Rufinus*, Rufinus, -i (m.).  
*Rufina*, Rufina, -e (f.).

*Rufinus*, Rufinus or Ruffinus, -i (m.).  
*Ruffo*, Ruffo, -onis (m.).  
*Rufus*, Rufus, -ii (m.).  
*Rufra*, Ruffra, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rufra*, Ruffianus, -a, -um.  
*Rufenus*, Ruffinus, -i (m.).  
*Rufium*, Ruffium, -i (n.).  
*Rufinus*, Ruffinus, -i (m.).  
*Rufus*, Rufus, -i (m.).  
*Ruga*, Ruga, -e (m.).  
*Rugen*, Ruga, -e (f.).  
*Rugit*, the, Rugi, -orum (m.).  
*Rullianus*, Rullianus, -i (m.).  
*Rullus*, Rullus, -i (m.).  
*Rupert*, Rupertus, -i (m.).  
*Rupilla*, Rupilla, -e (f.).  
*Rupilius*, Rupilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Rupilius*, Rupilian, Rupilianus, -a, -um.  
*Rusarus*, Rusarus, -i (f.).  
*Rusca*, Rusca, -e (f.).  
*Ruscino*, Ruscinio, -onis (f.).  
*Ruscinus*, the, Ruscinus, -i (m.).  
*Ruscio*, Ruscio, -onis (m.).  
*Ruscus*, Ruscus, -ii (m.).  
*Rusconia*, Rusconia, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rusconia*, Rusconianus, -e.  
*Russell*, } Russell, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rosetta*, } Russell, Russellianus, -a, -um.  
*Ruso*, Ruso, -onis (m.).  
*Ruspina*, Ruspina, -e (f.).  
*Russia*, Russia, -e (f.); Sarmatia, -e (f.); *Europea* of or belonging to *Russia*, Russicus, -a, -um.  
*Rustus*, Rustus, -i (m.).  
*Rusticulus*, Rusticulus, -ii (m.).  
*Rusticus*, Rusticus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Rusticus*, Rusticianus, -a, -um.  
*Ruscurum*, Ruscurum, -i (m.).  
*Ruteni*, the, Ruteni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Ruteni*, Rutenian, Rutenus, -a, -um.  
*Ruth*, Ruth, indecl. (f).  
*Rutia*, Rutia, -e (f.).  
*Rutilla*, Rutilla, -e (f.).  
*Rutillus*, Rutillus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Rutillus*, Rutilianus, -a, -um.  
*Rutius*, Rutius, -i (m.).  
*Rutius*, Rutius, -i (m.).  
*Rutubia*, Rutubia, -is (f.).  
*Rutubia*, Rutubia, -is (f.).  
*Rutubia*, the, Rutubia, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Rutubia*, Rutubia, -a, -um.  
*Rutubia*, Rutubia, -arum (f.); of or belonging to the *Rutubia*, Rutubia, -a, -um.  
*Ruvo*, Rubi, -orum (m.).  
*Rye*, Rium, -ii (n.).

## S.

*Saar*, the, Sara, -e, and Sarâvus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Saar*, Sarâvus, -a, -um.  
*Saba*, Sabae, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Saba*, Sabaeus, -a, -um.  
*Sabae*, Sabae, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Sabae*, Sabaeus, -a, -um.  
*Sabata*, Sabata, -e, and Sabate, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Sabata*, Sabatinus, -a, -um.  
*Sabazius*, Sabazius, -ii (m.).  
*Sabella*, Sabella, -e (f.).  
*Sabelli*, the, Sabelli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sabelli*, Sabellus, -a, -um, and Sabellus, -a, -um.  
*Sabellus*, Sabellus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sabellus*, Sabellianus, -a, -um.  
*Sabellus*, Sabellus, -i (m.).  
*Sabidius*, Sabidius, -ii (m.).  
*Sabina*, Sabina, -e (f.).  
*Sabines*, the, Sabini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sabines*, Sabine, Sabinius, -a, -um.  
*Sabinus*, Sabinus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sabinus*, Sabinianus, -a, -um.  
*Sabis*, the, Sabis, -is (m.), v. *Sambre*.  
*Sabis*, Sabollum, -ii (n.).  
*Sabrata*, Sabrata, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Sabrata*, Sabratensis, -e.  
*Sabrina*, the, Sabrina, -e (m.).  
*Sabus*, Sabus, -i (m.).  
*Sacer*, the, Sâces, -arum (m.); sing., Sâces, -e (m.).  
*Sacer*, Sacer, -ori (m.).  
*Sacerdos*, Sacerdos, -otis (m.).

*Sacerant*, the, *Sacrāni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sacerant*, *Sacrānus*, -a, -um.  
*Sacrata*, *Sacrāta*, -ae (f.).  
*Sacrovir*, *Sacrovir*, -iri (m.); of or relating to *Sacrovir*, *Sacrovirianus*, -a, -um.  
*Sacred* (applied to places), *Sacer*, *Sacra*, *Sacrum*; as, *Sacred Mount*, *Sacer Mons* (m.); *Sacred Way* or *Sirct*, *Sacra Via* (f.); *Sacred Promontory*, *Sacrum Promontorium* (m.), &c.  
*Sadace*, *Sadace*, or *Sadala*, -ae (m.).  
*Sadducees*, the, *Sadducei*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sadducees*, *Sadduceus*, -a, -um.  
*Sepinus*, *Sepinum*, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Sepinum*, *Sepinates*, -ium (m.).  
*Setabis*, *Setabis*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Setabis*, *Setabus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Setabis*, *Setabitani*, -orum (m.).  
*Saginus*, *Saginus*, -i (m.).  
*Sagana*, *Sägäna*, -ae (f.).  
*Saganis*, the, *Sägänis*, -is, and *Sägänus*, -i (m.).  
*Sagaris*, the, *Sägäris*, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Sagaris*, *Sägäris*, -idis (fem. adj.).  
*Sages*, *Sägēs*, -ae or -is (m.).  
*Sagis*, the, *Sägis*, -is (m.).  
*Sagitta*, *Sagitta*, -ae (m.).  
*Sagra*, the, *Sägras*, -ae (m.).  
*Saguntum*, *Saguntum*, -i (n.); *Saguntus* or -tos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Saguntum*, *Saguntine*, *Saguntinus*, -a, -um.  
*Sahara* (Desert of), *Libye Deserta*, -orum (n.).  
*Saintes*, *Mediolanum*, -i (m.), *Santönium*; *Santönnes*, -um (m.).  
*Sala*, *Säla*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Sala*, *Saliticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Saltes*, -ae; the inhabitants of *Sala*, *Salte*, -arum (m.).  
*Salacia*, *Säläcia*, -ae (f.), a goddess.—2. a city; of or belonging to *Salacia*, *Salaciensis*, -e.  
*Salaco*, *Salaco*, -önis (m.).  
*Salamanca*, *Salmantica*, -ae (f.), q. v.  
*Salamis*, *Sälämis*, -inis (f.); of or belonging to *Salamis*, *Salaminius*, *Salaminius*, -a, -um, and *Salaminiäcus*, -a, -um.  
*Salanus*, *Salānus*, -i (m.).  
*Salapia*, *Säläpia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Salapia*, *Salapinus*, -a, -um, and *Salapitānus*, -a, -um.  
*Salaria*, *Salaria*, -ae (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Salaria*, *Salariensis*, -e.—2. (adj.) *Salaria Via*, the *Salarian Way*; of or relating to the *Salarian Way*, *Salariānus*, -a, -um.  
*Salassi*, the, *Sala-sl*, -orum (m.).  
*Salassus*, *Salassus*, -i (m.).  
*Salathiel*, *Salathiel*, -ēlis (m.).  
*Salduba*, *Salduba*, -ae (f.).  
*Salce*, *Sala*, -ae (f.).  
*Salenus*, *Salenus*, -ii (m.).  
*Salentum*, *Salentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Salentum*, *Salentine*, *Salentinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Salentum*, *Salentini* (or *Salienti*), -orum (m.).  
*Salera*, *Salera*, -ae (f.).  
*Salerno*, } *Salernum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Salernum*, } *icernum*, *Salernitanus*, -a, -um; *Gulf of Salerno*, *Prästānus Sinus*.  
*Salenus*, *Salenus*, -i (m.).  
*Salii*, the, *Salii*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Salii*, *Saläris*, -e, and *Salius*, -a, -um.  
*Salina*, *Salinae*, -arum (f.).  
*Salinator*, *Salinātor*, -oris (m.).  
*Salina*, *Salinae*, -arum (f.).  
*Salisbury*, *Särisburia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Salisbury*, *Salisburyensis*, -e.  
*Salus*, *Salus*, -i (m.).  
*Sallust*, *Sallustius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sallust*, *Sallustian*, *Sallustianus*, -a, -um.  
*Salmacia*, *Salmäcia*, -idis (f.).  
*Salmacis*, the, *Salmäni*, -orum (m.).  
*Salmantica*, *Salmantica*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Salmantica*, *Salmanticensis*, -e.  
*Salmon*, *Salmon*, -önis (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name.  
*Salmon*, *Salmöne*, -ae (f.).  
*Salmones*, *Salmönēs*, -eas or -ei (m.); daughter of *Salmones*, *Salmönis*, -idis (f.).  
*Salo*, the, *Salo*, -önis (m.).  
*Salome*, *Salome*, -ae (f.).  
*Salomon*, *Salomon*, -önis (m.); of or relating to *Salomon* or *Solomon*, *Salomönicius*, -a, -um, and *Salomönus*, -a, -um.  
*Salonn*, *Sälönn*, -ae, and *Salönne*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Salona*, *Salönensis*, -e, and *Saloninus*,

-a, -um.—2. (in *Livadia*), *Amphissa*, -ae (f.), q. v.; *Gulf of Salona*, *Crissæus Sinus*.  
*Salonichi*, *Thessalonica*, -ae (f.), q. v.; *Gulf of Salonichi*, *Thermæus Sinus*.  
*Salonina*, *Salonina*, -ae (f.).  
*Saloninus*, *Saloninus*, -i (m.).  
*Salonius*, *Salönis*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Salonius*, *Salonüanus*, -a, -um.  
*Salpe*, *Salpe*, -ae (f.).  
*Salpesa*, *Salpesa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Salpesa*, *Salpesianus*, -a, -um.  
*Salpis*, *Salpis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Salpis*, *Salpinus*, -a, -um, and *Salpinae*, -ätis (adj.).  
*Salus*, *Sälus*, -ütis (f.).  
*Salutio*, *Sälütio*, -önis (m.).  
*Salvia*, *Salvia*, -ae (f.).  
*Salvianus*, *Salviānus*, -i (m.).  
*Salvidienus*, *Salvidienus*, -i (m.).  
*Salvius*, *Salvius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Salvius*, *Salviānus*, -a, -um.  
*Salves*, the, *Salves*, -um, and *Salyi*, -orum (m.).  
*Salzburg*, *Salisburgum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Salzburg*, *Salisburgensis*, -e.  
*Samarand*, *Maracanda*, -orum (n.).  
*Samaris*, *Sämäria*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Samaris*, the *Samaritans*, *Sämäritæ*, -arum, and *Samaritani*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Samaris*, *Samaritan*, *Samaritæ*, -a, -um; *Samaritanus*, -a, -um; and *Samariticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Samaritis*, -idis.  
*Samarobrica*, *Sämkröbriva*, -ae (f.).  
*Sambre*, the, *Babla*, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Sambre*, *Sambrius*, -a, -um (late).  
*Same*, *Same*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Same*, *Sämäl*, -orum (m.).  
*Samiarius*, *Samiarius*, -ii (m.).  
*Sammonicus*, *Sammonicus*, -i (m.).  
*Sammonium*, *Sammonium*, -ii (m.).  
*Samnites*, the, *Samnites*, -um and -lum (m.), in sing., *Samnis*, -itis; of or belonging to the *Samnites*, *Samnite*, *Samniticus*, -a, -um.  
*Samnium*, *Samnium*, -ii (n.); the *Samnites*, v. foregoing.  
*Samos*, *Samos* or *Samus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Samos*, *Samian*, *Samius*, -a, -um.  
*Samosata*, *Samosata*, -orum (n.), and *Samosata*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Samosata*, *Samoetenia*, -ae.  
*Samothrace*, the, *Samothræa*, -ae, *Samothracis*, -ae, and *Samothraci*, -ae.  
*Samothracis*, the, *Samothracis*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Samothrace*, *Samothracenus*, -a, -um; *Samothracicus*, -a, -um; and *Samothracius*, -a, -um.  
*Sampo*, *Sampo*, -as or -önis (f.).  
*Samson*, *Samson*, *indecl.*, and *Samson*, -önis (m.).  
*Samoun*, *Amisus*, -i (f.), q. v.  
*Samuel*, *Samuel*, -ēlis (m.).  
*Sancia*, *Sancia*, -ae (f.).  
*Sanctio*, *Sanctio*, -önis (f.).  
*Sanctus*, *Sanctus*, -i (m.).  
*Sancus*, *Sancus*, -i (m.).  
*Sanda*, the, *Sanda*, -ae (m.).  
*Sandaron*, *Sandaron*, -önis (m.).  
*Sandwich*, *Sabulovicum*, -i (n.).  
*Sanga*, *Sanga*, -ae (m.).  
*Sangarius*, the, *Sangarius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to the *Sangarius*, *Sangarius*, -a, -um.  
*Sanni*, the, *Sanni*, -orum (m.).  
*Sannio*, *Sannio*, -önis (m.).  
*Sanguinius*, *Sanguinius*, -ii (m.).  
*Santon*, the, *Santönnes*, -um, and *Santöni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Santon*, *Santönicus*, -a, -um.  
*Saone*, the, *Arar*, -iris (m.).  
*Sapci*, the, *Säpäl*, -orum (m.).  
*Sapandus*, *Sapandus*, -i (m.).  
*Sapharus*, *Säphärus*, -i (m.).  
*Saphon*, *Säphon*, -öris (f.).  
*Sapis*, the, *Säpäs*, -is (m.).  
*Sapor*, *Säpor*, -öris (m.).  
*Sapphira*, *Säpphira*, -ae (f.).  
*Sappho*, *Säppho*, -as (f.); of or relating to *Sappho*, *Säpphicus*, -a, -um.  
*Sarabot*, the, *Hermus*, -i (m.).  
*Saraceni*, the, *Särracēni*, -orum (m.).  
*Saragosa*, *Cæsaraugusta*, -ae (f.).  
*Sarab*, *Sära*, -ae (f.).  
*Saranga*, the, *Särange*, -arum (m.).  
*Sardanapalus*, *Särdänäpälus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Sardanapalus*, *Särdänäpälus*, -a, -um.  
*Sardis*, v. *Sardis*.  
*Sardinia*, *Särdinia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Sardinia*, *Sardinian*, *Särdöus*, -a, -um; *Sardus*, -a, -um; and

Sardinianus, -a, -um; Sardinensis, -e, and Sardinus, -a, -um.  
*Sardis*, Sardes or Sardis, -ium (f.); of or belonging to Sardis, Sardinus, -a, -um, and Sardinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Sardis, Sardiniani, -orum (m.).  
*Sardones*, the Sardones, -um (m.).  
*Sare*, Sare, -es (f.).  
*Sarepta*, Särepta and Sarephta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Särepta, Säreptenus, -a, -um.  
*Sarolenus*, Sarioletus, -i (m.).  
*Sarmatia*, Sarmatiä, -æ (f.); the Sarmatians, Sarmatice, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Sarmatia, Sarmaticus, -a, -um; peculiar, Sarmätis, -idis.  
*Sarmen* us, Sarmentus, -i (m.).  
*Sarnus*, the Sarnus, -i (m.).  
*Sarnio*, the Sarnio, -i (m.).  
*Saronic* (Gulf), Saronicus Sinus (m.); Saronic, Saronicus, -a, -um; peculiar, Saronis, -idis.  
*Sarpedon*, the Sarpedon, -onis (m.).  
*Sarrastris*, the Sarrastris, -um (m.).  
*Sarsina*, Sarsina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sarsina, Sarsinas, -ätis (adj.).  
*Sart*, v. *Sardis*.  
*Sarus*, the Sarus, -i (m.).—2. (m.) a man's name.  
*Sasenn*, Sason, -onis (f.).  
*Sassaci*, the Sassaci, -orum (m.).  
*Sassa*, Sassia, -æ (f.).  
*Sassula*, Sassilia, -æ (f.).  
*Satellius*, Satellius, -i (m.).  
*Satictia*, Saticilia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Saticula, Saticulanus, -a, -um.  
*Sitrapene*, Satrapene, -æ (f.).  
*Sitriano*, Satrium, -i (m.).  
*Satricum*, Satricum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Satricum, Satricianus, -a, -um.  
*Satricus*, Satricus, -i (m.).  
*Sitrius*, Satrius, -i (m.).  
*Satureium*, Satureium, -i (m.); of or belonging to Satureium, Satureianus, -a, -um.  
*Saturius*, Satrius, -i (m.).  
*Saturn*, Saturnus, -i (m.); of or relating to Saturn, Saturnius, -a, -um.  
*Saturnia*, Saturnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Saturnia, Saturninus, -a, -um.  
*Saturninus*, Saturninus, -i (m.).  
*Saturnus*, v. *Saturn*.  
*Satyrus*, Satyrus, -i (m.).  
*Saufeia*, Sauf'eia, -æ (f.).  
*Saufeius*, Saufeius, -i (m.).  
*Saufellus*, Saufellus, -i (m.).  
*Saul*, Saul, indecl. and Skul, -illis (m.).  
*Sauromata*, the Saurömätis, -arum (m.); of the Sauromata, Sauromatian, Saurömätis, -æ (m.), Saurömätis, -idis (f.).  
*Save*, Save, -æ (f.).—2. the Save, v. *Savus*.  
*Saverrio*, Saverrio, -onis (m.).  
*Savo*, the Savo, -onis (m.).  
*Savone*, Savo, -onis (f.).  
*Savoy*, Sabaudia, -æ (f.).  
*Savus* (Save), the Savus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Savoia, Savensis, -e.  
*Saxa*, Saxa, -æ (m.).  
*Saxoni*, the Saxones, -um (m.); in sing., Saxo, -onis; the country of the Saxons, Saxony, Saxönia, -æ (f.); Saxon, Saxonicus, -a, -um.  
*Scæna* (Gale), the Scæna Porta, and Scæna Portæ (f.).  
*Scæva*, Scæva, -æ (m.).  
*Scævinius*, Scævinius, -i (m.).  
*Scævola*, Scævöla, -æ (m.).  
*Scala*, Scälæ, -arum (f.).  
*Scalabia*, Scalabis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Scalabis, Scalabitanus, -a, -um.  
*Scaldis*, the Scaldis, -is (m.).  
*Scamander*, the Scamander, -dri (m.); of or belonging to the Scamander, Scamandrius, -a, -um.  
*Scammos*, Scammos, -i (f.).  
*Scandilius*, Scandilius, -i (m.).  
*Scandinaria*, Scandia, -æ, and Scandinavia, -æ (f.).  
*Scantinius*, Scantinius, -i (m.); of or relating to Scantinius, Scantinius, -a, -um.  
*Scantius*, Scantius, -i (m.); of or relating to Scantius, Scantianus, -a, -um.  
*Scaptia*, Scaptia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Scaptia, Scaptian, Scaptius, -a, -um; of or belonging to the Scaptian tribe, Scaptiensis, -e.  
*Scaptius*, Scaptius, -i (m.).  
*Scapula*, Scapula, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Scapula, Scapulianus, -a, -um.  
*Scarpanto*, Carpathus, -i (f.). a. v.

*Scarpheia*, *Scarpheia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Scarpoma*, *Scarpoma*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Scarinus*, *Scarinus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Scaurus*, *Scaurus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Scaurus*,  
*Scaurian*, *Scaurianus*, -a, -um.  
*Scenite*, the, *Scenite*, -arum (*m.*).  
*Scepis*, *Scepis*, -is (*f.*); of or belonging to *Scepis*  
*Scepian*, *Scepius*, -a, -um.  
*Scerpius*, *Scerpius*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Scerpius*  
*Scerpiānus*, -a, -um.  
*Scerdiadus*, *Scerdiadus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Schafhausen*, *Schaphusia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Scheidt*, the, *Scaidus*, -is (*m.*), *q. v.*  
*Schera*, *Schera*, -æ (*f.*); of or relating to *Schera*,  
*Scherinus*, -a, -um.  
*Schinussa*, *Schinussa*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Schlenwig*, *Heideba*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Schönbrunn*, *Pons Bellus* (*m.*).  
*Schænos*, *Schenos*, -i (*f.*).  
*Schænus*, *Schenus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Schænus*,  
*Schæneus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Schænos*, *Schæneis*  
and *Sonenis*, -idis (*f.*).  
*Sciathus*, *Sciathus* or *Sciathos*, -i (*f.*).  
*Scitia*, *Scillæum*, -i (*n.*).  
*Scilly Islands*, *Cassiterides*, -um (*f.*), *Insulæ*.  
*Scio*, *Chios*, -ii (*f.*), *q. v.*  
*Scione*, *Scione*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Scipio*, *Scipio*, -ōnis (*m.*); poet. (in form patr.) *Scip-  
lādus*, -æ (*m.*); of or relating to *Scipio*, *Scipionius*,  
-a, -um.  
*Sciron*, *Sciron*, -ōnis (*m.*); of or belonging to *Sciron*,  
*Scironian*, *Scirōnius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Scirōnis*,  
-idis.  
*Scissis*, *Scissis*, -is (*f.*).  
*Slavini*, *v. Slavonia*.  
*Slavonia*, *v. Slavonia*.  
*Scodra*, *Scodra*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Scodra*,  
*Scodrensis*, -æ.  
*Scopas*, *Scopas*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Scope*, *Scōpe*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Scopinas*, *Scopinas*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Scopius*, *Scopius*, -ii (*m.*).  
*Scordact*, the, *Scordact*, -orum (*m.*).  
*Scordus* (*Mount*), *Scordus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Scotland*, *Scōtia*, -æ (*f.*); of or relating to *Scotland*,  
*Scottish*, *Scoticus*, -a, -um; the *Scots* or *Scotch*,  
*Scōti*, -orum (*m.*).  
*Scotanus*, *Scotussa*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Scotussa*,  
*Scotusæus*, -a, -um.  
*Scribonia*, *Scribonia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Scribonian*, *Scribonianus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Scribonius*, *Scribonius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Scri-  
bonia*, *Scribonianus*, -a, -um.  
*Scrofa*, *Scrofa*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Scultenna*, the, *Scultenna*, -æ (*m.*).  
*Scutari*, *Chrysopolis*, -is (*f.*).  
*Scydrothemis*, *Scydropthemis*, -is (*m.*).  
*Scyllace*, *Scyllace*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Scyllæum*, *Scyllæum*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Scy-  
llæum*, *Scyllæus*, -a, -um; *Scyllæus*, -a, -um;  
and *Scyllæinus*, -a, -um.  
*Scyllas*, *Scyllas*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Scyllia*, *Scyllia*, -æ (*f.*); of or relating to *Scyllia*, *Scyl-  
læus*, -a, -um.  
*Scyllæum*, *Scyllæum*, -i (*n.*).  
*Scyllis*, *Scyllis*, -is (*m.*).  
*Scymnus*, *Scymnus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Scyros*, *Scyros*, -ōnis (*m.*).  
*Scyros*, *Scyros* or *Seyrus*, -i (*f.*); of or belonging to  
*Scyros*, *Scyrian*, *Seyrus*, -a, -um, and *Seyrēticus*,  
-a, -um; pecul. fem., *Seyrias*, -idis, and *Seyrēis*, -idis.  
*Scythia*, *Scythia*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Scythia*,  
*Scythicus*, -a, -um.  
*Scythia*, *Scythia*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Scythia*,  
*Scythian*, *Scythicus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Scythia*,  
-idis; the *Scythians*, *Scythæ*, -arum (*m.*); a *Scythian*,  
*Scythæ*, -æ (*m.*), *Scythiæsa*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Scythopolis*, *Scythōpolis*, -is (*f.*); the inhabitants of  
*Scythopolis*, *Scythopolitæ*, -arum (*m.*).  
*Sebastis*, *Sebaste*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Sebastis*,  
*Sebastēnus*, -a, -um.  
*Sebastia*, *Sebastia*, -æ (*f.*).  
*Sebastian*, *Sebastianus*, -i (*m.*).  
*Sebastopolis*, *Sebastōpolis*, -is (*f.*).  
*Sebennytic*, *Sebennyticus*, -a, -um; the *Sebennytic  
mouth* (of the Nile), *Sebennyticum* *Ostium*.  
*Sebethus*, the, *Sebethus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to the  
*Sebethus*, *Sebethis*, -idis [*fem. adj.*].  
*Sebinus*, *Sebinus*, -i (*m.*). *Lacus*.  
*Seborus*, *Seborus*, -i (*m.*).

*Secchio, the, Gabelius, -i (m.).*  
*Securus, Securium, -i (n.).*  
*Secundilla, Secundilla, -æ (f.).*  
*Secundinus, Secundinus, -i (m.).*  
*Sedectus, Sedectus, -æ (m.).*  
*Sedunum, Sedunum, -i (n.); the people of Sedunum,*  
*Sedūni, -orum (m.).*  
*Segeda, Segeda, -æ (f.).*  
*Segedin, Segedinum, -i (n.), or Segodunum.*  
*Segesta, Segesta, -æ, or Segest-, -æ (f.); of or be-*  
*longing to Segesta, Segestianus, -a, -um, and Seges-*  
*tensis, -æ (f.).*  
*Segestes, Segestes, -æ (m.).*  
*Seginundus, Seginundus, -i (m.).*  
*Segisama, Segisama, -æ, and Segisamo-, -onis (f.); of*  
*or belonging to Segisama, Segisamonensis, -æ.*  
*Segobriga, Segobriga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Seg-*  
*obriga, Segobrigensia, -æ (f.).*  
*Segonax, Segonax, -actia (m.).*  
*Segontia, Segontia or Beguntia, -æ (f.); of or belong-*  
*ing to Segontia, Segontinus, -a, -um.*  
*Segorbe, Segorbiga, -æ (f.).*  
*Segre, the, Sicôria, -ia (m.).*  
*Segurio, Segurio, -onis (f.).*  
*Segurium, Segurium, -i (n.); of or belonging to Se-*  
*gurium, Seguriensis, -æ.*  
*Scia, Scia, -æ (f.).*  
*Scine, the, Scôlana, -æ (f.).*  
*Scissel, Scissellum, -i (n.).*  
*Sclaus, Sclaus, -i (m.); of or relating to Sclaus, Sclânius,*  
*-a, -um.*  
*Sclausus, Sclânius, -i (m.); of or relating to Sclânius,*  
*Sclâniânus, -a, -um.*  
*Sclachus, Sclachus, -æ (f.).*  
*Sclie, the, Silikrus, -i (m.).*  
*Sclena, Sclene, -æ (f.).*  
*Sclencia, Sclencia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Sclencia,*  
*Sclenciensis, -æ; Sclenciânus, -a, -um; and (late)*  
*Sclenciânus, -a, -um; pecul. form, Sclencia, -idis.*  
*Seige, Seige, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Seige, Belgic-*  
*us, -a, -um.*  
*Sellia, Sellia, -æ (f.).*  
*Sellicus, Sellicus, -i (m.); of or relating to Sellius,*  
*Selliânus, -a, -um.*  
*Sellymbria, the, Penâus, -i (m.).*  
*Selinus, Selinus, -untia (f.); of or belonging to Se-*  
*linus, Sellinâus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Selinus,*  
*Sellinuntii, -orum (m.).*  
*Selviria, Selymbria, -æ (f.), q. v.*  
*Sellasia, Sellasia, -æ (f.).*  
*Selle, Selle, -æ (f.).*  
*Selsey, Seolesia, -æ (f.).*  
*Selymbria, Selymbria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Se-*  
*lymbria, Selymbrianus, -a, -um.*  
*Sem or Shem, Sem, indecl. (m.).*  
*Semele, Sêmêle, -æ, and Semêla, -æ (f.); of or re-*  
*lating to Semele, Semêliâus, -a, -um, and Semeliâus,*  
*-a, -um.*  
*Semirâmis, Semirâmis, -is and -idis (f.); of or relating*  
*to Semirâmis, Semirâmiâus, -a, -um.*  
*Semo, Sêmo, -onis (m.).*  
*Sempronia, Semprônia, -æ (f.).*  
*Sempronius, Semprônus, -i (m.); of or relating to*  
*Sempronius, Sempronianus, Sempronius, -a, -um, and*  
*Sempronianus, -a, -um.*  
*Sena, Sena, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sena, Senânius,*  
*-a, -um, and Senensis, -æ.*  
*Seneca, Seneca, -æ (m.).*  
*Senega, the, Daridus, -i (m.).*  
*Senia, Senia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Senia, Sen-*  
*ensis, -æ.*  
*Senigallia, Sena, -æ (f.), Gallica; Senogallia, -æ (f.).*  
*Sennar, Senitum, -i (m.).*  
*Sennacherib, Sennacherib, indecl. (m.).*  
*Senogallia, Senogallia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Se-*  
*nogallia, Senogallensis, -æ.*  
*Senones, the, Senônes, -um (m.); of or belonging to*  
*the Senones, Senoniciâus, -a, -um; the country of the*  
*Senones, Senônia, -æ (f.).*  
*Sens, Agendicum, -i (n.); Senônes, -um (m.).*  
*Sentinna, Sentinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sent-*  
*inna, Sentina, -atis (adj.).*  
*Sentinus, Sentinus, -i (m.).*  
*Sepia, Sepias, -idis (f.).*  
*Sepiusa, Sepiusa, -æ (f.).*  
*Sepultra, Sepulâra, -æ (f.), and Sepulsa, -orum (m.).*  
*Sepia, Sepia, -orum (m.).*  
*Septicius, Septicius, -i (m.); of or relating to Septicius,*  
*Septiciânus, -a, -um.*  
*Septimanin, Septimania, -æ (f.).*

*Septimuncula*, *Septimuncula*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Septimuncula*, *Septimunculis*, -æ.  
*Sequânus*, *Se*, *Sequân*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sequân*, *Sequânicus*, -a, -um, and *Sequânus*, -a, -um.  
*Serapion*, *Serapion*, -onis (m.).  
*Serapic*, *Serápia*, -æ and -idis (m.); of or relating to *Serapia*, *Serápica*, -a, -um.  
*Serbonia* (*Lake*), *Serbônia*, -idis (f.).  
*Serchio*, the, *Ksar*, -tris (m.), q. v.  
*Serdica*, *Serdica*, -æ (f.); or belonging to *Serdica*, *Serdicensis*, -æ, and *Serdicinus*, -a, -um.  
*Serenianus*, *Serenianus*, -i (m.).  
*Serenus*, *Serénus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Serenus*, *Serénianus*, -a, -um.  
*Seres*, the, *Seres*, -um (f.); in sing., *Ser*, -tris; of or relating to the *Seres*, *Sericus*, -a, -um.  
*Sergia*, *Sergia*, -æ (f.).  
*Sergius*, *Sergilius*, -i (m.).  
*Sergius*, *Sergius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sergius*, *Sergian*, *Sergius*, -a, -um.  
*Seria*, *Seria*, -æ (f.).  
*Seringapalem*, *Brachme*, -æ (f.).  
*Seriphus*, *Seriphus*, or *Seriphus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Seriphus*, *Seriphus*, -a, -um.  
*Serippo*, *Serippo*, -onis (f.).  
*Serphast*, *Sarepta*, -æ (f.).  
*Serphanto*, *Seriphus*, -i (f.), q. v.  
*Sertorius*, *Sertorius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sertorius*, *Sertorianus*, -a, -um.  
*Servia*, *Servia*, -æ (f.); *Moesia Superior*.  
*Servien*, *Servianus*, -i (m.).  
*Servitia*, *Servitia*, -æ (f.).  
*Servilius*, *Servilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Servilius*, *Servilian*, *Servilianus*, -a, -um, and *Servilianus*, -a, -um.  
*Servius*, *Servius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Servius*, *Servianus*, -a, -um.  
*Seastrois*, *Sēastrois*, -is, also *Seōastrois*, -is (m.).  
*Sessa*, *Suessa*, -æ (f.).  
*Sestium*, *Sestium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Sestium*, *Sestinas*, -ātis (adj.).  
*Sesto*, *Sextium*, -ātis (m.).  
*Sestus*, *Sestus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Sestos*, *Sesticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sestis*, -idis, and *Sestias*, -ādis.  
*Salab*, v. *Salabia*.  
*Seth*, *Seth*, *tracel*. (m.); of or relating to *Seth*, *Sethianus*, -a, -um.  
*Setia*, *Sētia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Setia*, *Sētiana*, -a, -um.  
*Sellus* (*Mount*), *Sētius*, -ii (m.), *Mone*; of or belonging to *Mount S-tius*, *Sētianus*, -a, -um.  
*Seuthes*, *Seuthes*, -æ (m.).  
*Seuthusa*, *Seuthusa*, -æ (f.).  
*Severa*, *Sevēra*, -æ (f.).  
*Severian*, *Severianus*, -i (m.).  
*Severus*, the, *Sabrina*, -æ (m.).  
*Severus*, *Sevērus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Severus*, *Severianus*, -a, -um.  
*Seville*, *Hispalia*, -is (f.), q. v.  
*Sevo* (*Mount*), *Sevo*, -onis (m.).  
*Sevita*, *Sevita*, -æ (f.).  
*Sevilia*, *Sevilia*, -æ (f.).  
*Sextilius*, *Sextilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sextilius*, *Sextilianus*, -a, -um.  
*Sextius*, *Sextius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sextius*, *Sextius*, -a, -um, and *Sextianus*, -a, -um.  
*Sextus*, *Sextus*, -i (m.).  
*Shadrach*, *Shadrach*, *indcel*. (m.).  
*Shannon*, the, *Juernus*, -i (m.).  
*Shippy*, *Tolapiis*, -āis (f.).  
*Shrewsbury*, *Salopia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Shrewsbury*, *Salopianis*, -æ.  
*Shelland* (*Iceland*), the, *Æmodæ*, -arum (f), *Insulae*.  
*Siambi*, *Siambi*, -is (f.).  
*Sibde*, *Sibde*, -es (f.).  
*Siberia*, *Siberia*, -æ (f.).  
*Sibustates*, the, *Sibustates*, -ium (m.).  
*Sibyll*, *Sibylla*, -æ (f.).  
*Sica*, *Sica*, -æ (m.).  
*Sicambi*, the, *Sicambri*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sicambri*, *Sicamber*, -bra, -brum.  
*Sicambria*, *Sicambria*, -æ (f.).  
*Sicani*, the, *Sicāni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sicani*, *Sicānius*, -a, -um, and *Sicānus*, -a, -um (*post. for Sicilian*).  
*Sicca*, *Sicca*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Sicca*, *Siccensis*, -æ.  
*Sichem*, *Sichem*, *indcel*. (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.

*Sicily, Sicilia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sicily, *Sicilianus*, *Siculus*, -a, -um, and *Siciliensis*, -e; *pecul. fem.*, *Sicella*, -idis (f.); the *Sicilians*, *Sicilli*, -orum (m.).  
*Sicoria, the, Sicoris*, -is (m.).  
*Siculi, the, Siculi*, -orum (m.), v. *Sicily*.  
*Siculus, Siculus*, -i (m.).  
*Sicyon, Sicyon*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Sicyon*, *Sicyonian*, *Sicyonius*, -a, -um.  
*Side, Sida*, -æ, and *Side*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Side*, *Sidensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Side*, *Sidetæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Sidicinum, Sidicinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sidicinum*, *Sidicinus*, -a, -um.  
*Sidon, Sidon*, -onis (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Sidon*, *Sidonian*, *Sidônianus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sidônica*, -idis.—2. (m.) a man's name.  
*Sidra (Gulf of), Byrtis*, -is (f.), Major.  
*Sidus, Sidus*, -untis (f.).  
*Sidusa, Sidusa*, -æ (f.).  
*Sienna, Sena*, -æ (f.).  
*Siganto, Siphnus*, -i (f.), q. v.  
*Siga, Siga*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Siga*, *Sigensis*, e. *S yambri, the, v. Sicambri*.  
*Sigeum, Sigeum* and *Sigdon*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sigeum*, *Sigëus*, -a, -um, and *Sigëtus*, -a, -um.  
*Sigida, Sigida*, -æ (m.).  
*Sigipedes, the, Sigipedes*, -um (m.).  
*Signia, Signia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Signia*, *Signinus*, -a, -um.  
*Sinæis (Mount), Signias*, -æ (m.).  
*Sila, Sila*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Sila*, *Silānus*, -a, -um.  
*Silario, Silario*, -onis (m.).  
*Silānus, Silānus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Silanus*, *Silānius*, -a, -um.  
*Silas, Silas*, -æ (m.).  
*Silbrum, Silbrum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Silbrum*, *Silolānus*, -a, -um.  
*Silenus, Silēus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Silenus*, *Silēnicus*, -a, -um.  
*Silesia, Silesia*, -æ (f.).  
*Sileum, Sileum*, -i (n.).  
*Silici, the, Silici*, -orum (m.).  
*Silius, Silius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Silius*, *Sillius*, *Silius*, -a, -um, and *Silianus*, -a, -um.  
*Silo, Silo*, -onis (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.  
*Siloe, Siloe*, -æ, and *Siloe*, indecl. (f.); of or belonging to *Siloe*, *Siloue*, -a, -um.  
*Silpia, Silpia*, -æ (f.).  
*Silus, Silus*, -i (m.).  
*Silvanus, Silvanus*, -i (m.).  
*Silvester, Silvester*, -tris (m.).  
*Simachus, v. Symachus*.  
*Simalo, Simalo*, -onis (m.).  
*Simbrivium, Simbrivium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Simbrivium*, *Simbrivinus* (or *Simbruinus*), -a, -um.  
*Simoon, Simoon*, -onis (m.).  
*Simittus, Simittus*, indecl. (m.); of or belonging to *Simittus*, *Simittuensis*, -e.  
*Simmius, Simmius*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Simmius*, *Simmiëus*, -a, -um.  
*Simole, the, Simië*, -entis or -entos (m.).  
*Simon, Simon*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Simon*, *Simoniānus*, -a, -um.  
*Simonides, Simōnides*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Simonides*, *Simōnideus*, -a, -um.  
*Sinda, Sinda*, -æ, and *Sindos*, -i (f.); of or relating to *Sinda*, *Sindicus*, -a, -um, and *Sindensis*, -e.  
*Sindus, Sindus*, -æ or -is (m.).  
*Singara, Singara*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Singara*, *Singarēus*, -a, -um.  
*Singidunum, Singidunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Singidunum*, *Singidūnensis*, -e.  
*Singili, Singili*, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to *Singili*, *Singilensis*, -e.  
*Singaglia, v. Senigaglia*.  
*Sinis, Sinis*, -is (m.).  
*Sinnaces Sinnaces*, -is (m.).  
*Sinnicus, Sinnicus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Sinnicus*, *Sinnianus*, -a, -um.  
*Sinope, Sinope*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Sinope*, *Sinopicus*, -a, -um, and *Sinopenis*, -e; *pecul. fem.*, *Sinōpis*, -idis.  
*Sintice, Sintice*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Sintice*, *Sinticea*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Sintice*, *Sintili*, -orum (m.).  
*Sinuo, Sinope*, -es (f.), q. v.  
*Sinuessa, Sinuessa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sinuessa*, *Sinuessañus*, -a, -um.  
*Son (Mount), Sion*, indecl. (f.).  
*Siphnus, Siphnus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Siphnus*, *Siphnius*, -a, -um.

*Siponium, Sipontum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sipontum*, *Sipontinus*, -a, -um.  
*Spylus (Mount), Stipylus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Spylus*, *Sipylëus*, -a, -um; *Sipylëus*, -a, -um; and *Sipylensis*, -e.  
*Sir, the, Iaxartes*, -æ (m.).  
*Sira, Sira*, -arum (f.).  
*Sirbonis (Lake), Sirbōn*, -idis (f.).  
*Sirens, the, Sirenes*, -um (f.); a *Siren*, *Siren*, -ēnis; of or relating to the *Sirens*, *Sirenūis*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Surēnis*, -idis.  
*Siris, the, Siris*, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Siris*, *Birinus*, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city; of or belonging to *Siris*, *Sirinūis*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Siris*, *Birini*, -orum (m.).  
*Sirmia, Sirmia*, -æ (f.).  
*Sirmio, Sirmio*, -onis (m.).  
*Sirmum, Sirmium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sirmium*, *Sirmiensis*, -e.  
*Sisapo, Sisapo*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Sisapo*, *Sisapōnensis*, -e.  
*Sisacia, Sisacia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sisacia*, *Sisaciānus*, -a, -um.  
*Sisenna, Sisenna*, -æ (m.).  
*Siser, Siser*, -ēris (m.).  
*Sistron, Segustero*, -ōnis (f.); Civitas 8 gesterorum.  
*Sisyphus, Sisyphus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sisyphus*, *Sisyphus*, -a, -um; son of *Sisyphus*, *Sisyphidēs*, -æ (m.).  
*Sithon, Sithon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Sithonii, the, Sithōn*, -orum (m.); *Sithonian*, *Sithōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sithōnis*, -idis (poet. for Thracian).  
*Sittis, Sittis*, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to *Sittis*, *Sittisensis*, -e.  
*Sittace, Sittace*, -es (f.); the territory of *Sittace*, *Sittacēne*, -es (f.).  
*Sittius, Sittius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Sittius*, *Sittianus*, -a, -um.  
*Siwak, Ammonium*, -i (n.).  
*Skye (Isle of), Ebusa Orientalis*.  
*Skyro, Scyros*, -i (f.), q. v.  
*Slavonia, Slavonia* or *Slavonia*, -æ (f.); the *Slavonians*, *Slavi*, -orum, and *Slavones*, -um (m.).  
*Slewick, Slewicium*, -i (m.).  
*Slugs, Clausule*, -arum (f.).  
*Smerdis, Smerdis*, -is (m.).  
*Smintha, Smintha*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Smintha*, *Sminthian*, *Sminthius*, -a, -um, and *Sminthēus*, -a, -um; as an appellation of *Apollo*, *Sminthian*, *Sminthiēs*, -eae or -ei (m.).  
*Smyrna, Smyrna*, -æ (f.); a city; of or belonging to *Smyrna*, *Smyrnenas*, *Smyrnenus*, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name.  
*Sochia, Sochia*, -is (m.).  
*Socho, Socho*, indecl. (f.).  
*Socotora, Dioscoridis Insula* (f.).  
*Socrates, Socrātes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Socrates*, *Socratic*, *Socraticus*, -a, -um; the followers of *Socrates*, *Socratici*, -orum (m.).  
*Socraton, Socraton*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Socunda, Socunda*, -æ (f.).  
*Sodom, Sōdōma*, -æ (f.); *Sōdāmum*, -i (n.); and *Sōdāma*, -orum (m.); the inhabitants of *Sodom*, *Sōdōmites*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Sodom*, *Sōdōmiticus*, -a, -um.  
*Sogdiana, Sogdiana*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Sogdiana*, *Sogdiani*, -orum (m.).  
*Solsson, Suessio*, -ōnis (f.); Augusta *Suessionum*.  
*Sole, Sole*, -es (f.).  
*Soli, Soli* or *Solæ*, -orum (f.); of or belonging to *Soli*, *Solensis*, -e.  
*Solomon, v. Salomon*.  
*Solona, Solonæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Solona*, *Solonas*, -ātis (adj.).  
*Solonium, Solonium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Solonium*, *Soloninus*, -a, -um.  
*Solus, Solus*, -untis (f.); of or belonging to *Solus*, *Solutinus*, -a, -um.  
*Solea, Solva*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Solea*, *Solvensis*, -e.  
*Solway (Firth of), Itunæ Estuarium* (n.).  
*Sontius, the, Sontius*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Sontius*, *Sontius*, -a, -um.  
*Sopater, Sopater*, -tri (m.).  
*Sophene, Sōphēne*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Sophene*, *Sophēni*, -orum (m.).  
*Sophia, Sophia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Sophia*, *Sophiānus*, -a, -um.  
*Sophocles, Sophocles*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Sophocles*, *Sophocleus*, -a, -um.

*Sopella*, Söppöls, -is (m.).  
*Sora*, Söra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sora*, Soranus, -a, -um.  
*Soracte* (Mount), Sörracte, -is (n.); of or belonging to Mount *Soracte*, Soractinus, -a, -um.  
*Sordce*, Sordice, -es (f.).  
*Sordus*, the, Sordus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Sordus*, Sordicenus, -a, -um.  
*Surreto*, Surrentum, -i (m.).  
*Sosia*, Sosia, -æ (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a woman's name.  
*Sosias*, Sosias, -æ (m.).  
*Sosicles*, Sosicles, -is (m.).  
*Sosignus*, Sosigènes, -is (m.).  
*Sosilaus*, Sosilaus, -i (m.).  
*Sosimenes*, Sosimènes, -is (m.).  
*Sospater*, Sospater, -tris (m.).  
*Sotis*, Sotis, -is (m.), a man.—2. (f.) a woman.  
*Sotius*, Sötius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sotius* or the *Soti*, Sotiānus, -a, -um.  
*Sosthenes*, Sosthènes, -is (m.).  
*Sotades*, Sotades, -is (m.); of or relating to *Sotades*, Sotadeus, -a, -um. and Sotadicus, -a, -um.  
*Sotas*, Sotas, -æ (m.).  
*Soter*, Soter, -eris (m.).  
*Soteridas*, Sotēridas, -æ (m.).  
*Sothis*, Sothis, -is (m.).  
*Sotiates*, the, Sotiates, -um or -lum (m.).  
*Sotira*, Sötira, -æ (f.).  
*Southampton*, Clausentum, -i (m.).  
*Spa*, Aquæ Spadanæ, -arum (f.).  
*Spaco*, Spāco, -ūs (f.).  
*Spain*, Hispania, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Spain, Spanish, Hispanus, -a, -um; Hispaniensis, -e; and Hispanicus, -a, -um; the Spanish Sea, Ibericum Mare; the Spaniards, Hispani, -orum (m.); Greek and poet., Iberia, and its deriv., used for Hispania, -æ; v. *Iberia*.  
*Spalatro*, Spalatum, -i (m.).  
*Sparta*, Sparta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sparta*, Spartan, Spartānus, -a, -um, and Sparticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Sparta*, Spartans, Spartiātæ, -arum (m.), Spartāni, -orum (m.).  
*Spartacus*, Sparticus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Spartacus*, Sparticus, -a, -um.  
*Spartian*, Spartianus, -i (m.).  
*Spatale*, Spatale, -æ (f.).  
*Spicer*, v. *Spire*.  
*Sperchæus*, the, Sperchæus or Sperchius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to the *Sperchæus*, Sperchæi, -idis (fem. adj.); a dweller on the *Sperchæus*, Sperchæonides, -æ (m.).  
*Sperchia*, Sperchiæ, -arum (f.).  
*Spezia*, Tiparenum, -i (f.).  
*Sphagie*, Sphāgie, -arum (f.).  
*Spina*, Spina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Spina*, Spānēticus, -a, -um.  
*Spino*, Spino, -ōnis (m.).  
*Splinter*, Splinther, -ēris (m.).  
*Spio*, Spio, -ūs (f.).  
*Spire*, Augusta Nemetur; Noviomagus, -i, and Spira, -æ (f.).  
*Spiridion*, Spiridion, -ōnis (m.).  
*Spoleium*, Spōletium, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Spolebi*, -i-tium, Spōletinus, -a, -um.  
*Spurades*, the, Spōrādes, -um (f.), Insulæ.  
*Sparinna*, Sparinna, -æ (m.).  
*Squillace*, Scyllacum, -i (m.), q. v.; Gulf of *Squillace*, Scyllacæ Sinus.  
*St. Agatha*, Agathyrna, -æ (f.), and Agathyrnum, -i (m.).  
*St. Alban's*, Fanum St. Albani (m.).  
*St. Andrew's*, Andrēpōlis, -is (f.).  
*St. Angelo*, Castrum St. Angeli (m.); Angēlōpōlis, -is (f.).  
*St. Bertrand*, Bertrānōpōlis, -is (f.).  
*St. Catharine's*, Insula Catharinæ (f.).  
*St. Christocal*, Portakium St. Christophōri (m.).  
*St. Cloud*, Fanum St. Clodaldi (m.).  
*St. Cruz*, Fanum St. Crucis (m.).  
*St. David's*, Menēvia, -æ (f.).  
*St. Denis*, Catoia, -i (m.).  
*St. D. m. n. y. n.*, Hispaniola, -æ (f.).  
*St. Enfrua*, Gulf of, Lanæticus Sinus.  
*St. Fr.*, Fanum St. Picti (m.).  
*St. George*, Insula St. Georgii (f.).  
*St. Guthard*, Adūla or Adūla, -æ (m.).  
*St. Jann*, Insula St. Jacobi (f.), an island.—2. a city: Fanum St. Jacobi (m.).  
*St. James*, Fanum St. Jacobi (m.).  
*St. Jean d'Arcy*, Ace, -es (f.).  
*St. Juan de Puerto Rico*, Fanum St. Joannis Portus Divitiæ.  
*St. Maura*, Leucadia, -æ (f.), q. v.

*St. Michael*, Fanum St. Michēllis (m.).  
*St. Omer*, Audomarōpōlis, -is (f.).  
*St. Quentin*, Augusta Veromanduorum (f.).  
*St. Rami*, Fanum St. Remigii (m.).  
*St. Sebastian's*, Donastienum, -i (m.).  
*St. Stephen's*, Fanum St. Stephāni (m.).  
*St. Thomas*, Insula St. Thomæ (f.), an island.—2. Fanum St. Thomæ (m.), a town.  
*Stabian*, Stabiz, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Stabiz*, Stabianus, -a, -um.  
*Stafford*, St. ffordia, -æ (f.).  
*Stagira*, Stazira, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Stagira*, Singirtie, Stagirites, -æ (masc. adj.).  
*Stalimene*, Lemnos, -i (f.), q. v.  
*Stamford*, Stamfordia, -æ (f.).  
*Stannicks*, Congavata, -æ (f.).  
*Stanco*, Cos, q. v.  
*Standia*, Dia, -æ (f.).  
*Staseas*, Staseas, -æ (m.).  
*Statiella*, Statiellæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Statiella*, Statiellæ, -ātis (adj.), and Statiellensis, -e.  
*Statiila*, Statiila, -is (m.).  
*Statonis*, Statonia, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Statonia*, Statoniensis, -e.  
*Stelendna*, Stelendēna, -æ (f.).  
*Stella*, Stella, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Stella*, Stellæ, -ātis (adj.), and Stellatius, -a, -um.  
*Stello*, Stellio, -ōnis (m.).  
*Stenebaca*, Stēnēbaca or Stēnēbaca, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Stenebaca*, Stenebocius, -a, -um.  
*Stenor*, Stenor, -ōris (m.); of or relating to *Stenor*, Stentoreus, -a, -um.  
*Stehane*, Stēphāne, -es (f.).  
*Stephanio*, Stēphānio, -ōnis (m.).  
*Stephen*, Stēphānus, -i (m.).  
*Strophe*, Sterop, -æ (f.).  
*Steropas*, Stērōpæ, -æ (m.).  
*Stertinus*, Stertinus, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Stertinus*, Stertinus, -a, -um.  
*Stesichorus*, Stesichōrus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Stesichorus*, Stesichōrus, -a, -um.  
*Stettin*, Sedinum, -i (m.).  
*Sthenbaca*, v. *Stenebaca*.  
*Sthenelus*, Stēnēlus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sthenelus*, Stēnēlētus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Stēnēlētis, -idis.  
*Stheno*, Stēno, -ūs (f.).  
*Sthenbaca*, v. *Sthenbaca*.  
*Stilbon*, Stilbon, -ōntis (m.).  
*Stilicho*, Stilicho, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Stilicho*, Stilichonius, -a, -um.  
*Stilio*, Stillo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Stilo*, Stilo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Stilpo*, Stilpo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Stimicon*, Stimicon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Stimula*, Stimula, -æ (f.).  
*Stiria*, Stiria, -æ (f.).  
*Stirling*, Sterlina, -æ (f.); Mons Dolorēus (m.).  
*Stobi*, Stobi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Stobi*, Stobensis, -e.  
*Stockholm*, Holmia, -æ (f.).  
*Strechæ*, the, Strechædes, -um (f.); in sing., Strechæ, -ādæ.  
*Stola*, Stola, -æ (m.).  
*Stolo*, Stolo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Strabo*, Strabo, -ōnis (m.).  
*Strait of Caffr*, Bosporus Cimmericus (m.).  
*Strait of Constantinople*, Bosporus Thracicus (m.).  
*Strait of Dover*, Fretum Gallicum.  
*Strait of Gibraltar*, v. *Gibraltar*.  
*Strait of St. Bonifacio*, Taphros, -i (f.).  
*Stralsund*, Sun-ōis, -æ (f.).  
*Strassburg*, Argentoratum, -i (m.).  
*Stratioti*, Munychia, -æ (f.).  
*Stratipocles*, Stratipocles, -is (m.).  
*Strato*, Strāto, -ōnis (m.).  
*Stratoclea*, Stratoclea or Stratoclea, -æ (f.).  
*Stratonice*, Stratonicæ, -is (m.).  
*Stratonice*, Stratonicæ, -es (f.).  
*Stratonicea*, Stratonicæ, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Stratonicea*, Stratonicænsis, -e; Stratoniceus, -eos or -ei (masc. adj.); pecul. fem., Stratonicis, -idis.  
*Stratonidas*, Strātonidas, -æ (m.).  
*Stratophanes*, Stratōphānes, -is (m.).  
*Stratus*, Stratus or Stratos, -i (f.).  
*Stratili* (Islands), Plōtæ or Strophædes Insulæ (f.).  
*Stromboli*, v. *Strongyle*, -æ (f.).  
*Strongyle*, v. *Strongyle*, -æ (f.).  
*Strongyli*, Petelia, -æ (f.).  
*Strongyllon*, Strongyllon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Strophædes*, the, Strophædes, -um (f.), Insulæ.  
*Struma*, Struma, -æ (m.).

*Strymon*, *Strymon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to the *Strymon*, *Strymonian*, *Strymōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Strymōnis*, -idis.  
*Stubera*, *Stubera*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Stubera*, *Stubereus*, -a, -um.  
*Stura*, the *Stura*, -ae (m.).  
*Stuttgart*, *Stuttgartia*, -ae (f.).  
*Stymphālus*, *Stymphālus*, -i (m.); *Stymphālum* or *Stymphālōn*, -i (m.); and *Stymphālā*, -orum (m.); *Stymphalian*, *Stymphālius*, -a, -um, and *Stymphālius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Stymphālīs*, -idis; especially in plural, the *Stymphalian* (birds), *Stymphālides*, -um.  
*Styx*, *Styx*, -ygis (f.); of or belonging to the *Styx*, *Stygius*, -a, -um.  
*Suadones*, the *Suadones*, -um (m.).  
*Suasa*, *Suasa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Suasa*, *Suasānus*, -a, -um.  
*Subis*, the *Subis*, -is (m.).  
*Sublaccum*, *Sublaccum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sublaccum*, *Sublaccensis*, -e.  
*Subota*, *Subota*, -orum (m.).  
*Subur*, *Subur*, -uris (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a river.  
*Subura*, *Sūbura* or *Sūbura*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Subura*, *Suburānus*, -a, -um, and *Suburitānus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of the *Subura*, *Suburānenses*, -um (m.).  
*Succabar*, *Succabar*, -āris (n.).  
*Successes*, the *Successes*, -ium (m.).  
*Succubo*, *Succubo*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Succubo*, *Succubonitānus*, -a, -um.  
*Sueche*, *Sueche*, -es (f.).  
*Sucinum*, *Sucinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sucinum*, *Sucinianus*, -a, -um, and *Sucinienis*, -e.  
*Sucrana*, *Sucrana*, -ae (f.).  
*Sucro*, the *Sucro*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to the *Sucro*, *Sucronensis*, -e.  
*Sucuro*, *Sucuro*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Sudertum*, *Sudertum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sudertum*, *Sudertānus*, -a, -um.  
*Sudines*, *Sudines*, -ae or -is (m.).  
*Sue*, *Sue*, -es (f.).  
*Suel*, *Suel*, -ēlis (m.); of or belonging to *Suel*, *Suellitānus*, -a, -um.  
*Suessa*, *Suessa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Suessa*, *Suessānus*, -a, -um.  
*Suessetani*, the *Suessetani*, *Suessetāni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Suessetani*, *Suessetānus*, -a, -um.  
*Suessiones*, the *Suessiones*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Suessiones*, *Suessionenensis*, -e.  
*Suessula*, *Suessula*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Suessula*, *Suessulānus*, -a, -um.  
*Suevi*, the *Suevi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Suevi*, *Suevici*, -a, -um, and *Suevus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Suevi*, *Suevia*, -ae (f.).  
*Suez*, *Arslinē*, -es (f.).  
*Suffick*, *Suffick*, -ae (f.).  
*Sugombr*, the *v. Sicombr*.  
*Sullum*, *Sullum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sullum*, *Sullas*, -ātis (adj.).  
*Sulones*, the *Sulones*, -um (m.).  
*Sulci*, *Sulci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Sulci*, *Sulcensis*, -e.  
*Sulla*, v. *Sylla*.  
*Sully*, *Sulliacum*, -i (n.).  
*Sulmo*, } *Sulmo*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Sulmo*,  
*Sulmonē*, } *Sulmonensis*, -e, and (late) *Sulmonitinus*,  
-a, -um.  
*Sulpicius*, *Sulpicius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sulpicius* or the *Sulpicia* gens, *Sulpician*, *Sulpicius*, -a, -um, and *Sulpiciānus*, -a, -um.  
*Sunium*, *Sūnium* and *Sūnion*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sunium*, *Sunian*, *Sunias*, -ādis (f.).  
*Sura*, *Sūra*, -ae (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name; of or relating to *Sura*, *Surānus*, -a, -um.  
*Sura*, the *Sura*, -arum (m.).  
*Surdaones*, the *Surdaones*, -um (m.).  
*Surreno*, *Surēno* or *Surēnas*, -ae (m.).  
*Surrentum*, *Surrentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Surrentum*, *Surrentine*, *Surrentinus*, -a, -um.  
*Susa*, *Susa*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Susa*, *Susius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Susis*, -idis; v. *Susiana*.  
*Susana*,  
*Susanna*, } *Susanna*, -ae (f.).  
*Susarion*, *Susarion*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Susarion*, *Susarionius*, -a, -um.  
*Susiana*, *Sūsiāna*, -ae, and *Susiāne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Susiana*, *Susiānus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Susiana*, *Susiani*, -orum, and *Susii*, -orum (m.).  
*Suthul*, *Suthul*, indecl. (f.).

*Sutrium*, *Sutrium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sutrium*, *Sutrinus*, -a, -um, and *Sutrinus*, -a, -um.  
*Sweden*, *Suecia*, -ae (f.); *Suediæ*, *Suecicus*, -a, -um.  
*Switzerland*, *Helvetia*, -ae (f.), q. v.  
*Sybaris*, *Sybaris*, -is (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Sybaris*, *Sybaritanus*, -a, -um, and *Sybariticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, *Sybarites*, -ae (m.); *Sybaritis*, -idis (f.).—2. (m.) a man's name.  
*Syce*, *Syce*, -es (f.).  
*Syene*, *Syēne*, -es (f.); of *Syene*, *Syenites*, -ae (masc. adj.); the inhabitants of *Syene*, *Syenites*, -arum (m.).  
*Sylla*, *Sylla*, -ae (m); of or relating to *Sylla*, *Syllānus*, -a, -um.  
*Symæthus*, the, *Symæthus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Symæthus*, *Symæthius* or -thēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Symæthis*, -idis.  
*Syme*, *Syme*, -es (f.).  
*Symmachus*, *Symmachus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Symmachus*, *Symmachiānus*, -a, -um.  
*Symplegades*, the, *Symplegades*, -um (f.); in sing., *Symplegas*, -ādis.  
*Synnada*, *Synnada*, -ae (f.); *Synnās*, -ādis (f.); and *Synnādā*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Synnada*, *Synnadenis*, -e, and *Synnadicus*, -a, -um.  
*Syphax*, *Syphax*, -ādis (m.).  
*Syracuse*, *Syracūsē*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Syracuse*, *Syracūsānus*, -a, -um; *Syracūsus*, -a, -um; and poet. *Syracūsus*, -a, -um.  
*Syria*, *Syria*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Syria*, *Syrian*, *Syriacus*, -a, -um; *Syrius*, -a, -um; and *Syrus*, -a, -um; the *Syrians*, *Syri*, -orum (m.).  
*Syrinx*, *Syrinx*, -ingis (f.).  
*Syrmata*, *Syrmātē*, -arum (m.).  
*Syrtos*, *Syrtos*, -i (f.).  
*Syro*, *Syro*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Syrophœnician*, *Syrophœnicus*, -icis (m.); *Syrophœnissa*, -ae (f.).  
*Syros*, *Syros*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Syros*, *Syrius*, -a, -um, and *Syricus*, -a, -um.  
*Syrtis*, the, *Syrtē*, -ium (f.); the greater *Syrtis*, *Syrtis* major; the smaller *Syrtis*, *Syrtis* minor; of or belonging to the *Syrtis*, *Syrticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Syrtites*, -ae.

## T.

*Tabæ*, *Tabæ*, -arum (f.).  
*Taber*, *Taberium*, -i (n.).  
*Tabis*, *Tabis*, -is (m.).  
*Tabitha*, *Tabitha*, -ae (f.).  
*Tabraca*, *Tabraca*, -ae (f.).  
*Tacape*, *Tacape*, -es (f.).  
*Tadcaster*, *Tadcaster*, -i (n.).  
*Tadmor*, v. *Thadmor*.  
*Tanarum* (*Malapan*); of or belonging to *Tanarum*, *Tenarius*, -a, -um; a female of *Tanarum*, i. e. *Laconia*, *Tenāris*, -idis (f.); a man of *Tanarum*, i. e. *Laconia*, *Tenaridea*, -ae (m.); the lower regions, the lower world, *Tenāra*, -orum (n. plural).  
*Tages*, *Tages*, -ētis (m.); of or belonging to *Tages*, *Tageticus*, -a, -um.  
*Tajo*, *Tagus*, -i (m.).  
*Talau*, *Talkus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Talau*, *Talalōnius*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Talau*, *Talalōnides*, -ae (m.).  
*Tamar*, *Tamārus*, -i (m.).  
*Tambre*, *Tamāris*, -is (m.), and *Tamara*, -ae (f.).  
*Tamworth*, *Tamawordina*, -ae (f.).  
*Tanager*, *Tanager*, -gri (m.).  
*Tanagra*, *Tanāgra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Tanagra*, *Tanagræus*, -a, -um, and *Tanagricus*, -a, -um.  
*Tanais*, v. *Don*.  
*Tanaquil*, *Tanāquill*, -ilis (f.).  
*Tanaro*, the, *Tanārus*, -i (m.).  
*Tanas*, *Tanas*, -ae (m.).  
*Tanedo*, *Tanētum*, -i (n.).  
*Tangier*, *Tingis*, -is (f.).  
*Tanis*, *Tanis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Tanis*, *Taniticus*, -a, -um, and *Tanites*, -ae (masc. adj.); *Tanitic* Name or Name of *Tanis*, *Tanites* Nomos.  
*Tantalus*, *Tantālus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tantalus*, *Tantalēus*, -a, -um, and *Tantalicus*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Tantalus*, *Tantāliides*, -ae (m.); a daughter or female descendant of *Tantalus*, *Tantālis*, -idis (f.).  
*Taurmo*, *Tauromenium*, -ii (n.).  
*Taphius* (*Mount*), *Taphius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Taphius*, *Taphiusius*, -a, -um.  
*Taphros*, v. *Bunifacio*.  
*Taprobâne*, v. *Ceylon*.



*Tarenia*, *Tarania*, -ia (m.).  
*Tarentolae*, *Tarantasia*, -ae (f.).  
*Tarentum*, *Tarentum*, -i (n.).  
*Taras*, *Taras*, -antis (m.).  
*Tarascos*, *Tarasco*, -onis (m.).  
*Tarbelli*, *Tarbelli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Tarbelli*, *Tarbellicus*, -a, -um, and *Tarbellius*, -a, -um.  
*Tarchon*, *Tarchon*, -onis (m.).  
*Tarentium*, *Tarentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Tarentum*, *Tarentinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tarentum*, *Tarentiol*, -orum.  
*Tarpeivicos*, *Tarpeivicos*, -i (n.).  
*Tarichaea*, *Tarichaea*, -ae (f.).  
*Taro*, *Taro*, -la (m.).  
*Taro*, *Taro*, -i (m.).  
*Tarpe*, *Tarpe*, -ae (m.).  
*Tarpeian Mount*, *Mons Tarpeius*; *Tarpeium Saxum*;  
*Tarpella rupe*.  
*Tarquinia*, *Tarquinia*, -ii (m.).  
*Tarracina*, *Tarracina*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Tarracina*, *Tarracinenis*, -ae; the inhabitants of *Tarracina*, *Tarracinenus*, -um.  
*Tarraco*, *Tarraco*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Tarraco*, *Tarracoenis*, -e.  
*Tarragona*, *Tarraco*, -onis (f.).  
*Tarsus*, *Tarsus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tarsus*, *Tarsensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Tarsus*, *Tarsenae*.  
*Tartarus*, *Tartarus*, -i (m.); and in plural, *Tartāra*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Tartarus*, *Tartareus*, -a, -um.  
*Tartessus*, *Tartessus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tartessus*, *Tartessus*, -a, -um; *Tartessiacus*, -a, -um; and fem. adj., *Tartessia*, -idis.  
*Tarvacae*, *Tarvacae*, -um or -ium (m.).  
*Tarvacia*, *Tarvacia*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tarvacia*, *Tarvaciānus*, -a, -um; v. *Travico*.  
*Tatenses*, *Tatenses*, -um (m.).  
*Tatta* (*Lake*), *Tatta*, -ae (f.); v. *Tuzla*.  
*Tauton*, *Thonodūm*, -i (m.).  
*Tauric Chersonesus*, *Chersonesus Taurica*; v. *Crimes*.  
*Tauris*, *Tauris*, -idis (f.).  
*Tauromenium*, *Tauromenium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Tauromenium*, *Tauromenitanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tauromenium*, *Tauromenit*, -orum; v. *Taurinno*.  
*Taurascylia*, *Taurascylia*, -arum (m.).  
*Tauranum*, *Taurinūm*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Tauranum*, *Tauranenses*, -ium.  
*Taurus* (*Mount*), *Taurus*, -i (m.); *Pass of Taurus*, *Tauri Pylae*.  
*Taxiles*, *Taxiles*, -ae (m.).  
*Tay* (*Firth of*), *Taum* (-) *Estuarium*.  
*Tay* (*River*), *Tavus*, -i (m.).  
*Taygete*, *Taygete*, -es (f.).  
*Taygetus* (*Mount*), *Taygetus*, -i (m.), and *Taygēta*, -ōrum (n. plural).  
*Teaunum*, *Teaunum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Teaunum*, *Teauni*, -orum.  
*Teate*, *Teate*, -as (m.); the inhabitants of *Teate*, *Teatini*, -orum.  
*Tech*, *Tecum*, -i (n.).  
*Tecmessus*, *Tecmessus*, -ae (f.).  
*Tecmon*, *Tecmon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Tectoages*, *Tectoages*, -um (m.).  
*Tegae*, *Tegae*, -ae, and *Tegēe*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Tegae*, *Tegerus*, -a, -um; *Tegoeus*, -a, -um; *Tegenticus*, -a, -um; and fem. adj., *Tegatica*, -idis.  
*Telamon*, *Telamon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Telamon*, *Telamonius*, -a, -um; a son of *Telamon*, *Telamonides*, -ae.  
*Telchines*, *Telchines*, -um (m.).  
*Teleboae*, *Teleboae*, -arum (m.), and *Telebōi*, -ōrum (m.); *Triboan Islands*, *Teleboides Insulae*.  
*Telesia*, *Telesia*, -idis (f.); of or relating to *Telesia*, *Telesinus*, -a, -um.  
*Telestes*, *Telestes*, -ae or -is (m.).  
*Teletusa*, *Teletusa*, -ae (f.).  
*Telini*, *Telini*, -orum (m.).  
*Tellus*, *Tellus*, -idis (f.).  
*Telmessus*, *Telmessus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Telmessus*, *Telmessus*, -a, -um; *Telmessus*, -a, -um; and fem. adj., *Telmessia*, -idis; the inhabitants of *Telmessus*, *Telmessenses*, -ium.  
*Teio*, *Telo*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Teioe*, *Telo*, -i (f.).  
*Teliopie*, *Teliopie*, -es (f.).  
*Temesa*, *Temesa*, -ae (f.).  
*Temese*, *Temese*, -ae (f.).  
*Tennos*, *Tennos*, -i (f.).  
*Temp*, *Temp* (n. plural).  
*Tem, gra*, *Tempyra*, -orum (n. plural).

*Tenedos*, *Tēndos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tenedos*, *Tenedus*, -a, -um.  
*Teneriff*, *Nivaria*, -ae (f.).  
*Tenes*, *Tenes*, -ae or -is (m.).  
*Tenoe*, *Tenoe*, -i (f.).  
*Tentia*, *Tentia*, -orum (n. plural); v. *Dendera*; of or belonging to *Tentia*, *Tentyrilicus*, -a, -um, and masc. adj., *Tentyrilicus*, -ae; the *Nome* of *Tentia*, *Tentyrilicus Nomos*; the inhabitants of *Tentia*, *Tentyrilici*, -orum (n. plural).  
*Tesos*, *Tesos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tesos*, *Tean* or *Tedan*, *Tedan*, -a, -um.  
*Terdon*, *Terdon*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Terdon*, *Terdonius*, -a, -um.  
*Terece*, *Terece*, -i (m.).  
*Terentius*, *Terentius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Terentius*, *Terentianus*, -a, -um; *Terentianus*, -a, -um.  
*Tereus*, *Tereus*, -ei and -eos (m.); a son or descendant of *Tereus*, *Terēides*, -ae.  
*Tergeste*, *Tergeste*, -la (n.); v. *Trieste*; of or belonging to *Tergeste*, *Tergestinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tergeste*, *Tergestini*.  
*Terina*, *Terina*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Terina*, *Terinianus*, -a, -um.  
*Terminus*, *Terminus*, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Terminus*, *Terminenses*.  
*Terni*, *Intramnia*, -ae (f.).  
*Ternove*, *Ternolium*, -ii (m.).  
*Troscene*, *Tarvacina*, -ae, and *Tarvacina*, -ae (f.).  
*Terpeichore*, *Terpeichore*, -es (f.).  
*Terpis*, *Terpis*, -idis (f.).  
*Terre Noova*, *Gela*, -ae (f.).  
*Terracina*, *Terracina*, -ae (f.), q. v.  
*Tertullian*, *Tertullianus*, -i (m.).  
*Tetino*, *Tetino*, -i (m.).  
*Tethys*, *Tēthys*, -jos (accus. -ya or -yn) (f.).  
*Tetragnis*, *Tetragnis*, -idis (f.).  
*Tetricus*, *Tetricus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tetricus*, *Tetricianus*, -a, -um.  
*Teucer*, *Teucer*, -eri (m.).  
*Teucris*, *Teucris*, -ae (f.); v. *Troy*; of or belonging to *Troy*, *Teucrus*, -a, -um; *Teucrus*, -a, -um (used only in the plural n.); the *Trojans*, *Teucris*; a *Trojan female*, *Teucris*, -idis (f.).  
*Teutates*, *Teutates*, -ae (m.).  
*Teuthranie*, *Teuthranie*, -ae (f.), and *Teuthranie*, -es (f.).  
*Teuthras*, *Teuthras*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Teuthras*, *Teuthrantius*, -a, -um; *Teuthrantius*, -a, -um.  
*Teutones*, *Teutōnes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Teutones*, *Teutonicus*, -a, -um.  
*Thabena*, *Thabena*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Thabena*, *Thabenenses*, -ium.  
*Thabor* (*Mount*), *Itabyrius Mons*.  
*Thabraca*, *Thabraca*, -ae (f.); v. *Tabraca*.  
*Thadmor*, *Thadmōra*, -ae (f.); *Palmīra*, -ae (f.).  
*Thais*, *Thais*, -idis (f.).  
*Thales*, *Thales*, -ētis (m.).  
*Thalestria*, *Thalestria*, -is (f.).  
*Thames*, *Thamesis*, -is (m.).  
*Thamyrae*, *Thamyrae*, -ae (m.).  
*Thanel*, *Tanktis*, -is (f.).  
*Thapsacus*, *Thapsacus*, -i (m.); inhabitants of *Thapsacus*, *Thapsacenses*.  
*Thapsus*, *Thapsus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Thapsus*, *Thapsitanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Thapsus*, *Thapsitani*.  
*Thasos*, *Thasos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Thasos*, *Thasius*, -a, -um.  
*Thaumas*, *Thaumas*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Thaumas*, *Thaumatēus*, -a, -um; a daughter of *Thaumas*, *Thaumatitis*, -idis, and *Thaumatitis*, -idis.  
*Thaaki*, *Ithāca*, -ae (f.).  
*Thaeno*, *Thēno*, -ūs (f.).  
*Thébais*, *Thēbāis*, -idis (f.).  
*Thēbe*, *Thēbe*, -es (f.).  
*Thēbes*, *Thēbes*, -arum (f.); *Thēban*, *Thēbānus*, -a, -um; *Thēbanus*, *Thēbāni*, -orum.  
*Thēbis*, *Tibiscus*, -i (m.).  
*Themis*, *Themis*, -idis (f.).  
*Themiscyra*, *Themiscyra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Themiscyra*, *Themiscyranus*, -a, -um; *Themiscyrius*, -a, -um; *Themiscyrenus*, -a, -um.  
*Themison*, *Themison*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Themisonium*, *Themisonium*, -ii (n.); the inhabitants of *Themisonium*, *Themisōnes*, -um.  
*Themisto*, *Themisto*, -ūs (f.).  
*Themistocles*, *Themistocles*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Themistocles*, *Themistocleus*, -a, -um.

*Theobaldus*, Theobaldus, -i (m.).  
*Theocritus*, Theocritus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Theocritus*, Theocritus, -i -um.  
*Theodamus*, Theodāmas, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Theodamus*, Theodamantius, -i -um.  
*Theodorus*, Theodōrus, -i (m.).  
*Theodoris*, Theodoris, -is (m.).  
*Theodotion*, Theodotōn, -ōnis (m.).  
*Theodulf*, Theodulfus, -i (m.).  
*Theogenes*, Theogēnes, -is (m.).  
*Theognis*, Theognis, -idis (m.).  
*Theomedes*, Theomēdes, -is (m.).  
*Theon*, Theon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Theon*.  
*Theoninus*, -i -um.  
*Theonōs*, Theonōs, -es (f.).  
*Theophrastus*, Theophrāstēs, -is (m.).  
*Theopollis*, Theopōllis, -is (m.).  
*Thera*, Thera, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Thera*, Thēreus, -i -um.  
*Theramenēs*, Theramēnēs, -is (m.).  
*Therapneus*, Therapnēs, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Therapneus*, Therapnēs, -i -um.  
*Ther*, Ther, -es (f.).  
*Thericles*, Thericles, -is (m.).  
*Thermodon*, Thermōdōn, -ōntis (m.).  
*Thermopylae*, Thermopylēs, -arum (f.).  
*Theron*, Theron, -ōnis (m.).  
*Therandrus*, Therander, -dri (m.).  
*Thersites*, Thersites, -is (m.).  
*Thesēis*, Thesēis, -idis (f.).  
*Thesius*, Thesēus, -ei or -eos (m.); of or relating to *Thesius*, Thesiūs, -i -um; Thesiūs, -i -um; a son of *Theseus*; Thesides, -es (m.); the Athenians, as descendants of *Theseus*, Thesidae, -arum (m.).  
*Thespius*, Thespiēs, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Thespius*, Thespiacus, -i -um; Thespias, -adis (fem. adj.).—Hence, the *Muses*, as being honoured at *Thespius*, were called *Thespiades*; Dem; the inhabitants of *Thespius*, Thespienses, -ium.  
*Thespis*, Thespis, -is and -idis (m.).  
*Thespius*, Thespius, -ii (m.); a son or descendant of *Thespius*, Thespiades, -es.  
*Thesprotia*, Thesprotia, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Thesprotia*, Thesproticus, -i -um.  
*Thessalonica*, Thessalōnica, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Thessalonica*, Thessalōnicens, -ium.  
*Thessaly*, Thessalia, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Thessaly*, Thessalians, Thessalici and Thessalici, -i -um; the Thessalians, Thessali, -orum; a female Thessalian, Thessalis, -idis.  
*Thesford*, Sitomagus, -i (f.).  
*Thionville*, Theodōnis Villa.  
*Thorus*, Thorunium, -ii (m.).  
*Thrace*, Thracia, -e (f.); a *Thracian*, Thrax, -ācis; *Thracian*, Thracicus, -i -um; *Thracian*, -i -um; *Thracian*, -i -um.  
*Thracian*, Thracius, -i -um.  
*Thraso*, Thraso, -ōnis (m.).  
*Thrasymedes*, Thrasymēdes, -is (m.).  
*Thria*, Thria, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Thria*, Thriastan, Thriastan, -i -um.  
*Thrinacia*, Thrinacia, -e (f.).  
*Thrinacia*, Thrinacia, -e (f.).  
*Thucydides*, Thucydīdes, -is (m.); *Thucydidean*, Thucydideus, -i -um.  
*Thule*, Thule, -e (f.).  
*Thurium*, Thurium, -ii (m.), and *Thuri*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Thurium*, Thurius, -i -um; the inhabitants of *Thurium*, Thuriates, -um or -ium.  
*Thyamus*, Thyāmis, -is (m.).  
*Thyatira*, Thyatira, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Thyatira*, Thyatireni, -orum.  
*Thyestes*, Thyestes, -es, rarely -is (m.); son or descendant of *Thyestes*, Thyestides, -es.  
*Thymbra*, Thymbra, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Thymbra*, Thymbraeus, -i -um.  
*Thymel*, Thymēle, -e (f.).  
*Thyni*, Thyni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Thyni* (= *Bithynians*), Thynæus, -i -um.  
*Thynias*, Thynias, -adis (f.).  
*Thynone*, Thynone, -e (f.).  
*Thyreum*, Thyreum, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Thyreum*, Thyreus, -i -um.  
*Thyris*, Thyris, -is (m.).  
*Tiber*, Tiberis, -is; *Tibris*, -is or -idis; *Thybris*, -is or -idis (m.); of or belonging to the *Tiber*, Tiberrinus, -i -um.  
*Tiberias*, Tiberias, -idis (f.).  
*Tibur*, Tibur, -uris (m.); of or belonging to *Tibur*, Tiburs, -urtis (m., f., m.); *Tiburtinus*, -i -um; *Tiburnus*, -i -um; the inhabitants of *Tibur*, Tiburtes, -um (m.).  
*Ticinum*, Ticinum, -i (m.); v. *Pavia*; of or be-

longing to *Ticinum*, Ticinensis, -e; *Ticinus*, -i -um.  
*Ticinus*, Ticinus, -i (m.); v. *Ticino*.  
*Tifata*, Tifata, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Tifata*, Tifatinus, -i -um.  
*Tiferum*, Tiferum, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Tiferum*, Tiferans, -um or -ium.  
*Tigranes*, Tigrānes, -is or -es (m.).  
*Tigranocerta*, Tigranocerta, -orum (n. plural).  
*Tigris*, Tigris, -is or -idis (m.).  
*Timagenes*, Timagēnes, -is (m.).  
*Timagoras*, Timagōras, -es (m.).  
*Timandra*, Timandra, -e (f.).  
*Timasor*, Timānor, -ōris (m.).  
*Timanthes*, Timanthes, -is (m.).  
*Timarete*, Timarēte, -es (f.).  
*Timasocrates*, Timasocrātes, -is (m.).  
*Timochares*, Timochāres, -is (m.).  
*Timocles*, Timōcles, -is (m.).  
*Timocrates*, Timocrātes, -is (m.).  
*Timoleon*, Timolēon, -ōntis (m.).  
*Timon*, Timon, -ōnis (m.).  
*Timothy*, Timothēus, -i (m.).  
*Tiphys*, Tiphys, -ys or -yos (m.).  
*Tivania*, Tivania, -e (m.).  
*Tiridates*, Tiridātes, -es or -is (m.).  
*Tiro*, Tiro, -ōnis (m.).  
*Tiryns*, Tiryns, -ntis (f.); of or belonging to *Tiryns*, Tirynthius, -i -um.  
*Tisagoras*, Tisagōras, -es (m.).  
*Tisamenus*, Tisamēnēs, -is (m.).  
*Tisias*, Tisias, -is (m.).  
*Tisiphone*, Tisiphōne, -es (f.).  
*Tisaphernes*, Tisaphernēs, -is (m.).  
*Titan*, Titan, -anis (m.); of or belonging to the *Titans*, Titanis, -idis (fem. adj.); a female *Titan*, Titanis, -idis.  
*Tithonus*, Tithōnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Tithonus*, Tithonius, -i -um.  
*Titian*, Titianus, -i (m.).  
*Titicus*, Titicus, -i -um (m.).  
*Tityrus*, Tityrus, -i (m.).  
*Tivoli*, Tibur, -uris (m.), q. v.  
*Tloa*, Tloa, -ois (f.).  
*Tmarus*, Tmarus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Tmarus*, Tmarus, -i -um.  
*Tmolus*, Tmolus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Tmolus*, Tmolius, -i -um.  
*Toby*, Tobias, -is (m.).  
*Tolais*, Tolais, -is (m.).  
*Tolomeus*, Ptolemæus, -is (f.).  
*Tolosa*, Tolōsa, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Tolosa*, Tolosans, -um or -ium (m.).  
*Tomyris*, Tomyris, -is (f.).  
*Tongres*, Aduaticā, -e (f.); Tungri, -orum (m.).  
*Tonnerre*, Tornodūm, -i (m.).  
*Torone*, Torōne, -e (f.).  
*Torquedada*, Augusta Nova.  
*Torres Fedra*, Arandis, -is (f.).  
*Torlonia*, Dertōna, -e (f.).  
*Tortosa*, Dertōsa, -e (f.).  
*Tostia*, Tostia, -e (f.).  
*Toulon*, Teio Martius.  
*Toulon*, Tolōsa, -e (f.), q. v.  
*Tournay*, Tornacum, -i (m.).  
*Tours*, Cæsardūm, -i (m.), and Turonium, -ii (m.), and Turones, -um (m.).  
*Trachia*, Trachin or Trachis, -inis (f.); of or belonging to *Trachia*, Trachinus, -i -um.  
*Trachonitis*, Trachonitis, -idis (f.).  
*Trajan*, Trajanus, -i (m.).  
*Tralles*, Tralles, -ium (f.); of or belonging to *Tralles*, Trallianus, -i -um.  
*Trapani*, v. *Drepanum*.  
*Trasus* (Lake), Gemundānus Lacus.  
*Trebis*, Trebia, -e (f.).  
*Trebonian*, Treponian, -untis (f.).  
*Trebonius*, Trebonianus, -i (m.).  
*Trebulia*, Trebilia, -e (f.); inhabitants of *Trebulia*, Trebulani, -orum (m.).  
*Treia*, Treia, -e (f.); inhabitants of *Treia*, Treiensēs, -ium (m. plural).  
*Tremis*, Diomedea, -e (f.).  
*Trent*, Tridentum, -i (m.), q. v.  
*Treves*, Treves, -um (m. plural).  
*Treves*, Treviri, -orum (m.), and also Augusta, -e (f.).  
*Trevisium*, Trevisum, -i (m.).  
*Triboli*, Tribbici, -orum (m. plural).  
*Tricula*, Tricca, -e (f.); of *Tricca*, Triccanus, -i -um.

*Tricassæ*, *Tricassæ*, -ium (m. plural).  
*Tridentum*, *Tridentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Tridentum*, or *Trent*, *Tridentinus*, -a, -um.  
*Triste*, *Tergeste*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Tricaste*, *Tergestinus*, -a, -um.  
*Trigon*, the, *Trinlum fumen*.  
*Trinacria*, *Trinacria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Trinacria* (= Sicilian), *Trinacrius*, -a, -um; *Trinacris*, -idis (f.).  
*Trincomales*, *Spatana*, -æ (f.).  
*Trinobantes*, the, *Trinobantes*, -ium or -um (m. plural).  
*Tripoli*, *Gea*, -æ (f.); and also *Tripolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Tripoli*, *Tripolitānus*, -a, -um; *Tripoliticus*, -a, -um.  
*Triton*, *Triton*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Tritonis*, *Tritōnis*, -idis (f.).  
*Trivia*, *Trivla*, -æ (f.).  
*Troas*, *Troas*, -idis (f.).  
*Troæne*, *Troæne*, -es, and *Troænen*, -ēnis (f.); of or belonging to *Troæne*, *Troænius*, -a, -um.  
*Trogilus*, *Trogilus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Trogilus*, *Trogilius*, -a, -um.  
*Troglodytes*, *Troglodytæ*, -arum (m. plural); of or belonging to the *Troglodytes*, *Troglodyticus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Troglodytes*, *Troglodytice*, -æ (f.).  
*Trophonius*, *Trophonius*, -ii (m.).  
*Troppau*, *Troppavia*, -æ (f.).  
*Troy*, *Troja*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Troy*, *Trojanus*, -a, -um; the *Trojans*, *Trojani*, -orum, and *Trojugæne*, -arum (m. plural); the *Trojan females*, *Trojdæ*, -um (f.).  
*Trojes*, *Augustobona*, -æ (f.); *Trecæ*, -arum (f.).  
*Truzillo*, *Castra Julia*.  
*Tryphon*, *Tryphon*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Tubero*, *Tubero*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Tudela*, *Tulonium*, -ii (m.).  
*Tuder*, *Tuder* (n. indecl.); of or belonging to *Tuder*, *Tuders*, -itis (masc. adj.); the inhabitants of *Tuder*, *Tudertini*, -orum.  
*Tugia*, *Uglia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tugia*, *Tugiensis*, -e.  
*Tuisco*, *Tuisco*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Tullius*, *Tullius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tullius*, *Tullianus*, -a, -um.  
*Tungri*, *Tungri*, -orum (m.); v. *Tongres*.  
*Tunis*, *Tunes*, -ēis (f.), and *Tunētum*, -i (n.).  
*Turbo*, *Turbo*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Turin*, *Augusta Taurinorum*.  
*Turkey*, *Turcia*, -æ (f.); *Turkish*, *Turcicus*, -a, -um; the *Turks*, *Turcæ*, -arum (m.).  
*Turones*, *Turōnes*, -um (m.); v. *Tours*.  
*Turpio*, *Turpio*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Tuscan*, *Tuscia*, -æ; *Etruria*, -æ (f.); *Tuscan*, *Tuscan*, -a, -um; *Etruscus*, -a, -um.  
*Tusculum*, *Tusculum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Tusculum*, *Tusculanensis*, -e.  
*Tuzia* (*Lake*), *Tatta Palus*.  
*Tyana*, *Tyāna*, -orum (n. plural), and *Tyāna*, -æ (f.).  
*Tyche*, *Tyche*, -æ (f.).  
*Tydeus*, *Tydeus*, -ei or -eos (m.); a son or descendant of *Tydeus*, *Tydidæ*, -æ (m.).  
*Tylos*, *Tylos*, -i (f.).  
*Tyndareus*, *Tyndarēus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tyndareus*, *Tyndarēus*, -a, -um; a daughter of *Tyndareus*, *Tyndaris*, -idis (f.); a son or descendant of *Tyndareus*, *Tyndarides*, -æ (m.).  
*Typhoeus*, *Typhoeus*, -ei or -eos (m.); of or belonging to *Typhoeus*, *Typhoeus*, -a, -um.  
*Typhon*, *Typhon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Typhon*, *Typhonēus*, -a, -um.  
*Tyrannio*, *Tyrannio*, -ōnis (m.).  
*Tyre*, *Tyrrus*, -i (f.); *Sarra*, -æ (f.); *Old Tyre*, *Palætyrrus*, -i (f.); *Tyrian*, *Tyrrius*, -a, -um; *Sarrānus*, -a, -um.  
*Tyro*, *Tyro*, -ūs (f.).  
*Tyrrhæus*, *Tyrrhæus*, -ei or -eos (m.); the sons of *Tyrrhæus*, *Tyrrhidae*, -arum (m.).  
*Tzernis*, *Zervæ*, -arum (f.).

## U.

*Ucalegon*, *Ucalegon*, -ontis (m.).  
*Ucubis*, *Ucubis*, -is (f.).  
*Uduba*, the, *Uduba*, -æ (m.).  
*Ufens*, the, *Ufens*, -entis (m.); of or relating to the *Ufens*, *Ufens*, *Ufentinus*, -a, -um.  
*Ukraine*, *Ukraine*, -æ (f.).  
*Ulia*, *Ulia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ulia*, *Ulicensis*, -e.  
*Ulm*, *Ulm*, -æ (f.); *Alcimoenis*, -is (f.).  
*Ulphilas*, *Ulphilas*, -æ (m.).  
*Ulpian*, *Ulpianus*, -i (m.).

*Ulpian*, *Ulpian*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Ulpianus*, *Ulpian*, -a, -um, and *Ulpianus*, -a, -um.  
*Uster*, *Ustoria*, -æ (f.).  
*Uluabræ*, *Uluabræ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Uluabræ*, *Uluabræus*, -a, -um, and *Uluabrænsis*, -e.  
*Ulysses*, *Ulysses*, -is and -i (m.); of or relating to *Ulysses*, *Ulyssæus*, -a, -um.  
*Umbria*, *Umbria*, -æ (f.); the *Umbrians*, *Umbri*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Umbria*, *Umbrian*, *Umbri*, -bra, -brum; *Umbrius*, -a, -um.  
*Umbro*, the, *Umbro*, -onis (m.).  
*Upsal*, *Upsala*, -æ (f.).  
*Urania*, *Urania*, -æ, and *Uranie*, -es (f.).  
*Uranopolis*, *Uranopolis*, -is (f.).  
*Urban*, *Urbanus*, -i (m.).  
*Urbicus*, *Urbicus*, -æ (f.).  
*Urbinius*, *Urbinius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Urbinius*, *Urbiniānus*, -a, -um.  
*Urbium*, *Urbium*, -i (n.); an inhabitant of *Urbium*, *Urbina*, -ātis (m.).  
*Ure*, the, *Urus*, -i (m.).  
*Urgao*, *Urgão*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Urgao*, *Urgaonensis*, -e.  
*Urgi*, *Urgi*, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to *Urgi*, *Urgitānus*, -a, -um.  
*Urgo*, *Urgo*, -ōnis (f.).  
*Uria*, *Uria*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Uria*, *Uria*, -ātis (m.), and *Uritānus*, -a, -um.  
*Uriah*, *Urias*, -æ (m.).  
*Ursao*, *Ursao* (or *Ursao*), -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Ursao*, *Ursanensis* or *Ursanensis*, -e.  
*Ursolis*, *Ursolis*, -is (f.).  
*Uruclia*, *Uruclia*, -is (f.).  
*Usalla*, *Usalla*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Usalla*, *Usallitanus*, -a, -um.  
*Uscana*, *Uscāna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uscana*, *Uscanensis*, -e.  
*Uspe*, *Uspe*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Uspe*, *Uspensis*, -e.  
*Ustica*, *Ustica*, -æ (f.).  
*Ustende*, *Siattutanda*, -orum (n.).  
*Uthina*, *Uthina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uthina*, *Uthinensis*, -e.  
*Ulica*, *Ulica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ulica*, *Uthensis*, -e.  
*Utrecht*, *Trajectum*, -i (m.), ad *Rhenum*.  
*Uzama*, *Uxāma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uzama*, *Uxamensis*, -e.  
*Uxantis*, *Uxantis*, -is (f.).  
*Uxentum*, *Uxentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Uxentum*, *Uxentinus*, -a, -um.  
*Uxalis*, *Uxalis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Uxalis*, *Uxalensis*, -e.  
*Uzes*, *Ucletia*, -æ (f.).  
*Uzia*, *Uzia*, -æ (f.).  
*Uzila*, *Uzila*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uzila*, *Uzilensis*, -e.  
*Uzziah*, *Uzzias*, -æ (m.).

## V.

*Vacca*, *Vacca*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vacca*, *Vaccensis*, -e, and *Vaccæus*, -a, -um.  
*Vacerra*, *Vacerra*, -æ (m.).  
*Vacuna*, *Vacūna*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Vacuna*, *Vacūnālis*, -e.  
*Vada*, *Vada*, -æ (f.).—2. *Vāda*, -orum (m.).  
*Vadimonis* (*Lake*), *Vadimōnis Lacus* (m.).  
*Vaga*, *Vaga*, -æ (f.), another form of *Vacca*, q. v.; adj., *Vagensis*, -e.  
*Vasio*, *Vasio*, -ōnis (f.).  
*Vala*, *Vāla*, -æ (m.).  
*Valence*, *Valentia*, -æ (f.), q. v.  
*Valencia*, *Valencia* or *Valentia*, -æ (f.).  
*Valentianus*, *Valentianus*, -arum (f.).  
*Valentia*, *Valentia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Valentia*, *Valentinus*, -a, -um.  
*Valentine*, *Valentinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Valentine*, *Valentinianus*, -a, -um.  
*Valentinian*, *Valentinianus*, -i (m.).  
*Valenza*, *Valentinum*, -i (m.).  
*Valeria*, *Valēria*, -æ (f.), a woman.—2. a city; of or belonging to *Valeria*, *Valērianus*, -a, -um.  
*Valerian*, *Valerianus*, -i (m.).  
*Valerius*, *Valerius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Valerius*, *Valerianus*, -a, -um, and *Valerianus*, -a, -um.  
*Vatadolid*, *Pintia*, -æ (f.); *Vallisoleto*, -i (n.).  
*Valentine*, *Vallis Tellina* (f.).  
*Vaudais*, the, *Vandali*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Vandals*, *Vandalicus*, -a, -um.

*Fan Diemen's Land*, Diemeni Insula (f.).  
*Fangiones*, the, Vangiones, -um (m.).  
*Fannus*, Civitas Venetorum; Venetia, -æ (f.).  
*Fannius*, Vannius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Fannius*, Vannianus, -a, -um.  
*Fapincum*, Vapincum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Fapincum*, Vapincensis, -e.  
*Far*, the, Varus, -i (m.).  
*Fardanes*, Fardanes, -æ or -is (m.).  
*Fardar*, the, Axius, -ii (m.).  
*Fargula*, Vargula, -æ (m.).  
*Fargunteius*, Vargunteius and Vargonteius, -ii (m.).  
*Faria*, Varia, -æ (f.), a city.—2. a woman's name.  
*Farro*, Varro, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Farro*, Farronian, Varronianus, -a, -um.  
*Farus*, Varus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Farus*, Variānus, -a, -um.  
*Fasaces*, Vasaces, -is (m.).  
*Fasides*, the, Vasates, -um or -um, and Vasatæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Fasates*, Vasaticus, -a, -um.  
*Fasconæ*, the, Vascōnes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Vascones*, Vasconian, Vascōnicus, -a, -um; the country of the *Fascones*, Vasconia, -æ (f.).  
*Fatican* (Mount), Vaticanus, -i (m.), Mons or Collis; of or belonging to the *Fatican*, Fatican, Vaticanus, -a, -um.  
*Fatinus*, Vatinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Fatinus*, Fatinian, Vatiniānus, -a, -um.  
*Fatusum*, Vatusium, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Fatusum*, Vatusicus, -a, -um.  
*Felento*, Felento, -onis (m.).  
*Felii*, Veli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Felii*, Felian, Velens, -entis (adj.), and Velentānus, -a, -um.  
*Felabrum*, Vēlābrum, -i, and Velabra, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Felabrum*, Velabrensis, -e.  
*Felia*, Velia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Felia*, Vellensis, -e, and Vellius, -a, -um.  
*Felitræ*, Vellitræ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Felitræ*, Velliternus, -a, -um, and Velliterninus, -a, -um.  
*Fellavi*, the, Vellavi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Fellavi*, Vellavus, -a, -um.  
*Felleius*, Velleius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Felleius*, Velleianus, -a, -um.  
*Felletri*, Vellitræ, -arum (f.), q. v.  
*Venafrum*, Venāfrum, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Venafrum*, Venafrānus, -a, -um.  
*Vendome*, Castrum Vindonicum, -i (n.).  
*Venice*, Venetie, -arum (f.); *Venetian*, Venetus, -a, -um; the *Venetians*, Venetii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Venetians*, Veneticus, -a, -um, and Venetūs, -a, -um; the country of the *Veneti*, Venetia, -æ (f.).  
*Venosa*, Venusia, -æ (f.), q. v.  
*Ventidius*, Venitidius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Ventidius*, Ventidiānus, -a, -um.  
*Venus*, Venus, -eris (f.); of or relating to *Venus*, Venerūs or Venerius, -a, -um.  
*Venusia*, Vēnsia, -æ (f.), and Venusium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Venusia*, Venusinus, -a, -um.  
*Venzona*, Vannia, -æ (f.).  
*Vera Cruz*, Vera Cruz, -icis (f.).  
*Verbanus* (Lake), Verbānus, -i (m.), Lacus.  
*Verbinum*, } Verbinum, -i (n.).  
*Fervins*, }  
*Vercellæ*, Vercellæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Vercelli*, } Vercellæ, Vercellensis, -e, and Vercellinus, -a, -um.  
*Vercingetorix*, Vercingetorix, -igis (m.).  
*Verdum*, Verodunum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Verdum*, Verodunensis, -e.  
*Veretum*, Verētum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Veretum*, Verētinus, -a, -um.  
*Vergæ*, Vergæ, -arum (f.).  
*Vergium*, Vergium, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Vergium*, Vergestānus, -a, -um.  
*Vermia*, Vermina, -æ (m.).  
*Vernon*, Vellaunodunum, -i (n.).  
*Verolamium*, Verolamium, -ii, or Verolamum, -i (n.).  
*Verona*, Verōna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Verona*, Verōnensis, -e.  
*Verræ*, Verres, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Verræ*, Verreus, -a, -um, and Verrinus, -a, -um.  
*Versailles*, Versallæ, -arum (f.).  
*Versula*, Verūlæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Versula*, Verulānus, -a, -um.  
*Verus*, Vērus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Verus*, Verānus, -a, -um, and Veriānus, -a, -um.  
*Fervins*, Verdinum, -i (n.).  
*Vescia*, Vescia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vescia*, Vescinus, -a, -um.  
*Veseris*, the, Vesperis, -is (m.).

*Vesontio*, Vesontio, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Vesontio*, Vesontiensis, -e.  
*Vespasian*, Vespasianus, -i (m.).  
*Vesta*, Vesta, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Vesta*, Vestālis, -e.  
*Vestini*, the, Vestini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Vestini*, Vestinus, -a, -um.  
*Vesunna*, Vekunna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vesunna*, Vesunnicus, -a, -um.  
*Vesuvius* (Mount), Vēsūvius, -i (m.), and Vēsēvius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Vesuvius*, Vesuvin, Vesuvius, -a, -um; Vesēvius, -a, -um; and (late) Vesuvius, -a, -um.  
*Vettona*, Vettona, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vettona*, Vettonensis, -e.  
*Vettonæ*, the, Vettōnes or Vettōnes, -um (m.); country of the *Vettonæ*, Vettōnia, -æ (f.).  
*Vetulonia*, Vetulōnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vetulonia*, Vetulonensis, -e.  
*Vibav*, Viviscum or Vibiscum, -i (n.).  
*Vibo*, Vibo, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Vibo*, Vibonensis, -e.  
*Vicentia*, } Vicentia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vicentia*, } centia, Vicentinus, -a, -um.  
*Vichy*, Aquæ Calidæ, -arum (f.).  
*Victoria*, Victōria, -æ (f.); of *Victoria*, Victoriensis, -e.  
*Victorian*, Victoriānus, -i (m.).  
*Vienna*, Vindōbōna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vienna*, Vienne, Vindobonensis, -e.  
*Vienne*, Vienna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vienne*, Viennensis, -e.  
*Viminal* (Mount), the, Vimīnālis, -is (m.), Mons Collis; of the *Viminal*, Viminal, Vimīnālī, -e.  
*Vincennes*, Vincēntia, -æ (f.).  
*Vinceti*, Vincentius, -ii (m.).  
*Vincium*, Vincium, -ii (n.); of *Vincium*, Vinciensis, -e.  
*Vindelicia*, Vindēlīcia, -æ (f.); the *Vindelici*, Vindelici, -orum (m.); *Vindelician*, Vindēlīcus, -a, -um.  
*Vindonissa*, Vindonissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vindonissa*, Vindonissensis, -e.  
*Vintimiglia*, Albium Intemelium, -ii (m.).  
*Virdomar*, Virdōmārus, -i, or Virdumārus, -i (m.).  
*Virgil*, Virgilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Virgil*, Virgilian, Virgillānus, -a, -um.  
*Virginia*, Virgīnia, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Virginia*, Virgīnensis, -e.  
*Viriathus*, Viriāthos or Viriāthos, -i (m.); of or relating to *Viriathus*, Viriathinus, -a, -um.  
*Virunum*, Virunum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Virunum*, Virunensis, -e.  
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